# INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

Vot. 11 -- No. 46.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

S3 Fer Annua.

Andustrial Morld

andres & Wish.

NICHOLES, OF SPRING MANAGER toronto.

ALLSCH THERS A the Vasted States . idvance gier yenr, 🛣 . . should be made by a order parable to I TO ADVERTISERS

SINIAL WORLD, on account of its neral climate thought on manda the life critising medium for all who seek ch manufacturers and the whole-Its advertising rates are low when I with those of other leading secontific and publications. Card of rates

A the other by Tuesday moraing in with parts of the paper as to press

10 COURESPONDENTS.

The descrime \* "National Industries?" in nam brite unrestricted trent there was to place their views on interesting s before their bothren in the trade. thing in the nature of an advertisement te printed in this department.

while will be obliged to all who will ly eroil in stems of news or late occurrences, such will be fireated in their appropriate

Indiatelal Woold Oppics. Drawer 1010, Ottawa, Opt. li buriners letters, inquiries and adverents, to be addressed to

FREDERIO NICHOLIA. INDPARRIAL WORLD OFFICE. TORONTO, Oat.

### me new french tariff AND BRITISH INDUS-TRIES.

The Journal Official, of Paris, of the of the new French General Tariff, to birh we have frequently referred. The rach Ambassador at London duly citied the British Government. Comcoung on the announcement the Pall all Casette says;- Under the proincas of the declaration between the Fittsh and French Government algued the 10th of October, 1879, the duram of the under-mentioned commeral treaties and conventions between treaty of commerce of the 23rd of 0. 4. First supplementary convenntion of the 24th of January, 1874. 28. claration of the 24th of January, It. The new tariff, as we have hady pointed out, has created consterlion in parts of England, and no wonmeelves confronted with the rapid relopment of Protectionist principles on the approaching terminablen treaty, which had controlled the an end, the formal 'denundation' condities will now begin at once, ress. Recently, however, this reading bours have got on the hoopiron question, that there is something substantial in would call try this system for a time-if she will, it is hoped, be continued ener- of the law had been challenged, and a recalls what happened soon after the representations of those who are would only seriou by threaten to try it—the

case what is to be done? The Manhave no treaty at all than one which ex | tofore; though the last circular revelvets, gloves, and and sibbonsthat is taxes upon acticles of luxury only, which could not in any sense hamper our own power of production." of England the cry for retaliation in this scree is gathering force and volumo overy day, and gaining popularity. not only among the manufacturers, but among the working class." And judging from the present appearance of things, the "retaliaton" cry is likely to increase in volume. Theories are all the stubborn logic of facts.

### THE AMERICAN TARIFF-TWO RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

During some years past strong commanufacturers, to the effect that the th instant, contained the primulgation decisions against themselves, and in cent. The present Secretary of the perience referred to has powerfully infavour of the importing interests. Rightly or prongly, they have all along communication to the Chairman of the In the new French tariff the ad redorem believed that the perty chicfly to blame | Hoop Iton Manufacturers' Committee at for these alleged anti-American interpre-Mr.Fasucu, the Assistant-Secretary of the | through three Administrations, through Treasury, who, under successive chiefs, has for several years remained in his Treasury, and through seventeen sespresent office. It has been charged sloue of Congress without change, 110 against him that his sympathics are cannot take it upon himself to undo a more with foreigners and their American precedent so well established, and must evaded is a difficult task, but it is not, set Britain and France will cease and agents than with home industry, and therefore continue to administer the therefore, an impossible one—to statestermine six months after the said date that he has systematically sought to de- law on the point in question just as his were. the 8th of May, 1881, namely:-1. feat the plain intent and purpose of the producessors did before. On this delaw which it was his duty to administer, exery, 1800. 2. Additional article of So strong did the feeling egalust him 25th of February, 1860. 3. Second | become, that last year a memorial bearditional article of the 27th of June, ing many and influential signatures was presented to President Hates, asking n of the 12th of October, 1860. 5. that he be dismissed, and that some one cond supplementary convention of in sympathy with American interests be s loth of Norember, 1860. 6. Treaty appointed in his place. However, commerce and navigation of the 23rd whether because it was the last year of July, 1873. 7. Supplementary con- his own term, or for other reasons, President Hayss did not disturb the existing situation, and when Mr. Secretary Window became head of the Treasury Department, he found Mr. F. uson at his old post. It was not long ere the , for English Free Praders find manufacturers in two certain branches brought to a test the question of what the new Secretary of the Treasury could over the world. In an artic or would do for them. On April 30th a large delogation, representing the of the Anglo-French Commercial makers of knitted goods, had a hearing fall to see how the remiseness of the manuraly, the Lundon Daily Telegrera at the Treasury, and stated their case. 79 -4 In six months the Rouher- Their industry, they said, employed 100,000 operatives, and there was inmmercial relations of France and vested in it capital to the amount of cles are boop iron and nothing else. And egland for over twenty years will come \$20,000,000. During ten years, in accordance with what was on all hands ving been given by the French Gov. taken to be the mouning of the law, in such carelessness. The whole muddle ligation of the tariff. The negotia- been made to pay a duty of 50c. per

"reach silks, woollens, is, to material used for binding up cotolause as goods "not otherwise" pre-Youngstown, Ohio. He says that the the terms of six Secretaries of the cisjontho Philadelphia American, a high class weekly journal of strong Protectionist views, has these remarks :--

"Secretary Windom has decided against the claim of the manufacturers of cotton ties, on grounds which seem to us highly unsatisfactory. But the decision does not surprise us. So long as Judge French retains his resent position in the Treasury, the tariff will be interpreted to the disadvantage of the industries for whose protection it was designed. Mr. Windom, or rather Mr. French, bases his decision on the fact that, although saw nort mort test from to sust clause ent already established in 1864, when our present tarifon from was drawn up, no specification of this class of manufactures was made, and for years they were allowed to rank as 'un classified " under an ad valurem duty of 35 percent., and that it is only since the fall In prices of Iron goods has made that duty one-half se heavy as it was, that the demand hes been relied that it should be taxed at the specific rate laid down for hoop-iron. We facturers in not demanding their proper classification in 1864 bers their demand for such a classification in 1901. The tariff taxes boon fron at a certain specific rate; and these even though the Treatury may have been careless enough to ignore this fact heretofore, this is no reason why it should persist

settically, is there is an equal desire on decision of the United States Supreme making of the Cobden commercial suffering from a on esided course, and both slice to arrive at an extrement, Court (March 20th) had attraced that treaty between England and France, those in authority are causedly urged to Appenances, at present, see for from only the to percent aleastern, and no Certain kinds of goods having been give the estimation their earnest atpromisting. It is nearly certain, how-more, smill legally so collected. This specified as paying certain duties on the tention. The quosilen is not a party ever, that the krench thereinment will was followed by a Treasury circular French side, English manufacturers set one, Conservetives and Liberals below make no such concessions as those to the same citer, and the deleg their wits to work to invent new fabrics, alike woulded to the Fire Lindo idel asked for in the north of England They gation asked that the quest or variations of the old a square Therefore, whether the diverment in plead—with, there is no doubt, perfect tion be reconsidered on May names besides for the express purpose of office be Conservative or Liberal, the truth—that the present temper of the | 2nd the court granted a star of mindute evading the letter of the fresty. As a same hostility to Protection will be French people is protectionist, and that and leave to tile a patition for re- matter of fact many bond at le now fat- manifested until the "atern logic of it grows more so every day. In that heating, and on May sed the convertous thes were being crought out anyway by facts' necessitates the serious consideraorder was revoked by the Treasury, designers and forenters on both sides of tion of the nation's ability to be overmerco say that it would be better to cent, besides is now collected as here greatly assisted English manufacturers the most recent expressions of opinion in carrying out their plans. Very soon on the subject appeared about two facturers demand stetaliation. This is is only wuntil otherwise instructed," new tabrics in large and perplexing the alternative of reciprocity. "If and that a final decision by the United variety, for which names and descrip- newspapers, the Belfast News-Letter, a France, it is argued, is so illiberal as to States Supreme Court is yet pending tions to correspond could not be found insist upon free admission to ail our The manufacturers in another branch in the treaty at all. Under such cirmarkets, while excluding us from hers, have not been so tortunate. Under the cumstances the war of definition and let us retaliate by doubling the duty, on tariff the article of hoop from is charged description might have been an exciting French wine, and reimposing duties with a duty of the per ib. Hoop from one in either Bugland, Canada or the I-nited States. But they manage these ton bales, and for the five million bales things differently in France, whether or thereabouts of each year's production better or works we need not here stop a large quantity of this material is re- to inquire. The French Executive quired. The English manufacturers took the simple course of eleciding It is a remarkable fact that in the north have been in the habit of making up nearly all doubtful points in favour of "cotton ties" in lengths rewly for use, France, and the stern oldclallam of the with holes punched in them and one or dounters made-attempted evasions of more rivets attached, and it has been the law particularly bazardous. Further, contended that the articles so made up under the French law the officers have should not be classed as a hoop iten," the power, if under-valuation be proved otherwise provided for, which pays 35 goods, paying for them at an advance of per cent. During the was the price of five per cent. on the alleged invoice very well in their way; but they have from was so high that the life, per lb. value, and then selling them for weat not much chance when confronted with and the 35 per cent. ad volorem came to they bring. Suppose, for instance, an much the same thing. Since then, article really worth \$1,50 to be entered however, through the fall in Iron, the at \$100 no uncommon occurrence in 11c. per lb. has ranged in the neighbour. Canada, we believe. It would be selzed, hood of 50 per cent, on the value, and it \$1.05 would be paid for it, and it has become an object to get the prepared | would be strange if the Government did cotton ties in under the 35 per cent. not make 20 or 25 per cent at least on the transaction. Under the French plaints have been made by American vided for," In July 1868 the verdict of eystem, therefore, attempts to oracle the a jury and the judgment of a United law by new names and new fabrics have Treasury re-affirms this decision in a fluenced the shaping of the new tariff. principle is wholly discarded and all difficult of erasion, and considerably higher than the old duties, besides, England. We may in ely enough conecds that to frame a tariff that cannot be

# CHANGE DEMANDED.

the old world, and to the position of isolation into which England is being utwillingly forced. Having adopted the Pros Trade principle many years ago, she is unwilling to take what her statesmen and political economists look upon as a retrogade step. When she adopted Free Trade as her policy, the hope was entertained that her example would be followed by the leading nations of the world; but that hope has not been realized, and present prespects do not encourage the belief that at an early day her policy will be generally adopted. On the contrary, Protection, as we have had occasion to point which is beginning to occupy attention in England is, how long can the country afford to follow up a generous trade policy which nowhere is reciprocated? In manufacturing districts the prevail-

chester and Badford Chambers of Com. And the duty of 50, per th and 35 per the Channel, a circumstance which generous at her own expense. One of tingulahed their trade, and many manu- storing the old rates intimates that this the ma ket was profusely supplied with weaks ago in the editorial columns of the oldest and most influential of Irish journal from which we have previously made extracts on the same subject. The utticle in question was suggested by the provisions of the new French tarlif and the question of a new itade traity between that country and Ergiand We publish the article in its entirety --

treaty of commerce between England and

Prance may take, or whether there shall be

a treaty at all. The French general tariff

will be published this week, and the present

treaty will expire eix months hence. In the

meantime a new treaty might be concluded; but it should be done before the lith or lith

of July, when the Chamber of Deputies will dissolve. The new Chamber will not bean work till Novembert so that, unless the but among manufactures of fron not to their satisfaction, of southing the treaty arrangements be soon completed, England will be soon confronted with the French is said that there is much difference of opinion between the two nations on the of willing to adopt it, while the French are de-eldedly opposed. They say that they do not doubt the declarations of Englishmen s but if they conceded the ad reforem principle to England they would have to concede it to all faith in the declaration of other sations. It has been suggested that an escape from the ad valorem duties into bona fide eperice duties; bat certain manufacturere, such apprix and intent of the law was in many States Court declared that this was law, not been generally successful; but still of specific duties. At a meeting of the Paris important respects defeated by Treasury and that cotton ties abouid pay 35 per there is reason to believe that the ex- British Chamber of Commerce, the new tariff was discussed, and it was shown that on sercrai articles now charged with specific duties the new rates are above the acknowledge i increase of 24 per cent., and serious principle is wholly discarded and all complaint was made respecting the new duties, without exception, are made duties on ections and woollens; but what 'atlone of the law was none other than Judgment of the court in 1878 has stood specific. It is these specific duties, so may be the result of all the discussions and all the somplaints is not known. It would not surprise anyone if France would almost which are now raising such a storm in it would be as well if she were to do so, as in that case Englar "would be bound to retaliate on French brandy, wine, allk, and ornamental articles, which the public could well do without, and which are certainly not an equivalent for the duties levied on the national industries. We cannot continue the battle of the tariffs, and hold our own against foreigners. This feeling is spreading in England, and will spread daily, because Of late we have frequently referred to Raslishmen are only beginning to know the growth of Protectionist principles in duets have been supplanted by foreign made goods, even in the United Kingdom. As a writer in the Birmingham Gasette observed a few days ago, the circumstances under which the trade of the country is carried on have entirely changed during recent years. Pormerly the forelenets could not do without British assistance. They were compelled to buy largely of British manufactures, and, comparatively speaking, their tarife were barmless; but now they can dispense with the bulk of British manufactured goods, and there are many branches of industry in which they can compete with British manufacturers in their own markets. Formerly it was thought-the Free Traders predieted it-that England was destined to be the workshop of the world ; but the foreigners can now work for themselves with British machinery and British workmen, and with the advantages of low wages and out, is the policy of the time; and such | hours, which are unknown in the United being the fact, the practical question Risadom. The workshop of the world prediction turned out mirleading; and if matters go on as they have been going. Rogiand will not be a workshop for herself, much less for the world. The scener the Free Traders confess that they have made a mistake the better. Poreign countries will never meet ing fooling of dissatisfaction is finding and England is bound to do something expression in protests and remonetation in the same of her industries. That something ment simultaneously with the pro- such goods (of wool) when imported had shows the necessity for an early and thorough strances leading newspapers are begin- is metaly to tell Frenchmen and every other Igation of the tariff. The negotia- been made to pay a duty of 50c. per revision of the tariff."

ning to see the necessity of a change of their side they cannot be affended if they look for a new treaty between the pound and thirty-five per cent. at vale. The "rouddle" into which our neighbor policy; public men are discovering have to meet it on our side. If Esgiand

the industries of the United Kingdom get # [ 415,8 m, against | £71,802,975 in 1889, chance. Any article that we can produce at hume ought not to be admitted tree from abroad-not even corn, for if we were wise enough to suter into terms with our colonies we could receive from them all the breadstuffs we require, and they would take our The total value of the imports for the manufactures in return. In the meantime, however, people will be naxions to know the result of the negotiations between England and France, and sew would regret if they fell through, to that we might begin to ratalinte on the foreigner. It is only a beginning that is needed, and the thing would become n popular that its general application would he demanded.

Straws show what way the wind blows; and such articles as the forego-Kingdom.

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Elsewhere in this issue of the World will be found Orders in Council of impertance, to which we direct attantion.

By an Onter-in-Council of Thursday last, the Ontario Government's bill, entitled . " An Act for protecting the publie interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks," has been disaltowed. Strong protests were made against the passing of this obnoxious bill in the Oniario Legislature; but, as Mr. Mowat had to oblige a supporter, it was made law.

A case of newspaper enterprize is re ported from Chicago. The Western Union Telegraph office was the scene of great activity on Friday night, the cause being the transmission of the entire revised edition of the New Testament from New York to Chicago for the Times, and a large portion of it for the Inter-Ocean. It is reported that the Times will pay the telegraph company \$10,000 for the service. It published the Testament complete in its Sunday edition.

Referring to the state of depression the London Daily Telegraph says: "Bradford may almost bid farewell to any hope of profits from a French market, Accordingly the feeling is gloomy. Many good workmen, it is said, are emigrating to the United States, where, fortered and coddled by Protestion, the woollen industry can afford to pay them good wages, while mill owners are talking of a similar change, and of transferring their capital and energy to a country where there is a certainty of both being rewarded. Abstract homilies on the virtue of Free Trade will neither regain nor retain a market, and will not Work."

Ton Montreal Gazette of Thursday contains an article, based on official figures, showing the rapid growth of the trade of Montreal :--

Imports. Exports. Duty. 

country, while there is little doubt that the exports of the two remaining months | that if the French persist in this policy nt the year will bring the total up to he would prefer to have ne treaty at all. that of last year."

A Mr. Williams has a bill before the deepening of the Eric Canal by three tom and adding two to the height of the hanks. It is not expected that the bill " Looking at the consequences," says the New York Indicator, "Ilkely to result from the enlarged Welland Canal, the possible construction of the proposed Hennepin Canal, and the rapidly increasing diversion of the Western grain to retrace its steps exports by way of the Mississippi River. it is eafe to say that the enlargement of the Eric Canal is the most important fax, state that gold prospects in that disquestion now before the citizens of New trict are very good. York-that is, if it he of any importance aupremacy."

THE British Board of Trade returns for April were issued recently. They show that the total declared value for the month was £18,130,331, against £19,623,360, in April, 1880, and £14,642.358 i.t 1879 route, while 3,484 arrived from the are doing a profitable business — Main-The total value of the exports for the States.

battle of the teriffs would be at an end, and little four months of the year was £71,and £37,722,400 in 1872. The total value of the imports for April was 43% 232,231, against £10,012,057 in April, 1880, and £33,7%,564 in April, 1879. first four months of the year way, \$135,-103,932, against £142,839,940 in 1880, and £117,205,299 in 1879. The ballion and specio account shows that the total import of gold and silver in April was 11.854,355, against 10001.428 in 1880, and £2,204,238 in 1879. The total import of gold and silver for the first four months of the year was ing are evidence of the fact that the £6,782,995, against £3,663.571 in 1880, one-sided policy of Free Trade is not and £10,785,226 in 1870. The amount was £2,391,036 against £1,272,430 in running order early in September. growing in popularity in the United of gold and silver experted in April 1880 and £1,770,328 in 1879. Tho amount exported in the first four months of the year was £8,344,757, against Rouge. They will employ several men, £5,208,264 in 1880 and £6,056,166 in and will begin the manufacture of butter 1879.

> It would appear that the effort to secure the holding of a World's fair at Now York has fallen through. The American says on the subject :- " The efforts to hold a World's Fair in New York in 1883 have broken down utterly and finally; and our New York friends are at some pains to explain the failure goods of silk; and thus one very valuatious seeming to admit that it casts able faduatry, with its branches, have discredit upon the city. They are quite been established in Canada under the discredit upon the city. They are quite right in saying that 1883 was too early a date; right also in saying that the men who got control of the enterprise were not the best, and that the site they selected was objectionable. But none of there couriderations explain the fallure. The date 1883 was not a finality; it could have been changed to 1889. If Burridge Shares are valued at \$25 each, the men in control were not the beat, it and twenty of them are yet open. Arthe men in control were not the best, it was because the best held back and left tangements have been made with E. D. room for second-nest and third-best men. And if the site chosen was bad, it was beer use the one good site, corresponding to that in Fairmount Park, was refused by the city. The truth seems to be that New York is not capable of originating and managing such an enterprise. The huge city lacks homogeneity. It is a shambling collection of diverse elements, and, instead of a vigorous public opinion, there is nothing but a Babel of private opinions. As the gate from Europe into America, it is too full of foreign influences and alien residents for its people to act together and feel together on any great question,"

The New York Tribune, commenting on the new French tariff, says: "The French national policy is ateadily becoming more distinctively Protectionist. give one hungry artisan an hour's The new general tariff increases the duties on cotton and woollen fabrics, and makes these imposts so precise that they cannot be easily evaded. It leaves the rates for iron manufactures very much as they were, for France must buy these largely abroad, and admits American machinery on the same terms as any other, so that manufacturers may have the latest improvements at their command. The law then declares that no commercial treaty shall accord any "It will be seen," says the Gazette, "that | this general tartif. Of course British Free the imports for the present you will, in Traders are grieved at this reaction after all likelihood, reach those of 1874, the a so called Free Trade era of twenty year of the largest imports into this years. Mr. Forster went so far as to tell his Bradford constituents on Thursday Pending the negotiations for a new treaty, the French people are likely to receive more intimations of that kind. New York Legislature providing for the But they know that England cannot readily retailste, and that if she stands feet-by cutting one foot from the bot- by her Free Trade professions she will not do so at all. They therefore regard the future with completency. The will pass during the present secalon. Government is in accord with them, and will not, as Napolbox III. did, sacrifice industrial interests to gain political ands. It has already given a rude shock to the cordial understanding with England by its foreign policy, and is not in a mood

Advices from Chessetcook, Rast Hall-

The Monoton Times continues to pubto them to maintain its commercial lish a daily statement showing the numbor of persons who leave Ht. John, Italiax and Charlottelown for the United States, and the number arriving by American steamers. Up to Friday last, from the last last, the figures were: affording material for the industry. But outwards, 326; inwards, 604. The Sarnia some enterprising men established Canadian points out that during April lastcheries, and the result is that at the 3,307 persons went to the States via that present time no less than six canneries.

# NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

writer's name as a gurrantee of soud to the

This week's Ontario Gazette contains an application for a charter for the Toronte Paper Manufacturing Company. for the manufacture of tine paper. The capital is put at \$250,000, of which \$80,non is said to have been subscribed

The Beet Root Sugar Company, whose factory is at Faraham, have received 850 packages of machinery. Over fifty men are now employed and 500 acres are

The Longueull Butter Company bave completed their building near Coteau on Monday next, taking the milk of several hundred cows. The proprietors are Mosers M. Prefontaine, B. Lamerre and Joseph Trudeau

The Mail says : "For the first time in Canada, Messre. Corriveau & Co., of Mentreal, have produced a line of silk handkerchief which in taste and material seems equal to any imported articles of the kind. The same firm are extensive-Influence of the National Policy, Wo may well wish success to the new in-

A joint atock company is being organized for the purpose of finding salt, petro-leum or coal in the North-West. Amongst the stockholders are Mosers. W. H. Lyon, J. H. Ashdown, A. W. Mose, John McDonald, Ed. Rothwell and J. H. Moore, who has had some experience in Petrolis, Ontario, to bring out the necessary appliances to prospect in this couptry for the three articles referred to The hope is expressed that the enterprise will provo a profitable one .- Winnipeg Timer

The Kingston Cotton Mill is an accomplished fact. The stock has been subscribed, the first call has been premptly paid with the exception of a triffe, the site has been chosen, and tenwill be asked next week for the building according to plans now pre-pared. The machinery purchased is of the most improved and modern pattern. The building is to be 206 feet long, 76 feet wide and 3 stories high, and will contain 11,700 spindles. 300 hands will find employment in the establishment. Two of the directors are now on the lookout for a manager. It will thus be een that there is no longer any hitch in the arrangements, and that the enter-price is going ahead. We make the announcement because rumouts have been circulated in other places that the stock could not be raised and the affair was likely to fall through. These rumours are entirely groundless, and any calculations made on their basis are worthless -News.

The amount of factory apparatus that Napance sends off is something surprising. Mr. R. G. Wright is constantly in receipt of orders from all parts of the Province of Untario and Quebec, from Pert Rigin in Bruce County to Quebec, the larger trade being done in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. The orders flow in faster sometimes than they can be filled. On Tuesday he received an order for \$550 worth of cheese vats and supplies from St. Celestine, Yamaska Crunty, Quebec. The trade is overal with the growth of cheese manufacturing in this province, and that with Quebec particularly arose through Mr. Colby, M.P., at the time when J. N. Lapum, K44, represented Addington in the Comment. In conversation with Mr. Colby, Mr. Lanum found out that, like himself, the former was about starting a cheese factory. He recommended Mr. Colby to secure his supplies from the then firm of Boyle & Wright. He did so, and the trade was started that has since grown to such 1mportant proportions.-Napance Standard.

With the commencement of this month begins the business season for New Westminster, and, judging from former years, it is likely to be a busy one. The camiery proprietors are all engaged in making tins and generally proparing for a flah boom; if their anticipations are realized, a great number of people will be employed and a great deal of money will be spent with our traders. By the way, we have heard nothing of the salmon hatcheries that were suggested a long time ago, and which, it is clarly evident, must be catablished very soon, or a very important industry will disappear. Some of our readers may have heard of the complete depletion of the Secremento river, where at one time the salmon were plentiful; but in constant fishing without any means of recuporation, the salmon became reduced to an accasional fish; the fisheries of all kinds were reduced to one, and the river was looked upon as no longer

The cotton mill enterprise falamaning shown that this objection to everywhere but here. In Hulitax, mer-nothing tangible 1: v has 1 The Islandat Worth will be pleas I to chants in its midst, much to the start of which the western market will receive items of news from its renders in all parties of every holy, not excluding themselves, which Montreal agents were partied the country, for publication to their second and the country, for publication to their second and the country for publication to their second and their second a parts of the country, to fall healt in in their successful in Section of \$200,000 called for and in Montreal, Quehe, Toronte, the and a restal card to acquaint as with which is mill rest doubt. So John to section of the Montreal Montreal Projection. going on in your neighboule of and we will mill part doubt. St. John, in generous Moneton sugar refiners were to: some on myour neighbourhood, and we will make the following the street with Helitax, with as much on- they would only have the terprise and mare experience, will creek Muritims Provinces, and the accompanied to the street with mare experience, will creek Muritims Provinces, and the accompanied to the another mill this summer. The St. Croix Cotton Mill is now a stead certainty," rot in the sense that the certain hopes of the editor of the St. Croix Concer are demolished, but that there is no doubt that a cotton mill will be humming at Salrien Falls before the year is out. Can capitalists in our the Maritime Provinces only it a similar hear of such things unmoved? John manufacturers have, but them of Can a man of energy and unbounded re- the whole Dominion, and when the source continue to dream of enterprise and not at once determine to bring his schemes out of the region of Imagination into that of reality? That there is into manufacturing establishments is capital in our midst the land's returns published in the Canada Gazette prove. It is hold in several hands. Why, if the one man power does not move, should they not join and invest it in a mill that will give them a better return than government interest? - Maritime Furmer.

> On Thursday evening the first meeting of the directors of the new Canadian Locomotivo & Engine Works was held at their office in this city. It has been decided to immediately commence the erection of a building 324 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories in height, on the corner of Gore and Ontario streets, running to the water's edge. It will be of brick or stone, in which will be placed all the present machinery and that for which the company is negotiating The building will be used as the erecting workshops, in which all the locomotive building will be done instead of in different shops as at present. Already a large quantity of new machinery has been ordered, some of it in Canada, some in the United States, and the balance in England. The purpose is to have skilled mechanics, first class equipment, and to perform work which cannot be surpassed anywhere. Material has been purchased for five new locometives, There are sufficient orders on hand to keep the works operated to their fullest capacity until October, by which time fresh contracts will have been obtained. Arrangements are being made with the water works company for the crection of three hydrants on the foundery property. To each hydrant 100 or 150 feet of hose will be attached for use in the event of fire. In about three weeks the company will have arrangements completed for an addition of 100 to the present force of workmen. Skilled mochanics-blacksmiths, moulders and machinists-will be in demand.—Kingston Whig.

The City Council have risen to the importance of the crisis and have unaulmously voted in favour of paying a subsidy of \$5,000 to any person or persons who shall establish a woollen mill within the corporate limits of the city, with freedom from taxation from a period of five years. This valuable franchise will not long go a bogging. Capitalists will jump at the offer. Added to the sub-aldy of \$5,000 offered by the provincial government for the same purpose it epresents a capital of \$10,000-just onehalf the amount required to build and equip a manufactory of the kind. The freedom of taxation clause represents at leas: \$1,500 mere. We have, therefore, a subsidy of \$11,500 guaranteed upon an investment of \$20,000 in a country where the consumption of woollen goods is very large, and the raw material very cheap; where there is no manufactory of the kind in existence; and at a point where are already concentrated the chief benks and business houses and the heavy manufacturing establishments, where all the capital of the province comes when seeking investment. The advantages that will accrue from the opportunity offered by the council connet be over estimated. Not only will sheep ruisers find here an ever remunerative market for their wool, but employment Will be brought within reach of the young men and women of the province. The population will be increased by the influx of artisans, and dwellings now unoccupied will seen be tenanted. We entertain not the alightest doubt that the ratepayers will ratify and confirm the by-law on Thursday next. The object is one of the very bost upon which the revenue of the city can be expended.— Victoria, B.C., Colonist.

Projectors of new industries in St. John have this to encourage them, that those we have are in a flourishing condition. Few of our manufacturing ostablishments are large, but we have a good many of them, and they are all flourishing. Shut up these factories and there would be an exodus. Robinson & Co's factory on Chipman's Hill has made a pair of boots or shoes every minute and a half of working time since it was started, and is steadily adding improved machinery and increasing its canacity. The St. John Bolt and Nut Company have been doing all the work they could handle, and have many orders shoul. The result of their operations so far is most entisfactory to the stockholders, showing fair profits on the capital invested. One of the objections of cap-italists, when urged to put money into manufacturing in St. John, is that our market is too email to justify the erce-tion of large establishments, and that small once cannot manufacture cheaply difference in price. In Prince Education enough to compete with the large con-cerns of the Upper Provinces. But the well and "roam" their mackers, and experience of our manufacturers has the result has been that for the past few

when it came into operation is tilt orders for Untario almost ... for St. John and Halifax in manufacturers, have had the remarked rience. It is not in fact, the next at capitalists become thoroughly andre this fact there will not be so mu h her tation displayed arout putting a day

THE GREAT STOCK FARM ME COCHRANE IS INAUGURATING

The Benton, M.T. Record thus releas to the doings of a former resident s Ancaster: On Thursday meralog Major James

Walker left for the scene of his future operations in stock raising on Bow live N.W.T The association for which Make Walker acts as superintendent is knies as the Cochrane teach Company This company has a capital stock of Samueland has lately received a grant from tra Canadian Government of 60,000 acres on Bow River. Major Walker has pur concluded several large purchases of cattle for his range. Five hundred heal were bought in Washington Territory and will be driven to Bow River is Spokan and the Kootenay Pass The argest purchase, however, was made c Dillon, twenty-five hundred head, the entire band of Selwhy Brothers, what herd will be driven north and will res at Sun River about June 20th an impatation by book of seven carloads of the ford bulle, a part of which are from Can ada and the remainder direct from Eng-tand. The breeding of horses will also receive the attention of the compan-I'wo hundred good mares are expected to arrive at the Bow River range the year and a complement of Clyde stalling The aim will be to breed heavy day horses, such as will readily find a mis among the farmers of the Saskatcheway country. Such horses are in great de-mand. Extensive preparations and inprovements will be immediately intituted on the ranch, and Major Wa'ker will start then under his own supervision As soon as circumstances will permit, Major Walker will return to Montaga and purchase an additional 2,500 or 3,810 head of cattle. In time the business of wool growing will also be engaged in At present the difficulties and expense of hauling wool to market interpose, but the Canada l'acific's approach will afford cheap transportation at no distant day Mr. Cochrane, who is largely interested in this Company, is one of the mov-intelligent and successful breeders of stock in America. From one cow owned by him he has sold the increase to the extent of \$155,000, and the animal lids tale to bear for many years to come Major James Walker, in whose hands the details of this gigantic scheme have been placed, is eminently the man for the place The establishment and operation of the Cochrane Cattle Company will give an impetus to the North-West Territory, which will result in great and general good. The success of the company will be anxiously watched by many stock growers whose attention has been directed to the north country as a place for raising stock.

# MACKEREL

The fishing season being near at hand a well known Beeton firm has issued a circular intended for their agents in the British provinces, in which is pointed out the requirements of the trade United States, so for as mackerel is con-New England States "plow" or " ream all fat mackerel, our consumers being, as a rule, ignorant of quality and acco tomed to see mackerel "reamed,' think those that are not reamed are not fit It follows as a matter of course that tish that are only broken, however good their actual quality, can be sold only to a cheap class of trade. The Buston shippers of mackorel have noticed that fish sent here by the fishermen of Nors Scotla, New Brunswick and Prince 24ward Island, have, as a rule n very carolessly salted, cured and packed Great quantities of salted mackerel are sent from Boston to the West India islands, where "roamed" mackerel are preferred and where from fifty cents to dollar per barrel more is paid for so h than for those that are not "reamed It is a saying among fish dealers that " fish that look best will sell best. the Ashermen of the provinces wish to increase their rovenue and keep up with their brother fishermen on this side of the line, they must in preparing their mackerel for the Buston market observe these rules: The bleed should be properly scaked out, that the fish may lock white, and they should be carefully split; they should also be reamed he fore salting. These points are important. A dark coloured mackerel is considered very objectionable by our train and the colour often makes a material

6 16

مَوْ أَدِ أَنَا

روي مي د دو او

11 of 57

pen chi

Cleaney

M An

Id teine

idert 🧃

James

s Lutury

b Majer

i konga

Tille

**∔**վույչ∧

rom t

3 SCTER

586 ju

Afre at

ed beat

ritin.

Tez ic

ĨΝ

uade e

ad, (h.

il rus

Impa.

IA Can

m kaz.

II alie

rpected (O. thic

allione

A ILL

ie was

at de

nd in.

ion:

Va kes

acniv

ermit.

3,100

ess of

in di

726 ol

das

rested

moe:

maed.

o the

s the

f the

wr,

كتاه

ct-1

វេពក្

aad

ttel

the

ᄜ

28, Qt.

ſst

ich

cir

.

isμ

J٠

15.

à

 $11N_{\rm G}$ 

### INDICT OF IMPORTS

### New Order in Connoil.

COVERNORS HOUSE, OTTAWA Thursday, 10th May, 1481. att Ill. Excellency the Governor

Canal a Conact the recommendation of the Hon-ma c the Mini ter of Customs, and it is sufficiently of the Act 44 Victoria 13 11 section 2 and sub-section

the becall acy has been pleused to ed and declare that the first four max contained in the achedule to the Add Victorio, chap 10, intituled An tit am nd and consolidate the Acta 7. ing the Customs," be and they are y repealed, with all explana-ters indicade attached to be same. 14: the following six forms be and Let E hereby substituted therefor, and and in connection with invoices atterne in all cases to which they iny tirely apply, on and after the first it orfulls selministered, except the form a want of any goods shipped to Car-then consignment," which may be in and declared before any British or or Consul duly accredited by any esphished Government, and resident ful

### (2) Memotion of an Owner, Consignee or Importer.

the centry from whence the said goods

arresported to Canada :-

I, it me of the owner, consignee or imis making the entry), do solownly and ticle in ar or affirm us the case may be), test I am (the owner, consigner or smare the owners, consignees or emporters, the case may be) of the goods mention of in the invoice now produced by m and hereunto annexed and signed by me and that the said invoice is the true and only involce received by

expect to receive of all the conds imported as therein stated for pressed therein to the best of my second of (name of person or firm being knowledge and belief. So help me the major or owners), that the said goods (ind we properly described in thousald involve and in this entry thereof, and that thing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other por-Thereby Her Majosty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawful-ly due on the said goods; that any goods included in this entry as paying a lower tale of duty for a specific purpose than mould otherwise be charged upon the ame, are to be, and will te, used for sub specific purpose only, and I do further solemnly and truly (secar or the most the case may be) that the prices tamed in the said invoice of the goods ar itioned in this Bill of Entry por stated by me are net prices, and exhibit, to my personal knowledge, the said marart value of the said goods for consumptun at the time and place of their expertation to Canada, without any dedation or discount for each, or because of the exportation thereof, or for any other special consideration whatever. So

(Susta or affirmed) before me this 18

Collector.

le teration of the Uwner, Consignee or Leporter, required when the entry to "de by any person other than such "ere Configure or Importer

I the undersigned (name the owner, respue or emporter, as the case may be, rea number of the firm of giving name) briefly solumnily declare that the within Bill of Entry contains a tree account of the woods imported as therein stated, rud whereof (name of the person or firm terny numers, consignees or importers, is or with produced is the true and only inthe which (he or they, has or have) work, and that the prices of the goods us mentioned in the said invoice exhibit the fair market value thereof fer conamption at the time and place of their Indication to Canada, that the said sords are properly described in the said intime, and that no discounts or deducas for cash, or because of the exporfation thereof, or for any other special consideration, have been made in the taid involve prices.

'gued at on the 188 , in the precence of by sor or allorney making the entry, or in use of the peace or contail).

With or Affirmation of an Agent or Attorwy of the Owner, Consignes or Im-

I (name of agent) do solumnly and trals (mear or aftern) that I am the duly aurligized Agent and Attorney of (name the country consignee or importer), and Assistant Clerk, Privy Council

searther have admost invariably com- I have means of knowing and do know screether here almost invarianty four is have means of knowing and do know that the process that those of Nova that the invoice now presented by me of the means of the five last been a thoughout the fact years in Entry is the true and only invoice research mankered from some ceived by the said. Land of improvement of late years in Finty is the true and only invoke repairment the mackers from some coined by the said (name of the owner, leaves not a real sack of care ported as within stated for the or their) if the content to the previnces were to account, that the said grade are properly in the content to the preparation of the content of the said invoke and lacked it a the unanimous opinion of the fact adeless that there would be an the fair market value of the said goods and demand for them, and that for consumption at the time and should has been on my part, nor to my know-ledge on the part of any other person, done, conceiled or suppressed whereby Her Majosty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the daty lawfully due on the said goods, that any goods included in this entry as paying a lower rate of duty for a specific purpose than would otherwise by chargeable thereon are to be and will be used for such specific purpose only, and I do further solemnly and teuly (seces or offers) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief. the said (name of the owner, configned or importer) is the (ouner, consignee or importer, or the case may be) of the goods mentioned in this Bill of Entry. So help me God.

