NDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND AATIONAL ECONOMIST

TO TO HOMB INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, MINANOS, IN ULLINOS, RATEROADS AND MINING

11 -- No 57.

THURSDAY, MAROH 24, 1881.

83 Per Annum.

ald the World to By Black HANG Co., P. C. D. A.C. 1010. OTTERS, OLE

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Martin -The Increase of Smell Indus-Reserving the Fishery Award-Ren Against Laux - The Preposed Iron teel Association, etc., etc., 161, 162 & 164 and Practical. 160

NOREASE OF SMALL INDUS. TRIES.

on hundreds of small manufactoring conan be made a matter of distinct and separate to the papers, in the same way as is dono with for concern. Nor is it the great number, of small shops doing a large aggregate busi-Abot weders it a difficult task to give figures. would show proper comparison between the starting of new shops... that is, of shops wholly What has happened, and what is now going the increase in work turned out and number employed in old shops. Hundreds upon literally as vill no figuratively. A certain accepted the following point resolution in gan ing the real dimensions of the had the first that many new lines of manuware being considered on in old shops, and by who have been in business grass before but the exapt to e-cape general observation, simply the fact of its being carried on in old premises. Has be pened, unfortunately, that throughout ountry the number of shops only half occupied, going on is such as must cause it to be very will be made from any quater. The Canalian civilizal and progressive nations, they deserve special is direct competition between manufacture at included process. It is quite profit to that, no some world is in rebellion a tainst these very "laws". A fat an early dard to before our realized.

have and importation from direct. The darker of not not her bloom live wido ex may be first flowed system of national economy, sustained in the leading Thous a find storewicedy bulk in obtain a difference of the encountered (Keeping the distinction many, then, we have every, could not be a mount that to drift a servations. the firster to a occurrente. In the contract of estudies milly find per common that it is a case of the distribution of the day are now page. What end pressure it is found worse than Stangaro and we heat to not to all our tiem telled engined in in dames who we departure" of vest in- usel some or positive dur or, in fact, This the determities year it will be don't be To all at all portines, which challes to the hostile criticism of vives. France decides to go keyond all known to the country's unnofestating production me as a Free Traders the world over In the thermon experience in the offenget to create a reticular merrest of it and we are confident that the new poles | lamperors speech, about a month ago, there was what | caution nine by florernment subsidie, while there

proof is every week necessatings

We learn from a Wy-hington correspondent that Col. Low, of Gloncist's, Mr Attion Forter, of Poston, and Prof Emporr, of Washington, are to orig a Commission or Inquiry into the Hisp charges. This is probably the meaning of what has appeared latters-Mining...... 107 parture for auti-Canadian sentement, and extreme journals are already anticipating that Canada will be which the National Policy is doug to Halitax Commission. The report proceeds as folis not mornied by the building and lone. "These charges have been widely circulated r the old one doubled in capacity since 1978, Iton furnished by Mr. Hixny Your flish, a Canadhan mest strikes the eye of the observer, and it is statisticism, under whose supervision an important which makes most show in the Lewspapers | portion of the statistical testimony used in support of h concern attracts more attention, and is the Bulesh case was prepared. This gentleman now ld of, and we read more about it in the charges that very much of this testimons wis sortians. than a hundred small enterprises having in posed and changed as materially to affect results, that regate double its impossance. One large this was done deliberately, and with intent to deceive pploying a hundred rose will daw more of the Commissioners, and that it produced the desired discreation than twenty so all shops employ. effect in the award of the Commission. The commen each, though the aggregate of the latter initioe have no present means of proving or disproving le And, while the larger enterprises seem the statements of Mr. line, nor would it be possible to wen created by the N. P., or have under it and affect so greatly the relations of the two nations Into renewed life, shouldnot be forgetten. It then in convention, and the award made by the Comemiture of things impossible that the increase mission, not only in its present operation, but prosloyment due to the rise and expansion of bund. Prectively as a basis for future negotiations regarding the fisheries, that the committee deem it important that the testimony bearing upon the same should be recured and preserved for the information of this Government, The above report assumes facis which are every whit as falso as Hind's ascertions. It styles the professor "a Causdian statistician," which he is not. It ays he was employed as such in preparing it time and the greats ugo. The expansion of statistical testimony used on the British side, which is in old shops for, very fir, exceeds that due lie, was not. It asserts that oridence prepared by him was afterwards aftered to deceive the Commission, and so affected the award—all or which is not even not so much the tuilding of new workshops alleged by these houseif. He reality can edo that th of that there is a great deal to be observed, any committee which destines a much becomes projudice unthis mally needs out the nment. But the American public can hardly at ord to desend upon the Be of the latter, after several years of suspends impartially of internation preceded in such a spirit.

the nontry of soops only more exception, will that the President of the United States to requested to mind science as bringing chicily mosely to the people them all no small amount of expansion will investigate at once all most restricted and to accure the testing on bearing upon the same, and to quired. In this way thousand observer is apt to report said testimony to next Congress, and that be be public opinion holds these much vanished wlans to the real importance of the change, the aggre-fautherized to mean any expense termid purpose " of improvement being diffused throughout the lifeur friends across the border really have thought aprenous rebellion against them we find three great Rock small concerns and immerous minor lines it worth their while to employ commissioners to inches. France, Germany, and the United States of and ture liet the magnitude of the change lovestigate these sharpes, it is walkely that objection America. Because these there are great and highly loves is an old story with us now pand it should not

is to not not, no not alleded by pote tota in the conditions? they may a leave any decord languages of civilization by occasion ablest ad-The same way not he would need the most state of the same state of the same state of the world he would he will be not during the last then cetter, and would receive that the world will be not state of the same state of the same

TEBELLION AGAINST LAWS.

positive attempt to promote the welfare of the labor-RE-OPLNING THE FISHERY AWARD | ing classes | He hopes that the Workmen's Accident the legislation against the social democracy, on which it may be remarked that if such legislation appeared advisable a f.w weeks tack, the terrible the Commercial and Industrial Press., 194 lately in the telegraphic despatches of the intentions To the powers that rule Europe the St. Petersburg Committee of Foreign Audies to which the tired in- classes to before their let unaided and in their own I rust be done, and current runor credits him table cont. of large factories. Or course the large new and are principally, it not wholly, based uporphforms. scheme of tast proportions, and conceived on a grand THE PROPOSED IRON AND STEEL. scale. The Terento Globe, which on Proc Principles Is and must be opposed to any National Policy of the kind indicated, rays that if the most recent force shadowings are authentic, and the interstions now proposed are to be recarded as but the carnest of medstres so extends and thorough-going that the years will be required for their development, then a great recial revolution must be in store for Germany. and, perhaps, for all Europe. . The first step is the abolition of some £700,000 sterling of direct tax dion, etting their due meed of publicity in the press, do so during the term of the present Congress. At of a kind that berrs most heavily upon the poor; greater number of smeller ones, which have the same time the charges are of so serious a character starters, and in some other ways. This, the Code thinks, might not be so far wrong, but not even a medified approval can our contemporary give to the Accident Insurance Bill, which embodies the principle, prople and free justifutions. Since that first great a startling one to Free Traders, of compulsory success there have been many smaller ones, all shows insurance. The workingman is not to say whether he will or will not be predent enough to insure himself against privation through instillity to work caused by accidents, but the Government steps in, says that he must and shall be so insured, and does it for him, without asking his consent. It is proposed to provide for the contigencies, not of accident only, but also of death and helpless old age, from which workmone tamilies so frequently suffer. The better class ed workmen are to pay a part of the med sour premium for themselves but those whose weekly wage fall to low a certain sum are to have the paramum paid for them, partly to their employers and partly by the municipality to with they belong All Pice Traders are bound to price with the till . that was he ston during to de resslan, are now white. The House of Representatives upposes to have full in practice, and that as an interference between cun loyers and employed at rivial consort the to distance of that to distance of the total contents of the tot to credit, sheether the authent city or the testion on introof the British case, and the reterrits and good father soft of political economy, so called, Is true enough, but managers can inhereas it is important that the truth of said has one contemporary over duly weathed the very imwale. Lany a new mantfacture there allegations beknown regarding the relations of the partics to Jordan a question which the fact suggests? Why is Lility of the same as a buss for future negotiations, thereas well, certain direnecessities of the present time "Resolved by the Sonate and Herse of Representatives are driving statesmen to this resort—that they have of the United States of America to Concress exembled. tore and obedience to the alleged "laws" of the willsbe almost of Heaven-born Infallibility; but in con-

I so u he is to throw it out of their way like rotten wood in an e-onomical crisis comes, and when a nation is to be saved. As a yetem of suling it may For allocate in fair weath r but to the storm of has already discortful and more. I was to so that the cable called on apply to the working claims, many proposes that the State shall take the whole this estimate on the addition, and the arrange of apparently described to influence the elections in Cossos working to charge, and do for them that which Time. He was a semely for Socialit excess must it appears they cannot or will not do for themselves to sought not only in repression, but in an equally These are indeed startling violations of the fundamental "laws" of what is estied "political contomy; but whence, we ask, the necessity which compele Insurance Bill will be well-emed as a complement to statesmen to such violations? Are the so-called ulatic really as certainly true and infallible as their advocates assort? Or do these "laws" hold good in England only, while wholly ted and inapplicable in taking off of his Imperial brother of Russia must other civils of countries? These are questions which the dectrinaires of the Free Trade school will have to rices Correct and Weekly Review ... 165 of the new President's Secretary of State. The advent fragedy sends a warning of dread import, which at raised for argument's sake only, but questions of to power of Senator Beauty seems to adord a new destheir peril they must beed. If before they san grave, practical necessity. Upon a right and practical danger approaching, they must be instant in means answer to each of them the fate of more than one great to avert it now, when it is even at their doors. High nation hangs, and the matter is of more than patlinmade to a disgorge "the fishery award. The late Constitute is it, indeed, to do something a to better the mentary aurgency. The signs of the times certainly grees left to the imorning President the task of investigation of the working classes, which is de lated to be do not fiver the tousted segistem of Free Tiede and -Money Market-Trade Directory.... 172 gating Historic mad accusations. Possibly this Com-the object of certain legislative measure now pro-mission is the mode adopted. A punited do unent is most for the flarment buriers and for the flarment buriers. mission is the mode adopted. A punted do ument is posed for the German Empire. To carry out the country's industry and lossless—with the getting sent by our correspondent containing a report of the ally-on-the wheel. Idea, and learn the working an isoening of the people. The stars in their courses detinent was referred. The preamble recites a charges | way, appears to be a bazardous procedure on the Con- to be decimed, notwithstanding all the stall's engagest of perjury and from in regard to the testimony intro- iment of Europe just now. Brevaren, at all events in its defence. Its advance but better propose to died by the Bratch Consult and chicule before the precious to have become convinced that something part ith their very best expit in the freeze alast

ASSOCIATION

The prope of has been mad that two court nested ta non production in Cauda should form themscires into an association, the clips tof wanth wante to the protaction, by all levelal means, of each lexislation as will create a lasts of security for the investment of capital la the business. We keed surects cal use upon the power of the associate and concerted action of many to bring about results for which individual unconnected effort might labour everient. ingly in tale. The English Anti-Corn Law League lives in lifetory as the first great example of combination for a specific economic purpose, confucted in such a way as to harmonize with the confus of a free ing what can be effected by men who are in extrest, and combined for a purpose. That the Dominica world benefit by militers annually were its vast trea-nres of ore in course of being transmuted into merclantable iron at home, is what nobely denies: but just as clearly does it appear that without a gislation for the express purpose, no beginning worth speaking of will over be made. All hope of any large extended development of iron product on la Canada without taid charges such as will give contidesce to capitall to may be di-nected as otterly eain and fanic. and it is but also this which would culourage at a Under exemptional elicumatiness an relivedual tike Mr. Helber are of Three Russes, or a company like that of Ionforters, may make a limited business in special have and the enterprising in a engiged in these ventures deserve itch credit for the rains of their example before the country, but it give Canada a National 1 day is couldless able to back non production as well as other judgettles within the sphere of its visiting is the neof but to: public opinion is imperatively required. It is for those who are specially interested in the development or from making in Canala to supers and show cause before the public in the neatter. If they must the tieverament to do sometling, and public opinion to sustain the Coverament, by doing it they should be allo to give the reason who. In order to do file, asso lation is nocessary , the work is beyond the power of any ladevidual. Association for all sorts of purgoing on is such as must cause it to be very will be made from any quater. The Catalian civilized and progressive nations, they deserte special require much urging to show the application of the y seen and very strongly felt ere long. In all Fishery Commissioners' exhaustive report has mention; but the troth is that, outside of these principle to the present ease. The latest and morrest in view those industries only in which the strong this entering the strong this principle to the present ease. seen and very atrongly felt ere long. In all Fishery Commusdoners' extransition report has mention; but the frost is that, outside of thest cample for us is that of the American Iron and Steel have in view these industries only in which thereughly express them to the control right. Britain and her colonies, nearly the whole civil and Association, some particulars regarding which we will

NEW YORK STATE DEBT

. P. M. WHO CALL SALES AND A STREET OF THE S

ment of delit and interest -

Counties Thirty edites of ever 7,000 population Cores and violages under 7,000 population

Total toget in delitedness ... · lude the school district tax for the city of Satatoga, The figures furnished are as follows

State tax for general and canal purp- sc-6,201/17 21 County tax County fax
Tax for inunicipal purposes of cities of over
7,30 population
Tax for inunicipal purposes of cities and villarges under 7,30 population 29,302,263 (7) Town tax

\$19,127,407 19 Total To this the local school tax of New York city (\$3,510,con should be added, making the total amount of ... *ation \$52,467,407 19

INSURANCE COMPANIES

An abstract of statements representing the business done by Fire and Marine Insurance Companies in Canada in 1880 has just been published, subject to correction. For the information of our readers we lay before them some of the figures --

BRICKINO PAIDERS

تد ال

•	Net Cash receive for Premiums.	Netsmount of riv at date.	Leres during the
British America Canada Fire Citizens Dominion London Mutuat Fire Quebee Hoyal Canadian Sovereign Western	\$ 156.80* 167.666 87,011 70.388 101,692 62.559 124,278 121,722 272,718	10 315,124 5,058,746 39 406 244 7 718 034 14,141,935 19,067,167	81,591 112,498 44,855 65,305 66,220 34,139 62,013 75,075 130,498
Battish COMP	ANIES.		
Commercial Union thandian Imperial Lancashife Lierpool and Landon and Globe London and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Sorth British Northern Norwich Union Phenix of London Queen Royal Scottish Commercial Scottish Commercial	No. 62,743 154,162 184,143 155,990 32,454 20,567 104,639 144,639 144,639 144,639 144,639 144,639	18,024 982 15,878,007 25,441,197 Return 6,875,709 27,951,105 8,170,438 2,002,575 17,840,233 17,961,557 17,941,557 17,941,557	48,602 77,272 48,550 18,406 110,020 42,104 6,415 44,201 75,241 158,012

.Rina
Assicultural of Watertown
Hartford
Phenix of Brookly u The life insurance teturns are so incomplete we held over a notice of the transactions uptil the Inspector's tull report shall have been completed,

103,175 7,020,25 47,395 11,256,396 83,914 8,144,225 7,494 962,17

103.175

AMARICAN COMPANIES.

CANADA AND THE CONTINENT

The Montreal Sear contains the following article Another valuable mercantile channel is about to so opened for our export trade, and if the proper facilities are granted Canadian waters will become a highway for a great chare of freight business for the west of America, which now goes on cra New York The White Cross Line, which for many years has sent sai'ing craft to this port, is about to try the experiment of running a monthly ilno of steamers to Montreal from Antwerp. This is purely a business venture, which brings money to our port, while it takes nothing from our public treasury. No subsidy has been asked of our Covernment; the experiment is based on business principles of enterprise, and its continuance will depend upon the amount of spirit and enterprise our people show in support of this addition to our mantime commerce. The new line is not a competitor for any trade now coming to this port, except it be very indirectly. The whole trade of the continent and A, wishing to become his tenant, gave B as a set thus opened to us, both for import by direct and reference. On being applied to by the plaintiff, I rapid transportation, and more especially as a market replied that he knew A to be in good and responsible for our expents. The trade of the continent is greatly to be desired, and the amount of business now being undertaking. A, a conlingly, wasaccepted as tenant, tone from Chicago in g ain, fleur and provision exports but a few months after he left without paying any is simply enormous. The amount of traffic for the lent and taking the fixtures with him. An action was western cities on the great lakes in imported goods is then brought by the plaintiff against I for a false and a great item and if the facilities are granted by our fundulent representation as to his position, and in Harbour Commissioners and the Government in the course of the case it transpired that B, when he replied rands of dollars to the wealth of our city. In New part of B, the Master of the Rolls said there was, York there are no inclour dues, trade is not ham-doubtless, no translate intention in the sense of to western merchants to assist in handling their axe that which he did not know. to western merchants to assist a manning their say; that which he did not know. The defendant had portable me changes of the in their import trade; made an untrue representation, and must accordingly if the harboar tourings dues and to tolla on the suffer for it.—Economic.

Inchine and Welfand constears remitted to put our Apreliminary exhibit of the wealth, dols and in neighbors in the limited between the two in the state of New York has just been publicable in the consustation of the State of New York has just been publicable in the consustation of the consustation of the state of New York has just been publicable in the consustation of the State of New York has just been publicable in the consustation of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion the state of New York has just been publicated to the discussion the state of New York has just been publicated to the discussion the state of New York has just been publicated to the discussion the state of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the discussion of the State of New York has just been publicated to the following the foll ingering earlies on a basis of even competition with personal projects at \$3., 100, 320-20 tell of \$2,000, in the total of \$2,000, in the control of the condensation of the conden the delt is tabulated as it stood Die, 31, 1879, include one both facility and and property available or set oput for the payment of delt and interest — This is obvious for the following reason. I argues of consider the advertibility of starting a cotton mill talk in town about starting a factors for making this is obvious for the following reason. I argue of the same of \$70.000 in stock was turn implements, chieff for exportation to time 1.311.22.55 in several boats and must be there e warehoused expected that the amount content is the several boats and must be there e warehoused expected that the amount content is the several boats and must be there e warehoused expected that the amount content is the several boats and must be there exists a several boats and must be there exists a several boats are the several boats. or leaded with much unavoidable confusion on will be raised. A Board of Provisional Directors acquisition of a suitable site. The Dominance is suitable for the craft in New York bay. Shipping era Mon. The figures given relative to "taxation" do not in- field, eurgoes remain tall token and sie transferred directly to steamer here. At the same reter of freight, and in New York cits, where the school districts are ence, and generally two a tual time or shipment is culy for purposes of organization and discipline, the shorter than be New York. This field has long been amount raised (~3 540,000) must be added to the neglected by our shippers, for the following tensories amount given as the total of city taxation in order to his the lak of experience and acquaintence with reliable houses on the continent has made shappers timed. Secondic for went or the new second but her timed. \$4 app. of 18 London And thirdly, because we have had no derect line of communication by steam, thereby leaving our shipping facilities weak. The latter is the most important, because acquaintance soon follows, and busihe s makes a necessity for beniding facilities which 4.72, 48 11 lankers are quick to provide. These arrangements are nearly completed. First we shall have a monthly line of steamers, and we are promised, if the business is successful, that a weekly line will be established next year, which will provide for a large passenger trule and mail carrying as well as for freight business. This line has been started solels on account of the representations of Messre Munderloh & Co, the agents in this city, and these gentlemen are confident that the simple increase of business between this port and the continent, for Canadian imports and exports, without considering the trade that we have spoken of, will make a monthly line of steamers fairly successful, but it is for the Government and our harbour authorities to say whether we shall extend this business to its greatest possible limits, and makes weekly line equally successful-in point of fact, whether we shall reach out in empetition with our Yankee neighbours, and get this trade and parket our share of the profits, giver a Montreal's commerce still another push forward and upward. In conversation with Mr. W. C. Munderich, that gettleman stated that it will be absolutely necessary that these concessions shall come from the weekly line shall succeed. It does not appear that the harbour income [will be lessened, considering the greater traffic consequent upon the weekly distribution of a curgo of imports, and the receipt and lading of a cargo for export, and for the purposes of fostering the development of our commerce. It would seem wise to grant such concessions on cargo for transhipment, at least on so much as is lourd westward. This trade is an entirely new element in our commerce and will to a great addition. We need it and therefore let us take those steps necessary to secure it. Our reporter was shown a letter from one of the heaviest shippers of grain in Canada, congratulating the line on its new venture, and saying that he would at once arrange connections in Antwerp and ship grain by the new line as largely as possible. The development of the trade issure to follow as there are plenty of avenues open through reliable houses on the ontinent for a profit-able distribution of our exports. As for the necessary banking facilities we understand that the Bank of Montreal, Molson's and the Quetec Bank are realy to direct business with Antwerp connections '

> A Harris & Son, of Winnigeg and Brantford paid \$25,000 in treight charges last year on importations of agricultural implements from Unterio, and there are many other large firms doing a large trade in the same

> -- A by-law has been passed by the Winnipeg City Council, granting the Canadian Pacific Syndicate the right of way through Point Douglas, and also granting them the right to use the railway truffic bridge, the company to pay \$100 per month towards operating and keeping in repair the bildge by the city.

> -Mr. R. L. Tupper, who is making a tour of inspection of the Cauadian Pacific Telegraph line, is announced as having recently arrived at cattleford, from Winnipeg, and is now en route to Edmonton. He reports theying but a severe trip, and especiable through the timbered country, both cast and west of Fort Polly, the second growth being so dense and high as to make it aimost impossible to follow the line. The maintenance of telegraph communication along the present line from Selkirk to a point at the edge of the plains is impracticable, owing to the constant danger and frequent interruptions to business from trees filling across the line. It is probable that the line will be removed out of Muskego on the one It is probable that hand, and an improvement made on the adjoining section by cutting down the old timber that now the ma tens to make the line inoperative as soon as mild weather sets in

-The Court of Appeal has this week decided a point of general interest as to the responsibility attaching to persons who permit reference to be made to them respecting the financial position of others. The plaintin in the case had certain property to let, On being applied to by the plaintiff, B position, and able to meet the responsibility of the abolition or tolls and due -as the American authorise favorably as to Asposition, had no actual knowledge ties have done in the St. its -so that we are on a com- as to the means of the latter beyond this, that he had petitive basis that the great carriers of the no more than £100, and had tailed twice before. In politive basis with the great carriers of the no more than £100, and had tailed twice before. In for action on our part and lead a state of the business that now goes through the decision of Vice-Chan eller liacon, have held is such remedies as lay in our power, New York, which will add had a of those liable for the loss susteined by the plaintift. On the larred with any form of charge, the steamship lines morat turplitude, but there was legal fraud, which conatons paying port dues. The tolls on the Eric Canal stated not in the defendant's saying that he believed free Albany, or poperly from New York, to Buffalo, the matter to be true, or that he had reason so to beinvo recently been abolished, so that every aid is given lieve it, but in asserting positively his knowledge of

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A sortiso was held in Kineston on Friday to consider the adversionity of starting a cotton mill talk in town about starting a factors for making expected that the amount required, e.c., 5120,000, negotiamons in a quiet way, have been going on exwas as pointed.

The New York Lettersor has the following . The report of the flureau of Statistics for January last regarding the exports of petrolema and petroleum products shows a continued falling off in that trade. In Japuns, 1850, the exports amounted to 58, 2,454 gallone, value dut \$3,448 070, while these for January, a bonus. Operations will not to commenced vis 1881, were only 18 158 954, valued at \$2,000 227 | For the seven months ended January 31 of the present fined year the number of gallons exported was precisely the same as during the corresponding period of the previous year, viz., 31:318 050. The value of the cxports, however, in 1981 was less, being \$22.8 19,336, against \$25.944,150 in 1880

The following statement shows the financial and economic transactions of the United States of America

for the four years ended Me	uch 1, 1891 🖚	•
	For year and	
Total receipts	SS 102,116,676.2	\$202,009,617 01
Total expenditures	238,259,531,59	235,094,442 91
Total deht, iese rash in the		
Treasury	2,012,037,123.04	
Decrease in debt	41.744.213 (P)	15 524, 87 42
Annual interest charge	92,537,393.50	101,515,647 60
Available cash in the Trea sury, including recumption	•-	
		144,635,642 50
Gold coin and bullion held by the Treasury	121,729,854 95	133,265,650 43
Silver coin and buillon held by		4.10,400,000
the Tressury .	4,453,000,20	35,621,660 29
Exports of live stock .	4.200 893 (0)	10,453,241 00
Exports of other ford	200,752,809 00	329,752,030 00

THE Post Office Savings Bank account for the month of February, 1831, stood :-

1. Balance in hand of Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1881, as already reported
2. Deposits in post office vavings banks during the month.
3. Interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month. \$5,125,135-11 301,291 00 1,093 41

£5,493,123 52 4. Repayments at post office savings
banks during the month
Balance due to depositors
Rearing interest at 4 per cent \$5,154,339 49
Rearing interest at 5 per cent \$5,154,339 40
Cheques outstanding held by
Rearing interest and one present.

41,684 68 5,300,721 17 depositors, and not present-ed for payment ... \$5,493,123 62

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government during the first half of the fiscal years St. Johns near Murray Bay, where he will manufacters 1879-89 and 1880-81 -

	1979-50.	1550-51.
Customa Internal Ravenuo Miscellancous	641,900,404 75 10,000,665,79 10,589,641 63	\$74,036 184,53 67,192,225,15 43,755,174 64
	246 546 54	44.0 404.0

97,144,501 57 \$179,543,741 30 Ordinary Expenditures 99,844,847 22 97,144,820 93 In an article on "Modern Public Debts" in the International Review, a writer cites a table showing the growth of public indebteduess since 1714 Reducing pounds to dollars, and adding further estimates for 1890, the table is an follows -

•	Capital Sum	Character of
AD.	Onel	l'eriod.
itii .	\$ 1,700,000,000	Chiefly peace
1793	2,580,000,000	Wat build
1520	7,A.O. (OD. 900	l'eace.
1814	8,650,000,000	Atmament
1470	14,559,400 dM	Armament.
1850	21,235,000,000	Amament

The grocers of New England have formed an association for protective purposes. We have received a copy of the r first circular, which save " The retail grocers of Boston and Michity having formed themscives into an association known as the 'New Eng. land Retail Grocers' Association,' for the purposes set forth in their articles and by-laws which are herewith already been contracted for. Operations will comment presented, respectfully invite you to send your names as soon as navigation opens, when we hope subsect and the fee for admittance to the treasurer, who will tonnage will offer for this increased trade to the partial return a receipt, and thereby become members of the the St. Lawrence. That coal freights will be higher the association. The reasons for the formation of our coming season than for some years past we have not the association are obvious to every grocer. The least doubt, and hence a prosperous year may terr many drawbacks to our trade by reason of short spected all around. From the report of the Comma sort weights in raisins, short measure in oil, the losses of Miges we find that the increase of coal sales to the anstained by giving credit to irresponsible parties who county in 1880 over the previous year was 117 of the go from town to town, and city to city, and by their bee increased 27,523 tons. There was also a notal tair address and sanctimonious promises induce tradeta impetus in the trade to the United States, the sales to me to give them credit, with numerous other matters well 83,032 tons, against 36,044 tons in 1879. The report soft known to every dealer, not to omit to mention to there has been a general increase in the sale to all greatest of all our ills, the sale of sugars at no proint, points usually reached by Cape Braton coal - 103 if not an actual loss, are of sufficient moment to call Sylney Herall. for action on our part and lead it what a to provide . The two new double edgers manufactured at the

The assignee of the Mcclienics' Bank will declare, as soon as the season opens. Long may it 'bam' a disidend of lo per cent. to the creditors next week. This will make an aggregate of 45 per cent, juid

traffic for the week ending March 18th, 1881, was - Channe (N.B.) Star Passengers, 31,484; freight and live stock, \$81,777; mails and sundries, \$2,902-total, \$110.163 Corres ponding week last year, \$110,661. Increase, \$5,502. gence appear in the St. John, N.B., Sun -

CANADAS MANUFACULIAS

" I glove factory will shortly be establed to

A Montreal despated says - "Mersia Messa dehambault and Mock, advocates of this ope ... cerved advices from Paris that the Union Sacher Ox Speed a list the Colox wisch, ted to represent Canadian had been organized there with M. Paris. The heat factory will be en eted at Leat .

6 For several months past there has been a good? West, but no progress seems to have been made, a property was looked upon as an eligible plant, a lalearn that it has been purchased by Mr Wr. Sar for himself and others, for \$7 600. The company a to incorporated under the Julut Stock Companies ... will have, we are informed, a capital of place will employ a large number of hands, variously. at from 100 to 250. The company will ask the is a portion of the reserve now seeking union with San a been added to the town. The older promoters in company, so far as we can learn, are William, " a Chas Mackenzie and N C Patterson

The Montreal Witness learns that "Mr J L Above bault, advocate, has received a letter from Mr. Leg., p. Parls, announcing the definite organization of the base Sucriere Franco-Canadien. He basaleo received mer. tion to obtain an act of incorporation for the compay from the Quebec Legislature. The provincial directors is composed of the following gentlemen - Political Me. Chopin, Officer of the Legion of Hosor, Aut the trator of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of Part etc., and members, Messra Schneher, sugar manifen; rer of Paris; Alfred Masson, merchant of Monters 1 O Lafreniere, merchant of Montreal, manager exengineer and augar manufacturer, Macheres, sign manufacturer : I. Tranchemotagoe, merchant of Ber et. and H. Legen M. Lavallee is named for the execut of of contracts in the district of Montreal. The first mereing was beld in France on March 1st. The capital if the company has been fixed at ten millions of irraca and a million of france has been called up to commence operations with. Mr Liegra is expected to armin a Montreal about April 1st."

"A well known iron founder in this city it is no mei has entered into negotiations with the l'acide la sa-Syndicate to organize locumotive works in Montes. is said that the projectors of this enterprise have to overtures from the Occidental road to join it struction of works at the fail grounds. The vested will amount to about \$200,000 to \$

"The boot and shoe manufacturers of . represented to bo very busy at present. In setishments employees are obliged to work up & ten o'clock to fill immediate orders. Messre Fox Bros. and Messes James McCready & Co. have on additional machinery."

"Mr. F. X Cimon," says the Witness, "recently theke to the Domision Parliament, found employment lut winter for every inhabitant of Murray Bay in felling and preparing wood. He has just bought in the United States \$20,000 worth of machinery which he intends to entit great variety of wooden ware. This is the only taxto factory of the kind in Quebec. He has also mach mer

for converting wood into pulp for paper." "Two hundred and fifty men are now daily employed at the London, Ont, Car Works, and more bands are

wanted" "A factory for making taired paper has just laca started at St John by Meisrs, S. Figher & Co. Wille

worth street." Says the Sydney, C.B., Express -"It is reported that a company of capitalists in floaton has been torm 100 purchase the copper claims of Mr J. A. McKenin all

others, of this town, situated at North-West Arm The Beet Root Sugar Company, which is al establish a factory in the neighborhood of St. Den. " bec, will demand from the Quebec Legislature an at at incorporation under the name of ! The Beet Rost South Company of the Valley of the Richelien! The capitalif the Company will be \$150,000, divided into 1,660 to acce. of \$100 each."

"As we predicted, the agents of our Care Britis collieries have been most successful in making continue tracts in the Upper Provinces for next summer. Weate in a position to announce that over 100,000 tons Lave The home sales increased 21,449 tous. The sales to Que

michi Foundry, for Senator Muirhead's now mill, linto been placed in position. Themill will be ready for work

"Mr. Arch. Fleigher, of this town, is manufactures 50,000 lobster cans for his brother, Mr. Thomas Fleigher, -The Great Western Railway Company of Canada who does a large business in lobsters in Escuminac

The following items of general industrial autili-

Men unswick is being lacgely augmented

to the strainer will be added this year to the Her mat chal Sic muchip Company's line between Se total and Bullon

A veganice has been purchased for the Bay of Fundy to ren between St. John and the Charlotte Island good Liva Scot a porte

. 1 ne of freight eteamera between St John und Liv well has been provided for

of the steamer for the St. John river trade is about

going to regards sailway communication

1'est John and Maine road will be laid wech steel . this spring, prelatatory to an anticipated large

1 Now Brunswick Railway will be extended to tie St. Lawrence A couple of millions of conservation already provided for this new cuter-

Signature Connecting the Intercologial Railway me Western railway at St John, and bridging the in the set, will, no doubt, be commenced this sum-This will involve an expenditure of the greater part

· Victority is now asked of the legislature to build Is way from Woodstock to Harvey on the St John a W. n. Balway As no provincial subslidy is asked tentaine cannot well refuse the charter. The all agost the read will greatly shorten the distance by all h tween Mr. John and the up-river country, and cause ad exceptions in York and Carleton countles of

ar a sauther million of dollars "The Grand Southern will, no doubt, be finished this ad t plan feat will be put in good order and operated amonas the treat leaves the ground.