(Sworn or affirmed) before the thin

Collector

Oath or odierration of an Owner, Consigner, Importer or Agent, on entering Goods without Incoice.

do solemnly and truly (secrar or othern) that the within fluly, ledl, at all Custom Houses Bill of Entry contains a just and true acor on iny account, or on account of

for whom I am authorized to enter the same, in the

now produced by me is the true, genuine now produced by me is the true, genuine were imported into Canada and duty paid and only Bill of Lading by me received thereon at the port of within two of the said goods; and that I have not pears from the date of the experiation of of the said goods; and that I have not received, and do not know of any invoice or other account whatever having been received of the said goods. I do further (sucar or offices) that if I hereafter discover any other or greater quantity of goods than is contained in the entry aforesaid, or receive or obtain a knowledge of any invoice of the whole or any part thereof, I will immediately report the same to the Collector of this Port 1 also (succer or offirm) that nothing has been concealed or suppressed in the entry aformald whereby to avoid the just payment of the duties imposed by the laws of the Dominion of Canada; and that all matters are justly and truly ex-

(Sworn or offirmel) before me, this day of , 188

Collector

Declaration to be made by the Foreign on configuration.

do solemnly and truly declare that I am (a member of the firm [giving the name] when not the individual owner) the owner of the goods mentioned and described in of the group mentioned and described in the annexed invoice, shipped on con-signment to (name of the consignes) at in Canada; that the said invoice contains a full and true state-

ment of the fair market value for conaumption of said goods at the time and place of experiation thereof to Canada, including all costs of inland transportation and expenses from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment thereof is made direct delay is granted. to Canada; that no deductions have been delay is granted. may have been or are expected to be allowed or paid on the expertation of said goods, or on account of any exemption of said goods from any Royalty payable up-on patent rights; and that no different invoice thereof has been or will be fur-the maker and a consecutive sh nished to any one by me or on the bebalf.

Bigned and declated before me at this 188

Consul,

Oath or affirmation of the Contigues goods transferred on a Remoral Entry from one Port to another, and there Re-warehouses.

do solemnly and truly (swear or offirm) that I am (a member of or duly authorized agent of the nem of [giring name] as the case may be) the Consignes of the goods described in the entry delivered by me to the Collector of this Port, and that said goods are the identical ones mentiened in a "Removal Entry" made at the Custom flouse at (name of Post from whence transferred) by (name of person making removal entry) on the day of

, and that the said goods are the same in quantity, quality, value and package, as thorous stated

Sworn (or affirmed) before me this at the Port of 188 . day of

Collector. JOHN J. McGEE.

### DRAWBACES

The Canada Gazeto of Saturday contwos as Order-in-Council on the subject of drawbacks on imported articles. It is as follows

ported as within stated for the sold grade are properties of the provinces were to fit to a sold grade are properties from to the preparation of participate and the fair market value of the said grade and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the fair market value of the said grade and to the market value of the said grade and to the fair market value of the said grade and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the fair dealers that there would be an the fair market value of the said grade and place of the consumption at the time and place of the said grade and the such that the fair market value of the said grade and to the usual regulations and restrictions governing the payment of draw-backs on imported articles used in the duction of discount for such a the consumption at the time and place of the said grade. of the exportation thereof. Or for any thous and restrictions as are mercial other cause whatsoever, and that nothing named; there may be paid to the manufactured by ledge on the part of any other person, bim in Canala and exported therefrom a done, contended or suppressed whereby drawback of the duty paid upon any lifer Majosty the Queen may be defraud
Mer Majosty the Queen may be defraud
Materials weombt may or atatticles of foreign manufacture used as materials wrought into or attacked to any goods manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom; provided always that when articles of fureign manufacture are so used and a drawback\*claimed thereon, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Hon the Minister of Customs that such imported manufactured articles. the Minister of Customs that such imported manufactured articles are of a kind not manufactured in Canada, and that no other articles manufactured in Canada could be substituted and used in the place thereof in the manufacture of such grade so manufactured and exported; the proof whereof shall consist in part of the sworn testimony of the claimant of such drawback in the form hereto anners!—

The exportation shall have been made and claim substantiated within two years from the date of the importation of the articles on which drawback is claimed from—I of do suleming and iruly swear that the following named

Form -- I of do solemniy and truly swear that the following named arricles of British or foreign manufacture, TIZ

attached to the in the the true groups of that the true sound a kind not menufactured in the second a kind not menufactured in the second a kind not menufactured in Unnade that could have been substituted and used in the place that the Bill of Lading British or Foreign Manufacture so used the true groups.

the said to wit, on the day of 188 as per entry No. that each articles were so entered at the value of \$ and duty paid thereon amounting to the sum of \$

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

On the recommendation of the Hou the Minister of Inland Revenue, His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Centla, has been pleased to order, and it is bereby ordered, that part E of the Order in Council passed on the 6th January, 1880, making regulations respecting the inspection of weights and measures is: and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted :-

"E. Verification and stamping of weights measures and weighing ma-chines on the premises of the manufacturer and their removal therefrom.

\* 1. The article shall bear the name of the maker and a consecutive shop number or other marks whereby it may be Owner of any goods shipped to Canada | designated for identification, with the certificate of verification.

"2.The verlication and stamping may take piace before the articles are packed for removal, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adusted by the manufacturer, or at such

inture time as may be convenient. #3. For the first verification and stamping of weights, measures weighing machines at the place where they are manufactured, the fees may be paid at once, or payment may be post-poned for such period not exceeding three months as the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize, sufficient se-cuity being taken for the payment thereof at the time stated in the Departmental Regulations under which the

manufactury to the premises of any dealer in such articles without submitting them for verification, he may do so

# (a) They shall bear tue name of the maker and a consecutive shop number' or other marks by which the articles may be identified.

ii (b) If packed, shall bear th the shall bear the shop num-ber or other marks by which the articles may be identified, the name of the manufacturer, and the word suninspected.

(c) The manufacturer shall notify the Inspector of the division from which the uninapected atticles are sent of such removal, on a form which will be supplied by the Department."

## ERIE VS. WELLAND CANAL.

The Deminion Government, at an expense of about \$10,000,000, has nearly pacity will be greatly increased. A lluffalo exchange, In alluding to this sub-Ject, says :

That with the facilities at Montreal and Quebec for the handling of grain, 14,000,000 bushels a week may be kept moving through the Welland Canal, and in eight days. This would also bring about a revolution in western bound

would no lenger come by the way of sel, although both are measured by the New York. The cost of transporting a same rule, 100 cubic feet of air space bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liver- making one tun of ressel under the law pool, via the Canadian route, as comsared with the Erle route, is commated shippenners or shipbullders are lament-AS follows ...

Cost wa St. Laurence From Chicago to Montreal, per

Commence of the Commence of th

bushel of 60 lbs..... From Montreal to Liverpool ..... ite 160 Cost is Erie Canal From Chicago to New York ..... 84c

The difference in favour of the Canadian route will thus be at least 34c per bushel.

Time by St. Lawrence Rout-Chicago to Liverpool, via Mon-

treal ..... Codays Time by Erie Route

New York to Liverpool .... 11c

Chicago to New York...... 18 days New York to Liverpool, 149... 12

to days A difference in favour of the Canalina route in time of 4 days.

At Port Colborno the enlargement is through dense rock, all under contract work of Mesers, Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, of this country In this, the State of New York, and

especially the commerce of this port and that of the interior cities of the State, are very directly interested. It is an secured to us in the past, through the outlay of large sums of money. The plain quertion is now presented to the people of this State, as to whether they will, without a restraining effort, see the supremacy of trade directed from their own to foreign territory, or come forward, and by a judicious outlay so improve our canals as not only to retain the trade beretufore enjoyed, but to attract business from a still wider sec-tion of the West. New York, it is true has advantages that offset, to a considerable degree, the inducements of reduced rates and quicker time offered by the Canadian canals and St. Lawrence diver in reaching foreign markets. Yet the best time to checkmate that, which in time might attain to the status of a formidable rival in the carrying trade, is before it has secured a hold upon the business it seeks to control. With an improved canal, such as modern englneering experience can auggest. Now York need have no fears as to its future control of the inland commerce of the country; while, wishout such an improvement in our present facilities, a large share of the trade berefolore controlled by our merchants will be diverted to a foreign port. New York Indicator

We publish the above to show how the enlargement of the Welland Canal is regarded in New York State

# LAKE VESSELS CONSTRUCTED OF IRON.

A Bullalo correspondent of an eastern paper writes that the growing scarcity of timber suitable for vessel construction has made it necessary to prepare for a change from wood to iron. The machange from wood to iron chinery at Buffalo is not suitable to carry on the work prefitably. Detroit parties entered into the business two years ago, and built several fine from propellers for this port. They demonstrated the superiority of iron, and showed other builders that, if they would rotain their trade, they must add this branch of work to their business. The leading shipbuilding flere of Buffalo now has an agent in the east making the necessary purchase Cleveland is also moving in the matter, and will soon have all the appliances for this work. Everything at Buffalo is favourable for the success of the undertaking. The iron can be laid down as cheapiy as at any other point on the bank of the river, while the skilled labour and supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained. It has been found that an from vessel 250 feet long, of 36 feet beam and 15 feet hold, and weighing 800 tons, will carry 2,000 tons of freight, while " wooden vessel of the same capacity would require 275 feet keel 39 feet beam, 17 feet hold, and would weigh 1,400 tons. Thus there would be extra power required in propelling this 600 tons more of dead weight, while the two tors more of dead weight, while the two sions here were commencement of feet additional draft would constitute the century; but difficulties bitherto another disadvantage. The ordinary repairs of an iron vessel during the first the way. Finally, however, the present len years of her running would be about limited for Public Instruction, Signor \$10.000 and she would set a head. Bacaill, has ordered the work of testage. \$10,000, and she would rate A 1 at the Bacelli, has ordered the work of solution end of that time. The expenditure on a to be commenced forthwith, and, to inwooden resect for the same period would completed the work of improving the approximate \$25,000, when she would signed it on the Welland Canal through which its carrais A 2. The second ten years would defion of Lome. pacity will be greatly increased. A line still further decrease the value of a Russia is ver atili further decrease the value of a Russia is very backward in postal wooden craft, and show no material intercourse. While in England 30, in alteration in the condition of the from Germany 14, and in France 13 letters more. Here, then, is a saving in power, partly to the knowledge that in Russia steamore carrying 70,000 to 90,000 bush- a decroase in expense for repairs and in letters are opened in the most unacrupul-els, with consents of similar consectly, can sursace, and increased earnings from ous manner. There are towns in Russia make the trip from Chicago to Montreal largor cargoes. Nothing would more where a postman only delivers letters clearly show the absurdity of our ton-nage rule than the fact that there are freight, cheapening it so that it would from workers and ship owners who think twice a week. At present the gross find its way note the interior of the that 100 cubic feet of space in the hold tevenue from It and States and Dominion by the St. of an iron vessel is actually more than 000,000 rouble Lawrence routes and Imports to Canada 100 cubic feet of space in a wooden resthat 100 cubic feet of space in the hold revenue from the jost amounts to 14, of an irou vessel is actually more than 000,000 roubles, which just covers the

time of two things is certain teither ably ignorant, or there has been fraud in the measurement We use the term "fron workers" understandingly--meaning engineers, whether civil or ateans, for botter makers are not alifybuilders and therefore the less they have to say about the difference between wood and from vessels the better it will be for them, when this humbug is fully exposed. It shipowners, on the lakes or elsewhere, would introduce iron and supplient receien vessels, we say well but les it be done systematically. If they are about to introduce machinery let it be for building the vessel first, and then for the engines. The present rule of thumb mode of petting a pair of shears, a punch and a small engine for working them, and calling it machinery for shipbuilding, has gone for enough The Iron plates for stoamships and steam beilers should be rolled, punched and countersunk when hot, the edges being so thickened that the 42 per cent of loss by tiret hole is restored by thickening the edges and ends of the plates, making both the shell of the vessel and boiler equally strong in all their parts. This improvement is now available, and lette strengthens and cheapens construction when the plant is mentahed. This mixing up displacement and capacity ton-nage, this indulgence of self delusion, is unworthy of the counting house or the machine shop. We have no apology for women vessels. They will speak for themselves as long as trees grow But were used as materials wrought into or admonition as to our duty if we still large versels. The country will be decompanying claim for drawback, and that secured to us in the past, through the past, through the secured to us in the past, through the other purpose, list, whether of wood or canade, and that so other articles are made, and that so other articles are made as materials wrought into or large versels. The country will be demanded in the past, through the other purpose, list, whether of wood or lites, versels should be built with a view manufactured in Quantum transfer are true grow. But timber is too valuable to be used for being timber is too valuable to be used for authority and timber is too valuable to be used for being timber is too valuable to be used for attached to the nuded of timber quite soon arough for other purpose, list, whether of wood or lites, versels should be built with a view manufactured in Quantum transfer are true as too valuable to be used for nuded of timber quite soon arough for other purpose, list, whether of wood or lites, versels should be built with a view manufactured in our properties. to economy. The france of wooden vessels should be bent to form one length from keel to rail. If built of from the plates should be worked hot. making a stronger and more capacious vessel, and one that will cost less for labour by at least 50 per cent. The first outlay in obtaining the plant will yield a profit of a hundred fold, as it is as good for 100 as for one vessel -North-Western Lumberman

### THE LATE MEDICAL ELECTION. Unifer the above caption the Olfawa

Citizen publishes the following letter:-In the intermin of fair play and justice, I beg that you will give me sufficient of your valuable space for the following remarks, in reference to the late election of a representative of the liathurst district to the Medical Council of Outarto | I have been shown an article in the Central Canadian of the 19th Inst., commenting on the election of Mr. Cranston, of Arpprior, which I cannor but characterise as untair, un-manly, and, through insinuation, un-truthful. I do not know Dr. Killock personally or otherwise, and admit the fact though perhaps not to know him may be to argue myself unknown. He may possess all the qualifications of skill and ability" with which the Central Canadian credits him, but it is silly, even on the part of that universally accomplished and uniformally wellinformed man, a country journalist, to i ply, in the face of the vote of 65 out of an electorate of seventy-seven good judges, that Dr. Cranston does not possess those qualifications. The Central Cenadian attempts to make little of the selection of Dr. Cunnston for the position by hinting that it was partly due to sympathy for him for having been defeated in his last year's contest with Dr. Mostyn. Now, let me remind your readers that Dr. Mostyn's majority on that occasion was simply one, and your correspondent knows of one individual whose vote world have made a tie but of machinery, and in a short time will for the influence of friendly associations to Canada; that no deductions have been a. When a manufacturer of weights, inado from such fair market value, by measures or weighing machine; desirus begin the construction of one of the boshood with the regretted decreases been or are expected to help to remove any of the products of his largest freight propellers on the lakes. On the face of such a defeat it. is not to be wondered at that Dr. Cranston should, on the present occasion, have secured so overwhelming a majority of votes. Dr. Cranston is a reserved man—one who does not make any display of his acquirements and talents—but he is one who will fill efficiently, and with dignity, the post-tion to which he has been elected by an intelligent and educated body of gentlemen, who may, at least, be supposed to know their own businees.

> The Roman Pantheon is at last to be freed from the many modern edifices built up against it. Propositions for their removal have been under discusto be commenced forthwith, and, to invest his order with greater solemnity, signed it on the anniversary of the toun-

craft. The capacity of an Iron boat of are transmitted per annum per head of the same gross innage as a wooden one the population, in Russia the number is is found to be from 25 to 33 per cent, under one per head. This is attributed once a month, and in some of the largest provincial towns there is only a post

of the Inted Kingdom upon other country that aboung a decime from rows lines and the removal of told they lation between the summerst, and a barged. I do not sall attention ountries for her besidestuffs is well 124 per cent in 1872 to 122 per cent, were also respecting with an interpretation in some form will those matter for purpose of for known to all, but there are probably in 1880, while the latter country in There was however no reason to doubt that comperation in the purpose of the purpose hown to all, but there are probably in 1880, while the latter country in comparatively few who fully appreciate creased from 21 per cent in 1872 to the magnitude of the annual imports of 65.3 per cent in 1830. In the mentione wheat into that country. By many it is determined almost creased to be a face the first that strikes are of private enterprise, and only 2.91 per cent from the first that the meaning in Canadian need four countries in any remedit. fire years that it has been necessary for of the total imports in 1280 came from from his facther menhants and ships in Canada and the United States, and we Great Britain and Ireland to draw so that country. For the ten years ended owners, the latter lie constituents in moderation. Canada lies at some dissipation levels before the latter than the firely advantage when wages communed to be this belief they look for a large falling ports of wheat into the United Kingdom rivals in trad. Speaking for them and advantage when wages commence to be movement off in the exports of wheat from the were 481,779,414 cwts, er about 800,000, for himself he said to the merchants in the ascendant, for the movement off in the exports of wheat from the were 481,779,416 cwts, or about 800,000, of himself he said to the merchants in the acceptant, for the movement. United States as soon as England is 000 bushels—being average annual its, that they must find the traffic for the always commence in the states. again blessed with good crops. An exports for the ten years of 80,000,000 towns provided by the ship owners amination of the annual imports into bushels. Of this amount the United the bring steamers to Montreal it is perity and adversity, they always move the dependence of that country provided by the ship owners. There, in the ups and downs of prospects and carried states supplied 230,178,170 cwts, or 47 perity and adversity, they always move the dependence of that country perity and adversity, they always move the for wheat has not been a second or an arms. the dependence of that country upon others for wheat has not been a spasothers for wheat bas not been a spat-modic growth of the last five years, but 7.45 per cent : British North America a steady annual increase extending over nearly half a century. In 1834, the im-ports of wheat into Great Britain and 736 cwts, and other countries 59,555,794 Iroland amounted to 133,691 quarters, of cwts. which is 6 per cent, was from Germany, while Denmark furnished about 9 per cent, and nelther the United States por Russia supplied a single Lushel. In 1836 Russia exported to Great Britain 1,036 quarters or .06 per cent. of the im-Allan came off on the 12th inst. and was ports into the latter country; and in 1838 the United States shipped to the quite as successful as we had ventured United Kingdom 555 quarters or .04 per cent. of the entire imports. By 1840 Consul General of the United States was stated that the shipping trade wanted the imports of wheat from the United as usual most hearty in his cordial on- a free port for ships, reduced essential States had risen to 73,785 quarters, while in the same year the amount received is most satisfactory to be assured that in from Russia was 208,283 quarters and every sentiment of good will toward us from Germany 1,165,061 quarters. For the Censul General is the truthful reprethe seven years ended 1840 the total im-ports of wheat into Great Britain were ferred to the efforts made in both counports of wheat into Great Britain were ferred to the efforts made in both coun-6,689,636 quarters, of which 78,078 trice to cheapen and facilitate transperquarters or 1.2 per cent, were from the tation between the Great West and the United States, 693,575 quarters or 1040 per cent. from Russia, 3,830,217 quarters point the product of the West reaches or 57.3 per cent. from Germany, 5,403 the coast, exactly at that point the quarters from Egypt, 380,488 quarters Allans will load their ships. Sir Hugh France, 508,368 quarters from Denmark, Ailan, of course, made the speech of the and the belance from other countries. During the decade 1841 to 1850 the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom increased quite rapidly, and in one year on the St. Lawrence, and to the success (1847) 15 9 per cent. or 523,819 quarters which finally crowned their efforts. He were from this country. The total im-ports into the United Kingdom for the agement they had received from the ten years were 22,805,367 quarters, or various Governments, and the support nearly three times as much as fer the and sympathy of the public. Beferring nessen, preceding ten years. Of this amount to a remark made at the Halifax banthe United States sumished 1,157,213 quet, that the time had arrived when he quarters, equal to 5.07 per cent; Russia might "rest and be thankful," Sir Mugh Germany 9,000,267 quarters, or 39.5 per cent.; said that, although thankful, rest was
Germany 9,000,267 quarters, or 39.5 per not likely to be his lot. Owing to the nature of their business, if net progresquarters; Egypt 628,169 quarters; benmark steamship bullding constant changes trial activity. When, as at present, 1,291,265 quarters; and the belance and improvements are going on and "if wages are in the according scale, consequently of the progressiant of th scattering. Thus comparing the per-centages of the ten years ended 1850 with the seven years ended 1840, the United States exhibits an increase from 1.2 per cent. to 5 07 per cent; Russial 0.4 to 14.7 per cent.; while Germany, alto 14.7 per cent.; while Germany, al-though having largely increased the bir Hugh then referred to the great imtotal amount, yet decreased in the percentage of the whole from 57.3 per cent. to 39.5 per cent. decade, 1851 to 1860, witnessed a rapid increase in the importations of for-eign wheat into Orest Brisin and areand, and for that period the amount was 171,257,770 cwis, equal to nearly 37,-000,000 quarters. The largest increase from any country was credited to the United States, the imports from here be-ing 26,548,33. cwts, or 15.5 per cent.—a that matter; indeed he said, "we dif-gain of nearly 300 per cent. as compared fored not only on that but also on almost gain of nearly 300 per cent, as compared with the preceding ten years. During every subject." Sir Hugh, while time ten years under review Bussia condemning Mr. Young's views, did justice of the United Kingdom with 31-tice to his intentions, and acknowledged rate of wages, a timely concession would sometimes avoid much ill-feeling and 44,667,813 cwts; Egypt, 16,475,042 cwts, at heart than the welfare and prosperity positive loss. As rike may sometimes pressed with the manifold superiorities are permitted to do. We may therefore the factors of Mentreal," however mistaken he might that also on almost the question, as is natural and almost the question, as is natural and almost constitute. Still, as both parties are returned to any change in the question, as is natural and almost the question, as is natural and almost consumption of the processor of wages, a timely concession would sometimes avoid much ill-feeling and presume, know better, appear to be important u.g., Ontal Lot.

CANADIAN.

We in Canada are not hampered in any such way in our telephone common nications, and the result is that, as we lately showed, we do more butiness by telephone than our old country friends are permitted to do. We may therefore the Baglish system of telegraphy, and he pardoned it we decline to look with any sometimes are permitted to do. We may therefore the facilities afforded the recoils of the Baglish system of telegraphy, and he pardoned it we decline to look with the manifold superiorities. made up of small amounts from various other countries. The ten years 1861 and 1876 marked a turning point in the wheat trade, and the United States pushed forward in prominence as the largest shipper of wheat to Great Britain. Previous to that decade the amount of wheat exported from this country was comparatively small; but during that period the United Kingdom bought of Ds 81,069,425 cwts. against 50,465,015 cwts, from Russis, 61,241,283 cwts. from Germany, 16,551,292 cwts. from British North America, 13,272,161 cwie from Egypt, 9,594,524 cwie from France, 6,-295,992 cwts. from Denmark, and 31, 071-314 cwts. from all other countries. The percentages of the total for the ten years show that of the imports 20.5 per cent, was from Germany, against 21 6 per cent, for the preceding ten years; 27.1 per cent. from the United States, against 15.5 for the preceding ten years and 26.9 per cent. from Russia, against 18.5 per cent. Thus, the United States took the first position, followed by Russia, while Germany came talru-baving lost the first position, which she held for a quarter of a century. The agreegate imports of wheat into Guat Britain and Ireland during the ten years-1861 to 1870—were 298,351,606 cwis, or over 62,000,000 grs, against 37,000,000 grs for the preceding ten year period. In 1871 Russia furnished the United Kingdom with 18,654,000 cwts, against 13,386,122 cwts from the United States, and in the following year the exports from Russla to Orest Britain and Ireland were 17,-

32,717,703 cwts; Egypt 15,444,111 cwts;

### THE ALLAN BANQUET.

Gournal of Commerce ) The langues to Bir Hugh and Andrew

to anticipate. We can only afford space for a brief notice of the speeches. The as usual most hearty in his cordial expressions of amity towards Canada. It seaboard, and pointed out that whatever evening. He referred to the unfortunate circumstances which attended their first attempts as pioneers of steam navigation we expect to maintain our position, we sions have to come from employers, must, as far as circumstances will permit, when wages are in the descending keep in the foreground." This, he said, had necessitated the building of the This, he said, Parisian, which seems to be as near creased in the provements made in recent years by the from 57.3 per deepening of the channel, and the more. The following periect lighting of the liver and gulf, which have rendered it possible to navigate such vessels as the Perssian to atrike, and it would be well if the prac-Montreel with comparative safety. This tice were more common. Seidom do led to an allusion to the position occupled by the late Hou. John Young in is asked, and more seldem do workmen very existence to Protection maintained reference to the deepening of the chan-propose an abatement of wages when in its behalf for three, or at least two, nel. He, as was well known, was ensaid that he had been told that there was a scheme on fost to erect a monument over his grave, and that he would willingly contribute to it. It may not be out of place here to notice briefly the eld controversy which took place some thirty-five years ago, regarding the im-provement of the channel. Although in later years the Montreal Harbour Commissioners have been compelled to assume the work, it was originally undertaken by the United Province under the Board of Works, then presided over by the late Hon. H. H. Killaly, C.K. The question arose whether the old crooked channel through Lake St. Peter should be improved, or a new straight cut made through the lake. Mr. Killaly took great pains to obtain the best advice on the subject, and applied to Captain Bayfield, R.N. and Captain Beaufort, R N., both of whom stood high in the estimation of the Admiralty, and had been engaged in surveying and preparing charts for the Board, among others of Lake St. Peter. The opinion of both these eminent scientific naval officers and also of Mr. Rendell, an eminent civil engineer in England, was decidedly in favour of the straight channel, and Mr. Killaly himself was likewise favourable to that whence. After some progress had been mad in the work a formidable opposition was organized, and a report of a Committee of the House of Assembly was ebtained favourable to the present channel The late Captain Armstrong, who acted in concert wit., Mr. Young, had great in-fluence with the Lower Canada members, 855.65 wis, being the largest amount ever received from the former country by the United Kingdom during any ene

Mr. Cramp, in returning thanks for the ebipping interest, said that there never was a period in the history of the shipping trade here when everything acemed to be working so completely against it as at present. A combination of unfavourable circumstances had affected the export trade adversely. Most of these he said were beyond our control, but he thought semething might be done to encourage emigration lie referred to the immense immigration to New York, which tells against us in a variety of ways, and makes competition almost impossible. Mr Cramp also house charges, and no vexatious restrictions that can be avoided in the cattle caput, the siver channel botter marked, the pilois butter matructed, an increase of both depth and width in the channel."
Mr. Cramp said that "all representatives
of the shipping interest gladly recignize the energy, the enterprise and the intelligence which has signalized their career and crowned their operations with success." Senator Ryan, Mr. Seargeant, of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. P. S Stephenson, Mesers. Coursol, White and Ryan, M.P., Mr. Hen-shaw, President of the Board of Trade, Col. Dide, Lieut Cols. Stevenson and Ouimet, Mr. James Stewart and Mr. Richard White, all spoke in reply to the various toasts, and contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. Sir Hugh Alian sailed for Liverpool on the Poly-

### THE DAY OF STRIKES.

scale, concessions have to come from the workmen. The extent of the con-cession forms the subject of dispute, where the equity of readjustment is admitted, and where the cause for a change is not recognised, resistance of the demand is absolute. In some cases the scale of wages is altered by mutual consent, without even the mensoe of & employers offer a rise of wages before it profits no longer justify the payment of generations. the old rate. This comes of each party looking almost exclusively at one side of wages; but it can never be justified fill to the facilities afforded the people of negotiation has been exhausted. A de- Great Britain by the governmental sumand for higher wages accompanied by pervision of telegraphs. It is very the threat of a strike, in the first in- true that the British Blue-book figures stance, is a rough mode of preceeding for 1880 show well for that country, for which no consideration can justify. The reserved power which the workman has of retusing to sell his labour, except an certain terms, is always known to exist; But we in Canada can already show proand reference should never be made to it, unless all avenues of accommodation are closed. The difference in neminal or money wages in different places is some times misleading. Wager, in meny call-ings, are higher in New York than in most other American cities; and yet there must be some compensations which account for the difference. The oust of living, at different places, varies, as well as the rate of wages. workmen seek the great cities, and on the scere of quality they are worth more than inferior hands. The lure of higher nominal wages, when it causes a movement of workmen, sometimes leads to disappointment. The excess in wages is swallowed up by the higher scale of living expenditure. On this account, is is necessary to look before leaping. effects of some strikes extend beyond the circle of employers and employed to the In one serve, this is general public. true of all strikes, because the rate of wares has a direct bearing upon the cust of production; but a strike of railway employees puts an end at once to travel and traffic on the particular line affected. A cotton mill may close down and no. body be inconvenienced except the workmen and the mill ewner; but a tirke surpases the motherland :-

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL Great Britain from the United States | vacor cuted Six Ho, h All in wee as then mid the employees and though the have above mountlined on a SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL

AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

The constantly increasing dependence of the I mited States—the former to the I mited Stangdom upon other country that should be remained to the interval of the proposed to the second to the stand the control of the I mited Stangdom upon other country that should be remaindered that the entering to the miteral to the stand the country that is should be remaindered that the miteral to the standard of the sta advantage when wages commence to be perity and adversity, they always move response of such communication. In before us it does not follow that he Britain, it is true, twenty words can be cause wages so up in the biates 1.-day transmitted for 25c, a distance of at the employers of skilled labour can afford to most, 500 miles. In Canada a message submit to a similar riso here. But subtalt they must, or lose their hands, for in these days of facile travelling it. A a small matter to cross the frontier. When wages are in the descending scale In the States, Canada has the advantage; because the true time for the descent comes later here; and then labour moves in the other direction and bears moves in the other direction and bears even if sent double the distance. Then down the rate of wages, by sympathy and the British minimum rate, on the same competition. Such is the effect of our principle as postal rates, is one shilling position on the centinent. And to day, sterling. In the Dominion, between while we are getting the worst of the places twelve miles spart or less, tie. targain, it seems small satisfaction to grams may be sent for 15 cents, and at reflect that there is in store for us a hight a system is adopted whereby sub compensation which may be reached lower rates are charged for transmission after the lapse of an accertain number through the night and delivery next

### A QUESTION OF TIME.

(New York American.)

The Times, of New York, which is very free in asking questions, but very slow in answoring them, wants to know what it is to think of a tariff for Protection which, after "half the lifetime of a generation," leaves this hoop iron industry so weak as to tear English competition under the rulings of the Treasury? Will the Times be pleased to tell us how many years it will take to equalize the condition of an English industry which employs girls in making boop iron and an American which employs mon? Nor are we aware that any Protectionist has ever maintained that an industry can be thoroughly naturalised in half the lifetime of a generation. They have more commonly put the case at the lifetime of three generations. That or more was required by each of the great English industries whose representatives are now preaching Free Trade to the world. English shipping began to attain its ringitian auriping began to attain its greatness under Cromwell's navigation laws, which were in force during our own century. English iron were and weolien goods were protected from the seventeenth until well into the ninettenth century. The English cotton manufactures were developed under the protective laws enacted between 1700 and 1786, and completed in 1774—laws which prohibited the importation of the most important classes of those goods from their own dependencies in the East Indies, and which were not even lowered nutil 1819. There is not to-day a great manufactore competing for the markets of the world which does not owe its In its behalf for three, or at least two,

# TELEGRAPHY, BRITISH AND

the number of postal telegraph offices has increased to 5,331, and the number of messages transmitted to 26,347,127. portionately better facilities for the pubito in the way of electric communication than our English friends. It is stated in a letter to a contemporary, signed "H. P. D., that the Montreal Telegraph Company alone has more than three times the number of offices in this country relatively to the population than have ye' been provided in Britain. The mileage of wire is relatively much greator, and the number of messages sent was atmost double that of Great Britain in proportion to population. If we add the Dousinion Telegraph Company's wites, and others in the Maritime Provinces the comparison will be still more iavourable to Canada

At the close of 1880, there were in Canada, 35,000 miles of telegraph wire 1,850 offices, despatching 2.534,500 messages. That we are better situated, therefore, relatively to population, than the British public the following statement will prove :-

Great Britain .. I office to cach 5,500 persons. Showing that this country has more than twice the number of offices in proportion to population that the British liave. In extent of wires, too, Canada

TOP

Compt

Cascil

Pare Am

p e. K

Mineral Carlos La Carlos Established

Name :

per R geralis engh sa din getjata

32,22

ffr 3 [spena

Durk Durk W

Bratit :

ı ið

Be Vo

Ne-Ca

OTEN

Hoope-

korlet l Courta

1 1

. ..

i str fisto lsen

Cot Side of the Coll Pictor (No. 1971)

omg

Late:

I the Made of the Property of

That Mr. Dwight, of the M T Con. pany, who is manifestly the write quoted, knows whereof he speaks in matters pertaining to telegraphy au no is. Ontatio will doubt. It may be well to consider more fully the relative rneapness of such communication. In transmitted for 25c, a distance of, at the of ten words can be sent 1,200 miles for 200, with ic charged for each additional word. This renders additional rendera our tariff for large despatches lower, absolutely as well as relatively, than the English one, for a message of fifty words costs the Englishman of cents where it costs the Causdian () morning.
It is important to remember, beside

that Canadian telegraphs pay, at the same time that they give estimation to their patrons. That the like cannot be said of the English system worked by the Government, is tolerably clear from the endless complaint and critician made in that country upon the similate tration of the telegraph by John Bell It has been the subject of satire eren by Punca in the following personaph -

"The telegraph monopoly, popularly known as the post office, is proving, a any proof were needed, that no Government can be trusted. Tury, Conserva-tive, Liberal or Radical, all are alike when the law gives them, or leads then to believe it has given them unlimited powers as traders. The so-called post office having made a bad and improvedent bargain with the telegraph companies, is determined to bark inventors and earn an ovil reputation as the champion of everlasting stagnation The impertinent inventors of the telephone have been made aware of this in a court of law, and are now made even more bitterly aware of it in their subsequent negotiations with the Gorenment. They are told that they are toir. taxed and that their radius must be limited.

" Because the Government wastol ten millions of money in 1866, the telephone company may carry their wires to Bloke-Pogis and no fur-ther. The "cock-a-doodle-doo" policy in one department of Government necessitated a money-grabbing policy in another. It this Government, that Government, ernment, or any Government had bought the water companies, half of the king-dom would have been dying of thirt. and if they had bought the stage-coach interest, raliways would never have been built, or if built would have been allowed no further than Hampstead or Camberwell."

ernment shall acquire and work out telegraph wires. Private companies can do such things better, at least that is the opinion on this side of the Atlantic.

Bridgewater, in England, must be a healthy town, judging from the fact that there are no fewer than 125 pair. pers in the union whose agos range from 80 to 97,

The area of the United States is 1,603,884 square miles. The new Conta returns are not yet complete; but, from a careful calculation, the population is believed to be 48,500,000, exclusive of 300,000 Indiana.

The process of instantaneous photo graphy as perfected recently in London, and in this country by Rockwood, has resulted in many changes in the mule of taking ordinary photographs, and has ealarged the field of photography by bringing within it the work of pictorias objects i nunction. No matter how sai-mated a scene, it can be photographed as easily as a tableau. A ball-room with dancing going on, the musicians fidding, people talking, taughing and yawning can now be photographed with case Rogers, the scriptor, has used the procose to take pictures of athletes strucgling. The men stroggle without any thought of the camera, and when they get through there are a half dozen px. ges tarough there are a half dozen per tures of the men in positions which struck Rogers as effective. Horses too; ting and cowsgrasing are easily takes One taken One taken represents five pigs feeding, one old fellow scratching his tack as gases stolldly at the camera. A cat and Tear. In the same year the imports into opinion in favour of the straight channel of a quarrel between a railway corpora- stood, continues the letter which we has kittens make a pretty group.

|  | INDUSTRIAL   |
|--|--|
| CUDOTHY  | OILS 1   |
| TOPONTO PRICES CURRENT.  | Cod Off. Importal cutton   |
| GROCERIES  | Lard, extra  |
| (53) (57) (53) (53) (53) (53) (53) (53) (53) (53   | Cincerd, ran 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2   |
|  | Obset before   |
| (C) (  | Whale, reduced   |
| 10 Maria   | PAINTS STC G   |
| 2 60 @ 250   | White Lead, excuine to mi  |
| Partition of the state of the s | per 26 lia   |
| Carrier trade 00 es 00   | 4 122 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12  |
| 172 cd   | Callagram (100 mm) (a. 11)   |
| Cand Pergal  |  |
| ****** t) de fil   | WOOL. Pleece, per 15 20 @ 23   |
| 410 <sup>3</sup> 5 C 410 AM AR 1   | Extra 33 ar 35 r   |
| Big 10 Blace \$1.10 Ol @ Oll   | HIDES AND SXINS.   |
| MPICES. 14 09 37   | Cows   |
| 1 manual 125 # 35  | Califatias, etern . ud 🗩 11 f  |
| v0 at 105  | Sheepskins, lambs 130 st 151 I<br>sheerings (1 0 0) I<br>Tallow, rendered 6 0 di   |
| te, er, tiack  | India  |
| Pro R. scrib (8 @ )  | Spanish Sole, let quality, all   |
| 101  | Spanish Bole, No. 2  |
| Filling st Cot Date  | Buffala light 25 20 2  |
| him emmor to good 25 & 45 him emmor to good 42 & 47 him emmor to fine 42 & 45  | Upper, No 1, heavy 3, 60 49 35 1   |
| Chard common to fine   |  |
|  | 10 Wests 75  |
| 35 40 62   |  |
| the state medium to fine. 42 45  |  |
| He to meet.  | ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **   |
| TURICCO, MINCRICTURED.   | Patent 17 4 40 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18  |
| fort Bestern Leaf, good to 35 0 42   | Russetts, light 40 0 6   |
| Prafrients, good to fine. 45 # 55 hboice 55 # 52   | Degras 0 4 7   |
| HARDWARE,  | PRODUCE.   |
| Tix.   | Superior Extra, per bbl, f.o.e. 4 % 6 600  |
| COPPER.  | Paney 500 as 500 k   |
| Ired 19 20 20 21 24 27 21  | Superfine 00 # W   |
| CEL MTITE" (0) (0)   | Corputeal, smalllots 3 30 as 3 40  |
| parith disper ker of 100 lbs., but sut American patterns 2 73 @ 00   | Fall Wheat, No. 1, f.o.o 1 16 . 1 17 No. 2   |
| *d) and /dy  | " No. 3 1 10 # 1 11   Spring Wheat, No. 1 1 18 # 1 19  |
| 417 424 dy   | No. 2 16 117   |
| Jy coldent Canada pointed 3 75 49 00   | Data 39 20 (0) Itarier, No. 1  |
| norse natur. (Discount, 60 to 45 per cent.)  | " No. 3 Extra  |
| Fatert Hammered 00 # 23  | 1104 to a  |
| Pre No.22 BI ● 6   | PROVISIONS.  |
| Ear No 25  | Ratter, choice dairy 14 # 16 12 12 12 13 # 12 12 12 13 # 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18   |
| Nig-Carmbros 20 00 @ 21 00   | l'utter, shipping, per ib 10 2 12<br>Butter, crocks, olly trade  |
| Et ation No. 1   | Butter, crocks, olly trade   15   25   25     Cheese   12   25   25     Dried Apples   20   20   20     Pork, meas   20   20   21     Bacon, long clear   10   25     Cumberland cat   10   25     Breakfast Smokel   12   25     Hard   14   25   15     Lard   14   25   15     Lard   14   25   15     Cheese   15   25     Cheese   15     Chee |
| Virt Cotta 23 00 23 01  Yora Seotus on F. 240 00  Bar, per 100 lbs 200 2 10  | pacon, long clear  |
| Hospe-Coopers' 250 # 275 Hand 250 # 275 Enler Plates 275 # 400   | Mame 12 0 15   |
| Nora Section on 7 2 40 2 00 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10  | Kers 11 # 111<br>110ps, hew 15 # 22  |
| Thursten 3 m # 3 75  | SALT, ETC.   |
| Swantea 3 7 #9 4 00<br>illainan 3 76 #9 4 00<br>(Ripton 3 70 #9 4 80   | Canadiau, per larrel   |
| Saguenay 3 80 # 4 00 LYAD.   | BOOTS AND SHOES.   |
| For per 100 lbs. (at four  |  |
| Pur 41 # 6   | 1 " Na.1 " 250 🛍 300 1   |
| DISSITT METAL.   | Boys' Kip Boots  |
| 15   | " Gaiters and Balmorals, 1 40 # 175  |
| Lanterman's Poid ATES.   | Wotners, immorals and Gai-   |
| Perriee 8 25 @ 9 60<br>Setu Cutter 8 25 @ 10 40  | Womens latts 90 # 130  |
| Marilla fand terrer  | Miceas Baimorais   |
| **************************************   | Childs' Halmorals  |
| \(\sigma_{\text{i}} \cdot \text{c}_{\text{i}} \text{of ear months} \text{ 1 80 } \text{ 3 1 90 } \text{ 2 20 } \text{ 2 20 } \text{ 2 20 } \text{ 2 60 } \text{ 2 60 } \text{ 2 60 } \text{ 2 60 } \text{ 6 60 } \text{ 2 60 } \text{ 6 60 } \te | 2801/01 1  |
| 100 TO 100   | Prices to Country or City Dealers.   |
| Harting Lacility 330 8 375   | Rye and malt 0 00 # 129  |
| **************************************   | Wine, Port   |
| * W Exhiber  | ** Native  |
| 1 a sp 2 40 40 2 200   | Old Tom, cases   |
| Carstel  | Old Tom, caree   |
| TO PLATE   | Raspberry Syran  |
|  | Total Miskey in wood 2 10 @ 4 00   |
| 1/4 10 00 # 8 %<br>1/4 10 00 # 10 72   | 1  |
| DRUGS.   | 3.50 @ 11 00   |
| T (# 3   | Claret   |
| 10 P   | Champatre, qts   |
| rom Tartar   | Holland Gla.   |
| bozes. 18 0 1  | LIDUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO.  |
| Helier Medras  | DUNDAS, ONT.   |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  | L MANTFACTURERS OF   |
| 021 🐠 🗓  | n i Tickinus, Danias,  |
| The Acid   | CHECKED AND<br>STRIPED SHIRTINGS.  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | COTTON BAUS, WARRS, ETC.   |
| PETAOLEUM. Penned-Pelisered in Toronto: 1 cer toad, per Imperial   | an and allow of these will accordance to   |
| Str 10 harmals CO  | have a deservedty high regulation in the firede. The proprietors are determined to maintain the quality of unsurpassed excel-  |
| Their barrole.   | lence they have heretofere held.   |
| _  |  |

ct V

Se L

b Ç,

# WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tokowio May 25th, 1881 We have had benetiful weather for the as we usually have about the Queen's Birthday-and Baturday, Monday and Tuesday have been treated more or less as holidays " ines, generally has been good and everyone sinuke hopefully of a good trade

STOCES-The stock market is perhaps more than any other affected by holfdays, and the business during the past week has been comparatively quiet Bank of Montreal has not continued its rapid advances during the week, but has declined i in bid. Bank of Commerce has also declined i, fromtoion 1, Iraperial 2, Melson 2. Untario on the others hand has advanced 2c is, bid, Federal 2 and Merchants 3, Toronto remains firm without any change. Transactions reported in-day. Untario, 12 at 1022 and 20 at 1022. Blank of tions: Freehold, 10 and 5 at 1613. Western Canada, 3 and 14 at 172. Farmers Josep, 20 at 127 and 5 at 128. National Investment, 40 at 1121.
Dominion Navings, 30 at 123. Insurance, etc. British America and Western remain unchanged in bid; Canada Life is held at 375; Censumors' Gas held at 2 higher. Montreal Telegraph is no 23. 2 higher: Montreal Telegraph is up 2 in bid, and Dominion is offered 1 lower

GROCERIES-Trade has been brisk during the week, and the demand for teas and sugars largely in excess of former weeks. In sugars prices are firmer. In teas the market is exceedingly buoyant, and wholesale dealers are unable to duplicate lines purchased even ten days since, except at advanced prices. Prices of all other goods remain unchanged sinco last work

note since last week. Trade continues exceedingly brisk, and the orders coming in freely tax the resources of our merchants to fill them promptly

Daros.—There is no change to report since last week. Trade continues very

Woot-The wool market at the eyen ing of the sesson looks anything but promising. Low prices will be the order of the day; 20@230 is the outside that is being offered, and we doubt if large lots could commanilabese figures. At several points in western Ontario where deliveries have commenced 20c is the outside that has been paid. The demand for home consumption, as usual at this season of the year, is small, but for what few sales have been made full prices have been realized.

Hinzs and Suins-The market is quiet and unchanged. The demand steady, about equal to the supply Stocks are

LEATHER-Solo leather-Dried bides have advanced 20 during the peat week, and sole leather has advanced in symjustby. It is selling freely. Stocks are light. The grade in general is very fair, a marked improvement having taken place during the past week.
l'appres-The demand for wheat and

flour has improved considerably since last report. Round lots of all grades have been taken for export, which will likely clear the market of the surplus and enable holders of the balance to work off their stocks as required, at full prices. Sales of superior have been eftected at \$5 with a good inquiry at the close spring extra at \$4.85. Fall wheat has sold and is wented at \$1.15 tor No. 1, and \$1.14 for No. 2. Spring wheat is in moderate request at \$1.20 for No. 1, and \$1.17 for No. 2. The season for lattley is closed. Peas are steady at 76c for No. 2.

Paorisions-The trade has been but fair during the past week. Butter has failen considerably, and choose has also declined to per th.

Carres—listichers' cattle are very scarce, bringing as high as 5\( \frac{1}{2}\) o per lb. live weight. There is no particular demand for cattle for export, the prices ranging scarcely better than for butchers' cattle, being from 5 c to 5 c per ib. live weight. The explanation of this anomally is not that there is a surplus of export cattle in the country, but that these cattle are sold to be shipped between tho 10th and 25th of May, and this action has been done generally by the farmers throughout the country with the result that they have to be held at places of shipment for carriage, there being no ac-commodation provided for their transhipment. Either there are no care ready to take them to the place of import or when there no ships have been propressure would not have been felt, and prices would have been maintained.

Sugar-There are none offering. There is a good demand at 50 to 5je per lb. live weight, for clipped sheep. Pigs have fallen to per lb., owing to the mar-

After all the talk of Mrs. Langury's retirement, "Argus," a well-known canceur, writes in Land and Weier of the simplicity and good taste of that lady's The productions of these mills continue to cancer, writes in Land and Weier of the have a deservedly high regulation in the trade. The proprietors are determined to maintain the quality of waverparsed exect. Grosvenor Gallery.

CHEAP COLFIE " KROM ONE CENT PP

"What is ground coffee worth " the Han Francisco Journal of Comparers tepresentative asked of a well known in the glowing imagery of the Hebrew pondered for a moment, and then an-awared: «From one cent up." As Con-tral American coffee or good quality was then solling at 13 and 141 cents, and and, to the Jewish pa-infector not much lower down than a of a revealed Creator, cents, and as this had to be roasted and ground, explanations were in order, and they were to the effect that a retailer almost any price he likes. There is such a competition between the different roasters that any figure that is given by one is almost sure to be underbid half a cent by some other, and the first one. sooner than lose the trade, sells at the reduction Ilo has, however, to sell an inferior article, and ho tells the rotation process at Allany, according to similar authorities, gives eighteen so; when the latter generally replies of the twenty-five blate Senators as optimal it does not much matter. "We are posed to the re-election of function for from seriors" she forms Transactions reported 1924 Blank of 40; when the latter newscare 12 at 1024 and 20 at 1024 Blank of 40; when the latter newscare Commerce, 30 at 1533. Federal, 10 at that it does not make matter. "We are Commerce, 30 at 1533. Federal, 10 at that it does not make matter, "We are for from earling," the Journal of Commerce for from earling, the Journal of Commerce for from earling." 1631. Loan companies have been very for from saying," the Journal of Commerce stoady during the week. Building and adds, what all, or even a large minority, Loan is up \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent in bid. Huron and Eric I, Real Retate Loan \(\frac{1}{2}\) On the not retailers—the majority with a con other hand Canadian Eavings has descince, but we tell the tale as it was clined I. Farmers' Long & Hamilton told to us, and a disgraceful one Provident & Imperial & Propins 3 and it is." It is two that a man Western Canada ? The remainder relief not likely to be poisoned by main without change to note. Transact what is sold under the mame of coffee, but that drinking slope is injurious fow will deny, while few also will deny that a good cup of coffee is one of the best things that a man, or woman either, can take in the way of nutriment. "There is only one way to put a stop to this, and that is to have a law compelling every vendor of an article to label it in quan-tity and quality just what it is. When chicory is used the proportions should to plainly printed on the package, and when wheat and peas are mixed and sold as conce the fact abould be as plainly stated. The penalty should be a very beave one? heavy one" The practices said to be provalent in Ban Francisco in rousted coffees, have their enalogy in this city as well. We have in mind an alleged description of "condensed" rosated and ground coffee, which is relling exten-Handware-There are no changes to sively at from thirty to fifty-five cents per pound; the cost of preparing the villalnous awindling stuff does not exceed eight or ten conts per pound. How long will these contemptible impositions upon the health and purse of the people to allowed to continue?-firecers Dul-

THE HARDENING OF JRON AND STEEL.

American Machinist The last number of the Russian Technological Review, published at St. l'etersburg, contains some emarks by M Chernoff on the manu -fure of sized and the mode of working it. The author sets forth the great advantages of always hardening sets and furnition, and points out also great aurantages or always naturaling articles of ingot fron, and points out also how it is possible, merely by hardening, to remove the coares crystalline texture, and the consequent brittleness which distinguish Iren, which has long been exposed to slight concussions. This alteration, as is well known, is especially prevalent in waggon axies, and it has accordingly given occasion to be precoruingly given occasion to be pre-cautionary measure that all waggon axies, even if they are to outward appearance ever so faulties, are rejected, or at least subjected to special examination, after running a certain number of miles. The advantage of getting these axles made again serviceable merely by hardening is manifest. In his opinion wnether an iron, which from one cause or another has a tendency to burn, becomes, after a certain heating, burned or not, depends mainly on the degree to which it is after-ward drawn out; for the more an iron which, when heated, has begun to be crystalline, is afterward drawn out in a warm state, the less is the danger that the crystalline texture will remain in the fully drawn Iren. In this way it is explained uby a greater degree of drawing out, and thus also larger ingots. quisite for a more than for less phosphoriferous iron.

## DOLLAR MARK.

The dollar symbol (S) is variously accounted for. One of the most interest-ing theories is that which traces the jursilel upright lines back to the Pillars Horcules; and the S-like figure is the scroll entwined around them. According to tradition, when the Tyrian colony landed on the "Atlantic coast of Spain, and founded the ancient city of Gades, now Cadiz, Melcarthus, the leader of the expedition, set up two stene pillars as mornorials, over which was built a temple of Hercules. As the temple in-creased in wealth, the stone pillars were repuced by others, made of an alloy of gold and allver; and these two pillars became, in time the emblem of the city, as a horse's head became that of Carthage vided to take them across. If, instead of a horse's head became that of Carthage shipping about these dates, exporters Centuries later, when Charles V. became would held back a perilon for June, this Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new coat of arms, in which the Pillars of Rades, or Carlis, occupied a position in the device, hence, when a new coin, the colonnato, was struck at the imperial mint, it bore the new device-two pillars ket being broken by a supply from the them. This coin became a standard of Chicago market. They are worth about value in the Meditorranean; and the pilot per lb. live weight. bol in writing. The two iserisontal bars which cross the symbol of the Ruglish pound sterling are also thought to have a similar origin. The symbolic origin of the Pillar of Herculet may be traced for back into the remote era prior to the dirpersion of the human race from

Ita Adutic bith place. They are identined with the household pillars of the Scandinavians, and the idea from which the concrete embodiments spring is to be found alike in the banskrit Vedas and rosater in that city the other day. He poets. They are the symbols of day and pondered for a moment, and then an night, of light and darkness, which, to the davning intelligence of the Aryna races, were evidences of the Omnipotent, and, to the Jawish patriarchs, the work

> The married ladies this season in bondon carry away the palm of boanty. Lady Longsdele, Lady Haudeville, Lady Castlereagh, Lady Dalbousle, Lady Claude Hamilton, Mrs. Masters and Mrs. Arkwright are the acknowledged sovereigns of loveliness.

> The latest result of the "counting Platt The "stalwarts" doclare that their quarrel is not with the president, but with becretary Blaine, and are industriously circulating a report that the former is not opposed to the return of Conkling and his henchman

Her Majesty's birthday come very near being signalized by the death of twe members of the royal family, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh having had a narrow escape from drowning. Their Royal Highnosses had improdently ventured out on a long spit of land on the Devonshire coast and were caught by the rising tide. Fortunately their pre-dicament was discovered by the crew of a passing vessel, and they were rescued from their dangerous position

An amusing story reaches un says the London Track, about a noble lord, well known it the theatrical world. dinner given at his house a few days ago, his servant mistook a very tail American lady for a very tall, popular actress, and announced her accordingly. The announcement greatly astonished the assembled guests, especially her ladyship, who reshed from the room ex-claiming, "I thought it would come to this at last " Fortunately the footman's mistake was discovere before any settous consequences ensual.

Archdescon Denison, in delivering his charge at Taunton recently, said that many years ago. In consequence of P'saults made on the Cnurch, he joined in an endeavour to promote discetablishment. He now humbly apologised for having done so, believing that the matter should be left in the hands of God. Heferring to the admission of Mr Uradlaugh to the House of Commons, he said the act itself and the mode of doing it were as bad as bad could be. It was revolting to decency and honosty, and was the sacrifice of every religious obliga-

The correspondent of the Paris Intranargeant in St. Petersburg, who professes to be equally well informed as to the movements in the palaces and the plans of the Nihilists, writes that the Empress recently discovered between the leaves of her prayer book a sheet of paper with a pen-and-ink drawing on each elde. Each sketch represented a gibbet, on one of which liessy Helfman was seen hanging, and on the other Her Majesty. Beneath were written the words, "An eye for an eye. Your child will meet the same fate as mine." The Kupress is eatd to have fainted on reading the lugubrious threat.

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEWCASTLE. L. D. V. DAYMAR, Prepnetor. New house and new furniture throughout. (5)

DANWEL HOUSE, COBOURG. This hotel
I is in the centre of the town, next to Town
[iall and close to Post Office. Terms \$1 per
day. Commedious Sample Rooms. [5]



# THE WOOL HOUSE

winans & co.,

13 Church Street, Toronto, Recognized as decturer's Headquarters.

All grades of foreign and domestic WOOL.

Beam Cotton Warps, arery variety, at mill prices.

All second-hand woollen machinery in Canada on our books. Ad-dress of reliefs given free, on application.

### MINING NEWS.

THE COAL SHOOM?

have omne need this season with renewed overy exertion to supply its former customers, and will in a few months be raising coal from its new mines at as large a scate as it did last year from the old Ford and Cago pite. pany has done wonders in developing its previously unworked seams, having now three new mines almost ready to produce some thousand or more ton, daily. With the coal companies of Westville, Stellar-ton, and the Yale exerting every nerve to supply a atendy and increasing de-mand, Picton county can leon \* the future with great confidence; can anticlpate material-and consequently intellectual and moral—progress. And yet there are people so demented as to ask this county to destroy this hopeful state of affairs, and for party greed and private ambition to deliberately strangle the mines and other industries flourishing well at present. No one doubts that the National Policy is the cause of prosper-ity at our coal mines—that the markets given by it are the reasons why our companies are called on to renew their efforts. It is true, unfortunately, that there are persons who, in their political hatred and jealousy, would sacrifice the National Policy, our mines, and every budding industry in the land. However, not more than a corporal's guard of them can here exist, for the people of this section of the Dominion cannot be so blind or so reckless as to make any mistake in a matter so vital to them. The Liberal Concervative party have well vindicated their pre-election promises. We do not wish to go a thousand miles for example—we are willing to let our home, our Pictou, industries stand witness .- Pictou Standard.

GOLD MINING. Speculation, like every other phase of a nation's life, seems to be evolutionary in its development, working by fits and starts just as does war, commerce, fashion, and even religion. Indeed, it is the same with nature herself, for she has her sterms, her floods, her earthquakes, her sunshines, her changes of season and her changes of topography. The whole world, as we see it around us, seems to be moved by impulses and convulsions, the very air we breathe being purified by thunder and lightning. Hills and valleys formed by earthquakes, societies regenerated and purified by revolutlons, commerce and speculation receiving impulses and direction from failures and bankruptcles Everything moves, forms, and reorganizes itself. The revolution that may everthrow a dynasty will establish a new rule in society. The melting snew which flooded a country will again return to the bosom of Mother Ocean. Immediately a great war is over, men start out with new thought and new energy. The war of 1837 got Canada a constitution; the war of secession abelianed human slavery, and the Franco-Prussian war reestab-lished Republic in France. The same exactly in the commercial world; the fallers of one speculation leads up to the success of another. For instance the privateers of the Confederate States, by destroying American shipping, gave England the trade of the Atlantic, and the high price of land in the British Isles has stimulated the agriculture of Canada and the United States. For sany years much of the surplus capital of England was invosted both in the specimens collected from these are exconstruction and working of home and tremely good, and we trust and believe gant rows or maples, eims, etc., but their foreign railways, but now it is beginning that friend "Jack" has now "struck extension along the highways is still to take another direction. A few years lie." Bumour says that Smart, of Brockback England was engaged in the build-ville, is negotiating with Maney & Son of Massachusetts passed an act, which is ing of the great rallway systems of the world, but now other countries are just as capable of making roads as she is. This, as I said before, has the tendency of directing energy and capital into other channels, and at present one c' the most important of these channels is gold mining. Every few days a new company is ficated in London to work a verticable Elderado in some part of the world, principally in the United States and India. During the last twelve months not less than twenty-six companies were formed in angland to work gold mines in her great Bastern dependency. Their accumulated capital amounts to three millions sterling, and the auriferous land they hold is over seventy thousand acros The prospectuses they issue are of the most glowing kind, and if the realizations are equal even to one-half of what is promised, the returns will be some-thing grand. As yet dividends have not been paid by any of them, but they are hardly long enough in existence to get into full working order. More than half of the capital has gone to the vendors, who, in many instances are ex-indian servants, who acquired the properties elther by purchase from the natives, or by concessions from the princes of the country. Many of the reefs were for years worked by the natives in a more or less crude manner, but now the most wheel and work for our countr's adimproved machinery will be used, and the best system of commutatious depiced large areas of gold bearing regious, many of the districts said to be rich.

energy province of the Rominion gold is a cladle internation, for believe of the found set there is no stir about it in the majority, it not all the municipalities and stir about it in the majority, it not all the municipalities are stired. As a science, will even vote a bonus to scene it. We still water in less than six hours. If Preparation for the original property of the prope The slapment of coal from this port found set there is no stir about it in the majority, it not all the muce qualities coal miners with he called on to exert core it was ever before. For raising and every energy to supply the demand. We crushing quartz, machiners has during a pull all together," we can and will now one some than getting up stante that the time learning of the inspector as well a coal company, the Halifax, is making. Better knowl doe of the commutation of every exertion to supply its former cust. metals has led up to easier and more perfect methods of extracting the gold from the rock and baser minerals which entround it. Those considerations, compled with the fact that the gold mining boom is now high, and that in London capital is seeking investment, ought to immediately lead up to the rapid and profitable development of the gold fields of the Dominion. C. J. Whellans, well known in Canada as an active promoter of emigration, will sail by the Moravian from Liverpool on the 12th of May with about two hundred settlers for the valley of the Saskatchewan. These people will be gathered from the farming population, and will here smong them a good deal of money, averaging, perhaps, two hundred pounds per family. Mr. Whellans is now actively at work collecting these useful emigrants and distributing pamphlets and literature on the great new land to which they are going. Publicity in this country is what Canada requires, and in whatever way it is given a certain amount of good is done. Emigration is now tolerably well taked about, but the country's minute. the country's natural resources are, to English capitalists and speculators, very little known, which makes the clear and common sense pamphiets of Mr. Whellans of greater value than if written as lesued in a storeotyped way.—London Correspondent of the Shareholder.

### MINERAL RESOURCES

The Egaaville Enterprise has the fol-lowing on minerals: We have hitherto occasionally referred to this topic and again, with no small degree of pleasure, recur to it to-day. The world is ad-vancing, business progressing, and activity in exposing "our minerals" increasing Quietly and steadily many are werking at the old recks in this section of the country, and, we are glad to say, are having their expectations realised, and their hopes fulfilled. Prominent among these, nay first among such, are Messrs. Monk & McDonald, who really deserve the credit for having drawn attention to this source of our wealth, so long hidden but now brought to light. only have they discovered the phosphate and initiated that rapidly increasing trade, but they have been rewarded by finding in their searches gold, silver, lead and molybdenite—truly valuable minerals. Nor is this mere conjecture, for the eres have already been assayed in New York and found to contain good paying percentages. It is earnestly to be hoped capitalists attention will be drawn to this fact and thus trade expanded. These two gentlemen have now become possessed of 16 lots of phosphate and other mineral lands in the townships of Grattan and Algona, and are determined on losing no time and leave no stone unturned to induce capitalists to lay hold of this matter. We wish them all success, for their gain will be our advantage also. Inhabitants of Eganville and all this portion of the country can never too much realise the fact that their prosperity depends largely on the development of the mineral wealth, and uncovering the mineral treasures hidden in our midet. Mr. John Armstrong, the popular proprietor of "the Ottawa," has recently purchased two phesphate lots from Mr. Hogan, in South Algena. Tho for their mine and phosphate lot. Smart has some knowledge of what is in phosphate, and what can be made of it, for he has already been connected with this and other mines for some time past. He last winter kept four teams constantly forwarding to Cobden from Eganvillo. There is another extremely lucrative pertion of this mining business, likely to escape notice of all but those immediately concerned, and that is the mining and collecting specimen crystals for the dealers in this branch. bpecimens of most excellent quality and extremely valuable have been found and are being marketed by all those now in mining operations. Some of those found have never yet been surpassed by any from any part of the world. We have our-selves seen magnificent aphenes and twain sphenes, zircons, fluor spar, copper pyrites, pyroxenes and garnets gathered round here, and we have the best of authority for stating that the crystals and specimens sent from Eganville last year footed up the bandsome sum of over Every rock stripped, every veln exposed, supplies ground for greater ex-pectations, and to-day, from no little opportunity for observation, we are more than ever convinced of the immense mineral wealth of this section. Only let our people put their shoulders to the vancement. Don't forget the farm and other business. Don't emberk too gen-Here is a lesson for Canada. She has easily in mining operations, but back up, support and ald by every means in your power the men who are anxious to in-Money is wanted to develop them, and troduce capital and develop our country.

cans and ex- aremment employees in speedily. The Opening outer want India are availing themselves to bring it, treation mode it, Willest see too but

which has been being near the Van-couver Co's coal wherf. Nanatino, BC., struck a seam of good hard coat about ? shortly.

The members of the Cambria Iron Company, Penn., who went to Mador en Wednesday, returned this morning. They made a pretty thorough examination of the Hematite, Dufferin and other Cleaning Fires and Slacking Ashes -- iron properties in which they are inter- Clean the fires as often as the clinker cated, and we understand have given instructions to their representative in Madoc to put a large force to work in in front of the boiler, but draw them di-developing the properties.—Belleville In- rectly into an iron barrow and wheel telligencer.

A discovery of iron ore, which is expected to prove valuable, has been made we are informed, on the farm of Nelson Muma Township of Burford, one mile and a half south of Princeton, Ont. It is what is called bog orc, and is pronounced by parties who prefess to be judges to be rich in iron. It is found about a foot below the surface, and it is not yet known what is the extent of the vein. Specimens have been sent to Toronto for assay, and in a few days we will be able laid bare.

to give further particulars.—Branford Glass Water Gauges and Floats-

The Sterling Mine property is situated upon the Kokesala River and about fourteen miles distant, and inland from Mill Crock, Sanrich Arm. While at Cowichen upon telegraph business, F N. Gisborne, Esq, availed himself of that opportunity to visit the mine, and as he is well known to be a reliable authority upon the value of mineralogical deposits and indications, the following particulars will be of interest to the public: "The lode, it appears, has been driven in upon about 40 feet—27 feet through broken ground and 13 feet into the solid formation, where it is 9 feet in width and strikes the regular wall, etc., which indicates a true fissure vein. The mineral is argentiferous galena, and comprises about one-fifth or more of the mass of matrix extracted. Nine or ten blasts were put in under Mr. Gieborne's direc-tion and fair samples taken of the whole lode. A general average of the assay value will be ascertained upon Mr. Gieborne's return eastward. Meanwhile, however, several assays have been made of the ore at den Francisco, New York, and Moutreal, with varied results of from 20 to 70 ounces to the ten for sil ver, and 25 per cent. of galena to the ton of ore as it came from the mine. That the mine is of intrinsic value there can be little doubt, and we look to its carly development as an important erain the mineralogical resources of Vancouver Island .- Colonist, Victoria, B. O.

# SHADE TREES ALONG THE HIGHWAYS.

The people of the New England States are at length thoroughly alive to the importance of planting trees along the roadside. In the towns and villages great progress has been made, as anybody visiting them may observe, and no one can for a moment question their usefulness. Many towns and villages, etill in force, under which any town may at a legal meeting grant a sum, not exceeding 25 cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made, to be extended under the direction of the selectmen in premiums, or in any other way deemed advisable, to encourage the planting of abade trees by the owners of real estate upon the adjoining public squares or highways. Connecticut has recently passed an act which provides that any person planting or protecting forest trees one-quarter of a mile or more along any public highway, may receive for ten years an annual bounty of \$1 for each quarter of a mile so planted; the forest trees to include the elm, maple, tulip, ash, basewood, oak, black wainst and blocker; theelms to be not more than 60 feet spart. This offer has imparted quite a stimulus to tree planting, and private parties have supplemented this bounty by liberal encouragement. In some parts of Con-necticut prizes of \$40, \$25, \$20 and \$15 are offered to the persons who may the boller at least every two months, and plant this spring the best and longest oftener if the water be sedimentary. Rerows of trees along any public roads of that town, the awards to be made by three non-resident experts and an-nounced at an agricultural fair next Outober. Rvery village and municipality should have its tree association.

Empire at the present time is said to be 87,850,000, of whom 72,000,000 belong to Russia in Europe and Poland, 1,940,000 to the Grand Duchy of Finland, it may be had in England for the ask. In this connection one subject mor.— 000 to the Grand Duchy of Finlanding. There is a boom now in the our Cobden and Eganville Railroad. 5,070,000 to the Caucayna, 4,440,000 to gold mining market, of which Ameri- That must come—and come pretty | Siberia, and 4,500,000 to Central Asia. 5,070,000 to the Caucatus, 4,440,000 to the scum pipes, are free. Take the food sure was put on it (thirty to thirty-mic Biberia, and 4,500,000 to Central Asia. | pipe scum troughs out of the boiler 't pounds) the water bottom leaked in all

# SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

THE CARL OF STEAM BOILDRS

On the 8th instant the diamond dell, and sometimes rips the ring ceams of rivers at the bottom of the shell

Firing -Fire regularly. After fring open the rentilating gird on the door for feet thick and at a depth of '40 feet, a minute or two. Keep as chick a fire The drill is still working and they example to strike a second lower scamper to strike the strike t the coal cake together, run a slicer in on top of the bars and gently break up the burning mass. It has been found by repeated trials that under ordinary fair conditions no smoke need be made with careful hand firing.

renders it necessary. Do not slack the clinkers and ashes on the flooring plates them away.

Feed Weter Bupply .- Set the feed value so as to give a constant supply, and keep the water us to the height in dicated by the water level pointer. There is no economy in keeping a great dicated depth of water over the furnace crowns, while the steam space is reduced thereby, and thus the boller rendered more liable to prime. Nor is there any economy in keeping a very little water over the furnace crowns, while the furnaces are thereby rendered more liable to be

Blow through the test tap at the bottom of the gauge hour rise well as through the tap in the pottom neck, and the tap in the top neck twice, daily. Those taps should be blown through more frequently when the water is sedimontary, and whenever the movement of the water in the glass is at all sluggish Should cities of the thoroughfarea become choked, clean them out with a wire. Work the floats up and down by hand three or four times a day to see that they are quite free. Always test the glass water gauges and floats thoroughly the first thing in the morning before firing

Blow Out Taps and Scum Taps.-Open the blow out tap in the morning before the engine is started, and at dinnor time when the engine is at rest. Open the soum tap whon the engine is running, before breakfast, before dinner, and after dinner If the water is sedi-mentary, run down half an inch of water at each blowing. If not sedimentary, merely turn the taps around. See that the water fe at the height indicated by opening the scam tap. Do not neglect blewing out for a single day, even though anti-incrustation compositions are put into the boiler.

Safety Valves.—Lift each asfety valve by hand in the moraling before setting to work to see that it is free. If there is a low water safety valvo, test it occa-sionally by lowering the water lovel to see that the valve begins to blow at the right point. When the boiler is laid off, examine the float and lever to see that they are free, and that they give the valve the full rise. If safety valves are allowed to go to sleep they may get set CAL

Shortness of Water. - In case the boiler should be found to be short of water, draw the fires, if practicable, and draw them quickly, beginning at the front. In some cases it may be more convenient to smother the fires with sales or anything elso ready to hand, If the fires are not drawn, leave the furnace doors open, turn on the thereby causing accidents, and finally feed, lower the dampers, shut the utter failure of the company it is down the atop valve if the boller be one often remarked by engineers that this of a series, and relieve the weight on the road runs the poorest and dirtiest locame safety valve as as to blow off the steam. Warn passers by from the front of the bollet.

Use of Anti-Incrustation Compositions.-Do not use any of these without a thorough knowledge of their effects. If used, never introduce them in heavy charges at the main hole or safety valve, but in small daily quantities along with the feed water.

Emptying the Boller.—De not empty the boiler under steam pressure, but cool it down with the water in; then open the blow out tap and let the water bi out. To quicken the cooling, the damper may be left open, and the steam blown off through the safety values. Do not on any account dash later on to the hot plates; but in cases of emer-gency pour cold water in before the hot rater is let out, and mix the two together, so as to cool the boiler down gradually and generally, and not suddenly and localiv.

Cleaning Out the Boller-Clean out move all the scale and sediment as well as the flue dust and soot. Show the scale and sediment to the manager. Pass through the flues, and see not only that all the soot and fine dust have been removed, but that the plates have been well brushed. Also see whether the flu-s are damp or dry, and if damp find out The total population of the Russian the cause. Further, see that the thormpire at the present time is said to be oughfares in the glass water gauges and In the blow out elbow pipes, as well as the thoroughfares and the perforations in the internal feed dispersion pipe and

inversity to clear their traces Like the tips and the Lot vive pieces examine, clean and yre no be and, if necessary, grand the many is the little line sand Examina the first

fested themselves in working, and of any repairs or alterations that may have teel since the last examination

Fusible Plugs - Keep these feet from soot on the fire side, and from incresta tion on the water side. Change the fusible metal once every year at the time of preparing for the angual examination.

Ceneral Keeping of Boller -Polish up the . rass and other bright work in the fittings. Hweep up the flooring piate frequently. Keep water out of the health pit below the flooring plates. Keep the space on the top of the boiler free, and brush it down onco or twice a week. Take a pleasure in keeping the boiler and the boiler house clean and bright, and in proventing smoke

### WIPING LOCOMOTIVES

We remember reading some time since of a manager of a prominent railroad who had abolished the custom of wiging the locemetives upon the read where he was manager. We had occasion not long since to examine some of the locom-tives upon a road which followed the ex ample set by the manager alluded to and found to our astoulshment that it was utterly impossible to tell whether there were one or two puts or no nate at all upon some of the pedestal belie.
We also meticed that several nots was gone altogether, the bolt having bea broken off with the frame so that the excess of dirt concealed the broken beli There was about & of an inch play to tween the eccentrics and the straps hesides plenty of lost motion in the passabout the links. We inquired for the engineer, and found him to be one of the most disconsolate men we ever ear When asked why he did not shine up his engine as used to be the custom, and take the accustomed pride in his engine he replied as follows: "We used to Lars a manager who took great pride in hiring the engines and rolling stock look well, and we engineers then used to spend many an extra flour in working about our engines and making a thorough inspection. But since we have had change in the management of affairs the engines are not wined, consequently we do not get under the engine once s month, and never touch anything below the cylinders unless we are absolutely compelled to do so, and then we get mearly amothered with oil and dut 1 used to take great pride in having a smart engine and in keeping her nice, but now I don't care. I've lost my ambition; I am in as high a position as I will ever hold on this road. All the boys are the same way. As soon as an engine comes in a fresh man is put on and out she goes again. The foregoing is in brief a fair example of the lecomotive engineers upon several railroads who have not wiped their locomotives denor the past two or three years. It would seem that if there was so much comom? in saving the wages of a few wipers and the expense of waste, that those roads would declare large yearly dividends. but if we can judge from the actual condition of the roads (one of which being now in the hands of a receiver), we would say that the economy was in reality extravagance. The road new in a receiver's hands was the first to abolish wiping engines. This had the effect of demoralizing the engineers and firemen. tives in the country -American XI chinist.