· la adotton to these important movements in conection with the general trade of the progince, we note e fact that preparations are being made for the sawing an unusually large quantity of lumber; for manufacsing on a larger scale than beretofore; for doing a ager business in the export of cattle; for extending mediatal operations; to say nothing of increased ago to of dry goods, etc. The province is undoubtedly a the eve of a very prosperous season. From time to me shall refer in detail to what is being accomleted in our Province, and point out industries which will be well for our people to take hold of. Meantime is quee from our exchanges the evidences of prosperity uch are to be found in various parts of the Dominion. These are but some of the hundreds of similar items which nght he supplied to our readers did our space permit."

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NEW WELLAND CANAL

Fan sing that a general statement of the work, conta is and improvements along the new canal would be appreciated by the public in general, our reporter has taken the trouble this wook to make a tour of the whele line, examining the work and having internews with contractors and canal men generally. has in land the building of all the lock gates required for the new canal. This firm has the contract for building 1:4 lock gates, the average elze of which is -Leight & feet 6 inches, and width 27 feet 6 inches. Mr Taxmend has the back bone of this contract breker and at the present rate of work he will have he contract huished by the first day of June next, There are on this work constantly employed, day and then one sees the quantity of castrings required for the new canal. This valve works automatically; the rethere are three valves on each gate, it will casily w is that should one or even two of the valves get - 1: order the third one would suffice for the purpose og or emptying a lock. This firm have had trouble with their work, arising from the fact to evil disposal person or persons, in, or near of bethouse, did through matter chop and nearly (a) vol the cates already completed, and in order watches to guard their works wherever a happen to ux a gate. The softon iron cost took is complete and in position. · boverament Inspector, Mr. Vanderburgh, Is courtie complete success of this work. wate Mr. Townsend there are also in this ficto " Boy r and Justic Miller, and to them to a at a due the remarkable progress in alcon-The Mesers Miller being practical masve soudit their mechanical training to bus job and as a result they have succeeded is the cely complete saw mill and machine to two or the works. Their plan r as the mathematical this continent, and with it, running axis ter bouseach day, they are able to it in out us quantity of imished planed timber The ding is tall of later saving machines, many re original with the firm of Tornsend& so hatch credit connot be given to thistitty. Bitstanding all their difficulties, they will be be us the lest lock gate and complete their me 11. tune. The wages paid to the men on this minist are, for common laborers \$1.37, for carpen-series of caulkers \$2 per day. These gates are all is eight times asstrong as the old ones. This for or intractors have already located and placed in of the pares for the guard look at Allanburgh ton a find recently made these gates proved them-

and when the canal opens they will only have to flost gates to their places and hang them Inthin, of it tatharines, tone the contract for build-In, the floating tows off between looks I nick ? The piling beatroady completed and the contractor exjusts to touch this work by the lath or April There are about the men en proved here and the wages are the new west a consecutive finished proved itself a'l that the control tone desired. This is an important pieces et weire as strantialistic water supply on the level terroren le lest and ? dust here we might state that the amount to kent Marlatt's pend are Subshed, and the gates are long and in complete working order. The Mes is Hart, Dinson and Moretson, who have the contract for all the lith May to the 3-oth August Expenses, \$1.20-30 the townster before, here the mater for The border commerced about seven infles east of me building on the ground and will complete their agreement on time. They have twenty-four bridge to limid, and from a conversition had with these gentlemen, who are noted for their spush, we are certainly sate in saving that they will complete their work before the 15th day of April next. Mossis OBiten. Gordon & Beigin have the contract for building all the swing budges on the line of the new canal. There nco 19 billion to be built, tof which me 91 for in length, and 12 are 129 for in length; the short bridges are 13 and the long ones to ret wide, and besides there there are 23 stationary bridges to build. They moull made on the Howe Trues principle. The timher used is all white oak, and the non work is being built by the Hunilton Bridge to The turn-table tracks for the 19 swing bridge said solid steel, imported from England torged in one piece is feet in diameter The inconvenience and d lay caused from importation have bindered this firm a little. The wood work for the bridges is all made at Merriton, and when once a bridge Is shipped it can be put together in a few days. The Port Robin and Quaker Road, bridges are already in place and complete white the Junction bridge will be finished next week. The Welland bridge is one of spacers a disseaftogather likely that the St. Martin's the largest on the line of canal, being 120 feet long and to feet in width. There are two approach spans of 384 to t in length. This bridge is built and ready for shipment and will be on the ground by the 22nd inst. This bridge is certainly, judging from the plan shown, a handsome structure, and though we may murnur at the narrowness of the way we must still The bridge at admine the architecture of the work Port Coltome will be the last one placed in position on the line of canal. This bridge will be 126 feet long by 15 feet in width. The firm anticipate finishing up their contract by June 1st They employ about 90 men, and are well pleased with the extraordinary auc cess they have met with during the progress of their contract. Mesers, Hichardson and Talliot will comploto their contract at Port Robinson by the 10th of April. The work is nearly completed from Allanburg to Rames's Bend, a distance of about 12 miles, and the first section one arrives at on the way up from Welland is number 33, under the control and management of the Mesers Baunerman & Co. is about one mile long and the contractors have to excavate about 90,000 cubic yards of solld rock. On this work are employed about 600 men and nearly 100 horses The raising of the rock from the bottom of the canal is done by the means of powerful steam derricks, there being 12 constantly working day and night. This firm have all the newest improvements in the way of nuchinery, etc. steam drills, of which there are about 10 working all the time, are capable of drilling a hole about two Inches in diameter through a solid limestoup rock of Commoning at Port Dalhousia, the first work of im- 72 feet each hour. This firm can easily make their pursue wis the contract of Mr. Thos. Townsend, who average of 82 feet of rock work excavated the whole width of the canal each week They use for their explosive dualine, manufactured by the Hamilton Powder Co., of Montreal, and though this explosive is a combination of nitro-glycerine still it is conceded by all scientists to be at once the most powerful and least dangerous of the many explosives used. Section 34 the Messrs Mc Namee & Co have under con-Might, ... augs of 115 inen each. Mr Townsend has to move, and are at present working 700 men and 40 lie gates to build and hang for the canal, and, in additions. The plant in use on this section consists

They have about 150,000 cuble yards of rock dulin to these, is building 10 extra gates as a precause of 9 steam derricks, 10 steam drills, capable the number of the formulation of the first gates as a precause of drilling a hole 2 inches in diameter 8 leang furnished by the Government, and is all of feet in solid rock, 5 powerful steam pumps, feet in solid rock, 5 powerful steam pumps, one of which is the largest on the line of the capal, the largest that the largest on the line of the capal, the largest of the largest on the line of the capal. be i strength, taking as it does no less than 40,000 being 18 inches in diameter. The extraordinary coid for of lumber for each gate. The iron work for the winter has hindered the work a little, requiring vast cattact is supplied by the Hamilton Iron Works, and | quantities of snow and ice to be moved. The first day of May will, however fluit the excavation work of mit rate—being no less than seven tons, making the this section so far fillished as to allow yearels drawing tros smooth of iron required to complete the cona could to break them. The peculiar distinction of when one thinks of the enormous quantity required are gates consists in the fact that Mr Townsend, the on a work of this kind, there having been used some the tor, has, after many years of practical experi- 30,000 pounds already this winter, this firm pushing among so many men and in work so dangerous they have not had a serious accident. The dry wall of this section is a splendid piece of work, and should be seen before the water is let into the canal, and we can recommend anyone in search of a grand sight and a busy wene to go and visit section 34. The firm having the contract for the snubbing posts already have the double, did through matice chop and nearly their material on the spot, and on the opening of the double, did through matice chop and nearly their material on the spot, and on the opening of the title material on the spot, and on the opening of spring can quickly finish their contract. The posts protect the first themselves and avoid the recurrence of protects the flum have been obliged to expect with item. They are suck eight feet in the matches to guard their works wherever ground. The damon the Hell and read at Allanburgh and the treat is out of the will be removed a seconds the trost is out of the ground, and the water let down to the guard lock at Marlatt's Pond. sec 17 The gates and wasto weir are complete and ready to be I the water on the summit level. The fundle gates being built at Port Collorne under the management of Mr Stanton are progressing asombly Phero are about 50 sailor cratts of all kinds wintering in the canal - H. Cant Pet graph

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND EXCLORATIONS

The fellowing extracts from the reports of the Minister of the Interior centsin information of the progress of the geological surveys last year -

TRIBURA 44 10010go

6 The premises in Ottawa purchased for the necom-modation of the geological framelicities been placed in a state of thorough repair, and are ready for the reception of the statt and effects of the survey and museum. The work of removal is now in progress, and is expected to be completed about the beginning The Aut of report of the director of the survey will as usual to printed in a separate volume. Excellency the following summary of the operations of the geological corps in the field during the year.

Those operations were presented in 1 The North-West Territories, 2 Manufals—(tinden flav Bathan for survey under Mr H Pletcher compress further quantity of hard timber, suitable for the manufacture on both sides of the St Lawr no. We might mention that the largest gate on sin); 3 Quelse, on both sides of the St lawr no. explorations and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with might mention that the largest gate on sin); 3 Quelse, on both sides of the St lawr no. explorations and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with might mention that the largest gate on sin); 3 Quelse, on both sides of the St lawr no. explorations and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the manufacture with surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the surfactions and measurements in the litetoner comprises further quantity of hard times, suitable for the surfaction of the surfaction of the surfaction of the litetoner comprises further quantity of the surfaction of the surfaction of the surfaction of the surfaction of the litetoner comprises further quantity of the surfaction o

ting the tertiary lignific coal seams of the Source Rever ward, and is probably the source of the gold previously valley, more especially as regards their eastern extensame, more especially as regards their eastern exten-sion from the known enterops in the vicinity of the Roche Perces. With this object in view, a contract this entered into with Messes. McCharley & Highman, instrument of the contract of the vicinity of of Petrolla, thetario, to make two or more borings an interior is the accurate determination of the lines of the valley of the Souris giver, the aggregate depth not to exceed 800 fort for the 80m of \$0,000, the sites, not more than 25 miles apart, to be selected after careful examination of the ground. This examination was undertaken by the director, and occupied him from The borlez commorced about seven infles cast of the Roche Perece on the 12th July, and finished on Turtie Mountain on the 6th October Four bores were made as under: Souris River, 200 feet; Moose Mountain Creek, 155 feet , South Ander Creek, I' steet , Inrile Mountain, 200 feet.

"In No. 1 hore a bed of lightle coal, six fort thick, of good quality, was struck at 273 feet. None was it may exist at greater depths.

MICHAEL COLUMBIA

"No field work was done during the just season In British Columbia, Dr G M. Dawson being occupied during the early part of the year in working up the results of his Peace river expedition of 1879, and during, the directors absence in the North-West in May, June and July, in at ending to correspondence and to the printing of the annual report. In August he received leave of absence to attend the mueting of the British Association and to visit the continent Returning early in November, he has since been occupied with the printing of his report on the Peace river explorations, and the preparation of the map to accom-This map will embrace all the available patry It. information regarding a region of about 130,000 square miles in extent, from the Pacific Ocean to the 112th meridian, and from the 5th to the 67th degree of north latitude Considerable time has also been devoted to arranging specimens from British Columbia provious to packing them for removal to Ottawa."

HUDSON'S BAY.

" Dr. Robert Bell, with Mr. Cochrane as assistant, and Mesers. Molson and Langford, volunteers, left Montreal early in June, with instructions to continue his exploration of previous seasons in the Hudson's llay Company's ship from Churchill or York factory to London, with a view of making observations on the navigation of the Hudson Bay and Straits. This through the kind assistance and facilities afforded by the officers of the company, Dr. Bell has accomplished. The passage, owing to calms in the straits and head winds on the Atlantic, occupied from the 10th September to the 17th November, or nearly three times the average duration The three weeks during which the yearel was passing through the straits afforded good opportunities for observing both shores in many places, as well as the islands. Dr. Bell returned to Montical on the 14th February, and his report now being prepared will contain full particulars of the ecason's explorations."

QUEBEC.

"In the Province of Quebec, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, explorations were continued by Mr. Vennor in the counties of Argenteull, Terrebonne, Montcalm and Joliette, embracing about 900 square miles. A number of details of interest and importance in connection with the distribution of the bands of crystalline limestone and the labradorite rocks were ascertained, and in association with the latter promising deposits of iron ore were discovered at a number ot new points, at one of which, near St. Jerome village. a considerable amount of work has since been done by an American company with a view to its development. Mr. Venuor's exploration occupied from the and June to 27th November; expenses, \$900 43.

"To the east, in the counties of Berthler, Maskla nongo and St. Maurice a large area, 1,600 to 1,700 square inlies, was exal ued by Mr. Ord and Mr. Mc-Connell; 350 miles of read, not shown unany existing plans, were mossured by pacing. The Malawan siver was examined in canco from the township of Brassard to the St. Maurice, also its tributaries from the north and north-oast, Rivers des Millen, au Imo Claires la Chieme, as well as some of the lakes forming the head waters of fiviere du Loup. The greater portion of this area is occupied by almost that lying Laurentian June to the 20th September; expenses, \$728 35.

"On the south side of the St lawrence, Mr Webater has made explorations over a large area, about 3,000 square miles, extending from Lake Memphremageg northward and north-castward along the New Hampshire and Maine boundaries. The whole of this region is auriferous, and no examination had hitherto of some of the richest of the Australian gold fields

NEY PIUNSWICE. "The work in New Prunswick was continued in the north-east, in the countries of No thumb rhand, Gloucester and hestigonene, by Mr Ellis, and south of the river St. John, in the countries of lock and Carleton, by Mr Broad, who also connected his work with that of Mr Ellis by a survey of the road, about 100 miles from Fredericton, to Newcastle Altogether more than 400 miles of reads were surveyed during the season by Mometer and chain, about 950 miles of the courses of the south-west Miramichi, the Nipsigust, the Upsalquitch and the Restigouche rivers and their tributaries, by camoe, and numerous traves es made through the woods to examine and define the limits of the several reclogical formations. Mr. Ellis' exploration occupied from the 3rd May to the 12th of upon an island, which is gradually being washed return, expenses, \$500.74. Mr. Broad's exploration occupied from the 3rd May to the 25th November, occupied from the 3rd May to the 25th November,

Mattaree, Mi-pile and St. Am's rivers were also auveyed. The gold mines of Middle river occur in a by forms to obtain more precise intermation tespect. ward, and is probably the source of the gold proviously ontact of the carboniferous and pre-catibrian forms. tions as along these lines all the valuable deposits of iron manganess ores occur, such as those recently discovered at Forks' Lake, on the flank of the Cordinath hills and at the head of Loch Formand. The ason's exploration in Cape Breton occupied from the 4th of May to the 25th December, expanses, \$1,259.31.

PAROLOGICA AND VALUE HISTORY * The evamination, commenced in 187% of the lessel

plants of the carboniterous formation of Canada in the collection of the survey, how been completed Fre species not hitherto determined have been kindly identified by Principal Dawson, and the whole series is now properly named and labelled. Collections as found in the other bores, though it is quite possible follows have been examined during the year -1 1 than extend greater deaths. testiary of the Souris River, collected by the director, 2. 74 specimens of Cambro-Silurian and Deventar. tosails from Red River, Manitoba, and the valleys of the Nelson and Churchill Rivers, collected by Dr R Bell in 1879; a report on these has been prepared and published as a supplement to Dr. Bell's account of his xplorations. (See Progress Report, Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80.) 3 to specimens of total fishes, collected by Measta, B.W. Ella and F.C. Weston, from the Devenian rocks of Scanmerac Bay, on the north shore of Bale des Chalcurs. A paper descriting the species in this collection has been published in number 116 of the "American Journal of Science," August, 1830 During the months of July, August and part of September, Mr. A. N Foord made a careful examination of the e fish-bearing beds and secured a further co section of 282 specimens. A preliminary examination has been made of these, and some notes on the spidmens were read at a meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, on the 25th October. Though the actual number of species in the collection is not very large, most of the specimens are of great interest Sinco the commencement of October, a great portion of Mr. Whiteave's and Mr. Foord's time has been occupied in sorting and labelling specimens and superintending the packing of the collections, preparatory to their removal to Ottawa. One hundred and fifty-five fossils from the Silurian rocks, Clinton and Arsgra groups, in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, have been presented by Col. Grant. Besides those already mentioned, large collections have been made by the exploring parties in the North-West Territories, in Manitoba, in New Brunswick, and in the Province of Quobec. The whole of these, about 1,500 specimens. have been carefully labelled, and most of them have received a preliminary examination.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The following extracts respecting the condition of the North-West Mounted Police are from the report of the Minister of the Interior :-

" Lieut.-Col, J. F. Macleod, C M.O., formerly Commissioner of this force, has been re-appointed a sipendary magistrate for the North-West, and on the 1st November last resumed the duties connected with that position, the district areigned to him being the southern and south-western section of the Territories, with residence at Fort Mac et al Lieut -Col. A O Irvine, an officer of ability and experience, who has been for several years Assistant Commissioner, has been promoted to the command of the force Complaints continue to be made regarding the condition of the police buildings, and the character of the accommodation they afford in their present state or repair. It is most destrable that the barricks should be as comfortable as possible, but it is not do-med expedient to incur any considerable expenditure upon them at present, nor until the line of the Pacific Raliway has been finally determined, as upon that determination will depend the situation of the permanent headquarters; and it may then be found convenient to atandon a number of the existing posts and construct others elsowhere. The measures contemplated last year with a view to reduce the cost of maintaining the force have been gradually brought into operation, and a large saving in expenditure will be effected during the present season. The pay gnets, forming a summit of an anticlinal axis. One of the men has been reduced from 50 cents per dien. band of limestone, supposed to represent the lowest for the first year of service, and 75 cents for each of on the west side of the anticlinal, was found on the Bi. the subsequent four years, to 40 cents and 50 cents Maurice with an easterly dip, and it seems probable respectively; and a corresponding reduction has been that the higher bands which occur to the westward made in the pay of the non-cosmissioned officers. ment at that succeeded in perfecting a perfectly batheir contract energetically, working day and night, it
may jet be discovered cast of the St. Maurice river, to- In accordance with the previsions of the Act 42 Vic.
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The perfect is the Act 42 Vic.
The per gether with some of the valuable mineral deposits with chap. 49, the system of granting bounty land war-which they are usually associated. The explorations ranks at the close of the term of service has been of Mesars Ord and McConnell occupied from the 6th discontinued in so far as concerns all culistments subsequent to the 30th June, 1879 It is proposed. however, to establish a scale of long service and good condo-t remuneration in addition to the ordinary pa: which will constitute an induceme of to desireable men to remain in the force. There were obt... ous disgivantages attaching to the custom of permitting detachments to remain throughout the entire region is surfaced, and no examined very desirbent tength of service at one post, and during last spring been made of a large part of it. It seemed very desirbent tength of service at one post, and during last spring able to ascertain more definitely the probable economic the system was inaugurated of moving them, to new value of these auriferous deposits, also to determine stations at least once in two years. It is, or course, the extent of the granitic areas, their relation to the understood that the headquarters at fl. do not come adjacent strata, and the induence of the grandic intrasions on the surfierous character of the surrounding relations continue to exist between the colice and formations, which correspond to all respects with these the Indian, and manifest drops increase of growing e nide a conditional good techniq on the part of the latter. Atthough partially relieved of the responsi ty of making tienty perments since the appointmont of warnts to take charge of the whole of the tends, the force will rente imper out services to the

> burs ment. Every effort is being made to render the life of to members of the terre, separated a they do by long distances from the comforts and social advantages of classication, as enjoyable as ma, to Unite a large sum of money has accumu atol to the credit of the fines fund, which it is proposed to expend to purchasing tankafor the mer and turnshing them with the means of recreation and amos-ment. The buildings at Fert Macleod are construcmiles diet tot By tols change it is reported a con

Indian Petertment in the way of furnishing es ofte

to persons charged with the consequence of the fical-

money, and in assisting the agents during its dis-

heavy proportionate expenses in or case and light dollars may be character to be a fundamental to be consequently a fundamental thousand dollars may be character a consequently. dollars may be obtained a a cest of balf that our in one mine, where in another the expenses near be story us to the profits, home ores may be mille dat! Now it appears that France del take the initiative, but varies with the hardness or softness of the year ma- her, and the invitation is going out to European terial and of the rock enclosing if Large veins can courts from these two powers, while England and te mined at less cost than em di ones, for in the lat- Germany are not even withing to receive it unless t r much barren took must be broken down in making modified soms to mean nothing. Is not thus, under the ex-avacations of the requisite size to permit work and transportation. Quantity as well as quality of the product must be considered in dealing with minimal vins, and it is only when they possess those desirable requisites of large size and of high or fair nearly, it not quite nine hundred in the reduction of that a heavy product may be expected. Thus gradoor that a heavy product may be xpected. Thus, a year, and two hundred and fitty million delians more a vein the test wide and an raid a conclinited delians, than, our imports. For all these productions the six inch vein a one thousand dollar ore. This is sequence, we are drawing down the gold reserves of true even it one is as continuous and uniform Eorope with starming rapidity, and they are replenish as the other, although the large vein is generally ing them if at all only from their active currency superior in this respect. A majority of mines large or small, usually produce ore of various qualities, the richer mineral forming but a small proportion of the and will probably pay out silver, while that country is whole. The fact that a mine can show high grade experting gold largely to Orest Britain and Spain whole. The fact that a mine can show high grade shipments should not commend it over another of a lower average unless other things are nearly equal How much of a product can bogo, and what it costs to get it are the main points to be taken into con anderation From what has here been stated it will be seen that the future products and profits of one mine cannot be correctly estimated from those of another unless there ts a strong rescublance in size, character and value of We are led to make these remarks on accaunt of ever recurring inquiries converning matters we have answered above. To the lack of information about mines is due much of the dissatisfaction over the failure of one mine to pay as much as another, or to pay anything at times when permanent improvemonts are needed, when disasters have occurred or when less ground is met with. As well might one expect all stores, terms and manufactories to be equally important and profitable as to expect different mines it always costs two dollars to get one out of the ground, we wonder that our inquirers do not allow for costs of mining and milling—not twice as much as the proeffecting, puts itself in the attitude of a suppliant
duct, but say anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent. of it. already twice repulsed, asking for a favour where it
And those who invest in mining stocks as mere speculations should not be surprised if no dividends a certain number of our people—and apparently are forthcoming or if they are long deferred. If a among them our ex-Secretary of State, judging from mine's ore product is sold to smelters or mills the his instructions to the first commission and his attact receipts will be smaller than if a company ex-tracts the gold or silver in its own mill or works yet the cost and profit may be the same. In one case the purchaser of the are makes allowance for charges of treatment when he offers the company or miner a certain price per ton. In the other the company sells mines between 52d, the present price, and Cod, the its bullion for more than its one would bring, but the old price, is only about six millions of dollars—a cost of treatment may Icave only the same not profit little less than two days' merchandise exports of the as if the one was sold—although home milling is country. But as the Conference is called, and will, usually the most advantageous. One mine may pro- we suppose, most, these strictures have no special duce 1,000 tons of ore a month that contains or yields value except as they suggest the real position the sixty dollars per ton, and, having no works or mills. United States holds on this question and the only the product is sold to the smelter at say \$35 per ton policy our commissioners will find it wise to adopt. This allows for a cost of treatment of \$25 jeer ton, and it is to be regretted that we have not among our the company to pay the expenses of the mine and for dividends. Allowing merchant, one familiar with commerce and its works \$20,000 for the former, and we have \$15,000 left to disburso among the stockholders. Another company Lawrence, who could add experience to learning and may smelt its mine's own ore, and then 1,000 tons at diplomacy—for this is peculiarly a commercial questions. sixty dollars would give as recoints bullion that would sell for \$60,000. Allowing the same cost of extraction. and we have \$25,000 for smelting and \$20,000 for milling, and a balance for dividends of \$15,000, as before. When the mouthly statements appear the receipts of one company are truthfully reported at \$35,000 and of the other at \$60,000 while each page \$15,000, or the same amount of civi-dends. This naturally causes propie but little acquainted with mining to ask why one mine pays only one-quarter of its receipts in dividends while the other pays three-sevenths in that way. It will now be seen that the difference is caused by milling or smelting at home in one care and in selling the ore to be smelted elsewhere in another. It is a good minthat will, for the larger portion of many years, may a profit of from twenty to fifty per cent, of its product, while those who do better than that are above the Before obtaining the range of calinary good mines gold and silver output of a mine, the rock containing the valuable metals must be mined and beisted, and then milled or smelted before the precious contents be obtained. To do all this sometimes covis afty per cent, of the total product or yield, and again twentyfive percent -but only remarkably good mines can do this. Hany mines one pay but ten, twenty or thirty per cent. prefit—and some are often prevented at intervals from paying anything -cither because poor ground is encountered, or because the ever recurring demands for more I werful horsting ras-

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INCOMES AND I

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHALE CONFERENCE

or ton is likely to be much more prefitable than a world must give us gold or its equivalen. As a con-The French Government, for instanc, is now putting into the Bank of Franco the gold received for taxes, Germany is only nominally on a gold basis, being on the verge of suspension & 10 m months since, and needs at least 100 million dollars more of gold to make her position safe. England really holds the only available gold reserve outside the United States, and her entire commerce is paratyzed by this fear of losing it. Under such conditions as these, and after two repulses, the United States joins in a third invitation to Europe, virtually saying, "Come now, graciously encourage us a little, and we will so throw ourselves into the breach as to enable you hereafter to thus relieve the strain on your gold reserves." Surely this gives evidence of great benevolence on our part—a turning of the lett check after the right had been smitten. But superfluous amiability is never appreciated In replf, Germany, instead of beautify accopting, first podis a little, then sounds England, and finally announces that "Prince Bismarck is emand that most decidedly, by sitting still and letting natural laws work out the cure they are so rapidly section now—think it of great importance that silver, being a production of the country, should be raised to its old price. How absurdly trivial such reasoning appears when we remember that the "hole dif-ference in the value of a year's yield of our silver practical, shrewd representative Yet, if we must in these days be confined in tion. our selection for this and similar missions to lawyers, it is matter for congratulation that men of such prominence in the profession, and so well and widely known, have been selected. We only wish that they would all of them in the start be fully persuaded that the United States is less interested than any nation in the world in a speedy settlement of this quest' n An undoubting consciousness of this fact will give them a certain indifference to results which is necessary for greatest influence. Of course our people are interested in the reinstatement of We know that the commerce of the world needs the two metals for its use, and can never be free to expand so long as it is under the thraidem of this llut as other nations need that fear of losing gold. far more than we, do not let us try to belp them out of their difficulty until they are tooly to help themselves. And this brings us to the important point in this discussion. We find it clearly stated by a recent correspondent of the Boston Advertiser. He mys-"It is one thing to hold the old relation tof silver to gold, 151 to 1) while it was unquestioned in all prac-tical affairs, and quite a different thing to restore that relation after it has been broken under all the district that was bred of that catastrophe." sut stance, may be interpreted as meaning that although France and the United States, with other mine countries, might have prevented what has bappened, it will require the co-operation of England and Occchinery, pumps, mill additions or new works take up many to fully effect the distrust which long disuse all the surplus cash and more beside. A mine must and consequent depreciation has bred. The slightest have money expended on it and its surroundings as discredit to silver will lead to a premium on and contime and labour enlarges its capacity, just as manufac- sequently a descrimination in favor of gold. England tories require larger buildings and more machinery as and Germany - especially the former, as having the

nation of sound views on this subject. That is also and would lend to him whatever of the our man of the total lend to him whatever of the our man of the total lend to him whatever of the our man of the total lend to him whatever of the our man of the lend to him whatever of the our man of the lend to him whatever of the our power. It the Late | Bill, which provides for a commission of possible, make the self-ement of bleadings only in his n to whom the tariff question was to be a tasts as should render it casy for him tand thoron ich and can't ily investigated. But the Treses losses and make good his indebtedness eignty or binesty per cent of the reciple. Again there are yellies that with scare of persistent labout there are yellies that with scare of persistent labout there are yellies that with scare of persistent labout the same trip produce a resident produce a resident produce a resident produce as a monogram of the fact the elegant to the Sairer dor and sound news, as we may see from the follow-secure—and would end onto him as we were where the one received that the end of the end o last car, the taris became a party issue. In the heat dishonest bankrupt—the schening, comme, and turn of the contest, high tarin ideas were cipical, unscrupulous, cheating dealer, who i are narrow or limited in size—and a majority of very are by no me me so encouraging as the cartier and last year, the tanti became a party issue. In the heat rich voins are small. Another held may be large mounteements. First reports mode it a European probability of the contest, high tarm ideas were but of low grade. In such case the kind of treatment position wholly, with France the mover, thermany promulgated in their most exaggerated form, not he necessary to extract the gold or river is what telestic manner in a cond, and tere it. Bullant enouraging the same they were found and wise, but because the pullcause they were round and wise, but because the pull-from saw that the fight was to be won in that way. one-tenth the cost of others. The expense of mining also. America quickly and eagerly became associated with To. if ht was won, but the soler judgment of thonsands of Republicans now protests against the assertion that in the election the American people once and for all declared for a protective tarm? The editor of the Tore , who supported the Republican ticket, was one of the politicians who did not at the eridently tion protest against "exaggented tanff ideas," lescause he was that the ngut was to be wen in that way, an' he is to-day one of the f w thousands who would regulate the meaning of the last election But the tight was won" on that issue, and whether the "thousands" like it or not, the "millions" are ready to fight it over again on that have at every election. Annin, the Times advocates the establishment of reform clubs by which the people may be faught that "our present tarm lave tax the industries which have made us a great and powerful nation to support artificially certain others whose products thinking that it will be much easier to effect; make but a small showing in the tables of our exposts of demestic merchandise." We shall not take then by honest and, if need be, long continue to Mr. Jones at his word, and argue that if the value to regain their forms position of independent of any industry were to be measured by such a solvency. That there must come a time in ... showing the Times would rank among the most worthless productions of this country. But taking first the very industries for which he professes so much admiration and selicitude on account of the quantity of their products which they are compelled to sell abroad, we shall ask this wonderful logician a In the calendar year 1880, we profew questions duced 480,000,000 bushles of wheat. Of this large crop 144,000,000 bushels were exported and 336,000,000 bushels were retained at home, apparently for consumption. Which of the two quantities was most valuable? Which of the two contributed most to our greatness and power? In the same year we produced 1,537,000,000 husbels of Indian corn. Only 115,000, 600 bushels were exported, the American termer depending on the home markets for a profitable conversion into inoncy, by sale, cattle raising, to prove so. One man writes and wants to know why plantically in favour of the maintenance of the maintenance of the setus que is and England points over yielded in a certain space of time is not all distortion of the setus que is and England points over the setus que is and England points over the setus que is and says, "We will come, but you must take our acceptable to the required this year by our tance as meaning nothing," so the United States, the reputity of the required this year by our repeat the hackneyed but untrue remark that only commercial nation in the world that can profit, and power as a nation be less if, instead of expering and power as a nation be less if, instead of expering and power as a nation be less if, instead of expering and power as a nation be less if, instead of expering and power as a nation be less for the remaining 1,422,000 busies of the setue que of the setue or otherwise of the remaining 1,422,000 bushels, about 3,800,000 bales of raw cotton we were able to turn it all into manufactures? Would our planters be the worse off for it? Indeed, would they not be better off? Of wool, we produced 264,000,000 pounds. This was insufficient to most the demand of our factories, and we imported from foreign countries, 112,760,417 pounds of that material. Even then, our factories could not meet the home demand to manufactures, and we imported \$36,000,000 worth or woollen goods. If it were true, according to the Times, that a nation is necessarily great and powerful la proportion to ber exports, would it not be true, inversely, that she must be small and weak in proportion to her importa? Of course, we do not believe in either proposition as stated; but we contend that we would be richer as a nation, by 112,000,000 pounds of woul and \$35,000,000 of woollen goods if we had produced them in this country instead of importing them. Is the Times ready to dony this? We have considered three cases in which the interests of agriculture are paramount; the material unused and scrap. Mr. Wm McAg, first relates to grain, of which we consume vastly more merchant appraiser, who made the selzure, gives the first relates to grain, of which we consume vastly more merchant appraiser, who made the seizure gives to than we export, the second relates to cotton, of which following facts concerning the bridge up to the time to wool, of which we consume more than we produce, which compels an import to the amount of the deficiency, and in every instance we reach the same conclusion, to-wit: First, concerning the agriculturalists.—His profits do not depend on the volume of life exports, but on the money value of his production; and in America, where the producing power of the masses is greater than in any other country, this home demand must necessarily increase this value to a greater extent than would an equal demand from abroad (We have shown before in these columns that as soon as we export a commodity its price must adjust itself to the purchasing power of the country where it is exported After commenting on the angular fact that since they began exporting largely our farmers are constantly receiving a less amount of money for a larger production, we remarked "That a bet-ter employment of our labour and an increase of onetenth in the number of our manufacturing population would occure to the American farmers a steadier demand and better prices than all the European markets have yet proved capable of doing while it would also result in an abundance of manufacture goods at lower prices than could be expected from the most unrestricted application of the Free Trade dec trine." Secondly, concerning the nation.—We are not wealthy in proportion to our exports, but in preportion to our actual production of wealth. order to export an additional million dollars' worth of agricultural products, we must suppress a do-mostiz industry that supplies our home markets with ten million dollars' worth of manufactures, calculate as you will, a national loss of nine million dollars must be the result, whether this exporter or that importer is thus given an opportunity of en-larging his business and increasing his profits. It will not do to reply that we shall be able to buy abroad for eight millions what it cost us ten mil-

r. F

failure as a means of lining his own por ker at the expense of his two confiding cross, wasay, should be visited with severest punchis actions should be considered telouy, he at an outcast from all bushess sincles and he should forever remain tarnished with the of his crime. If a dealer deviates from the business rectitude in the slightest degree, if 1 but the first step toward crossing the line that ates honesty from dishonesty, then should the ners world place its sent of condemnation and and make his name a "repress h and braneted land. There is too much much book honesty in the days, too prevalent a disposition to "let a m " ovey." It is this feeling that has worked mu business interests and caused many and manute. It is no longer a disgrace, as in former disalmost a credit to fail. Men under the inits of our modern lax ideas do not struggle ou, and o on, seeking to avert disaster, but supincive ment and start out anew than to better their tion by honest and, if need be, long continue to tory of some dealers when it is impossible a fall, we believe and know; but we are also to convinced that many of the reported failures arnecessary and even fraudulent, and we hope of the tail Grocers' Association will strike from its relimembership the name of every man who show clear proof that his fathure was in every of the word unavoidable. Do not, however, cond man slipply because he has been unfortunate and may be at the present time or mparatively poor the has been honest, render to him that help and > couragement which he so much needs, and conhim, dospito lils misfortunes "a man for a that " Lt your motto be needed help to the honest, no de inch salutary punishment to the dishonest.