# BOILER TESTS.

The objection to a hydraulic test is that it professes to do what it does not and is a blind guide, so far as regards any reliance upon it. The trouble lies in the difference in conditions. A cold water test la instituted at the temperature of the water, generally about 60 is summer and 45° in winter. It is not only the difference in the strength of iron between extremes of temporature that is set up that makes a bydrault. test an uneate one, It Is the difference the actual tension of the parts under strain. It so changes the lines of strains that there is no reliance to be played upon it as an indication of strength. Under the hydraulic test the fire texant flues are of the temperature of the water. all parts of the boller are the same Under steam they are not the same Under the hydraulic test the boiler is atsumed to be a vessel of uniform natural tensions, and the test is tax d upon 4 solid body pressing with equal force in all directions; something as a balleon is filed with gas. Such a condition of The pressure things is not attainable in a boller is not equal in all directions Water has gravity, and there is more pressure at the bottom than the top in 1856 we ran a steamer called the Bry City between Bandusky and Detroit Hich. 'The boiler under cold water, or rather warm water, hydraulic pressure was tight, but as soon as the steam pres

۴.

4., Aeil ∟ i th

e l cei

TV-1. t the CIAM: liab op a the of the plates boiler

~piag ( | 84 h Ł.

esige.

ailrosi bere b yeol to the ex ded to that it belber

nate es betta K brea

n bolt

iat be

strape

or the of the \* \*\*\* OP bis

u. mad ngine

a berk lock

ira the

tly we

be low

dutele

ing s

T DILL.

7 42

O AL

e boji

ragioe

ad ont

is in

notire

who

terior

would

. 254

roote

beise

resi-

t)m: (1881) 12 14 t this

st is

DIK.

c 4

pera-

tur 4

...

tider

raibi

zgih

i an i

ater.

ab.

nrai

4

- 4

4Blv

18

oure Lop

Giv 0:1 VIC

tea tun being liast, however, in disgrain for sea water.

### THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL

The preliminary operations in connection with the boting of the proposed Channel Tunnel still continue to elicit considerable public interest, and it is not a little satisfactory to these who take an interest in the progress of the work, and much more so to scientific mes, to know that up to the present time the operations have been attended with the most gratifying results. No serious impediment has as yet presented stelf, and although that part of the work which is likely to be traught with the greatest amount of risk and difficulty has yet to be encountered, to ere appears to be no reason why the foundant hopes of the speculators, despite predictions to the contrary, may not be realized, and the travelling pertion of the public reap the benefit of a scheme which, to say the least of it, will effectually remove the chines in a moist atmosphere, etc. A inpleasant semantions and inconvenience recent simple experiment by Professor which is so often experience." The and seems to prove that more age across "the eliver streak." The and seems to prove that more age across the eliver attack." The and seems to prove that more than bours, and has already sel of water heated over a lamp gives of the down of the hours, and has already sel of water heated over a lamp gives of the down of the hours. been carried to a distance of above 300 steam through a bent tubo passing to a steam easeplag into the open air at all, yards. This is in the shape of a drift-way of about 7 fret in diameter, opening area the mouth of the tunnel on the west side of Abbott's Cliff, near where A small fully charged Leyden jar is the recent fall of chalk on the South-bere it runs in a line parallel with the seconds. On removal it is found combine of railway and follows the natural line of the strate. The idea is to some large steam easeplag into the open air at all, bell jar, supported in an inclined reservoir. In icocomotives this is usually reservoir. In icocomotives this is usually reservoir. In icocomotives this is usually reservoir. This acts as a decided the upper last of it into the pushed (the upper last of it) into the seconds. On removal it is found combine of railway and follows the natural pictory discharged. But this discharge is dead with one sack \$\frac{280}{280}\$ panelled. Channel is reached. It is then confiiculty heped by geologists that the charwer of the geological formations will
admit of the engineering operations

the experiment, the jar then suffers no tring advanced in a direct line or lovel, cutters, which is worked by one of that . a most ingenious mechanical contrivance, and for more reasons than one is revolutions per minute, slicing off the with the wire, the loss by conduction chalk to the thickness of a quarter of an moist air being probably very small. tack at each revolution. There is no change in the soil, which is still gray balk, and there is a remarkable freedom from the percolation of water. Exerretary Thompson reports that the announcement of defalcation with the tickessons Canal Company's funds was etargerated. The amount taken was was captured and \$7,500 of it recovered ile says that the complaints about poor provisions came from the Kreach engincers, who could not put up with the with the preliminary work of clearing of the fires and laying out the course of the use of India ink from the fact of its dry-canal. He expects to be able to have use of India ink from the fact of its dry-canal. native diet. Thompson says they are progressing faster than was expected

interest waters, respectively, were from the time of charging the jar in the grain and 0.330 grain, while at larts. I had the satisfaction of presents in the quantities rose to about 2.364 fng Frances rate offering of a box of grains and 2.579 grains. The immersion electricity intact. This is the patent crown in all the waters tested was accompression within the small space of a second by the volution of hydrogen tone cube fact of a newer equivalent to appinted by the volution of hydrogen, one cubic foot of a power equivalent to nearly one million test. The wonderful "led water. At a temperature of about lox is now deposited in a laboratory of every town of any importance will have no Fab the decomposition of the Glasgow University, and is being substituting regulated by electricity, just as water was found to be equivalent to the initied to a series of tests and measures it has its light by night applied now by absorption of 0.01 grain of exygen per ments. The results of seems of these means of illuminating gas made of surface per hour for discipling one in the part of 0.0129 grain for calcarcous. Why, it's a little grant. The advantable of crystallized chloride of magnesium; 0.05 grain for water attained with chloride of sodium, and 0.067 grain for soa water. are of such transcendent importance that we cannot for the present form any cor. then laced with a varnish of reals, shell rect estimate of their magnitude, What- lac and asphalt. The fastenings of these ever may be the practical results obtain- belts are of a peculiar structure and caned, I have the satisfaction of recording not properly be described without enthat for the first time to my knowledge gravings in the bistory of the universe a box of An im electric energy nearly equivalent to a million feet, contained within less than a cubic foot of space intact and potential, has been transported from France or elsewhere to Great Britain.

## ELECTRICITY AND MOIST AIR.

It is a common idea that moist air conducts electricity, and many treaties on physics have statements to that effect. The assertion has, however, been denied on the ground of experiment—
e.g., by Count du Moncel and M. Gangato The matter is of practical importance in view of the losses of current in telegraph lines during misty and wet weather, the bad action of electric mainpleasant semantions and inconvenience recent simple experiment by Professor which is so often experienced in a pas-Marangoni throws light on these effects, been carried to a distance of above 300 stoam through a bent tube passing to a is of the strata. The idea is to one in this way until a depth of densation on the inserted jar, and supersome 200 feet below the bod of the ficial conduction by this layer appears apparent loss by remaining five ecconds In the moist air, on withdrawal it will the other side of the Channel. The given spark as long as when not sub-operations are carried on under the mitted to the moisture. The hot state directions of Colonci Beaumont, the of the instituting surface prevents the bolk being cut by a disc furnished with condensation that occurred in the other case. A practical inference is, that the gentleman's compressed air engines. It losses on telegraph lines may be attributed to such things as condensation of moisture, attachment of conductive preculiarly adapted to the work which it dust, carbonaceous deposits, spiders is performing here. The disc makes two webs, or contact of branches of trees with the wire, the loss by conduction in

> A communication to the French Academy of Sciences by M. C Robins shows that there are well marked sexual differences in cela.

> According to Mr Fairthorne, lengths may be treed from all offensive odour by slinking it up well with quick lime--about three ounces to the gallon

Specimens of fessil woods and lignite are reported to have been brought to the surface from a depth of 191 feet, while boring an artesian well at Galveston,

An improved furnace for locomotive nd other steam boilers has been patented by John Alves, of Dunedin, New Zealand The grate bars are set out from the tube sheet to leave an air passage between them, and a fire bridge is supported by the grate tare, and is provided with a vertical and inclined and hori-zontal slots and flange surmounting the air chamber

Experiments have been made on aniit remained unaffected by decomposition about a month. During that time the acid remained in the tissues, and especially in the stemach. It would be easily separated by distillation, but much more readily from the timues of herbayorous than of carnivorous animals.

A report made by a committee of the Master Mechanics' Association at the meeting held last year, reterring to devices before the public for this object, favoured one which aims to prevent the steam eaupling into the open air at all,

Miller: Mix 2 pounds best blearbonate of soda with one sack (280 pounds) or best flour, then put in 14 pounds tartacle acid. When well amalgamated run them through a coarse cloth on a common bolting mill and it is fit for use, and will keep good for some time Meal for brown bread 13 sunces tartaric acid, 2 ounces blearbonate of seds, 14 pounds meal. Mix well.

From the experiments of a French scientific expert who has been at work on the subject of salety valves for nearly twenty yours the conclusion is drawn that in all legislation upon the subject is is desirable to avoid giving any fixed measurements, as it is impossible in practice to make use of the safety valve of sufficient size to let off all the steam produced by a boller, whilst. If smaller measurements than these necessary to attain this object are given, the safety desired cannot be arrived -.

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M Greve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter. and that an upright post, shaft, or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a

with sulphurous and metallic vapours

Steamship Company in burning pulversised coal, or culm, continue to be very satisfactory, and are regarded as promiseing antise automated. ing entire success. They will persevere until they feel warranted in introducing the process on board their steamers The experiments as we are informed, mals with purce hydrocianic acid by M. are directed chiefly to two points. One Brame. The bodies of those killed with relates to the construction and position of the retort, or lining of the furnace; the other to the force of the blast used in atomising the coal When the latter is rightly graduated there is neither ashes nor smoke. It it is not strong enough a part of the coal dust falls unconsumed. The contempt in consumption appears from the fact that to produce a given amount of work forty-three bushels of dust are a substitute for 100 bushels of coal, and, calculating in money, the economy is at least one to

## INTERCOLONIAL TARIFFS

with the Earl of Kimberley and the Marquis of Hartington at the Colonial Office The object was to sek the Government to enlarge the powers and the number of the Royal Commission for the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad, which is now sitting with the view of taking evidence in the various centres of the empire upon the subject of trade and commercial tariffs existing between Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies. It was also urged that in all matters of imperial or international treaties where colonial interests were directly or indirectly affected in the commercial treaties made by Great Britain with foreign powers, the views of the colonies should be definitely accertained beforehand and acted upon The Lord Mayor introduced the deputation: and, after hearing the statements put forth, Lord Kimberley said in reply, that being a believer in Free Trade principles, and therefore an advocate of those doctrines in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, he should be glad to see the same policy pursued by our colonies. He could not see that he could do more than give them advice, which they were not always anxious to listen to. If any colony had reason to complain of any thing in Great Britains tariffs effending sun or moon is better observed when the against the principles of Free Trade, alit is horszontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive plate through an asked for, and if there was any doubt in Presidents of republice, of which nine conting as alit of a hadrontal according as the matter relating to colonial testific in the content of the content of the presidents of republice, of which nine content or ality of a hadrontal according to the matter relating to colonial testific in

INDESTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMET.

11 (1) where where the few contains a training and a constraining of the few columns and the feet by the few columns and the feet by the few columns and the feet by expension of the few columns and the fee

Four Jourdan sixteres the controls are now in use of or near London One is at Kew, one in the Moseum of Practical theology, one at bouth Kensington and one in the office of the London Trass. The commons scale of the london of the mercurial instrument to be detected with case.

In the mercurial instrument to be detected with case.

In the mercurial instrument to be detected with case.

In the same manner is an excellent for controls and in the same manner is an excellent common that a larger rum will be made in the same manner is an excellent common that this money is thrown away, on the contrary, it considers that great benefits arise therefore mercan tourisation that this money is alternated in the same meanner is an excellent common away, on the contrary, it considers that great benefits arise therefore mercan for lather.

In the very cold westing, we are in vessel with the expenditures countries. It estimates countries. Franco for protecting metal auriaces Briefly enumerated, some of the benefita from oxidation and also platinizing. Briefly enumerated, some of the benefita guiding and bronzing the same. The pointed out are —(1.) The bringing guiding and bronzing the same the pointed out are the briefly back of works of art by the wealthy. gilding and bronzing the same. The suiters are protected from existation by applying to them alkaline silicates, or which through the liberality of their applying to them alkaline silicates, or which through the liberality of their owners, not only become a source of mixed with intepentine or other suitable interest with interest and elevating enjoyment to the direct application of platinum, which the direct application of platinum, which the direct application of platinum, which and executing the ambition of American the direct application of platinum, which is produced in a special way, and held in auspension in rectified splift. To ornarion the surfaces with multicoloured, iridiscent cruamentation a coating of their experience to the country in platinum or palladium, to conjunction with sulphurous and metallic vapours. with sulphurous and metallic vapours.

The surfaces are gilded to the employement of platinum or the derivatives of unity, or, perhaps, at all, through any platinum and gold, superposed, one over other channel. (3) The existence of the other. American parks, muscums, art gelierles, The experiments of the Alexander libraries and other sources of culture iteamship company in burning pulvers and pleasure is largely ascribed to the efforts of wealthy and travelled citisens of the United States, who became impressed, through observation abroad, with the inestimable value of such institutions in affording rational and clevating enjoyment, thus adding to the moral and intellectual well-being of the people. (4.) The intellectual culture and elevation in taste acquired by American fouriets and temporary residents abroad have stimulated and sustained many elegant branches of art and manufacture at home, in which capital has been invested and employment afforded to a large number of persons. (5.) It is pointed out that the majority of the class who travel are men engaged in mercantile, financial, or manufacturing bosiness, who, white abroad, naturally look into the foreign methods in their respective callings. Many excellent ideas and practical suggestions are thus attained, which when adopted or modified grad-ually become apread throughout the On Thursday afternoon a deputation representing the liritish and Intercolonial Trade Tariff Union had an interview to the union of business, whose mental and physical energies are taxed year, require a holiday, and from the suggestions made we think that it will appear that spending it abroad is at loast as likely to result beneficially to the country as spending it at home, indelging in the insane Idleness and debasing extravagance which are not uncommonly the characteristics of our fashionable watering places and sninmer resorts, notwithstanding that in doing so the money may be kept in the country. There is one other point in which, it occurs to us, no little benefit is respect by the presence of a large number of wealthy Americans in European capitals. They impress the peo-ple and governing classes with the wealth and power of the United States, and with the great and manifold opportunities afforded therein for the material advancement of the worker in every department of human sudsayour, thus inducing emigration, the investment of capital in public and corporate se-curities, and generally in enhancing the national credit." Our New York contemporary looks at this from a broad, national standpoint; and we think it makes out a case in regard to the advantaxes accruing to the country at large

from foreign travel .- Citizen.

Barry and an action was the experience of the

| 312  |   |                          | Hardware Var Lapered A Company of the Company of th |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| MONTREAL PRICES  | CURREN                                    | T                        | R. O. G. Plein, Soc. Community of the Co |
| GROCERIES  | - <del></del>                             | · · · :                  | Historics Paragrams and Com-   |
| nienarus, fine fo fine   | 6<br>11 H                                 | • .                      | Rio W. Sker, Tryes of sells  |
| furtimes di<br>commo :<br>Gunja wilce, pasts di extra  | ر<br>قد<br>قد ا                           | 11                       | Brown Alexanters & Farm & Section 1  |
| scrade<br>* tlorde   | 10 A                                      | 4                        | Guttings Strate points to deliver to the first term of the first t |
| Jar n. choice-t .  | * 42*                                     | <u>.</u>                 | Champagner  Darmers  2 7 2 8 19  |
| those the state of | 43  | 47 1                     | Champagner Paramers Paramers Verifier douct at 2200 (200) Mort & Chapter's Extra Mort & Chapter's Extra  |
| ्रावस्तानात<br>स्ट्राम्बद्धाः  | # d # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #   | <i>;</i> ; [             | 2" - Xo'1 - 23 cm or 25 cm   |
| dart<br>foliopre, choiche t<br>fine<br>gent  | - 1                                       | 10<br>13<br>44 4         | Theo Bud rer. Carto Blanche 22 to d 24 to  |
| Southongs, fire to finest  | ائد (د<br>اک ان                           | 0  <br>141  <br>41       | Jules Mun as Dry Verrenay at at 22 at 1  |
| Southongs, frequent the goal Southongs, first to freed country Twankay Louis Hyson, first to extra   | ा। क                                      | 28.0                     | Theo Bu dever, Carto Blanche 22 (a. 2.24 (a. 1.24 (a. 1.2 |
| Tours 11 tour hearts   | . d                                       | 2                        | d tr 22 (n 44 24 (n) Max Santaine 20 (n 47 22 (n)  |
| foards .   | 27 4                                      |                          | Thing that, digitle the last of the last o |
| Chicory<br>Java, old Government  | 14 33<br>11 33<br>14 35                   | (1)<br>(2)<br>(3)        | Sherrico   |
| " bingspore  | 21 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4  | - <del>51</del>          | Cashburn Smithant Co. 180 at 540   |
| Jamaica Laguas ra Plantation Ceylon Rio  | 21 00                                     | 23                       | Teo. It, Sandeman, Sons & Co 1 80 at 5 and Port Wine, Graham's. 10 at 420 I'clee Island Wines 180 at 2 40  |
| Maracaibo  | 16 <b>0</b><br>21 <b>0</b><br>30 <b>0</b> | 16<br>23<br>21           | Feleo Island Wines 150 2 240 Sparkling Sagrace 10 00 20 12 25 Photo 11 25 20 14 50 Ackernan & Lawrence 11 25 20 14 50  |
| Stoars.  | : 11 er                                   | 2 (                      | Destroy Automaticals 1.71 ch 27 08   |
| Cut Leaf   | 101 0                                     | 3.0 = 28                 | Barron d threstler's Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, quarts Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Vallaniel Johnston & Sons,   |
| Grocers' A Montreal yellow   | 09 #                                      | 9                        | pints 5 % @ 22 00 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.   |
| 10Morries  | K 67                                      | 9                        | Alum, per 1001bs 14 G 14<br>Alum, per 1001bs . 1 % 60 1 %  |
| Amber Piamond Drips.   |   | က္လ                      | Arrownest, per lb. llicarb Soda, per lWlbs 285 & 315 llichromate of Potash 15 & 18   |
| Imperial   | 82 <b>0</b><br>69 <b>0</b><br>55 <b>0</b> | 65<br>13<br>57           | illesehing l'owder, per 100 lbs 1 25 65 1 36 ltue Vitriol 51 65 7 lborax, refined 15 66 16   |
| Pale Amber<br>Royal Imperial<br>Flar Amber<br>Standard   | 63 20<br>(0 20                            | 16<br>(0)                | Camphor, American Refined 38 4 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4   |
| MOCTHWEN.  | No a                                      |                          |  |
| Rarhadoes (Imp. gallon) Cardenas Contribusal Entered, bris   | . A3 @<br>(0 @<br>(0 #                    | 30                       | Copperss, per 100 lbs  |
| Piltered, bris   | . 60 29                                   | 888                      | Epsom Salta, per Rolls 130 Ø 150 g<br>Gum Arabic   |
| Nitered, pan Muscovado Perto Rico Sugas House, bris Sugas House, pua Trinidad  | S 6                                       | 88.                      | Gum Arabic 20 40 35 "Trayscatth 45 46 75 Indigo, Madras 85 46 100 lodide Potass 320 48 350 Legucod, Extract 9 49 10  |
| Trinidad raciy.  | ₩ <b>#</b>                                | 65<br>45                 | Legwood, Extract   |
| Almondo Londobalt  | 125 60                                    | 16                       | Indigo, Madras   |
| Jorian shelled   | 25 0                                      | (a)<br>(b)<br>(c)        | Quinine 350 @ 35) Sal Soda, per 100 lbs 1 05 @ 1 15 Saltrettie, per ker 9 50 @ 10 00   |
| Currants, new  | (U &                                      | 87                       | Sods Ash, per 100 lbs 150 70 1 70 Sugared Lead 121 60 14   |
| Atmonds, and soul  | 64 a<br>15 <b>a</b>                       | 7<br>10<br>19            | Sulphur, Rol', per 100 lbs 2 50 69 2 25;<br>Sweet Oll, Olive 1 25 69 1 30  |
| Pigs, Rieme layers   | 06) #                                     | 88.2                     | Tertane Acid 571 69 00 Whiting, per 10) lbs  |
| French Prines, boxes   | (0 a                                      | ě                        | WINDOW GLASS. Window Glass, per 80 ft. or- dinary 4th quality:   |
| Jondon layers  | 2 85 0                                    | 2 00<br>2 45             | To 25 added inches 1 (9) (2) 1 70  |
| Malaga mats boxes  Pilberts French Prymes, boxes kegs Ralsins, black crown Fondon layers Jose Murcatel Uld Loose Murcatel Layers seedless mats old   | 225 6                                     | 2 35                     | CORES.  1sts to 3nts, per gross 0 60 @ 200   |
| seculess mats  | 0 0                                       | 0                        | LEADS & PAINTS. Red Lead and Litharge 4 50 @ 5 00  |
| black basket black basket blace Bardines, quarters haives Sultanas   |   | ]a<br>]9                 | White Leads 500 ab 000   |
| Walbuts .  | . 67                                      |                          | Ball   |
| Walnuts, Grenoble, genuine arross.   |   | 00                       | Cod. Gaspe, * Imperial gal 0 574 @ 0 61<br>"Newfoundland, do 0 574 @ 0 61  |
| African Ginzer   | . 15 67                                   | 12<br>16<br>16           | Lard, Kxtra 0 72 @ 0 76 0 66 @ 0 70 0 66 @ 0 70 0 72 @ 0 78 0 74 @ 0 78  |
| Jamaica Cinger, bleschod.  | 21 20                                     | ಕ್ಕ<br>25<br>25          | Olive  |
| Mustard Seed, yellowground, 41b jars   | 11 0                                      | 90<br>19                 | Lard, Extra 072 076 176 176 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 1  |
| Juimege  | . 65 20                                   | 25<br>95                 | Seal, Pale, ordinary 0 65 69 0 69  |
| Pepper   | . 14 0                                    | 15<br>23                 | Seal, Straw  |
| Rice   | 3 85 4                                    | 3 95                     | Coal Tar   |
| BALT.  |   | 8                        | Coal Tap   |
| Coarse (10 to the ton)<br>Eureka, bars   | 100 0                                     | 80                       | " No. 2  |
| Factory Filled.  |   | 1 8                      | Mantila mana CORDAGE.  |
| Cannad Mah   | 125 6                                     | 100                      | Tarred rope  |
| Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, " Lealmon, Dry Cod ((laspe) Ureen Cod in barrels   | . 185 w<br>. 125 w                        | 160                      | Siaal  |
| No. 1  | 300                                       | 3 25<br>0 (i)            | CANDLES.   |
| Herring, Labrador  |   | 988                      | Belmont Sperm  |
| Herring, Iabrador  | ຸ ຍ ເວ ຜ<br>ເ                             | 000                      | PIG 190Y.  |
| Lake Superior White Fish half barrels Salmon Trou half barrels Columbia River Salmon, br.  No. 1.  Scaled Hering S. Sould Marker No. 1.  | 000 @                                     | 0 00                     | American   |
| No. 1  | . 000                                     | 33                       | Coitees  |
| Scaled Herring   | . 000 #<br>. 001 #<br>. 000 #             | 888                      | Gleagarnock, per ton   |
| Liquors.   | 0 00 #                                    |                          | Canadian Siemens   |
| Brandy, Honnessy's, per ga   | DE 10 25 Z                                | 4 60                     | Lowmoor and Bowling tunder 200 m) 6 50 Ø 7 00 Scotch and Staffordshire, per  |
| Martell, per gal .  " cares. " Otand Danny & Co.   | . 10 50 6                                 | 11 00                    | 100 lbs   170 @ 1 80   Best Staffordshire, per 100 lb.   2 25 @ 2 60   Swedes and Norway   4 60 @ 5 60   |
| Pract's, P gal   | . 3 55 B                                  | 4 05)<br>3 37            | CAYADA PLAYES.   |
| yine Growers Co  | 3.30 J                                    | 3 40                     | Arrowand equal 3 40 69 3 50 Clifton 3 25 69 3 50 Iletton 3 10 69 3 15  |
| " Riviere Gardra<br>Co. P gal  | il 339 di<br>de<br>320 di                 | 3 40                     | Swances and Penn., per box. 000 29 325   |
| " Renault's, P cal. " J. Denie, H. Moun A Co., P gal.  | 3 30 G                                    | 3 40                     | Charcoal, I C, per box   |
| " Arbouln, Marett  | . 350 a                                   |                          | Cohe, 1C   |
| <b>V</b> EN  | 240 6                                     |                          | Charcoal (best) No. 25 10 (6) @ 31 00  |
| Rum, Jamaton, 10 G.p., p. gal  Demetara  Cuba  Uin, De Kuypar's, red care green  if is wood  Blandenhaum A. Nclai  | 275 6<br>225 6<br>315 6                   | 3 (0)<br>2 (3)<br>2 (3)  | Oalvanized sheets.  Morewood's Lion, No. 25 7 @ 7 Other brands, No. 25 6] @ 6  |
| Uin, De Kuyper's, red case<br>green  | 3. 7 10 d<br>. 4 20 d<br>2 10 d           | # 00<br># 4 25<br># 2 20 | Morewood's Lion, No. 25  |
| " other brands   | 185                                       | 2 00                     | Cast, per ib. ATELL 11 0 17<br>Sieugh Shoe 250 0 275<br>Spring, per 100 15a 250 0 375  |
| red, other brands, p   | 375 (                                     | 3 87<br>3 7 20           | I Hear day Walfanted O (1) # 7 (U  |
| <b>****</b> ************   | , **                                      | 27                       | 1  |

|                  | 40 (11 % 11 4)  |  |  | I          |
|------------------|---|--|--|------------|
|                  | tacet or note to the second of the second o |  |  | ;          |
|                  | · St.<br>Hide is tradi, for the   | *                                      | . ••   |            |
| ,                | the s   | - 75                                   | a si   | •          |
| ,                | 1 - 0 211 (N):  | . (در د                                | ۰ ،  |            |
|                  | A. v. Prog Woodale 1  | ļ 41                                   | , 11 ***                                     | 1          |
|                  | 1:4 * *   | 11                                     | ) 1 (1)<br>21 (1)                            |            |
|                  | • L. L. Nats  |  | . •  | 1          |
|                  | e of Nobe, pro 300 ber<br>log to of even and farees?  | -14                                    | (۱۹۱۱) پر<br>(۱۹۱۱ - تر                      | ;          |
| . !              | loke of even and forcers A majorate and 2, not thand declarate as not like and declarate as not   | 340                                    |  | ÷          |
| ,                |   | ì                                      | 4 () 10                                      | ň,         |
|                  | Cat Note per 1 of 15<br>-1 (1) (1) (1)<br>A troot of Position   | 4 to<br>10                             | क्षा (१५०)<br>ब्राह्म                        |            |
| ,                | 4   | , (4)                                  | स्ट्रात्म<br>स्ट्राप्त                       |            |
| •  <br>•  <br>•  | Univarited Wire, No Oton, per loft with   | 243                                    | a 250  | ١          |
| ,                | Horse Nute, to to type c, disc.   | unit<br>LN                             | and ut                                       | ٠.         |
| - 1              | Unfinished 20 218<br>Pointed and  | 710                                    |  | 1          |
| ;                | Finished 216 250<br>Horre Shoes, per loriba   |  | 3 4 0  | ,          |
| ;                | Insulfin  | 14 (b)<br>24 (0)                       | # 19 00<br># 25 00                           | ; [        |
| ,                | Iron Wire, hrt. or an'd:  | 133                                    | 0 1 2  | , [        |
| <u>'</u>         | I ressed Nails, per 100 the<br>Proved Coil Chain, Jin.  | 5 (0)                                  | # 6 to                                       | ) }        |
| ١,               | Pheet Zine  | 6 (I)<br>3 53                          | 3 4 (0                                       | ı f        |
| ;                |   | 13.50                                  | ક મેં છે                                     | ۱ '        |
| ,                | Rat, per 1091bs   | 500                                    | 0 5 3  | ۱ ج        |
| ; į              | 1   | 600                                    | # 5 th                                       | ٠ ١        |
| ,                | Sheet,<br>Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs   | 6 (I)                                  | # 62   | <b>,</b> [ |
| ,                | Ruff  | 0.14                                   | a 0 1/                                       | ١          |
| ,                | Buttalo Sole, No. 1   | 0.1                                    | 8 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    | <b>!</b>   |
| .                | Calificated Coper   | 0.55                                   | 10 O E                                       | 2          |
| A .              | Harness<br>Hembook Slaughter  | 0 25                                   | # 07<br># 02<br># 92                         | ,          |
|                  | Hemlock Spanish Soic, No. 2   | 0 23                                   | # 02<br># 92                                 | ì          |
| *                | Pebbled Ryner Coalber   | 00000000000000000000000000000000000000 | # 07   | 8          |
| 8                | Sheejakin Linings<br>Splits, large  | 0 41<br>0 24                           | 0 O M  | )          |
| •                | Waxed Upper, light and  | 0 19                                   | # 02<br># 02                                 | 3          |
| ,                | mediam  | 0 37<br>0 34                           | 0 04   |            |
| ò                | BOOTS AND SHO   | ES.                                    |  | . 1        |
| 3                | Boys Split Brogans<br>Buff and Pebbled Con-   | 0.85                                   | <b>a</b> 10                                  |            |
| 3                | 363-35-33-44  | 1 33<br>2 50                           | <b>●</b> 10                                  | n l        |
| 5                | " French Calf   | 3 00                                   | # 37<br># 24                                 | 0 1        |
| 0                | " Split Brogane<br>Misces' Buff and l'ebbled Bal-   | 100                                    | 0 11   | 1          |
| 31               | morals " Princella Balmorals  | 1 00                                   | Ø 12   | 3          |
| 1                | Ralmorals   | 1 00                                   | 0 14   |            |
| 5<br>)<br>5      | " Prunclia Boots .  | 0 65                                   | 0 11   | 0          |
| o<br>O           | RAW FURS.   | 2 50                                   | @ 40   | 0          |
| ١,               | 1/  | 2 50<br>6 00<br>4 00<br>0 00           | # 40<br># 80<br># 60                         | 0          |
| 1<br>3<br>0<br>0 | lear, serae prime liear, mail. leaver, spring, do lieaver, Winter, clean polt, per il. Cross Fox.   |  | <b>49</b> 0                                  | U          |
| ð                | peril   | 2 (0<br>2 (0<br>4 (0)                  | @ 25<br>@ 25<br>@ 60<br>@ 20<br>@ 12<br>@ 15 | 0          |
|                  |   |  | # 60<br># 20                                 | Ô          |
|                  | lyns  | 1 60                                   | Ø 12<br>Ø 13<br>Ø 10 0                       | 3          |
| 0                | Dassen  |  | <b>29</b> 10 0                               | Ó          |
| 5                | Rate Spring.  | 16                                     | <i>a</i> 1                                   | Š          |
| 0                | Rats, Spring  | 1 00<br>25 00                          | # 18<br># 30 G                               | õ          |
| C                | SKARK' DIRCK'''''   | 0 60                                   | Ø 01   | _          |

# WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTREAL, May 25th, 1881.

The wholesale trade of the past week shows a decided imprevement upon that of the week previous, and we are not astray in stating that the past weeks business has compared favourably with that of any period since Jan. 1st. Dry goods, groceries, hardware, fron and leather have all shown satisfactory records, and collections on the whole have been first rate. Day Goods-Quite an increase of

orders has been experienced during the week both from the country and city. Monday was a very busy day, in fact one of the busiest of the season. This however has come a little too late to benefit the sorting up trade. A few travellers are still out doing fairly well. Cotton fabrics green cod has been sold as low as \$3.

are still in good demand, and Canadian Prixolbus—Refined oil is quiet at tweeds meet with fair inquiry, remittan- 21 fc for car lets, 22@22 fo for broken are still in good demand, and Canadian tweeds meet with fair inquiry, remittances are fairly satisfactory end the trade

previously mentioned a good business and there is a general feeling of weaktion in prices recently referred to there oakum. Spirits of turpentine is in limappears to have sprung up a better feeling with an increase in business, and we have to report sales made to-day of the market in New York, prices district, per lb, 147016c. Characteristics and there is a general feeling of weakness all round. We quote as follows
Butter—New—Wholesale prices—Cream
ory, fancy frosh, per lb, 19720c, Townships, per lb, 157010g; Morrisburg and
dition of the market in New York, prices
we have to report sales made to-day of the market in New York, prices
we have to report sales made to-day of the market in New York, prices recling with an increase in business, and we have to report sales made to-day of 400 tons of No. 1 Eglinton for shipment west on p. t.; 150 tons No. 1 Coltness at \$17.75 not cash and 500 tons of No. 1 Rglinton at \$16 50, ex wharf at 4 menths. 4 menths. Scotch warrants in Glasgow have receded to 45s Gd and even at this low figure we hear of considerable short sales boing made on the other side. by parties who maintain that still lower prices are inevitable. In bars, there is a fair jobbing tradegoing on at \$1.70 \$1.75 and \$1.80 for Stafferdshire brands, etc. Canada plates are quiet but steady at former quotations, a few tran-sactions being reported at \$3.10 in round lots for Penn, and brands of equal quality. In tin plates the English market continues to suffer from over there appear to be no ... mediate prosmoring pretty freely and there is a gen-eral feeling of confidence in the future rates. Other kinds are unchanged.

In the future rates of beef and the future rates. Other kinds are unchanged. eral feeling of confidence in the future throughout the trade. Mesers. John K.

lect year. The quantity or non-in-t-on- | Hirry, gre - The market . let very the quantity of from in Conind Constons, was \$10.55 for some in the some of 1.56 for some for the week
the shapments show a decrease since of this times of 2.165 form as compared with the shipments to the same date in 1850. The imports of Middlesbrough 12 from for the same period show an inspections of the following Lambakins have sold at 1.55.

The quotations of the leading were the quotations of the leading through of No. 1 for from Carteborrie.

Went—The third instance in the same had a sold at 1.55.

Went—The third instance in the same had so the same of the leading through of No. 1 for from Carteborrie. brands of No. 1 pig from Gartsherrie, 1574 od.; coltness 574 od.; Langloan 588, 2 slight increase in the solutions of the solutions of the whole we decided the solutions but on the whole we decided the solutions of the solution tilengarnock '4n 3d', Felinton, 48n ad-Maddle-haough piz from was quoted on follows, tob No 1 Foundry 42s fd. follows, tob. No 1 Foundry 42s 6d., No 2 forced. No 3 3ss, and No 4 50se, and No 4 Force 37s ed.

this class of goods speak flatteringly of note in prices which are about jet; the years business up to date, a health- quoted, greasy Cape varying these fer trade having been experienced than

during the past six years.
Gaocenies - In several lines of wholesale groceries we have to report an improvement since our last review, both in demand and values In teas we notice a little more activity, and sales of some invoices of Japane are reported at from 27/6/34c. About 1,500 packages of Japans are reported to have changed hands during the past few days. Japan dost is scarce, and we quote from 121/00 14c for ordinary and from 1541170 for chosen samples. Green and black toas are dull. A good many orders from the country are coming in and the market is Coffee is moving more freely. steady. Coffee is moving more freely, some sales of old Government Java have ing been made at about 24c, also of Jamaica at 17/02/20c. The augar market is Butter and choese, 25s. quite excited and prices are advancing. (Inaix—Sales have in advices from all quarters indicating a higher market Granulated has been Canada red winter wheat at \$1.25, of No taken readily at 10c from refiners, who 2 Tolode red winter at \$1.25, of Chicaro now ask 101c. Tellows have advanced to during the week, and prices are strong and a further rise is looked upon as a certainty. Ve quote yellows from 8@9[c. flaw sugar is scarce with bardly any offering from first hands. Sales of dark l'orto Rico are reported at 71c, which figure could not be repeated. In mo-Instea the market is very firm at 63% \$5.40 and spring extra at \$5.25 to \$5.3.

35c for Barladoes, and 50%350 for Potto and the market has a firmer tone in Rico. Syrups are quiet and unchanged, sympathy with wheat. We quote prices In fruit there is very little doing in Malaga except in old loose Muscatel, sales of about 500 boxes having taken place at \$1.25. Valencia raisins are firm at 82/09c. Currents are firm and some sales have been made to arrive at 62/0 64c. Bice is in fair demand at last week's figures, white pepper solling at 19@22c, and black do. at 20@22c. Other kinds are unchanged Cochin is worth 16/219c. In nuts we hear of the sale

monds on p t.
Liquous-Apart from a fair joulding trado in brandles and glus there is very little business passing at the moment, and prices remain about as last quoted.

of one hundred begs of Tarragona al-

DRUGS AND CHENICALS-There have been some sales of bloarb soda during the week at \$2.90 ex-whatf. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.60@1.75. Caustio soda has been sold at \$2.25@b2 30, and bleaching powder at \$1 25@1 40, as to size of Roll sulphur has met with some inquiry at \$2.05@2.15.

Uir-A fair demand exists for cod !! the sale being reported of a round lot at 49c wine measure, and we quot) 59c ACRO Imperial, as to size of lot. Steam refined seal has been offered at 65@370, and straw soal at 62c. Linseed oil is quoted at 73/2075c for bolled and 69/2070c for raw. Other kinds are unchanged.
SALT—About six or seven vessels bare

arrived with coarse salt at Quebec, and sales have been made here to arrive at 521@55c. A fair call has been experienced for dairy salt at quotations. 52 @ 55c. Figu.—The season being about over the only thing we have to report is the

sale of a lot of dry cod at \$4 25, and

lots, and 23@231c for single barrels.

too early to expect a large business in that line. A fair number of sorting up onlers have been received, and several writern Jobbers have been in the city making some liberal purchases. As a rule, a fair business is passing for this time of year, and some of our manufac-turers appear sanguine that they will soon enter upon a good fall make of standing, the arrivals were much below ported very milifactory.

market is the advance in sole leather, cattle and 256 pigs; the Bulgarian, with which has moved up ic in price since production, and although prices are our last review, owing to the sharp rise and 682 sheep; and the Onierie, with known to be unremunerative to makers in New York and Boston, where the advance has been 13/020 per lb. We pocts of establishing a permanent adquote this market: Spanish No. 1 bd
vance. Inget copper mosts with fair sole, 25/2/26c; No. 2 do, 23/24c; choice
demand at 17c, and inget the at 2410 to
do, 23/2/24c; do No. 2, 21/2/2c, Eeg25c. There has been some inquiry for lish sole, 45/2/20c; buffalo sole, No. 1,
plg lead, and sales have been reported on 23/2/24c; No. 2 do, 21/2/2c; slaughter,
lish sole, 45/2/20c; No. 2 do, 21/2/2c; slaughter,
lish sole, 45/2/20c; No. 2 do, 21/2/2c; slaughter,
lish sole, 45/2/2c; No. 2 do, 21/2/2c; slaughter,
lish sole, 45/2c; No. 2 do, 21/2/2c; slaughter,
lish sole, 45/2c; No. 2 do, 21/2c; lish sole, 45/2c; No. 2 do, 21/2c; No. 2 plg lead, and sales have been reported on 23@240; No. 2 do, 21@22c; slaughter, Moraries, with 1,234 quarters of feet, the bade of £14.10s and £15. There is No. 1, 28@29c. Black leather is still 254 caronases of mutton, and 260 piceatili a largo business being dono in gen- dull as ever, splits being a complete the Osterio, with 763 quarters of levi cral hardware, although at remarkably drug on the market, and sales drag, the England, with 651 quarters of levi eral hardware, although at remarkably drug on the market, and sales drag, the Angland, with 651 quarters of levi small margins of profit. Shelf gr dears There has been some inquiry from the and 554 carcasses of mutton, the I do

rates. Other kinds are unchanged.
Raw Fers.—The only skins of any Swan & Brothers, Glasgow, in their last amount arriving in this market are 1,373 catilo, 1,751 sheep, 6,007 quarter, weekly circular received, say: One mudrats, and even they are fast falling of best, 1,158 carcarsos of mutton, and hundred and twenty-two furnaces in off. Sales of prime lots have been re-

much room for reporting any cubitate t improvement in the trade at large huyers are still buying as a titlously ever, and confine their operations; id No 4 Force 37s od satisfying of immediate wasts of the same and East successful and the same satisfying of immediate wasts of the satisfying quoted, greasy Cape varving total to late, with a lot reported sold at the inside figure. Australian greats been placed in jobbleg lots at 2 fig. low grade, and at 260 to 270 for combing In domestic woels very little in passing and until the new clip is marketed we shall have little to mention under the head Low prices have been accepted in the west for a few of the tirst samples of fleece, sales having been made as l. w ... 220 to 230 in Ontario.

### Produce.

Fazionts-Ocean freights bets long casy during the past few days, and latest transactions were reported at 1s 3d 1 ; heavy grain to Liverpool by steam, 34 to 3s 6d to Glasgew, 4s to 4s 6d to Leader liv sail to Cork, for orders, 4s 6d to 5.

GRAIN-Sales have been made during the week as follows: Cargoos of he 2 Tolode red winter at \$1 25, of Chicago No. 2 spring at \$1.181, \$1.181 and \$11 and Canada spring at \$1.20 To-La however, these descriptions of when could not be bought at less than 2c to advance, owing to the uncited state of the market in the West.

FLOUR-Uniter a better inquiry their have been sales to-day of superior at as follows : Flour-Superier extra, 35 () to \$5.45; extra superfine, \$5.30, tance \$5.25; spring extra, \$5.25 to \$5.30, superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; strong laker. \$5.50 to \$6; , fine, \$4.30 to 4.35, mid-dlings, \$4; pollards, \$3.70 to \$35. Ontario bags, \$2.40 to \$2.60, city lars (delivered), \$3.05 to \$3.07§. Mea!— Uatmeal, per bbl, \$4.60 to \$4.75. Cameal, per bbl, \$3.05.

Paovisions, are —In meas pork the have been soveral sales of late to the lower ports trade at a shade under \$25. and lard in round lots has changed havis at 14]@14]c to arrive. Smoked bans have met with very slow inquiry at 13 @134c for uncanvassed and at 14c fer canvassed. Smoked shoulders have sold at 10/010 c per lb. The egg market is firm and prices during the past few days have advanced 1@14c per dozen, and to-day sales were made at 13c. Packers have been buying up lively, and hence the advance in price. Ashes are elightly higher at \$4.07\dagged 64.12\dagged per 100 lie for pots. Tallow has been placed at 7\dagged 6 740 for refined and at 41@50 for rough. We quote prices as follows: Previsions -Mess pork, new, per bbl, \$20@20 50. thin de, per bbl, \$19 50; hams, uncorthin do, per bbi, \$1950; hame, uncovered, per lb, 13@13]o; hams, canvassed, per lb, 14@14]o; lard, in palls, per lb, 14@14]o; bacon, por lb. 11@12, tailow, rendered, per lb, 7@7]c, tallow, rough, per lb, 42@50; eggs, per dozen 130; ashes, pots, per bbl, \$4.07]@4 13 DAIRT PRODUCE.—There has been some lineator for canners butter for export.

inquiry for creamery butter for export, and sales like been made at 19020jc. A few fine parcels of Eastern Townships have also been taken at 15@16jc for shipment. The choese market during the week has declined 20 per 15, and prices are quoted here to-day at 9@9fc. The Liverpool cable has receded to big.

ers were completely bald. This arose from want of ventilation in their headgear.

There was a somewhat larger number of steamers arrived at Liverpool with live cattle and fresh most during the wook ending May 12th, but, notwith goods. Remittances are generally re-ported very satisfactory. the proceding week. The steamers which arrived with lise cattle were as LEATHER-The chief feature in this follows - The Asseschusetts, with bis 350 cattle; the Palestine, with 286 cattle which conveyed fresh mest were as folcorosses of mutton; making a total of Farmer.

### LUMBER TRADE.

LUMBER NEWS

the week ending 21st that the her much funder piecel through H. Wolfen ist a Stiller -

| CHICA               | Critis  | i'e-   |  |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--|
| n Makes<br>Webster  | 85<br>5 | 2, 100 |  |
|                     | 120     | 3,262  |  |
| fillion in Citars w | GUAN.   |        |  |
| Owner               | Celbs.  |        |  |
| t. H. Kinck         | ' n?    |        |  |

ISHOO MAATINBAC BOOM SINCE TOTH INST. e, redata belonging to W. C. Edwards & on the logsowned by estate of late ti. B

(3)

Messa Thistle, Carswell & Co. and & P. White's timber are about grough the Chaudlere blides.

### THE LUMBER TRADE.

to

The Tember Trades Journal says:—The raily circing of navigation of the Starrace, about which so much has been rated, will not have the effect of hasten-go the spring strivals to the extent some anticipate. In the first place the resels engaged in the colonial trade have a targe contingent of Norwegian craft, who in general make a point of wintering a their own harbours, and those cannot ambly reach the St, Lawrence till after nume when in the ordinary course that ner would be navigable. There are also are regular Quebeu traders who brought atterfail goods. There are not likely to go out on the chances of having to cruise of the rotrance to the river until the ice has disspecared, for, though reported free composition that the sudden atmospheric changes, to which we have been subject tasters of themse out there and after The Timber Trades Journal suys :- The changes, to which we have over anoper-lessly, might not occur there and alter-the aspect of splings considerably. It is the resels acqually wintering in Cana-dian or adjacent American ports that will respite full drantage of the early spring there, and these will not make a formly who has a firment the Surrey Comable fleet. At present the Burrey Commercial Dock Company have no advices of any for London, beyond one colonial resel louded last year that could not get clear before the ice closed in. Under these circumstances prices of colonial

goods here ought to keep firm

The likelihood of prices for manufactured timber improving towards the fail is greatly strengthened by the quiet aspect the import trade presents; in fact, the idea is gaining ground that they will improve sooner. But we have no faith in sudden changes in the wood trade, and place little reliance in the belief that the summer will witness the foresbadowed nie. Ia our opiaian no improvement of a permanent kind will occur till Luyers bere permanent state will occur in the supplies are fully able to appreciate the supplies intended for this market, as to their reported moderate character, which they could not possibly do so early in the season. Their confidence in the abippersistatements was so rudely shaken last season that they will require coular demonstration as to the proportions of the stration as to the proportions of the stocks before they will pay higher prices. Therefore, till the market indications in this respect are clearly discernible no radical change for the netter is likely to derelop itgelf.

## CHOOSING OAK TIMBER.

In the selection of our rimars.

In the selection of our great deal depends on the knowledge of the soil on which it has been grown, for we generally find that when the produce of a peculiarly rich soil it is deficient in strength, being full of sap, which necessarily impairs the solidity of the wood. Again, we have to consider the effects which the atmosphere produces upon it in the sinhave to consider the effects which the atmosphere produces upon it in the situation in which it is grown, as it has been found that even the product of a few acressing any vary in quality according to the position of the trees; thus those having a nottherly aspect have been uniformly batter in quality than those exposed to the rays of the hoonday sun. The best means of discovering the comparative quality of discovering the comparative quality of discovering the respective water, and attentively watching the respective weights of each aiter having been soaked for a certain time; the specimen that has imbited the least quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the comparative quality of fluid abould always be chosen for use, as that may be depended upon as being closest in grain, and conservant at the substance of the same amount of tonnage being in port 100 and upon as being closest in grain, and conse-quently least liable to decay. Those trees which have been out down in winter should always, when roseable, he selected, for in such the sap has become partially dry, and consequently they require less seasoling. Great attention abould always to paid to the state of the timber about to be steeted, examining well the central patta, as there it is that decay generally arits bows itself. It is to a want of proper attention to this point that many disastions enclosed.

# WASTE OF TIMBER.

the immer trade except the figures that are from time to time presented by the journals making a specialty of its intertalls, shake their heads oninously and dis-course of the wanton waste of timber, when they see it stated that the three north-western lumber States contain but eighty-one billion six bundred and fifty infliou feet of standing pine. The timber is going, it is true, and there may be some waste, but it is not wantonly sacrificed. The lumbermen are as careful, prudent The lumbermen are as careful, prudent business men as the country contains, and they know the value of timber as well as their dogs. Mr. Lowillor made the any one They love to make money, and any one They love to make money, and post as much of it as possible. If there is a tree on land they own which by its taking off will put money in their purses, down it comes to belo meet the demand for lumber. If its cutting will not pay, the tree remains for the consideration of builtings, bloodhounds, sheepdogs stag-

the future hardware of the lands gove over them with the determent detailing them et their force according under as the metal and in an entring tunter as the hardware force in the past practice in the respect there is no best folices now permitted by the owners of bine lands, by those who ris a doing in the trade. No more timber is let in decay in the woods than the discission of the south of the lands and then the discission of the south of the lands and then the country of the country and the country of the south of the lands are any, and the country generations will get the benefit of the growth, it they are not devoured by the flames or choked to death by the hardwood series witch spring up so thickly in the track of the cholphes. As it foot true that the farmers are wantonly wasting the timber. Some of them we not as wise as they night better surrender to tree growing, land that would yield more returns if left in a state of nature and prudently managed but if there is a tree on a farm that will bridg money in the reside the farmer growing, and he cannot do this while his land is covered with tree. If he cannot sell his timber he must burn it—but be saured be would not burn it if he could formerly—file or seven years ago sell his timber he must burn it—but be fon district of Huntingdonshire, which satured be would not burn it if he could formerly—fire or seven years ago-convert it into money. It is possible too brought from thirty-two to forty shilling materials about a being used where other per sere, is now let with difficulty and the state of the series of the ser materials should be untilized, but ecco-omy, comion, and taste suggest the use of timber for houses, fences and clay land, which let at thirty shillings, ratious articles, and there will may now be had at from seven to ten, not be a change of materials if any one can be get to take it. In until some motive more potent than a de-Loicestershire things are not much site to benefit the coming generations is better. A farm of 150 acres, half presented. When lumber becomes higher grass, which had been let fur thirty in cost than fron, the latter will take its years at thirty-five abillings an acre place in many of the utilities of life. A has just wider diffusion of the benefits of forest shillings. culture and preservation will no doubt be benefits of forest culture and preservation will no doubt be beneficent, but it will be many years be fore the systematic culturation of timber will be extensively pracused in this country. In the years to come, perhaps there will be fewer tences, or some other material will be nearly from the present the control of the country. will be fewer lences, or some other material will be used—fron or wire. Perhaps our po terity will inhabit mud buts or houser, and to paper, and there may be it on a d glass swellings, and more brick may be used for the various purposes to which they are applicable, as the building of houses, fearca and sidewalks. There to be no great anxiety on the part of the people now on earth regarding the limber of tha future; it may be in such light demand that it will be practicable to raise a sufficient quantity by systematic collivation. There is enough standing for this generation, and there is a possibility that there is more on earth than the estimates allow for. But he who makes two frees to grow where but one grew before it a public benefactor, just the same.—Ex.

The Biddulph tragedy has broken out again. A London despatch received.

that there is no danger of the boom giving that there is no danger of the boom giving way. The Boom Company have now to their employ about 200 med, and have capacity for storage of about 120,000,000 feet of lumber. So far the most of the logs have been caught in the new Douglas boom, and it is estimated that there is now in this boom some \$0,000,000 feet, and about 25,000,000 in the booms below. A gentlemen well informed in regard to the lumber business, told a reporter recently that there was no danger of the lumber cut this season being sold at low rates. It is in the hands of a few men, all of whom are willing and able to hold every whom are willing and able to hold every stick that has been cut for another year, should the market show no a.gos of becoming firmer. Nine-tenths of the lumber now on its way to the other side is being sent to fil contracts and none of it for speculation. The shipment is about the same amount this year as last, about the same amount of tonnage being in port loading.

The United States market shows better signs every week, and should building

year, against 47,085 In 1879. The total number who left Irish ports from lat May, 1851, to 31st December, 1830, is 2,637,187.

An interesting discovery of ancient ceins has been made in Ireland. Two men digging a drain near Lissycascy, between Kiltush and Ennis, came upon an Iron-clusped chest of large dimenalone, lying on which was a large aword. The men assumed it to be a trous accidents may be ascribed, with research to the beams confirmed for the police of the police o and they found it full of gold coins of an acciout date. The men claimed it as a treasure trove but the police sent to Equis for a horse and cart, and to that station the box was conveyed under escent. On the sword was engraved

the name "O Nelll." landford of the Bell Tavere, near Char- retern to the hours of our ancestors. ing Cross, London, sued the Hon. Charles | Early attendance has been recommended log Cross, London, sued the Hon. Charles | Early attendance has been recommended Lowther, brother of the Earl of Lons. | by every Speaker aince King William's dale, for 270 les. for money lent, money paid, work, labour, and expenses in connection with keeping Mr. Lowiner their dogs. Mr. Lowiner made the day next, at one of the clock proceed, there dogs. Mr. Lowiner made the day next, at one of the clock proceed, but his rendexyous, and arranged to pay long. By 1795, 4 o'clock had for some \$750 a year for the keep of some dogs there which he bought from plaintiff. This was while he was a minor, and the lique contained a worthy member, Air. Investion was whether a collection of Brotherton, who nover lost a chance of question was whether a collection of Brotherton, who mover lost a chance of

fen district of Huntingdonshire, which brought from thirty-two to forty shillings per scre, is now let with difficulty at from fifteen to twenty-five shillings; clay land, which let at thirty apillings, has just been reset for twenty

A despatch received from New York by the Department of Agricultur, announces the arrival of Mesers. Hans Christansen and Lars Reamasson, delegatos from Scandinavia to Manitoba and

The rain interfered considerably with the vessels leading in port, but there is now either in the stamer four that city, yesterday, on the stamer from company have now make the stamer for stores. Seginaw on Saturday afternoon for complicity in the murder of the Donnellys. Mr. Uounty Crown Attorney Hutchison, accompanied by Detective Schram and Patrick Donnelly, left for that place on Thursday for this jurpose. The information on which they are now proceeding comes from a Biddulph resident, who is understood to have reported to the authorities that James Feebey confessed to him that he had taken part in the 'time and his const' unce would not let him rest. The confession involves thirty or forty of the residents of Biddulph, who formed the Vigilance Committee. Feebey's narrative as it has been so far glanned in a general way confirms the story of Johny O'Connor, with the exception of the identity of Purtell. He says Purtell was not there. The account of the killing of Tom Donnelly lends some additions to the horror, but in the main O'Connor's account is surtained.

A parliamentary return was recently brought down showing the number of benefices permanently augmented and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commis-sioners from 1840 to 31st of October, at 41 per cent, £5,200; at 41 per cent, £5,503; at 5 per cent, £8,336; at 6 per cent, £7,467. The estimated value of land given by benefactors to meet grant during the forty years was £1,162,318 8s 1d, and its annual value £39,743 18s 11d. The aggregate annual not income from the benefactions and endowments received by the Commissioners is £126,163 34 4J.

One change which the British House of Commons persistently resists is a change in its hours. By an order made in 1698 the business of the day was to begin at 12, but subsequently 2 became the hour. On May 1, 1769, Mr. Forrester said, addressing the Speaker: "We are all aware, sir, that the question to be detated next Monday (an important election case) will be attended with come altercation. At my time of life I am not over load of the hours of the present age, either for business or plea-Lately, in the Queen's Bench, the begin in this House, and that we could

# Brayley & Dempster,

Wrought Iron and Saddlery Hardware.

Set is and Stoop Hong on Sp. All i

47 and 49 KING WILLIAM ST.

HAMPTON ONE, CANADA (2013)

# DOMINION CARD CLOTHING WORKS,

York Street, Dunday,

W. R. GRAY, Proprietor. MANUFACTURE PARRY 101-10 RESTRICT OF Card Clothing and Woollon Mill Supplies.

# **METAL& RUBBER STAMPS**

Kenyon-Stewart Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of the largest variety of Dating, Office, Railway and Business Stamps, reals, etc., in Consens. Awarded Bronze Meda at, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1840. Office and Manufactory:

36 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.



JAMES WRIGHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE.

STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS. Art furniture and inlaid floors, etc. SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE II TO IT HERMINE ST., MONTREAL,

## PORTER & SAVAGE TANNERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING, FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS, LACE, RUSSET and

# SOLE LEATHERS.

Office and Manufactory:

430 Visitation St. Montreal

# Napanee

# BLANKET MIL

Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, ETC., ETC. ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

# Rvery Bescription of Blanket,

I am prepared to offer at a

VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Toomey,

NAPANEE.

CANADA

HAMILTON, ONT.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE

PLITTIAM.

Successor to R. Hanger,

Marbleized Slate

# Notice to Contractors.

SEALID TENDIRS addressed to the one dersigned, and ondersed 'Irn lers is afterest on to window. We set flick,' will he recited at this office until TI TIPAL, the let day of May next, inclusively, for the a terrations to windows in room unfor Record wine, West Block, Department at Building. Office the Market Block, Department of Buildings, Office and a seed fications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, futtawn, on and after Tilluk-DAL, the light instant. Tenders must be made on the printed form supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheave, made yavable to the order of the Henourable the Afinister of Public Works, eyeld to the Afinister of Public Works, eyeld to the which wift be for foited if the party decline to enter into a construct when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for It the results.

The Department will not be bound to accept the towest or any tender.

returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, | Ottawa, May 18th, 1841.



NOUICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender toy Counters, obow-cases, &c.," will be received at this office useful TURSDAY, the Sist day of May next, inclusively, for the Counters, Show-cases, &c., as she deplogical Mureum, Ottaws.

Plans and eperifications can be seen at the Department of fubile Works, Ottawa, on and after MUNDAY, the 2ird fastant.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank sheque, made paya, a to the order of the Honorable the Mulister of Public Works, each for in par cash of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decides to eater into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tander.

By order.

F. H. ENNIS,
Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, May 19th, 1881.

Department of Public Works, & Ottawa, May 19th, 1881.



direct trade

# Ganada & the Brazils.

Substitized by the Coundian & Brazilian Unvernments.

Montreal & Malifax (Summer and Winter Ports,)

TO PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO,

Calling at ST. THOMAS, West Indies.

## NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE PASSE 'GER AND FREIGHT.

Exceptional advantages to Traders, Bifors and Import.

For all information, address

# F. J. MACKAY,

Orneral Traffe Asent.

Canada and Bearlian S. S. Co., Ottows.





## R. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

# SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers of the genuine IIANIAN. IMPROVED DIAMOND. But the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION CHOSS-CUT NAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

bel ved, was towards inflation. Enclose wealthy flem who have accepted a be nondered at that stock at Liverpools worth \$22 and not not and railway is it veil, was towards inflation. Like one wealthy item who have accepted a be wondered at that stock at Lavepool worth \$27 a2s per not ten and raiway can aged by large profits the John after few shiftings less than £7 per ton for should now, it is believed have actions to few shiftings less than £7 per ton for to few shiftings less than £7 per ton for the few shiftings less than £7 per ton for to few shiftings less than £7 per ton for the few shiftings less than £7 per ton for the few shiftings less than £7 per ton for the few shiftings less than £7 per ton for the few shiftings less than £7 per ton for to few shift now it few shift now all have accounted a less than a cumulation its per goss for the capping as low as an to considered very excessive. But the few shifting from the operation of the suitable for corrugating and gallices which are believed to be stored at large grows ton.

Philadelphia.

Plig Iron—The pig from market constitute of the condition of the market is somewhat this week. Certain liverpool some momentary the few shifting special covers the few shifting with the should now, it is believed that except to few shifting have a down a considered at that stock at Lavepool worth \$27 a2s per not ton and maximal processing and transfer of the few shiftings less than £7 a2s per not ten and maximal processing and the few shiftings less than £7 and account in the few shiftings less than £7 and account to the few shifting state in the condition of the market in the few shiftings less than £7 and account to the few shifting have a considered at that stock at Lavepool worth \$27 and account in the few shiftings less than £7 and account in the few shiftings less than £8 and account in the few shiftings less than £8 and account in the few shiftings less than £8 and account in the few shifting shifting shifting shifting at the few shifting shifting at the few shifting shifting at the few shifting shifting shifting at the few shifting shifting shifting shifting shifting at the few shifting shifting shifting remedy is stight on and don't whine ' one thousand ton order at a price which standing with the special copet of large found by ration inquires, is the nearest found by ration to a national of the market, as found by ration inquires, is the nearest found by ration to a national of the market, as found by ration to the first and a standard of the market, as found by ration to the first a standard of the market, as found by ration to the first and a standard of the market, as found by ration to the first and a standard of the market, as found by ration to the first and a standard of the market, as found by ration to the first and a standard of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market, as found by ration to the condition of the market and the condition o staunch Liberal question the wisdom of a price I have no doubt it has been! the policy he which he has hitherto been which has not seen here at any time for so fitting belt see Some of my renders some verse past. Let in their efforts will rub their eyes when they see that talk up the market there are men who such a man recommends retaliation are saying that prices cannot go lower. Such men have certains their them alone; they are themselves their invour, that high class Staffordshire inown worst enemies. They will learn ex- ished iron as I have before reminded perience by adversity. But the adver- you, has not been lower for fifteen sity knocks at the wrong door. We have now therefore, no less a Free Trader than Samuel Morley urging to this course . Let us holdly say that if those delies are continued England will have shall not fall below a minimum of is 3d mills began in July, and some of the to retaliate! This shot was aimed per ton (which is the rate now being dealers express the opinion that there is to retaliate! This shot was aimed directly at France, with whom we have in the pest few months to make a new treaty - " He believed if that were done in the case of France it would be of service. But the whole setting of the passage cliows it to have the wider application I have intimated. This French trenty business is serious. There soems scant probability of our being able to get another treaty on other than severet terms against ourselves than the last lany threats there are and will be that England will withdraw from the negotia-tions if this should seem certain; but they will be moderated if the French government should seem likely to succould in the effort with which they are here credited of once more attempting to induce the United States to join with them in a commercial treaty. Our excessive production bulks the more as it becomes known that the Iron and steel manufacture of the United States has got in advance of consumption. Furneces and mills have been kept on in the hope that you is not practicable. Some good contracts would be presently arriving to for heavy ironwork have been lately take off the superabundance. This placed in the Wolverhampton and lite-The unprecedented growth of stocks in Nootland is no joke. The rate of that growth is inferrable from the fact that though the surplus was a little reduced taken an order for bridge work mainly, Scotland Is no joke. The rate of that growth is inferrable from the fact that though the surplus was a little reduced in Andi was the control of the surplus was a little reduced. in April yet the excess of preduction at the Scotch furnaces during March was no less than 30,000 tons. Without life must at such a time necessarily prove a market so overstocked. And that is its condition this week. Anticipating a further decline, consumers will purchase only to supply their narrowest requirementa; nor is there likely to be vigour till the demand more nearly reaches the supply or makers boldly drop prices. The Glasgew market closed yesterday afternoon with business done at 47s 8d to 47s 84d cash. The excess of produc-tion in Cleveland has been a little less this week than last, since the week's exrortation aggregated up to last night, 22,081 tons, of which 8,500 tons went yesterday from Middleabro. There has been a duli business all the week, and very meagre, buyers generally taking vestorday's market closed with 38s for only what is necessary to satisfy their making pigs mostly to supply the requirements of the steel makers at home
and abreed: but the marsin of and abreed; but the margin of profit i only trifling, and it seems impossible to get trices up. It is indisputable that low prices have atimulated the consumption in the ship plate mills in rarticular; and that any increase in price would just now check that consumption. Malas to the United States have for some time been spoken off as certain to be considerable; but somehow or other shipments have been delayed. It is, however, indisputable that there have been semewhat large purchases by the United States. Heavy lots remain ready to be shipped; and the statement throughout Barrow this week is that several ships have been chartered to take it. Tolerable firmness characterizes the quota-tions of the hematite pig houses. Forge pige they will not sell, delivered into Central England—say to the forgos in South Staffordshire—at less than £3 7s cd. Offers to buy at £3 5s they promptly decline. Spanish pig iron of this class is now being offered in Germany, side by side with our own; and there is talk of the Billian ore being smelted on the spot, and effored here. They must find more coking coal nearer to the ore before such a business will pay. The Midland pigs, made in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, are much offered and are in excessive production They ere weakening in value. Some of the untations are from is 3d to 2s 6d below what they were a year ago. A ridiculous scream is kept up by some makers of good Staffordshire all-mine

We Fears The fronworkers wages scale likewise strengthens, their arguments. The arbitrator of the wages board bas decreed that puddlers' wages in Staffordshire paid), and mill mene wages in proportion. Nor do mineral wages, tend down- anything like an average lausiness this wards. Collieral delegates at last week a spring the business that was done in July confer it. In Birmingham decided that last year may come a few weaks earlier aliding scales were the best means of this. This appears plausible, and it may regulating wages, and it is neteworthy prove to be a well founded opinion, yet that 180 000 men and hove ate subjected to such rules; but it is equally true that, as to several of the scales, the men are about to give notice for a revision, and about 1,000 miners employed by Messra. Newton, Chamlers & Co. have this week thrown up a provisional 5 per cent advance rather than adopt a sliding scale. A Utopian Idea is entertained by the lieve it is a fact that the longer a dealer colliery delegates who formed the con- in pig iron has been in the business the ference I mention They believe it posellie that notwithstanding the varied circumstances of the several colliery dis- is his opinion at his own infallibility in tricts one uniform scale can be laid down; and they have issued their flat calling upon all and several of the districts regulated by a scale to soud at to turn by carefully exploring the past— M. Macdonald, M.P., that he may see if provided they do not place too much reone scale applicable to the whele country liance upon their ability in that line. is not practicable. Some good contracts It will be remembered by at least some which will consume 7,000 tons of wrought and cast from together; and other fairly good orders of the same class are traceable to that strengthening of existing structures which the disasters to the Tay bridge and to the viaduct across the Solway are read as showing that they need. Birmlugham colonial merchants are relatively better off for business than those who depend upon toreign markets; and there is a very fale trade current now with Australia and New Zealand, where demand has been atimulated by the Melbourne Exhibition awards, and to a loss extent with India and Canada Houth American requirements are also fairly good with the River Platte and the East Coast States. Home orders in Birmingham continue

# THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices lu the London metal market April 29th,

| THUY.   |   |   |    |   |   |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Rars, Weish (in Landon) 5 12<br>Bars, Swedish (in Landon) 9 0<br>Bars, Succeptablication Lone                 | 6 | • | 0  |   | ٥ |
| Nail rods (in London) 6 15<br>Pir. (I.M.R., f c.b. Cirde., 2 7  | 9 |   | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| Rails, Weish (at works) 5 10<br>Italis, North of England (at<br>works) 5 9                                    |   |   |    |   |   |
| Bessemer rails (at works) \$ 2<br>Knglish spring 11 0<br>Swedish (in kege) 15 0<br>Swedish (in faggots) 15 10 | Q |   | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| CUPPER. Sheathing and sheets  | U |   | 74 | 0 | • |
| Hest selected 65 0 Burrs or P.C.C 65 0 Exad (per ton).  | 0 | - | 06 | 0 | Ć |
| Regish pig. W.B   | Ô | - | 12 | 0 | į |

TIM PLATES (per box). Charonel, I.G., let quality. 1 2 0 1 4 L. C. Ceke. 0 18 0 0 18 SPEITER (per ton). English (Swansea) . ..... 16 5 0 @

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Charge on Manufacturer:

He case very sorry the scould not strike any theoretical notes for the both hodery that can be produced in the first of the both hodery that can be produced in the first of the both hodery that can be produced in the first of the both hodery that can be produced in the model one and in both over, and otherwise extensives the longer in plates for shape and under the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the sort of the both hodery that can be produced in the model of the sort of the s

### UNITED STATES MARKETS

### Pittsburg. Pig Iron -This branch of the non-

trado remains fully as galet as it has tracted and unexpected full and the season is now so far advanced that no improvement is anticipated for some weeks yet. Last year the demand for consumption after stock taking by the a likelihood that owing to the absence of spring the business that was done to July the history of the fron trade during the past few years proves that the things that are fully expected to happen are just about as likely not to happen as are the things that are not at all anticipated. In other words it has been strangely at variance with nearly all the laws that are supposed to govern it, and we leless prone is he to prophery as to the future course of the trade and the poorer forecasting what lies beyond. Still, it is all right for men to have opinions and to try to see at least dimly into the fuof our readers that trade was pretty slack last season about this time, and later, but in July there was a decided spurt, and prices advanced about a dollar a ton. This was succeeded by a propounced luli, which continued till after the presidential election, when activity was again the order of the day, and prices advanced again to where they were in July, this condition continuing till the close of the year. Since then, as all know, there see been a decline in business and in prices, which latter are now lower than they were before the July spurt last year. Furnace owners must, hewever, have some faith in the near future, as not a furnace, so far as we can ascertain, has been blown out in the west. The appended table of prices is the same as for a number of weeks past, as there is

| SOCIAL INC. BUTLE OF C  |               |         |         |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|
| MADE FROM LAKE S  |               |         |         |
| Bossemer  | ,., <b>1</b>  | 34.50 A | 29.00   |
| tiray Forge, all oro  |               | 21.00   | 17.50   |
| Gray Forge, all oro<br>Gray Forge, olader mixte<br>Gray Forge,<br>Uray Forge,<br>Poundry, No. 1 | 8.1.01        | 23.00 @ | 10.00 ( |
| (leay Forge,  | netural       | 22.50   | 23.50   |
| tleay Forge, " "  | C.3           | 22.00 4 | 22.00   |
| Poundry, No. 1  |               | 25.00   | ) #X,U0 |
| Youndry, No. 2  | ******        | 23.50 A | 7 24.50 |
|   |               | =~1=+1  |         |
| MADE FROM PREMETEVAN  | T UKA A       |         | ******  |
| tiray Yorge, nestral  |               | X (1) 0 | 7 22 22 |
| LIDER POTER COM Short   |               | 21 (U E | 2 ZZ W  |
| Youndry, No. 1  | • • • • • • • | ZLAU    | 20.00   |
| Foundty, No. 2  |               | 21.00   | 3 CO    |

ANTERACITE INONE. CHARCOAL IRONS. 

quote as heretofore : Bar trou, 2.1542.25, navigation. Nome of the far seeing consheet, No. 24, 3.75c, tank, 2.75c, hoops, sumers are represented as favouring the 2.8@29c; boiler plate—C. H. No. 1, opinion that there is very little chance 5}c; homogeneous steel, Glc-all sixty days, with a discount of 2 per cent. for

Nalls-There appears to be but little,

cash

There is a feeling of distrust among towers and it extends to those who expect to be buvers next mentle. They felieve that more from is being made than is wanted and that formscemen are determined to keep on, or at least the trado remains fully as quiet as it has great inajority of them making more been at any time during the present pro-tion than is wanted. Some parties exexpress the helief that there will be as comparatively great excess of produc-tion here as there is on the other side and that prices are on the downward grade to a limit which can only be determined when the unusual causes at work have exhausted themselves This represents the consumers' side of the situation as it is at present writing. In consequence of this lighter, buyers bave as far as possible, withdrawn from the market to await results, which are looked for vory soon, in the shape of declining prices Stocks are disappearing rapidly in yards under an active demand for all classes of iron products, and a continued active season inanticipated, but there is no present probability of buyers appearing in the market until the expected decline takes place. The case of the sellers is uiderent. They are between two fires, and feel that a struggle is at band. They assert a decline in price is impossible. that cost limits have been reached already, that surplus stocks are limited. that the demand is great and that there is no recon or cause for or probability of a permanent decline. A stoppage of production is threatened in some quarters, but cach company holds on in the hope that a frosh demand may spring up and save them from the policy of consumers The large companies claim the weakness in prices is due more to the anxiety of small makers to realize, rather than to any real weakness arising from excess of supply over demand, So far as your correspondent can ascertain these views cover the fron problem this week. The real demand is not felt only because of the fear of a decline.

Steel Ralls-The mills could sell to per cent. greater output if capacity per-

selling down to \$27 in spite of contrary reports. Foreign supplies are appearing in greater abundance, but with this the average demand is improving. Large scarcely enough business being done to transactions have taken place on the establish prices, but for some descriptions our quotations are about fifty cents disposed to arrest business by efforts to above the market to

Scrap-Scrap is dull and unchanged in

Hardware-The leading bouses have had a prosperous spring trade. At present orders are falling off, but for the season trade is unusually good. Jobbers have unlimited fitth in the market and the ability of consumers to clear their shelves, and are ordering much more liberally. The demand for lawn mowers is active, and quite a number of styles are on the market. Shelf berusare is active, and country buyers have been duplicating orders this week. Competition is doing valiant service in the cause of consumers, who are taking advantage of it to secure stocks for summer trade.

## New York.

Pig Iron-There is nothing noticeable in the general conditions affecting the Manufactured Iren-Manufacturers of market that can be construed as pointing finished iron report that there is little or to any material change one way or the no improvement in demand, and none other at a near date. Buyers are rein prices, yet they hope there will be a markably indifferent, and confining their at 500510 for common demostic, and better summer trade than usual on ac-purchases to unusually small proportions #8510 for Silesian. count of the limited trade this spring for this time of the year, while sellers and in view of the fine crop prospects express some surprise at this, consider-rule, want general business prespectly. We link the near approach of the opening of prices. of a depreciation of more than 500 per in his youth; but most people require ton from the minimum prices now cure to be reminded that when Chancellus of ton from the minimum prices now curtheir number have given authority to If any, improvement in the demand for buy considerable amounts of stock on nails, which is certainly singular under the basis of \$22.50 for No. 1 X foundry the circumstances. It is not, however, at thiewater, should that rate be reached. too late to alandon the hope of a good. This story comes from a source genetrade yet. The card price remains the raily found reliable, end, if a true one, is same, as follows . 10d to cod, \$3.15,60 surely an indication that values are down days, 2 per cent off for cash, with an to nearly bottom point, for the present, abstement of 10c per keg on lets of at least, despite the rather unfavourable of Exchequer, Judges of the High Court.

recured from ships ando at prices to the those quoted as the regular a price rates. Bill there seems to be a node. ate depletion of stocks here, act no it probability the continued exceeds poduction abroad is the most unbason of influence bearing upon the market at present. On the first of Max there w. a stock of 300,000 tons in makers hand and 549,616 tons in Cound's top ... total of 849,614 tons as against 740 : at the opening of the year. During the week there have been sales as seen a \$20 for Eglinton, \$22.25 for Cortsheiri and \$21 50 for Cambros. The store by the quotations are about \$20 mount for Eglinton, \$22 50 for Glengarnock, \$22 ii 23 for Cartsherrie, \$23 for bunge eth. and \$23 50 for Coltness

English Pig-Since the recent force sales the market has stiffered up som what, and it is senteely possible the prices accepted a week since would itaken to day. The demand is better though still considerably short of activand certain brands are sald to be gains favour among consumers. A 250 to lot of No 3 red car sold at \$18 to, bet subsequently that price was refused, an 50c advance asked for 300 tons of ditional. About 400 tons No. 4 Newpo-was placed at \$17 ex-store.