THE CHAUDIERE BRIDGE ARBITRATION

The return in the matter of the Chaudiere tailsur Bridge arbitration contains a great amount of detail as to prices and valuations, as also the reports of the arbitratars. Mr. Taylor, of Montreal, makes the value of the bridge materiat \$5 per hundred weight & Flock \$5 25; the Collector of Customs agrees in the latter figure; the Phonixville Bridge Computational verage value for entry was only \$3.53. Suspense seems to have been aroused by the fact that the would have had a profit of a clear fifty percent what was incredible, considering the competition the always is on these bridge contracts. I her preter of obtaining prices for a fictitious contract to authorities got offers from nearly all the United State bridge builders and iron makers. These showed some thing decidedly wrong the values for entry of its Chaudiere Bridge iron bolog hardly more in some instances than the cust of the raw material. There was also a discrepancy between the entries, which showed 1,468,329 pounds of iron, and the original invoices, which showed that there should have iced 97,624 pounds more. It is but fair to the firm to say that it is accounted for by them as constant of that the structure was taken p the Government :-

Cost per entries
Duty paid
Freight—1,135 tons at \$7.09 per ton of
2,000 pounds....
Cost of erection, painting, etc... \$11.43 \$14.41 m 4 777 € 15,000 € \$102.00

The contract price of the superstructure of the bridge was \$194,000, so that the firm would tame bad a profit of some \$61,508; and this as more standled to suspicion. Some of the teading limited had bridge builders gave it as their opinion, in face of the great competition, the 35 per cent. protective dots, and the cost of freight, they could not affect to take tor work in Canada. This opinion fully justice the Finance Minister in thinking that he had carefully studied the interests of Canadian manufacturers in the face of these disclosures, it is no wonder that it if could not hold their own. The cause being known and removed, there is no doubt they can take, as the seek to do, their full share of Canadian Incide were

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Cart : Berre

A. m. A. an Born Cam. Cam. Cam. E. ca. E. ca.

-The value of real catata seems to be steady advancing in Montreal. A few days ago, a de-path says, Mr. William Clendenning sold a property & Bieury street for \$8,300 for which he paid \$6,000 after VERSE BEU.

The result of the arbitration is that the Pho manife

Bridge Company has to pay about \$10,000 duty and

s fine of \$16,000.

-The excess language question was taken up at the late general passenger and to ket agents' conventor on a proposition to increase the rate per hundred pounds from 10 per cent, of the passenger rate to 15 per cent, but the motion was finally voted disp The troublesome question of collections for threeexcess baggage does not seem to have been ventured inton. The attempts to make the roads himed their capacities and traffic warrant them. Costy later to have been realized their capacities and traffic warrant them. Costy later to any nation in the question—by lious to produce; first, because nothing is more into a make the reads been realized to produce in the produce in the produce in the produce in the production of the control of the contr

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Takox ro, March 22nd, 1881

1014, Commerce, 30 at 1341, Standard, 40 at 1001 Propers.—The flour market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week, the demand being nicely

to hit actual orders, there being no speculative de-mand. The sales made have been at our quotations. During the early part of last week, the advance in price of wheat, both in English and American markets.

strengthened the views of holders, and caused more inquiry from buyers, resulting in several sales of cargo and car lots at quotations liuricy, peas and cats is main steady at quotations. The grain inspected into atoro yesteriay and to-day amounted to "I car loads" Of this number there were 6 car loads of No. 2 full wheat, 1 of No. 3 fall, 1 of No. 1 spring, 3 of No. 2 choice, 6 of No. 2, and 1 of No. 3 spring wheat; 6 cars choice, 6 of No. 2, and 1 of No. 3 spring wheat; 6 cars of No. 1 peas, 6 of No. 2 peas, and 1 car of No. 3 extra barley. The stock of lard at Chicago has been decreased about 2,500 tierces during the past week, and the stock of perk about 4,000 barrels. The receipts of wheat in Liverpool the past three days amounted to 214,000 centals, of which 1.7,000 centals were American.

Wook-Owing to the decline recently reported from English and American markets in every grade of wool the market here is quiet and prices weaker. Some lines have dropped here from 1c. to 2c.; fleece combing is especially dull. It is thought that not over 200, to 27c would now be paid for choice lots of Capada fiseca

Hipss,-Market quiet and unchanged

bherperies.—Not much doing.
Calperies.—Supply is now daily becoming more plentiful, but no sales of cured are yet reported.

Tattow is in moderate demand at quotations, and

HABDWARE—Trade this week is fairly good; travel-lers are sending in orders freely but we still have to complain of the unwarranted "carving up" of prices which is characteristic of hardware travellers, and until the merchants are more firm with their agents on the road, we see little chance of improvement. The manufacturers of finished from in Hamilton have advanced their price &c per 100 lbs. and claim to be hard pressed with orders, and it is impossible to "keep toe" with the demand. In the plates there is no new feature worthy of notice, prices being the same as last week, with a fair demand.

Lixerry Oil-There is a probability of a decline in

Davos-The demand is good and all prices are steady, but we have no changes in price to report

aince our last.

Famours-Rates to Liverpool, ris the Dominion and Famoura—Rates to Liverpool. ris the Dominion and Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows: Flour, 93c.; estmeal, 99c. per barrel; beet in barrels, 55\frac{1}{2}c. per 100 ibs.; pork lu barrels, 55\frac{1}{2}c. is tailow and lard, 56\frac{1}{2}c. per 100 ibs.; in lots not under 15,000 ibs.; do. in lots from 5,000 to 15,000 ibs., 73c. per cental; oil cake, 41\frac{1}{2}c. per 100 ibs.; flour in sacks, 45c.; meat in sacks, 45c. per 100 ibs., apples per barrel, prepaid, \$1.20 for Ints of 130 barrels or over; clover, 61c. per cental. cental.

THE LONDON TEA TRADE.

Reinsche, Nephew & Co.'s circular, dated London, March 8th, mys: A fair average amount of business has been transacted since our last, especially considering that during the whole time most of the northern ports in Europe have been closed by ice. There has been some speculativa buying of commonest Congou, but the operations have not been on a sufficiently leave scale to give tone to the market on the conlarge scale to give tone to the market; on the conlarge scale to give tone to the market; on the cod-trary, prices are again rather lewer; grades (such as good northers teas, from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 11\text{d}, or fine medium Kalsows from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 12\text{d}, which had already previous-ly reached so low a level that any further marked de-cline was hardly possible must be quoted as ruling in cline was hardly possible must be quoted as ruling in favour of buyers; whilst Biftings, common to good Congou, both black and red leaf kinds, and good medium Camtons, are relatively at to ad, a full and id to add cheaper for the month. Prices for ten are now very low, yet we see no reason to anticipate any marked reaction in value during the rest of the current year, 1890-61. If, nevertheless, we advise pur-chases of ten for all probable wants till well towards chases of tea for all probable wants till well towards autumn, it is not only because prices are low, but that there is an exceptionally large selection of cheap black teas on offer. No doubt, certain kinds of grades bave from special causes, been cheaper at times; but, looking at fair common to fine siftings, 43d Cold, fair Canton for each in matter 40 lb. borner from slid to fine medium Copaks and Confas 8\frac{1}{2}d@10d, really fine modium Kaisows 9\frac{1}{2}d@10 ld, handsome leaf fine Chingows 11d@10 3d, not forgetting good Tadian Bouchong and Peoce Seachong, handsome teas, with quality, 11d@10 4d, we believe that never before in the history of the trade has an equally large and varied selection of good useful black teas at such low rates been offering on our market. One of the features of last month has been that the principal holder of old seasons (1879 1880) Monings and Kaisows at last recolved to meet the market. Some 8,000 to 10,000 packages ed to meet the market. Some 5,000 to 10,000 packages sold from 81d upwards; finest tea, for which close upon 2s had been refused, sold at nearly 1s per lit de-cline, so it is stated. The market for green tens has been better supplied than for many months past, and priors are at last getting seals somewhat more reasonable. Good medium Hyso, alone continues exceptionally scarce, but as the nigh current rates are seriously checking the consumption (the deliveries for the first two months being 11,421 lbs., against 197,976 lbs. last year) we may shortly anticipate lower quotations for these grades

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET

London, March 21 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: week's fine weather has incatimably benefited agriculfure. The young wheat, though backward, is assuming a healthy appearance. Good samples have been in sellers favour throughout the wock. Indifferent samples have been neglected. The demand was very quiet, the tone gradually lowering Needy buyers, however, paid 6d to le advance.

The improvement in some provincial markets on Saturday reached 2s, owing to the small offerings and better auppir.

In London during the week flour continues in con sumptive demand at unchanged tates. Foreign be ad-stuffs have been in very small supply

Of 19 cargoes which arrived at port or call during the week 18 were from America. On shird of the Lettion supply of wheat has been from America. The

demand was unimproved. Bellers of wheat had the advantage of position, and succeeded in obtaining 64 to Is advance. Buyers of flour, however, resisted the advance, and the trade has been quiet. For American red winter 48s per quarter has been paid. California also improved at the close. Speculative values have been weaker, especially for American. Only eight cargoes on passage were reported sold during the week. The milious are buying reluctantly, and there does not appear even a shadow of improvement in the

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

general tone. Barley was unchanged in demand and unimproved In some of the provinces good samples, being scarce, realized 6d. to 1s, advance, the tone of the trade improving there in consequence of a demand for seed Foreign was totally unchanged. Onta quiet. Values scarcely so well supported. The same may be said of foreign. Bwedes being easier on account of the prospective liabite supplies. Maize was in small spot supply. buyers paid on Friday 27s. od. per quarter for American

The increased floating contingent counteracted the effect of the small supply. Sales of English wheat during the week were 33.926 quarters, at 43s. 7d. per quarter, against 24,136 quarters, at 46s. Id. for cor responding week of last year.

MONTREAL'S IMPORTS

The statement of imports for February shows a very satisfactory increase in almost every description of goods imported for consumption. The imports were

1881. 1880. Dutiable Goods.....\$1,792 359 \$2,251,613 224,621 0,724

\$1,482,858 Total\$2,034,514 Showing an increase of \$449,344. The entire increase is more than made up by the increase in dutiable goods. The imports for consumption for the two months ending February 28th were ---

1681. Dutiable Goods.....\$3,128,239 \$4,386,470 Free Goods..... 539,069 Coin and Bullion 41,668 72,629

Total \$3,808,976 Showing a total increase for the two months of \$1,-097,307, or over 25 per cent. The increase is pretty well distributed over staple goods of all kinds.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

To the Editor of the Belleville Ontario:-

Bis,-At a public meeting called to discuss what steps should be taken to induce manufacturers to locate in Belleville, I ventured to suggest that \$100 spont in advertising our facilities, etc., in such papers as the Industrial World, the Iron ige and other trade journals, as well as in the metropolitan dallies, would be a sensible and business like effort in that direc-

Although the auggestion was not acted on, I am still of the opinion that it would be worth trying I have great faith in printers' ink, because I know its value in connection with Ontarie Commercial College.
If the worth of an educational institution, by being made known through the medium of the prebring so many young men from all over the continent to Belleville, I argue that the city's manufacturing facilities, if made known in the same way, would have the effect of attracting capitalists here. Let us venture \$100 in trying it.

I am prompted to write this by reeing an advertise-ment of the town of Cobourg in the Toronto papers to-day, offering inducements to manufacturers to come

Yours faithfully, J. W. Jonneon.

March 21st, 1881.

-Kingston scome to be arousing from her spathy In addition to the cotton mill project, towards which over \$100,000 stock have been subscribed, at a meetover \$100,000 stock have been subscribed, at a meeting held on Friday evening \$24,800 were subscribed towards "The Kingston Charcoal and Iron Company," which is to have a capital stock of \$30,000. The Kingston Locomotive Works have passed into the hands of a new company. It is said that Mr. George A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., will be President. The capital stock sought was \$150,000, but \$200,000 have been subscribed. It is proposed to expend \$30,000 in new machinery. The new syndicate includes local and The new syndicate includes local and machinery Montreal capitalists.



TRADE

BETWEEN

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General Traffic Agent, CANADA AND BRAZILIAN S.S CO., OTTAKA

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

Acar as it improves the second but a second at the first of the second at the second a

—The suction pump depends for its action on at-mospheric pressure. When the piston of such a pump is raised a vacuum is formed beneath it, and the water from the well or reservoir is forced to follow the piston up to the top of its stroke by the atmespheric pressure on the water surface with which the pump is connected. When the attempt is made to lift very hot water, however, the rise of the piston causes an abundant evolution of steam or vapor from the water surface, which fills the space beneath the piston. The steam or yapor has considerable tension and exerta a sufficient back pressure to counterbalance and equalize the atmospheric pressure. On this account, the lifting of hot water, save for very small lifts, is impossible. When het liquids are to be pumped, therefore, the point of supply should not be pelow the purap, but rather a little above it, so that the liquid may flow into it.

-An ingenious device has recently been brought forward, which, it is thought, successfully solves the problem of consuming the smoke of furnaces The arrangement, as described, is a simple one, consisting arrangement, as described, as a simple one, constitute of three receding arches, occupying about three feet of apace under the boiler, and yiving the appearance of a tunnel when observed at the door of the furnace. The arches in question arrest the smoke, so that when the flame has massed the third and lowest arch it is meandescent. By this means all escape of smoke is absolutely prevented, even when the furnace is fed, except on the fire being made in the morning. Thus, as is claimed, there is a saving of twenty par cent, in the fuel, and slack can also be used. As the furnace requires replenishing but once in three hours, the work of the stoker is very materially diminished The method is applicable to any boiler, without shanging the walls of the furnace

...The importance of covering the face of pulleys with leather is realized by but few persons having charge of machinery. Full 50 per cent more work can be done without the belts slipping if the faces of the pulleys be so covered. Leather belts used with the grain side to the pulley will not only do more work but will last longer than if used with the firsh side to the pulley. This is owing to the fact that the grain side is more compact and fixed than the flesh alde, and more of its surface is brought in contact with the pulley. The smoother the two surfaces, the less air will pass between the belts and the pulleys The more uneven the surface of the belt and pulley the more strain is necessary to prevent the belt slipping, for what is lost by want of contact must be made up by extra strain on the belt. Leather belts with the grain sides to the pulley can, it is said, drive 34 per cent. more than the flesh side.

-We know very little of the introduction of toothed wheels, but suppose it to be very ancient. Fairbairn asys: "Hera of Alexandria, who wrote two centuries before our era, speaks of toothed bars and toothed wheels in a way which seems to indicate that he was not altogether ignorant of this method of transmitting Later forms are figured in great variety in the different collections of mechanical appliances of the 16th and 17th centuries" The ancients, as near as can be accertained, knew nothing of iron gearing Their gears were made of wood entirely, the periphery of the wheels having mortices into which the teeth, made of hardwood, were fitted and driven. The ploions, or trundels, working in these wheels were nanally made of two discs connected by wooden pins near the periphery, at such distances apart as to correspond with the teeth in the whoel. The first Iron wheels were made by Smeaton, in 1769, in the construction of the Carron rolling mill; but the first man to carry cast iron into all John Rennie, in 1784.

-A beller in the Birmingham (Eng.) corporation waterworks has for several months been fitted un with the arrangement of a common chain fire grate, invented by Mr. W. Welch, of Ashton village, near Birmingham. The furnace is six feet by three and a half, and when the notice was made had been at work about four mouths continuously, night and day, with the most satisfactory results. The chain is arranged to run over drums, like an endless apron; it is kept constantly in motion, the feed being made automatic ally at the front of the grate, precisely as the batteries are fed at many of the quartz mills in this State When the chain reaches the front, on its under pass sage, by an additional roller it is made to drop and less through a trough of water. This may be used or dispensed with an expenence may dictate. It is atatod that a complete combustion of the fact is effected without smoke. Thus far the grate has given no trouble, and is as perfect as when first put in. It is claimed for the atrangement that the large and completely distributed air space area permits the maintenanco of a clear, smokeless fire without a heavy draught, perfect combustion being secured. Clinkers do not adhere to the chains ... Engineer.

-An authority, discoursing on safety valves and with the common disc valve without an oblectionality high pressure while the full product of the boiler is escaping The conclusion then is that if a commor disc valve lifted two-tenths of an Inch will not afford au orifice sufficiently large to relieve the boiler without an extra accomulation of pressure, then it is too are very numerous. The rail sails have more work small, and not a safety valve at all. There are, howethan at any previous period, and orders are still placed ever, serious objections to increasing the size of any on the market. Coal is not so readily bought for single valve beyond ten or twelve in the area. If that household use, but the demand for manufacturing uries not sufficient, according to the following rule, it is poses is well insintalized. The expects of coal last better to use two of smaller area. A simple rule for iver amo the size of a safety valve (which is equivalent to that i 000 tons.

LOWING COMO BURNINGS SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

If policy is the control of the control

ondensation, it impacts its momentum to the water condensed to one fach of water, impart antici at momentum to eight subic inches of water, by which it is condensed to exactly balance the pressure of water in the boiler. In this case, the opposing forces are in equilibrium , but, combined with any less quantity of water, any seven cubic inches, the momentum with more than suffice to overcome the resistance of the water in the boiler, and the mingled condensed steam and water will torce its way in the boiler if a properly constructed entrance is provided for it.

-in r-gard to the size of n boiler it is not easy to give off-land advice, yet this is a question of great importance, and one about which the pur-baser is more directly concerned town almost any other. because it affects price. It is no economy to buy a poller too small for the work it lies to do in order to save something in first cost, neither is it economy to get too much boller power for the work. The size required for any particular service will depend largely upon its construction, except in the case of small power, boilers are as a general thing either horizontal flue or tubular. For ordinary silds valve engines it is considered a safe practice to allow for—

Cylinder bollers, 9 sq ft for heating surface per H P Flue boilers, 12 Tubular bollere, 15

These proportions vary somewhat in different locall ties and among different builders. If an automatic cut off engine is to be used the boilers may be reduced about one-third from the above proportions to furnish the ateam for the same indicated horse power. The home power of a boiler is a rating which should never have been introduced, as it is the englue and not the boiler which gives us power in motion. If a boiler is to autinly the steam for an ordinary alide valve engine it will require not far from 60 pounds of water to be evaluated to furnish a horse power. If this eamo builer were to supply the steam for an automatic cutoff engine using a moderate high pressure, and work-ing expansively, then 30 pounds of water evaporated will be ample for a horse power; so that for a given will be ample for a horse power; so that for a given boiler it might be a 23 H P boiler to one purchaser and a 50 H P boiler to another, sepending altogether on the kind of engine it was to be used in connection with Experts, in making out their reports of experi-mental tosts, usually consider an evaporation of 30 water equivalent to one horse power. pounds of Bollers ought to be some what larger than just sufficient for an engine, as sudden reductions of prossure in a boiler are likely to induce priming, and thus endanger not only the boiler but the engine as well. -Barr's Hand Hook for Steam Engineers.

-Mr. Joshua Rose, a well known mechanical writer, explains that the tendency of a nut to unwind and recode from the pressure upon its radial face is proportionate to the pitch of the thread and the diameter of the bolt; and the finer the thread upon a fiven diameter of bolt, or the larger the diameter of bolt with a given pitch of thread, the less will be the tendency of the nut to move back. In the case of ordinary bolts and nuts, a given diameter of bolt is given a standard pitch of thread, and these pitches are not so fine as to prevent the nuts from unscrewing in many cases, unless check nuts are used. It would appear that if the nut thread fits reasonably tight upon the bolt, and the nut is screwed well home, it should remain there; but there are palrable reasons why it does not do so. Of these the chief are the errors which ensue from the alteration of form which takes place in the acrew cutting tools during the dimensions from being hardened. What the amount of increase or expansion is we have at present no very definite knowledge, because it varies considerably, although it is probably the same when the con-ditions are identical. Suppose, then, that a tap is made of the correct diameter to a Vernier gauge, and that it increases in diameter and in length (as it almost invariably does) during the hardening, then the pitch, the thickness, the depth and the diameter of the thread will be altered, and "out of true" Unless both the tap and the die are tempered to precisely the same shade of color, the amount of error will vary. As a result of these at present irremediable errors, taps are made to and existing solid dies or adjustable dice are set to suit the tape; and though the nut may fit closely to the bolt, so as to be just moveable by hand, or under the moderate pressure of a wrench, yet the sides of the thread do not tit properly, not can they be made to do so under any ordinary conditions. The result is that, under value tion the threads give way on the contact sides, for vibration is in effect a number of minute bloss Under reciprocating motion the result is precisely similar, for the whole pressure upon the nut is suo ported by that part of the surface of the thread which is in contact which compresses or recedes. Any miller who desires to test this matter may do so by

-In the German iron trade prices are firm, and the demand is good, while inquiries for forward delivery on the market. Coal is not so readily longer for end which has been interesting wire, and non-structure confectionery, taker, from and brass establishment household use, but the demand for manufacturing furion. This process is well insintalized. The exports of coal last best pearls are maile in the same way, the holes of occupations. Consumption is most prevalent among the rear amounted to 7,206,000 tons, and of coals to 348, a the tubes being gradually reduced by that to the size house wives, laborers, wood-workers, clerks and

THE DESCRIPTION STORY

An extense rounded in there are enumbered to seem a weelst or show a put ton pressure or called, is the eller ingredient in the se An extensive positive term is all the first term in the first term by melting pridical continues a soft phase mass, cash note design of stant is in about the projection at the surfaces we had lumps, is ansurp seed for a time to note that escaping steam in being contents, at least in any prevention, rust and ox dation. It is best when applied to warm metal surfaces when this is practice if the cornect to the pipes through which it passes, it, all its rest, been and should be used frequently after condensation has a penetrating at least every three months, where injury from rust is desired. It is most excellent to apply to Russia iron power of the water in the boiler. At the moment of condensation, it impacts its momentum to the water. is usually assumed that the density of snow is ordi-For instance 1,700 cubic Inches of steam, on being parily about one aighth that of water, and this allowance, therefore, fa'ls well within the range of Sig Bignami Somani a figures

AMOUNT OF SALT IN THE OCEAN

If we estimate the surface of the ocean at threequarters to at of the whole earth, or \$50,000,000 square tultes, and its average depth at 1.2-20 miles, we obtain 180,000,000 cubic miles of salt water. As this contions 3 per cent. by weight of salt, the amount of salt present in the ocean would be very near 5,400,000 cubic mites if the salt had the same specific gravity as water, but as it is twice as heavy, this reduces the buik one-half and makes it 2,700,000 cubic miles. marly equal to a cube of 140 miles long, wide and If equally distributed over the United States it high. If equally distributed over the United States it would cover them entirely to a depth of 5,000 feet, equal almost to the height of Mount Washington Such is the mass of salt which in the course of ages the rains have washed out of the mountains, and carried by the rivers to the ocean. The process is still going on at the present day, as no river consists of pure water; they all carry along small quantities of various salts in the drainage of lands from which they come, which sait when once in the ocean cen never more escape, as evaporation only rices pure water

THE REMOVAL OF GREASE SPOTS FROM FABRICS.

Very often cloth, shirting, and other fabrics are spotted with oil, sizes, or woody extracts, from the loom. Not unfrequently, tobacco juice and other unpleasant expectorations indelibly stain the cloth in the hands of the weavers. Tols is the source of serious loss, more or less visible, but direct, to the manufacturers. It is in the bill of claims for damage and shortness, or in the inadequate returns from the auction rooms, that their detects culminate in dollars and cents placed to profit and loss. The manufacturer is, after all, the victim of the deficiency, saddled on him by plurality of agents always eager to reduce the belance due by account of sales. One of the best methods according to the Textile Colorest for removing all these spots or imperfections in goods is now successfully in practice in several mills. It consists in washing the damaged goods with a solution of oxykall soap and clorozone. One gallon of clorozone to flity gallons of water, with two or three pounds of oxykati soap A, constitute a bath, in which the goods can be treated rapidly by simple immersion and agitation. Not only does this operation remove the noxious spots, clouds or streaks, but it likewise delivers the goods in a far aunorior condition all over. It leaves the whole soft, lustrous, and unirfomly white, according to the length of time left in the solution. Patty olis have a greater surface tension than oil of turpeutize, benzolo, or ether. Hence, if a grease spot on a piece of cloth be moistened on the reverse side with one of these solvents, the tension on the greasy side is larger, and therefore the mixture of benzole and fat or grosse will tend to move towards the main grease spot. If we were to moisten the centre of this spot with benzole, we should not remove It, but drive the greass upon the closu portion of the cloth. It is therefore, necessary to distribute the bensole first over the circle surrounding the grease spot, to approach the latter gradually, at the same time having blotting paper in contact with the apot to absorb the fat immediately. Another method namely, to apply a hot iron on one side, while blotting with the intensity and the tension of the commit aper is applied to the other, depends upon the fact that the surface tension of a substance diminishes with the rise of temperature If, therefore, the temperature at different portions or sides of the cloth is different, the fat acquire a tendency to move from the hotter parts towards the cooler.

HOW ARTIFICIAL PEARLS ARE MADE.

Many persons have no doubt been frequently struck with the great beauty of artificial or imitation pearls. Those who make it their business to produce such articles of ornamentation have attained to a high degree of perfection in their art; so thuch so that in 1862, at the London Exhibit on, a Frenchman who was an adopt at their manufacture exhibited a row of large real and limitation pearls alternately, and without close inspection we are assured it would have been impossible even for a judge to have selected the real from the unreal. Some translations from French and German works on this manufacture have recently been communicated to Landand Water and from these it appears that the art of making imitation pearls is ascribed to one Jacquin, a chapter and rosary manufa turer at Passy, who lived about 1680 Notleing that the water after cleaning some whitefish (Leucucus alburnus), a sprotes of dace, was of a silvery appearance, their proper size, save that experiments show that no taking a nut that fits very tight y upon a holt and, he gradually collected the sediment, and with this more than two-tenths of an inch lift can be obtained atriking upon the sides, he will find it will lose the fit substance—to which he gave the name of essence dorum-and with a thin glue made of parchment, be lined the glass beads of which he framed his rosance, and afterward filled them with way. The method of making the round head is by heating one end -which has first been closed-of a glass tube, which men, when blown into two or three times, expands into a globular form The workman then a state-the lead, places the end which has been brated on a wire, and her a the other

cold on inserted, wire and, by correct then yound in the flower of the lange and in is now done in the manufacture and sate of the R

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-We learn from Mr Bickford that it has be to a termined to commence very shartly the ere to the Grand Junction Rallway wharf of a grant bred of 120,000 bushels capacity. It will be rected upon Chase plan, which permits of its enlargement in Indefinite extent at small cost The site house yet been chosen, but it is expected to be satiful within a few days -Intelligencer

-Several monster locemotives for freight sorting are in process of construction for the New Year are in process of construction for the New Year Pennsylvania and Ohio Raliroad. They rest to a drivers and a four whoeled truck, and will we one tons, empty. Train men are considerable tracks by their trains breaking in two when hauled by the powerful consolidated engines, and the only is new secons to be in equipping treight cars with heating drawbars, shackles and pins.

-The Belgian Iron trade is in an enimated out. tion, and the prices are remunerative, but they were be higher if it were not that the advance in other case peting countries has been checked. The lowership and wargon builders have heavy orders on hind at are largely engaged on foreign contracts. The density for both ralls and plates is good. The cost marks a in a very satisfactory state, and some confined rear so pressed with orders that they cannot supple aller demands made upon them. Gas coals are being length abroad, and in one case the Glient Gas Compan be made a ten years contract with a French firm from plies of fuel.

-Mr. Barron, attpendlary magistrate of the Holm Day district, has sent to the Provincial Legislates several specimens of minerals gathered within the teritory awarded to the Province of Ontare la ta Boundary Commission. Among them are four stee-mens of Hgalte, or become coal, from the Mosco Rice. and four from the Abittilile River, several special ne f gypaum from the Moose River, a specimen of a logic or line moss from the Jigawa River, speciment kaolin, or porcelain clay, from the Missinaita Ireach of the Mosse River; speciment of pest in the left second, third and fourth stages, and also specimen of peat ash and clays in various stages.

-The Borsig Locomotive Works at Ber'in, who there is an ordinary demand for engines, employ '84 men, and can turn out 200 to 250 locomotives a vist. In the works are five steam bollers and eleven steas engines, with an aggregate of 250 horse power. The first locomotive was turned out there in 1841. Tu second, turned out in 1842, shown at a Berlin intetrial exhibition, Borsig named after Professor B mk who, not many yours before, had dismissed him for the Royal Polytechnic Institute for his lack of interes in chemistry, which was the occasion of his intent upon his career as an engine builder. In 144 licing completed his 100th locomotive; in 1854 his auth-In 1858 his 1000th.