Rails-There was an inquiry on the market for 10,000 tons foreign steel, d livered at New Orleans, on which seller quoted \$61.50, but up to the time of writing no business has been closes Aside from this, only small lots seem t bo called for at present, and in regard to the general condition of the market, all reports are merely a repetition of those made for some time past. The nomics' prices remain about \$60@62 at mill, for American, and \$61@52 here for foreign steel, \$40 248 at mill for heavy section American, and \$430744 bore for foreig"

Old Ralls-Between the views of buers and sellers there is a difference of about \$1 per ton. The sellers seem to have rather the best of the situation however, and only a few instances atcited where over \$20.50 for tecs and \$27,50 for double heads has been paid. There are efforts making to artificially depress prices, and this action leads to the belief that some considerable quan-tities will be taken if the price is right Among the sales reported are 1,000 tons D.D. at \$27 50, to arrive in Baltimore 1,000 de at same price here; 600 tons do at \$27, and 500 tons do at \$26 50, to arrive in Philadelphia. Scrap Iron—All desirable lots of No 1

wrought are held with considerable firmmitted. Orders are refused and are some the article, but holders' prices are to foreign markets, where they are filled at prices reported at tide equal to \$62.00 high that only a few purchases are made. About \$30 is generally asked for made. About \$30 is generally asked for strictly No. 1, while not over \$28 is bid. nor likely to find buyers at present A parcel of about 350 tone fish plate in good erder sold at \$30 ex-store.

Copper-Ingot has been very quiet throughout the work and not very firm in price, about 100,000 lbs Lake Superier at 181/0181c, covering the sales reported. Manufactured queted as follows disposed to arrest number of ed. Manufactured queren as some exact higher prices. The supply of double heads is limited and \$28.25 is foot, 28c; do 12 oz to 16 oz, per square foot, 28c; do 12 oz to 16 oz, 30c; do 10 oz to 16 os to 12 oz, 32e; de lighter than 10 or 34c; circles, segment and pattern sheets loss than 84 inches diameter, 21c, 4c toms, 31c.

Lead-There are efforts making to bolster up the price of domestic pig in the interest of western parties, and while small sales of common are reported at 4je, it is claimed that the large holders refese less than 48 734\$c. Manufactured lend queted as follows: Bar, 6c, pipe fig.; sheet, 7c—less 10 por cent discount to the trade—and tin lined pipe, 15c Bhot. 7½o for drop, 8½c for buck, and 8½o fer patent chilide—less one per cont. discount to the trade for small lots, and for large lots four per

cent Spelter-Only small lots are selling. but the market continues to held stead?

Antimony-Small sales are still the rule, while 141@1410 remain about the

Every one knew, mys the London Law Jurael, that Lord Besconsfeld read law the Exchoquer he sat as Judge. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lords of the Treasury were until recently Judges of the Court of Excheques although, like the lay peers in the House of Lords, they do not sit to hear onuses. The Judicature Act, 1873, mede the Chief Baron and the pulsalarons alone, of the Judges of the Court pigs. They protest with much faminine as that the Lords of the Treasury and shillness that they will blow out before Tinplates are in rather before demand, Ralls—There is a good inquiry for all events something plausible in it, the Chancellor of the Kuchequer are not they will sell at 73 per ton. They can and this circumstance, together with the ralls. For future delivery they may be while a certain weight may be attached longer even Judges by name.

# INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE INSURANCE. There is no me, to be another fire by speculating terms of their means and parties powered of the full first wast so esteemed contemporary very tunds. The sherid of an interior county spills designated that distributanted, especial designates and the National Board of Fire carrying upward of Storono on the aged I ndetwifer will hold its annual moote or on that date. Everybody knows teforehand that these exceedingly talkatie persons, the fire underwriters, will, at the coming meeting, do nothing but at the coming meeting, do nothing that talk. There will be no useful or practical result to their a deliberations. They will, of course, recite many platitudes in will, or course, recite many plantations in the shape of whereases, and pass many coefficient resolutions with the most charming unanimity. They will lay out a programme of business mothods that is e programme of outstress mornous rast is to be the foretunner of a fire insufance millenium. but these "able underwriters" will, when the circus is over, return to their respective offices and cut" rates, underbid their ewn agents to save a portion of the commission, and in short, generally to break, in the nest matter of fact fashion, every resolution to which they had given their most hearly support. It is wonderful how these men can annually meet each other with such confiality and such business the gravity year after year-but they do the gravity your alter year—nut they do the while they must be inwardly consci-tes that the whole affair is a farce frein beginning to end, and that their bearing wards each other-eo far as l-usiness is cocerned—is altogether hypecritical. Te have had the temerity to make some negretions to these worthy men, the are underwriters, with a view to the reduction of the scourge of incendiarism, bot our suggestions were deemed to be estirely impracticable, as requiring a light departure from the traditional restine of the business, which, of course, is a thing not to be expected of heatle-min who know so much We have now men who know so much the laws now another suggestion to make in the same direction, but this also involves a departure from the usual methods of the bustares, and we have no doubt that it will also be found to be impracticable, and for the same reason. We believe that the present method of remunerating fire insurance agents, namely, by a commission on the premiums collected, although much can be said in its favour, is not the best that could be adopted. The business of fire insurance is almost necessanly a business of agencies, and the managers of the companies must depend lugely on their agents for the character of the risks they underwrite. The sgents, in fact, are practically the underwriters, as on their reports the managers must almost entirely depend for guidance in the acceptance of the various ropositions for insurance that are made. Heing paid by a commission, and having no pecuniary responsibility at stake, the temptation to make the best possible show to the company in each case is about as strong as it could well be. Under this temptation instances have occurred of criminal collusion between the ewners of property and the agents whereby companies have been defrauded through the crime of incendiarism. These instances, however, we hope, are rare; but such a great crime as this is not needed to cause the companies serious loss. Misreprensentations anficient to result in loss to the companies are within the bounds of what might ordin-arily be considered a difference of opinion, or an error in judgment, regarding the character of the risks submitted It is from the effects of these misrepresentations that the companies need protection, and here it is that the impolicy of the present method of remunerating agents shows itself. Its influence is directly adverse to careful discrimination and conservatism in the selection of this danger to the interests of the com-pany be eliminated? Evidently by making it to the interest of the agent to ald in effecting it, and we can see no way in which this can be accomplished than giving the agent a share-and a good share, too -- in the profits of a business. By such a system the agent, in looking out for his own interest, which he is pretty sure to de, is also looking out for the interest of the company or companies he represents. We shall not presume to describe the medus by which this suggestion may be carried out, but that it is capable of being put in practice we have not the elightest doubt. It has, too, the salvantage of not requiring that most impossible of all things with fire underwriters, co-operation, to carry it out. Any company can test it for itself, even in a single locality, if necessary. We think it is worth a trial .- New York

SPECULATIVE LIFE INSURANCE. BETTING ON DEATH.

instead interest in the person insured. which is not leaving its and amounts to tions are getting thenes ives into trouble in their Edesposition using the public enable him to carry this enormous sum of insurance he has made an intoad on the public funds to the extent of \$4,800 This officer is very much wertled about the uncomfortable position as while but placed him, and the state of his mind may be inferred from his own language. the purport of which is "The beggers don't die fast enough?" The same state of affairs is shown to to exist in several don't die faat enough." The same state of affairs is shown to to exist in several western. Kog ston, Toronto other counties.—namely, Berlin, Schuyl-kill, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, York. Sand Philiadelphia. In York County, a poor man, Louis Strayer, has risen to be worth over \$10,000, made almost whelly having policies issued on the lives of the same o persons in questionable health, and after- Pembroke, Renpersons in questionable health, and afterward transferred to bimsolf. In Philadelphia a representative of a half dozen speculative companies has been found who beasted of having written \$35,000 in three days, whe effered to insure a man's diseased and dying uncle, aged \$8, to the amount of \$25,000, \$5,000 to be liable Corners placed in the following companies: placed in the fellowing companies: Richm Commonwealth, State Capital, Local of Hull Harrisburg, Augusta or Sunbury, and \$5,000 to be left to the discretion of the Insurer. He guaranteed that there would be no risk in it, that he would bring his ewn physician who would make the ex-amination wright," and then he sold a pelicy to the reporter for \$11 on one Mary Walker for \$1,000, the woman being a consumptive and not likely to last more than a month. Similar cases are furnished from the other counties named above. Among the interesting inci-dents is that of a doctor insuring a pa-tient under his charge, and an undertaker a man whom he had been called to measure for hits coffin. A son in one lu-stance insures his dead father, and six instances have been brought to light where the insured have been murdered by those holding assignments of their pull-cles. Some of these offenders have been brought to justice, but the so called insurance companies are not interested in prosecuting them, though called to pay the policies, which have been dyed deep with fraud and crime. The managers have no funds at their disposal until a death or murder of an insured person makes an assessment necessary, and in the 25 or 20 per cent, of the policy retained by them as charges consists their profits The policy helders who pay the assessment are, of course, the losers, but as they, one and all, are expected to profit in turn by much the same methods, they pay assessments for a while, and in due time the company life, unsuccessful in one company, are usually quito ready to try their luck la Printer Hart and Edward Herricks, chief clerk in the auditor general's office, and that by permission it refers to Hunry M. Hoyt, Governor of the Biate; Hon. Wm P. Schell, the auditor general; Hon. Samuel Butler, the state treasurer; and Williams, ex-United Hon Wm A. Williams, ex-United States senator, the endorsement running as follows: "That it may be understood urrectly adverse to careful discrimination and conservation in the selection of risks, no less than to truthfulness in their presentation to the company, their presentation to the company. There is an old man living the traffic in human lives under the the lateractive? How shall this depres to the lateractive of the Hafferflinger, 70 years of age, a worn out man. Representatives Bioger, of Isbligh, Higging, and Bchiletcher, of Bchuylkiil, have already paid \$50 for other cases, Schilcher drawing the check. Other members are doing the same, but their names are for the present with-

# AN INSURANCE MANIA.

held.

Since the days of the tulipotesnia which reged in Europe during the first half of the soventeouth century, probably ne wilder scenes of fanaticism and folly and no viler exhibition of sordid lust for money have been presented by the so called co-operative system of life sasur ance in Peunsylvania during the past few years Cu-operatiuo life assurance, as its advocates are pleased to form it, wears than its theory, nothing more mischles the same, she is all gone and apt to die vous in practice. Viewing the enormous at any minute. Here's a dalay. Old secumulations of money in the hands of Gildorn has freeducible hornia, and a a plausible sapeot. Nothing is simpler many hundreds of old time organizations BETTING ON DEATH.

From l'empyivania comes the start.

From l'empyivania comes the start.

From l'empyivania comes the start.

The permitted of gambling of spaculating in human lives. This business is carried in many philanthropic individuals on under the purely co-operative system, on under the purely co-operative system, companies that the necessity for these vast stores of remember to the Chicago These, after given by a reporter of a leading porting companies that the necessity for these vast stores of the purely co-operative system, on under the purely co-operative with other grant to the Chicago These, after given by a reporter of a leading porting to the Chicago These, after given by a reporter of a leading stational business of individuals attained by associations of individuals attained by associations of individuals as being decirons of purchasing one of the spoulder-strap. The facings and which it states are free combine the co-operative with other small sum per capito on the death of all its members of the spoulative taint; and two companies that profess to be state profess t from the speculative taint; and two dissolution by the death of all its memor companies that profess to be dring legitimate instead of the speculative taint; and two dissolution by the death of all its memor companies that profess to be dring legitimate instance. This was the origin of so called instance and the special of the special companies that profess to be dring legitimate business, says: "But these latter co-operative ite assurance. The scheme and worked out policy after policy And ments, green facings, shamtock lace; Co-operative ite assurance. The scheme and worked out policy after policy And ments, green facings, shamtock lace; Co-operative ite assurance. The scheme and worked out policy after policy And ments, green facings, shamtock lace; Co-operative ite assurance. The scheme and worked out policy after policy And ments, green facings, retaining to any regiments, blue tacings, retaining trade, in any regiments, blue tacings, respectively.

POSTAL TIME TABLE.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Delivered Close, Eastern - Mont Que, etc Maritime Prov 300 4 40 (a) 8 00 2 00 9 60 200 3 50 8 00 2 00 3 50 8 00 2 00 2 00 5 00 2 00 7 30 Aylmer, Rardley, 10 00 North Shore and Montreal Galineau Houte New Kilinbergh littings British, etc. Halt fax, Thutsday British, supple mentary 5 00 2 00 ... 3 00 5 37 10 30 7 30 8 00 12 00 acon 1 30 Registered matter must be posted half au

tiffice hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. For Savings Bank and Money Order business, 9 a.m. G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

pay, while at their death their represen-

tatives would have least to receive, but

this defect was remedied by arranging for the admission of new members according as the old ones fell out by disease or withdrawal Obviously fallacious as are the principles on which this sort of assurance is founded, the plen has met with considerable favour from those who prefer to let others think for them and innumerable have been the different organizations it has given birth to, not only in Canada, but everywhere throughout the world. The 'econd of these associations may be summed up in these associations may be summarine that one word—disaster—but notwithstand- 8 & 940. ing this they flourish and form a stricking testimony to the guillibility ing testimony to the guilland to less an s, public, which is ever ready to less an s, attentive car to the charming of the breaks up, and the gamblers in human financial nostrum dealer. Mathematical demonstration, clear and perfect, will not convince dup-s of their folly, and we another. Evidence is a sluced showing have had hard work to convince one of that one of the companies—the Comthat one of the companies—the Commonwealth—has for its officers State society, that he is systematically asked to pay from forty to sixty per cent. more than the deaths of his class would justify. In other words, in an assessment notice lately abown to us the deaths were stated at 18; the amount due to the widews at \$18,000, but the members of the society or "class" were required to pay something like \$28,000, the \$8,000 being no doubt the " plunder " of semebody that the directory of this association will or another. But the evil does not stop in good faith carry into effect all they here In the United States, and more promise, they have but to point to the names of the distinguished gentlement spiralis, a condition of thing has to whom they have permission to refer. It is also demonstrated that there are syndicates of the state legislature formuli draw the public mind to view with distance of the state legislature of facting it wast a scheme as prolife of arti. In

> process is to obtain pelicies on the lives the aged and the diseased, by fraude of every description. The new associa-tions were the victims. On the death of the unfortunate insured, the other members of the association were taxed to pay the loss and the money went into the pockets of the vile wretches who had effected the insurance in their own names. Officers, agents, medical exam-iners, and legal advisers, were the vultures who pursued the unhallowed game The pelicles were regularly bought and sold. An agent would have a stock of them like any o-not merchandise, and this is how these goods were cracked up as described. "Here is a policy on Mary Walker, 70 years old, consumptive, and may not last a month, going for \$11. Another en Catharine Parr, 84 years old, hadly diseased and covered with bruises from a recent fall, this is worth \$50. Old Mrs. Robert's pelicy will sell out for complication of allments; I can only let you have \$500 of him, however. He is 72 years old, and good speculation." The

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

MONTREEL BUILT, 1840.

er callsu. MAIIS ERN PROVINCES 8 15 8 90 OHAWA by spilmay \*Provinces of sintustion
Manituba & British a 18 a 00
Columbia
Ustawa River Route up 8 00 QUERRO & EASTERN PROVINCES. PROVINCES.

Sol Quebeo, Three Rivers, Herthlerand Rotel, by Q M.O. & U. By

Sol) ... Quebeo by Steamer, thusbee by U. T. H.

Sol Three Rivers. Arthabasks and Riviere du Loup Ry.

12 50 Occidental Ry. Main Lane to Ottawa

Do. St. Jerome and St. Jan Branches.

St. Lerni & Hemulingford Ry

Sol 12 45 St. Hyseinthe, Sher brooke, etc. 8 00 4 45 Acton & Borel Ry St. Johns, Stanbridge and St. Armand Staand St. Armand Station
St. Joans, Vermont
Junction & Shifford
Rys
South Rastern Ry
thow Brunswick, Nova
Scotia and J. M. I.
Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax,
whence departch is by
Packet leaving 6th
and 2nh July. 10 001. 10 00 IOCAL MAILS. Reanharnois Route... Boucherville, Contre-errur, Varennes and

itioneberville. Contreerrar, Varennee and
Vercheres.
Cote St. Paul
Unanaries West
Cote St. Antoine and
Notre Dame de Grace
St. Unnerunde
Ituntingdon
Idenine
Ionguesti
St. Lambert
Impressi
Impressi
Intervie
Iont Viau, Sault-auRecollei
Terrebonne ad St. Vincent cent . . 2 36 Point St. Charles
1 30 St. Imprent. St. Martin
and St. Eustache.
North-thors I and Route
to hout de Visie 10 00 9 00 6 30 Hochelen. .... UNITED STATES. Boston and New Kng land States, except 6 00 5 40 Maine. 10 30 New York and South-ern States a 00 12 30 Island Fond, Fortland and Malne 6 00 2 154 Western and Pacific States.... GREAT DRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Friday). ..... By Canadian Line (Happlementary By Canadian Line, Germany (Friday)
By Cunard (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly By Packet from New York for England (Wednesday). By Hamburg American Packet to Germany (Wednesday). 2 15 WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared it. New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are de-spatched. For Havana and West Indies, etc. Havana, crery Thursday p.m.

\*Postal Car Bags open till 8.45 a.m and 9.15 p.m.

r Postal Car lines open till 9.08 p.m.

The Street licase are visited at 9.15 a.m.,
12.31, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Registered Latters should be posted 15
minutes before the hour of closing ordinary
Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of Eaglish Mails.

the cvil reached Canada? Among the numbers of irresponsible, co-operative insurance men who overrun our cities and towns is there not too great reasen to fear that frauds and chicanery prevail to the detriment of legitimate life assurance, and the ultimate demoralisation of the people? - The Shareholder

A Philadelphia candy factory uses erven tone of clay per month in manuficturing sweets, and every fence within fifty miles of the town has a sign of some one's dyspepsis cure.

It is not often that speculation in bigh-priced stock is successful, but Lord Fitzbardings has made a good thing of the shortborn bull "Dake of Connaught," for which he gave 4,500 guiness some four years ago. The animal has since brought him in £7,500.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and ofter MONDAY, 21st JUNE Trains will risn as follows

Western Kipters Train, making
close connection with thrand
Trunk Railway for Turorio and
all points West, arraing in
Toronto at 11.15 a m
Pembroke Espread Train, connects
iog at Cariston Junction with
trains for Perib. Smiths Palisand
Brockville
Agatta is officed
Papress Train from the West,
teaving Toronto at 7.25 a.m.
Express Train from Brockville
lerth I bem roke, and all later
mediate stations
Trains run on Montreal time,
\*These trains make only from stope between
Olians and Brockville Junction.
Connection made at Brockville with the trains will run as follows .-

Connection made at Brockville with the Utics and Black River R.R. for New York, Albany and sil points South.

T.A. McKINNON. ARCHER BAKER.

Brockville, Ont., 21st June, 1890.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTT RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1080, trains will run as follows:-

LEAVE OTTEMA. For the Rest, West, South and 11 15 s.m., South-Past 200 p m. 200 p m. Tor the East and West 10 30 p m. 2 00 p m.

Por the East and West 10 30 pm.
ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.

From both Kast and West 10 30 pm.
ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.

From the Kast, South and SouthFrom the Kast, South and SouthFrom the West 40 pm.

From the West 50 pm.
Good 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 200
6 00 1 250
6 00 200
6 00 1 250
Condection with Grand Trunk Trains
between Champian and Utles & Black
River Railways at Ordensburn, to and from
New York, Boston, and all points South and
Kast.

A Steamboat Kipryas Tisin will leave
Ottawa on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
and Sundays, at 8 a m. connecting with the
different lines of steamers on the St. Lawsence, for both Rast and West.
A Sofa Car will be run on the Night Trains
between Ottawa and Prescott Janetico.
Trains are run on Ottawa line.

Ottawa, July 25, 1880.

Prom both Rast and West.
10 20 pm.
4 00 pm.
4

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

COMMENCING on Wednesday, Jane 23rd.

|   | Mixed.     | Mall.       | Espress.     |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|
| leave lioche-                                 | 1.00 s.m.  | 8.36 a.m.   | \$.15 p.m.   |
| Arrivent Itali<br>Leave Hull for<br>Hochelaga | 1,00 a.m.  | 5.20 a.ts.  | 5.06 p.m.    |
| Arrive at                                     | 10,30 a.m. | 71821       | •            |
| Leave Hoche-                                  |            | Passenger   | İ            |
| Arrive at Que                                 |            | 10.00 p 12. |              |
| for Hoche                                     | 1          | ł           | . 10,10 a.m. |
| Arrive at                                     | 8,00 a.m   | 1           | 4.60 p.m.    |
| Leave Hoobe                                   |            |             |              |
| Arrive at Bi                                  | 7.16 p.m   | . Mized.    |              |
| lochelass.                                    | ri         | 1           |              |
| Hochelaga.                                    | 7          | . 9.00 a.tr | 1            |

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

Magnificent Palace onre en all peasenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night
trains. trains to and from Ottawa sonnect with trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec

All trains run by Montreel time. GERERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICRET OFFICER, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis liotel, Quebes. L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendant.

# INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, comment.
Ding lith June, 1880:
Through Express Passenger Trains run dally (except Sundar) as follows:

Italbausin
Italbaust
Nemestle
Moneton
St. John
Italifax

ABRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
A. M. WHITING MANUPACTURING CO.,
Colar Dale, Ont.—Madulacture revises these
forts, boos, sic.

UELLAND VALE MANI PACTURING Co. Look No. 2, St. Catharines, that, tunda ... Vanufacturers of axes, seythes, forks, hoes, rakes and cless tools. ANILINE DYES.

EMIL THOURET & CO., Montreal - Agents for K. Ochter, Offenbach O. M., Germany

BRASS WORKS.

II. N. TABBACO., Montreal - Brass finishers and founders, beer pump manufacturers.

COTION BROKERS.

M. WRIGHT, Dundas, Out.—Sole agent in Carada for Ordway & McGuire, cotton factors, Nashville, Tenn. COTTON MILLS. DUNDAS COTTON MILLS. —Grey demestics, denims, tickings, paris, etc.

ete, de mestice, available ete, ete, la Mil TON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.

— lientime, tickings and yarus.

JOHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont — Nanufacturer of every description of cotton warps

EDGE TOOLS. R T WILSON, Dandar, Ont.—Manufactures of axer, picks, mattocks, grub hoes and rail-way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS. U. C. MORRISON, Hamilton - Engines, boil-ers, steem hammers, etc.

ers, steam nammers, etc.

Filos, WHISON, Dandas, Ont — Manufacturer of stationary and portable steam
engines, boilers and machinery of every
description—cotten mili calenders, housery
etcam presessand propeller wheels, all sizes.

FILES
THOS. GRAHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter of ales and raspe.
FREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Montreal —Manufacturer of overy description of hand made files and rasps
FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of files and springs. Files recut. Note manufacturers of Shauldings patent concaved spring.

OUTRAM & SON homelone We Manufacturers.

OUTRAM & BON, Dominion Vile Works, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of files and rasps.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont —
Purfiture Manufacturers Toronto branch,
Of Youge St.; Montreal branch, 447 and 449
Notre Dame St.

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

IERS & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal—Manufacturers of office decks and
revolving bookcases.

IAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine
St., Montreal—Church, bank, bouse, store
and office fittings, art furniture and iniald
floors, etc.

GLASSWARE.

GLASSWARE. HAMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton -Manu-facturers of flint and green glassware,

**BLOVE MANUFACTURERS** 

II. STORKY & SON, Acton, Ont -- Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitte in every variety and style

HAMMERS.
HENRY H. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-ireal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' tools, etc.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS. F. W. HORE & SON. Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of hube, spokes, rime, shafts, poles, sleigh and entire stuff, etc.

fMKS.
F. F. DALLEY & CO., Hemilton, Ont.—
Manufacturers of lake, blackings, harness
vils, perfamery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundar, -- Manufacturers of Iron and brass screwe, botte and rivets.

COVAN & CO. Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-DOMINION BOLT CO., 87 St. Peter St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of bolts, Lot pressed nuts, railway spikes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets. Works

at Torento.

II R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and founders: iron railing and ornamental iron work a spe inity.

IIAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and iron working machinery.

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

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO.
Othawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of maileable
from a siso patent screw wrenches.

OLMSTED & SON, Mauilton, Ont.-Mann.

\* Including 100 barrels transferred fr
facturers of fountains, fences, creetings,
wharf to another races and statuary, wagon skeins, etc. KNIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPACTURING CO., St. Cathatines, Unt.-Manufacturers of mowing and resping machine kentes, restions, guard plates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,

RHITTING MILLS.
E. LENNARD & SONS, Dandas.—Manufacturers of plain and fancy bosiery.

LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAS. CHILDS, Montreal.—Manufacturer of tout and shee laste, dies for cutting sole laster, upper leather, envelopes, boxes, onfis, and paper collars. LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION DRUT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.
—Oak tanned belting, lace leather, etc.

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

ORGANS AND PIANOS. DOLTON & SMITH, 167 Monatain St., Mon-treal,—Tuning and repairing attended to, DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronts.—Mann. facturers of the "Excelsior" organs.

DOMINION ORDAN AND PIANO CO.

Isomanville, Ont. — Manufacturers of blancs and Cabinet Organs. See advertise.

The meat in another column. S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufact-urers of church organs.

PAPER MANUFACTUREAS.

ANADA PAPER CO. (Finited), 374, 238 & 378 C. Traul St., Mentreal — Manufacturers and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills at Wiedsor, Sherbrooks and Ivrtaes?

oological papers.

JOHN PISHER & SONS, Dundan-Mannfacturers of printing and wrapping papers
LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO., Merritton,
Ont.—Menufacturers of every variety of
paper, paper bags and flour sacks.

WM. BARRER & .OS., Georgetown.-Manufacturers of book and fine papers.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER
R. H. RMITTILE (V) . Nt. Carbarines - Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trownly, arraw knives, etc. Sole manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trownly, arraw knives, etc. Sole manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trownly, arraw knives, etc. Sole manufacturers of all kinds of calebrated "Simpid e Saw".

FHURLY & DIFTRICH, tlaft, Out .-- Manufacturers of circular and cross cut saws, plastering fromels, etc.

CANADA ROALE WORKS, Jas, O. White & Co., Toponto.—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales, Factor, 202 Adelaids St. East.

SPICES, ETC.

R. I. VAN DE CARE & NOV. Toponto.—

R. D. VAN DE CARR & 20N, Toronto.— Manufacturers and importers of coffices, spices, crosm tarter, mustary, etc. STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC

F. DIVER & CO., Toronto. Flectrotypers and stereotypers. Designers and cugravers on wood.

WM CLENDINNENG. Montreal -Stores, ranges, larguess, railway and machinery castings. castings, TELEPHONES
HOLT TELEPHONE Co., Toronto - Telephones sold outright \$5 to \$20 per pair : wire
do, to be, per radi works two unites.

Sc. to be, per red; works two unites.

TRIERS.

BUTTER A CHREAR TRIERS—Robert
Instaldation, Montreal, manufacturer of
pump augors, butter, cheese, flour and
sugar triers

WIRE WORKS.

B. ORKENING A CO., Hamilton, Ont.—
Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & GITE, 66 Craig St., Montreal.... Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill applies.

tall supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS. Dundes, the Manufacturers of the strongest description of steel wire cloth, malt kild floors, and general wire weavers

WOODEN GOODS

WOODEN GOODS

T. BRANION & CO. Toronto-liave special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

H. McLARKN, Jr., 63 Collage St., Montreal.— Manufacturerof Shatos's patent safety oil cabinets; also, refrigerators, children's carts, wasgons, sielehs, and general woodenware.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.—Woollen Manu-facturers.

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.—Manufac-turer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and knitting yarns.

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

# PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET

ARTHUR SROWN & CO.'S PETROLEUM REPORT. Loxdox, May 9th, 1881.

Refined Petroleum Oil -Values bave been firm in all positions during the past work, although business has again been somewhat restricted owing to buyers continuing to hold out for somewhat lower thining to note out for somewhat lower prices. Prime and standard white Pennsylvanien sold at 63d to 7d per gation. Month at 63d to 63d. June 63d to 7d, July 73d. September alone was done at 7Ad to 73d, while September-December changed hands from 73d to 73d.

To-day's market closes firm, 63d to 63d.

Naphtha —Quiet and unchanged Coal Oil—Neglicted. Turpentine—Has again declined dur-ing the week, 25s per ton on the spot and

for the month; futures, however, show litt's change, spot and month sold from 29s 9d to 28s 6d. June 28s G. July to December 26s 3d to 26s.

The stock at the wharves to-day is 13,001 berrels, landings 2,086 berrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,751 bar-

|                                      | PETROLEY                               | M Oth       | <u> </u>                    | _    |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|------|--|
| Prices of S. )<br>W. Petro-}<br>Jeum | 1901.<br>N York<br>London              | Bo.<br>Gld. | N. York. 7<br>London 6 1-16 |      |  |
|                                      | Redned.                                | Cru.        | Refined.                    | Cru. |  |
| Sock this day                        | 66,871 bbl.<br>1,114 ca.<br>6,732 bbl. | -           | 125 GT 661.                 | ::   |  |
| week<br>Delivered<br>last week       | 1.152 bb1.<br>*3,723 bb1.<br>90 ca.    |             | 4,213 bbl.<br>16 ct.        | ••   |  |

COAL AIL.

| <del></del> | 1581.    | 1        | 1990.    |          |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|             | Reaned   | Cru.     | Refined. | CraL     |
| Stock this? | 600 bb1. |          | 722 bЫ.  | -<br>-   |
| last week   | bbt.     |          | - PP1    |          |
| last week   | 76 861.  | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

## CANADIAN MARKET

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

During the past week crode has advanced somewhat in consequence of a demand, but the sales have been very light. Prices may now be quoted at from \$1.65 to \$1.70 in tank. Refined shows no change, and prices remain the same as last wock—171c to 18c. Drilling is

The market here for crude oil, by the car load, is from \$1.68 to \$1.70 per barrol. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, l'arker, Titueville and Bradford, by the latest quotations is 35c to 90c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crade oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per lead to at Wieder, Sherbrooke and Portnerf.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter St.
Meatres'.—Manufacturers of manila, book
and news print, cardboard middles and
colonic depers.

Draver Proving & SONS, Dundas—Manu. barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONA I STOCK REPORT. . !

| DANKS.   | Pbares.                                | Capital sub-   | Capstal<br>psed un.  | Rost.   | Dividend        |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------|--|--|
|  | Ã                                      | MARINEO.   |  | 1   |                 | Sellers  | Buyers.  |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce Consolidated Demolion Hank Federal Bank Isanilton Imperial Algebante Hank of Canada Motson a Bank Montrest   | ************************************** | 2,001 (cm<br>970.25)<br>1,000,000<br>1,000,000<br>1,000,000<br>1,000,000       | 2,040,931<br>970-250<br>1,000,630<br>7,65,100<br>98,000<br>8,500,000<br>1,938,900  | 225,000<br>30,000<br>100,000<br>475,000<br>100,000  | 3               | 1539<br>18<br>173<br>1531<br>141<br>1253<br>116<br>274 | 158<br>172<br>164<br>114<br>124<br>129<br>121<br>121<br>121<br>121<br>121        |
| man and barings, companies<br>Latorio: ' ' '<br>Greeio Heof<br>Greeio Heof<br>Stoutes  | 81<br>51<br>110                        | (0) 7 (0)  | 100 750  |   | ,               | 1007   | 165  |
| Anglo Canadian Mortgage Co liuilding and Loan Association Canada Landed Credit Co Canada Permanent L. & S. Co Canadian Navings and Loan Co Nominion Navings & Invs' B'y. Farmers Loan and Navings Co Leandidon Navings & Loan S'y Internal Loan Savings & Loan S'y Internal Eric Savings & L. S'y. Internal Eric Savings & L. S'y. Internal Eric Savings & Layar (Co London Lean Coupany Alantoba & N.W. L. & Inv't Co National Investment Co Ontario Loan & Hebenture Co Ontario Eavings & Invan't S'y. Ical Estate Loan & Bobit'e Co Irion Loan and Savings Co Western Canada Loan & S. Co  LYSTEANCE, &C. | <u> </u>                               | 2,000,000<br>412,500<br>800,020<br>1,657,200<br>1,650,400<br>1,000,000         | 7.1.2214<br>631,314<br>2,702,003<br>877,704<br>659,104<br>609,355<br>840,960<br>841,070<br>943,120<br>841,900<br>221,700<br>221,700<br>485,312 | 110,000<br>901,000<br>34 446<br>61,415<br>241,600<br>191,000<br>20,404<br>111,000<br>168,000<br>168,000 | 43464445A784775 | 106j<br>125<br>128<br>181<br>161)<br>118<br>125<br>125 | 107<br>127<br>127<br>127<br>120<br>120<br>120<br>140<br>111<br>112<br>112<br>104 |
| British America<br>Western Assurance<br>Canada Life<br>Confederation Life Association.<br>Consumers Gar<br>Doninion Telegraph<br>Montreal Telegraph<br>Globe Printing Co   | S48884 :                               | 500,000<br>8,00,000<br>1,000,000<br>500,000<br>660,000<br>711,709<br>2,000,000 | 7.00,000<br>4.00,000<br>125,000<br>60,000<br>600,000<br>711,709<br>2,000,000   | 835,000<br>96,061   | E TURNE S       | 135<br>375<br>111<br>95<br>190                         | 150<br>220<br>370<br>220<br>129)   |
| DEBENTURES, Ac.  Dominion Govm't stock, 5 per et County (Ontario), 6 " Cownship 6 " City of Toronto 6 "  | 1                                      |  | and Otta   |   | treal, and      | ·  | 157<br>168<br>110  |
| Toronto, U. A. B. bonds, 6. "Toronto and Ripissing bonds   | 1_                                     | REAL S   |  |   | & Toronto       | 65   |  |

| _     |   | ,       | <del>,</del>                | <del></del>                             |   |                              |            |  |
|-------|---|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|------------|--|
| _     | NAME.   | 도를<br>기 | Capital<br>sub-<br>scribed. | Capital paid-up.                        | Rest.                                   | Dividend<br>last<br>6 Months | l (Notice) | Prices<br>by 13.                         |
| _     |   | 1       | 5                           | \$                                      |   |                              | Sellers.   | Buyers.                                  |
|       | British North America   | 150     | 1,008,600                   |   |   |                              |            |  |
|       | Canadian liank of Com.  |         | 6,000,000                   |   |   |                              | 1161       | 146                                      |
|       | Dominion Bank   | 50      | 970,200                     | \$70,2 X                                |   |                              | •          | 161                                      |
|       | Du l'euple<br>Eastern Townshipe, x d  | 63      | 1,000,000                   | 1,600,000                               |   |                              | 183        | <b>P2</b>                                |
|       |   | 100     | 1,409,000                   | 1,392,037                               |   | 34                           |            | 116                                      |
| 1     | Federal Bank  | 100     | 1,000,000                   | 1,000,000                               |   |                              | 130        | 136                                      |
|       | Hamilton .  | iño     | 1,000,000                   | 713,100                                 |   | 3                            | 147,       | 143                                      |
| ١. ١  | lfochelaga  | •••     | *****                       | *4>,100                                 | 80,000                                  | 3)                           | 12.1       | 120<br>75                                |
| BANKS | Imperial Bank   | 100     | 1,000,000                   | 800,000                                 | 100,000                                 | 1 4 1                        |            | วเรี                                     |
| 14    | Jacquos Cartler   | 25      | 500,000                     | 800.000                                 | ,                                       | 21                           | iai        | ivõ                                      |
| 51    | Maritime  | 100     | MU/00                       | 600,400                                 |   | •• !                         | 10.        | 100                                      |
| 123   | Merchants' B. of C'd's  | 300     | 5. 98.300                   | 5,55,000                                | 474,000                                 | a . !                        | 125        | ` iż4)                                   |
| -     | Moleon's Bank .   | 60      | 2,009,000                   |   | 100,000                                 | 31                           | liř        | 110                                      |
| ł     | Montreal  | 200     | 12,000 000                  | 11,999,200                              | 00000013                                | - 1                          | 2011       | 2011                                     |
|       | Nationale   | 100     | 2,000,000                   | 2,000,000                               | 300,000                                 | 71                           | 91         | 13                                       |
|       | Ontario Jiank x d   | 1 .40   | 3,000,000                   | 2,507,000                               | 100,000                                 | 3 1                          | 103        | 1024                                     |
| 1     | Quebeo liank  | 100     | 2,500,000                   | 2,600,400                               | 478,000                                 | 1 8 1                        | 112        | iio'                                     |
|       | Standard  | 50      | 4 22-                       | 4                                       |   | 3                            |            |  |
|       | Toronto x d   | 100     | 2,000,000                   |   | ,                                       |                              | 153        | 161                                      |
|       | Ville Marie   |         | 2,000,000<br>1,000,000      | 1,092,990                               |   | 2                            | 8[]        | 90                                       |
| Can   | ada Cotton Company  | 100     | 1,000,000                   | 919,370                                 | *****                                   | ********                     | 45         | . 421                                    |
| 130 m | Innion Teleppenh Co   | -70     | 711.700                     | 711,709                                 | • • • •                                 |                              | 121        | 119.                                     |
| Moz   | treal Telegraph Co.   | 46      | 2,000,000                   | 2.000,000                               | ' ''                                    | 23                           | 1254       | 91<br>125                                |
| Mor   | itreal Triegraph Co.<br>itreal City (las Company<br>itreal City Page er R. Co | 40      | 2,000,000                   | 1,800,000                               | • |                              | 113        | 123                                      |
| Moe   | treal City Pasn'er R. Co.   | 60      | 600,000                     | 600,000                                 |   | ÄÌ                           | 1131       | 1471                                     |
| ALC D | itresi <i>li di a</i> z az anort <i>e</i> sa es est                           | 100     | 1,000,000                   | 550,000                                 | 75,000                                  | 34                           | 113        | 1051                                     |
| NJ O  | telieu & Ont Nev. Co  | 100     | 1,500,000                   | 1,500,000                               | 11                                      |                              | 631        | 63                                       |
| Jate  | recommat Coal Company   | 100     |                             |   |   |                              | 30'        | 20                                       |
| Que!  | bee Fire Association Co   | 100     | ****                        |   |   | 5                            |            |  |
| Silve | er Plame Company  | 100     |                             | . 1                                     |   |                              | 561        | 661                                      |
| HOY   | al Canadian In. Co  | 50      |                             | ******                                  |   | 8 1                          | 861        | 66)                                      |
| V.Ta  | phio Printi's Co'ya bonda   | ••••    | *******                     | 1                                       |   |                              | 82         | 75                                       |
| 700   | inion o p.c. Stock  |         |                             |   |   |                              | 110        | 1071                                     |
| C     | treal liar. 6 p.c. bonds  | ****    | • • • • • • • •             | • •••••                                 |   |                              | 105        | 2222                                     |
|       | Do. 7 p.e. do.  | ****    |                             |   |   | *** ******                   | 105        | 1061                                     |
| !     | Do. Orporation Bonds  | •       | ******                      |   | *******                                 | ********                     | ********   | ********                                 |
|       | Do. Walasworks do   | ****    | ******                      |   | • ••••                                  | •••••                        | 105        | 106)                                     |
| Mod   | treel Ruitdiag Acco   | ξÓ      |                             | • • • • •                               | •••••                                   | ••••]                        | 70         | ** |
| Can   | da Shipping Company   |         |                             |   | ******                                  | ••••••                       | 113        | 112                                      |
| Dep   | das Colton Company  |         |                             |   | ******                                  |                              | 1265       | 121                                      |
| N on  | treat Cotton Commany  |         |                             | ***                                     |   |                              | 218        | 20                                       |
| Çanı  | to a Puper Company  |         |                             |   |   |                              | 125        | 1211                                     |
| Can   | via Cantral Hopda   |         |                             |   |   |                              | 100        | (10)                                     |
| الغيا | Telephone Company   |         |                             |   |   |                              | 621        | 964                                      |
| COM   | mplain & St. L. R. Bonde  |         | 1                           | • |   | [                            | 99         | 88                                       |
| ami   | ble Stock   | ••      |                             | 1                                       |   |                              | Ø)         | 80                                       |
|       |   | 1       | ı t                         |   |   |                              |            | • •                                      |

Petrolia, (Ont.)... \$0 IT per gall. \$60 days. Indeed to the control of the contro

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

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as followe .

17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American eil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for expert, 110° burning test, cargo lots, 111c to 124c ac-

cording to brand. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. 

The United States Eureau of Statistics has published its report of the exports of petroleum products for the mouth of March, 1881, and for the nine months of the fiscal year ended March, 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The following are

disaster at London. It is to be hoped, however, that the warning it conveys will not be overlooked. Under the weight of a crowd of excursionists a frail steamboat pler gave way, and one hundred of the merrymakers were precipitated into Cargo lots for export, 100° burning three or four feet deep. Had it been test by the Saybold tester, 8c.

Redneed oil of 150° burning test, 13c to the pitying interest of which London is the water, which fortunately was enly the object just at present.

The search for the victims of the London disaster was continued yesterday, with the result of awelling the list of the doesed to the neighbourhood of two hundred. An inquest was opened yesterday, and after the jury had viewed one of the bodies, was adjourned until after to-merrow, when it is believed the Gov-ernment will be represented at the inquiry. There is a universal demand throughout the owntry that the investigation should be as full and as searching There is a universal demand as possible, and that if neglect, recklessnear, or carelesaness he proved, the guilty should receive such a punishment as would prove an ample deterrent for the future. The remains of the majority of the victims were buried yesterday. There was a complete committee of busi-There was a complete constitution of hudiness, the funerals partaking as much as possible of a public character. The decoration of all possible of a public character. The decoration of all possible of a public character. The decoration of the access depicted by reporters despatched to the access make the blood run cold to read.

# PROSPECTUS

Por the Entergeneer of

# Merritton Cotton Mills

Liability of Chareholders to the amount shares beld by them.

CAPITAL - - - \$150,000. In 1,500 Shares of \$100 each.

REFERENCES

J. NORRIS, ESQ. T. R. MERRITT, ESO ST. OATHARINEH.

## KING & DOLAN.

It is proposed by the r weent awares to a crease the Merritton Cotton Mills by atomic seven the Merritton Cotton Mills by atomic seven the Merritton Review of the Merritton and to increase the capacity for making building and wadding from 100 Mills per annual as at present, to 300 Mills.

These mills, which may be considered the ploneer cotton mills of Canada, having here succeededly run rione 1857, are situated, the Villand Canal, and in close proximity to the direct Vestern and Welland Reviews. The water privilers, et which there is a perjetual icase at a rental of \$100 per , and the supply water being drawn from the Lake Mirls volume, two hundred horse powers and the supply water being drawn from the Lake Mirls volume, two hundred horse powers and the supply water being drawn from the Lake Mirls volume water being drawn from the Parliament. Canada, by which additional dutter were imposed upon cotton pools coming into the country.

The receal teglisation of the Parliament. Canada, by which additional dutter were imposed upon cotton pools coming into the country, has had the effect of very largely increasing the domaind upon the salisting Canadian posed upon cotton pools coming into the country.

The solid property consists of about four acres of land with, in addition to the main mill, which it is necessary as a for the production of mannals, sa well as for the production of mannals, but the property and the proposed seven the submired of the waste work. The new wadding mill could then be kept in operation along with the present main mill, while the projected new building was being erected and the production for the year large, during the wools property, buildings, inachiner; and the whole p

a cost for freight, etc., not exceeding half a cent per pound.

The municipality of Merrition has greed to exempt the waole property (present and prospective) from taxes for twenty-one years to come, and a bylaw to that effect will be secured before the erection of the buildings is proceeded with.

There is an abundant supply of hired labour to be had in the village at asoderate rates.

The terms of payment of the subscription to be at such times as the progress of the hallling and machinery will warrant, and not more than twenty per cent, on each call will be made.

Total sales for 1840, \$83,184.22.

The market price of the shares of companies now in operation is worth quoting for example:—

Duedas Cotton Co. . . . . . 180



87 St. Peter St. Montreal. WORKS IN TORONTO.

Machine-Forged Nats, Hot-Pressed Nats, Carriage Holts, best, Plough Holts, Machine Holts, Coach Serews, Holt Kads, it. R. Track Holts, Sieigh Shoe Helts, Boller Rivets, Printee Rivets, Hoof Bolts, R. R. Hydres, Blank Helts, Hindge Holts, Spring Holts, Norway Carriage Holts, Tire Holts, Eight Rivets, Store Holts The quality of the Fron, Saish of the Bolts, and the style of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE, And equal to the best Poreign Bults, Note and Screws.

# THOMAS WILSON, Dundas, Out.

Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

# Steam Engines,

POILERS AND MACHINERY of every description. COTTON MILL CALENDERS, 1105-IERY STRAM PRESSES AND I PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES

# THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVICES

18 of Lots Mercantile Fraund's in memeric des goods market her the set a business of fair average patients for this period of the season less ten completed. There have been Nick street on the market in person, so on the personal selections have been tot the orders received by mail attob graph have been quite liberal, of the distribution has thereby been action to a fair aggregate. Package live have generally limited their ders for immediate requirements for alling up assortments, and where inin one ate have been offered they have hown a disposition to secure lots of deirable full goods at favourable prices htspie otton goods, woollens, ginglisms, it hare had a fair distribution, both in the way of new buliness and in the fullimint of provious orders. There has also been a somewhat freer movement in ertain low grade cottons, prints, etc., simulated by lower prices. The cloth-ing trade have placed onlers for heavy thens to a fair aggregate. The jobat few days, but the leading houses rert a fair average tre . Values genabout important change. The market or foreign dry goods continues quiet, ud the movement from both first and and hands is of moderate proportions fire is rather more inquiry for light capplies. The imports have been com-paratively light. The value of foreign day goods entered at this port last week was \$1,402,217, and the amount thrown in the market was \$1,588,390, showing a reduction of stocks in bond to the extent tobbers have met a fair but irregular detings, grenadines, and some other light dress goods rule quiet but steady, supplies being generally under better con-trel than at the beginning of the season. Black silks of the better grades have a iar, steady inquiry, but low grade goods and also coloured silks, except the most desirable shades, are neglected and move clowly. Fancy sliks, and slee satin de Lyon, are in light and frregular request, and prices favour the buyer. Noveltics in millinery silks have had a fair distribation through the auction rooms. Linen goods generally rule quiet and unchanged, the demand being chiefly for small selections of housekeeping styles. Hamburg embroideries receive only moderate attention, but for laces, both real and imitation, there continues a fair request. White goods have been distributed to a considerable aggregate through the auction rooms, and there have also been some large sales of Canton mattings, at which tair average prices were realised.

Trade in the cotton goods market has mered rather slowly during the week under review. The better qualities and ropular makes of brown, bleached and coloured cottons have been in moderate request, and of these agents have affected a fair average distribution through personal selections and orders by mail and telegraph.. The higher grades of cotton fabrics are generally in good condition as regards slocks, and values are malatained with a good degree of steadiness, quotations showing no important variations. On the other hand, inferior and low cost goods are neglected, and supplies being in many instances largely in excess of the demand, considerable indecements in the way of lower prices, exita discounts, extended timo, etc., have **Tered without effecting** portant movement. Trade with the job-bers has been of fair average propertions for this period of the season, the demand being most active for the better class u goods. Prices have generally ruled eleady, the cutting having been chiefly confined to "outside" and inferior makes of goods. Corset jeans and sat-teens have had a fair steady request from tobbers, but the package demand was of moderate proportions. Cottonedes and Chevlots have ruled quiet, with the de-mand limited to a few of the mere popular makes. Brown drills have had a limited request, but with stocks well under control prices rule steedy. Grain bags have been in improved demand and prices are steady at quetations. Quilts rule quiet and unchanged; stocks are moderate in first hands and values are sustained White goods have been without much animation, there being only a moderate call from first hands for special- cautious and not disposed to operate ties in lace, stripes and checks, fancy piques, etc. Staple makes of white cools have suled quiet and steady. In colested coltes fabrics, denims and ducks have had a fair steady movement in filling back orders, and with many of the most popular makes in light supply, prices rule steady. Tickings, piakit os- though the tendency is downward. Late naburgs and hickory stripes are taken cables from England are more encouragonly to the extent of present requirements and prices are unchanged. expert mevement of cotton goods was somewhat in excess of that of the previous week. The reported shipments chases being made in San Francisco at comprise 2.599 packages from this port, 17 Packages from Boston, and 223 pack- for Middle, and 18491940 for nountermarks from other ports, in all 2,850 for the Also purchases in Kentucky by local ages from other ports, in all 2,850 for the Also purchases. The sales in this mat-

The aspect of the market for a college Process has cleared but her during the week There is a fire amount of new business and mercured me her list the district revious orders but neither now hor auxitofore this sousen has the demand, as a whole, proved satisfactory to meaniforthers Sprin week as her too the most part, he sed from that hate's Fancy canding row of the last makes are well sold up thousted overconting are the freegular demand, a tem stales and qualities being taken he tel community while ordinary goods are not in special request. Fancy backed over oatings are in minierate call, and some makes are sold alread. Satintes are quiet, flannels and blankets inanimate while hostery and underwear have been doing some, what better than of late. Carpets are quiet with agents, but distributors are having a fair business. Frices of the whole of this class of goods have undergene no marked change during the week.

In prints the demand from first hands is still of an irregular character. The newest and raost desirable styles of fancy prints, aldo band effects and specialities, have been taken to a fair aggregate, and some considerable late of off styles" of fancy prints have been closed out at low prices, under various tickets. Ordinary calloos, however, have generally had a aluggiah movement Staples, shirtings, furniture retonnes, turkey reds, mouthlugs, patch work and robes have been in moderate request, but only in amail parcels. Indigo blues are quite semmer textiles, but the demand for small parcels. Indigo blues are quite sur-le fabrics is generally limited to secondary and in steady request, many extens of moderate assertments and loading makes being sold sheed by feriens of moderate assortments and leading makes being sold sheed by acasional sales of odd lots to reduce agents. The price of Sprague's fancies has been made blc. The warm weather of fast week gave an impulse to the demand for printed lawns, piques and wide prints, both with accuss and jobbers Ulnghams continue in steady request, and there has been a liberal distribution. reduction of stocks in bond to the oxtent of \$180,173. Supplies, however, are both by package and piece selections of selection and prices low and somewhat unsettled. In dress goods standard makes are closely sold up and pulvers have met a fair but irregular de-prices rule firm. Cotten dress goods rule mand for specialties, and also for bun- quiet at first hands, with prices somewhat unsettled. With Jobbers the defabrics sultable to the season. Staple mand has been of fair proportions.

dress goods rule outer but steady, supand transactions in both "spot" and " futures" have been large, prices closing firm with an upward tendency.

Brown cettons of desirable quality and popular makes have been taken from first hands in moderate sized parcels to a fair aggregate and the production of all the leading corporations are held at atendy prices. Light weight brown cot-tons are less called for but cortain brands of four yard goods have been distributed in considerable percels by mee s of a alight concession in prices. I piece selections there has been a fair business done by the jobbing houses, the demand, however, being mainly from the Jocal and near by rotall trade. There continues a very close competition between jebbere and "cuiting" is quite freely resorted to, especially on low grade goods. In blesched the demand is most active for sheetings, cambrics, wide sheetings, and some of the more popular makes of fine shirtings. Of this class of goods there has been a package movement in moderate percels, reaching a fair aggregate Many of the most popular makes are sold in advance of production and prices rute steady. Low grade shirtings have generally ruled dull but some considerable transactions have been effected at low prices. Agents have reduced the price of Fitchvillo 4.4 to 71c. The demand from jebbern has been of moderate proportions and chiefly for the better qualities and most popular makes.

## Cotton

A little more firmness has been manifested in the cotton market since our reacted at the close with the effect of agric weakening prices here. Accounts from the south are generally of bright prespects for the growing crep, which must be large if ne disaster befall it before picking time comes. Meanwhile for picking time comes. Meanwhile the first assured that if the French Governomnation for present designs, its Chinese equivalent by misgling the orea of the metals and reducing them together to produce the alicy. Spangles are made, not by cutting the comes. Meanwhile by France and the French Governocominbing the materials in their metallic condition, its Chinese equivalent by misgling the orea of the metals and reducing them together to produce the alicy. Spangles are made, not by cutting the comes are made by the first and sugar trades have been ruled. fore picking time comes. Meanwhile We must of secessity have the usual contradictory atories originated by the bulls and bears who are endeavouting to live upon each other. After considerable sec-sawing our market leaves off about } of a cent higher than a work ago, with rather a slow demand for spot lots from spinners, but more call from exporters. The average prices of futures as officially reported are as follows: May, 10 45 Jane, 10 49; July, 10 58; August, 10 63; Soptember, 10,36; October, 9 99, Novomber, 9.88, December, 9.90.

## Wool.

There is very little new to be reported of the wool market. Bayers continue much beyond present wants, convinced as they are that little risk is run by waiting. The unwitisfactory condition of the goods market makes them less disposed to extend their purchases far Holders, on the other hand, continue urgent; yet prices do not yield much, ing. Texas advices speak of the con-The tinuance of active buring at figures was which are relatively high The Shipping List hears of further considerable pur-25@274c for Northern countries, 23@25c for Middle, and 18@194o for Southern.

4.2 (i) spackages in two and it. To pack the Colonel's noils to "soon the gray actiones. W. Perzuntt of Montreal who ages in 1874.

do 1. h. trougles till western fex is, has goeingly visited. Price upon these and the contract of the cont

tentiary to ingotate a treaty of com-merco with Franco in 1ado, it was prophesical by Euglish statesmen, and justicularly by those who had tought with Colden and Bright in the struggle exainst the Corn laws, that the Free Trade millenium was at hand. Twenty sears have passed, and France not only emains unconverted, but cleaves to her iduls with a stubborquess that almost makes Manchester despair. The prorosed alterations in the French tariff have created something like consternstion in commercial and manufacturing centres The new system, if put into operation, will have the effect of shutting out many of the most important descriptions of English goods, and the trouble is that England conceded France to much in the Colden Treaty that she has nothing left for use as a lever to compel the Republic to treat her manufacturers with some degree of consideration Just now times are terribly dull in the northern towns. Canadians who have travelled through Yorkshire and Laucashire will remember that the Lancashire & Yorkshire and Midlaud Railways traverse a perfect hive of industry, but the hum fer some time part has been one nously absent. At Leeds the woollen trade is suffering severaly, and Brantford is even in a worse plight. The iren trade is also affected, Beigian and German forges being formidable competitors, and at Nottingham, Birmingham, Coventry and other places further south, etagnation to very ma-add. You can well understand, therefore, that the new French duties are regarded with atarm. more especially as English exports to the United blates show a steady failing off, in consequence of the latter's prehibitory tariff. It has become clear to politicians of both parties, extreme destrinaires, of course, excepted, that unless some, hing is done, and dono quickly, English trade will be sectionaly, if not permanently, injured. The advecatos of a retaliators policy, or "reciprocity of tariffs," as it nas been aptly defined, are making great beadway among manufacturers and artisass and I know as a matter of fact that influential politicians who not many years ago would have scoffed at the fifes of returning to the system of Protection are now talking of clapping a duty of 25 per cent, on French wines and of 50 per cent on French silks. The correspondence between Lord Granville and M. Challomel-Lacour, French Ambasiados here, relative to the commercial treaty, is published to-day. M. Challomei-Acour informs the Foreign Secretary that he thinks unnecessary excitament prevalled in England in regard to the hanges in the French tariff. France, he says, intends to abolish ad calorem duties, but she desires and intends to replace them by an equivalent amount in specific duties. Lord Granville replies that it will afford much satisfaction to England to learn that France dees not contemplate a departure from the status que. M. Challomel-Lacour's assurance. however, depends entirely on the Lege-tiation of a new treaty, which is doubtful. Under the general tariff, not modified by a treaty, the status quo will certainly not be mentioned. The Liberal chiefs, conspicuously Mr. Bright, have no patience with a retaliating pre-gramme, which they say, and with good reason, would be a practical surrender to the protectionists. But this heroic attitude does not commend itself to the mechanic who is out of work, or to his employer who sees his annual output continually decreasing and now may rest assured that if the French Governwell the grievance of the country silk weaver and the Clyde refiner is understood by the working classes. sided Free Trade scent to be doomed. A standard argument at the workingmen's clubs and institutes is that England can no more contend against rivals

## FRANCE AND CANADA.

who are excluding her goods than she

could hope to thrash them by disland-

lug her army and havy. An active agit-

ation on this question may be locked for

during the autumn.

When we remember that a third of the population of Canada is of French descent, speaks the French language, and retains many of the most marked characteristics of its ancestors, it seems strange that a closer connection than that hitherto existing has not been formed between Franco and Quebec. There is now, however, every prospect of a change in this respect. A Franco-Canadian steamship company is in course of termation. A French company has been promoted to establish a colony in the Canadian North-West. And further, early in the present year, special commissioners will visit the Dominion to report upon the probability of obtaining from it supplies of breadstuffs and other products; and the Paris Chamher of Commerce will arrange to send week, and for the expired portion of the dealers at 25c. The sales in this mars apecimens of French manufactures for year a total of '65,830 packages against ket include 6,000 list Mexican at 16c; exhibition in Montreal in September. 41,269 packages the same time last year, 2,000 lbs. acouted Territory, 50c; 3,000 For the execution of the first of these

TRADE MARTIES IN PROBLEM bus sees claims to have succeeded in torning a powerful Property syndrole, including many well known I are finantially a reed apon the attention of Larlinnest coding to the anount of a company to head of collines were appointed plenipole forthighty errors between the final forthighty errors between the final forthighty of contribution of the analysis of the conclusion of the analysis of the analysis of the conclusion of the analysis of the conclusion of the analysis of the convergence of these presents which are antified to the presistent clorists of a small bedy of the presistent clorists of the presistent clorists of the presistent clorists of the presistent clorists. The presistent clorists of the presistent clor bus ness chims to have succeeded in The option traffic is one or these presinto. buleidlary to the steamship line, but closely connected with it, is the Colonization Company, for which the capital promised is 2500,000 france. It is proposed to catabilish a compact French colony on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the syndicate of that line has agreed to very favourable terms to aid in carrying out this plan The company intend. it is said, to furnish each emigrant with a section of land, port of which will be prepared for a crop. a house will be erected for him in advance : seed and provisions auflicient for a family till the first crop is grown will be ferthcoming; and farming implements and one yoke of exen will also be provided, the not cost of which is to be repaid with interest at six per cent, in ten equal annual payments, thould the proposal made be accepted, some of the land will be prepared at once, and buildings erected in advance for next year; and in this way emigrants arriving dur-ing the present season will find aboudant employment offered them by the company. It is clear from these particulars that a movement of more than ordinary importance has been set on foot. which, if successfully carried on, must have an important influence upon the commerce and general welfare of both countries - London Globe

> CHINESE INDUSTRIES. We take the following from a recent number of Van Nostrand's Magazine -"Nothing attords more facile proof of the common origin of races now remote from each other than does the identity of terms applied to the necessaries of life, and the similarity of the rude implements by which the simple operations of industry are performed. The fermer has shown the primal unity of Sanscittand Zend, and traced to its furthest source the origin of Aryan peoples. The latter shows that the arts of craftsinen had reached a certain excellence before the European parted company with the natives of India. But by meither of these clues can any connection be traced between China and other lands. Tho language, even in its roots, has no analogue; and the implements of industry have characteristic forms that demonstrate their origin to be distinct. The anvil of the Chiuese smith is not fint like the anvils of other countries, but convex the rim of the leaf and a printed surface on either side. The chain pump of lands cylindric. Brass is made elso-where by melting together copper and sinc in a cruoible; in China by suspending thin sheets of copper, heated almost form. Pewter vessels are not cast, but are shaped by hammering upon a block, The primitive mill used in many coun--in Nermandy for crushing apples for cider, in South America for pulveris-ing ores, in our own country for powdering the scoria of assaying pots-and composed of a wheel traveling in a grove or channel, has, among western nations, its wheels running continuously in a circular track, around a vertical axie; in China, its wheel working to and fro in a semi-circular track, and around a horizontal centro of movement. Chinese lanterns are not made of horn, like those of the Romans, or of perforated metal, as long since in our country or of glass, as is now universal, but are of varnished paper stretched on hamboo frames, sometimes of little cost for the multitude sometimes of great intrinsic worth, and blazoned with titles, for the mandarins, The domestic industry of other lands has obtained the healtful acid of vinega from the acetic fermentation of the sweet fulces of fruits, the Chinese by placing in water the sea pelypus found along the coast. Fish culture, now a matter of solicitude in our own and other countries is old in China, but the Chinese fish-culturalist puts the spawn in an ega shell and places it under a setting fowl and after due delay breaks the shell into water warmed by the sun. These are not trifles. They show that In the carliest period of her existence China drew

### THE OPE M TRAFFIC

complies with a by days of the conclusion of the simpogenents, and to constitute, as seen as pessible, suitable steamships to be eraploved especially in this service. The tanadian the terminal we leave by cube, is understood to be willing to grant an annual substdy of L'10,005 to this line, if the French Corection will contribute a like amount As the French Corement has already officially expressed its approval of the scheme, it is not at all improbable that the government of that country is anxious to exclude it; and, further. In trusting to the forbestance of the Christian and trusting to the forbestance of the Christian and the government of that country is anxious to exclude it; and, further. In trusting to the forbestance of the Christian and the contribute in the government of the country is anxious to exclude it; and, further. trusting to the forbestance of the Chiness for a considerable part of the revenue of India, we are relying on a sup-port that may possibly break in our bands These arguments are undoubtedly sufficiently familiar, but one or tree points which aroso during the delate seem to call for notice. Lord Hartington's reply to the speeches addressed to him was, we think, statesmanlike and satisfactory. Without question the evils of the opium traffic, and many of the circumstances connected with it, have been seriously exaggerated by some of the less prudent of the agitators and philanthroplets who declaim on the sub-lect. In the first place, the Chinese Covernment at present does not show any strong desire to step the trade. We learn from a thoroughly trustworthy source that in the west the opium consumed is entirely of local growth, and nothing is done to prevent its production Again, the evil effects of the drug are often enlarged upon to an unwar-ranted extent. The truth, as shown by a large amount of testimeny, is that the use of oplum is not more dangerous or deleterious than that of alcohol, and is in many cases attended with considerable benefit, when not indulged in to excess. The price is too high to permit te general abuse. Lord Hartington said that to smoke it to excess would cost more than the working classes receive each year as their gross wages. And it is well, too, that the false notion should be got rid of that we compelite con-sumption in China. It is true that we force the Chinese Government to admit Indian oplum within its borders. But that is a very different thing from compelling an individual Chinaman to use the drug; and it should be borne in mind that the habit is one which has been in vogue for many centuries the far from being regarded as a curse, we are told by a recent writer that it is looked upon as a sine gua non for a Chinaman who wishes to make the best of both worlds. But the one fact which is most difficult of all to get over is that the eplum yields one-sixth of the revenue of India. To suppress the trade would be comparatively easy; to supply the deficiency in the revenue thus caused would be quite another matter. Mr. Pease pointed to what was done a generation ago, when to abolish the slave trade some twenty millions aterling were willingly paid. But the pernicious effects of opium smoking differ very on its face or working surface, and the believe of a Chinese forge, instead of the evils of slavery; and Mr. Pease, we moving vertically, has a horizontal stoke. The paper of the Chinese is thin and weak; it is printed en one side only, but doubled to present a folded edge at the British action sufficiently on the countries of the contract of the c but doubled to present a folded edge at his side in his anti-opium crusade to the rim of the leaf and a printed surface agree to a considerable money vote for on either side. The chain pump of the suppression of the trade. At present China has a square barrel—that of other it is impossible to may where a substitude of the suppression of the suppression of the trade. tuto for this contribution to the Indian revenue could be found. But considering the precarious nature of the revenue. ing thin sheets of copper, heated almost the strong feeling existing here, the interpretation of the strong feeling existing here. condition, its Chinese equivalent by bility of the Chinese Government impos-misgling the ores of the metals and toing more restrictive duties, we think Lord Hartington will act wisely in inviting the careful consideration of the Indian Government to this matter. Any medification of our connection with the trade would, we feel sure, be warmly ap-proved on all sides, both on moral and mancial grounds. We may add that Lord Hartington's remarks on the prob-able future of the trade incidentally centirm the view taken by Major Baring in his Financial Minute. Much has been said and written against the socalled under estimate given in it of the net revenue from opium during the com-ing year It is clear, however, from what was said in the House of Commons, that Major Baring, if he nes erred at all, has erred on the right side.-Colonial Register

Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, announces that the name of the Prince of Walce' Royal Canadian Regiment (100th) will be changed to that of "The Leinster Regiment, wing associ-ated with the 199th under the new system of territorial regiments.

English regiments and ships of war returning from foreign service often land at Portsmouth with thousands of pounds to the credit of the men, many of whom fall an easy proy to the most undesirable characters, and in a few days are left poundless. To obviate this a lady named Sarah Robinson collected \$65,000, bought a house, and started at Portsmouth the Soldiers' Institute, with a branch called the Hailors' Welcome. nothing from other lands In what she Those establishments are replete with required she originated all, she imitated comforts and conveniences, even to bifliands at one penny the game.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

MR LIGHTS REPORT ON THE LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAYS

(Queles Chronicle )

We have received from Oltawa a copy of the report of Alax, L Light, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John barried stool wire, fastened to famorac Railway. It was prepared at the request of the Federal Government, and like all Mr. Light's work of this character, it is explicit, clear and exhaustive 1 In treatment it is conclus-the report and appendices occupying less than eight leges in all—but it leaves nothing of value unsaid. Such a report, brief and to the point, unhampered by technicaland written in a plain, businesslike way, and without any unnocessary verbiage to interfere with the easy flow of the narrative, is likely to be read flow of the narrative, is likely to be read far and wide, while a more voluntioned tives, of the best description. An arproduction, in these days of rapid lives. ing, might remain unnoticed by the Montreal Telegraph Company for a line great majority of readers. Of course it along the rallwry, The Engineer-in-course great skill in the science of con. densation to present a railway report such as this briefly and understandable at the same time, but with no material facts contited Mr. Light, hower-r, has proved him-if equal to the task, and the attentive examination which his papers will receive at the hands of the public, will convincingly establish the visiom of the system which he has pursued. What he has to say with regard to the rallway, whose present posttion he lays so clearly before his read-ers, must take its value from his reputation as an engineer of the first rank, and as an officer whose long service and succereful career stand as a gua antee of his efficiency in the special department which ho . Sects.

The report begins with an allusion to the condition of the road, when it was constructed of wood, and ran out from Quebeo to Gosford, a distance of twentyfive miles. In 1873 Mr. Light was consulted with regard to the reconstruction and extension of the work as far as Lake St. John. He found, after examination, that the location ris Gosford would not do, and recommended that surveys for a new location should be made. He was requested to prepare the necessery instructions for the guidance of the Company's Chief Engineer, and he at once acceded to that request. We now come to the report proper, and it deals so thoroughly with ascending scale, with slight intervening the read, the currers made from time depressions at the river crossings. No to time, the construction, grading, cul-rerts, masonry, bridges, ballasting, ralls, etc, that we must quote pretty freely from it, in order that our readers may perfectly understand the position and capacity of the line, as it exists to-day. perfectly understand the position and capacity of the line, as it exists to-day. The country between Quebec and Lake grades, will greatly facilitate the workstally through the Metabetchonan and Baticoan valleys, the former in 1873 and the latter in 1879, with minor studies, tooking toward the securement of the most advantageous route. A good line parts of the world, where mountain parts of the world, where mountain has been found which runs south of Lake St. Joseph, from the crossing of the River Jacques Cartier direct to St. Raymond. The grades here are practicable through to Lake St. John. The graficate and curvature have been established; with proper reference to the country to be traversed, as well as with special consideration of the cost of building and efficiency of future working. Since 1879 the first division of the road between Guebec and St. Raymond has been under construction. With regard to the grading, we loarn that the embankments are 15 feet in width at formation level, and the cuttings are 18 feet, though widened where special drainage is required. Mr. Light considers these dimensions sufficient, and states that where it has been | 132 feet to the mile. admissable, the formation has been raised above ground level with a view (on the Lake St. John Railway)" says to counteract the effects of snow. Where Mr Light, "I advised the use of special country of Selkirk he has taken great inequalities of surface want deep cuttings, the maximum grades allowed have view to economical been retained, in order to reduce the thu treffic, recomm aible. The culverts, either "open" or "bx" are built of wood where the embankment is low, and when it is high they are constructed of stone. wooden culverts are good and strong, and may be replaced without stoppage to traffic—a very material advantage.

The first and second class masonry

built on this road is the same as that which obtains on the Q.M., O. and O. liallway. Indeed the specifications of the latter have been employed entirely, and the masonry has been accounted the best of its kind, and has received Mr. Light's cordial endorsement. The firstc'ans is composed of granite, and laid throughout in Portland hydraulic cement. There are six bridges on this division. Those which span the Jacques Cartier and Portnerf rivers and the outlel of Lake St. Joseph are of Iron, and come from the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., of Phonixville, Pa. They rest on stone piers and abutments. The first named bridge is 500 feet long and the latter are 60 and 80 feet respectively. These structures are highly praised for their workmanship, durability and usefulness. They have been arranged with a panel load and floor sys-tem per lineal foot, sufficient to carry the special traction engines, which will be required for the economical working of the road. The greater portion of the division passes through a gravely soil, and this does away with the necessity of last usually used to thoroughly bed the

most approved pattern, from the Bar-row Company, England, are laid down The fastenings are of modern form and include a " flanged lish-plate" of great stock and buildings. The road is 17: strongth and efficiency. The sleepers are laid two feet centres, closer than is neual, but their cost not being millenge somewhat, and at the same time great in this district the arrange improve the grades. In July next, we ment is pronounced efficient and are promised traffic over 31 miles. The conomical. The fencing is of patent Provincial Government have received posts, set twolve feet apart, and three feet in the ground. This is admirably adapted to a snowy region. I'p to this time but or e station has been built. It is at the junction with the Q M. O and O. Railway Other stations will be built this spring at Lorette, River Jac-ques Cartier, St. Catherines and St. Raymond. The present rolling stock in use is only sufficient for construction pur-poses. There are three locomofives, about lifty platform cers, and two small being constructed in a substantial and thorough manner, and except gradients, curvature and wooden structures, when completed, will be found, in his opinion, to equal the Q M.O. and O. Rellway which, we may add, is one of the best constructed rallways on the continent. Mr. Light further says that apart from the embankment and cut at Lorette-which are unusually heavy-and the

the works are not above the average.

Lake St. John Hes. 278 feet, above the sea. A recent survey elicited the fact that an intervening summit of about 2, 400 feet between the St. Lawrence and the lake which has been reduced to 1,-348 feet, by carrying the line further west, via River Betiscan and Lake Edward, passes through a good agricultural and finely wooded country. This summit is 123 miles from Quebec, and with four exceptions, can be surmounted by naximum grades of 118 feet to the mile, ascending north (or against light traffic), and of 80 feet to the mile, ascending south (or against heavy traffic)

bridging of the Jacques Cartier lilver,

the following table of gradients, which we find in Appendix A of the report, will be found interesting and valuable .-

The grades are not continuous. The summit is gradually approached from either side by auccessive plateaux on an grade, the report goes on to say, exceeds two miles in length, thus affording the advantage of getting up a full supply of steam between each, and the fact that considerable stretches of level and unduranges similar to the one in question, have to be crossed. Some of these are the Portland and Ogdensburg Railway, the Baltimore and Chio, the Penthe Portland and Ogdensburg Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pensylvanian Central, the Tyrone and Clearfield, the Lehigh Valley, all in the United States, and where, with the exception of the first named line, the "Consolidation" engine is used. In South America, the "Top Pedes South America, the "Don Pedro Segundo" crosses a summit of the Orange Mountains 1,872 feet high, with a continuous grade 16 miles long, of 117 leet to the mile. In Kurope, the Breman Railway from Junspruck to Verona passes over a summit of the Alps upwards of 4,000 feet high, on an average grade of 114 feet per mile for 22 con-tinuous miles, and for a considerable portion of this distance on a grade of

" la establishing the above grades and the 'Mogul' for inleed passenger and light freight traffic. The former or these engines will haul as much over the steepest grades of the Quebec and Lake St. John Rallway, as is hauled by the or-dinary eight-wheeled engine in general use over the easier grades of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Ballways, i.s., over twenty loaded freight care from Lake St. John to Quobec, and the same number returning, one-third loaded, such being about the estimated proportion of the balance of trade. The 'Mogul' will haul three-fourths of such a load with reasonable speed. Neither pattern will cause greater wear and tear to the roadbul and track than would arise from the use of the ordinary engine, and all the structures have been planned for the same. The amount of fuel they consume is in direct proportion to the power exerted, but, as In this district, woud abounds, the additional expense involved will not be serious."

This view is confirmed by the letter which is presented in Appendix C, and which comes from Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. These gentlemed agree with Mr. Light in his recommendation with reference to the style of engine most suitable for the object in view.