-A Russian inventor has contrived a new electric lamp, simple in construction, and uninvolved with any clockwork mechanism, spring, or electrical contacts. According to the principle followed in this for vice, the problem of the divisibility of the eleter light, by means of lamps having a voltate are rante solved only with the lamps based on the system of the derivation of the current. It is claimed for that new lamp that it does not require preliminary route tion nor any manipulation before or during its working; that several of such lamps may be arranged is series in a circuit, and they are always in due related with comparatively weak current, and produce ever powerful light when the power of the current is astmented.

-The Cleveland Leader of the 11th inst continued description of a remarkable o'ectric light manufa 'un' in Cleveland by the Brush Company to only for the 10th British navy, and successfully tested on the 10th Inst. It has 100,000 candle illuminating power this times greater than an ordinary electric lamp for street lighting, and is believed to be the largest and most powerful light ever made with human hands it is I signed to be used in night attacks and to securing the sea for torpeloes. A forty horse power ename? required to produce the light. The carbons and an two inches and a half thick. The intensity of the heat generated be ween the carbon 10 mile. na 500 000 degrees, one-nineteenth the tian ordinary reflector, a beam of light can be ust so powerful that a person fifteen miles away can we to read by it

Some interesting statistics are found in the open of the workshop inspectors of Chicago, made on the 22nd alt. There are 5.420 workshops and 6s tor fi 7,411 atores and 1,779 miscellaneous. Total in his employed, 125 125, at whem 107,554 are makes his 125 are buys under fifteen, and 2,436 aregists. The buyes number of establishments are in the greener bust ness then tailoring and c'othing, shoe-making meat business and cigars. American laborers present in printing, binding, publishing, grocers, dry cod-talioring, hardware, railway and furniture estable b-ments. Irishmen are most largely represented in rolling mills, foundries, lumber yards, hee factories etc. Germans in distillery, furniture, eiger fo teries confectionery, laker, fron and brass establishments of those of the real pearls, the workman taking each seamatreses in the order named.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THESE REMARKS IN CASSESS

or rally limit of scrap from -that is mundl don to wooden rie ber and it is very light. For about fitteen struction the road was not operated in ; Then the teack was changed from . s. I mbert and the Ino continued from to house a Peant. The second locomotive ! and Champlain & St. Lawrence Reilway Pier e, and is still in uso on do to out Water - St John & News

GIGULATING RAHAWAYS

all the

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eres

time Congress for the regulation of the Reagan fell, and the other at the Henderson bill, understood to emsuccess which the great times are willing tinto law, but which are regarded as LV. in their scope, and as paying the way I is abich shall be taken when the case be one, from experiment, more fac latter bid provides for the the emitaissioners, who shall have an of the interior department, and and by the president S ction 5 of the Said board shall prescribe a milan stem of reports covering said year, it's initroad companies examine the county of said companies, relating the I tusiness aforesaid at such times as and by the m necessary , see that all United line of thing to said companies are enforced, at h information to the several departments of said rate ate, in regard to the tariffs of fares and fre three in the business, or the accounts of said railpadent tag thereto, as may be required of them, eristics mus deem expedient, make an annual report of their dorings to the secretary of the interior on effection ist day of November of each your, publication endensor to procure the data necessar, to the gordan concernent of an intelligent system of national legislation regulating inter-state railroad guen is the commissioners regarding all com-Section 10 defines planta of discriminations, etc. wist is meant by the world discrimination, and section tions is that no relate, drawlack, or other advantage in an firm shall be allowed one person or persons was his not allowed to all other persons under like ends one and for the same content porancous service. try or, or dron guilty of a violation of the provisions of the action hable to damages to the person injured masum squal to three times the amount of the damagreater incidend to a penalty of \$1,000, to be recovered As a "starter," and to the end ly the United States. that eags abust enactment of an intelligent as stem of national logislation regulating inter-state commerce"
may be logish about, this till would seem to be in
many respects commensuate. It may not, and promany respects commendable. It may not, and proinjurish should be guarded, but it is certainly a gn tailance on the position assumed a few years ago, when all propositions for the regul ion of the carryuntial were strenuously uppos t, and it shows a second acceptance of the governmental prerogative to control and regulate the system of transportation with the opposition of the associations organized to combat railway monopoly, not because they re-gard it as a wholly bad, but because they think the semiled Rosgan bill will be much more chetter. The principal features of this lat-ter bill, we it has been amended, are as follows it provides against all discriminations in freight ale und charges between Individuals, requiring like, to of committeen in freight rates and charges, and as amenus of limiting and restraining the monopoly is were of the railroads. 4 It provides a limitation the Inwer of the railroads to discriminate between derant places or portions of the country by pro-Tolate that not more shall be charged for a car load of that for a shorter than for a longer distance in one continuous exercinge. This persion of the bill reconthis in favor of the longer hauls, but not to the exto of it came more for a car load for a shorter than and fong r distance by the doing of which they have the insued the commerce and prosperity for some direct rib benefit of others, and often foster and which is believe of private speculation by railroad that's and the favorites, to the injury of particular widefunities and persons. 5, It requires that the colosels coming within its provisions shall adopt and here and up schedules of freight rates and charges, I stead these shall not be changed without five days' and that they shall charge no more or less that the published rates. This is a necessary means of icoles ting the public against unjust discrimination or of the features of this bill are to be found in the il a lesson tall, but it is claumed that the former is inners sweeping, and will be of far more activity " It s latter It is claimed that the Henderson bill vers tools and relates under certain conditions, well the Resgan bill positively probibits both. Ob-"It is also made to the interposition of commisand is theen the twople and the rallways, the or a m bill providing for direct proceedings in the It suct doubted but that either bill may be so pe to bed as to be of much service to the public, and it is quite postable that either or any measure that may be the ted will be found, after trial, defective in many tespects, and call for amendment. The important "int to settle, and one that may be regarded as prac-

Vehit is required besuch a supersistan of our rather seed in as will seeme, first just and slegge rates of fee and freight second, the doing away with fall distinuitations favories, certain individuals or place can the expense sold to the detunient of their

the governmental cone describe vision blob cambers The failway sy tem of New South Will a is proferred to connect with the systems of Quensland and Vis- Gorges Creek coal region for the wick ending Sature Your below 700. The indeago at September 1st, 1809, for too week, 24, 502 fons. for the year, 20001 8 tons was to be \$103. The total new mileage to be finished. A decrease of 63 2.2 tons, on a superiod with 1880. This difference was owing partly to the character of tons) line from Br t me, the capital of Qurensland, and the coal producing districts below have felt the need Stalmer, New Scaph Wales, to Melbourne, the capital and are improving the up, orbidity by diving their of Victoria, wile be 1 282 miles Connections are also | Frisher tion with unprecedented activity. The Kana 1879, was 1,63% and that surveys had been made on j 1,740 miles more. During 1819 the material tinto reed for these railways come to 82 ships and amounts ed to 18 3) tons. The leading repairs done upon the road and equin is no dwift upon in great detail, and the condition of the real and role bug stock is det, led very fully. The gross carnings in 1879 r to \$1,285,647 and the operating expenses were \$2,721,244 50 or 6 t.5 per cent of thu gross carnings, leaving \$1,504,402.5; not earnings. The various classes of revenue are tr nied upon, shows ing that of the earnings \$2,845,972 were derived from freight train traine and \$1,470,775 from passenger traffic. The miles run by all trains were 2.012,463 The number of passengers carried was 4,102 600, with an average mileage per per-cuger of 1344 miles, and an average carning of \$100 cents per passenger per mile. There were 1,720,815 tens of fielght carried. with a mileage of 67,449 112. Among the attle'es carried were live stock, 714,319 head, bales wool, 174,520; minerals, 1,216,933 tons, and 444,304 tons of general goods. The earnings per ton per mile on all freight carned were 4 275 cents Thierelation between the charges per injector passenger and freight is in inverse proportion to the usual figures in this country. and those who bring up cheap rates of fielgit as a result of government ownership of milways would do well to consider the average freight rate, which is about four times that in our own country dix contains very full reports of the heads of the different departments. With other reports is a s hedule of the rates in force on all classes of merchandize. One minimum rate is given on each item for distances not over 15 miles, and for distances above 15 miles a certain rate per ton per mile is charged. The rate on all classes of grain for distances over 15 miles is 2 t cents p r ton per mile. The book also contains a complete map of New South Wales and its railway system and a scries of colored tables showing graphically the carnings and expenses, interest on capital, miles of road open for business, tons moved, stc., from 1855, the date at which railroads were first commenced The year 1877 seems to have been the most profitable for the roads, when the not entnings amounted to nearly 4] per cent, on the capital invested. In 1879 the not earnings were a little over 31 per cent. rolling stock consisted on all lines of 177 locomotives, entions to be rendered to all persons for like compan-ation 2 it prohibits the allowance of relates and warrants. Theirs of the locomotives were built by waggons. Twelve of the locomotives were built by ance of these engines has already been reviewed in Some of the passenger cars were these columns built after American Jutterns and seem to be well liked It would seem as if there were a promising opening in this quarter of the world for American products and incounty, nothwithstanding the presare and influence exerted by the mother country The number of passon issued in the year was 4,096, being largely for Governmental purposes. The proportion of paying weight in freight trains was 21 per cent, of the gross train weight, including engines and This is a lower figure than is shown by the majority of American lines. From the traffic statistics it appears that 800 375 tons of equi were exported, which had passed from the mines to tidewater over these lines. Of this amount 587,592 tons went tis offer ligitish possessions, and the telance to different foreign countries, a portion coming to San The nomenclature of the country is as Francisco curious as in parts of our own land where Indian names abound. For instance, we notice that the fluo to Waggs Waggs passes by a bridge over the Mucrumbidgeo River The is also a report on the trainways at Sydney, we are likewise owned by the Government. There is few points of general interest in this part of the report except that it has been finally decided to use independent motors as propelling power. There have been also furnished by the faldwin We as, and a number more are to be ordered. The cats for the tramways have an awning covered roof, with scate, so they are in fact two stortes high. To those who have supposed Australia to be larger the home of half naked savages such a carefully compiled and ornamental work showing the rapid growth of perfect systems of sailroad com-

-Letters patent have been issued under the great seal of the Dominion, incorporating the Canada Clock ore railways. That granted and acted upon, even in at Hamilton, also Sir Hugh Atlan and others as the sight degree, and the rest will follow without n u in Canada Lithographic Card Company with a capital Canada Lithographic Card Company with a emplial stork of \$75,000.

propingion must be quite a surprise and revelation

MINING NEWS.

AMERICAN COACARADE

The Frostleng Lournal reports that water has been let | may develop to proportions around to now - Hallan the governmental control of earlies is and lets capters, and the Chesape desired of the Canal, and that shape desorth Waler, as well as two other Austrea reprovinces the end of the months be used been Camberland by being built by and under control of the government, the end of the months. I from the same source weaker lengt that the eligements ir in the inities of the teria, which bomber its territory, and with the actions of the March? the new 18,072 t us, and for the 32 ut 10 in mining the ies in Vados, and the almost conserved network of reads over the eastern part of the control that date 237,771 tons, a decrease of 67008 tons as a reparts concerning the iron mines of that township, neut. To intract post we control to lengther has a compared with the corresponding period of 1800. The have to some extent drawn away public attention. nent. Formtimereport we see that it: lengther his a compared with the end of the Rulfrest were from the posent condition and intime prospects of spen at the end of 1879 was 6314, the average for the shipments to the Baltimere and than Rulfrest were from the posent condition and intime prospects of some for more seen and intime prospects of some for more seen and the seen at least as gold mining in Marmone. But there is at least as was to be \$13. The total new mileage to be finished a decrease of 6:2.2 tons, one empared with 1880 in the length and extensive and extensive end displayed in Markov was extincted at 22 miles. The shipments to the Penershania Raifrod were, from a 1870 were to that date, was \$40,820,22750. The new lines open d in 1870 to ns, a decrease of 1284 tons as compared to the towner township may be said to be as bright lines are defined a were to product or from minutes in the latter. Mr. Miles troad unity equipped was \$63,756.61. The virial latter within the reservoir made in part dispatched and Miles was \$63,756.61. The virial latter within the reservoir was and dispatched and Miles was \$63,756.61. The virial latter within the reservoir was and dispatched and Miles are to produce the content of the content of the latter within the reservoir was to make the product of New York, and also one of the latter was the containing and Miles are to the York, and also one of the latter was the reservoir to the following the first to the first product of the content of the latter of long lines varied greatly in cost of construction, they down the river within the past week, containing an Directors of the Carnea Consolidated Gold Mining ranged to my 551 1600 down to \$20,000 per mile assessite of about 3 0,000 bishels. (11.530 Company, with has for several days been on a visit to the character of long to the character of long to the company. the country passed through, some of the work being an unusually light, in some degree owing to the Patos House viste day, and an Intelligentery heavy. The older lines cost more per intertain measured consumpt in necessarily the cold winter, and to short supplies from this quarter, besides to the feer reporter took advantage of his presence in the city then now ones, single being more reporter took advantage of his presence in the city construction and greater for index to doing work. The three description and the control of t of Vn torm, wile be 1.282 miles. Connections are also to be neadern the interior with the railways of South to be neadern the interior with the railways of South Anstralia. The whole mileske of milways sonctioned them will be yourd anything seen in the past. All fire our readers. As a ones the frost is out of the ty the New South Wales. Government, Dec. 131, the supply from that our of the basic of the company intend pushing the supply from that our of the basic of the company intend pushing the supply from that our of the basic of the company intend pushing the supply from that our of the basic out. the supply from this quater bashort. The condition of the rivers he rostill favor continuance of the toutecouples can return for cargon at the mine, and the water is of adopted height to coable boats to pass houses, a store, will est and a new mitt constructed the by vendin. The infliers are generally at work, and by the time the dams are r paired large shipments ore perday, and the quantity that would be treated will be leady for descent. The Great Western littleminous coal tields are actively at work, and during sars for the mill, larg permanent holsting and pumping this year. Ilke last, will show a heavy in reaso of ship-ments. The apprehended difficulty with coke makers all the latest increased furential said for the mineral all the latest increased furential said for the latest increased for the latest increa and drawers in the Connelsville district has blown ed. The number of men and boys to be employed and dimers in the Conneismine district has been annihed. The number of men and roops to be considered at the design of the operators conceed to the design of the intensities of well probably reach 400, some in and of the strikers but generally they have resumed of these being skilled interes from Nersals and work without any concession. A main obstruction to colorado. Mr daliagher spoke in high praise of the the expansion of the business is deherency of cats for management of M. E. Guijot, who has been appointed the transportation of coke to where it is wanted. The superintendent of the more the has already got on the transportation of coke to where it is wanted. usual quantity, 35 000 tons, could have been supplied last week, but tack of transportation prevented it from being fully taken away. The trible locally does from being fully taken away. The trade locally does not exhibit many corouraging fratures, the demand is executingly light, and a general unsettled feeling seems to prevail. It has heretofore been the custom of the great managers of the authracite branch of the coal trule to indicate some programme or plan of operations for the year about this time. This is what bayers and sollers are looking for now, and will not be attailed until they get it. If last years system of managing the trule and controlling the output was cificially announced, though there might be no change whatever in it, yet it would satisfy the longing for something definite, and a revival of business would immediately ensue. As it is now everybody is waiting, Micawher like, for "something to turn up," and simply uneasily rest in a state of inaction. Dealers generally admit that too demand has been unu-ually light during the past three weeks, in fact, was below their lowest estimates, programme or no programme. It is claimed, however, that it is caused by the undeelded position of the controlling powers, and not because out of town dealers do not want coal. There somehow seems to be a general impression that prices will open lower than the present circulars, and under this influence no sensible dealer will of course run the risk of buying now. It was expected that after the Roading election (or rather sham election), which took place on Monday last, that comething would be done by Mr. Gowen and his fellow managers of the great anthracite coal companies towards attanging a specific programme for the year. Nothing has transpired in distributes in all cases, as one of the means of precoming unjust discrimination. 3. It prohibits the
distributed of the general public the bone.

The prohibits the stress of the means of precoming unjust discrimination. 3. It prohibits the
distributed of the general public the bone.

The property of the locomotives were built by
this line, though, and matters remain in course,
the Baldwin Works at Philadelphia and seemed to
the Baldwin the Course,
and the election is yet to be decided in the course,
and in the meantime the "ins" are barries and against
the "outs," and the fun is all on one sale. There is no change to note in form quotations, and the circular \$1.50. Mr Chilagher doctares his firm taith in the rates are said to be strictly maintained by the sevent brilliant future of the Consolidated mine. "There companies. There was a rumor current during the [is," he said, t from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of ore pracweek that a war was impending between two of the tically in sight. And the company are thoroughly big companies, ewing to some underselling which it in enriest, he saw to their intention to develope its was claimed had been practised on one or two many resources as they deserve. They will adopt no management the same contracts. We are, however, analysis of find chinery which has not seen successively operated in any foundation in fact for the story, and believe it was started purely for stock jobbing purposes. The following are the line prices for Lehigh coal for Mar hedelivcries at Mauch Chunk Lump, \$3.25; broken, \$3.25; egg, \$3.25; stove, \$3.25, small stove, \$3.25; chestnut \$3, pen, \$2. In tituminous coals the market is firm and a fair trade do ng The demand for Clearfield and Pitteliurg couls is in raising -Mining Record

GUR GOLD MINES

We learn that the well known American firm, Mossrs. Wolfe, Farko & Co, have at length got their new numer mach is ry in operation at their mine on the famous liose fode at Hontague, and work is resamed in their main shaft. The fold from one end to the other of their works, which now extend to over 1,000 feet, looks rich and promising. A large pile of quartz now lying at the mill shows the precious metal in large quantities. The output and yield of the mine for the current year will, we tearn, considerably exceed the splendid result of last year. The Rose fode is now proved and pronounced to be beyond doubt a true tissure voin, its walls being faultious and its course as straight as an arrow. The lode passes through the reportics of the British American Mining Co., T. I. road is a novel basis on which to fix charges. DoWolf, Crawford, Lawson, Kaye, and others, and a same bill proposes to restrict rates on all roads that large amount of work will be done on these properties have paid a 4 per cent, account dividend to 24 cents during the country summer. The Symonds-Kaye lode is looking excitent, and we are pleased to learn has been opened on area 1,354, on the property of W. D table disposed of, is the right of government control Company with a capital of \$50,000 and headquarters Sutherland, showing prospects beyond the most sanguine expectations of the owners. Several sales of pro- paid a dividend to reduce its rates to a fixed point pertion have been made in this district withit a the last iewweeks. Gentlemen are here now from Liverpool, I dend on those rate ..

I'm I nd. to complete the purchase of the property of I' L DeWelt schooled in this and the Waverley district. Mr. A. Nich Borton of Panater, how also reempleted the sale of the preparity in that place to an proceed the expensional to the determinent of which is a fact only in this Proxime but in jurdicularities in their proper permittee for that I the shipments of nuther cent continue to be sucking upon an cold mines as safe and solid It designes but he price that he price that he price that the Greenest but he price that the Greenest better that the Gre

TRAING IN MARMORA

Of late, the good private which has been joing on him most willing to impart any information which ing forward with as little delay as posible, the works which it has been decided to establish on their property. This summer it is expected to have diffeen blocks of The mill will have a capacity of treating 123 tons of would be fully 1:0 tons. Besides the machinery necesall the latest improved fuscations -are to be importthe ground in preparation for the summer's work about 1,200 cords of wood, and large quantities of stone and bit k, has dea a large number of telegraph potes, which are to be used in the construction of a telegraph line from Marmon to the mine -a distance of four railes. M disujot is a mining engineer of tried ability and of vast experience. He has been connected with mines in Europe, in Colorado, Nevada and on the Pacific slope, in the lake Superior mining region, and in Japan (having been sent out by the Washington Government as chief or an engeering stail) He is in every way well qualified for the position which he now occupies. With regard to the value of the Consolidated mine, as compared with the famous mines of Madon, Colorado and Califorula, Mr Gallagher said that it would not suffer in comparison with the best of them — It is larger than al-most any of the celebrated mines in those regions. The property owned by the company cove.s 1,000 acros, and Mr Gallacher to inclined to think that it is the richest portion of the land of the township. With respect to the quality of the ore, the Consolidated mino compares favorably with the very richest of the western gold mines. One of the most famous mines in the west is the Homestave mine, in the Black Hills, Dakots. The average daily yield of this mine is between 500 and 600 tons. The field is about \$7 to the ton. The cost of working is \$) per ton. The Con-olldated mine costs from \$3 to \$4 per ton to work it, but its average yield is \$20 per ton company one work this mine to much beiter surantage than any western mise can to worked, on a count of the cheapness of labor and of wood and the great abundance of water White in Madoc and Colorado ther pay from \$4 to \$12 a cord for wood, and from \$3 to \$4 a day for tabor, here wood can be obtained for from 15 cent some other place, and will not shrink from the outlay of harlly any amount of capital, so long as they have as term a faith as they now have in the prospects of the Consolidated mine. This sounds well for the mining interests of the northern townships -Belleville In !! !! !! !!

-Canada's mines exported the following values in the post three yours. In 1878, the preducts of the raines were \$2.818 347, 61 which \$2,472,979 were sent to the United States. In 1879, the exports were \$3,082,000, of which the United States took \$2,036,-334 . and in 1889, \$2,877,331, the United States taking \$2,495,624 The principal articles were coal, gold and stiver, British Columbia supplying \$700,000 in coal and \$964 600 in gold, Ontario, \$150 000 in silver, and Nova Scotts, \$121,000 in gold, and \$238,000 in coal The value of the copper on was about \$150,400, of which Great Britain took \$80,000 and the United States \$70,000, and Great Britain took \$108,000 in phosphates

-A bill before the Massachusetts legislature proidea that no railroad exceeding five imles in length shall charge more than seemts per mile. Long'h or have taid a 4 percent, annual dividend to 21 cents per mile, and on those that have paid a 6 per cent dividend to 2 cents per mile. Tals is also a very curious test. It is about as reasonable as it would be to compel every manufacturing company that has without knowing whatter it would ever earn a divi-

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Coarse (10 to the ton) Eureka, bars haires quarters Pactory Filled	7 😺	8	Paraine, 12s & de	0 19 2 0 21 d
Coarse (10 to the ton) Eureka, bars	200 #	60 08 05	IRON AND NAROWAR	
Pactory killed	30 W	1 %	IROM AND HARDWAR PIG IRON. American Chandum Biemens. Carabree Coluess Kalinton Gartaherie Gilengarnoek, per ton Hematite Summariee.	2000 # 2500 C
Canned Pish— Johster, Ilb cans Mackeral, Balmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 spilt Lake Superior White Fish, half barrels— Colembia River Salmon, berrels— No. 1 Salmon Trout Colembia River Salmon, berrels— So. 1 So. 1 So. 1 Liguions. Liguions. Liguions. Liguions. Liguions. Liguions.	1.25	1 90	Relinton Gartakerie	18 80 19 86
Balmon Tity Cod (Caspe)	100	2 00 4 25	Hematite	18 60 - 27 00
No. 1	4 25 3 26 3	3 50	Canadian Slemeas.	210 = 3 = 1
Herring, Labrador	600	6 26	Soutch and Stafferdshire, per 100 lbs . Best do do	180 0 150
Lake Superier White Fish, half barrels	448	12	CANADA PLAYES.	
Colembia Kiter Salmon, parrets	13.00	, o	Cliffon	3 25 0 3 20
Scaled Hurrius	90	U.	TIN PLATES.	575 A AM
Liouens.	. 400 4		Charcosi, I C. per box	775 0 600
Brandy, lleanessy's, per mi	4 50 4 10 74	11 8	14 x 20, 25c extra.	
Martell, per mi	10 50	11 0	Charcoal (best) No. 26	20 50 @ 11 00 . 8 50 @ 9 00
' Pinet's, F sal	. 330 (. 330 (33	Morewood's Lion, No. 25	3, 2 3 ¹
M Jules Robin's, Pani	. 336 (. 316 (9 3 1 9 3 1	6 Hoose and Hands, per 100 hs	250 m 276
" J. Jienie, If. Monsie & Ca., P gat. " Arbouin, Marott & Co., P gat " De Laure, Fils & Ca., P gat	3 36 3 26 3 26	3 3 3	Cast, per lb	11 9 13
Rum, Jamaica, 16 o. ja, per mil	275 225 215	9 10 9 24	n Foring, per 100 lbs	5 05 4 00 5 25 4 16
tile, De Kuyper's, red cares	. 7 (E) . 4 29 . 2 46		Best heet brands, W 100 M	300 @ 326
# Blandenberm & Noiet # ether brands # green, other brands, per case	1 96 1 96 3 75	W 2	Ordinary brands, best, 7 100 m	. 178 - 300
Pooth's Old Tom, cases	. 7 40 6 40 8 62	# 7 5 6 1	Marile, "Peter Wright's". Aprile, "Peter Wright's". Aze, Chopping, 20 to 25 p. c. discount	
Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial gal., in boad Ryo Whishey, Imperial gal., in boad			Abelots Aurile, Peter Wright's Are, Chosping, 20 to 25 p. e. discount ist D. B. Climp Walls Cat Mills, per 10 lbs; fol to 64 Ch in. and in per 10 65 dand 56 (1s. and 31 in.) 66 dand 56 (1s. is and 1) 66 dand 56 (1s. is and 1) 67 dand 56 (1s. is and 1)	1100 0 000
Race! Ale, quarts		1	fol to ed (2 in. and larger)	1 2 0 00
Liquons. Brandy, Hennessy's, per gal Martell, per gal Otard, Dapuy & Co., P gal Pinet's, P gal Vine Growers' Co., P gal Jules Robin's, P gal Hiviere Gardrai & Co., P gal Arbovin, Marett & Co., P gal Arbovin, Marett & Co., P gal Rum, Jamaica, 16 o. p., per gal Rum, Jamaica, 16 o. p., per gal Biandenheym & Nolet cuber green Biandenheym & Nolet etter brands green red, other brands, per case red, other brands, per case Bosth's Old Tom, cases Beart's Old Tom, cases Burnett's Old Tom, cases Burnett's Old Tom, cases Brandenheym & Nolet In manil lots, daty gale Bases' Ale, quarts pints Guinness' Secut, quarts pints	ī š š	i i	50 44 and 64 (1), 14 and 12 in.) A. P	136 @ 6 6

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MONTREAL, March 23rd, 1881.

We have now entered the dult period which invariably precedes the opening of navigation, when wholecircles launch forth their complaints of duliness and inactivity. The monotony of the situation is, however, broken by signs of a departure from the rule in several branchos. There has been a little more life in certain lines of hardware, and more inquiry for pig fron for spring delivery. Our boot and abos manufacturers are still rushing things in executing back orders, with the prospects of a heavy run of business later on. Country trade is impeded by the break up of the roads, preventing the movement of produce to market in many districts. This was evidenced in this city yesterday by so few farmers being able to attend. Considering these drawbacks, remittances continue to come forward quite as well as could be expected. The absence of speculative trading is as marked as ever and failures are few.

Day Goons-A few buyers from the west have our large houses report a slight improvement upon \$7. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.20.03\$1.50, as to size the business of the previous week, while others have and a wint of wool. Lambakins are coming in a the business of the previous week, while others have experienced the change. We learn from private advices from Toronto that a fair run of trade has transpired there during the past week. For such re-assortments as are needed for the replacement of broken stocks the inquiry here has been steady, but on the whole the volume of business is far from being full. Cotton goods have mot with most demand, the inquiry running chiefly on prints. It will probably be

several weeks before any positive activity is resumed.

Inon any liandware—Although somewhat more inquiry has been noticed for pig iron for spring delivery, we are not in a position to give any extended transactions as yet. One lot of 200 tons of Coltness for May has been placed at \$1975, and two lots of Summerles at \$18 73. A few car lots of bar iron have changed hands during the week for Western destination at \$1.80. In shelf goods some fair sized orders have been filled during the week, but at rates which have been filled during the ween, but as the same are said to realize a very has ow profit. Advices from England are still of a disappointing nature as treates trade has developed greater strength and prices have and if measure values are maintained it will be advanced for to 100 per bil. All round. Superior has a same for the same and it measures at \$5.20 to \$5.25, aprink

mere than many in the trade expect. Unocaries-Travellers are starting out for their early spring orders, and a few have already been heard They report prospects very encouraging for a good spring trade. In tess there is a little better have been asked for at \$2.65 to \$2.75. In grain their movement in fine Japans at between 304940c, about has been sales of No. 2 red winter wheat for May de-600 half obests being reported sold. There is also an livery at \$1.24 and in our lots for immediate ship inquiry for qualities below 30c, but they are unobtainable. In green there is more or less inquiry roun the west, but only a few small parcels have changed hands. Operations in black are confined to qualities valued at between \$4030c, in which superior value can now he had. A few lines of Hyson have also been placed at 287222. Pingsusy gunpowder is in fair request, a few small sales transpiring. In fruit, latest advices from Patras report. light arrivals of currants, amounting to only about 200 tone during the two weeks ending Feb. 28th, the total to that date from the commencement of the season but hoavy grain has been offered by steamer to laverbeing 22,400 tens. The probability of extra duties pool at \$4 16, although some agents are holding at 5 being placed upon French importations has caused a firm. The following are revised quotations for flour brisk demand in Marseilles and Paris, at advancing meal, etc.: Flour-Superior extra, \$6 3548 40 11 prices, which in turn has influenced the English and l'atras markets. In Pyrgos, as woll as in Filiatra, everything obtainable at 20s f.o.b has been cleared, and in Calameta 194 fo.b. has been paid willingly Stocks in Patras have been reduced to a entrimuse and what few are left are beld at such high figures that experiers cannot touch them at present. The season at points of production may now be considered In this market curmuts are firm, but business is confined to small lots, nothing being obtainable per bbl, \$5.75; pearl has under 610 per lb in a jobbing way. The following peas, per bbl, \$1605 25 were the shipments of currants from the undermenlinear Photistoxs, Eve.—The decline in hog products in
tioned places: From Greece up to 12th February, the west has had the effect of weakening prices here.
1881, 67,912 tons; February 8.—From Calameta to and mess pork is now quoted in this market at \$11.00. Odeson, 35 tons; February 13-85. Imlet to London,

oth January 1981, 6,874 tons 1 hours S Litte Ann to Antwerp, 130 tons February Ottava to London, 150 tons, Pelinar b Ottawa to London, 70 tons. 7,240 to a service and se dains are in lively request to this mather i igh rates at which they are held checks to w lots of Malagas, in a jubbleg way, find . . . at in this line things are very quiet with hange to report in sugars, the demand to be a ith prices ruling as formerly Mohas a met word re unchanged. There is very little business poster needles, the only transaction mentioned by age of Costs Rice, but the terms were hingmblio. Spices are steady Rico has been the multioming forward fully as well as could be expensed.

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Lingions -Business in very guiet, the only in the luting the week comprising a few jobbing least and Stocks are generally by any randies, and when values keep very atendy.

Figur-Stocks of Labrador hearings are a way lest hands, and the only sales reported are or a sales it \$5 7867\$6 00, a few cars having been picked sport huse figures. In green cod there is very hitten in the the demand being remarkably light, one destrating that it was impossible to move stocks, which has ever, are by no means large. Dry cod is 1 . . w. atremely quiet, only a few transactions being : at \$4.25 In other kinds there is no chan.

Davos and Chanicars.-The weakness which is tinues to be developed in the English marketics. huyers here to postpone their purchases, and low prices are now looked upon as almost a for good on dusion. We make no change in prices birther than designating them a shade easier

Ulls -- Another quiet week han passed in the trade. A sale of cod oil in puncheons has tensoral at 48 c. wine measure, and sales in barrels have then place at 50 to 62 c. as to quantity. In seal of a steam very few transactions are reported, as burners waiting to hear result of soal fishing before purel. beyond immediate wants. Linseed oit is quickly a

sales being made at 27c.
Paractaum—The fixing of the gravity of relied to by law at 8 05 itiatend of 8 03 has produce i a selected effect, it being in the interests of producer related and consumer alike. Reflued oit is still quoted as f.o.b. in London, which is considered bottom pe many in the trade. We quote prices steady at 24c for car lots, 24jc to 25c for broken par de 25jc to 26c for single harrels, Imperial measure NAVAL Storms - The only change in this in

firmer feeling in spirits of turpoutine, but no quaalteration can yet be made in prices.

LEATHER in all lines except splits and my falt business has been done during the week at as on former quotations. Round lots of sole have that, of bands at 21c, for No. 1 and 19c for No. 2, while smaller quar. titles have sold at 220, and 230 for No. 1 at lat 200 and 210, for No. 2. No. 1 bread sole continues to move off fairly well, and a satisfactory move. ment has also been experienced in alaughter price of splits is very irregular, but on the whole we k and lower. Considerable ahipmenta are bein, mole from this city and Quelier to Great Britain where prices have well satisfied shippers. Account said have been received from the other side netting 15 Waxed upper moyes slowly and prices are east Collections are frir

Boots and Smore.-Although few orders are comin forward, business is still rushing at the factors in hurrying up the execution of back orders. Prices arstoady and remittances, although not as flush as ther have been, are as well as they can be looked for at tiris sesson

Hinrs, atc.—There has been a fair volume of train actions in green butchers' hides during the week at \$9 per 100 lbs for No 1. In one or two instances arrived during the past week, but they are not as 19.00 was paid, but they were exceptional transactions numerous as some had anticipated. Stocks are well asserted, and as complete as they will be. Bome of the figure at which the link of his best dogs. No 3 is quoted at \$3, and No at the local complete as they will be. little more freely and selling at 150 rach. On Von dey 11c was paid for calfakine, but 10c was the rain: figure yesterday.

Raw Foas-The only skins coming in are rat for and skunk, the two former being the principles over handled now. Advices from the London sales now in progress state: martin, sknok, lynx, wolf, othe und allver for are doing well, but mink, white fox, fisher and cross fox are lower. Raccon has advanced for best qualities, while thirds and fourths have de lined Wook. The market here remains quiet in sympaths.

with advices from Boston and New York. A small business transpires in greasy Cape at 18c, to 19. Australian greasy has been placed at 181 for press. and at 2710 for e-combing." In domestic kinds the market is quiet at the following prices: Canada pulled Il super, at 32c., and A super, at 34c.; unassorted nulled, 30c.

sold as high as \$5.40, extra at \$5.30 to \$5.35, apring extra at \$6.05 to \$5.10, and strong linkors' at frein \$5.75 to \$6.25, as to strength. Several lots of city hage have been placed at \$3.10, and Ontario but ment at \$1.27. Spring wheat is nominally quoted at \$1.25. Corn has been sold at 60c, duty paid, in car lets. Peas are offered at 874c for May. offered on spot at 35. and for forward delivery at 164 to 37c. Rye is firm at 96c to \$1 for May. A few sat loads of barley have been purchased during the tact few days at 75c to 80c. A very good business hat been passing in ecod during the week, timothy a line frouly at \$2.60 to \$2.75 per bushel of 45 lbs. Cluve 14 quiet at \$4.80 to \$5 per bushel of 80 lbs. In mean freights nothing of importance has as yet transpored, tra superfine, \$5.25@5.30; fancy, \$5 15@5 20; sprinextra. \$5.05/75 15; supertine, \$4.05/74 50; sirous bakurs', \$5.73/76,25; fine, \$4.25/74.30; middin \$7.00/76; pollards, \$3.50; Ontario bags, \$2/75 city bags (delivored), \$3.10 Mosl, otc.—Ontmes. pr bil, \$4.40/\$4.50; commeal, white, per bil, \$1623 (commeal, yellow, per bil, \$3; buckwheat flour, [n] 190 bs, \$262.20; bran, per ton, \$10.620; slorts, [n] tou, \$31 #222, mouillis, for ton. \$23-\$24; pot farity per bbl, \$8.75; pearl barley, per bbl, \$9#89.50, spill

18.75, although one or two dealers refuse to sell 27 tons; February 17-88. Cephalonia, up to 5th 12-16 (Canada heavy mess under \$20. Lard is also eary at tons-68,357 tons. From Cephalonia, up to 5th 12-16 (Canada heavy mess under \$20. Lard is also eary at 10-16 (Canada he Feliquary, 1881, 8,210 tons. From Nante, up to palls, business to a fair amount having been reported

at 1 th name 4. New smoked hams are in the market, and their from Visuable per It, as to size of lot unit which their Visuable poultry has left this city lately you whit her to New York, Providence and Buston, he shifthen to New York, Providence and Buston, he shifthen to New York, Providence and Buston, he shifthen a 1984-1996 for the shiften and the same and the s cold a fee (1) for turkeys, 12/613c for ducks, and per in for chi kens. The egg market has and considerably within the past week, sales hards from shoted as low as 15c per dox, when a graden scarcus sprang prices fully Sc per dox. Yest also and to day they were sulling at 17 also, the named keeping from at those rates. Owing to large miner seeping to my to accumulate asies have been ners with prices having declined to \$3,994(3.93 per on to to puts Sincks here are now over 1,400 bils the following are to vised quantations. Provisions— Mes jeth new per bbl , \$194019 75; thin do, per lb., sealers, bains, city cured, per lb, 12/2/13/e; icd in puls, per lb, 142/4/le; bucon, per lb, 142/4/ and in pairs, per an, a vocation among per 10, 1140 allow rentered, per 1b, 7678c; tallow, rough, with 4 which again per dox, 17628c, nahea, pota, h 1 o it \$1900 195.

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Prior Proof & The butter market is in a perfectly denot thred condition, owing to held stocks being of the poor quality. A faw packages of new batter here been marred, and sold at 20002% per ib, while ald animat and fall goods are passed by. One or two two lives in bave lives sold during the week at old butte, bare been pushed off at 17c. Rolls have to take inquiry at 15c. To fee long for selling for over In the se there is not, ng doing beyond a small side in the le at 13 is 14c for factory and at 11 dette ardany liberare as follows: Butter, wholesale the x-Pany to fine, 20/221e; Townships, 17/218c; Morroson, Dalte; Brockville, 15 mile, Western dut. 15 mile. Kamouraska, 11 mile. Rolls, 15 de 15. The se-Finest Soptember, 13@14c; medium tagest 1912. For jobbing selections add 1@2c or il to an above

MACIF SHIP AND SUGAR - The receipts of symp have been very liberal of late, and prices have in consequence is en forced down 20/0300 per gallon to 1995 1000 measure, sales having transpired at by the figures for time. Maple sugar is in good supply, and me is with fur inquiry at \$4@104c per lt, as to at 2s. 2d delive industrial duality. The make will, it is anticipated, mand is light.

Oak—A quantity in the Eastern Townships.

Lire Stock Farket.

March 24th, 1881.

The multiply for cattle to-day at Viger Market was ur, and most of the offerings were disposed of at the has at the market Prices ranged from 40 to 51c per h he weight, for fair to choice cattle. A few head an packed up for export, but the shipping trade is thick I by the unseitled state of the English markets 41 lolin Robinson, of Toronto, had the largest lot of here on the market, nearly all of which were dis-posed in at 45c to 5c per lin. R.J. Hopkins & Co. had coalled, part of which brought 45c to 8c per lb. there were in small supply and sales were made at to the per the About 100 calves were offered, but the quality was very poor. Fair to good stock was in demand at \$4.50 to \$9 each, but that class was very earer A tot of 4 small vouls was sold for \$5. The opple of live hogs was very small, and prices were steady a lot of ten selling at \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Fresh killed hogs were in brisk domand at \$4 50 to \$9 per

Horse Market.

March 24th, 1881.

Business at the moment is rather quiet, although but wick a transactions showed a capital record, no less than 415 horses being sent forward from this city to the United States, costing \$30,189.50, against 298 horses costing \$26,819.80 for the week previous. Horses have been brought into the city from Laucaster, elleville. Port Hope, Toronto, Ottawa, Bt. Hyacintha and a Reinl, and have met with tale demand. On Muda a Sne bay mare, 6 years old and weighing 1,2 m list, was sold for \$135, a black golding for \$87.50 i liniwn carriago horse 6 years old weighing 1,250 be in \$120, and 2 key mares for \$170. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$95 70. idlewing were the shipments of horses from this city to the United States for the week ending Merch 19th, per returns of the American Consul General Mercu 14th, 18 horses \$2,295; 16 do \$1,581; 11 do \$1,581; 11 do \$1,317 to 8 do \$730, March 15th, 8 horses \$1,165 : do \$180 , 20 do \$1,575 ; 25 do \$2,411 ; 16 do \$1,407 ; # do \$1 794 ; 20 do \$1,781 ; 20 do \$1,670 ; March 18th 15 borsen \$1,035 , 10 do \$948 ; 7 do \$888 ; 16 do \$1,410; 240 \$207 March 17th, 2 horses \$155; 11 do \$1,295; 340 \$1,355. € do \$427; 18 do \$1,360 \$0, March 18th, ¿ horses \$225, 4 horses \$543; March 19th, 8 horses \$147.50 , 22 horses \$1,574.

NAPANEE BLANKET MILLS.

Special to the Trade:

Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ilaving special facilities for the manufacture of

Every Description of Blanket,

I am prepared to offer at

A VERY LOW FIGURE.

ARTHUR TOOMEY,

MAPANEE.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE DRITISH MARKETS

Businessels yet dull, but as the weather improves f.o w. So far as we can learn, North of Europe goods; have made their arrangements accordingly. but timber for most contracts was bought during the

continues very depressed

Boardwood, Waney - A prime parcel, 21 inches
average, was sold at 24 7d to 24 8d, and portion of another lot, 20 inches, at 2s. 5d. Various other sales PRESERVATION OF STANDING TIMBER OF were made at from 2s, to 2s. 4d. per cutic foot, FARMS. according to quantity and size. The stock is quite too

White Pine. —A transaction was negotiated at 2s. 4 id per cubic foot fer a good time of 65 cubic feet at erage prime deck plankwood. A couple of lots of fait 75 cuble feet avorage were sold at 2s 1d per cuble

length; was placed at 2 id per cubic foot ber has been dull of sale all season, and we do not expect results of realizations to be very satisfactory

Pitch Pine -The import has been excessive. considerable quantity was sold to consumers to arrive. and in consequence business on t e snot was not ex- remark tensive. A cargo of prime 90 feet hown, was cleared out at from 194d, to 204d. For hewn it is difficult to wanted. Sawn.—30 feet average is quoted at 17d to 17d ; 30 feet average at 17dd to 18d.; and 40 feet at 18 d to 10; and business done Deals -Prices are low. A choice lot imported a year ago were cleared out at 14d, to 141d for long 3 to 6 Inches.

Rim —A panel prime 50 feet average was placed at 24, 2d delivered, equal to 24, 2dd. in pends De-

Oak-A quantity was sold last month at from 3s to 3s Old per cubic foot fo t . Only very prime lots are taken. The stock is quite too large.

Ash-Excepting for large average, there is meantime little toquiry.

Deals-Quebec 1st pine-The consumption is not active, and prices are drooping. For extra specifica-tions long prices may yet be inside, but for ordinary or outsines low prices must be accepted to induce business. At auction a week ago, a cargo recently landed was auctioned. Prices were 3s per cubic foot for 19 inches to 30 inches wide, 2s 10ld for 17 and 18 inches; 2s and 8d and 2s and 9d respectively for 15 and 16 inches; 2x 6d for 14 inches; 2x 8d for 13 inches, and 2s to 2s 4d for 11x3 = 9 feet to 13 feet long. For 7 and 8 x 3 2s was taken, and balance of 7 and 8 x 3 offered at same money. The stock on hand is greatly in excess of average requirements, and —Several cargoos were sold on contract. A St. John or Miramichi cargo of extra specification, larger portion, 11 x 3, was sold at £7, c if Spruce-Tue sale of about 1,000 standard to come forward, 80 (and over) per cent. 11 x 3, spoiled change of working average specifications; so on contract little beyond the above was done. The stock now on hand is small. For 7 x 3 at Glasgow, 8fd to 16fd was made, At Greenock, 160 Pt. Pot. Standard Oddments, Quebec Spruce, were nuctional last week, and realised 94d to 1s per cubic foot, averaging about 11d for 2nd, 3rd, and 4th aprace Two cargoes now on way bere from St. John, N B., were sold at £7 2s 61 and £7 3s 9d c.i.f respectively These cargoes were excellent specifications. They come on the market still, though owned by dealers. Staves-No transactions to report.

THE FREDERICTON BOOM COMPANY.

Recognizing the impetus given to lumbering operations last fall by the favorable state of the English markets, and feeling confident that the cut on the Upper Mt. John and its tributaries would be in excess of previous years, the Fredericton Boom Company have made ample preparations to boom, hold and raft every stick that may float or be driven down the river this year. To do this necessitated not only the repairing of many piers in the old booms, but the providing of increased boom space. Work was commenced on January 3rd in the Gill hoom below Fredericton, and that the fishery dispute between England and the United here 15 to 20 teams, along with about fifty men, were employed till three new plers had been constructed admitted that fishermen are entitled to compensation for and the damage done by the free to six of the old plers. here 15 to 20 teams, along with about fifty men, were employed till three new plens had been constructed and the damage done by the Ice to six of the old plens had been repaired. A large fam pier was also erected in the Mitchell boom, likewise below Fredericton. The main operations, however, were conducted at Sugar Island, Just below the mouth of the Keswick, where a new reserve boom has been located and constructed, capable of holding sixty millions and intended, in once of a big run, to relieve the Douglas and Liacoin booms to that extent. The location is admirable for the purpose, being well sheltered and having deep water throughout the season. Here the company have expended fully \$5,000 in the erection of thirteen jam and block piers, which will render the boom fully able to stand all strain. All logs running down the river can be turned into this area by means of a sheer boom set at the head for this purpose. The boom was located by Stephen Glasier, Esq., agent of the boom company, who has also personally superintended the construction and repairs to the several booms this winter Perhaps the most difficult task Mr. Glasier had to undertake was devising means to guard the ten million logs now in the Douglass toom from being carried away by the run of ice this spring; and along with them, between four and five millions lying rafted in the wake of the boomed logs—all those logs naving done down last fall too late to be gut away before navigation closed. Two new plers have been little to the transfer of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Hypelcome down last fall too late to be gut away before navigation closed. Two new plers have been little to this become and the seventeen arising please. the ice from jamming in on top of the logs and carrying them away. It is expected that these plers will present an impassable barrier to the rau of up-river ice and tarn it in another direction, thus saving the legs in the boom. With respect to the fire million rafted just below the boom, as the lee there is rotting rapidly, it is believed that they can be get away before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. Massar T. The way before the up-river ice runs down. in the boom. With respect to the five million rafted them.

Just below the boom, as the los there is rotting rapidly, in loss that they can be get away before the upper triver for runs down. Mosers: D. D. Glassfrow are linearly the construction of steel bridges by the Toronto Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very beet.

Replied a share lookers and he marking that they can be construction of steel bridges by the Toronto Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very beet.

up as fast as possible, taking advantage of the open River, on the line of the Pacific Reliway. He will aftersteeks, expect to be able to tow these rafts flown to wards attend to the fron bridges by the same company at John shead of the main body of fee. While the over the Seme, Rousseau and Joe Rivers on the Pembina bonn company have made most extensive arrangeboom company have made most extensive arrangetachts for the animmer business, more improvements would have been made in the lower booms if the early we hope for a more active tone in our trade. Stocks wasting away of the ice had not prevented the luminar being nearly twittens and accurate, arrays as a colors and wasting away of the ice had not prevented the luminar being nearly twittens and accurate, arrays as a colors and wasting away of the ice had not prevented the luminar being nearly twittens and accurate, arrays as a colors and accurate and accurate accu teri) rates were easier but this for shiprient after sun this spring and summer of about 180,000,000, and are not in great demand just now. Prices for these quantity of snow now in the woods on the Arostock are high, and so long as they continue so Canadian and Upper St John renders the chance of a sudden fall goods will be in request. Shipbuilding is very brisk, of water like that of fast spring impossible, so it is extremely probable that most of the quantity above winter and there is less inquiry now. Househuilding estimated will reach the boom this spring and early summer -St John Sun.

The usual treatment of the standing timber on a farm, unless cleared to be used as a grove, or where it consists wholly of sugar maples, is unscientific and wasteful to the last degre. Its final desappearance is loosed moon as inevitable, and the process of foot, and a parcel of prime of feer at 2s 2d. per cubic chopping and clearing mows it down as surely and foot. Stock of ordinary quality is light.

Red Pine —A parcel of choice 50-35 feet prime and grain. Now, in most cases by selection and good. judgment, the bush may be saved, and enough timeer for all useful purposes still obtained. In a very in teresting an Comprehen ive letter to the Cominis- The camps are breaking up and the men are returnsioners, the Bon George W. Allen, of Toronto, alludes ing to their homes.

-A firm of agents in Edinburgh. Scotland, for shinners romark in passing that in this country, where tree of cattle from this country wrote to their clients here growth is so imped, if every farmer who has not been that cattle greatly deteriorate on the passage of er the so reckiesaly improvident as to leave himself without a few meres of bush on his farm, would only manage. They also warn Canadian shippers not to expect as high in passing that in this country, where tree induce business, unters where special targe sizes are a few scres of business farm, would only manage his bit of woodies d, is it twenty, fifteen acres, or even prices the comming summer as last year as there is a ten acres only, enrequity and systematically, it would greater supply of cattle in England keep him and his children after him, supplied with fuel, and to a great extent with timber for fencing and repairs on the farm. I have known instant ea of places of woodland of trem twenty to twenty-five acres in extent which i ave been thus systematically out now for twenty years and upwards; no tree under a certain diameter was allowed to be founded; all the young growth of beech, ask, maple, clm, etc., was carefully parentered transactions of any note occurred [5a]. [paratively small resurves have continued to furnish, ance of Pictou cargo was sold at from 164d to 17d per cubic foot, and some Quebec wood at 3d to 19d per cubic foot, and some Quebec wood at 3d to 19d per cubic foot. The stock is moderate

Ash... Kreening for terms of their owners, as well as reach useful condition. The following list speaks for itself: One material for repriring fences, gates, and outbuildings: twice carriebes for \$175. As a contribute of the contribute for the contrib On many farms in Outario, however, not an acre of wood is now left, and on many more the small reserves are rapidly dwindling away, so that planting would seem to be the only means of providing—at least in country districts—a supply of firewood for the future, unless our farmers are to burn coal, and become dependent in a great measure for their fuel on a foreign country. By selecting (1) such trees as are in demand for mechanical purposes, and (2) those of an inferior class, for fuel , carefully cleaning up all mere rubbish, and encounging the development of seedlings and second growth by Judicious thinning, the timber crop will be literally perennial. Where, too, it is necessary to clear, betts or clumps of second growth hand is greatly in excess of average requirements, who we fear prices with continue depressed. Quebec 3rd pine—demand small and prices low— For standard in the course of his address to the commissioners, sizes, if x 3. 14d to 14d is price asked. A parcel all Prof. Buckland mentioned a little incident within his 14 to 16 11 x 2 was sold at 15d per cubic foot. At experience, bearing on the last suggestion— He said.

"The question of raising trees from second growth is a continuous ware taken. Miramichi pine may be profitably left to form shelter belts in the first practical one, and I am aware of at least one instance In which the plan was successful. About thirty years ago I was staying a few days with a farmer in Prince Edward County, who was clearing up eight or ten acres of bush and burning it. Three or four acres were covered with second growth maple, and I persuaded bim to leave that for the purpose of a augar bush. He did so, and new it is one of the most beautiful little sugar busines you can find in Ontario. This, of course, can only be done when the maple is the prodominant

HALIFAX.

Five cargoes of sugar arrived at this port to-day; one from Brazil for the St. Lawrence Refluing Company, Montreal, three from Cub. for the Canada Company, Montreal, and one from Cuba for the Nova Scotia

Refaing Company.

At a meeting of the House of Assembly's Committee on Private and Local Bilis to-day, a bill to allow the city to assess for the sum of \$10.000 angually for twenty years, to exable them to subsidize any company building a graving dock in Hallfax and investing not have also made in the work, came up, but consideraless than \$500,000 in the work, came up, but considera-tion was deforred until another meeting, as parties interreted were not ready to go into discussion. The bilt will be opposed by the Dartmouth Marine and Railway

isjuries to their vessels and taskie. Regiand has pro-posed alternative courses, one being the payment of a lump sum of money and the other reference of question to arbitration, the Governments seek nominating one person, and these nominees appointing a third. A diffi-culty at one time arrose from the excessive claims of the United States, but the latest telegrams from Secretary Blains to the willingness of the Washington Cabinet to accord one or other of the above plans accept one or other of the above plans,

-Winnipeg, 27th-Martin Macdonald and Capt Brite bols, Registrars respectively for Turtle Monatain and Little Saskatobewan districts, were sword into office, the former on the sixteenth instant, and the inter on the eighteenth, at Mindoes, by Supendiary Magistrate Ryan. -The shingle mill, owned by Mr. Prosper Oliver, Pembroke, is running night and day, with other bassess in the town generally good.

—Hon Mr. Norquay, Capt. Scott. M P. Senator Girard, Senator Satherland, Joseph Ryan, M. P., and J. G. Moylan have arrived from Ottawa.

-Land guides will be reafter be under the direction of the Immigration Department, with Mr. Hespeler in charge. Mesers. Disbrows and Stone are continued in the force. -Mr. Blickney and staff are busy at work arranging for

keeping a sharp lookout, and by pushing their tugs Bridge Company over two branches of the Winnipeg

-The first train of Mr. Taylor's Grand Trunk party from Ottawa and Montreal, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, and attribute the cickness pravailing to having been left three days inhaling the stench of the stock yards in Chicago. The second train arrived two hours after the first, and t sother two are expected to morrow. Giver half of the passengers went to Dakota, it is thought, by mistake, and the passengers altogether complain of the want of light, water and wood, on the trains

-An arrival from Boston lande 1 2,575 barrels of cornmeal and 240 battels of flour.

-There were expected the quintals of dry, and 1,105 barrels of pickled fish, to go to the West indica, and 15,000 deals to Queenstown.

-The imports from the West indies for the past week amounted to 590 hogsbeads of augar, 500 punch ons and 24 tierces of mulasses and 462 hogsbeads and 24 tierces of augar, for the Nova Scotia sugar renorsy

-The Montreal Daily Winess says: Passenger trafile on the Grand Trunk is now very heavy it is said that it is now carrying more sumbermen from Michigan to Canada than ever before in its blatory

-A firm of agents in Edinburgh, Scotland, for shippers

-A Victoria, B.C., despatch says that, by a vote of twenty to four, the resolutions of the Provincial Covernmentappointing Mr O'Connor a delegate to London to petition Her Majesty on the Nansimo and Esquimait Itsilway question were carried. An amendment in favour of re-opening negotiations with the Covernment of Canada was voted down.

-In South Africa ostriches cost as much as carriage pair catriches for £175, do, £100, do, £155; do, £150; do, 150, do, 145, do, £145, do, £150; do, £100; do, £95 do, £95. Fifty-five young birds, with and without full pluinage, sold in lot for £30 each, nine do. at £29 cach; six pairs camping birds at £75 per pair.

-The Agriculture and Aris Association met in Toronto on Thursday at the Agricultural Hall, there being a full attendance of representatives. The risction of officers resulted as follows:-President, Mr. Avienworth; Vice-President, Mr. Drury; Tressurer, Mr. Graham, re-elected. The Pressurer reported that the funds on hand amounted to \$1,800 Rykert made a verbal report concerning the London, Exhibition Grounds, which gave rise to considerable discussion. It seems two streets have been opened through the Exhibition Grounds, and the association are asking about baving the premises ready for the exhibition next spring. Several members said they had been assured by the mayor and aldermen of London that they would not be behind hand in this respect, and the matter was deferred for further con-

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA OF





ST. CATMARINES, Out.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

provide a king in small by a production of the deposits of an interest of the form of the time the week is not an improvement upon that or a week age to the fallows had been need in spirit or the first of the form of the first gow, who susy chiled payment fast week, are unders stood to neve arrange I with their coellies at the rate of 2s to the to This firm has been very heavily till in the lot two terrs, since at the fearining of that due their is not much room to don't that they were worth \$120,009 As the week closes, the Glosgow and Middleshare markets are a little less measy upon invarial matters y a the tendency of pieces in the later is downwards bigs selling at all per ton less. than course be got by them earlier in the week. The drop upon the G 48 ow market is about 6d on the week and both in Scotland and in the North of E g and the accumulations in public stores are, as will be seen fur her on, an increase. The Scotch pig market has exp rienced another dull week ports continue to wear a desponding aspert, and only little speculative ectivity is thewing itself. This latter f ature of the market may be due to the fallu . of the important tr I ering firm referred to last week, the event having checked confidence. Last week's shipments amounted to only 7 ton tons, which was not half the quantity sent away in the corresponding week last year. The foreign exports show a com-parative de r ase sin e Christmas of no less than 20,-000 to . The demand from the manufactured iron makers keeps good. The fact that a number of shipbuilding contacts have recently been placed with the Clyde shipbuilders is having a descrable effect upon the malicable trade. The quantity or iron that is still going into store in estimated at 200 tens daily. Prices have lead a downward t indency throughout the week, and yesterday afternoon business was transacted nk 50s Id to 50s cash and 50s 21d to 50s 11d one month These pit es are a drop upon the week of between 6.1 and 7d per ton. The so lowing makes I, C Cuke brands have been reduced I per cent, per ton during the week. Langtonn, Blietts and Coltness Steel manufacture in Scotland is developing with rapidity The steel works at Motherwell, which have been in course of creetion by Mr David Colville for twelve months, a c new completed and in operation. They cover 14 a res of ground, and have roofs enclosing 5,490 square yard. Sumens gus producers to the number of 32 have to n erected, and there are four 12 ton melting furnaces capable of making 500 tons of steel ingots weekly. Engines, steam hammers, rolling mills and shears are upon the most approved principles, and the misls appear to be well equipped in every particular. The Uleveland pig from trade has been equally as dull as that of Scotland since last Saturday. The shipments, which have been under the average for some weeks, will, it is expected, increase now that the stormy weather is over, so that a better state of the market in this important particular will soon be noth cable. The week's imports of pige amount to nearly 17 000 tons, which is an increase on last week of over 200 tons. Happily, the failures of last week have not affected the market to any serious extent. Prices keep remarkably steady, considering the small amount of business done, merchants' quotation for No. 3 having remained during the week at 3% Gd, and makers having done business at 39s. Forgetron Ne, 4 has been realizing 37s 6d wher, hought from merchants, and 35s when bought from makers, Bar makers are not so well off for orders, and they will find some difficulty in competing with merchanta, some of whom are offering common hars at 25 10s, or 2s 6d per ton less than makers. Angles stand nominally at £5 16s, and boiler plates and sheets £7 15s less 21 per cent. Ship plate makers continue busy, the present price of their goods being about £6 12s 6d Puddied bars are £3 15s yet. Hefined fron exports of the week show a heavy decrease. It is somewhat singu'ar, notwithstanding the good business doing in £25,000, not a single bid was secured. The works months time are therefore left on the hands of the liquidators, who Manufacture are auxious to get the estate wound up. A metal store for pig Iron and steel is about to be established on the dock wharves at Berrow for the convenience of the manufacturers in Forness and Cumberland. This will p-rin-t of warrants being issued by manufacturers in the mine way as at Glasgow and Middleaboro In the iron trade at Sheffleid affaire are a little quieter but the steel trade is brisk in all its departments Italis continue to be ordered in heavy lots. The Midland and the Great Eastern railway companies have recently placed orders, and so has the government for the Indian states reliways. Rates are low, but they are more remunerative than they were. There is a large and increasing demand for railway material including wageons, axies, wheels and springs. All the indications point to a continued and steady improvement in the heavy trades of the town and district. Stocks of common pigs of native make have accumulated very rapidly during the month, and the price has consequently given way 2s or is per ton Cluder pig may now be bought at less than £2 at works, and even hot-blast all-mine plys are to be had at a little over £3, which is 5s under the official quotation. The pigs of other districts, which are so largely used just now in the manufacture of Biaffordalire finished fron, share in the decline. Some of the brands of pigs made outside the district which a few months ago were advanced 5s per ton, are this week down 2s id. The Patent Nut and Belt Co. of Smoth-wick, near Birmingham, have been a remarkably pros-pero if concorn, notwithstanding the low prices which have prevailed during the past year. At the annual monting of the shareholders this week the directors' report stated that the net profit for the year was £36.556 The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10 por cent, on the year, to place \$10,000 to the Iteserve Fund, bringing it us to £100,000 and to carry forward the balance of over £5,000. This satisfactory ue has resulted mainly om the circumstance that mpany provide their own raw materials and

THE METAL TRADE.

INDESTRUCTION OF THE METAL TRADE.

THE LONDON MARKET

The following were the closing proces in the London metal market February 25, 1881 -

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... 17 10 0 0 0 0 0 English (Swansea) . and are in good demand on American account. Bessemer billets, too, are without change at about £7 54 to £8, according to quality. Cast steel for tool making still ranges between £30 and £70 per ton, according to whether minimum or maximum quality be required. Old fron rails in the London market are scarcely so strong this week as last, but they are still too high to encourage buvers | For flange rails £4 5a per ton, c.17, United States ports is about the price, and for double headed sails 44 104. Reliable wrought scrap and cast scrap is, on the contrary, a little stronger. The former is scarce at £4 5s to £4 10s, United States ports, and the latter, in the form of old railway chairs, is £2 3s to £2 6s per ton

serring (per too).

UNITED STATES MARKETS

(American Manufacturer) Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron-There has been little if any change in the pig iron market since our last report. Prices have undergone no alteration, and transactions are still limited. Stocks of pig are said to be small, and all other conditions are favorable to an alvance in prices except the figures that the manufacturers of fluished from have to accept. This has been the ob-etacle in the way for a long time. Whether or not this will be removed at an early day is a problem which every one must work out for himself, as it is not the reporter's province to predict what will be, but to write down as faithfully as he can what is and what has been in the near past. We repost quota-tions of last week: Cold short, \$21 50 66 22 50 neutral, \$23.50@23; extra neutral, \$23.50@24, cinder mixed red sho t, \$25, all ore red short, \$27.50; liessemanufactured from, an attempt made this week to sell mer, \$28.50@23; No 1 foundry, \$23.50@23; Missouri wholly unconcerned about the near future. To all by auction the West Hartlepool Rail and Plate Mills and Lake Superier warm blast charcoal, \$35; Hanging appearances they have an abundant supply to meet resulted in ulter failure. The property originally Rock cold blast charcoal, \$41.08.42, Hanging Rock passing wants, and entertain no doubt whatever of resulted in ulter failure. The property originally Rock cold blast charcoal, \$41 de 42, Hanging Rock passing wants, and entertain no doubt whatever of coat £75,000, and, although the reserve price was only charcoal foundry, \$20 de 32. as to quality—all four being able to secure their inter supply at prices no

and no change in prices. We quote as follows: Bat, 2 25c, sheet, No. 24, 3 9 2 tc, tank, 2 60c boiler plate

change last noted. 10d to 60d, \$3, 60 days, with 2 per cent off for cash, and an abatement of 100 per key on luts of 250 kegs at one shipment.

Wrought Pipe and Tubes-There was adopted on per cent, instead of 40 per cent, as heretofore are no other changes. We quote discounts as follows: Un gas and ateam pipe, 55% 674 per cent, on boder parcels tubes, 45 per cent; oil well tubing, 22c net; oil well boote casing, 72c net. We understand that large buyers 100 ton can sliade these prices considerably.

Rails-Perces of steel rails are very irregular, and depend a good don't upon time of delivery, size of of which are to be delivered early and the balance in and \$24.50 for Coltness.

October Light Iron raits, \$48450.

English The low grades of American pig seem to

Railway Supplies.—The d mand for those is large, but prices remain quite steady. We quote as for some time past: Spikes, 2‡c per pound, splice burs, 2‡c;

irack bolts, 3 c—ali thirty days. Steel-The condition of this trade has not changed since last report. Prices have been very steady for a long time. We quote same at last wook: Best quality refined cast steel, 1160120 per pound, as to quantity purchased, cricible machinery steel, about 7c, and Bessemor and open hearth do at 640510; Bessemer open hearth spring, 4784je; and do, plow, 4] @ 4 jc.

Strap—There are no changes to report in this mar-ket. We quote same as last week: No. 1 wrought, \$29 per net ton, and railway machinery scrap, \$30. Cast from sorap is worth from \$18 to \$18 per gross that their nut and boit makin, machinery is of the ton, and old car wheels \$28@30

could be as me low, production over-reached and to point out some practices that medit a were demand: I said obtained which a few weeks ago ness was very large, and very few companies iwere impossible

nobly and still holds the field of fattle, with praces wavering a little here and there, but in general firm Consumers have been, during the past few days past season the structle has continued, and events especially, busing more freely under the knowledge who were not compelled, or did not think it notes in decine. Hence several quite large transactions are exhausted as to desire a uniform tariff, a desire of tode reported this week among them a few 1,000 ton pressed by all. To show how heree the struckle was decime. Hence several quite large transactions are lots. There is now less dispositions to push stocks into the mark t than there was a week ago. Pilcos may be quoted for No 1 at \$25%20, No. 2, \$224023, gray forze from \$20.50%22. Some lots have been seems were exceptional. The pressure from abread will seen be removed. It is looked for that the Baltic will be shortly opened and that we'd let out a large amount of products into which pig iron enters, and in that was the market will be eased up. English from in this market has been going in small lots freely at low prices. Charcoal iron is freely active. Bessemer pig is on c more in quite g soi demand. Some large orders have gone abroad and more are under negotia-

Blooms-Sales at \$65 for chatcoal, and \$55 for an

Muck Birs-The market has been quiet at \$38

Merchant Iron-An abundance of business continues to come in and mills have a few weeks' supply The orders are chiefly for small lots, yet the stores are doing a very actisfactory business at 240. Instances of close cutting at the mills are reported, and until within a day or two it appeared as though the market would lenn in favor of the layers, but at present writing an improving tone is perceptible, and it is believed by those who are in position to know that a Bossemer blooms remain at £5 and upwards per ton, marked improvement will be visible during the remainder of the month. A portion of the natural demand for merchant tren has been withheld and it is now manifesting itself.

Plate and Tank Iron-One firm here has closed confracts for plates aggregating 1000 tons firm have placed orders. An active demand exists and a fair amount of busin as is coming in, but it is said telecacontime untermine save. The mill it is said prices continue untempossuve rapacity is still in excess of demand, and hence low

Structural Shapes-The quotations are unchanged and demand is better. Large orders are penting. Contractors have been holding off in hope of cheaper

prices. There is plenty of work to do, Steel Rails—A sale of 10,000 tons foreign tails took place this week at \$63. A large number of inquiries are under consideration, but owing to causes stated repeatedly in this column, much business continues to go abroad. Steel ingots are in demand at improving rzices.

Iron Rails-Several small lots were placed this week at \$46.50@50, according to weight of section ness is obstructed by the difficulty of getting old ma terial on satisfactory terms

Old Rails-A slight advance is reported Several considerable sales have been made, and the market immediately atrengthened under the increased de-

Scrap-Prices have varied a little, and sales of choice aclected, ex yard, in Jarge Jots have been made at \$29 to \$31.

New York.

Fig Iron-American. In no particular has the market shown the faintest alteration. Buyerware indifferent about the present status of affairs, and seem to be wholly unconcerned about the near future. To all higher than what are now current. Sollers meanwhile of insurance in a fairer ratio to the actual rick Manufactured Iron-This market presents the same keep a sharp lookent for customers, but offer no What we mean is this. The present schedule of features as reported last week—no scarcity of business speci i inducements in the matter of prices, for the rates is based upon only the general differences is reason, probably, that iniclinate concessions would not | mills induce consumers to deviate in the least from their one unacquainted with the processes of flour making present course. As matters stand, it is doubtful and the bazards of mill machinery, and yet one of C H No. 1, 51c; homogenous steel, 61c.

Description of mill machinery, and yet one of Nails—The card has not been changed since the life buyers could go into the market and secure a the mills may be a far safer place of property to the great deal of stock at less than \$25 for No 1 X so than the other. Now we think that the owner foundry, \$22 for No 2 X foundry or \$206121 for or the better mill of the two ought not to pay at gray forge. On the other hand, there is no very good much for his insurance as the other man. He has reason to suppose that in case of any pressure to sell over the prices above quoted has been paid for 50 ton

Scotch: It is only in rate instances that more than 100 tons at taken on a single order, while inquiries for greater quantities are few and far between as well-Still the supply is kept within manageable bounds, and prices hold about atendy. The week's sales, so far as reported, reach about 500 tons various brands. order, etc. We hear of business having been done re- far as reported, reach about 500 tons various brands, cently at prices ranging from \$62 to \$66 per too. The and on store lots the quotations remain about \$22 for last sale we heard of was at the latter figure, 500 tons, Eglinton, \$23 for Glengarnork, \$23 50 for Gartshorrie,

have a preference over Middlesboro with nearly all consumers, and as a matter of course something loss than \$18.60, the generally quoted price, would have to be accepted in order to place a good sized lot. Bosse mer is quoted at \$200236 59, with the market about

berap Iron-Undesirable lots of wrought may be secured without difficulty at \$27/028, but, for anything that will meet the requirements of No. 1 wrought grade, is not to be had at under \$306232 ings are quoted at \$130014, stove plate at \$16, cast machinery scrap at \$18@20, and old car wheels at \$30@35 as to condition.

Rails-Regarding steel there is no change to report, a very good demand still prevailing, while comparatively few are available for prompt or near future rates" and deducting for diminutions of the fix delivery. American makers quote about \$600762 at The other method is to construct a perfect mill nome an

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engaged in it prevented avaidue competition fix Pig Iton-11e piz iron market stood the racket not until 1874-75 that a struggle to secure, and one part of some companies to control, the lake meaning business began I'rom that time until the chose til past season the struttele has continued, and every for defecting, poyong more trees, could not legitimately to withdraw from the fight, new find them wire early to a decided that come what would prive could not legitimately we mention that the rate on cargoes of gran to m Chicago to Bullalo during the months of May, but July and August, was forced by the companies as thought they could and attempted to menopel a missold this week as few as \$10 at furnece, but these t | business down to 10 cents. The value of the area. would run from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each, and at . paying agent's commission and ordinary explicitoff a havin to provide re-insurance for excess lines at advanced intes—anyone can see at a glorer what the result must have been. What the object of the con-panies was is as Lord Dundreary sam, one of the things no fellow knows anything about. Their object things no fellow knows anything about could not have been to make money, for the rat-changed would hardly pay for printing. But it it was to force rival companies out of the field, that were complished to a certain extent, the more consers anones withdrawing for the time and resting on the pars. Last season has shown the folly of the toring policy, and the prospect for the coming season is orighter. The several companies, American and Canadian, engaged in the business are now centering and the probability is that their conference will read in the establishment of a fair and equitable tans This is much to be desired. Until last season, sur-1874 the insurance companies have been put to one mous expense and almost endless trouble in case of vessels stranding or meeting with other disaster, for the reason that vessel property had so greatly depted ated that owners were glad to dispose of their property at a secrifice, and abandonments as to total losses to the companies were frequently made when the damage to the vessel by stranding would not nearly amount to a particular average claim. Last season it was different; freights were fairly good, vessel property at vanced in value, and in consequence overy effort was made to prevent losses. In spite, however, of all human effort, the elements asserted their supremaand for loss of life and property on the lakes the taof 1840 was, we believe, the most disastrous on recon-That there were a number of unsoaworthy vessels where not earnings for a few years past would not buy then a new set of cannas, or even pay for catilking, no one can doubt. But the very standard vessels had to see cumb to the furious gales that swept the lake-as instance the propeller Zealand, A 1, commanded by a first-class man, steaming from flamilton for Montresiwas never heard of again. Long may it be ere we have another year with a marine record similar to that

PREMIUMS IN MILL INSURANCE

of 1880. - Toronto Budget.

It cannot be denied that the present method of \$1 ing the rates of insurance on flour milis is not only unsatisfactory but in many cases unjust. Our readers are well acquainted with the history of the millers mutual companies which have sprung up in the last five years as the only means of rectifying the gross injustice inflicted upon the initiers by the stock companies in adhering rigidly to an extentionate insurance rate which made little discrimination in favor of the better class of mills. By forming mutual companies, the millers have reduced the rate of insurance by one-half, but it seems to us that a vast improvement can be made over the present method of fixing the rate for individual mills. We believe the schedulo needs a revenue which would operate still further to reduce the cost Two mills may appear essentially white to perhaps, taken every possible precaution to make he the 8th Inst. a new list for boiler tubes, which holders could restize within \$1 of those prices. Durincreases the price somewhat, but the discount is 45 ing the week a fair trade in 100 ton and smaller lots should credit him with so much assured safety is has been effected, and in a few instances 50c to \$1 making a rate on his mill. He ought not to be obliged to carry a part of his neighbor's risk in 1 to ing his own premiums. The British tariff offices have recently adopted a schedule of rates which carries not the idea we are trying to convey. It sterte will a normal rate and adds to the premium for every addi-tional feature of the mill which increases the me risk In detail, we think the schedule of the British off . ! is erroneous, but in principle it is right. If a metal roof on the mill decreases the fire listed and " insurance companies give the miller the benefit of the why should they not make him a corresponding the duction in his premium when he puts exhausts in the burns of his mill! Dust appliances that remove the material for dust explosions undoubtedly decreas the lusard, and they should be debited or credited in the premium rates according as they are aircraft present. We might enumerate a dozen features which may or may not be found in a mill, and which leaves or increase the lurand of the mill accordingly hardly fair to at the an average between mills with and without and appliances and charge them a ike on the lasts of their having as common features steam or water power, frame or brick wall, etc. The profit schodule is just enough so far as it goes, but in our opinion it does not go far onough. There are two methods by which an equitable basis of rates can be reached. The first is by taking the present of rates, and leaves and deducting for diminutions of the first takes. All the win Viller

THE ASSURANCE EXTRAS

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with the to surcharges on lives not considered first class. There is no doubt that a great deal of little or nothing as a guide in the decision of a propeal, a life was a short time ago accepted on the recommendation of the medical referee (a country dec-tor of good standing and considerable experience), and s teport by one friend who had only known proposer The London Commercial Borld prints list of 17 thentree might be mentioned, where a predisposition to
perted it, the proposer had been once wa
little wrong in the head," which information, followed cut by inquiries, necessitated the declimation of the proposes. In this case, also, no
mention was made of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of Inteltees in the decelors of the previous abstration of IntelThe Obio Titles. the answers to the queries as to habits were not entissecured where a proposal has been declined on the recommendation of one medical man and accepted by another office with a different examiner. This only both takes. The article referred to mentions a case where an examiner was afflicted with deafness, and when examining the proposer with the ateth-scope full distributed the proper action of the heart, which he —The first electric railway in Europe built for thought abnormal. Bimilar anomalies may arise from ordinary traffic has now been nearly completed. It is the want of experience by the examiner in percussion situated in the city and suburbs of Berlin. It runs pars before the examiner confident that he will pass Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, are constructing this as a first-class life. Judge of his astonishment, chegin, and perhaps disgust at life insurance in general, and that one office in particular, when he is noti-bed that his proposal is declined. Much of this dis-appointment would be avoided, and many proposals we believe completed, were the option given to the ram arrayed if he die under the average age, but to be colonies, and we think that the principle is one of the Telegraph. most equitable that could be devised in the in-tererts of intending proposers for assurance. Mest sen think they will live to the average age of their and herer be affected by the other. - Australian Asse unce Kecord

A WARNING TO INSURED PERSONS.

A rase of considerable importance to persons who are invared by accident insurance companies is re-ported lately. The Hariford Accident In-urance Com-pany insured the life of a physician and surgeon in the sum of two thousand dollars, payable to his wife. The "boddy injuries effected through external, violentat d had no intention of committing suicide, and did not know that there was person in the glass from which he drank. In an action to recover the insurance money the company defended successfully on the ground first, that the injury which occasioned death was not effected through external and violent means; toment Term of the Supreme Court in the Third Jufeing it within the terms of the contract it must have been effected by means which were not only acute that have been effected by means which were not only acute the special put and the net have been effected by means which were not only acute the special put of the winter's operations will detail but also external and violent. Mr Justice Policit says that the inistake and the act of drinking were external. Without the operation of these external legislatures to reduce sates, in the midst of these accordance in the TIMOTHY GREENING & manifester and the trade making economical than iron tiles, saying feet says that the inistake and the act of drinking were external. Without the operation of these external egislatures to reduce sates, in the midst of these manife of mate.

TIMOTHY GREENING & manifester and the trade that, having steam and the trade and interested as the trade increased by the show steams, are mask have economical than iron tiles, saying feet says that the inistake and the act of drinking were external and violent. Mr Justice Policies are marked to make the midst of these would not have been effected. It is true losses.

by politicity view manuscript to military and the superior of the state of the superior of the state of the superior of the state of the superior of the super Such matter a standard and of to the rite that part of the cause of death was external, but that

THE AVERAGE LIFE OF A THEATRE.

The average life of a theatre in Europe is just 224 Les Lines Characte of London, in a recent article folsch, the states that nearly every theatre in London and Paris has been bursed down in its turn—in the neutralness existing in the practice of offices with regard to surcharges on Hosses and on offices and the number of M. Director the surcharges on Hosses and offices and the number of M. Director the surcharges on Hosses and the surcharges are the surcharges and the surcharges on Hosses and the surcharges are the surcharges are the surcharges and the surcharges are the surcha rearn, as appears from statistics compiled by Kere and a great many fire alarms may have never come to fint class course is no doubt that a great dear of the knowledge of the authorities. Of 252 theatres the authorities of leadings, and that many proposals there have been burned down 5 before opening, 70 in there have been burned down 5 before opening, 70 in the mixer completed on test account; and it is also to the discount of the object and who are or ought to be best fitted for coming to all island on the case. Not that the recommendate a citic island on the case. Not that the recommendate a citic examiner is always adhered to; informable to the examiner is always adhered to; informable to the examiner is always adhered to; informable to the examiner of the commendation of the comm the circular part which leads the directors to decide a saw life of 22 years, as stated, and shows conclusively there is an example, and in opposition to the point grand deprined that friend's reports are worth on the same on the same of the same profits. If the expenses are—as the statistics prove them to be—thirty per cent of the premiums, then we must charge 6.27 simply to cover loss and expenses; and if we would make a profit on the average theatre, the rate must go above 6 27. And these saa treat to one friend who had only known proposed in a short period, but the acceptance notice was not study. On the receipt of the roport by the second friend who had known the proposed for some years, the proposed for a material the second the friend who had known the hadroner material the second the friend who had known the hadroner materials. panies that are covering them at less than half cost. The London Commercial World prints a list of 17 thea-

held stock in rallways in that state, to the aggregate value of \$10,740,048. This simply illustrates the fact that railway companies are the prople themselves, proves that doctors are not infallible, and that one man and fegiclation against ratiweys is legislation against with an instinctive faculty for diagnosis may detect the people as stockholders as well as passengers and with an initing live Jacuity for diagnosis may detect some abnormal symptom where another would not discover it, even with an equally careful examination in both near the article referred to mentions a case standard, and legislation which reduces or probables reasonable dividends is a wide spread and sectors calamity.

... The first electric rallway in Burope built for cranculation. One of the most frequent cause of from the Anhalt Railway to the Central Cadet Estab-disposition in the case of a proposer for a life liabnest in Lichterfelde. It is the first actual experi-assume a is when he is suffering from heart disease. Such with the system for ordinary traffic. It may be when may probably be only inceplent, and of which remembered that in the summer of 1879 Dr. Siemens he may not have the ellebrest suspicion. He is, so achieved great success with the electric milway, which for as he is aware, in good he lit; he may never have was constructed as a scientific experiment in the becauco-fined to the house for a day by illness, and ap-grounds of the Berlin Exhibition of that year. Mesers.

-The Cincinnati Southern Company are about to put the Union electric signal in a number of tunnels, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Company have put it in their tunnel at Washville. This signal is also being put on the Little Miami and the Pittswe tellere completed, were the option given the assurer to pay the tabular premium and have the burgh, Ciucianati and St. Louis. The Pittsburgh, Pt. burgh, Ciucianati and St. Louis. The Pittsburgh, Pt. Wayne & Chicago have put this company's block and signat dobt on the policy, to be deducted from the signat in their Alleghany city yards. Fourteen miles and the company is the company of the co of the Chicago & Western Indians are being equipped, wind off should be live to that age. This system that been adopted by, so far as we know, only one office in the mother country and one office in the ending in the property of the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are putting in the office in the mother country and one office in these signal from Belinont to Waltham. — Journal of the

-It is expected that unusual progress will be made men think they will live to the average age of their fellows, and, though through some physical defect or suffered and the company is well supplied with money, and and are making extensive preparations put a leading on their age, they may outgrow the one and octor be affected by the other. — Averaging Agency chased, 40,000 tons of which are steel, to be delivered on the line during the summer. There have also heen purchased for the use of the completed road, 32 lecomotives and 1,750 additional freight cars. It is now promised that the road will be opened from Glendive. [10,30] up the Yellowstone river, to Miles city, a distant of 700 miles, in July of this year,

-It may appear ungracious at this time to repeat our opinion that the Canadian Pacific Railway will policy provided for the payment of the amount to her have before it a long and drear season of unprofitance of other husband's death in consequence of ablences, even with the aid of hose works already constructed at a cost of £6,000,000, with the contribuaccidental incans within the intent and nearing of the right to import materials duty free, and the great insurance should not extend to any bodily injury of tion of a further £5,000,000 in Government money, which there should be no external and visible sign. but are as fet wholly unsenanted. The company out to now to my death caused by the taking of poison. The mayed do not accidentally killed himself by taking a feet. A comparatively low rate would have been and other to have instead the torrelators against the but are as set wholly untenanted. The company ought point a which he mistook for pure drinking water. He sufficient to have fu-tired the proprietors against the drawbacks which invariably attend an undertaking which has not only to develope, but to create a traffic and a population.—London Economist.

-Thirty-nine reads report their gross carnings for February last (ten of them only reporting for three weeks) at \$10,385,089, a net increase of \$400,541 and, accord, that the death of the insured was caused over last year Twenty-three show an aggregate by the taking of poison, and was therefore excepted from the operation of the policy. This defence was aggregating \$603,698. The decrease is largely ewing field to be sufficient by a majority of the judges in the nearly half of the reads showing a falling off were not seriously affected by the stories. The total mileage



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Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously Office hours from 8 a m. to 8 p.m. For Savings Hank and Money Order business, 0 a m. to 4 p m. O. P. DAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 5, 1540,

P.M.

8 00

8 00

8 00

DECETERY. MAHS. closing. A.M. P.W. A.W. ONTARIO & WESTERN PROVINCES. *Oltawa by railway
*Provinces of Ontario. Man-itoba & British Columbia Ottawa River Route up to Carillon 8 & 8 40 8 & 8 40 8 15 8 15 6 15 6 00 QUEBRO & EASTERN PROVINCES. Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier and Sorel, by Q M.O. & U. ii)
Quebec by Stramer tyuebec by G.T.R. Hastern Townships, Three Rivers, Arthabaka and Hiviere du Loup Ry. Occidental Ry. Main Line to Ultawa
Io. St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches
Sr Remick Hemmingford by St. Hysolathe, Sherbrooke, 7 00 12 46

St. Hyselatis, Sherbrooke, ele
Acton & Sorel Ry
St. Johns, Stanbridge and
St. Armand Station
St Johns, Vermont Janction
& Shefford Rys
South Eastern Ry
1New Branswick, Nova Scotia and P. S.
Newfoundland forwarded
daily on Hallfax, whence
deepatch is by Packet
leaving 6th and 20th July LOCAL MAILS. | leauharnois Route | Houserville, Controceur, Varannes and Vereberes, Cote 31. Paul 5 30 | Tanneties West | Cote 31. Anoine and Notre Dame de Urace 81. Caneguade | Ilantingion | St. Caneguade | Ilantingion | St. Lambert | Laprairie | Pont Vanu, Sault-au-Recollet | Terrebonne and St. Vincent | St. Laurent, St. Martin and St. Laurent, St. Martin and St. Kustache | North Shore Land Route to liout de l'Isle | So | UNITED STATES. Reanharnois Route 1 45 17 00 6 43 2 00 12 45 6 00 ø 00 3 30 1 05 1 15 & 8 7 00 9 00 UNITED STATES. 8 & 9 40 Boston and New England States, except Maine.
New York and Southern States
10 30 12 30 Bland Pond, Portland and Maine
Western and Pacific States 600 6 00 8 18 GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Friday) . By Canadian Line (Supplementary-Satu:day)
By Canadian Line, dormany (Friday)
By Canard (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice
By Twelet from New York for Rugiand
(Wednesday)
By Hamburg American Packet to Germany
(Wednesday) 6 90

Postal Car lings open till 8 45 a.m and 9.15 p.m. The Street Boxes are visited at 9 15 a.m., 12.31, 5.39 and 7.30 p.m.
Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

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WEST INDIES.

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are for-warded daily on New York, whence in the are despatched. For ilevana and West Indies, etc liavana, every Thursday p.m.

TO MALTSTERS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



On and over Mes A DAY, 21st H AF trainer	di run as
tollar	
11354 (613.53)	
*Western L.S. A.S. Train, making close rooter to me with termed trank Rankway for four to set finit	
4 10th Next arriving to Laborate at H Labora	H olato
Pendacke Express From Concetting in Carle on	
— Aurorom with trains for Posti, Smiths' Lafe and — Brockville	4 3 1 p 10
ATH INT IN SELAWA	•
*Lapters Tratu from the West, leaving Toronto at	6 (5 p.m.
Express Train from Brookville, Perth. Pembroke,	
and ail interpredance stations	1 40 p.m.
Trains run on Montreal time. *There trains make only jour slops between O	Carry and
Bankada fita than	rea.

Connection made at Brockville with the Urica and Black River R R, for New York, Albany and all points South T. A. McKINNON, ARCHER BAKER, Superfectendent, General Manager, Received for Just Lang. 1889. T. A. McKINNON, Suportotendent, Brockville, Opt., 21st June, 1880.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows .-

ERAYE OTTAWA.			
For the East, West, South and South-Rast For the East For both East and West	2	α	e.ts. p ftt. p.tg.
From both East and West From the Kest, South and South-East			#.78. p.26.

From the Kest, South and South-East 400 p.m.
From the West
Going West take the Ha.m train. Ample time for dinner
at Prescott Junction.
Sure Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from
both East and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown
& Ordensburg and Lake Thamplain and Utica & Illack River
Railways at thelensburg, to and from New York, Boston, and
all points South and East.
A Stramboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesdays,
Thursdays, Saturiays and Sundays, at 3 mm., connecting
with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for
both East and West.
A Sofa Car will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa
and Prescott Junction.
Trains are run on Ottawa time.

WALTER SHANLY

WALTER SHANLY General Manager, Ollaws. OTTAWA, July 28, 1880

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 28rd, 1980, trains will run as follows Mixed. Mail. Express. Lave Hochelaga for Huil

Arrive at Hull for Hochelaga
Arrive at Hull for Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga

Leave Hochelaga for Quebec
Arrive at Quebec
Arrive at Quebec
Arrive at Quebec
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at St. Jerome
Arrive at St. Jerome
Arrive at St. Jerome for Hochelaga
Arrive at St. Jerome for Hochelaga
Arrive at St. Jerome for Hochelaga
Arrive at St. Jerome
Arrive at St. Jerome for Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hull for Hochelaga
Arrive at G.00 a.m.
Arrive at G.00 a.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga
Arrive at Hochela

6.45 a.m. 9.00 a.m. elaga Arrive at ifochelaga...... [Local trains between Hull and Aylmer.]
Trains leave Mile Knd Station seven minutes later.

SW Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Onebac. Quebos.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebos at 4 p.m.
All trains sun by Montreal time.

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GERRRAL OFFICE, 18 Place d'Armes Square.
TICERT OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Onebec.
L. A. SKNNCAL, Heneral Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 16th June,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June, 1880;—

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (except Sanday as follows—

Leave Point Lovis
River du Loup 1.00 pm.
Arrive Trois Pistoles 2.00 pm.
Rimouski 3.11 p.m.
Rimouski 1.0.15 p.m.
Pathousie 8.31 p.m.
Pathousie 8.31 p.m.
Pathousie 1.1.40 p.m.
Sold Newcastie 11.40 p.m.
Sold Newcastie 11.40 p.m.
The train connects at Chaudiere Curre with Grand Trank train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m.
The trains to Hailfax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

Zor The Pullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Priday, runs through to Hailfax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Sturday, to St. John at 10.25 p.m., and which reach Mon real at 6.00 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiere Curve with the tirend Trunk train at 8.30 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

Tor Information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train areaneements, sice, apply to
("APT MarCl' Alty, Sparke St., Ottaws.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Saporantendent.

DUNDAS FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOS. WILSON. MAXI PACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERS
DUNDAS - - . ONTARIO. SO-SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CAR

-Messra. Waddell and Carpenter have returned from their purchasing trip, and the factory with soon be in The machinery has all been boughtoperation some in Bridgeton, N J, and some in Baltimore In a fortnight the tinning part of the works will open with a furce of hands sufficient to make 8,000 cans per day .- Hamilton Times.

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

ARTRUB BROWN & CO 'A PATROLYCH PRPURT

Loxnov, March 7th, 1891.

itclined Petroleum (til ... The trade demail for spot has continued very large as is evinced by the large deliveries again this week. More disposition has been shown to do business for the last four months, but transa tions stiff remain difficult to put through. owing to slight difference in buvers and sellers ideas of value. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold at ad to 74d per gallon, on spot—but short prompt "Crown Prince" brand has sold at considerably less money Month has been very steady at 74d to 7.13-16d. April 71:1 to 8d. Beptember-liecember 81:1 to 81:4 To-day a market closes steady, spot 71:4. Septem-

her-Decomber Hid Naphtha —Steady, ordinary 10d to 191d, best English refined 101d to 11d Coal Oil.—No business.

Turpentine—Hausgain been quiet. Closing prices apot, 34s. April, 33s. 9d., May, 33s.; June, 32s. August-December, 26s.

	PRIBOLEUM	ett.			
Prices of S W }	Y Yerk	9]e	N. Yor London	1550. k.,	H 3:
	itefined. [C	rade.	Redn	d.	Crude.
Stock this day I anded last week	12,596 bbl. 6,774 bbl. 1,0525 bbl. 10,525 bbl.		204,731 212 10,431 100,4	661. 661.	

· Including 1,117 barrels transferred from one wharf to sauther.

COAL OIL

	1881	1650			
	Reined.	Crudo.	Refi	ત્ત્વે.	Crude.
Stock this day.	347 551		1,660	ьы	1
Landed last	90 bbl.			bb1.	
Delivered last	11 bb l.		81	551 .	

Above represents stocks and movements at London and Thames liaves Public Wharves only.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

blace our last issue, the demand for crude has been somewhat better than for some weeks past, owing principally to the final adjustment of the gravity principally to the final adjustment of the gravity clause by Parliament, which seems to have given general estisfaction to both producer and refiner. The price paid for it is from \$1.55 to \$1.80 fo b. The clemand for refined continues active. Prices may be quoted at 20c, London freights, per Imperial gallon. Operations in the territory are now beginning to assume a lively business aspect, and as the spring advances so will the drill and numer increase in specific. advances so will the drill and pump increase in speed and number. No new strikes of any kind have been made for some time, with the exception Mr. H. Corey's last strike in the North-West, which is pumping at the rate of from twenty to thirty barrels a day, but as it has only been just atruck, nothing certain can be said about it, yet, however, we hope for our friend "Tip's" sake it will continue.

OIL SPRINGS.

The oil business here is beginning to assume a genuine appearance, as it did in the days of old when riude was \$11 a barrel and refined 90c. a gallon. Developments are going on with incressed avidity, and the wells that are pumping are holding their own. Among the new ventures is that of the London Com-Among the new ventures is these or the Louison Company, whose engine, boiler and tools are on the spot. Their lot is No. 18, on the north side of Main street, and has not been much tested. It is a triffe ever half a mile from the Phonix well. Mr. Boulson, of Fetrolia, is pushing on with his rig on lot 16, 2nd con. Mr. Palmer intends putting down three or four wells, as do several other owners of property in this once deserted village. Altogether a very busy time is anticipated during the coming summer.

anticipated during the coming summer.
The market here for crude oil, by the car load is from \$1.55 to \$1.57 per bursel. This price has been paid this week for the crude oil certificates of the literolla Crude Oil and Tanking Company, this being in the secondaries which these the secondaries which I'etrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these certificates can be bought from preducers regulates the market. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Brantford, by the intest quotations is 85c to 46c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own the line he obtains from 10c to 20c ter barrel process. sipe line he obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

RETURN OIL MARKETA

1'etrolia, (Ont)	194c	per gall.
London	20c	44
Toronto	21c	u
Uttawa	23c	•
Montreal, P.Q.	234c	41
Quebec. "		41
Malifer and Mt. Johns	9/1-	**

The above are whelesale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car load; the price per single barrel is generally from Ic to 2 cabove these ngures. The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows: Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Naybold tester, 81c. Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of 60 to 100 barrels, 100° flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 10c. Refined oil of 150° barning test, 13c to 17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually jurchased for the Canadian market and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for export, 119° burning test, cargo lots 12c to 13c.

Lubricating	5 2	00	a	\$10	00	per bb!
Tat	Ō	75	40	· 0	80	ā
Benzine	0	15	A	0	16	per reli
Olien, 28"-30" gtay	Ü	22	A	•	23	H
Parafine Candles	0	18	M	Ó	20	per 1b.
H Wax (tot'd)						*

THE MONRY MARKET. TORONTO PTOCK REPORT

DANKS.		Capital Capital Re		Rest	Rost last	Crosing Paices, March . 23	
		andactions:	fortif at		il months	Kellers	lleyers
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Pople's teal Estate Loan and Deboature Co inlos Loan and Sarings Company. Western Canada Loan and Savings Company	 60	100,000 1000,000	455,312 1,000,000	105,000	1	15 ó	110 102 145 106)
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AUNTIBRE BLOOK 1831 VIII								
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		f :				69	40	6

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

WINTER PORT QUESTION

A Halifax despatch says:—At a meeting of the City Council to-day, a report of the delegates to Ottawa researchy in the interest of Halifax as a winter port was read. The delegates represented the Oity Cosnell, Chamber of Commerce and citizens generally. The following is the report: The committee on the winter port question, appointed by you, beg to report that in pursuance of instructions received they preceded to Ottawa as early as a favorable opportunity offered for an interview with the Government on the subject. Your committee had several interviews with the Minister of Railways, and no send terminate A Halifux despatch says: At a mosting of the City and present the claims of Halifax as the cosen terminus of the Intercolonial Railway. The Government appear really were quite prepared to erect a grain elevator and provide additional wharf accommodation at Richmond. Your committee urged the necessity of extending the railway further into the city, say to West's whari, in the interests, both of the city and of the intercolonial Railway itself. The Minister of Railways expressed his apway itself. The Minister of Railways expressed his approval of the soleme, provided it would not cost too much. It was suggested that the line might be brought down outside of the dock yard wall along Water street, and your committee were led to loop that if the necessary wharf accommodation could be got at a moderate price, and if the city would grant the necessary right of way along Water street, as well as the prote of land and water that A hatwann Watt's wharf and the dock ward, the Gorlot A. between West's whart and the dock yard, the Gov-ernment might be induced to accord to their request. It thus became necessary to accertain at what prior

desirable or essential to making Halifax the winter shap-ping port for Canada, and they have reason to believe that if the terminus above indicated be secured all other pecestary arrangements and facilities will also be gri od. The illness of the Minister of Railways, as wall an other dreumstascus, unavoidably delayed your committee in their resport. Your committee desire to express their appreciation of the valuable efforts of our county members, Mesers. Richey and Daly, in the cause of the winter port, not only whilst your committee was at Uttawa, but previously, much having been done to facilitate the accomplishment c. the object of their mission.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BAILWAY.

Montreal, 26th,-A meeting of the provisional directors of the Untariound Quebec Railway Company was held to-day at the Windsor Hotel. Meers. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, who occupied the chalf, H. S. Howland, of Toronto, the Hon. L. R. Church, C. J. Campbell, the Hon. Rosare Thibaudeau, Alphones Desjardins, W. H. L. Gordon, E. A. Celer, A. B. Chaffee, E. O. Bickford, of Toronto, P. X. Arohambault and J. A Oulmet attended. The arrangement for the organisation of the company was completed, and the directors adjourned until April 26th to receive the repor of Mr. Lumeden, C.E., who has been entrusted with the preliminary survey of the line, and is now engaged at the works. A committee of directors was also arpointed to confer with the Quelue Government and the various railway companies interested in the early construction of the road, which is now a certainty.

-The Pall River mill ewsers have commenced a general movement for the discharge of all persons connected with the Spinners' Union.

-The United States Commission hope for the speedy extermination of the Rocky Mountains locust jest. The commission write settlement

by commission wave posterement.

--There will be seasiderable opposition to the granting in the Montreal City Council of \$4,000 for building a revetment wall along the extension line of the Cocidental br.

Railway there. The amount acked for the current year's of expenses of the water department of the corporation is \$30,000, being an excess of \$30,000 over last year.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS A. S. WHITING MANUPACTCHING Co., c. to b. Out. Manufacturers of seythers, forks, business

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COTTON BROKERS.

M WRIGHT, Dunias, Onr. Sole agent in Capatal of Orders & Mediute, cotton factors, Nach all. Live

COTTON MILLS. DUND ARCOTTON MILLS CO., Dendas, Out -dies de lice, denime, tickings, yerns, etc.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton - Leen

tickings and parts.

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

EDSE TOOLS. R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturer of necessary mattechs, grub hoss and railway sontractors supplies

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.—Engines, builters, stray hammors, etc.

nammers, etc.

THOS, WILSON, Dundes, Ont —Manufacturer of statting, and portable steam engines, boilers and machiners every description—cotton initi calenders, hostery state presses and propoller wheels, all rices. FILE\$.

THOS. GRAHAM, Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter . files and raspe. FURNITURE.

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshaws, Oat.—Furniture Make facturers. Toronto branch, 97 Yongo St.; Mcatrel branch, 447 and 449 Notre Dame St

AMRRICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont - Manufa-turers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

GLASSWARE.

IIAMILITON GLASS CO., Hamilton.—Manufacturer 4

slint and green glassware.

W. H. STORRY & SON, Acton, Ont — Manufacturers of \$n_0.
gloves and mitts in every variety and style.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT BOODS. P. W. 1[ORE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of hills spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and cutter stuff, etc.

MKS. F. P. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Manufactures at inke, blackings, harness oils, perfessory, etc.

IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO. Dundar.—Manufacturers of the and brace serows, boits and rivets.

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

DOMINION BOLT CO., 87 St., Peter St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of bolts, hot pressed naturaliway apikes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets. Werkent Tannalo.

Toronto.

IIAMILTON BRIDOR & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Ir a rail way and highway bridges and Iron working machinery McKRCHNIR & BRRTRAM, Dundas.—Machine tools are wood working machinery.

OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Oshawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of maileable iron; also Coe and Taft patent series wrenches.

KINFE WORKS THE WHITMAN & HARNES MANUFACTURING CO.
St. Catharines, Unt. - Manufacturers of moving and resping machine huives, sections, guard-plates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters, etc.

KRITTING MILLS. S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of plant and fancy hosiery.

LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO., Toronte.-Oak tann's belting, tace leather, etc.

BREAKS AND PLANCE.

BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Menetaln St., Montreal,—Tenux and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Teronto.—Manufacturers of the "Excelse" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Bowmanville, Ost.—Manufacturers of Planos and Cabinet Organs. See advertisement in another column.

S. B. WARKEN & SON, Toronto.—Manufacturers of church Organs.

PAPER MANUFACTURENS.

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 71, 276 & 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Manufacturers and unperters of all kieds of papers. Milits at Windsor, Sherberooks and Portacul.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 17 St. Poler St., Montreal-Manufacturers of manife, book and news print, care board middles and colored papers. JOHN FIRHER & BONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of print

ung and wrapping papers.

WM. BARBER & BROS., Georpeteur.—Manufacturers of hook and fine papers

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. F. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trowels, Shaw knives, etc. Pole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the cele brated "Simond's Saw."

SHURLY & DIRTRICH, Galt, Ont.—Manufacturers of circular and cross-out mws, plastering trowels, etc.

SCALES.

SPICES, ETC. R. D. VAN DR CARR & SON, Toronto. - Manufacturers and importers of coffees, spices, cream tartar, muriari

STERESTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC. P. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Ricetrotypers and eler-otypera.
Designers and engravers on wood.

TELEPHONES.

110LT TELEPHONE CO., Toronta.—Telephones sold out right \$5 to \$30 per pair; wire 3c. to 5c. per red; works two miles.

WHAT WORKS, IL GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Oat. Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire wickers. TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dundas, Out - Mane facturers of the strongest description of steel were civil mail kills Soors, and general wire weavers

NOODEN BOGOS. C. T. BRANDON & CO. Thronto-llare special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

WOOLLEN MAKUFACTURERS. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg. Woollen Manufacturers. JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Out, Manufacturer of Scott Sagering, wheeling and kutting parts.

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



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ing will is limited wants of actual trade, and are and the latter trade reports was titly illustrated done to just week by a leading daily contemporary, who pobles est alleged interviews on part of one of there meanth the members of several leading dy seed follows houses in which a "boom" in the

they utter is either misrepresented or misquoted flowever, there can be found here and there in almost every leading house facetious and waggish clerks or salumen who take especial delight in "stuffing" the general newspaper reporters, and we think the one is question must have failed into such hands. At the prevent time the hosiery manufacturers are co-id mag matters of interest to the trade. The bliowing report of their meeting on March 14, will explain A meeting of the principal hostery manual turers of Philadelphia and vicinity was held in the rooms of the Philadelphia Association of Manuto turce of Textile Fabrics, No. 39 South Third street. Bennuin Allen, of the firm of J. & B. Allen, of Germantown, was chosen chairman, Thomas Field, secre-tar, and T. A. Pearse, treasurer. The purpose of the meeting, it was stated, was to present an organised tenstan e to an attempt to fasten upon the hostery trade of Philadelphia a systom of royalties which it was claused is about to be imposed upon the trade by a combination of certain sewing machine companies, who are demanding royalties upon a a trimmer attachment, used in the manufacture of stockings. After a fell exchange of views the following resolutions were adopted. Whereas, The whole system of royalties on mubicery is objectionable, whereas, it is important that a decided effort be made to break up such system;

royalty or any other charge outside of the acti-class money of the machinery in question.

whereas, such a rosult can only be reached by the

onial co-operation of the heatery trade; therefore,

The n solutions were signed by the following firms J. & B. Allen, T. C. Love, Conyers, Button & Co., Pearse & Landenberger, Aaron Jones' Sons, Clark & Beatty, hailes Spencer & Co., Schoffeld & Branson, Samuel Whittie, Flavall Bros., McCarrol Bros., Gunn, Johnson & Co., Wilson & Co., John J. Glatier, Bro. & Co., H. Becker, Thomas B. Cope & Bro , and Jossen & Hanifen, Additional resolutions were also adopted providing that, in view of a report of intended prosocution by the sewing mechine combination sgainst all outside mittee to watch the progress of affairs. The Chair appointed the following to constitute the Executive committee Benjamin Schofield, Wm Glazier, John Henden, Conyora Button and C. H. Spencer. The

meeting then adjourned. The market for cotton goods in first hands has dur ing the week moved along moderately and quietly, exhibiting but little change of interest since out emer review. In some lines of goods there has been a little letter package request, but the general demand sale agents has been without much appreciable Prices in first hands are being fairly held, although in some styles of goods, particularly outside hate an easier tone Communist fuller, selling values have an easier tone Communication men, as a rule, are not at all disposed to meet jubbers in their scutting and slashing" process in prices, and some houses who are closely sold up on their gends have temporarily withdrawn the mine from market, being unwilling to

the older of the real shows storms. However, the short must are received at the work of short must are received at the work of short must are received at the work of short must are received at the short must be received at the short of the mouth, a fight of greath the received at the short must be received at the short must be received at the short of the mouth, a fight of greath the received at the short must be received at the short must be received at the short of the mouth, a fight of greath the received at the short must be received at the short of the mouth, a fight of greath the received at the short of the mouth, a fight of the mouth, a fight of greath the received at the short of the sh con the able teaters from in the angle gute into at the attract pries, and the same may also be to the mains of concessions in prices to asked of rotted promets, cambries, aftering etc.
To enable their countries selling values are leng subtressed in the foreign parties and worst to entire selling values are leng subtressed in the foreign parties of the various ta, and the season spreadict is well disposed of styles there has been a very satisfactory piece distribute plant took overcostings there has been a tron. With agents the movement, has been mostly to the plant to k overcomings more case been a tion. With agents the movement has been mostly to be because doing but in most other styles and commed to blord deliveries on back orders. Supported the state of the the proper current of the same, seeming the pertations. With publics, however, the request for the pertations. With publics, however, the request for modifying the same pertations and fight timens, subjected, show your property the most active. Leading tack tware respectives. For printing cloths, the demand the production and in some instances considerately been little more active and process or a shade little; percal well sometion. Kentucky Jours and doeskins in an tone. The experts or dimestic cottons from this parties a without much especial change, but rule port for the work ending March. I the endouced 1018 and like a without much especial change, but rule port for the work ending March. I the endouced 1018 and like a without much especial change, but rule port for the work ending March. notice of without material energy, our rule port for the work ending March. 1 the endoment 1 of 18 day harr seal, 4,000 budger, 7,012, erining 2210 passes of the value of Sodies. In spring weight: Tourisday, 24th—56,004 bear, 5,604 bear, 5,605 for the passes of the value of Sodies. In spring weight: Tourisday, 24th—56,004, 25,004 bear, 5,605 for the passes of the law of the law and another place trade. Flownels and residue of the king process of weight 100 passes of the pas gurated, some considerable sales in the aggregate love been effected at more in less concentions in price . On desirable apring goods, lowever selling values have been fairly holding their own on the season's product of the leading make cis well sold up. In its the company havy weight fall goods the openings have to other more general, said more attention on toe put March attention to put March of luyers has been meticable. However, netwith for said attending the pleasant weather we had here during the than he hast week. West and North-West have been visited. March there was pictored to the most glowing terms, and which in the one hand was enfoulated to devolve those not fully conservant with the regular course of the dy good business, and on the other to lang the reliwith the heaviest snow storm of the season, simust entirely suspeding the frel, ht tinflic of the milea) s. abilits of that paper ento further question. This puts Such being the case, the demand for goods from the so my work into the mouths of our norchants which sections is not owarily lighter than it would otherwise toy have never uttered may pay an impountous be, yet trade with other purts of the country has been aporter will, especially in an organ where sensationalieu is at a pr. mium, but is an outrage upon those alieu is at a pr. mium, but is an outrage upon those alieud to have been interviewed. In the case in quedien, we know of at least one house which was rejetted to have been interviewed, that the substance published was made out of whole cloth, and that not recommend to the deep leaf them that the proportion of the deep leaf them that the proportion of the deep leaf them. gradually picking up, and some good orders continuo to be placed on the new fall styles. With the cloth and general dry goods jobiers the place request has been steadily widening. For spring weight fancy cassiners, sulmags, Cheviots and worsted coatings, the regular request from agents, as before remarked a single member of the firm had been conversed with has been moderate. In new full styles of these geneta a fair complement of orders for nature delivery have spen the subject. As a general thing, where names are quoted our merchants are not only very charry and a fair complement of orders for inture delivery have consider in their remarks upon the business of their been received. On some of the most popular makes power, but governly are indisposed to be interviewed of the same over hair the second a product is said to be already under the control of orders. In heavy overby our leading dailles, for, in nine cases out of ten, what coatings, very little that is new or interesting has been developed since our previous report. In some lines of the same, especially in fancy lack fabrics, a moderate action has been noticeable at the current straily values. Cloths and doeskins in first hands have been quiet and new business has been of light volume. in Kentucky jeans trade with agents has also been moderate. With jobbers the piece demand for these goods has been more satisfactory. Tweeds have also been in better inquiry from second hands. Low priced printed saturets of the most desirable makes and efforts have been in thir package request. Some brands of the same are liberally sold aboad of production. For woollen and worsted dress goods the demand from agents has been moderate. With job-

bera larger business has been noticed

THE DOUBLE STANDARD AND COTTON. The last monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Co. Averpool, has the following remarks on the cutton trade and its dependence on the adoption of the double standard. The prospects of our market are largely bound up with the above considerations, and cannot be treated apart from the silver question. Should the conference in Paris succeed in whole or part, we think the improved prospects of trade would go far to countervall the extra supply of the raw material; but if it be it

Reselved. That we, the hosiery manufacturers of market in face of the ample supply that seems to be followed by the seems to be for some other our sacred word of honour that on and after than 14 1981 we will not below the market in face of the supply supply that seems to be for store for us. Crop estimates have rised during the other our sacred word of honour that on and after past mouth at least 250 000 integrand the favourity idea.

Which 14 1981 we will not him and after the following the first way to fit mailings. The middle of the first way to fit mailings. other our mered word of honour that on and after past mounts text year. This will appear the heart 14, 1881, we will not hite nor purchase any in America is now 6 to 61 milions. This will appear the means, direct or indirect, the payment to any one of a in Liverpool, and carry us through the autumn with a mount, direct or any other charge outside of the actual purchase apply than last year. Indied, we seem at last to have get fairly into the region of plenty, and unless some very unforeseen thing occurs, we shall hear no more of cutton faminos for many a year to come. America has surpassed all expectations of her producing power, and it is evident that if the last season had been favourable throughout the yield would have been overwhelming. We were interested and rather surprised to learn by the recent census in America that the black population of the Southern States had increased from 4,000,000 in 1860 to 8,000, 000 in 1840, say 40 per cent. In the year before manufacturers of trimining machines, the meeting the war it was considered that the increase of the would contribute funds to defend such suits; and also colton crop about kept pace with the increase of providing for the appointment of an executive comthat of 1859-GO, viz., 4,800,000 bales, and 40 per cent. upon that figure would bring the present crop to 6,720 000 lales, and had the past senson been as fine as 1839-60 we believe it would have reached this gigantic figure. But not merely have the colored population of the South increased so much, but the white people have also greatly increased, and are working much harder, and far more cotton is now raised by white labour than in the old days of slavery when manual work was thought almo t degrading to a v lite man. It is quite clear that the productive power of those rich and fertile regions has increased more than we are aware of in this country, and it seems not unlikely that, if manne are farourable, we are approaching a time of low proces and superabundant supplies of thoraw material. It must not be forgotten, however, that much of this crop is of very poor quality, and will hardly be con-amed till late in the season, and only when exceedingly cheap. The stand-ant of quality for goods and James was never higher than it is now in Manchester, and spinners will con-

Cable Report - titter ?! per cont lif for than fact March L iv. 10 per cont higher than in landity.
The selay, 17th - Sea Ofter, 3,350 and Sea Ofter.
Cub 823 Cubbs report. Sea Ofter about the same as

Friday, 18th - Red tox, 15618, blue tox. 1972

Monday, 21st -Receon, 25,221

| Nomical 20st → Rection, 125,224 |
The sdrs., 22nd → Marquadi. 8 to 321	black mass		
queb. 2023	Operand., 125,773	gray for 14,209	
Welliesday, 2.2d → Russian sable, 1647	rainten		
17,752	Max., 5,788	Common cat, 2002 hous, cat	
1.25	waite tox, 18,30	wolf, 1,200	wolfering, 558
day barr seal, 4,000	badger, 7,042	ermin., 2,219	
Therefore 24th 25 toxical 2004	for a 8,24		

HOLEN PACED SECTION AND A STATE

The following are the cable reports of the comparative misance and do line of the several articles obered

Merch, latte-Orter, 72 per cent higher than last March fisher, percent lower than last March, silver tox same 68 (ast March, cross fox 10 per cent, lower than last March and toz, 125 per cent, lower than last

March 15 - Marton same as last March shunk same as fast March; mink 10 per cent, lower than fast March; white tex 10 per cent tower than last Mutch lynx 20 per cent higher than last March; wolf 20 per cent, higher than last March.
March leth -- flear, large 20 per cent, bligher than

last March, be r. small and cub, same as last March. The above able reports compare the prices with last column - Sharehel ler. March: the following are the comparisons with the latter sale of July last as taken from the July usage of

the Hat, Cap on I Fur Trade Review - Otter 71 per cent, higher than July, 1980. fisher 15 per cent loner than July, 1880 sliver for same as July, 1830, cross for 30 per cent lower than July,

Quantitics enfered -March 14th -Otter, 10,012; fisher, 4,534 . silver fox. 878 , cross fox, 3:62 red fox, 8 257 . kitt fox, 420 March 15th .- Marten, 42.667, mink, 31,211, lynx, 14.517, rarcoon, 813, white fox, 4 310, blue fox, 48,

eknuk, 6,768, wolf, 3,032; wolverine, 2,422 March 16th - Hear, 8,337 musk ox, 643 . ledger, 1807, beaver, 45; errolne, 3,613, swan 250, hair real, 2,849, and sundry furs and skins.—Hat and Cap

BANK RETURNS.

The following is a comparative statement of the

nonths		. 1
transating, Je	ın, 31, 1881	Feb. 28, 1981
Capital paid up \$	33,331,834	\$ 53,353,464
		10.450.450
Circulation	23 239,508	23,478,252
Gov. deposits	9,649,547	9,635,835
a we recurity for		
contract	1,166,087	1,196 214
Public deposits on dem d	39,731,339	35,472,845
at notice.	33,333,171	33,971,330
Due banks in Canada not		
secured	1,500,529	1,554,362
Due kunks in Canada cut-	•	•
rent bal	1,090,240	#37,809
Due bks in United States	62,264	188.269
" Great Britain	228,521	338,827
Due sundries	224,150	151,747
TARA ANDRESON		
	110,285,357	\$109 838,509
144790		
ABRETS.	15,253,850	14.264,000
Specie and Dom. notes.	e min najma n	
Notes and cheques of	5,330,759	4,561,339
other lunks	2,500,100	2/2/2/2/2
Due from other banks	2,501,441	2,039,020
in Canada	210011447	2,000,010
Loans to other banks	Ann - 12	593,603
in Canada not secured	637,747	950,493
Duce from agencies and		
other banks in United	- 4 46 5 - 4 -	
Staten	24 893 769	25.374,477
lines from agencies and		
other wuks in Great		
Brituit	3,763,153	1,028,890
	52,182,665	50,561,379
Government stock	1,036,689	1,014,889
Offer public socurities	1,321,244	1,311,244
Lanna to tios ernment	889,115	744,605
" on bonds, stocks,etc.	8,289,75G	8,110,295
" municipal corpora-	•	
tions	.40,515	435,631
Louns to other corp rain's	4,467,987	4,596,023
Carrent discounts	13,592,322	26 060,472
Overduo notes not seconi	1,537,629	1,480,990
4 debts *	233,339	226,725
i Prordue debts and notes	200,020	
	2.757,417	2,652,211
Recuted	2,017,455	1,967,887
Real estato	376,355	
Mortgage		
Bank premises		
Other assets	1,769,627	3,010,01
.1	D17776011	\$174,094.92
_ I	\$173,726,944	\$114,024.97

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

AND ACIENT DICES

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

AND ACIENT DICES

THE WARD READER DICES

THE WARD RE rent loans to the public were but \$. 7, 7, 60, the in topse is there are over their omilions of dollars in the six months. With the increased investments and the descensed rate of interest paid on deposits, the enrilings of the banks for the current harf year ought to be hugely in excess or those of the last year. The banks will, however, a wise in not holding out hope sof mercased dividend at least for sometime to come. The increase in beans to the public is not very generally distributed, as will be seen by an aualiese of the amounts of the dinerent principal banks on list I vide and 24th Perguary respectively -

		112 1804	P (
Name of Local	Ligar Lin	g Adeser. Ballo	
onk at Manuella		1.327 1000	4 + (+)
Link of Commerce	1 (21) 305 11 30	1367	*, , , •
	11.151.525 11.53	4 forth	141 "
Merchante Bank	A LANGUE A SE	5.7654	121,600
lank of forestly	540 PH 6,5	1 441	233,340
re feral Bank		5,64	147.67 }
la Banque du Peul		ઉંડોવે 🤔 🔻	114,240
Imperial Buch	3,001,1 19 3,79	1	10.001
kan hamee Bank	1 8 21,017 1.30	god Dec.	41,54
himinist liank	. (Tie 149 4 2)		104 6.3
Molsons Bank err		ogski in.	200040
thirtagni Bunk	5,437,235, 610	3,700	253,464
Bank of British N.		Gare Free	111.743
thankon Hank	. 515	11,4 411	
The Bank of Con	were seen More hi	inta Federal (87 · [() D=
The mank of Con	military more	to resent the	ir loans
tario Banks have	thus turgery	Inches the	4
dual nee that month	h The Bank	or Totolito, ac	
Imperial and M.	Silver Comments	a de blert	DETORIC.
Imperial and Me	0140'98' 12140 xx		. A bunban
Live the Bank of	Montreal, the 1	MARIEN, BOOK TO	Antiote .
Hank show 6 fet	line of the tw	o latter to a	-robatdor-
Brank show & Inc	MILLE GIEL GIST S"		

able extent. Overdue matters secured and unsecured and nother weets," show a very gratifying reduction, amounting in the aggregate to \$251,262 Rapl. premises are up \$27,000, caused by the re-transference of the Dominion banks office properties to this

CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN TRADE.

When national interests are endeavoring to merge

into any specified groove for the furtherance and universal progress of a country's growth-whether in mink 10 per cent lower than July, 1880 tynz 10 per cent ligher than July, 1880, cent ligher than July, 1880, tent, have the effect, if only temporary, of wrotely impressing those who, whother constantly or occas' mally, perms the pages of editorials such as that contained in the Montreal Journal of Commerce of the 18th Instant, wherein an article is published bearing the remarkable title of " Model Contract Brokerage" This precious contribution in four torse, but abrupt and undefined, sentences opens a war against the locus standi of the Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail Steamship Company, endeavouring to convey the impression that the service about to be brought into operation, and for which the countries of Canada and Brazil have respectively subsidized \$50,000 per annum for three years, is not substantially based; but that condition of the banks of Ontario and Quebec, acceptding to the Articles of association felegate the power of sale and transfer—or as the Journal of Commerce specifies and transfer—or as the Journal of Commerce specifies the articles of association relegate the power of sale contract brokerage "-intimating that the original directorate are empowered to negotiate for the sale of the company's rights and privileges in order to obtain ancial results for themselves and its promoters. he paragraphs quoted by the journal named are ecisely similar to those contained in the articles of by ordinary shipping or commercial prospectus, lacing in a compendious form the bone ades of the nistered statistics. The observation in regard to the aporat or concession and contracts between the comoters and the Dominion and Brazilian Governents is equally analagous to the unjustifiable remark ready referred to, as any practical man, possessing dinary commercial knowledge in regard to substea, is aware that their whole amount is relegated the development of such immediate interests as he subsidy was officially voted, and not for the peculative motives attributed by the author of the erogatory production above quoted. The writer of ial matter can only be excused on the es of his non-acquaintance with reliable deta ounerning the constitution of the scheme, the Executive hereof (taking the Company's prospectus as undentble authority) being gentlemen intimately associated tith railway and marine enterprise in Canada, and who are not the representatives of speculative paper raising "fortnightly settlements"—to lend their names for hereditary "contract brokerage" fromly, and almost certainly, no company ever came before to Canadian public with such unexceptionable merits ad substantial organization, deserving the support of prestors, traders and the public generally. The remarks recently appearing in the press from east to rost defining the objects and exceptional advantages conferred by this company is an open endorsation of inblus. contain, and we hope that on reconsideration the Journal of Commerce will, instead of endeavouring to itultify so admirable a service as the "Canadian and Brasilian Direct Mail Steamsnip Company," correct their errors, and for the interests of the Dominion aid in promoting what is invariably recognized as a valuable undertaking.—Ottawa Utteren.

—A Halifax dispatch says: The committee appointed to prepare the prize list for the Provincial and Dominson Exhibition submitted it to-day to the Central Board of Agriculture. The aggregate sum offered is \$15,000, of which the Dominision Government gives \$3,000, the Provincial Covernment \$1,000, and theremaining \$6,000 to be made up from the receipts and the same in contributed by the city.

-The New York canal board has voted to abolish all tolts on western bound freight transported on the S173,726,944 S174,094,922 direct competition with the state will enter into direct on specific consistency of the is reflected to a light extent in commission circles, that the middling guades may be pretty will apported the is reflected to a light extent in commission circles, that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that as reflected to a light extent in commission circles, that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the middling guades may be pretty will apported that the mouth was lightly upward, as is usually the case in February in to them, but if the people of New York competition with the atate will enter into direct commission circles. New York pay part of the cost of carrying their goods under our contract system, which gives wonderful slightly upward, as is usually the case in February in to them, but if the people of New York competition with the railways on west bound freight. Western buyers will not object to having freight. Weste canals, which means that the state will enter into

DOMINION PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

Partitionent was prorogned on Monday His Excellenes the tensernor tienceal delivered the following spec h from the throne --

Has Gentlessen at the Senate

Gentlemen of the House of Comments

in relieving you from your Parliamentary duties after n long and laborious seasons, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assidulty you have shown in

The measure for transferring to a company of capital is's the resonability of constructing and operating the Can in a flac is failway will, I am assured, be followed by in the eventual results, and custor the rapid com-plants of the great national enterprise is well to the dury and the interest of the company to

ascessing exercising to dispose, without delay, of the lands g said it and of their mid-rinking, and for that purpose o provide item gration from abroad on an extensive

We can seem will, however, not rolar their efforts in the same in econ, and it is believed that by the united in the florernment and the company a large influx a valuation titlers may be confidently anticipated. Such

an rungerito a must tend to enlance the value of the public domain in the North-West.

While the system of making tree grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved. for sale by the Crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prec a sufficient eventually to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion on the construc-

The extension of the boundaries of Manitoba will confer the privileges of self-government on the people atrials resident in, or who may be reafter occupy the area in wadded to the Province, and by enabling the loss sature to establish the munitipal institutions in its and limits tend greatly to add to the welfare of that esting region

The amendment of the Naturalization Laws will, I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto labored and of attracting a large influx of population from the Old World

The consolidation and amendment of the General Rull-way Acta and of the laws relating to Government railivs has improved and systematized our railway legislation

I am pleased to observe that you have not been forget-ful of the interests of the Indian population of the North-West. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce them to foreake their nomadic habite and botake themselves to pastorel and agricultural pursuits will be successful.

By no other means can thely civilization be promoted the ladiens themselves readered self reliant and self supporting, and the Dominion treasury relieved of the burden of rescaling them from their apparently chronic state of destitution.

The extension of our telegraphic system by cab'e in the furer and Gulf of St. Lawrence will aid the fisheries and the commerce of Unnada, and increase the safety of its

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In Her Vajesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you bare so readily granted, and heartly congratulate you on the improved condition of the revenue. Hun. Gentlemen of the Senate

Gentlemen of the House of Commons .

I bid you now farewell, and trust that when Parliament reasembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Uanada baving meanwhile sojoyed a season of peace and prosperly

His Excellency, in the name of Her Majesty, was also pleased to give assent to the following bills passed during the session .-

An Act respecting prize fighting.
An Act further to couldness is force for a limited time the Better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878.

An Act to smend the law respecting documentary

eridente la certain cas-s An Act to amend the fasolvent Act of 1975, and amend-IDE Acta

An Act to correct a clerical error in schedule B, to the forty-third V.ctoria, chapter twenty-two, amending the Bank Act, and continuing the charters of certain brake. An Act to amend the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter sixty-one, futfuled "An Act to incorporate the Assint-boine Bridge Company," and to change the name of the

said company An Act to amend the General Inspection Act, 1874, and the Acts amending it.

An Act to amend the capital stock of the Exchange
Bank of Canada and otherwise to amend the Act respect-

ing the said bank. An Act to incorporate the Montreal Board of Trade

and Exchange.

An Act to extend the Act establishing one uniform

currency for the Dominion of Canada to the P. of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. the Provinces

An Act further to amond the Act Incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company, and to change the name of the said company to "The Guarantee Company of North

An Act to incorporate the Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Company. An Aut to incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage

An Act to incorporate the wrecking and Satvage Company of Canada.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of the said Company to "The Accident Insurance Company of North America."

An Act to provide for the salaries of an additional

Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and an additional Judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec. Act to continue in force for some time the act forty

third Victoria, chapter thirty-six.

An Act to incorporate the association knows as "J. Winstow Jones & Company (limited)."

An Act respecting the Ganada Consolidated sold

The Act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Railway and Vavigation Company.

An Act respecting La Banque Ville Marie

An Act to incorporate the Untario and Quenec Rail

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Com-An Act to incorporate the Hull Mines Railway Com-

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Incurance Company of Canada.

An Act to provide for the correspondence of pertain

provisions of the act respecting the navigation of Cana-Han waters withthe provisions for like purposes in force in the United Kingdom. in Act relating to the Canada Mittary Assium at

An Act to incorporate the Moneton Harbor Improve

ment Company.
An Act to amend the Act iscorporating the Souris and

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Ricky Mountains Railway Company.

An Act is amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880 An Act is amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company.

An Act to remove doubts as to true construction of section twelve of "The Northern Railway Company Act, 1877"

An Act to amend the Act 40th Victoria, chapter 10 intituled "Az Act to amend and consultate the

intituled "An Act to amend and consolitate the Acts respecting the Custome" An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company

of Uanada. An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Janetion Railway Company.

way and Quarry Company,
An Accessecting Naturalization and Aliens An Act to incorporate the English and Colonial Insurance Company

An Act to incorporate the European, American, Canadian and Antatic Cable Company (Limited) An Act further to amend an Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Gustario and Quebec. and to continue for a limited time the chariets of certain:

Banks to which the said Act applies
An Act to cularge and extend the powers of the Credit An Act to incorporate the Credit Foncier of the Dime

ea et Canala to Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act

In Act to amend and constitute the laws relating to Covernment railways. An Act with reference to the Andrew Mercer Organic

Reformatory for females, and the Central Prison of Au Act to incorporate the Acadia Strainstop Company (limited)

An Act further to amend the Acts 42 Victoria, chap 15, and 33 Victoria, chap. 18, as respects duties of

An Act to authorize the raising by way of loan of certain sums of money required for the public service.
An Act in amendment of the Act respecting steam-

lioata. An Act to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitobs.

An Act to provide for the allowance of drawback on

certain articles manufactured in Canada, and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to prescribe a declaration to be taken by employees on telegraph lines under the control of the Government, and to provide for the punishment of telegraph operators and employees who divulge the contents of certain telegrams

An Act to amend the Act 30 Victoria, chapter 6), respecting the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. An Act to Increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militis and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to remove doubts as to the power to imprison with hard labor under the Acis respecting Vagrauts.
As Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

As Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880, An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Railway Company

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the New Bruns-wick Railway Company.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of a company to catabilih a marine telegraph between the Pacific Coast of Canada and Asis. House of Commons, showing the amount and character

On Saturday a return was brought down in the of the various claims made by contractors on the Intercolonial Railway since its completion. names of the claimants and the amount of their claims are se follows: -F. H. Berlinguet & Co. \$684,597; Smith, Pitblado & Co., \$76,275; A Macdonnell & Co., \$40,220; James Simpson & Co., \$124,663, Duncan Macdonald, \$53,749; J. B Bertrand & Co., \$576,904; Duncan Macdonald, \$304,991; Davis, Grant & Sutherland, \$62,374, Summer & Somers, \$254,251; W. E. McDonald & Co., \$141,746: Nellson & McGaw, \$7,500; S. P. Tuck, \$200,000; R 11. McGreery, \$848,798, Thos. Begge & Co. \$180,-000 . Sutherland and Grant, \$437,257; Duncan Macdonald, \$88,535; Donald Fraser & Co., 10,175. The following is a statement showing sundry claims for work done not under contract, and submitted for investigation and report to F. Shenly, Chief Eggineer.—H. B Hugginson, \$20,128 26; J. C Nolan, \$132; Geo. Moifat's executors, \$6,168.54 , R. Thompson Cate, —; A. Matte, \$1,985.19; J. M. Blackie, \$1,755 o.j. M. Barbarle, \$244; Martin Murphy, \$16,557, Michael Cowhig, \$1,600; Andrew Johnson & Co., \$2,573.48; Hy. Clarke, \$450, John Russell, G. A. Girouard, \$2,640, J. T. B. Smith, \$1,899 00 . James (i 1 raser, \$1,598.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

On Monday afternoon in the House of Commons Sir John Macdonald brought down the aunual report of the Department of the Interior. Reference is made to the circumstances which necessitated the separation of the Indian section of Department, a bill having passed through Parliament sanctioning the clunge. We recently published an elaborate summary of the working of the the Department of Indian Affairs. The branches now included in the Department of the Interior are government of the North-West Territories, government of the District of Keewatin, Dominion lands, geological survey, North-West Mounted Police, rchool lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territory. It is stated that:-

"The population of Manitobs and the North-West Territorie to grows apace, as does the area of the public domain taken up by homestead settlers and bythat desirable class of purchasers who eside upon and cultivate their lands. The Pembina Mountain, Turtle Mountain, Souris, Little Saskatchewan, Bird Tail Creek and I'rince continu a most of the Immigration, and so large was the influx in the early portion of last season that it was found necessary to open new land offices in three of the districts named, that is to say,

Tortle Mountain, Bird Tall and Souns," Regarding the new registration elletticts it is

"The inconvenience connected with transactions real property in those portions of the North-West immediately west of the present boundary of Manicoba and in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, arising from the necessity of recording the same in the office of the Registrar for the North-West Territories at Battleford, has been the subject of repeated protests to the Department by those affected. The completate arising out of this condition of things were well founded, and in order to obviate further difficulty it was considered expedient to give effect to the cith section of the North-West Territories Act, 1830 Accordingly, on the 25th November last, an Order in Council was passed creating the Tartle Mountain, Little Saskatebawan, Touchwood Illita and Prince Albert sections into registration districts, and since that time gentlemen have been appointed to act as registrars therein, as follows, that is to say:—For the Turtle Mountain District, Mr. Martin McDonald; for the Inttle Saskatchawan District, Mr. R. A. Brissbous; and for the Prince Albert District, Mr. A. Sproat." Reference it made to the Manitoba Boundaries Bill,

which obtained the royal assent on Monday. the 7th of April last the North-Wort Torritories, at the auggestion of the Lieut. Governor, were divided into three electional districts, with a view to the election of three gentlemen to represent them in the North-West Council. It is reported that the white and half broad population of the territories during the last senson enjoyed complete immunity from contagious epidemic discusse, their crops were good and their trade brisk. At the urgent solicitation of the Lieu-tenant Governor an Order in Council was passed, appropriatiog \$4,000 in aid of the schools of the territories. Of Sitting Bult and his land the toport

An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western a large proportion bave surrendered themselves to the An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western a large proportion gave surrounted to the remainstant of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company and Northern of the remainstant of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of the creditors to consent to the rejention by the part of th the present ecason

. The Survey or the neval reports a seeming diminution in the transactions to Dominion lands during the pasttwelve control, an compared with the previous corresponding period. There does not appear, however, to have been any actual falling off, and there has certainly been a practical increase in the number of actilers over celease his equity of redemption therein. any year in the history of the country. An anusually extensive area of lands not yet surveyed, or, it surveyed, not set out for settlement as required by law, has been squatten upon. This practice has always been disassolvent to the British America Bank Note Conjudy the countenanced by the Department as being attended by morgagees of said property on their releasing upon obvious acconvenience in administration, and with the ther claim against the estate. The angiones and risk to the settlers that they may ultimately be found to have taken up School lands or those which by the operation of the Lominion Lands Act tall to the Hudson Bay Company Those squatters, however, are not as a rule speculators, but in the majority of instances prove injustrious and valuable cultivators of the soil, and as such are entitled to receive every protection consistent with the public interest, when the lands on which they have squatted come into the market. This tendency to settle in advance of survey is not new, but was developed in an unusual degree last year in consequence of the rapid progress was ward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the prospect of the early construction of the Manitoba South-Western, in the reighborhood of the assumed line of both of which the bulk of the equatters are to be found. The fact of the existence of deposits of lignite in the valley of the Souris River, the extent and value of which were to some extent established by the director of the geological surrey during the past season, has also had a powerful sitractive influence upon the direction of the stream of immigration."

After dealing with changes in the Land Offices in Manitola, the report alludes to the recent exploring

country embracing the great Souris plain and the terri-tory between it and the Uppress Hills, also between the latter and the South Sackatchewan, with a view to ascertain the capacities of those districts for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The result of his inquiries, briefly stated, is to show that what has hitherto been regarded as an arid plain contains much productive land, that the rainfall is sufficient, and that the extreme winter frosts, instead of being a drawback to the cultivation of crops, are calculated to contribute to the success of farming operations, the very gradual evaporation resulting from the thawing of the strong clay subsoil furnishing a source of constant moisture to the roots of plants all through the early part of the summer in fact, the portion of the so-called American Desert which extends northerly into Canadian territory is proved to have no existence as such, for in the very worst parts of the country many tracts of good soil were found, and almost invariably the grass was rich and nutritive, offering excellent facilities for stock rateing. There is but one drawback to which Prof Macoun calls attention the want of food for long distances. Ligante, however, underlies all this part of the territories, the outcrops of which will turnish fuel; and the introduction of railways will enable settlers to obtain lumber supplies. Streams are not plentiful, but there is an abundant supply of water to be found everywhere by digging wells, and at

no great slepth." Allusion is made to the advantages offered by the North-West in the matter of stock raising. On this point the report refers to what has already been

done . "The advantages offered by the North-West for stock "The advantages offered by the North-West for stock raising are now receiving that attention from capitalists and experienced cattle breeders which they deserve. Already numerous applications, backed up by the most substantial proofs of the bons files of the applicants, are before the Department, for leases of grazing lands in various sections of the Territories and the purchase of the property on which to erect the necessary buildings. On the faith of a purchase that the antender mould make the property of the first of a purchase the antender mould make the property of the first of a purchase the antender mould make the property of the first of a purchase the property of the first of a purchase the purchase of the property of the first of a purchase the purchase of the property of the first of a purchase the purchase of the property On the faith of a promise that his enterprise would receive every legitimate encouragement from the Government, one experienced Canadian agriculturist and stock breeder of large capital, the Hon. Senator Cochrane, has gone to Great Britain, with a view to an extensive purpage there of thoroughbred stock as the foundation of a ranche which he proposes establishing in the Bow liver region. it is hardly necessary to say how important it is to the future of that country, how intimately connected with the development of its best interest, that this and kindred schemes should be successful, and how much it will contribute to the convenience, profit and properity of the settlers in this new land that they should find at once at their very doors the best breeds of cattle from which to stock their farms. To the pioneer farmers of Canada, and to all who have had any experience of the difficulty of procuring well bred animals in new settlements, this is a point which will suggest steel as of the atmost possible consequence."

It is stated that the demand for manufactured tim ber has greatly increased in Manitoba. Montion is made of the work of the geological survey, which during the year was proceeded in the North-West Territories, Manitoba (Hudson's Bay Basin), Quebec n tasti -Ninuamic) Nova Scotia (Cape Breton Island) and an examina tion was made of the Magdalen Islands. The romainder of the report is taken up in statements respecting the Geological Museum and the affairs of the North-West Mounted Police.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

In re James Skead. The following is a full text of the judgment of Judge

Lyon in this case In this matter a writ of attachment issued on the 15th day of May, 1878, directed to D. S. Kastwood, official sasignee, and on the 6th day of Jone following the first meeting of creditors was held at his office in the city of meeting of creations was near at his onnoe in the city of Ottawa, when he was duly chosen and supointed assignes by the creations, and David Kemp, manager of the Merchauts' Bank, George Hay, Illram Robinson and J. G. Leitch, manager of the Union Bank of Lower

Canada, were duly appointed by the creditors impectors to the estate, and the insolvent fyled duly attented statements of his affairs, and on the 9th July following, about one month after this, a second meeting was doly called and held at the udition of the said assignce, whereat the said inspectors, together with the general manager of the Merchants' limb and other creditors attended, when the assignce was directed by resolution to aftertise and the assignce was directed by resolution to aftertise and sell by public auction all the interest of the insolvent in certain lands held by him in the Township of Nepsan, in the County of Carleton, on such terms and conditions as the assignee and inspectors should see fit; also to advertise and sell by public auction, tender or private to advertise and sell by public auction, tender or private contract all the growing crops upon the insolvant's farm in the said Township of Nepean, as also all horses, cattle, goods and chattels thereon as specified in schedule D, fyled with assignee, upon like terms and conditions. It was then also consected to by resolution of the oreditors that the Quebec Hank should retain the security held by them in the name of it. V. Nost, their manners from the feast. In the name of H. V. Noel, their manager, from the insolvent, of certain thaber limits in the counties of Lanark, says —

"Uf the United States Indians who to a refuge in Canada from United States troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and their said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and their said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and their was gross and their said bank there was gross and their said bank there was gross and their said bank there was gross and their said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago, and the said bank the equity of redemption in Salves troops some four years ago.

The assignee was then also authorized by erand not to exceed one hundred todges—who still remain chants mank of an securities need by thom it is said not to exceed one hundred todges—who still remain chants mank of an securities need by the desired to the des main timber license and all farms councilly and in it, Madawaska, and all farms counciled instead of the Bank lasks farm. 6th. All other security led by said bank at the valuation placed upon the same in their said claim subject to all mortgages, head of their said claim subject to all mortgages, head of thereon, and the assignce was thereby authorized to

The assignee was also at same meeting authorized. onvey the equity of redemption in the lots and proper in the City of Ottawa, known as the residence of them. morigages of said property on their releasing much ther claim against the estate. The assignes and other creditors were also authorized to dispose of all crop art property upon the several farms on the limits of countries of Lanark and Renfrow, and also the positions.

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counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and also the profession of all real and personal property not therefore discount of in such manner as they should see fit, after who further meetings of creditors appear to have taken the On the 20th day of January, 1881, Mr. Skoud, the solvent, through his solicitor, Mr. Hogg, fyled a jettle before me praying for his discharge under the film of the sections of the Insolvent Act, in support of whose fyled an affidavit venifying the petition, athetavite publication in the Outario Garctle, and of the maling. publication in the Ontario Gazette, and of the maling, the notices of the application to the creditors, together with the assidavit of the insolvent, and four several adaptie of Peter McLaren, John B. Booth, Allan lines and Alexander Fraser, experienced lumbermen largely laterosted in the trade, respectively estimating the value of the limits, securing the Quebec Bank some 3174 square mile at from \$350,000 to \$400,000; also a deed of course. to a discharge, algued by all 'be creditors excepting the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the Union Bank of Lower Canada (the claim of the latter being compare tively small), but which was not sufficient to c trip of Prof. Macoun, of Belloville:—

"In the course of the summer Professor John Macoun, of Belloville, under instruction from this Department, proceeded to make an exploration of the section of the section of the insolvent. That the insolvent at all the section of the sect the shall be the insorrent. I that the insorrent at all times showed a willingness to give every information and render all the assistance he could in winding at the estate. That the privileged claims, amounting the estate. That the privileged claims, amounting the estate. the dolar was paid on the unsecured ordinary claims excepting the unsecured amount of the claim of the lift chants' Bank of Canada, they having withdrawn the right to rank therefor in consideration of having the securities confirmed to them by the creditors at their orn valuation. That the statement of assets and liability prepared from the books and papers of the insoftent showed—liabilities, \$670,056 86, and assets, \$616 200 and assets, \$616 200 and assets. That the claims fyled were generally in accord with the statement, and were to prove its accuracy. That the assets were nearly all pledged, the Quebec Bank colding 307] square miles of timber inmits, the Merchants liant of Canada one limit of 38 square miles, the Nepean Mile, and all the lumber in the yard, lugs and timber in the

and all the lumber in the yard, lugs and timber in the river, together with the farms at the deputs. The mort gagees held the Nepean farm properties, the Claradon Hotel, and dwelling house, so that the only property led in the hands of him (the assignee) for disposal was the stock on the Nepean farm, plant at the mill and in the woods, together with some real catato of little value. The Merchante Bank of Cunada, through their solvetor. It Gormully, appeared to oppose the discharge, and on the 4th February, 1881, their opposition was fyied in writing, contending that the insolvent had not given due notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by the said Acts. That the insolvent was guilty of misconduct in the management of his business by extravagance of his expenses, and by negligence in keeping his books and accounts. That the involvent had not compiled with the proviso to the 65th section of the Act of alled with the provise to the 65th section of the Act of 1875 as amended by section 15 of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the 40th year of the reign of

Her Majesty, obspiced 41.

Preliminary objections were taken by Mr. Hogg to the Merchante' Sank appearing to oppose as creditors having abandoned their right to rank on their unsecured claims which I over-ruled, and on the other side Mr Gorclaims which I over-ruled, and on the other side Mr. Gor-mully raised technical objections to the affidarits of notice, etc., which I also over-ruled. Mr. Noel, the mana-ger of the Quebeo Bank, was then called, and proved that the limits held by them were sold for \$185,000, which at that time did not pay their claim. Mr. Rowley, the present manager of the Merchant's Bank, was called, and could not tell what the bank realized from their securities that they only received or collected 22,434 logs, and expected to get 100 or 200 more where they should have got some 12,000 more. Mr. Skead was recalled, and proved that during the year of the great flood, and every year, thousands of logs

Mr. Skead was recalled, and proved that during the year of the great flood, and every year, thousands of logs had lodged, belonging to many lumbermen, along the drive, and is could not tell his proportion, and so gave the security to toe bank on the number his books showed as having been taken out, and in support thereof produced the certified statement from the Crown Timber Office of his make, which, with the exception of a few logs, agreed with the number recorded on his books. It was used as an argument that fraud or misrepresentation was used by the insolvent in giving the bank security on logs that were not forthcoming. This I cannot see, as the bank would not likely take security on any less number than the books of Mr. Skeal showed, unless he was in a position to show how many showed, unless he was in a position to show how many would not be forthcoming when the scattered logs were brought down. Another argument was used against the insolvent as to sawn lumber sold in Quebec, on which the bank had to make a rebate, but it appears that its Skead sold deals according to the specification of a confidence. the from the Supervisor of the Uniter's office, once if the r men having inspected the lumber; that the purchaser, after some months, find the lumber culled by a private culler, who rated it at a lower grade, and the Merchants' liank allowed them a rebate on his statement, for which Mr. Skead was not responsible, and in neither case can I find he was negligent or fraudulent in his transactions, and as to the keeping of his books that is sufficiently done away with hy his assignment responsant castificate. A great deal of argument t ficate from the Supervisor of the Unlier's office, one of signes's report and certificate. A great deal chargumen' was used with regard to the disposal by the Quebic and Merchants' banks of their securities, with that I have nothing to do after the 9th of July 167s, when the nothing to do after the 9th of July 187s, when to creditors made them absolutely owners of the property and if they chose to give it away at could not effect it case; but he evidence in regard to the value thereof has in determining whether up to that time regligence existed on the part of the assigner or inspectors shown no negligence has been charged against the assigner, nor do think there is any ground for such that I must say that is my opinion guilty negligence did exist on the part of the inspectors, one of whom was the roansger and referentialities of the Merchanis' Bank, now opposing the seniative of the Merchants' Bank, now opining the discharge so buttiedly, without the consideration and within one month after their appointment calling a morting and disposing of so large an estate in such a

mortage and uniquing to no large, and ten bolders, the Marchants' liank hong one of the largest and having acquired at their own valuation a large proportion of the catate, and without doing as I deem they should have

done-offered the several properties at public competition

subject to the item, etc., and so being in a position to advise the creditor at such a toesting whether the several

properties could realize anything over and above the several securities. It would appear that the impercent called look upon the superves as the guardian of themselves and the other could be a supervised to the several securities.

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ent to moment entire dollar, but subsequently entered conforth Adia months of \$2000. Chie cleim was is to make, and thus a suspeed against his indignout reserved.

COURT OF APPEAL

con daly constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 have of which 1,000,000 is already paid up for the mmediate construction of the Bertifice (on haut) sugar interest. So much is said about the forma-tion of new sugar companies in the Province of Ontario as will as in Queboc, that I think proper to wain people against inconsiderately engaging in this ossentails Freich industry. Though introduced in the United States more than fifteen years ago, the best oil not so favorable to the best root. I believe their sugar house is well regulated. It requires besides a product and careful management. In many conn-ties, from the start, this industry has been endangered because the people were too sanguine or too precipitate in their expectations. The sugar factories at ly established in Roumans are, as well as those the United States, a striking example of this tendonico binico, a striking example of this tend-biney. In closing this letter, I have pleasure in say-ing that the Union Sucriero will furnish interested justice with all the information to the control of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders we take the following ap-preximate summary of foreign loans at present in justice with all the information to the control of the Corporation of the control of the Corporation of the corp surfice with all the information they may require on the feet sugar industry. The business connections and the experience of the company are add, as to remit them to fally answer any question on the sub-

LECRU, Representative of l'Union Sucriere Franco-Canadleupe.

Window Hotel, Montreal, March 25th.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS

allowing communication to the proprietors of leading sewspapers in London :--

gallens. The tules per ten of once was 123 redlons, paper for sale was first commenced at the instance of and 2.39 railous per ten of sugar. Came per ton of the late Mr McCulloch in 1811, but other waste have sugar, 19 tons. The to at of molasses made, 19.729 ing been until then an unrecognized prejusite of gallons. Molasses, 10 gallons to the ton of again office keepers, and mess ugers, too valuable to be gallons. Molossos, 10 gallons to the ton of social office keepsts and mess ugers, too valuable to be They realized 1/2 tons fewt, of sugar, of which 145 tons were of the first goale, 07 tons of the siderable," until some years lateratication was called second and 50 tons of the third. The quantity to the subject by some magneterial and judicial investion of turn distilled during the year was 16 fit out. Biggs Parragon, J. A country appeal of sum distilled during the year was 15.672 gallons, and a stringent Treasury Minute on the sub-lens and after deducting for exaporation and colour-let was issued in 18.2. From that date the receipts ing 512.5 gallons, the amount of net proof gallons for arropaper rose steadily, until in 1870 Ti they ing 512.5 gallons, the amount of net proof gallons for arropaper rose steadily, until in 1870 Ti they ing 512.5 gallons, the amount of net proof gallons for arropaper rose steadily, until in 1870 Ti they of spirits, after the process of thus colouring and cask amounted to nearly £13.400, an amount larger than in the act of ining on Iss in the act of ining of Iss in the act of ining of Iss in the act of ining of Iss in the act of ining wash were used and the proportion of wash to rum staffs of the department in England and Ireland? The was as 15 to 1 gallon of proof. When given the setting proceeders the sites of Stationers Office publications of wash averages of judgeres material in distillation if —estimated for the year 1880 81 at 120,000—form Tassley, 2nd March, 1vl.

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AMERICAN, 1 sTOM REVENUE

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The following table validation in the United has plants from which one or more crops have have the plants fourteen months to meture, while rations the principal duttable commodities in the United has plants from which one or more crops have have distinged without costs, with the amount of duty cellected on each, larged the rain advance of the same was disminsed without costs, served years. In Signed,

A. Grant, 1vl.

Tassley, 2nd March, 1vl.

The following table validation in the United has principal duttable commodities in the United has plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have distributed the fall of plants from which one or more crops have kilograms of cane into sugar of three grades, the first 1/2 Fectos-L'Union Surriero Franco-Canadienno and second of which are very white, and are nearly all shipped to France, nearly all of the third grade for the past year has been experted to the United States. The average yield of cano is about nine per cent of immediate construction of the Bertidor (on haut) | The average yield of cano is about nine per cent of the tory. The work of building is under way and sugar. Therefore they manufacture 34,700,000 kilosum in the projected by next fall. The licent of Directors accomposed of the following gentlemen: Mil. The projected by next fall. The licent in the following gentlemen: Mil. The composed of the following gentlemen: Mil. The licent in the planters is this. They mode of proceeding with the planters is this. They make the planters is the licent in the following gentlemen: Mil. The licent in th with right to participate in the detates of the Board. The Union Sucriere, if the working of the first factory is, for every 100 kilograms of cane they give to the turns out satisfactorily, intends not only to build and work other sugar houses, but also to help other partics of the usine usually ships the sugar, and the price to the sugar interest in enterprises connected with the of commerce. Fifteen days after the publishing of sugar interest. So much is said about the formation of the price tion of sugar. The planters at the time of the building of the usines entered into a contract to furnish them with cane for a period of twenty years. With most of the usines ten years of the time contracted for has expired, and it will be difficult for the usines to renew this contract at its expiration, if the demand for mus-covade sugar in the United States increases as it has this contract at its expiration, if the demand for mus-ricles small feetories are in existence, they are covado sugar in the United States increases as it has in from being prosperous, and yet they had the same strantages to be met in Canada: protection and good realise much more for their case when manufactured quality of the produce, the only difference being in a little form that the last contract. into muscovado sugar than they do now, and they regret very much baving entered into that contract. numbered success to be the consequence of insufficient is also a using entered into the contract success to be the consequence of insufficient is also a using for the manufacture of concrete the your capital and too much reliance on imaginary sugar, with a capital of 100,000 france. They manufacture in the contract the contract is also a using for the manufacture of concrete the year of capital on theoretical deductions. These profits facture annually about 14,000,000 kilograms of cape were not earned, because the small capital prevented into sugar, from which they realize about 1,230,000 the purchase of perfect and costly machinery, or her kilograms of sugar, nearly all of which last year was the men at the head of the enterprise, though shipped to the Unifed States. There is a manufactory for suppotent, lacked the necessary experience for canning and preserving pincapples and other fruits rething autorescen causes or even well understood. They put up 452,000 kilograms of pincapples, which are cause which were thought to be mailly manufact have and which were thought to be easily managed have all shipped to Farme. There are 120 rum distilleries prevented success. This industry to become prosper-that manufacture 4,551,332 liters of rum per annua, our natures large capital and pecuniary sacrifices 2,667,737 liters of which are shipped to France, and her a now years till the harmonious working of the the imlance, 1.384,195 liters, is consumed on the island, besides 2 345,420 liters of wines and other liquors in ported mostly from France

FOREIGN LOANS IN DEFAULT

Nat	me of State.	Approximate Principal Unredcessed.	Approximate interest Overdue.	Total
	Costa files	2,301,310	1,092,017	3.4%,417
2	Regador	ມີເຊີເກີດ	216,240	2,070,210
î	(lustemals	582.30	170,1972	71210
ī.	Hondotas	5,34,570	3,44,077	9,202,647
ě.	Laberia	100,000	\$9 (100)	149,000
ä.	louisians.	3,000,000	210,000	3,210,000
7.	Mexico	27,335,800	11,104,954	120.1.77
· .	Paraguay.	1,605,4 0	8[2,9]G	2,313,316
\$4.	l'oru	132,183,000	9,674,442	41,077,48
10.	Senta Ilvaning	714,900	311,20	1,074,460
11	Tarkev	. 190,845,137		યાં તર, જુ
12	Virginia .	5.914,033	010.00	4 TU,415 D
	12 States	. 273,207,742	51,205,307	encli, ex

Since the return of 1876, it is pointed out, the follow-The Bulish Recretary of State for War has sent the fing loans have disappeared from the defaulting list. The 8 per cent. leans of Alabama, the 6 per cent loans of Bolivia, the 5 per cent. loans of Greece of 1824 and 1825, the 6 per cent. Turkish loans of 1854 and 1871,

BILL	TVIN' 1990	
Experts		Silver \$35,363,000 34,149,000

The net weight of case crushed at the mill of the part of the Duke of the Duke of the Duke of Modena species of the part of the part of the stationery Office, 182, the period of the Stationery Office, 182 of the mill, and another 12 cents of use of purple of the mill, and another 12 cents of use of purple of the mill, and another 12 cents of use of purple of the mill of the mill, and another 12 cents of use of purple of the mill of the mill of the Duke of Modena of the Stationery Office, 182, the catabilishment of the Stationery Office, 182 paper for sale was first commenced at the instance of tailor named Linzens.

Asticlec	Dulles collected.
Sogar, molasses and confectionery	\$42,210,400 24
Wood, and manufactures of	20,239,370 03
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	10,180,924 78
Silk manufactures	18,556,308 07
Cotton manufactures	9,976,417 95
Flax, and manufactures of	7,400,301 63
Tin, and manufactures of	4,004 883 07
Chemicais, dyes, drugs and suedicines	4,078,×17 67
Fruits (including nuts)	3,401,413 96
Leather, and manufactures of	3,411,436 68
Hemp, jute, and manufactures of	2,164,048 33
Spirite and wines	
Breadstuffs and other farmaceous	
food	2,559,676 90
Dismonds (cut), cameos, mosaics, etc.	
Telacoo, and manufactures of	4,081,309 79
V. ood, and manufactures of	1,330 0 1 85
Earthenware and china	
Fancy articles	*2 140,483 49
Glass, and manufactures of	
Buttons and button materials	
Furs, and manufactures of	790,174 37
Animals (living)	73",10J 50
Embiolderies	1.090,569 90
Seeds	
Books, engravings, and other printer	1
matter	5,482 9
Spice	1,166,237 8
Braids, plaite, flats, lacus, trimming	4
ptc	G13,683 9
l'aintinge, oic. (not by America	n
nrtista)	. 198,911 3
Clocks and watches.	. 470 114 1
balt	, 845 293 Q
Coal	360,914 1
Paper, and manufactures of	542 159 8
Fish	. 601,088 0
Hats, bouncts and hoods	497,982 1
Metals, metal compositions, etc	. 336,280 (
Paints and colors	,
Copper, and manufactures of	. 273,028 P
Musical instruments	269,908 7
I am manage the parties are a constructive and a co	

172,595 17 Hair, and manufactures of 187,132 83 298,453 19 318,183 75 Oils (vegetable) fixed or expressed.. 121,043 88 360,414, 43 Zine, and manufactures of 214,198 81 From the annual report of the Corporation of Cornets and corset cloth..... 100 304 7 108,475 TO 129,959 90 Brass, and manufactures of tile (volatile or essential)...... 100,651 98 145,722 02 Soap India rubber manufactures 95,944 67 Lead, and manufactures of All other articles

> 332,491 51 Additional and discriminating duty.

Total \$182,747,033 53 The total importation of dutiable merchandise Laving been \$419,506,090 99, and that of merchandiso the of duty \$208,049,179 97, the average ad referen rate of duty was 43.5 per cent, on dutiable, and 29.1 per cent, on free and dutiable. It is worthy of remark that the advocates of a so called "Tariff for Revenue" are particularly violent in their attacks against the duties on those articles which yield us the most revenue, such as sugar, wool and wool manufactures, iron and steel, silk, they, and cotton manufactures, chemicals, etc. Yet the following table shows plainly

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

1r5 :- April 16th-An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber

185 :-July 5th-An attempt was made to kill Napoleon 111, as he was entering the Opera Comfque. 1854-March 20th-Ferdinand Charles III, Duko of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabl .

1855—April 28th—Napoleon III was ured at on the Champa Llyscos by Giovanni Pianeri. 1855—April 28th—Raymond Fuentes was arrested

in the act of ining on Isabella, Queen of Spain.
1855-Dec. 8th-Agesias Melano, a so dier, stat-bed Ferdinand III, of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857-Aug 7th-Napoteon III. again. Barcoletti, Gitaldt and tirillo were senteneed to death for com-

ing from London to assussing to him.
1858—Jan. 14th—Napoleon III for the fifth time. Oraini and his assuriates throw fulminating bombs at

him as no was on his way to the opera, 1861-July 14th-King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student at Buden taden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed

1882-Pec. 18th-A student named Dosslos fired a platel at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenberg) at Athens.

1864-Dec. 24th-Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested

1805-April 14th-President Lincoln was shot by J Wilkes Booth.

1864-April 6th-A Russian named Kavarsoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. l'etersburg. He was folled by a peacant, who was ennobled for the

1367-The Czar's life was sgain attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at l'aris.

1807—June 19th—Maximillian shot. 1808—June 10th—Prince Michael, of Servis, was killed by the brothers itself-arowitch.
1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of

Spain, was attempted, 1872—August—Col. Gutieriex assacsinated Fresi-dent Balta, of the Republic of Peru.

1673-Jan. let-President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1875-August-President Garols Maeno, of Ecusdor, was assassinated. 1877 -- June -- President Gill, of Paraguay, was assess-

inated by Commander Moias. 1878-May 11th-The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoodel, alies Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired

three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed bin. 1878-June 2nd-Emperor William was shot at by

Dr. Nobling while out riding He received about thirty small shot in the neck and face. 1879-April 14-Attempted assessination of the

Caar at ht. l'etersburg by one Solowjew. He was executed May 2th.

1879—Dec. 1—The assessination of the Czar
attempted by a mine under a train near bloscow

attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow
1879—Doc. Mo—The King of Spain was shot at
while driving with the Queen.
1880—Neb. 17—Attempt to kill the Royal family of
Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight
soldlers were killed and forty-five wounded

1861-March 13-The Carr killed by a bomb

THE SUN DO MOVE.

The Rev. John Jasper, Richmond's well known coloured preacher, repeated his celebrated feeture in Richmond Sunday evening, before a large audience. The renowned "sun" orator preached from the book of Exedus: "The Lord is a Man of War, the Lord is His Name." In a very graphic manner the preacher 2.239,000 01 carried his large and very attentive audience over the times when Israel was in Egypt, and across the Red See, the Wildorness, the Jordan, passed Joricho, and down to the wars of Joshus, and at this point proved to the satisfaction of a large class of his hearers that Joshua did command the sun to stand still." The preacher referred to many passages alluding to the rising and going down of the sun. His logic about the distance of the sun from the earth was very fine, when, with contempt, he said some wise men, so called, stated the distance to be forty millions, others fifty millions, and one as much as one hundred and four millions of miles "Whar could you get a tape lie loar enough to measure such a distance? And how could a man get up close enough to tuo sun to libble it on so as to measure? The railroads can't get that, accurate contribution to the protection of testing and the contribution of the protection of the contribution of the protection of the contribution of the contributio The halloons come nears then enything cise, but who can go up? Now, in August it is so hot here that

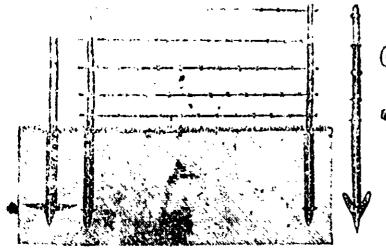
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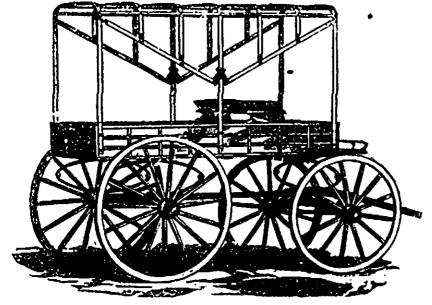
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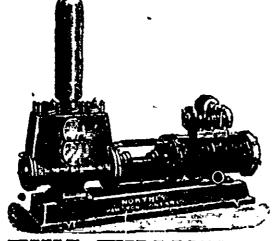
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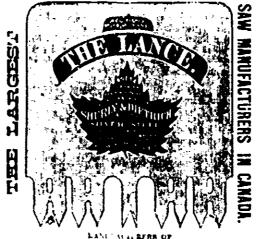
3rd.—The Baths on one Wire are fore-pointed, thus always presenting a Birb later it, or at right ingle, which is a great odistating over the Tailor in a rest ingle, which is a great odistating over the Tailor in the intention and it down the it of larbears of elements that it is the restricted from involver, being securely by the authority of the contract of the Wire it intervals of Tinches, on a manner entails district from involver, being securely by the second in the second the contract in the contract is an electric the first second the onters ing of the cash snould either more girl broken.

The must increase by which the Bases on out on is so perfect that the Calle Wire in cost injuried or a cakes of by the process, as is the case with other Fore Pointed Burb Wires.

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