Touching the curves, it is stated that the minimum radius of curvature, from Quetec to Lake St. John, is 600 feet. employing the average quantity of bal- Tables substantiating this and showing that it prevails in but three instanc eleopers. Steel rails of the latest and with an easier average, are supplied in permanently successful.

miles long, by survey, but it is believed that the final location will reduce this Lillenge somewhat, and at the same time

20 miles already. A very valuable letter from the Crown Lands Department appears as Appendix E, in the report, which estimates that out of the 0,000,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of, and to be shortly opened up by this railway, over 3,000,000 acres are well adapted for settlement. The total area of all lands taken up for settlement in this province is placed, in the last census, at 5,700,000 acres; and Ontatio contains only 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 acres all told. Of cleared lands in New Brunswick and Nova Scotla there are only about 2,800,000 acres. It is confidently believed that the Lake bt. John Italiway is destined to develop a large trade in lumber, everything at present tending that way. The report before us is well worth diligent reading and study. To-morrow we shall publish it in fall, together with the appendices which accompany it.

### OTTAWA AND MORRISDURGH RAILWAY.

Morrisburgh, 20th -A large and influential meeting of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the construction of a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburgh took place to-day.

Representatives from Ottawa and all the sections along the line were present.

H. O Kennedy was appointed Secre-tary of the committee, and a number of new members were added, consisting of the remers of the constitution under new members were added, consisting of which the country nowlives and thrives, Mayor Machinton and J. C. Keefer, of wind as leader of a great and topograph Ottawa; Ira Mergan, of Metcalfe, and others.

Mesers. Redington and Rutherford, the Waddingie; representatives, strongly urged the necessity of vigourous action being taken, and guaranteed that as soon as the road was built a connecting line would be constructed from Waldington, making a shorter line to New York than by any existing route, and shorter from Ottawa to New York than from Ottawn to Boston, by twenty-five mlies

After considerable discussion and reading of correspondence, in the President's hands, between himself and soveral of the leading American and Canadian railway magnates, it was resolved that the members of the committee solicit subscriptions in their respective localities to defray the expense necessary for a preliminary survey and estimates, including the cost of bridges and

Treasurer of the committee, after which the meeting dispersed, the intention being to meet again shortly at Ottawa, and arrange for the appointment of a provisional beard of directors.

# APPOINTMENT OF MR. J H. McTAVISH,

The appointment, by the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, of Mr. J. H. McTavish to be their chief land Commissioner will. no doubt, he highly acceptable to all parties in Manitoba. Mr. McTavish, as manager of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Garry for some years put, has always been very popular with the old settlers of Red River, and he enjoys the good opinion of the more recent residents of the North-West in an equal to counteract the effects of snew. Where Mr Light, "I advised the use of special formula interact, working very energing the maximum grades allowed have view to economical working of been retained, in order to reduce the thu treffic, recommending the full that the thin treffic, recommending the full three of political striic, bowever, Mr. (Consolidation) type for heavy, McTaylah has never in any way dimin-McTavish has never in any way diminlabed his general popularity, as, while canvassing hard for the success of the candidate whose cause he espoused, he never stooped to the execution of mean or dishonourable tactics. As a business man his capacity is beyond question, and there is no doubt that his energy and tact, as well as his extensive local knowledge, will prove of the highest value to his new employers. Mr. George S. McTavish, a member of the firm of Bowie & Co, who contracted for the second hundred miles of the Canadian Pauling Pauling and the Pauling Pauling and the Pauling Paul Pacific Raliway west of Red River, and whose recent presence in Ottawa was noted in our columns, is a brother of Mr. J. H. McTavish, the subject of this article.- Cuisen.

> The abolition of primogeniture bas had the greatest effect, within the present century, in emptying the chateaux and castles in France. Fortunes have no often been divided down, that there are fewer great incomes than there were among the French aristocracy. It thus happens that a French nobleman who inhabits a chateau may only have furnished one nook of it, and his roomy stables may have only one or two horses at the stalls. To withstand the offects of the abolition of primogeniture, many French families agree to enjoy heir revenue in common. But full chateaux, with several generations of relatives in them, even under the me-thodical life of Prenchmen, may not be

tion, for the past sixteen years, and where, by his commanding talents and unvarying courtesy of manner and deportment, he has won for himself the universal respect and etseem of all classes. No worthler subject of the Crown could have been selected for the honours of Knighthood than he, who, in 1873, by the unanimous voice of the French Canadian wing of the great Conservative party, was elected to the leadership, then just made vacant by decease of tho much lamented Sir George Cartler, and no more appropriate occasion could have been selected for conferring the distinction than the nated day of England's Sovereign, around whose throne the hearts of the French Canadian people continue to bear in constant throubings of lovalty and devotion.

As a Parliamentarian of long standing and experience—as a statesman of proved ability and discretion-as one of the framers of the constitution under und as leader of a great and important race and people, Mr. Langovin was eminently deserving of the recognition accorded to him in an Order, the statutes of which had been especially enlarged for the rewarding and decorating of meritorious and distinguished colonists; and now, that the recognition has come, we feel persuaded that all who value hones; merit and sound administration will rejoice that a true embediment of those valued qualities has been selected by Her Majesty for association with the Vogols, the Duffrs, the Parkes, the Greys and the Whitways of other colonies of the Empire We offer our sincero congratulations to the now K.C.H.A.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNATON RITCHIE.

The Hon. Sir William Johnston Ritchle is the son of the late Hon Justice Ritchle, of Nova Scotta. He was born at Annapolis, N.S. Was educated at Pictou. Married. charter. Mesers Mackintosh, McTavian and Keefer were appointed a committee to wait upon competent engineers and accertain the probable amount of the necessary outlay, and to report to the late Admiral Hon. W.F. W. Owen, becretary of the committee as soon as possible.

Mr. Wm. Broder was appointed to the bar, N.B. 1838. Created a Q.O. 1854.

Treasurer of the committee, after which the late Admiral Hon. W.F. W. Owen, and the committee as soon as possible.

Mr. Broder was appointed to the bar, N.B. 1838. Created a Q.O. 1854. He sat for the city and county of St. John in N.B. Assembly from 1940 until 1851, when he retired, and from 1854 until his elevation to the Bench. Was a member of the Rr. Council, N.B., from October 1854 until appointed a Pulene Judge of the Sunatul appointed a Pulses Judge of the Su-preme Court of New Brunswick, 17th August, 1955, to which position he re-mained until he succeeded the late Hon. Robert Parker as Chef Justice of New Brunswick, 6th December, 1865. Ap-pointed a Paisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, 8th October, 1875. He was appointed Uhief Justice on the January, 1879, on the resignation of Uhlef Justice Sir William B. Richards. — Celisen

RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS-THE CANADIAN CONTRI-

BUTION. at Dublin, the "report of the joint committee selected from the committees of Duchess of Marlborough Relief Fund and the Dublin Mansion House Fund for relief of distress in Ireland, to rdminister the sum of \$100,000 voted by the Perliament of the Dominion of Canada towards the relief of the distrees in Ireland in the year 1880." pamphlet' gives a history of the fund and turnishes a detailed statement of the expanditures, which were:-Grants for plers, £9,703, 11s, 3d; surveys, £23, 19s, 5d; grants for, boats, gear, etc., £11,037, 50 6d; expenses, £403, 3s, 11d, As some adverse criticism has been made respecting the manner of expending the money, we publish the following extract from the Dublin Daily Express containen in its review of the expenditure of the Canhaian donation :-

expenditure of the Canadian donation:

"A sum of £11,000 was expended in supplying improved balis and fishing gear to peer fishermen, and some interesting facts are stated which show how much benealt has been conferred by the indicious and timely expenditure of even this small fand. Thus we are told that in one cose the nets arrived on Thursday; they were in the sea on Maturday, and many boats returned laden with mackers! In another case the fishermen had not suck success for thirty years. They had help boats laden with mackers! every night. In another locality, where the nets which continued from the Committee a boat which cost to such straits that he was on the point of geing into the poor house with his wife, to obtained from the Committee a boat which cost under £12 and in three nights the erew realised ever £50 from the herriags they ample. Some, whe had been supplied with better boats than they had been accessioned to, were eabled to go farther out into the max for third, or the committee and were successful in cod and ling flant the committee of the book conferred upon them will be mere apparent. No one whe reads the report can be apparent. No one whe reads the report can be called cover—from the jobbers to whom they soll or buy. From customers a cover ranging from five to ten per cent. Is always expected. Fluctuations exceeding the latter figure are unusual within the fornight, especially in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in cone-lighth of one per cent, in cone-light in the fornight, especially in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in cone-lighth of one per cent, in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth of one per cent, in the regular dividend paying securities one-eighth accurate to the latter figure are consensuated

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNIGHTHOOD.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The Hector Louis Languary, K.C.M.G.

At an invertiture of the Order of St.
Michael and St. George, held at the Covernor-General's btate Banquet on the 24th, Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C.R., Minister of Public Works, received at the hands of His Excellency, the honour of a Knight Commandurship of the said most distinguished order. We are sure the announcement will be reed this morning throughout the ings of manifest satisfaction, and more capecially so in the Capital of the Dominion, where Mr., now bir Hector, Langevin has resided, with but slight interruption, for the past sixteen years, and whore, by his commanding talents and unvarying courtosy of manner and

### THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Below we give some interesting in talls concerning the business methods at the London Stock Exchange, for which

wo are indebted to a correspondent the American Railroad Journal - "When one enters the sacred precincle of the Throgmorton Street Bours. and sees a broker offering a jobier 10,003 or 20,000 Erie, one is apt to wonder how a man who always seems to keep his book open for the purchase or sale of any quantity of speculative share sets no esteemed of equal responsibility with one who confines himself to a streets commission husiness. Nor is it likes, that his surprise will be greatly diminished when the stranger is informed that all these apparently bulky transactions are for the account, viz, the forthightly settlement at the middle and close a: each mouth, so that our friend, the job ber may have time to buy and sell hall the capital stock of any company before heque giving or receiving day arrives. And yet, after all, the broker is running no very serious risk, for although the initiation fees tuto the Stock Exchange are only 150 guineas (\$785), and the annual dues but 21 guineas (\$110), yet each caudidate for admission is required to furnish three suretics in the sum of £300 each, who, in the event of a default during the term of four years succeeding the candidates admittance, are required to make good the deficiency up to the amount stated. As the fact of any consideration being given the bendamen for their suretyship would at once provfatal, not only to the candidate, but also possibly to his surctice, who must in a cases be members, it will be readily understood that no person not fully re sponsible is likely to gain admission to the London Stock Exchange. Only in the cases of clerks who have been in one stock exchange house for four years are two surelies, each in the sum of £300, deemed sufficient. Even after being admitted to member-ship, the clerk, if in a jobbers service, is prohibited from dealing in any other securities than these in which his employer is known to deal, and very frequently a jobber makes a specialty or one or two securities. Without the consent of his sureties a member cannot even apply for his clerk's admission, nor can a member enter into partnership with a non-member, and oven partnerships between brokers and dealers are prohibited. Then again no foreigner is eligible for membership until at least two years after his naturalization, and no member can be surety for two persons at once. Moreover, even if our friend the jobber were disposed to take advantage of any slip on the brokers part, it would be impossible for him to do so, in view of the rule which provides that where a member shall have bought or sold an unnamed quantity he shall only be bound to the extent of ten shares, france 750 of French Rentes, or We have received from Mr. Thomas £1,000 of slock er scrip. There are non oxecuty, Dominion Emigration Agent nearly 5,000 persons having the right of Dublin, the "report of the joint come entry to the board room. This includes some 3,000 clerks. The right of mombership dees not carry with it any insurance fund privileges nor any proprietary right in the building. As a matter of fact, however, very many of the members also own proprietary stock in the building, and said stock is now quoted at £420. Professional etiquette forbids any member of the beard, or, as it is called, 'The House,' advertising his basiness by means of circulars showing how large profits may be made at small risk, so that the chance reader of any advertisement of such a neture in the Times, Sandard or Daily News will at exce understand that the alluting but set before him does not emanate from any of the above 5,000 gentlemen. The brokers do not exact margin-hero called cover-irom the jobbers to whom

to the self no frequently declicate s parties to whom registered stocks a to be transferred. Ten days are alwed to the effectuation of such transon intuiting an expense of one-balf derstood among all merchants of good reput in stamps, and a fee of 28. 6d remarket, and if at the expiration of standing and which is invariable in its speriod the selling broker has failed deliver, the purchaser is authorized by in the stock, the days regularly igurate androcognized branch of stock er hange business."

FRIENDSHIP IN TRADE. invadship is the atrospect element mous social relations. It is a sentiment worthy of cultivation, and one produc-tre of the greatest degrees of numan bappiness. But to what extent does mendalip enter into trade? This is an interrogatory that elli admit of only a justified reply. That friendship does a tustly have a potential influence in pels the majority of mankind to look only to their own personal interests when transacting their business, and hence few comparatively speaking, allow friendly considerations to actuate them in their business relations. The experiexce of hysiness men is often well calplated to cause them to believe that there is no such thing as " friendship in Merchants who have accommodated customers for years, extending to them every courteey, often carrying them nitormation relative to the course of the market, and in every way extending to them the hand of personal friendship, and them transferring their patronage without cause to a rival house. Customers too, may, and occasionally do, have reason for suspecting the genuineness of many of the professions of friend-ship which they hear in their trade rela-It is sometimes the case that the latter, after years of constant patronage at some one house, wake up to a realising sense of the fact that they have been repeatedly overcharged for their goods. Thus it is that buyer and seller both find ample grounds for thinking that in buelaces the rule "every man for himself," is the only one actuating the majority of This view is somewhat a one-sided one and we think there is more friendship in the world than most people give credit for. Beveral years age a manufacturer in a western city received ile immediately repaired to the bank, suited the case to the cashier, expecting, as a matter of course, that the bank would enforce its rules and require him to take up the paper at maturity, to do which would be disastrous to his busi-But to the manufacturer's suririse the cashier said, "Do not borrow trouble in this matter; I am aware of the circumstances of this case and we cheerfully extend to you all the time "on need." Is it supposable that the gentleman thus befriended should forget each a favour? At least, in this instance, there was evinced due appreciation, for, says the satteman in question, I have ever since kept my account a this bank, and doubtlevs will, as long as am in business." This surely is an indexect of friendliness in trade. A fullng debter comes to the city and rings with him a schedule of his debts and his assets, showing his insbility to far in full fie is in the power of his creditors, who can make him bankrupt and send him out into the world penniext, but they, in a spirit of kindliness and generosity, accept his offers of com-romise, and thus enable him to resume his business. It is not our purpose to rater into details of the many friendly acts which are constantly occurring between business men in their every day associations. These are too apparent and too well known to need mentioning looking, then, over the whole theatre of trade, we find two classes of men-the one selfish and unmindful of any interof but their own, the other actuated by offier principles and controlled in a great or less degree by sentiments of true

in the same was bears, oper- friendship. While it is a matter of title 10fth BLACONSPILLES LOVE, OF was made by Dr. t. is Marsh of Oswego, a gusbetween " calculation as to whether the former

There is an unwritten law of courtery

in business intercourse which is well un-

application. No matter how carnest the

competition may be between rival houses, there is never a valid excuse for top in the stork, the stork, the stork that purpose the stork that the stork that the stork that the stork that the story is account day, and the story is account day, the story is account day, the story is accounted to the story is accounted to the story settlements accomplished mercantile intercourse are very rarely successful in the long run. They create the story is accounted in the long run. They create the story is accounted to the story is accounted and excite an autagonism that is more in and frequently an obstitute built and excite an autagonism that is more change or backwardation demanded on the first day, waits till the last day of attiment, and going further fares worse. For such carrying over or backward bringing, a broker charges one-half to interfere between a house and its employers builting on salling commiss. the ordinary buying or selling commis-the ordinary buying or selling commis-tion and he also charges one-half com-the force of the compact between them. choin on all puts or calls, here termed it is not decorous, under any circumstant. These options form a perfectly expert salesman, for account of the compact between them. the acryles of one house to enter the service of another. It is an invasion of another's rights, quite as improper as the effort to entice a domestic servant of your neighbours' would be. You are no more entitled to bribe a clerk by the offer of higher pay, or of superior advanfaged, than you are to entire a crock or nousemaid from a private household by the offer of increased wages. There's no law on the statute book against either offence, but the man must be entirely oblivious of ordinary moral obligations who can gain his own consent to comrade is true, but that it is always a conmit the meanness. This is true of the
consideration whatever in the bulk of
it may involve damage to the employee
ladness transactions, many diameter. twinces transactions, many dispute, also. A clerk may use his influence to missuress, which unfortunately is a entice away a brother clerk, under the prominent characteristic of the race, implementation of the race, impression that he is performing an act of disinterested irlendship. Whereas he cannot possibly know what progress his friend is making in the estimation of his present employer, or what plans of advancoment that employee may have in his mind. For the take of a few deliars increase in the monthly pay of his friend, he deprives him of the chance of future advancement and of larger salary, it may be. Very few things testify so emphatically of the substantial prosperity of a salesman as the fact that he has kept over dull periods, and giving them the his position through a long course of tenefit of their experience and superior years, resisting all temptations to "make years, resisting all temptations to " make change." He becomes identified with the house he serves, and if reduction in the force of an establishment abould become necessary, it is not the old clerk, who has been tested through many pros-percus seasons, that is discharged Sometimes (and examples of this sort of meanness will occur to any reader whose life has been spent in commercial pursuits) the effort to seduce a clerk from his allegiance is induced by a maliguant dislike of the house to be defrauded. Sometimes the effort is made by a man who was himself once in the service of the same firm, but who has begun buel-ness on his own account. He needs misemen of special talent, and he coolly selects them among the clerks he knew in the cetablishment where his ewa talent was not appreciated. If he can gain an efficient salesman the gain is greater if he at the same time damages the former employer. Conduct ot this news of the failure of one of his credit sort is always highly irritating, and no tors, whose paper for several thousand man can maintain a good reputation and kept up the injections for a year, dollars he had discounted at the bank, who is guilty of the offence.—United Then Mrs. Emma Franklin, who had be-States Economist.

# WHY SOME PROPLE FAIL.

They are lasy. They nogloct details. They overlook the small things. They have no eye to business. They hope for fortune to drop in their

They let their help waste and destroy, They let their fires burn at will. They are slovenly in their shops.

They let their shops get filthy and They try how cheap they can do every-

thing They fall to advertise.

They have too much outside business, They talk politics too much

They fall to invent or have new ideas. They are penny wise and pound fool-

They imitate their neighbours They are not pelite or accommodate

They think most things take too much They fail to push business

They know not the best is the cheap-

They know not the power of method. They are illiberal to home enterprises. own bueiness.

concludes as follows: a Hughenden Manor, to which Loud Boscoustield was an inuch attached, is situated in an undulating part of the county of Bucks, and the district has for many generations been noted for its richness in woodlands and the attractiveness of its sylvan beauties. It is peculiarly the home of the umbrageous alivery beach, and the no less prominent features of the sturdy oak and towering elm are everywhere seen in the landscape. These and others have been taken advantage of by the noble earl in carrying out the landscape improvements on the catate. The most effectivo trees and shrubs have been distributed with skill and judgment to the grounds and park around the mansion, which occupies a commanding site, over-looking the valley of the Wyo and a wide attetch beyond of finely timbeted country. Standing on a somewhat ex-posed position, the house is, however, perfectly sheltered by well disposed plantations, which afford the desired protection without interfering with the splendid views of the beautifully wooded landscape from the windows of the principal rooms. Here, then, am'd those green retreats his laved so well, and which he had done so much to create, the distinguished statesman desired to rest in peaceful repose, after a long and honourable cureer spent in the service of his country, and which, in accordance with his sacred wish, has been wisely catried out, to the credit and henour of All concerned "

### LUNGS FILLED WITH IRON FILINGS.

Fulton, May 15 -A poet mertem ex

amination of the body of Joseph Bausel, who died recently in this village, devel-

oped a phenomenon which surprised the

doctors, and has been the theme of considerable medical speculation Bausel. whe was 48 years old, was a native of Wates, and in boyhood was apprenticed to the trade of machinist and foom fixer which he followed in various factories in Wales and England before he came to this country thirteen years ago to set up the machinery in the Oswege Falls factories, apposite this place, on the Oswege The machinery was of English invention, and required an expert to adjust it. Bausel was an excellent workman, and was given constant employ-ment here at his trade, which involves the adjusting of machinery by filing the foints to make them fit smoothly. had an extraordinary amount of this work to do, for the reason that the managers of the Oswego Falls factories have constantly been putting in new machinory and extending their mills. Bausel was a man of strong constitution, but was addicted to enervating excesses, and for the past ten years his health had been seriously impaired. He had been treated by all the doctors here and others from Syracuse, and had dosed himself with everything he could hear of, so that his house recembled an apothecary's shop. Most of the physicians thought he had cancer of the stomach. The symptoms were lancinating pains, followed by the vomiting of a coffee coloured substance. The paroxysms occurred at intervals of two or three weeks, often attacking him in the atreet or at his works. Sometimes the pains appeared in his knees, disabling his legs so that he fell. One day, nine years ago, a physician administered a hypodermic in-jection of morphine to relieve the pain, come Bausel's nurse, concluded that the expensive daily visits of the doctor could be dispensed with. So she bought a syringe and some morpline and set up In the business herself. About this time Bansel quarrelled with his wife, and she went home to England. He became a boarder of Mrs. Franklin's and she con tinued the morphine injections daily for eight years, to relieve Bausel's pain when he was in pain, and when he was not, for fear he would be. During the last year the dose had increased to 10 or 15 grains of morphine a day, and Bausel's legs were black with the scars of the syrings. His last illness began in March last with a serere cold, upon recovering from which he experienced, for the first time, great difficulty in breathing. This was thought to be asthmatic. The attacks were periodic, spasmedic, and excruciat-ingly painful. He could not lie down, or sleep, though constantly doesd with morphine. A new elector suspected heart disease. At 12 o'clock the night before Baussi died the doctor was called. The man's eyes and how were set, his extremities were cold, and the radial pulse was gone. An hour or so later he regained consciousness, sat up in his bed and asked what had kappened. When told, he wid, "I guess I am gone this time." He directed that the attending

chineral in the clearing house, and whom they deal -Change Interior accompanied by a brief reference to the flarged with ossincations, as large as the whom they deal -Change Interior accompanied by a brief reference to the flarged with ossincations, as large as the decased statement to such parts to such transactions, and the parts to such transactions of the concludes as follows: Bluebands the metal filmus on the lungs of the parts to the parts of the par were discovered one of the physicians remarked that they showed clears what the man's occupation had been. The was a invited and the gusting do ters say that other persons similarly of the water was a little clogged. I made engaged are likely to become similarly up my mind that the violin had to be affected by inhaling steel and iron fitsings, and that the deposit on the lungs and I knew it was too thick. I went to might and probably would be fatal, ospecially if the pulmonary organs were not atrong, or the men oxceptionally rebust. Paralysis and enlargement of the licent complicated the case of liaves, and from the men, if a opened that violin, and resulted in his death. The examination resulted in his death. The examination was not carried far enough to determine done on it, and it was brought up to its the amount of the neetal filings embedded present condition. the amount of the metal filings embedded in his lunge

### INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES The popular impression about the pau

per class is a queer mixture of indiffermost part, shelter the unhappy and guiltless poor, whom unmerciful disas-ter has followed fast and followed faster until it has chased them to this last refuge—people who have come from vine covered cottages, or tidy rooms up one flight of stairs in tenement houses, with a big Bible on the table and a pot of flowers in the window, or even from juminious homes desolated by commerclat panics. As a matter of fact, the great majority of American indoor paupers belong to what are called the lowest classes, and seek the almshouse not because of unmerciful disaster, but because of very common vices. Any one who has visited many almshouse, or talked with the men who know most of the paupers will recognize the same old story, "l'aupers," said a plain spoken alushouse keeper to a convention of Pennsylvania directors of the poor-"paupers, though not criminals, are, so far as iny knowledge extends, largely from the lower classes of society; most of them being ignorant, and many of them possessed of all the low and mean instincts of human nature, with scarcely a refeem-ing quality." The writer once asked the rard of a large city almeheuse If he had many persons come to him who had formerly been prosperous, and had, through disease or some other cause not their own fault been reduced to seek public help. He said, "never;" then added," well. yes, there was one man : he had seven horses, and he was taken sick, and sold one horse after another. And there was another man who was said to have had considerable property, but he drauk." I asked him if he had many applicants who had been decent, industrious, labouring people, and had come there from any other cause than disease or old age. He answered emphatically, "not one." This man spoke from an experience of nineteen years. Probably, it is a liberal estimate to put down one-tenth of the paupers as people deserving of sympathy; the other nine-tenths are in the almshouse because they have not wit enough or energy enough te get into prison. Such people do not have a hard life in the almahouses. The equalor dees not disturb men women who have known nothing else, the immorality is a temptation; and even in the worst kept houses there is usually plenty to eat and little to do; in any case, they have not the heavy and irksome tack of thinking for themselves. -Octore Thanet, in June Atlantic.

## OLE BULL'S VIOLINS.

[From Harper's Magazine.] The brave old Gaspar di Salo, the brown one, the colour of a Toby, is on the table. Ole Bull has been improving on it, and the walls of a library-room in a historical house in Cambridge have not yet ceased reverberating. The Benvenuto Cellini has been taken out of its case. I incline my ear to it, and am satisfied that it is responsive, to it, and am satisfied that it is responsive, for rome of the notes played on the other violin it has sympathized with, and it sends out magically its music in a spontaneous way. We talk violins. I recall to Ole Bull how long ago it was when he made me think, as a lad, how beautiful a thing was a violin. I tell him how I first saw him foodle the dismembered portious of his instrument at Mickle's, in Market street, Philadelphia, ad though thirty-five years have passed away since then, he remembers a dissater which held his Gasper di Salo at about that time, though he has forgotten me. "I was twenty-four years old—it was in 1834—when I first heart that Gesper di Salo in Venice," Ole Bull telle me. was in 1834—when I first beard that use-per di Salo in Venice," Ole Bull tells me, "It belonged to Amtmann Zoller. I tried it, and fell in love with it at once. I had an Amail then that I thought a great deal of, and I told a musician, a friend of mine, how much finer I thought the Gasper di Salo was then my Amail. Then why physician, in order that it might be settied what had been the matter with him
so long, should make a post mortem oxamination, to which anybody might be
invited except the doctor who had first
given him morphine. Then he became They attend to everything but their given him morphine. Then he became me in a towering passion. Why did you condition with business.

They become rusty and lose ambition. At the post mortem examination, which the violin? Why did you send at least."

calculation acts whether the former system delicence until the class predominate over the fact, it is not a matter of twish consideration to the right of cantaing and lacks and contract and contract and contract are common are need to the findity clattons of life. The best in more attractive tone, contains a received with the common are need to the formulation and the best minds helleve that the formulation of the formulation are need to the formulation of the formulation of the formulation are need to contain a first the formulation and the best minds helleve that the formulation of the formulation are need to contain a first the formulation and the best minds helleve that the formulation of the formulation are need to contain the formulation and the best minds helleve that the formulation of the formulation are need to remain the formulation of the formulation and the best minds helleve that the formulation of the inches and place aim than the containing the original of the formulation of the formulatio pacified blue all found a lost child. Now, as the violin was mine, I knew its peculiarities. There present condition. it has never been touched since." "And the history of the Gasper di

Salo violin with the Benavennto Celling ornamentations?" Well, in 1839 I gave sixteen concerts in Vienne, and then litehasek was the great violin collector. I saw at his house this violin for the first ence and sentimental pity While not time. I just went wild over it. Will you one in a thousand has ever taken sell it?" I asked "Yee," was the reply, the naims to see the inside "for one-quester of all Vienna." Now of an almshouse, there is yot a Rhehazek was really as poor as a church prevalent idea that almhouses, for the mouse. Though he had no end of money most part, shelter the unhappy and put out in the most valuable instruments, he never sold any of them except when forced by hunger. I invited lithehards into my concerts. I wanted to buy the violin so much that I made blm some tempting offers. Une day he said to me, "See here, Ole Rull, if I do sell the violin you shall have the proference at 4,000 ducats" "Agreed," I cried, though I know it was a big sum. That violin came strolling, or rather playing, through in knew it was a big sum. That violin came strolling, or rather playing, through iny brain for some years. It was in 1841. I was in Loipsic, giving concerts. List was there and so also was Mendelsshou. One day we were all diving together. We were having a spiendid time. During the dinner came an immense letter with a seal—an official document. Said Mendelssobn: "Use no coremony: open your letter." "What an awful seal "cried List. "With your permission," cried I, and I opened the letter. It was from Rhehazek's son, for the collector was from Rhehazek's son, for the collector was dead. His father had said that the violin should be offered to me at the price he had mentioned. I told Liest and Mendels-ohn about the price. "You man, from Norway, you are crazy," said Litzt. "Unheard of extravagance, which only a fiddler is capable of," exclaimed Mendels-sohn. "Have you ever played on it? Have you ever tried it?" they both ecquired. "Never," I answer, "for it cannot be played on at all just now." I never was happer than when I felt sure that the prize was mine. Originally the bridge was of box-wood, with two fishes carved on it—that was the zodaical sign of my birthday. February—which was a good sign. Ok, the good times that violin and I have had? As to its history, Rhehasek told toe that in 1809, when incopruck was taken by the French, the soldiers sacked the town. This violin had been placed in the Irrespruck Museum by Gardinal Aldobrandi at the close of the sixteenth creatury. A French soldier looted it and sold it to Rhehayek for a triffe. This is the same violin I played on when I first came to the United States, in the Park Theatre. This was on Kvacuation Day, 1863. I went to the Astor House and made a joke; I am quite capable of doing such things. It was the day John Bull went out and Ole Ball came in. I remember that at tha very first concert one of my strings broke, and I had to work out my plece on the from Rhehazek's son, for the collector was dead. His father had said that the violin very first concert one of my strings broke, and I had to work out my piece on the three strings, and it was supposed I did it on purpose.

> At a meeting at Chioago, the North-Western Canal Convention adopted a re-solution declaring that Congress should devise and sustain a system of cheap-transportation by water route, connecting the Mississippi River and tributaries with the Kastern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico.

A law was passed in California prohibiting women from working as walters at night in concert saloons; but the Supreme Court has decided it unconsti-tutional, on the ground that the concert saloon business in that state is not illegal, and that immorality, not in conflict with positive law, is not sufficient cause for such interference.

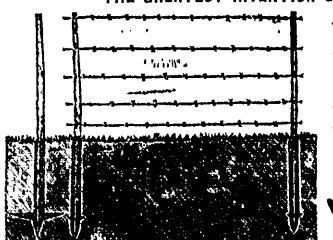
Dr. J. M. Granville, in his work on the subject of sleep, says, with reference to the difficulty some persons find in getting to sleep :- Ifablt greatly helps the performance of the initial act, and she cultivation of a habit of going to sleep in a particular way, at a particular time, will do more to procure regular and houltby sleep than any other arti-The formation of the habit is, in fact, the creation or development of a special center, or combination, in the nervous system, whic 'ill hencefor-ward produce sleep as a tural rhythmical process. If this were more gonerally recognized, persons who suffer from sleeplessness of the sort which consists in simply being sunable to go to sloop,' would set themselves resolutely to form such a habit. It is necessary that the training should be explicit and include attention to details. It is not very important what a person does with the intention of going to sleep, but he should do precisely the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, and under as nearly as possible the same conditions, night after night for a conalderable period, may three or four weeks

# COUGHLIN'S

PATENT FROST AND FIRE PROOF

### IRON PENOR

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.



I or Pubed or Other Ware Pences, the

# BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE

TEXEF POST ever been to one of used, define away with the distance of post holes, etc.

I will build British Wils Fences with the Putent Icon Post at a

VERY LOW FIGURE.

Partics desirons of becoming local Agents, or obtaining county rights, please apply at

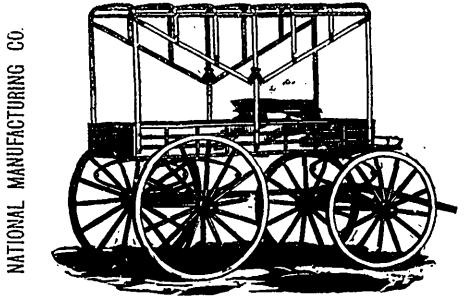
202

SPARKS

STREET,

P. COUGHLIN, PRESCOTT, ONT.

# CELEBRATED



TOP. NOVELTY WAGGON

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. TO

# McCOLL BROS.

TORONTO,

Were awarded the FIRST PRIZE for their LARDINE and other

# MACHINE

At the great Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1890, and

# Four First Prizes and Gold Medal

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880.

Their Lardine Machine Oil was used, by authority of the Association, on all the machinery at both Paire during the four weeks, and proved a very superior oil.

# Oshawa Cabinet Company,

# FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

OSHAWA.

Highest Awards and Two Silver Medals at Dominion and Toronto Exhibitions, 1879 and 1880.

RETAIL WAREROOMS:

97 YONGE ST., TORONTO, 20 447 & 449 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

# GALT FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

COWAN & Co.

Iron Pounders and Manufacturers of all kinds of WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.

# Steam Engines and Boilers,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

Our REVOLVING BED MOULDING MACHINE stands unrivalled, and has never yet been beaten in competition. [14-28]

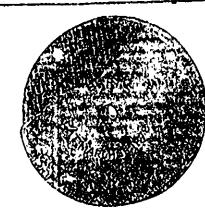
# NORTHEY'S STEAM PUMP WORKS

FIREPUMP RECEING

WILLIAM STREET,

For particulars send for circu- SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HAMILTON, ONTAPIO



**非瓜那**军

Emery Wheel

COMPANY

(LIMITED)

HAMILTON, CANADA

### WHEELS EMER

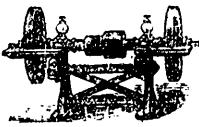
FOR FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, SAW MILLS AND PLANING MILLS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ALIO MANUFACIURERS OF Emery Wheel

MACHINERY.

Illustrated Price List sent on application.



# マルホナナが志 ウふ左き・

From the celebrated manufactory of MR. K. OEHLER, AT OFFENBACH O. M., GERMANY.

The Trade supplied at MANUPACTURER'S PRICES through the Agency in Canada.

Emil Thouret & Co., MONTREAL.

STENCIL PLATES.

STEEL STAMPS for marking tools, etc.,

STAMPS AND SEALS of every description

Pritchard & Mingard,

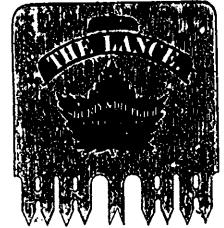
SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

BEND FOR ESTIMATE.

# SHURLY & DIETRICH,

GALT, Ont.,

Sole proprietors of THE SECRET CHEMICAL PROCESS OF TEMPERING, which toughers and rolines the steel.



CIRCULAR SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS AND HAND SAWS,

Are WARRANTED superior to any made in Canada. (Ratablished, 1573.)

THE LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

# WIRE ROPE.

B. GREENING & Co.

Hamilton, Canada.





FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING

There are now before the public a number of I'm Pointed Harby, which to the casual observer, are singled appearance to the hurnell Barb which we are making a close aramination of them will show the difference and the

appearance to the Burnell Barb which we are making to close axamination of them will show the difference astimution for them will show the difference astimution for the preference over all others, and have contracted with originary over one hundred tons of fencing for immediate delivery.

—We claim superiority for our Barb Wire over all the for the following reasons:

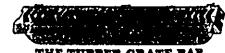
—Ist.—We use only the best quality of Galvanized Amendal Steel Wire.

—Zod.—The two strands of No. 12; Wire are trivial together just enough to allow for the contraction and ettains on the metal, caused by heat and cold, and not emplais on of the metal, caused by heat and cold, and not emplais on the metal, caused by heat and cold, and not emplais the family of the steel.

Sci.—The Barbs on our Wire are four-pointed, this always presenting a Barb laterally or at a right ancie. at it is a precise deventage over the Two-Barb Wires, as estile to unable oget against the fence to break it or push it desired in a manufactured are the tended to the Wires at internation of the cable should either wires on that the cannot ello or more toward each other, and they also provide the univaling of the cable should either wire get briefly the machinery by which the Barbs are put of the perfect that the Cable Wires are not injered or weakered; the process, as is the case with other Your-Poisted Lat Wires.

Manufactured by the CANADA WIRE COMPANT.

the process, as is the care with the company of the company of the caraba wire company manager with the caraba wire company of the caraba wire caraba



Thoroughly tested and approved. One act will secured of any other kind, and save a large percentifuel. Por steambeats, stationary boilers, etc.

H. R. IVES & CO. Founders & Hardieure Manufacturers, Queen St., No.

# DOMINION

THE largest and most complete factory in the Ibm tolks 140 x 140. Highest honors ever awarded to any Maker in the wift

## Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876. 26 Medal and Diploma at Sydney, Australia, 187.

30 Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Toront Act Affiliahest award at Industrial Exhibition, Torres 17

We are now manufacturing Square and Upright  $\mathrm{Por}^{\perp}$  like in the market. Correspondence solicited. Send for Illustrated Catal and Mailed free.

ADDRESS:

# Dominion Organ Company

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO