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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Pe romac Marten-A Happy Opening - Labor and Capital -Some Cardinal Rules of Track. - n Increase of the Russian Tariff.-Home Spirit of the Commercial and Industrial Press. Toronto Prices Current and Weekly Review. . . Beientific and Practical-Insurance Matters... Raifway Matters-Mining Montreal Priors Current and Weekly Review... The Lumber Trade..... Metal Trado-Coneral Intelligence Dry Goods Trade

A HAPPY OPENING.

The year opens auspiciously for the National Policy.

Hostillas to R is dying out; we can see it every day

that opposition is growing weaker. There are men who are opposed to it, but they are not as strongly opposed to it new as they were two years ago. They are weakening, decidedly; in fact, they are giving in. And there is good reason why. So far, the new policy has proved itself good. No one can say that uny Canadian Interest has been hurt twit; all the complaints so far have been that English or American interests have suffered. We are doing the best we san for ourselves, and our first duty is at home. The objections to the National Policy are dwindling away. It is a remarkable fact that all the objections made within recent date have reference either to coal, coal oil server. That Is to say, the Opposition have been machin to mize upon any strong points, or what der strong, except these three. There is, indeed, one more, but that is dying out. The Toronto Clair has maintained that our fifteen cents duty on wheat has lowered the price of wheat in Canada. Is is evident, however, that this contention cannot be kept up, the fact that the price of No. 2 spring wheat remaining about 12 or 15 cents higher in Toronto than Chicago being conclusive on the subjeck. Free Traders will have hard work to show that Canadian farmers do not gain by having American grain sheet out from our market. What we want is this want our market for ourselves—and this the g to us. Now, let us take a look at manu-Hons. Take woollen or conton machinthe very same jountes and fooms that are addersfield or Biackburn, and why cannot clicks pap minute in Canada as it will in England, to higher hato. But that he cuesty when you want ; we we do the work and make the money at home, instead of allowing it to be made abread. We keep the profits we have before remarked, the opposition to the there, either. What is beginning to appear is this that the M.P. means the transfer of certain industrics The opposition to the National Policy is dying out

LABOR AND CAPITAL

words, laker is not only capital, but the lost part of market becomes attled, and wait to see if the bigher export, have not the Russian produces of the same long and alle article as follows -6 Correctly concapital, an American contemporary concludes a sidered, labor capital alone is reproductive. It is that is possible to get in at the bottom price always. own country? The Covernment's own people, like true that other capital is called productive, and reproductive, figuratively; but its power of reproduction is not, like that of labor, in Itali. The action of man's labor upon it, or of his skill, or of his mental capacity, which is the same thing, is what makes it productive. After deducting the epontaneous production of nature, there is no production whatever where man is not, or is aid is absent. Labor capital is the gift of God. This is evident from the fact that) it is vested in those powers and endowments which man receives from the hand of his Creator, modified in their scope of manit station by the laws of heredity This sort of capital is not dug from the wath , it is not the bandy-work of man; but it is the handy-work of God. Like God, it is endowed with intelligence, and as such is worthy of great respect. Even regarded as mero capital, it is far superior to all the capital created by man, because the latter is insulmate and incapable of reproduction without the assistance of man. Indeed, labor capital is the source of all wealth. It is true that the earth, untouched by the hand of man, is rich in its resources. But all that which is commonly called wealth, and which constitutes the wealth of civilized society, is adventitious-the result of human labor. The procious metals are obtained at great cost and labor; and the forms given to them for the various purposes of use and ornament to which they are applied require much additional labor, even the coining of them into pleces of money. Estates, buildings, roads, canals, improvements of every kind, public and private; farms, and plantations; utensits and products of agriculture, of manufacture, of commerce, of transportation, and of art; carriages of of war and of peaceful vocations; towns and cities; a time when the purchase of apparently valueless states and empires; means of luxury and of usefulness; | railway stock is not a speculation. Any real property means and products of the intellectual, meral and of this kind, even though it show losses in working physical culture of the human- race; laws and which would make it appear necessary to entirely government; civil, literary, religious, and social efface the stock and leave its bond-holding creditors institutions; the entire and comprehensive forms and possessors of all its assets, yet there are certain reasons values of human society, are severally and collect why this will not generally be allowed. The stocktively the product and result of human labor. The holders generally outnumber the bond-holders, and immense and exhaustless material of wealth, as it rather than sacrifice all their investment they will exists in the resources of nature, receives all its value send sufficient good money to look after the bad to from the hand of labor. Thus does the labor interest | revive the fallen tertunes of such a corporation. Eric constitute the vitality of all other interests which are Railway at \$3.75 per share was not a great risk of interests, and indeed, to all its interests, to secure to away, but a fine property, having so much rest busing its id. These two items together make an ag labor those privileges and advantages which will pro- ness to back it, must certainly one day work out its more its greatest prosperity, and which are indispens. salvation, and now it is looked upon as cheap at able to its proper position as the lever of civilization. \$25. When an investor looks theroughly into all What are those privileges and advantages? The the bearings on such an investment, and meets this answer is found in four words-employment and fair same depressed state of circumstances, he is safe to wages. This is the only protection which labor asks, invest all his surplus capital-not on margins, but in and is what it has a right to demand. A protective stock that becan pay for, and the development of time tariff in therefore, essential, and to give it up would will prove the wisdom of his purchase. be a crime against humanity."

SOME CARDINAL RULES OF TRADE.

In addition to buying cheaply, or at a low price, as we endeavored to explain it. a provious number, a no less essential point in legitimate commercial business is buying in judicious quantity, preferably for the we made same goods? The jenny will run as wants of trade and the entire avoidance of speculation well have as there, the loom will make just as many by those who profess to be merchants in staple articles. A merchant who gives credit runs enough risks from and way not run it here as well as there? The only his book accounts without increasing them by overbuyobjection is, that wages and interest of money would log. In ordinary cases a merchant should consider bls wants from day to day, from week to week, and

against deal, from the highest point, so that the merellook latter the interests of foreleases two It is again during the year, or at least an advance ever. That ought to cettle it. generally takes place before December 1st. Corn in October and November is go, erally at its lowest price. Oats in July are generally at the lowest ob-It is very interesting and valuable information to keep the daily records of these markets fyled away, and each year to mark the dates of the low values, and at the same time a note of the conditions by which these values were produced. This, in conjunction with a book showing the cost of production of the various articles of one's daily business, would

AN INCREASE OF THE RUSSIAN TARIFF.

In the Old World the cause of free trade appears to progress like the ctab-backwards. The small States extent followed England's example, but all the grea. nations of the continent are going the other way, and croase in their respective tariffs. France has a good small, say only enough for the requirements of daily on which is to be alwhished. It appears to be a the revenue received on account of those two luxuthese views are decidedly galaxing in the country. As any probable decline. It his stock were large and the increased rates will not only bring in money enough revenue of the United Kingdom obtained from taxamarket declining, with prospects of still lower prices, to extinguish the deficit now running on, but will tion. Next in importance to the inland revenue

In support of the contention that, to use its own chant who did not have the look to boy at the start | Supposing that there is a market in Russia for It is merely chance when the mil is list exactly the individual's own children, have, we askim, the square on the head in this way. If a market has prest and best claim. A charitable in in may give to been dull and dragging for a long time, until it scens [poor and destitute childen, if he has the means, but impossible for the article to get lower, when the cost his own children have the first claim upon him; of production or manufacture has been reached or land only after providing for them may be use his passed, and it shows a loss to every holder or handler. I means to provide for strangers. It is a significant then it becomes quite reasonable to anticipate wants princumstance, by the way, it at complaints against a by an unusually large purchase, but even in this case high tariff come in in only small measure from the pesno more should be purchased than can be readily dis- | ple whose Government has enacted it when they com . percel of before the lapse of the particular season in at all from that source. But they always come thick which these goods are most salcable to a merchant's and fast from the fereign producers whose market is regular trade. But right late comes a point when interfered with, which is a good indication of where legitimate speculation is possible. It is perfectly the the places. We shall not probably hear of any legitimate for a merchant or capitalist to buy on his complaints from the Russian people of the increased judgment any quantity of an article the value of duties, because the increase will favor Russian which he is acqueinted with, that he can fully pay for Interests. But we shall hear of complaints enough without going beyond his curplus means. Any tirm, from German and other foreign producers, for the being solvent, having surplus funds available, are reason that they will lose what Russian producers perfectly justified in buying largely any article of gain. We may put the matter brichy by saying that their trade which comes under these conditions of all foreign remeastrances would be sufficiently met value. There is a time for the purchase of all articles | with this reply-that the increase of duties is devised on this lasts. At a certain scason each year-gen a. by the Russian Government for the benefit of Russia. ally about August or September -- wheat is lower than | and not for the benefit of any other country whatso-

HOME TAXATION. A Parliamentary return just published in England

gives the particulars in detail of all taxes and imposts from which the Imperial revenue of the United Kingdom is relect, together with the gross amount yielded by such tax or impost, and the cost or charge for collecting the same under each head. The three main sources of Imperial revenue in the United Kingdom burden and of pleasure; ships and navies; instruments lessen the risks of purchasers very greatly. There is into the inland revenue, customs and post office. For the financial year ending the 31st March last, the inland revenue yielded 40,452,4541, the customs 18,105. 530%, and the post office 3,053,134% or a kratil total of 67,671,1187. These were the results obtained after deducting the costs of collection, which amounted in the case of the Inland revenue to 1 916,40%, the customs to 1,005,5564, and in the case of the post effice to 5/220,7941. The receipts from inland revenue are divided under three chief heads-excise, stamps and taxes. The excise last year yielded a net revenue of 25,218.3031; stamps, 11,306,0141, and taxes 11,843.6431. The amount of revenue derived directly and indirectly from the contamption of exciseable liquors and the valuable or valued in civilized society. An obligative testment. Wabash at less than \$1 was picking up drinking customs of the country is remarkably large tion rests upon society, therefore, as well from what dollars with cents. Reading Railway, in July, down The spirit duty, for example, yielded last year no less it owes to labor, fas from a regard to its own best in- to \$2.50 per share, was apparently money thrown than 14,118,0777 9s. 2d, and the malt duty 6,945,0231 of over 21,000,000 stg., and it we add to this the receipts from Customs duties upon foreign liquore consum-d in this country, which in the case of spirits amount to 4,686,8061, of wine 1,394,002, and or malt and its products 5,2947, we get a grand total of over 27,149,8621 paid in the shape of duties upon liquors consumed in the country. But this is far from exhausting the amount of revenue obtained indirectly from this source. In the United Kindom, for example, there are 21,340 browers who paid 405,-0211 15s, in the shape of license duty, and there were 3,835 mr taters who paid over 13,305%. Then in England and Prefand there were 85,005 spirit retailers of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland have to a certain who paid \$14,937, of license duty, and in Scotland 11,680 who paid 106,468l. This is in addition to the various license duties raid for the sale of beer and are decidedly more protectionist now than they were wine by wholesale and retail dealers, as also the thirty years ago. Within I welve months back Ger- receipts from grocers' licenses. The amount received many, Italy and Spain have made considerable in under these various heads was not less them 1,454,56%. so that the total revenue received in the shape of dustiff N.P. tariff under consideration, and now Russia ties on liquor and licenses for the manufacture and next lating interest and higher wages him which is buy-mindful only of the season. The market price comes to the front with ten per cent. Increase all sale of it amounted to over 28,604,381%. If to this justice that the properties. The mindful only of the season. The market price comes to the front with ten per cent. Increase all sale of it amounted to over 28,604,381%. If to this justice that the properties. The mindful only of the season. The market price comes to the front with ten per cent. Increase all sale of it amounted to over 28,604,381%. If to this justice and indicate the season of an article as an inducement for its purchase should round on a tatlit already highly protective, the article sum be added the smount received in the chape of the season of an article as an inducement for its purchase should round on a tatlit already highly protective, the article sum be added the smount received in the chape of the season of an article as an inducement for its purchase should round on a tatlit already highly protective, the article sum be added the smount received in the chape of the season of an article as an inducement for its purchase should round on a tatlit already highly protective, the article sum be added the smount received in the chape of the season of th tor protection fles in two words-that by means of it be a secondary point of consideration. If stocks are ref sait being mentioned as the only exception, the tax customs duties on tobacco, 8,530,5571, it brings up orders, the risk of loss is light, as the merchant has "revenue tariff" that is wanted at St. Petersburg, and ries to the enormous sum of 37,234,0457, being instead of giving them away. It is cheering that enough lee-way, so to speak, in his profits to cover a lin-sian paper is pleased at the pro-pect that the considerably more than one halt of the total net National Policy has fizzled down to three points - he would naturally be surfous to sell. Anglety to loave a surface besides. One of the latest despatches and customs duties come the direct taxes levied on the coal, coal oil and sugar And it will not last long on sell often leads merchants to make sales to those in states, on authority, that the new tariff will come country. These consist of the land tax, the inhabited poor credit, or even in sless, condition. Here ensues; into operation on January 30th. The German press house duty, and the meome tax. The total receipts a double risk. The tisk in cellule to a weak cus- is making sore complaint because of this increase in last year from these three sources amounted to 12,024. from Englawland the United States to Canada We tomer is enough, but in selling at a time when the flussian customs duties; but the Russian Governs 2101. Of this the proportion for income tax was regard it as a fact of great significance, that only with the market is weak, and entailing a loss upon him in ment must have money, and is not likely to pay 9,050,5221; for inhabited house duty, 1,002,6891; and returnes to the duties on coal, coal oil and sugar, do his weak condition, is doubling the venture, and the much heed to remonstrances from outside. Speak- for land tax, 1,071,604. The income tax last year we hear any objections. And these are the last dying apparent saving of less to the seller is far from real, ing reasonably, we do not see why any Government, was lovied at the rate of od, in the £ and it realized objections; they will not trouble us much longer. When any atticle advances in price it is more than charged with the duty of looking after the interests over 9,55,000. The third source of income under probable that it will settle back again slightly, if not or its own people, should be held bound to the head of fuland revenue, is the stamp duties,

including legal deeds and instruments of all kinds' amount of unclaimed deposits which are held by the In all so resels coming under the cognizance of the

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A memorandum of the probable cost of constructing the sections of the Pacific Railway lying between frince Arthur's Landing and beikirk; the Femblus Branch, extending from Splkirk to Emerson; and from Kamloops to Fort Moody, BC, including station houses and water tanks, has been brought down. The detalls are as follows :--

Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort	
THE STATE OF THE S	\$ 25; OOF
I EPC BASE	13003
Fort William to Euglish River,	
Talla	850,000
Grading, etc.	1 2 4
Fastick River to Eagle River.	1,=3,00
#AIIA	740 Max
Palls	580,0W
Greding, etc.	2,600,000
	300,001
	3,200,000
	570,000
Urading, etc	3.539 (4.3
	740.001
**************************************	700,000
CIETURE BORRE BEE MAIAR SASSIAN	00,00
Esculation to Remove a make	770 /DO
Gradine, &a	7,100,000
Gradian, de	90,000
Emery the Port Moody, mile	540,400
Gradieg	
Mexica house and water service.	2,670,000
Missellageous payments	20,381
Taring 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	318.00
Retinessing on construction	1 601,000

The estimate is based on the work now in pro-

THE GLASGOW BANK.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank bave lasard a report which contains a melancholy history of the wreck of what was cace a highly respected and is fivetial institution. The manner in which the liquidators have discharged their dutres—in many cases of an exceedingly distreming character-is very eraditable to them. An Keglish contemporary mys if the affairs of the bank had been administered with the same vigor and with the same singlement of parpose which appear to have animated its liquidators, it might yet have remained as a floorishing and honored institution. When the bank stopped on the 22nd of October, 1878, its liabilities to the public were 12.855.-560i. Twelve months afterwards they were reduced ber the payment of dividends, equal to 13s, 4d, in the 4, to 3,540,6371; and during the year sading the 22nd of Outober, 1880, by further payments amounting to 34. 6d. fn. the /, to 1,600,974/ 34 9d. In two years therefore, the liquidators have realised and paid over to the creditors of the hank the large sum of 9,404,. 956f. In addition to this there have been paid from sendry other estates dividends on a large amount of the dobt maked on the bank, thus diminishing its abligations. In this way, while the total liabilities were reduced during the year ending the 22od of October, 1890, by 2,402,463i, the actual dividends paid directly by the back liquidators amounted only to 2,condist. The story of the manner in which the ere of the bank mot the calls made upon them is fell of interest. When the bank failed the total stock was supresented by 1,000,000/ storling, but of this there was held by the bank itself and by Mortec, Matthew and Potter 164,812i, leaving the sum et \$30,447/ hold by independent shareholders. The contributories who have met the full calls made upon and who are still solvent, hold \$5,722/ worth of steck. Of the beleace, amounting to 756,9655, 253,- The improvement in the English word market early 1000 per share, 140,3976 paid over 1000 and under 7600, 60,6364 from 7604 to 1,0064, 83,5944 from 1,0004 to 1.2504, 26,3434 from 1,2504 to 1,5004, 20,8304 from 1.5001 to 1.7501. 17.1931 from 1.7501 to 2,0001, 4,5421 from 2,000i to 2,250i,780i from 2,250i to 2,400i and finally, shareholders holding stock to the amount of 4. 700/ broke down to making the full calls, but paid upon each 1004 share above 2,4004, but under 2,7504. This lest amount or stock represented one trust-holding of 2.500 and 1,300 in the hands of six individual share halders. These figures show that the sharehelders of the book holding about two-thirds of the stock were exhausted by the first call of 500/, while the holders of only about ten per cent. of the stock in the hands of the public have remained solvent to the end. The made the second call of 3,3504, they could have foreseen the results which they exhibit in this report, no more than 4,7004 of the stock which has surrendered would have remained solvent. To turn to the present state of the liquidation, and to its future prospects. we find that the ! 'sace of claims now due to crediat 2,109,251/ ISa, Dil. This shows an estimated present moment, would give a balance of a little over 230f per share to the helders of 887 100f stures who for the last twenty years is \$455,718 505,70. still reseals colvert. But this surplus before being purified is subject to various contingencies which may affect both at 're of the balance speet. The Radilities, in the first clace, may be reduced by the of the mouth were in comparatively large proportions.

probates of wills, letters of administration, and such liquidators, and which amount to 51,17 188 40 Emigration Expertment of the Board of Trule lett like. The total re-eight under these various heads. Notes of the City of Glasgow Bank are still in the the tite, arring set, presengers, of whom set. less year amounted to 11 527,9401. Probate and hands of the public, or destroyed, to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public, or destroyed, to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public or destroyed, to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public or destroyed, to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public or destroyed, to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public or destroyed, the public or destroyed to the amount of west English, 81 South, the Inches of the public or destroyed to the public or destroyed. legacy deties confised 2,077 will, and legacy and 13,377. The probability is that a large portion of and 400 whose nationality is not given. For the arc to be increased to per cent with the new year. succession duties 3,722,922; The aggreeate not the 62,8 for 180 44 which these two sums represent United States 19 vessile sailed with 7,918 passengers. revenue for 18:2-50 was nearly two millions less than will never be claimed. Then the figuidators charge 3,260 of them long English, 67 Scotch, 80 5 Irish, during the previous year. There was a deficiency of themselves as responsible for 211200 which is due 3,084 per igners, and 16 undefined, 6 went to Mitthle nearly a million in the inland revenue receipts to creditors on account of interest. Some proportion. North America, hering, 155 passengers, of whom 285 aloue, and of orce a million in the receipts from of this may never be asked for the liquidators, were I.m. lish, It Boot here fresh, and 150 foreigness. | \$15,112. customs duties. The receipts from the post office, on byre stready effected a saving of a quarter of a million. I said for Australia, with 26 passengers, 12 of them. In course of crection on Mr. Charles Harumin. the other hand showed an increase of nearly 200 a sterling by the abstract of Interest conceded by a being English and 14 Italia, is left for South America, Montreal large majority of the creditors under the arrangement, with 1900 passeau, ralling 24. English, 3. Scotch, 11.1 which was effected by the subservation of the Scotch Irish, 12 toreigners, and 55 and oned, 9 left for the Banks. that at the \$12 litigations to which the East Indice with 24s passengers, 5 for the West Indice. liquidators have been engaged from the dete of their; with 22, 3 for 6 time with 10, and 5 for Africa with 62. inquiriators have been engaged from the date of their with 22, 3 for 6 hina with 10, and 5 for Africa with 62. It 36,1 if 51. For the corresponding month of the prospectation to the 1st of December, 1830, 313 have. In the last four metancies the nationalities of the pass; thous year it was \$5,340 fl. been decided in their favor, in 37 they were partly sengers no not given. As compared with the total? successful, in 53 they were unsuccessful, and " still numb r of passengers in to toke, there was a decrease temain undecided.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

From the British Trade and Navigation returns for November, we gather that the total declared value of the exports for the month was Lie, 864,700, against £17.051.955 in 1879, and £15,931,669 in 1874

Ox Tuesday the House of Commons reassembled, after the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Since the adjournment several meetings have been held for the purpose of discussing the Pacific Railway cou-

Ot Thursday of last week voting took place in Ottawa on the By-law granting a bonus of \$200,800 to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway. The vote at the close of the poll stood: for the by-law, 673; against it, 429 . majority for the by-law, 244,

GREAT Western Railway of Canada traffic for week ending December 24th, 1880 :-

Passengers		• • • • • • •	\$ 34,0\$0 \$1,576 . 3,141
Total	ding w	ook of l	\$119,057 hat # 13,806

Tun following is a statement of the losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of November last .- Aggregate losses, \$5,171,200; aggregate losses to insurance companies, \$2,738,800; aggregate losses by specials, \$3,681,900; aggregate losers to insurance companies by specials, \$1,989,400. number of fires, 939; number of specials he not,

Ravizwing rallway affairs for the year 1880 in the United States, the Railway Age says, --- On the whole, rallway awners have reason to feel well sattefied with the year's work, while the public also has been very largely benefited in every way by the prosperity of the railways. It would be extremely detrimental to all industrial interests as well as an act of injustice to those whose money is invested in railways to commence a course of unfriendly law making against rail way companies, and it is to be hoped that the sound, popular sense and love of fairness will content to a patient working out of the railway problem in a natural way, instead of responding to the appeals of interested demagagues for hostile legislation."

The St. John, N.B., Giole says "The shipments of deals from St. John to Europe and Australia during the year were very large, exceeding by a very large amount the shipments in the two past years, and not being fir behind the shipments in 1877. For the sake of comparison we give the last five years in imports of Great Britain for the first 11 months of this superficial feet: 1876, 193,975,772, 1877, 215,173,920; year, amounted to 3,557 247,600 superficial feet—a term torong and the reported production of the 7434, or felly enothird of the whole, paid less than in the year gave an immense impetus to the shipment a highly respectable showing for the lumber besiness of deals the past season, and, as is seen above, nearly 2001, 92,0001 from 2501 to 5001, 97,5751 from 5001 to sixty million more fact were sent forward than in the previous year with the result that the market was overstocked, and prices, in consequence, fell "

The sunual report of the United States Commissloper of Pensions shows that on the 20th of June 1883, no fewer than 250,802 persons were in receipt of peasions from the Government of that country, The penelons average \$103.24 each annually, an aggragate for all of \$25,917,906.60. Exclusive of the arrears, the payments for the year amounted to \$37,-046,185.49, of which \$12,445.191.20 were accrued pensions in the new cases. The payment of arrears was begun in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year \$3,023,266.63, and \$19,980, liquidators remark that if, in April 1879, when they 208.23 during the last facul year. The total amount paid out for pen lone during the year was \$57,026,-993,12. Commissioner Bantly estimates that it will require upward of \$50,000,000 to pay the peasions for the ourrent year. The number of cases in which arrests of pensions have seen allowed up to much timber as does British North America. November 1st, is 43 917. The average in each case tem in 1,233,1741 3s. 9d., and to meet this the 's 2540,15. Under the acts granting pensions on limidators have exects which they value and estimate | account of service in the war of (512, 20,229 services) and 40,020 widows presented cinims, and 25,470 of sarsine of 186,6771 154. This, if available at the the survivors and 19,898 widows have been pension. ed. The total amount of money paid out for pensions

> Tux Liverpuol emigration statistics for Nevember show that the dejustures from the Mersey in the course

of 5,852, and as compared with the number in Novemer. The shapers of from ore at Madoc cannot get to be last year a decrease of 1,208. In connection with seconds to apply their wasts, and there are large acc. of 5,852, and as compared with the number in Novemer the latter fact, however, it should necessarily to borne in mind that the figures in November, 1579, exhibited in mind that the figures in November, 1579, exhibited sums to start a co-operative supply store. Hog Job an increase over those in the corresponding menth of Hamilton is President of the Board of Provisional P 1818 of 2,170, and thus the fulling off this year does rectore not present so notable a circumstance as would at time appear

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

As one of the primary objects of the Works is to conserve manufacturing interests, we have much pleasure in directing the attention of our woollen manufecturers to the advertisement of Winane & Co, up our fifth have. The firm is composed of young men with plenty of push and a thoroughly practical knowlodge of their business. We were surprised on visiting their wool stores and sample rooms to see the volume of their trade and the number of manufacturers calling. If they arbere to their motto of " give every man good value for his money," we predict the leading position among Canada wool dealers for them in the neef luture.

OBITUARY.

The sail intelligence of the death of Chief Justice Muse was received on Wednesday. The decrase was been in Cohourg, on the 20th August, 1836, and was therefore only in his forty-fifth year. In 1846 bu entered Gales' Institute (now Knox College), and two On the Pacific Railway scheme the report says: -- The vanua sites went to Upper Canada College. In 1854 question has formed the subject of lengthened discussion. years after went to Upper Canada College. In 1854 he entered the Toronto University and graduated in 1858 with triple first class bonors, and the gold medals in classics, mathematics and most ra languages. In 1861 he was called to the bar, and soon after came the pertner of Mr. Hector Cameron. In 1863 he married Eila, videst saughter of the late Right Hon, Bobt. Baidwin Bullivan. In 1872 he retured a Vice-Chanceltorship. In 1873 he was returned to Parlia-ment from West Toronto and sat in the House until 1875, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal. Upon the death of Chief Justice Driper in 1878, he succeeded him, having, at the age of 41. situlned the highest position open in the province to a member of the bar. He was also Vice-Ch of Toronto University. A widow and six children survive him, Mrs. and Miss Moss having been with bim at Nice, where he breathed is last.

THE BRITISH LUMBER TRADE OF 1850.

The timber imports of the United Kingdom, during the 11 months ending Nevember 30, 1880, amountto 2,017,651 loads, equal t. 1,310,590,600 superficial lect, valued at \$23,690,850.03, against 1,295,590 loads, equaling 777,540,000 superficial feet, of the value of \$13,239,200.90 for the same period in 1879. In addition to the timber imports, the sawn or split and dressed on planed lumber imports amounted to 3.911, 093 loads, equaling 2,346,657,000 super6 lei feet valued at \$46,946,722, against 3,152,054 loads, equaling 1.291,232,400 superficial feet, valued at \$33,017. 437.15, for the same period in 1879 It would, from these figures, appear that the total timber and lumber States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota that the value of it was \$12 639,677 05; which makes of our trans-Atlantic br-thren. increase for 1880 over 1879 of \$84,475,200 superficial feet of timber and lumber, and an increase of value in the season's operations of \$36,383,030 In addition, the imports of staves of all sises amounted to 96 88! leads valued at \$2,068,907.80; and of mahogany, 40.138 tons, valued at \$1,689.415.05. The timber and lumber receipts for the peri-d named, were:

140.64 14661 3.81.46

The above table is instructive in that it shows no the extent of the timber and lumber business of other nations; for assuming the trade of British North America, with which we have some acquaintance as a standard, we find that Russia, which our people have not been accustomed to think of in couns with an extended lumber industry, nearly equals it in its expectation of timber, and also in rawn lumber. Norway and Sweden combined, almost double her in timber and more than equal her in men lumber; and even Germany, white not fixuring in sawn lum ber, sends to the British market nearly 80 per cent, as must not be supposed, however, that the figures represent the entire manufacture of the British non sections upon this continent; for the 832,296,200 superficial feet sent across the ocean comprised aiderably less than one balf of the total product of the Dominion for the year, the balance largely reaching this country, while a goodly portion went to the West Indies and Houth Americs. Analysing the total Acures of import into Great Britain, we arrive at the conclusion that the sales of timber and tumber ong our British consing as a whole, amounted to a

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

- Duties on exports into Russia, excepting on act; Mr. Watkin, of Belleville, yesterlay shipped a bairels of apples and 4,500 lbs. of butter for England

The collections at the Customs House, West Lice. Man, from April 1st to Becember 10th an outte-

Ninesy thousand dollars' warth of 5, to and 25 & pieces arrived at Toronto ou Tuesday and have toro .; inbuted among the baulte.

The land teresus receipts at Winnipeg for Decemb.

The Cape or bridge between Kingston and Vincen now to capital condition, and Is go quantities . treight are being taken across.

mulations of ore at the shipping place. \$150 000 hate been antiscribed in Montreal in great

Mr. Heary Walters, the victim of a sleigh accident a-Montreal on New Year's Pay, 1s dead. An inquest was subsequently held and a verilist of "accidental deat.

The Duloth Chamber of Commerce is agitating for canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior to Real Street, and have passed resolutions memoralizing Congress to that effect

The Pacific Railway syndicate have paid the purchase mouey, amounting to \$80,000, resterdey, for the Conse-idated Bank at Montreal, which is intended for the beed office to Coneda

There has been 100,000 bushels of wheat purchase on the West Lyane, Man , market so far this season, an about 25 000 bushels of flaz. A large quantity of batter

about 25 000 bisbets of RAE. A inergy quantity of outer, and unto have also been purchased.

During Tuesday night the Great Mestern Railway and Credit Valley Railway stations at Fermis were cutred by berglars. At the Great Western Railway station they procased nothing, but at the Credit Valley Contract measured about 2100.

Bellway station recured about \$100,
As immense crowd gathered at Montreal yesterday to suction of the nousehold effects of the late ecount. Sister Scott, who lately left a large fortune to Meij University. Since the last Sister died \$1,200 were found

University. Since the tast caser new pi, and were lound in an old teepot, and \$300 in a silk purse in the house Notwithtanding their remission wealth, the whole er fects of the bousehold only brought \$150.

The Liuntetal Board of Trade has lawed its annual report, which elates that there is no reason to doubt the flowerment will assume the debt for deeposing Laker Pales after its assumence to that offers tast will assumence to that offers tast will assumence to that St. Peter after its assurance to that effect fast winter but your Council drem it advisable to refrain by ac-act of theirs from increasing the difficulties that a ready breat the Government in the ounclusion of a cortrast which if duly made in the true interests of the country will undoubtedly prove an immense benefit like Gouncil also recommends the Mault Me Ma-

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

[From the litustrated Australian News.] The International Exhibition has now been eye. for a month, and, everything considered, the incompirteness of many of the courts, the closing of the pullding at night, and the absence of special railway strangements for bringing people to Melbourne at the principle of the principle people to Melbourne at the principle people to Melbourne at the principle people to Melbourne at the people of the peo a day, more than four-fitthe of whom paid for admisice, and as many as 16,000 have on more than on occasion visited the building. The foreign exhibits which were late in arriving, notably the Italian, has since come to hand, and are being gradually place The American court, however, is still comparatively empty, the exhibits consigned in the first listage having gone down in the wreck of Erie the Red Cl "ape Otway, and those forwarded to replace them a having yet arrived. The question of opening the Exhibition at night has given rise to considerable conserversy. Sir Herbert Banaford, the British commissioner and all the fereign commission ing France, Germany, Austria, Italy and America were emphasically opposed to the equality, on the grounds that it would be a breach of faith with the co hibitors, who never intended that their goods shoul-be subjected to the risk of damage and pilferin. at a time when special opportunities would be affect ed dishesest persons of appropriating small but valu able articles. In addition to these somewhat cogent sons, it was pointed out that, in the event of paule or a row it would be quite open the exper thieres to take advantage of the circumsta break a gloss case and dommp with the levellery exbiblis. The Victorian commissioners, for the greater part, were, on the other hand, most desirous of upen ing the heliding of night, and urged, with some alon of reseas. that atherwise the educational advantage. of the Kuhibilian would be lost to the working see, who had few opportunities of attending excep' a the evenings. Again, it was clear that the flacacie results would not be anything like so satisfactory the ballding were closed every evening at & e'cluck The question was discusestion was discussed by the full Board of Con-ore and resolutions family carried adverse to heeping the Exhibition open after dark. The workless men were greatly dismuteful, and many publi meetings have been held to protest against closics the Exhibition of night.

-A woman at Ledl, Pa, deliberately starved her self to death. The process required six weeks of total at though she drank sparingly o -betimenou from fo water. Who had long been eccentric, and the death " her mother destroyed her reason. Thereup a structure to bed with the avewed intention of dying and

-It is pointed out in the American that in the ye 1873 the number of persons arriving in the United Mates from foreign countries was 437,000. Biac that year there was a steady decline matil 1877, when the number of emigrante was only 149,000; less then for any year slace 1061 and 1062, when the brginning of the war put a very serious chuck upon twantigration. In 1878 there came a channe, and \$1 increase of nearly 25,000 over the preceding year wathe result. This was supplemented by a factbe-increase over 1878 wishout 43,000; during the outends vest of 1878, the number of immigrants reaching \$17,000. For 1886 the unpreordented figures " 800,000 will he recorded, more than doubling there surt year.

and the state of

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

... The trade of St. John for last year shows a reat advance over that of 1 viv. which was the smallof that city had known since Confederation

... The Canada Paper Company have declared a divithe 25th inst.

igainst \$105,230 the corresponding period last year, in increase of \$13,807.

-The Hamilton and North-Western Railway will coply to the Ontario Lagradaturo at their next season. or power to lange additional stock, and for the better a suipment of the road, etc.

of Don's Beet Root Sugar Company for an act of 'ne will be creeted at St. Denia

is a cotton mill being built at that place were never bright as at present. The same journal urges the starting of a beet sugar factory. -Mr. Anson Sperry Dessee, Paterboso, formerly of

to be ready for operations in a lew days. -The value of lumber manufactured at the Ottawa

aw miles during the past year amounted to about 2,000,000, while Eddy's match and pail factory turned out some \$200,000 worth at goods -The demand for coal in British Columbia is in-

er saing, and the mines are worked day and night in the San Francisco market the price for Vancouver island coal has advanced to \$10 on the wharf,

-The Standard Oll Company has bought 107 acres of land for \$22,000 on the line of the Bergen County Short Cut, now being built by the Erie Railway, and will use it for storing and refining establishments.

-The holiday trade this season is said to have been the largest ever known in Winniper. The purchases ire more numerous, and the number of persons make. ing expensive purchases is larger than during the past

-The official returns show that the foot and mouth case is seriously spreading amought the cattle in ult the large counties of England. Seven thousand sacs of disease are reported in Norfolk, and 2,400 to

-Business in Ridgetown, Out, is brightening. Meras. J. Moody & Son have built a new flour and acollen mill on the corner of Main and Water streets which they purpose to occupy the beginning of the year. With their increased facilities they can turn ent 100 barrels of flour a day.

... The debenture debt of the city of Ottawa amounts to a little over two million dollars, being one-fifth of the total assessed value of the city. The ordinary revenue for the past year was \$115,300.06 and expenditure \$111,909.39. The real estate and property ward by the corporation is placed at \$701,780.

-The Montreal Telegraph Company has declared a ball-yearly dividend of 4 per cent, payable on the 13th of January, which makes the distribution for the year? per cent. Notwithstanding the reduction is the tariff rate, the forthcoming statement, it is thought, will show a considerable improvement.

...There seems every reason now to apprehend quite a revival shortly in shipbuilding in the Maritime A very large number of schooners and small craft are being built on both sides of the bay. The latest report is that a 1,100 ton barque for Mesers. Troop & Sons is to be built at South Bay by Mesers. E. McGulerna.

-The Victoria Harder abnounces that Mesers. Wallace & Dundas, of the Lindsay Woollen Mills, offer to begin at once the erection of a building 100 by 32 feet, three stories high with atti-, and to place therein two sets of manufacturing mach not, farales. ing employment for from 25 to 40 hands, if the town will exempt them from taxes for five yours or not increase their taxes for ton years.

-The Mova Scotia Forge Company, of New Glasgow, shipped to Pulse Levis the crank and shafts for the machinery of the Quebec Graving Dock, which were forged at their establishment. This is said to he the heaviest work of the kind ever done in the Dominion. One of the shafts is over 16 inches in diameter and weights nearly four tons. The machinery for the graving dock is being supplied by Meesrs,

tiny well occasion, as it does rejoicing and pride on the part of the residents of Moneton. German work-men have been brought from New York, and some 2,000 to 3,000 sugar barrels are in readiness.

—The report of the railroad commissioners of Massa chusetts, just published, shows that last year was a tatal one to train employees in that state. The jured, making a total of 47 killed and 93 injured.

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-The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for eleven months of the present year have increased 35 per cent. Btill the goods in the bonded warehouse have not increased; on the centrary, there is a large decrease. Thus, slik decreased from \$486,-183 in June to \$71,197 at the close of November. There is a large decrease of cotton and woollen geods goods, as it shows that the consumption of the country is outstripping its home production.

-The Chicago City Rallway Company are making arrangements to put down an experimental section of power to see how it will stand the test of a Chicago winter. The inventor of the cable system is in Chicago difficulties about the two points as to which question has been raised (1) whether the cable would work round a curv. and (2) whether the trench in which the cable is laid would not fill up with anow and loc and prevent the running of the care. With the cable one men and an engine can do the work of 200 herees. The cables have been in use in San Francisco four or tive years, and their utility and economy have been concentrated.

FROM BELLEVILLE TO PETERBOROUGH

A Thriving Town.

dend of four per cent upon the capital atock for the degrees, slowly but novertheless surely, the great irentifives rending 31st Becomber, payable on Tucklay, highway which is to open up to Belleville, the vast treasures of the north and west, and give to our old. Toker & Co. Mr. Carnegle, an old and well-known

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trook Raliway men the realization of the dreams of their middle citizen of Peterborough whose courtesies to the

r the week ending December 24th, were \$119,037 as age, is being built. Link after link of this preat chain, writer while visiting Peterborough a few days age are -Application will be made to Parliament by the road to have it completed as early as possible, and description of the place and its surroundings.

It will be to the interest of the present owners of the place and its surroundings. or Digits Recet Root Sugar, Company for an action of the surface to the interests of the various minutespair or opporation, with a capital of \$200,000. The factory ties at the other end of the line to secure the advantages of this road, there is every probability that the Lages of this road, there is every probability that the work will be pushed on without delay. From lines a cotton mill being built at that place were never ings to Peterborough the distance is 22 miles. work of constructing this section was commenced in April of this year, and under the supervision of Mr for the manufacturers of ship from which is expected Fauquier, was completed in November the first train to be in large demand. The waiter save :-- The marthe Hilliard shingle mill, is building a large steam passing over it early in December. On some portions in it is full of inquiries and manufacturers throughout shingle mill near the Locks Bridge. It is expected of the road there are several heavy cuttings in stony castern Pennsylvania are in expected of the road there are several heavy cuttings in stony castern Pennsylvania are in expected of the road there are several heavy cuttings in stony castern Pennsylvania are in expected of the road there are several heavy cuttings in stony castern Pennsylvania are in expected. clay soil, and there are three bridges, one crossing the Trent a short distance above Hastings, one across which give and promise to give a narrow margin, the Ouse River, and the other crossing Indian River, parity because of the fact that enpacity is fully up to making this part of the read considerably more extine highest probable demand. Eastern manufacturers pensive to build than the sections lying between cannot sell for profitably under 2 4-10, while Pittsburg Hastings and Helleville. One great improvement will its glad to sell at 2 2-10. The mills on plate, sheet, atmence of the curves which make the road between which will carry them into spring at old figures. As Campbellford, and the Junction so objectionable to an advance nothing can be predicted with certainty, About half a mile above Hastings we cross the River but the investing year will present the greatest de-Trent over a substantially built Howe Trues Bridge, mand for from in our history, and with excluded sup-350 feet in length, with a swing of two 50 feet spans piles which, during the past year spoiled all calculate admit the passage of steamers. The read follows tions, we can rely upon permanent business at better the course of the siver, which here runs nearly north than now prevailing prices. Har from will, of course, and south for a distance of four and a half bring up the rear, the supply being greater. Shipmalles, and about eight miles from Hasting building is attracting increased attention, and unless crosses the Ouse River on a pile bridge 230 feet in indications are deceptive, we are on the eve of a very length curves around what is called the Otopabes Rively period in shipbuilding. Several mills are now Mountains, crossing a heavy range of bills through it natural ravine. At Indian River there is a Queez Truss Bridge, having three spans of fifty feet each. Here a station is in course of erection, the village of Allandale lying half a mile to the north, and Keene the same distance to the south. After leaving the ravine we come out into a good farming country, the Ane brick and stone residences, with extensive barns and sheds, giving evidence of comfort and prosperity. For about a mile this side of Ashburnham the readbed of the old Cobourg and Peterborough Ballway has been billized. At Ashburnham a shed capable of holding two engines, and a station building are in course of construction and are expected to be completed this week. Throughout the whole section from Hastings to Peterborough the road is laid with steel ralls, the bridges are of the most substantial character, the gradient is light, the culverte appear 'o be well made, it is fairly ballasted, and runs nearly assumouthly as those sections which have been in use over a year. It is by far the best part of the road yet constructed, As the reader is aware two trains now run daily between Peterborough and Belleville, and a considerable passenger and freight traffic is being developed. Ashburnham, although a separate municipality, paying a distinct corporation, is to all intents and pur-poses part of Peterborough, the river dividing the two places, as the Moira divides West Belleville from Belleville proper. For many years efforts have been made at various times to annex Ashburaham to Peterborough, but the Ashbumbamites will not consent, the principal objection, we believe, being the increased taxation to which they would be subjected. The population of Ashburnham is about 1,200, both rise population of Arburnham is about 1,200, both places combined numbering 2,000. The river, which runs nearly north and south, is a magnificent stream, community wider than the Meirs, and at different points furnishing immense water power. Ashburnham lies to the sect on a slightly also and a significant points. and Peterborough to the west. In addition to the river a creek runs through Peterborough in an easterly and westerly direction, and as the situation of the town is semewhat rolling, the drainage is excel-lent. It is exceptionally healthy. The principal business street, which runs parallel with the river, contains a large number of very fine shops and warehouses, the materials used in their construction being chiefly white brick, a large proportion of them being supplied with pinte gines windows. The town Carrier, I aims & Co., of Puint Levis.

Carrier, I aims & Co., of Puint Levis.

Con the 7th of June last, the first brick of the Months in Believille, a post office which is recently need to leak when subjected to high pressure, beside set of planting, which will yield 30,000,000 tons of cotton seed diameter. Beyond that size they are generally riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently needed to high pressure, beside set of planting, which will yield 30,000,000 tons of cotton seed diameter. Beyond that size they are generally riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, and liable to leak when subjected to high pressure, beside set of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons of cotton seed that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, and liable to leak when subjected to high pressure, beside set of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons oil cand, and 1,506,600 tons of the new invention is recently riveted, that in Believille, a post office which is recently riveted, and liable to leak when subjected to high pressure, beside set of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons oil cand, and 1,506,600 tons of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons oil cand, and 1,506,600 tons of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons oil cand, and 1,506,600 tons of the new invention gallons of oil, 1,000,000 tons oil cand, and 1,506,600 tons oil c th of December four casks of raw sugar were poured buildings and educational institutions, and in the auto its boliers, and the work of refining was begun, outskirts there are a large number of elegant villas such rapid completion of an important establishment and handsome residences. It has several bottels, the outskirts there are a large number et elegant villas and handsome residences. It has several lottels, the principal of which is the Huffman Heuse, kept by Mr. A. F. Huffman, a son et the gustleman who at one time kept the Angio-American in Belleville. In all its appointments it has no superior between Toronto and Montreal. There are two or three extensive saw mills, two very large foundries, and other industries, which are in a tatal one to train employees in that state. The record is as follows:—New York & New England, 9 most fleurishing condition. It is here where the Au. stilled, 13 injured; Boston & Providence, 6 killed, 2 burn woollen mill, one of the inrgest establishments injured; Old Colony, 3 killed, 9 injured; Eastern, 8 in the Deminion, is located, and with its many cardens, killed, 11 injured; Fitchburg, 13 injured; Boston & and spinners, and locate, and various complex mandibaty. 17 killed, 26 injured; Boston & Maine, chines, and its 120 operatives, averaging at presented, interest between the presented, and its lighted. Injured; Boston & Lowell, 4 killed, 5 insuch as would make the heart of even a Clobe writer beat a resounsive hum. It is an immense establishment, its machinery being run by water power, two wheels of 48 horse power and one of 73 horse power, and although run to its juliest capacity and several hours overtime, its stocks are all exhausted, the demand being greater than the supply. A sumber of new machines have been purchased and are to be put up at once, so that the capacity of the works, which tauch on its way the important railway from Bookin bond, and also of carpets. This indicates that we is now 11,000 yards a day, will be considerably in-are on the eye of still larger importations of feesign oresed. Mr. James Kendry, the foreman of the mill, has just returned from a vielt to several of the are no greater than the links required to complete the large mills in New England, where he learned some new wrinkles about machinery, manufacturing, etc., of which his mill will get the benefit. the cable line now used in San Francisco for metive Peterborough has three newspapers, the Review, Exeminer and Times, the former of which has within winter. The inventor of the cable system is in Chicago the last year or two, been publishing a daily edition, to superintend the proposed construction. He sees no and we are glad to learn, has succeeded beyond the expectation of its publishers. Its editorials are ally Written, its local department is spicy and is evidently closely looked after, and its news columns give evi-

tion the neatest and best arranged that he had ever seen in Canula. It is here where the White brothers graduated and afterwards went to the Spectotor, Hamilton, and from thence to the Galette, Montreal, where Mr. Shepard, publisher of the Belleville Intelligencer, they are thousanding like a green bay tree. The Review who fately paid a virit to Peterborough, gives the was established by Mr. Romaine, who we are glad to following account of his trip in that paper :- By learn, has recently been rewarded with a comfortable herth at Ottawa for his long and valued service to the Conservative party It is now the property of Mesers Toker & Co. Mr. Carnegie, an old and well-known has been constructed, and we have at length reached hereby acknowledged—being a member of the ilem. the half-way port on the journey to the great lakes. The visit was a hasty one, and our notes necessarily When the remaining links of the haln will be com- brief and imperfect, but as Belleville and Peterborough pleted is mere conjecture, but it is hardly probable are now connected with an iron bond, it will be our that it will take so long to make the connection with mutual interests to cultivate and enlarge the relationthe thorgion Hay as it has to build the first 70 miles, ship existing between the two localities, and at some it will be to the interest of the present owners of the future period we may give our residers a more extended

MANUFACTURE OF SHIP IRON.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the Chicago Jours nates Commerce anti-ip..tes a levely time this winter usually favorable year in business, except as to prices, be observed in this portion of the road, and that is the jatrictural and ship from are ull full busy on old orders wholly engaged on ship iron, and more contracts will be let soon. Steel rail contracts continue to be placed, but at makers time for delivery. It is evident that before our home trade can be in shape to meet the entire demand, foreign mills will reap quite n harrest but the sad experience of three years ago dampened the enterprise of capitalists and held them back too long. The mile are making high dividends, and shares are worth double their cost.

STEEL TUBES.

(The Iroumoneer.)

When languelded from tubes were introduced it was doubtless supposed that perfection had been attained in that direction, and the idea of utilizing steel generally for such purposes had probably not entered into the mind of the promoters of the iron article. We refrained from adverting to this matter before, in order that we might see the upshot of the experiments that have been carried on during the last few months by Messrs. Exton. Borridge and partners, at Pago street, Westminster. But the success which has attended those experiments leaves no longer room for doubt that the invention has taken a "hold" upon the trade. which will continue to increase, and that before long will require larger works to develop it than the proprietors at present command. The new steel tubes are made of mild Bessemer steel, from 1-16 to 3-16 are made of mild Besetner steel, from 1-16 to 3-16 inch thick, and even greater thicknesses may be had if necessary, but as § inch steel is equal in strength to § inch wrought iron, and 3 is to § loch wrought, or 1§ inch cast, as a rule the sizes named are found sufficient. In diameter they are wade from 4 has to 2 feet 6 inches and twelve feet long, are lap-folded. (not jap-welded), and afterwards brased, and are all d according to the work for which they are to be tested according to the work for which they are to be applied to a much greater pressure than they would be subjected to in use. The machinery by which they are made is patented. The first machine forms the laps on the strips or wheets, the second the tube, as well as the folding of the lap, waich is afterwards secured, either by being passed through rolls or under a steam-hammer, and the brasing process is then conducted in the usual fashion. The flanges, which are of wrought iron, are usually brased on. It is pretty generally known that wrought-iron tube makers do not care to undertake larger alses than 5 inches not care to undertake larger elses than 5 inches one-third to one-fourth cheaper than wrought-iron oil seed meal will keep five sheep six months. Thus tubes, and only about 10 per cent. higher than cast the cotton seed crop will support millions of sheep and iron. But the advantages in fixing and cost of return to the land the fertilizer nueded to grow more fron. But the advantages in fixing and cost of carriege, owing to lightness, far more than compensate for any increased cost. All the usual description of loints are fitted to them, and, in addition, two special cints, which are simplicity itself, and very effective. The firm are also makers of all kinds of bress and copper tabes.

-The often talked about and long desired railway communication between the north and south of Austrain, appears to be at last on the point of becoming at national appears to be at mas of the point of accoming an accomplished fact, when the celenies will be brought within 30 days of England. The old route has been abandoned, and by the new route now proposed, and finally adopted by the Queensland Government, several advantages are now secured. The prin-cipal railway from Brisbane has just been completed in a north-westerly direction to Roma, a distance of 317 miles, and from this point to the nearest part o the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north ceast is, in a direct line, barely 850 miles. The line would almost hampton to Emerald Town, and the blanks to be filled up in the existing lines between Brisbane and Sydner chain between Adelaide and Hydney. If these latter are completed, there will be, on the completion of the now projected line from Bonn to the field of Carpentaria, continuous railway communication between the northern and southern coasts of Australia, having the additional advantage of traversing the whole of the most settled districts, and connecting all the principal cities, except those in Western Australia. Now that the colony of Queensland has taken the matter seriously in hand—an act authorizing the construction of dence of core and industry. The writer had often the trans-continental reliway having been peaced, and heard, in years at a by, the Beriew printing office a syndicate having already agreed to perform the work, spoken of by practical men as a model office, and was on the condition of receiving, among other privileges, therefore not unprepared to see an edice which, in all an area of x,000 acres of land for each mile of milway its departments, the press room, commodisg ruess, job constructed—it will probably not be long, we hope, office, bindery, counting room, etc., is without except before the fixed work is completed — Exchange,

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NOTES.

-A despatch save: As an Indication of the great success of the business of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitolia Raliway, Donald A. Smith haz re-ceived as his share of the profits for last year over

-It was reported on the London Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon that the entire twenty millions of the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, which the Mor gans offered at 1944, have been applied for. The listwere opened on Tuesday and will close to-day.

-Thirty-eight mines of the Pacific slope yielded \$17,932,000 in the first eleven months of 1880 as against \$21.863,000 in the same period of 1820. Of the product of 1830, \$7,699,300 was aliver, \$9.939,500 gold and \$3.2,309 lead In 1879 gold amounted to \$9,084,709, silver, \$11.932 609 and fend \$645,800

-The Duluth Chamber of Commer to have framed series of resolutions in favor of the Sault Ste. Maria route, and against the Syndicate bargain. The Boant felt a delicacy in making suggestions to the Canadian Government, but they feel that the Syndicate by their proposed bargain will be enabled to monopolise the trade and commerce of the North-West, seeking an cutiet through Canada

-Roviewing the commercial record of the United States for the year 1880, the New York Herald says . -" In the first place the import and export trades of the United States foot up a total of \$1,594 907,000, the balance of trade in favor of the nation by reason of the excess of exports amounting to \$73,000,000. Worthy of particular note is the 14 t that \$93,000,-000 of coin and bullion have been imported, against \$9.000,000 exported."

-The weekly statement of the New York banks shows a decrease in surplus reserve of \$802,125, which leaves the surplus at \$2.727,770, against \$483,826 a vear ago. There has been a large expansion in lean, which will be explained by the following changes:—Leans, increase, \$5 338,800; specie, increase, \$861,000; legal tenders, decrease, \$504,300; deposits, increase, \$5,388,000; circulation, decrease, \$73,000; reserves, Increase, \$862,125.

-It is expected that the American expert trade of petroleum will be affected by the rapid decline in production in what is known as the northern field of Pennsylvania, of which Bradford is the centre. For some time the United States have enjoyed almost a monopoly of the petroleum production of the world. owing to the immense deposits in Northern Pennsylvanis, and the case and economy with which the oil was brought to the surface. The news that this field is showing a rapid decline in production, and that prices must necessarily advance, will stimulate production in other parts of the world. The State Repartment, through United States consuls, has information of large petrolcum fields in Russia, China and In South America.

-The official comparative statement of the gross and not earnings of the Northern Pacific Company for the month of November and for the eleven menths

ending Nev. 30, is an follows :-Inorgania MI 770 MI 17N Month of Nevember. 1879 Gross earnings Operating expenses ... 8377.316 238.371 34AP 0\1 1161,041 #154,60B 84,000 1879. Increse. . 23,495 350 245,170,1

Not carnings .. \$1,066,278 \$1,571,273 \$514.903 -As illustrating the immense amount of business which the railways are giving to the manufacturing interests of the country, we are informed that the Atchison, Topeka & Manta Fe Company has just let contracts for no less than 75 locomotives and 2,560 cars, all to be delivered by Ausust 1. The engine-are distributed among the following named leaguetive works: Brooks, 10; l'itteburgh, 25; Manchenter, 13; Hinckley, 17; Baldwin, 10. As a very large pro-13; Minckley, 17; maluwin, 10. As a very sarge pro-portion of the cost of railway equipment as well as construction is for labor, it is evident that the work-ing men of the country are vastly benefitted by the great activity in railway building, which seems demangages affect to look upon with alarm as indi-matter demonstrate or railway to the nature of content. cating a dangerous increase of "the power of capital." What, we sak, would later do without capital to employ it?...Resivey Age.

-Edward Atkinson, of Boston, says that we do not begin as yet to appreciate the magnitude of the wealth to be resped from cutton culture in this country. He eave the present crop of cotton will be 25 per cent. larger than the largest crop ever ruled by slaves: that is, it will exceed 6,000,000 bales. If it be of that cotton. He further says that the present cotto of the South covers less than 2 per cent. of the cotton growing area of the United States.

-Concerning the business outlook in England, the London Statist, of December 11, has the following :--The year is about to close with a very subishorbery condition of trade. The price of iron is still kept down by the enormous production, but the reports from the iron districts continue to prove an immense increase of consumption, at an accelerating rate, as far as we can make out, and the whole beciness of the country is plainly being stimulated. Perhaps the strongest sign of improvement of all is the first of a great augmentation in the railway traffic, although it now compares with an augmentation all round at the corresponding date a year ago. The grewth of the railway traffic is, in fact, returning to its old normal rate in prosperous years of 74 to 10 per cent., and we may augur from this sign what the real pros the constry is. Preduction, consumption and saving are all alike increasing very fast."

—The London Daily Ness, in an article on the affairs of the Philadelphia & Beading Railway, expresses the hope that President F. B. Gowen will locist from what it calls his ill-advised attempt to carry through his deferred bond scheme. It is believed here that the project will atterly full, and that it is so wild and impracticable that it ought to fall. The faciling seems to be growing among the English stockholders, as the day set for the election approaches, that it will be a suickini policy to contime Mr. Gowen and the present board of directors in office. Much surprise and indignation is expressed among the McCalmout party at the offerts making by Gowen and his friends to have the election postponed beyond January the 10th, and the latter are openly accused of a purpose to dodge in some way a fair and open lesie. A despatch from Lendon states that Mr Gowen has secured the necessary gramatees, and will laute the deferred bond of the Reading Company.

COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION.

We find the following somable remarks upon a most timely subject to the Boston Journal of Commerce There are lew of our readers who do not me anthracite coal in heating their dwellings and onices, they are fower who do not realize that their yearly expenditure for fuel is visitly disproportioned to the amount of heat obtained from the stoves and furneces in which the coal is destroyed, for "consumed Is a term that can scarcely be applied to a system which enables the utilization of but from eight to ten yer cent, of the heat in the fuel, or at the best of less than onebalf of it. There is much to be said on this subject and there is a growing disposition among intelligent and there is a growing disposition among intelligent people to investigate the utility of a system which, as the author of the following article justly ascerts, results in simply coking the cost, and to which he might properly have added, senis the heat up the chinney into the outside atmosphere, in a volume limited only by the capacity of the store pipe. If our readers would test the concetues of his coking themse they have but to try the experiment one day. theory, they have but to try the experiment one day, to satisfy themselves that it is in their power to obtain at least double the heat from the same quantity of incl. To do this, let the stove fountain remain empty, and as the coal in the free pot gets low, shovel on from one to two inches of fresh coal. This involves a tritle more labor, but the thermometer will show rosults which cannot but convince say candid mind that the labor is more than compensated in the smaller quantity of coal required to produce greater rolumes of heat than attend the fountain or reservoir system. The writer says: "AirLough the discovery rystem. The writer says; "Aithough the discovery and use of anthracite coal dates back about 90 years, there is something yet to be learned about its management, at least in our dwellings, judging by the construction of our cooking stoyes, ranges and heating furnaces, and parter stoyes. Invariably the fire box is improperly preportioned; the object appearing to he to get a deep mass of eval on fire at one time.

The significant knowledge of the process we call com-The slightest knowledge of the process we call comlivation would show that the present plan of deep radically wrong. Why do not the builders of share bolten construct their furnaces in a similar matthier. If they did, the sire box for a boiler so inches their and 14 feet long would be about six inches this ster and 14 feet long would be about ale foot deep, still all the air that was allowed to enter would be forced to come in at the bottom of this pile of coal. Now, nothing of the sort is at-tempted under steam bollers; there is a great grate surface extending the entire width of the full diameter of the boller, and it is so contrived that the fireman cannot possibly get over four inches thickness of coal on the grate; and ho is the Letter fireman who runs with three inches or even less. Then the air—the outer atmospheric air-is admitted to the entire under side of the grate and also over the fire itself. Sometimes the upper or surface draught is admitted by the doors themselves, and sometimes by openings in the aldes of the fire tox back of the doors, and cometimes by perforated pipes open at the ends and allowing and inducing atmospheric air from outside to the top of the fire inside. This surface draught is worthy of notice. Properly managed, it does not deaden the incandescent coal, nor diminish the combustion. Of course, it is acknowledged that a favorite mode of cooling down a kitchen fire is to uncover the tire—that is, remove the covers and saddle, allowing the entire atmosphere of the room to entire the stove the entire atmosphere of the room to entire the stove at the top of the fire. But if only a proper proportion of the air was admitted to the top of the fire the combustion of the coal would be hastened, and, what is equally important, the unconsumed carbonized gases would be burned, adding greatly to the effective value of the coal consumed—the coal coked and wasted, rather. This is the system pursued by boiler makers; and this is the foundation of all the offential and ancompany to all the fire! attempts and successful results of Improving the fuel service of the steam boilers. The justly celebrated farvis furnace is based on giving the fuel and its liberated products sufficient oxygen to consume them. It is the basis of all the improvements reached within the last 25 years in the production of heat force from carbon. If half as much sense were shown by our stove builders as by our boiler makers, very heavy reductions might be made in our domest', coal bills. Of course their fires require attention—se does any-thing that is of present value—but while a pot of groen coal ten inches deep and 8 by 12 square may live untended for twelve hours, it will give out but little heat. The coal cokes, gradually disintegrates, turns to unburned coal in small particles, some of them flying off into the outer air on the wings of the upward draught and others falling into the ash-pan or clogging the interstices of the uncracked coal. All the visible debris is called ashes and thrown away, and all the flyaway fact is not called-it is lost as as the "ashes." This present method of borning is illustrated every day- or every night. Fill the cylindrical, or oval, or rectangular receptacle of the stove or furnace to the top at bedtime. Next morning the room is not overwarm-everybody knows how calli it seems in the morning and how cheerful it is to "start the firm up." Yet when the attempt is made to start up the fire, it is found that the coal is all gone; sometimes kindling fuel is necessary. Now if that coal has been burned why is not the room warm? A similar amount of coal in the day, when it reorived occasional attention, was sufficient to keep the soom even uncomfortably warm. The facts an that the coal was not burned and the heat was not cvolved. There is little warmth in the room, but a feeling of unplement atmosphere, too much carbonic acid gas for comfort. This sketch is a common case, and is shows plainly that our present method of burning-or rather using-authracite coal is wrong. We do not near the fiest; we simply get tid of it; we do and kings reveled, and the stately cathodrals full of tot fact the heat, the flame, the genial watmith, but we imemorics and the salient shights, wattions and museums adjust while the proof of the parties of the proof of the parties of t use the pest to coke, and disintegrate and use up the chimney and reientiosily shoveling out upon the salidap our true solid fuel. One of the biggest swindles in domestic stoves is that of the self-feeding parlot stove. It is a device to encourage lasiness and the coal dealer's business. Not one-tenth of the coal poured into the top of there gas furns, as is ever used ne heat in our dwellings; most of the heat is used up in coking the coal in the open funnel, and the resulcant fine fuel is carted off as ashe. In some of those self-feeding heaters the combuction and the resultant heat is so confined that what does not go uncensumed up the chimney is expended in coking and destroying the coal. The process is simply that pursued by our gas men with bituminous coal; only our gas men are

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THE MERCHANT MARRIE

Are North an contemporary publishes of cial states victits on the subject of the merchant margin of the world, tora while he we collect the following .-

Joly 1st	Pelitra reascia	Resistated	~1 1 •	Registere tarons.	Net
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But this decrees in sailing woods warles maler och flags for all rutions do not have the same means to baying or failitles for building search. Als result is that a good resolution is taking place in the carrying trade of the world; it is being more and more concertrated in the hands of a few leading maritime nations The fellowing table exhibits this -

	l	Sailling	g Ve≈	de,	Steamers.				
	Inczense.		Increase. Decrease.		In rease			Dec	
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Itoumanian.	221	101	1.1%	505 630		740 010	1 7	5,007	
E ECAPITE LATION.									

Salling vessels— No. Tons. 231 e4,047 1,183 cos,638 Steamers.~ No. Tons. 102 740,010 7 3,707 9 5 411,5e1 Inc. (2) 711,603 Decrease

The increase of sailing vessels under the German and Russian tiags is due to transfer from Peru and Chill on account of the war between these countries; the Turkish increase to the closing of the war between that country and Russia, Turkey's vessels having taken refuge under the Greek flag. The great increase of steamers is the most notable fact exhibited. Since 1870 the increase in steamers has been 223 per cent. under the British flag, 25 per cent under the French, 27 per cent under the Norwegian, and 174 per cent under the German flag. Most of these steamers have been built in England, but in Germany and France a good many lance steamers have been constructed and fitted out during the last few years. In the German yards there are now nearly all the time some twenty from steamers building, some of them of 2,500 tons measurment, for the transatiantic trade. In France the building and buying of steamers are likely to receive a great impulse, in consequence of the premum which the government allows henceforward. In Italy there are some facilities for building them, but there is a lack of capital, and, besides, Italy has no coal of her own, which is a great drawback. The next few years are likely to exhibit some further great changes in the sense indicated by the above statistics. The worlds mercantile steam fleet is at present the following:-----

	Tonnage.		
Flor.	ers.	Gross.	Net.
British American Prench German Spanish Russian Jutch Italian Bwedish Acasiran Denish Notwerlar Belgran Couth American Adatio Egyptian Portuguese Greek Turkish Cer 721 American Turkish Cer 721 American	3,000 64A 557 558 105 105 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	437,787 200,435 376,456 129,728 118,250 107,670 195,312 71,967 67,470 61,194 78,212 16,233 11,237 8,866	2,773,687 367,687 3
Roumanian	5	9,552	6,302
Total	6,434	0,745.10%	4,407,742

LOOK ABOUT YOU.

(Commercial Gasette.)

People go through the world in different ways ome with their eyes shut-not absolutely, but figuratively. The ild is raised, a picture is formed on the retina, but the inner sense is closed. What they see makes no impression. They never look about them. A man, for instance, returning from a continental tour, will tell you about the hotel where he had the best dinner, and the railway that took him quickest over the ground, and the shop where he made his cheapest purchase, and the rascal who cheated him out of a five franc piece; but to the Alps, with their anew capped summits, and the green valleys where the tippling brooks make perpetual music, and the Rhine on which the grav old castles frown, and the battle-fields where the destiny of nations was terminated, and the gorgeous palaces in whose halls gallant knights, warriors beauty and crowded with all the treasures of art, and roal, permitting the gasses to go unconsumed up the tho glorious mornings and crimson sunsets, and the mighty storms that diversified the way—all this ap- advancement and of a larger salary, it may be. Very pears to have made about the same impression on his few things testify so emphatically of the substantial mind as it would upon the brain of an ox. No one can tell how much the world is indebted to those who look well about them. Thousands of persons have seen the old lamp swing in the cathedral of Piss, and nothing came of it; but when Galilee, who was al-ways looking about him, watched its regular oscillations, the thought of the pendulum came to him, with all the scientific results which it involves. Most-golfier sees the snioke rising from a chimney, and the thought comes to him that, by confining the heated air in a beg of peper or cloth, he might be able to lift R weight in the air, and a rial navigation is the result. By watching the babits of insects, binks, fishes and

the not consider the first tunnel, and the hornet was a the est blishment where the can taken a serie to paper maker long before now went into the trade, the birds know how to sew, waste and coment, plus to birds know how to sew, waste and coment, plus to listed. If he a might one the interest of horner than a serie is a poster if he at the same time damages the formula plaster, long before the luminary we had any to indicate this sort is always highly to list owers which lood our tables, and for the whole some that when and beautiful sowers that when and beautiful some that when and beautiful sowers. beautiful flowers that adorn and b autify our gardens, no act indebted to men who lacked about them, to see what was growing wild to the fields and torest, and the wit to transplant and cultivate the crude apple and the latter or ulent to a mellow and the her flavor so pleasant to the taste. Many persons will wander all duy in the woods not brice tothing. The ause they have seen nothing worth bringing, while others actorn with their arms full of the most exquielle wild florera and awer tocented shrubs, and delle eate terms and scalet bricks. Pelill's, to be productible tous be very dull and sterilo things to most of as Int not to the skilled and keen sighted coolegist. His eyes are open, and he reads the records of the world scarllest days in these ledges of to ks, sands and clay; he strikes with his hainmer the round rough public, and reveals a little world of ceanty hidden there with his made key he unlocks the chambers of the earth, and opens to our view untold treasure of carbon, copper, allier and gold. What lessons nature teaches us; her laws are terrible, but just There is no weak mercy in them Cause and consequency are inseparable and exhibite. And perhaps it would be well for our race if man were as unersing in his judgments as nature tof les-on we have in the silent play of lightning; it is but the rent and wounded air that walls in thun der. The greatest algor of thought or act is not violent, it breaks no law of courtesy, it is strong in moral courage. And all young men just starting in life must look about them if it ey would hope to find remunerative employment. There are two classes of buman beings in the world, and they may be design nated as scatters and sectors. The former are all the white wondering why somebody does not find them something to do; he waits and doubts; he hesitates and consults his brother and his uncle, and all his particular triends, until one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; and that he has leet so much time in consulting his first cousin and particular friends that he has but little courage to follow their advice. It will not do in this age to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting tiles changes. It did very well before the shoot. The fact is, to do any-thing in the world worth doing, men must not stand back shivering, thinking of cold and danger, and ever remain in obscurity, because their timidity pre-vented them from making a first effort in the world of fame. While the seekers go to work somewhere and somehow, and make employment, they are ever on the look-cut, and know that it does not matter much from what round of the ladder a man starts, because, if he keeps a good took out, and has his feet ready, he is sure to rise. And it is very important to have the faculty of looking in more than one direction. There are people whose eyes appear to be fixed in the sockets, so that they can only see straight ahead-being unable to perceive what is going on to the right or the left, without turning round the whole body. All the side lights are, of course, lost to such men as these He who knows but only one thing, or one set of things, cannot be a wise man. Every individual judgment needs to be medified by other judgments. For we understand nothing except by comparison. What we should cultivate then is a sharp, comprehensive outsight, and a correspondingly keen insight, without which all that the eve discloses will be of very little account. And, in plain English, we may end as we began, by saying. Chook about you !

COMMERCIAL COURTESY.

(U.S. Economist.)

There is an unwritten law of courtesy in business intercourse which is well understood among all merchants of good standing, and which is invariable in its application. No matter how earnest the competi-tion may be between rival houses, there is never a valid excuse for unb-coming conduct, or for any violation of the facility admitted rules of business ethics. The men who are rude enough to act at naught or bid defiance to time-honored regulations that affect mercantile intercourse are very rarely successful in the long run. They create a whole-ome distrust against-themselves, and excite an antagonism that is more detrimental than any degree of legitimate rivalry can be. One of those laws is that which related to the understanding between the merchant and his clerks. It is always flagrantly wrong to interfere between a house and its employees in such a manner as to weaken the force of the compact between them. It is not decorous under any circumstances to offer inducements to any expert calesman for example, to quit the service of one house to enter the service of another. It is an invasion of another's rights, quite as improper as the effort to entice a domestic servant of your neighbor's would be. You are no more entitled to bribe a clerk by the offer of higher pay, or of superior advantages, than you are to entice a cook of housemaid from a private household by the offer of increased wages. There is no law on the statute book against either offence, but the man must be entirely oblivious of culinary moral obligations who can gain his own consent to commit the meanness. Besides there is an explicit law in force that forbids this pre-cise act: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant, nor his maid servant." It needs no violent stretching of this command to make it applicable to the case of a merchant and his clerk. This is true of the offence as applied to the employer. But it may involve damage to the employee also. A clerk may use his influence to entire away a brother clerk, unde the impression that he is performing an act of disinterested friendship. Whereas he cannot possibly know what progress his friend is making in the esti mation of his prescut employer, or what plans of advancement that employer may have in his mind. For the sake of a few dollars increase in the mouthly par of his friend, he deprives him of the chance of future advancement and of a larger salary, it may be. Very prosperity of a salesman as the fact that he has kept his position through a long course of years, resisting all temptations to "make a change" identified with the house no serves, and if reduction in the force of an establishment should become neces eary, it is not the old clerk, who has been tested through many prosperous sessons, that is dicharged Sometimes (and examples of this port of meanura will occur to any reader whose life has been spent in commercial pursuits, the effort in seduce a clerk from his allogiance is induced by a malignant dislike of the house to be defrauded. Sometimes the effort is made rensible enough to collect and purify the gas and use it again for light and least. We in our bouses, waste other living creatures, many a valuable leason has same firm, but who has begun business on his own the gases and throw away the coke. Proper combination of fuel and good ventilation are closely allied, dame; in the tall of the fish we find the propeller; he colly relects them among the clerks he knew in by a man who was himself once in the service of the

THE AMERICAN CIGAR TRADE.

[New York Times]

Yers for persons are awate, unless personally a terested in it, of the inscribudo of eiger-making fact. Republic, particularly in this city, where it so which and rapidly increased. The American made of selling at 15c, by retall is said to be superior to g same priced Cuban clean, which it is driving o. 1. market. A factory bere Is reported to be the ber, In the world. It has only 60 customers and r 'wes t swell the number because it cannot fully supply todemands Some 1,500 persons—men, woner, ac children—are in its employ, and the firm is build another factory which will need as many more 1 . even with their cularged facilities they will het mother costomer. This is a statement of their t ness last October. Cigers delivered during to month, 1,434,556; wages paid, \$104,060; amount p. the Covernment for revenue stamps, \$28,500, among of duties paid on foreign tolescos, \$1,151; paid; cigar boxes during the month, \$0,805.27; leaf boxes worked into cigain, 25 ltm. to the lovelgam, \$129, c. The rapidity of the wrowth of our eiger manufactur is asserted to be greater than can readily be imagine. Millionact our clears are now annually expected to Europe, and the number of Cuban cigars is b.t. trifle comparatively. The American product in the thousands of millions.

THON VE STEEL FOR BOILER PLATES

(Iron Age,

The question of fron vs. steel for boller plates in tinues to be the suffect of an autmated discussion; England and on the Centinent. Both sides of the controversy are seing conducted with considerable skill, and some facts of interest are elicited from various sources. It will be remembered that attention was again directed to the subject by the fallurof the steel boilers of the Lisadia. After the plat-h-d been passed as excellent in quality by the ship builders, by the Russian Inspectors and by the cf. cials of Lloyd's, the linished bollers broke dow under a test which was by no means sovere. It was naturally concluded that there was something twicelly wrone. The case does not, however, by the moans a diciently justify a wholesale, indiscriminate condemnation of steel as a material for that purpose nor would it, on the other hand, be wise to pass ty such a f-diure in absolute slivne. The present and great pro pastive value of steel is fully admitted it all who have had accaden to test its marits, W. have, however, the testimony of too many intelligen and disinterout of constructors a proof that the re-material "inguitiron" or "mills steel," is subject to audden and apparently, unaccountable failures. The Interests of pro-un era of steel and of their customer are not well served by any attempt to pass by the-failures in silence, and it is certainly a poor argument on the part of the friends of steel to urge that ireis worse. What is wa ted is a full and clear statement of facts, so that it may become possible to fix will certainty the dangers to be avoided and actile upon the best treatment to be adopted. Whether and under what circumstances upon beath or Beasemer steel a permissible or profession is also a matter which will come up for early decision. As yet there is -justi-an inclination to adhere to the milder qualities: metal turned out by the open hearth process, and, as we have had occasion to state, the result has been very favorable to it in this country. It has been urged that the favor which steel has been gaining or England is due, to a large extent, to the liberality of the rich steel making firms in the matter of creditand the promptness with which they are willing to replace defective plates by new ones. As a business measure, in introducing an unknown material, such a course is evidently a wase and prudent one, but we doubt whether an attempt to keep occasional failures as quiet as possible, by taking back rejected plates, : still the correct one. Boller makers have sufficient confidence in the new material, and consumers will not now be frightened off by a free discussion of the matters relating to its use. Little can be gained and much lost by undue reticence, and we hope that in the next few years the questions relating to the treatment of steel boiler plates will be freely and fully entered into. The failure of the Licedia boller-is a case in point. All that can now be said can only be general in character, until specific and detailed facts are forthcoming to form a sound basis for so

HALIFAX SHIPPING

A Halifax despatch says: -Of the vessels registered at this port, the following bave been struck off during the past year; twenty-one of three thousand six hundeed and eleven tons, that have been wrecked, founder ed, destroyed by fire, or are missing; four of two hun-dred and seventy-one tone, that have been broken up o otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy; four of five houdred and twenty nine tons, that have been sold to foreigners, and twenty of nineteen hundred and thirty-three tone that have been transferred and registered de nose in the port and transferred to other ports. Fifteen new vessels of ten hundred and thirttons have been registered at the port during the year, and twenty-five of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five tons registered de nore on account of puchase, transferred from other ports, or otherwise.
Three vessels measuring three hundred and thirty-ontons were added to the registry of the port of Liver pool within the year, nine registering afteen hundred and forty-five tons were lost, and seven of three hundred and sixty tone transferred to other ports.

CONTRASTED PRICES OF GRAIN AND PRO-VISIONS.

The following table shows the highest and loneprices of the undermentioned articles during the pas-21 Yours:-

Wheat, blabest in Ma;	r. 1967		€ ° r
M BOOK, ISMAN IN JEIT	. 14 79		
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ENGLISH GROCERY TRADE.

London, January ?.--In Mincing Lane during the past week, though business was of course small in consequence of the interruption caused by the bolldays and the absence of dealers, sugar showed a atrong tendency, with a good inquiry for beaws cast-ern serts. Clyde crushed was very firm, with a crn sers. Cipue crushed was very firm, with a diminished supply. Coffee was in fair inquiry and series were firm. A floating cargo of Rio, of fair to good Channel quality, sold at about 51s per ewt. for million seven hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight pounds of the were le'ivered from leaded warehouses in London during the past week. White pepper was firm.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tomasko, Lanuary 5th, 1830.

Speck—The stock market his been more in the thin and day the past week, and hand share age in tally bave taken a rise, and menowathouses given and to be report. The following transactions took place to day—Banks Montreal, is and no at 16, Ontario, 20 and hat col., 30, 40 and hat at 100. Merchants, 20 and hat col., 30, 40 and hat at 100. Merchants, 4 at 10. So and 40 at 120; Commerce, 110 of 1.00; Imperial 5 and 140. The most tree with of ejectment. The mobilities charged the mob. Four persons are believed to have been fatally bayoneted, and several injured.

So at 110. Insurance, at Union Loan and Saving Company, 12 at 140; Building and Loan Association, 40 at 27; Imperial 5 mings and Investment Company, 200 at 120; London and Canadian Loan and Ascially 200 at 120; London and Canadian Loan and Ascially 200 at 120; London and Canadian Loan and Ascially 200 at 120; London and Canadian Loan and Ascially 200 at 140. Consumers Usa, 21 at 140, 22 at 141, 25 at 140. The monitor relegrably, 21 at 22, 27 at 20. Proposes—This market is intirely of a holiday character, wheat being exceedingly dull, and flour, in possible, attill duller, as buyers have not yet commenced on their new souson's business, and prices are allogether nominal. Barley is tirm and in good development and an and an and in good development and an and in and largue, a frested to-day, have been remanded, but leads are allogether nominal. Barley is tirm and in good Speck - The stock market has been more as the

are altogether nominal. Barley is tirm and in good demand amongst multiters at prosent

Woot—The combing wool market continues life-less. Representatives of United States consumers are no longer in the field, end figures recently current cannot be realized. It is unlikely that the same ranges of prices obtained a month ago will be realized again this season. Wools for domestic consump tion are inquired after, and another fortnight will no doubt develop a brisk demand, as the home produc-tion is wholly inadequate to meet manufacturers' re-

Hardware-Latest advices from England toport au active market in most lines, more especially with tin and copper, which bave advanced. Tin plates, which have been down to the lowest point reached in 1878. h ve also felt the reaction, and are now queted in England fully 1s od per box higher than a week ago. The general impression is that all metals will have a lively market for the next few months, as large orders. are being sent from the United States to England at the present time. Stocks here are low, and advances would not be unexpected. There is a removed combination amongst manufacturers of shot to advance prices at an early date, but as yet no positive decision has been arrived at.

INDUSTRIAL MOTES.

The Canada Glove Works, of which Messrs. W. Il Storey & Son are the proprietors, was established in 1804, and is consequently one of the object established concerns engaged in the manufacture of gloves in Canada. Since the days of its commercement it has had a reputation for first class goods and honest dealing. The fine display of about 100 varieties of their goods, embracing almost every description and style made by them, at the Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto, and for which they were awarded a silver medal, the highest prize in this class, won for them well incrited praise, and showed conclusively that as fine a class of goods as are produced on this continent can be made at this establishment, and the success or the firm is ample evidence of the ability displayed in its management. They attribute a large share of their success to the wise administration of the present government, as under the free trade policy of the late administration thie, among many other Canadian industries, suffered from unfair competition, and never employed mere than 40 hands—while under the present protective policy the business has more than doubled, employing at present over 100 hands. The firm claim no advance in price has been made as the result of the increased tariff, but have been benefitted by the larger market protection has afforded. Measure. Storry & Son are also sole patentees and sole manufacturers of an article very popular with the trade known as "Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener," letters patent for which have been granted them in Canala, Great Britain and the United States, and which is a most perfect article for fastening and unfastening gloves. The firms have offices for the mannfacture and sale of this article in Birmingham and New York. This concern ranks among the foremost of Canadian industries, and is characterized by energy and push in all its departments

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Mesars. Ross & Co., of this city, have just received a telegram announcing their arrival of the ploneer barque Signal at Victoria, British Columbia, all well. She took on beard a large miscellaneous cargo of goods from Montreal, and salled from Quebee on Sth July last, thus making a very peoly and estisfectory; voyage.

THROCOH THE ICE

Montreal, 5th.—The South Eastern Railway Company completed the railway track across the St. Lawrence to day, and commenced running trains. After several successful trips a small locomeuve jc.aped the track and fell on its side, and went through the ice to the bottom in about 15 feet of water. Fortunately the engineer and freman ercaped. The track was not injured, and the service will be resumed to-morrow. No difficulty is anticipated in raising the engine. 1,000 cars of freight are ready to be taken across, and the traffic this year will be largely in excess of last winter. Montreal, 5th.—The South Eastern Railway Company

-A despatch announces that since the opening of navigation 100,000 tons of coal have been shipped from Sydney, N.S., mines.

WARPS

WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS WARPS

Anor Anor Anor Anor Anor WINANS & CO. Rreer grade of weed now in AOOF AOOF AOOF AOOF All fereign moots selected hale by bale by our Mr. Ben Hil-ma, residue in England for the winter. WOOL

18 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

AFFARS IN BOLLAND,

ij

Dublin, 5th -- The proceedings at the trials of the traverset to-day were constonous, consisting in the examination of stenographers.

Land League, arrested to-day, have been remanded, bail being referred. A large force of police escorted the prisoners to jail. The crowd threatened the police, but the military with fixed bayoners joined the officers. All the traversers who are members of Parliament, except Healy, who has gone to Fermoy have gone to London. Mr. Sullivan, M.F., one of the coursel for the defence, remains in Dublia.

London, 5th.—The project of using the Great Early a for the transportation of cattle from America has been

abandoned.
The Truth states the marriage of Baroness Burdett-

tion is wholly inadequate to meet manufacturers' requirements, and wools of foreign growth are being imported to keep the mills busy. It is evident that Canadian farmers are neglecting their best interests in not crossing their flocks freely repeatedly with the Southdown and Merino breeds, and thus produce a finer grade of wool adapted for domestic consumption, and ensuring a ready market for their clips at steady and uniform prices.

Dayos—Markets are quiet during the holiday season Quinine, bo.ax, oil lemon and glycerine steady likely to advance. Otherwise the general tone is the sistent with a three states are substant of dulinoss, but with remittances reported as coming in freely.

Herefore, a bandoned.

The Truth states the marriage of Baroness Burdetts. Courts with Ashmead Earliet takes place the present would forfelt her interest in the bank in the event of marrying a foreigner will be contested.

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The Truth states the marriage of Baroness Burdett.

The Truth states the place taken of the will be clau to Rydsaburg:—The catachment was met by two men with a letter summoning the colonel to surrender in two minutes. The colonel refused and formed his mon, when a fire was immediately opened on ell sides. The officers were almost instantly abot down and the force disabled. The colonel then ordered the surrender. 86 men were buried on the field and 26 have since died. Uapt. Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidelburg at 8,000. He met a large number of Boers going in from

the Orange free state. 2

The commanding officer at New Castle reports 3,000 Boers entered Natal and took up a strong position on the road to the Transvaal, about five miles within the border. They are pashing patrols to points 16 miles from New Castle.

-The United States House of Representatives on the 10th inst. passed the pension bill, appropriating \$50,000,-000 for the next fiscal year.

-It is estimated that the profits derived by the British Post Office Department from the telegraph service will reach £500,000.

-The village of Newmarket entered upon its cairtence as a town on Now Year's Day. There was a suitable celebration on the occasion.

-A bill has been submitted to the Federal Council of Germany authorizing a Government luan of \$4,000,000 marks for the naval, military and postal services

-The Oslar Zellung states that a cargo of English " wheat, snipped from luswich recently, arrived at Stotte. and was thence forwarded in barges to Berlin. Such an event has been hitherto unknown, and is due to the high prices ruling for ege.

-Dr. Sedgwick, an American, failed to pass an exsmination for a Canadian degree, in Toronto, and went West in destitute circumstances. A private detective followed in his wake with news of a fortune of \$60,000 which has fallen to him.

...There is some talk about the increase in the number of lawyers in Toronto. This year 145 have been admitted to the study and 63 to the practice of the profession. It is suggested that the Law Society confer only a limited number of degrees each year.

The Scientific American announces that the Baldwin Locometive Works have entered into a contract for the construction of a passenger engine which will be able to run 80 miles an hour, and maintain that rate of speed for 100 miles without stopping.

-Germany imported over 450,000 tons of tye during the first nine months of the present year. Maize flour is now being extensively used by the bakers, and, when mixed in the proportion of one part maize to two parts of tre, it is soid as rye bread, and gives universal satisfaction.

-The (Ishawa Farmers' Club have discussed the value of the early amber sugar cane, which has been grown in that locality with profitable resul's for two years past; and passed r resolution expressing the heller that the cane was a valuable crop for this country, and recom-mend farmers to test it next season.

is about to remodel his mill on the new process. He will be assisted by Mr. G. M. Elliett, who for early hed charge of Mesers. Hectur & Co.'s mill in New York city, and for the last two years has been manager to the firm of John Greenwood & Sons, Blackburn, England.

-The Customs and Inland Revenue returns for December represent a large increase over the same month of 1879. The Finance Minister will be able to make a satisfactory report to Patliament.
Those who predicted a falling off in the revenue
under the present tariff must be disappointed at the

ble evidence of the return of commercial prosperity.

—A joint resolution is pending in the United States Congress which provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to confer with a similar body to be appointed by the British Government, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what basis an arrange-ment for reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada can be established. So says the New York Times, which favors the proposal,

It is denied that any rise in cast bound freight rates is contemplated at present, but reports to the contrary are still persistently circulated. The east bound freight shipments for the week ending Decemher 25 show a large increase over the week previous. The shipments from Chicago of grain, flour and provisions for the week ending December 25 amounted to 51,396 tons, against 45,607 tons the week previous, an increase of 5,729 tons. The railroads expect to do a very heavy business during the next week or two, as the shippers are rushing their goods forward as rapidly as possible.

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SCHNOR NOTES

quakes are always proved at by assume of preliminary with a local content of the substitution of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the like those when the process involving a loss of from a to a local content of the like those that the intent of the like the local content of the local content of the like the local content of the l tremblings it would be possible to forefull carth looks of Find and from the definition of warming are now fortidd, and or issue warming. The flow of water to all threatened districts the edge; it advances with experiments in very

district. Victorie a tre was presed through for a delegation of the purpose and current and is included in the property of the purpose as, by the present method of distillation, the pront on tance of six feet at the depth of 250 feet. Several fruit.

22 The works carried enten the continent of Europe of at a tree tester. It is easily lattice that the depth of the present method of distillation the pront of the property of the present method of distillation the pront of the present method of the present method of distillation the pront of the present method of distillation the present method of stones were brought to the sucts. At some periodia for the improvement of rivers and inland narigation and a test of the profit with same; whereas by the north shietery across of the strength of the distance of the strength of the suction of the succession and the great depth of the controlled this sufferment spot and the great depth of the controlled to sufferment spot and the great depth of the sufferment of the sufferment spot and the great depth of the sufferment of the s of earth now covering the remains of the ver tation for large years. radicates a vast lapse of time since it il consted.

boled by the following method: -Adl a few drops of observations seetle acid to a small quantity or the suspected milk. boil the milk, and atter it has cooled till I the when ishne solution will race a blue first to the whey This prointenance process is no demone ethat it will allow the presence of [a fullly from of at eight in a cycle continuetre of ways.

Prof. Ruxley says that for have long entertained the souviet on that any man who has taken an active part the few exhauld be struggled at sixty. In his expe-rience ninety-nine rach out of every hundred become ramply obstructionists after that age, and not il xible enough to yield to the chance of new ideas. They stein short, sold foges, and he thinks the world. 31 The use of compressed air as a motive power, would be be neutred by the operation he suggests. It i particularly as applied to machinery in mines and for may be interesting to note, by the way, that the learned traction on transmits and in tunnels professor himself is fifty-five

time, and say that the sun of the past summer has shone with splendour a part to the radient power which houses and in dwellings myriads of agencie yet mare appeared on this planet, stimulated the growth of those forgunant forests which penshed to to in those and bills from which we derive

The Royal Engin ers Lays tried the effect of guncotten in Tringua; down two old chimners at the Bockyard Extension Works. Chatham, England. The test was demolished by plu lug a necklace of gun-cot-ton inside the chimnes, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the explesive in the centre of the loss of the chitaney, the total charge weighing 28 conces. The experiment was very nur-At the metant the electric spark ignited the cessful gun-cotton the clamneys became wiecks.

M Bonnaud, the successor of the celebrated photographic firm of Numa Blane, in Paris, has invented a mode of reproducing photographs in colors on baked blus at a hundredth part of the cort of the old fainces tion By it a common dinner plate can be converted into a veritable work of art, which under the old system would cost at least \$50, and can be produced at a twentieth of that sum, and even then at an enermous profit. The coloring and tints are ther and purer and more clearly defined than anything on hand-painted china, and a revolution in the prices of such bric-a-brac

Hans Buckner, a skilful German experimenter, antransforming one kind of microscopic fungi, which is a cular cases. dangerous agent of discase, into another kind of fungt, which is perfectly harmless. This remarkable result was reached by a continuous treatment of the fungi for six months, during which time 1,500 generations were produced. He was through this process enabled to practical purposes, transform the bacteria which cause "milzbrand," the dreaded inflammation of the spleen, into the theuplize, or harmless fungi of hay, and vice versa. He also produced an organizm, hitherto unknown, wich forms a connecting link between the above named fungi.

WHAT ENGINEERS HAVE TO THINK ABOUT.

alogous questions. For approved original communications, the Council will award premiums, arising out of special funds bequesthed for the purpose

1. The frictional resistance of various solls on piers and pilos.

2. The most useful sections of rolled fron for structural purposes, having regard to economy of material combined with strength. 3. The present system of making steel for railway

purposes, and the properties and character of the ma-4. Machinery for steel making by the Bessemer and

the Biemens processor

5. The tempering of steel and the fulluence thereby produced on its strength

6. Experiments on the strength of materials used in construction, with descriptions of tosting muchinery employed to ascertain the same. 7. The method of protecting metal-work exposed to

corresion, with examples. 8. The comparative effect of "dead" and "live

loads in straining materials and structures, with the factor of safety considered desirable for the various proportions of such loads. 9. The forms of staging, scaffolding and centreing used for the support of structures during erection.

10 The modern practice of laiding building in Ger-

many, especially with reference to the details of construction and the substitution of lar and angle iron for wide flange plates.

11. The different methods or erecting metallic

bridges, with examples of rolling over, building out. lifting bodlly, etc.

12. The design and construction of a steel bri with particulars of the weight and cost, and of the tests to which it has been subjected, compared with an

iron bridge of the same span. 13. The action of high winds on lofty and exposed structures, and the best methods for determining the force of the wind.

14. The comparative cost of transport by land and

15. The resistance to traction of vehicles on reads.

10. The best system of working subarton passinger. BECINING PETROLEUM WITHOUT HEAT trons or nelways.

17. The most one tall beautiful power for underground -Contract.

The adultication of milk by state hear be readily deminethed of currying out a systematic sortes of told matter quality is improved so that the oll burns longer

27 The type of store ungine best playted for best whitever The new process, if all that is claimed columns for to tory purposes in respect to common in for it shall be realized must eventually be a great If there is an start in the wilk a single drop of the use of storn, as we has in first cost, and he east of been to produce . So long as the yield continu a in

> 24 The best motted of testing spane en uposindependent of their timbers—have regard to a uniprocess of retining is wasteful and extravagant, but ack of the results and case with which the tests cap be cantel out

struction of boders

3) The prevention of smoke from turraces and domests, the grates.

construction of bins for warehousing grain

envication : 37 The special construction of vessels for the receivtion of railway trains on deck, indicating the arrangements for the shipping of such trains on their own

wheels at various states of the tide

"The relative loss of power due to friction in

various parts of machinery.

description of the mode of testing them ing and in working deep coal mines

42. The methods employed in securing large and irregular-shaped mineral workings, for example, the Almaden mines, the Great Countock Lode, etc.

43 The combined use of thre-brick, Iron and other materials for resisting high temperatures in blast ways an enormous item in the expense of large bosts furnaces, kilns, pottery ovens and similar structures. —American Machinet

44. The disposal and utilization of slags from various smulting processes.

45 The management of underground waters in

nounces a discovery of great importance in its hearing mining districts, and the relative economy of distri-upon the theory of evolution. He has succeeded in buted or trunk pumping engines, sellis, etc., in partimining districts, and the relative economy of distri-

46 On proportioning mains for the distribution of water and gas

47. The employment of the electric current for the transmission of sound, and the use of the telephone for

FIRE-DAMP AND ELECTRICITY.

A most ingenious plan for detecting the presence of fire-camp in mines in time to obviate its disastrous effects has been recently suggested by the celebrated Belgian engineer, M. Somzee, whose eminent name and well known experience are sufficient guarantees The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Isonoon, have invited communications, of a complete and comprehensive character, on any of the subjects approach of fire-damp actually employed; and it is such as the subjects and comprehensive character, on any of the subjects approach of fire-damp actually employed; and it is included in the following list as well as on other an equally notorious that its warnings, in nine cases out of ten, comes too late. The flame of the safety lamp elongates, and gives out a more intense licat whenever the fatal yas leat hand; but before those who are on the look-out for those infallible indications of danger can effect their escape, the proportion of fire-damp in the air has already become too atrong for them, and the in-vital le explosion overwhelms them in an inatant. M. Somzee proposes to organize a series of indicators capable of giving instantaneous notice of the presence of tire-damp in any part of the mine, so as cither to afford the miners time to escape, or enable the mining engineers to remove the danger by regulating the ventilation of the mine before the gas has had time to collect in dangerous quantities. For this purpose he utilizes the elongation of the flame of the safety lamp, and its increased caloric power (already alluded to) in the air infected by fire-damp, in the following way. A number of safety lamps, each provided with a specially prepared but very simple apparatus worked by electricity, and under the control of a mining engineer in a central office, and placed at different points of the mine, each lamp being connected with a bell at the from the surrounding departments and room Paris to central office by means of a metallic wire. The bells witness the unveiling of the bronze statue erected to and lamps have corresponding numbers, and the sounding of one of the bells is a signal of an escape of firedamp in that part of the mine where the lamp corresponding to it is placed But this is not all. M. Somsee has discovered in the telephone a still more reliable agent for detecting the approach of the insidious livedamp. The same of the safety lamp, as it begins to dilate in its cylinder, should, if the cylinder be pro-perly dispused, commence to sing, and if the upper surface of the lamp is provided with a telephonic apparatus in connection with a receiver at the central office, the receiver will begin to sing as the same time as the flame. Fanciful as this scheme may appear, it liably never be ascertained whose brain first received appears to have been received with great favor in the impression that an immense latent force lay lieigium, and no doubts seem to have arisen as to its hidden in the vapor of boiling water, nor is it necespracticability. The singing bird in the castern fable, sary that we who saily profit by the inventive genius which warned the young prince of impending danger, of Watt need rouble ourselves about unknown will, if this scheme be carried through, be quite cellined geniuses in remote ages who may possibly have conby the singing telephone warning the miners of the ceived notions on the subject. About Denis Papin, and numerous other new wedding presents. Only near approach of their deadliest foe.—Hudding World, however, there is no mystery, and his claim to have private ladies need write; no dealers. Apply, etc.

translings it would be possible to forcell conthibusions.

If Production the abstract the other is the other in the interest of the interest distinct the other is the other in the interest distinct of cities, in buildings, rationals telegraph fines, et., distinct of the interest distinct dis grees to which the free test is raised. In the process 26 The constantion of the causes and the usual the cit is developed, and at the same time it e illumiand faither, and the significated without the aid or any excess of the consumption, and prices are noremuher dive to the producers, it matters little that the t e time may not be very remote when the consump tion will exceed the production, and a more econ onli-20 The modern practice in the desicn and con- cal system of relining will then be a matter of importance to all concerned — Imerican Many sturer,

LCONOMY OF HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.

Engineering theory and practice have for a long 32. Wirel and water as motive powers, compared with time plainly pointed to high steam pressure as one of The sun is not furning out. After the clopes of steam power and the motors most suitable for utilizing the surest ways to economy of in 1. Twenty five thomands of year, we have the most incention ratible them. the surest mays to economy of in i. Twenty five city, for a period of five or six years, occurred about years ago our ocean attentions carried only 16 pounds midnight, December 17, under decidedly peculiar on thousands of year, we have the most incontrovertible them

years ago our ocean strumers entried only to pounds minimum, necessary according to the fight of to-lay is no less builtant.

33 The various descriptions of pumps employed pressure to the linch, and burned 5 to 6 pounds of cumstances. It was n new vertical tubu or builted now than it was when man walked amid the groves of for raising water or sewage, and their relative cell coal per hour per herse-spower. In 1849 the Bretan which had been tested within a year to 150 pounds. He was set upon the finest steamers of the Conard line pay. 24. The different systems of lifts in use in wareing between America and England, buried 5.29t a first ox of quarteriach from in a newly constructed on the design and most suitable materials for the pounds of each for each to ot paying freight she caring between America and England, buried 5.29t a first ox of quarteriach from, in a newly constructed for each to other latter builts between America and England, buried 5.29t a first ox of quarteriach from, in a newly constructed to other latter to other buried by the considered first, being 8 knots are to other per bour and testification of the left the boiler that evening the water was withing the construction.

39 Muchinery and vessels for high special steam per bourse only 551 pounds of coal per ton of a few lactics of the top of the belief, the fir was not made to be a few lactics of the coal per bourse of the belief. The first are to be a few lactics of the coal per bourse of the belief. freight carried. Although our present steamers are dying out, and, as he intended to build a fresh fire freight carried. Although our present steamers are dying out, and, as no incomes to come a need an inaking fast time, and are very co-nomical as come in the morning, he opened the furnaye der and pared with the earlier vessels, still it is a famontable closed the damper and ash pan. Weed for kindling fact that, on the largest and finest of them, furnished the next day's flee was in the boiler house. On gold, with all the latest improvements and best appliances away he fastened the outer gate with a chain and to secure economy, worked by the most careful and to secure economy, worked by the most careful and padlock. About midnight the neighborhood was intelligent engineers, we succeed in putting into our startled by an explosion, and when an examination stam only about one-tenth of the heat realized in was made the boiler house was found to be wreeked 3º The various classes of interents with records of steam only about one tenth of the heat realized in experiments, showing their relative values and a description of the mode of testing their description of the mode of te If a little bit of a boat, like the .Inthracite, 84 teet ing and in working deep coal mines.

If a little pit of a coal, rise the animagnet, of teep proven, and nation on equalities tong night total depots for ocean steamers, the various long. 16 feet beam and 10 feet deep, can early its own over a number of tall buildings. As the gate which coal involved in their management and the methods coal and water across the Atlantic, with a pressure of the engineer locked was found to have been tampered of preserving large quantities of coal from deteriors.

350 to 500 pounds to the inch, and on one pound of with, and the kindling wood was missing it was coal per horse power, the natural inference is that our great stemmers, when fitted on the same system, will realize far better results. The change from three pounds of coal to one pound per horse-power, means a saving of two-thirds in the coal bill, which is al-

A WATER TELLSCOPE

(Railway Journal.)

To anyters and persons who are foul of subseque our investigations, the water telescope, much used in some parts of Europe, is a very useful instrument. It is cannot be perceived; and it therefore, a dark-blue-designed to obviate the difficulty which rippies on the an orange-yellow glass is used, the rails may still t-surface of the water make for the eye which would at a red glow, but the light radiated from them does surface of the water make for the Oe which would at a red glow, but the light radiated from them does piece its depths. There are three forms of water not reach the eye. It may be considered that the glass, namely, an ordinary bucket or larred with the light from two ralls, observed through the same dark bottom knocked out, secondly, a piece of tin of a glass, disappears at the same temperature, and thus a funnel shape, about three feet long and nine melies in rule is obtained for cutting the rails to the same perdiameter at the broad of bottom end, and large enough feet and identical gauge. This plan has been in users the feet are given to accomplishe the same perdical three parties are the feet are distingted the same perdical three parties are the feet are distingted the same perdicated the accomplished the same perdicated the same at the top to accommodate the observer's eyes, into for a considerable time with excellent results. the brend end should be inserted a plate of strong glass and some weight to weigh down; thirdly, the simplest way is to get a tin or zine tube like a map case. This should be about three and a half feet long days. Of course, when the water is thick the glass is uscless. The Norwegian fishermen are constantly in the halat of using the instrument, and often discover by its aid shouls of fish which would otherwise escape them. In searching for wrecks, bottles of drowned persons, or lost objects of any kind, the water telescope is invaluable. By it naturalists are enabled to observe the habits of fish and the growth of the subaqueous vegetation. To water parties who picnic on rivers or lakes, it would offer a new enjoyment in revealing the sub-aqueous scenery. Every reader used to the water will imagine uses to which water telescopes can be put, and, as they are cheap of construction thes will probably come into use on them and lakes

THE DISCOVERY OF THE FORCE OF STEAM

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says: "The little town of Blois yestenlay (August 29) was invaded by an immense concourse of visitors the memory of Denis Papin, whom his compatriots for visiting the men and setting forth the advantages -laim as the original discoverer of the torce of steam. Though James Watt 1. justly regarded as the inventor of the existing method of utilizing steam as a motive power, there is little doubt that the subject had reecived attention long before Watt's day, only the early inventors, among whom Denis l'apin takes a promi- and death frequently urise before pay-day nent place, were in the unpleasant position of being considerably in advance of their times, and, like the distinguished Frenchman whom Blois delights to honor, may possibly have suffered grievous persecu-tion for the precedity of their intellects. It will pro-

discovered the enormous force of stone is undisputed The suitered crued persecution at the bands of the A tow process for the reliable of petrolema is belief who were unable to rise to the height of his sens CHNCE NOTES

Calling and the state of the control o

l'otassinu sulphato l'otassinu itrase otusium etraje . Jarsium cerb mato . 10 in litter N ator . Hitroc. i litre. discelled 1 litre West naththa Haver suggests the following as a substitute Wicker-belmer's preparation --Relievile neid ikracio neid l'oraciom darbonate Disolvel in hot water tilgorino Adregant

Then add_

Oil observed of other early streeties, dis-selved in the hot The latter fluid is not polymone, and possesses the desirable property of acting as an untisoptic and alas a preventive and exterminator of moths and ver-min, and is possessed of a pleasant odor. The last satisfate may be used in connection with other acventa if dealerd

14 sonere

A REMARKABLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

The first explosion of a stationary boiler in this broken, and had fall n on end after its long thighthe engineer locked was found to have been tampered with, and the kindling wood was missing it was suspected that someon-had taken refuge in the beliehouse, or entered it maliciously, and had fired up leaving the furnace doors closed on going away. The two steam gauges, which fell through a skylight two blocks namy, resistered 70 and 80 pounds respective ly .- Scientific American.

-Some of the German and Russian rail mills on ploy, it is stated, an ingenious method of overcoming the difficulty of cutting hot rails, so that they may be all of the same length when cold. According to this plan, the ralls are looked at through a dark glass when they have cooled to a certain temperature, they

INSURANCE MATTERS.

-Sava the Insurance World -The friendly societies of Great lintain have about rur their course, the acmof their existence having been reached, and it now looks as if they will be ultimately legislated out of existence. One thing is certain, they have failed in one most desirable particular, that of rendering satisfaction to the members. The same is destined to be the ultimate result of co-operativeism in America.

-The next session of the Ohio legislature will doubtless see some very stringent measures adopted adverse to the spread of delusive insurance Columbus committee is still in session, and these report will no doubt be a ponderous affair. We do not believe that legislation will have the proper effect; its natural effect will be to create sympathy for the companies legislated against, and when it is so orident that the evil must eventually work its own cure, would it not be better to permit a natural death instead of an enforced strangulation.

-The New York correspondent of the Investigator says. "It is little understood how largely one fosturof accident Insurance is being adopted in connection with the railroad rolling mills and large manufac tories of the United States. The special form of this is that an accident insurance company arranges with the managers of a corporation to grant special facilities of accident insurance. Instead of paying the premium in advance, the insured gives an order on the paymaster to deduct a certain amount from his usual wages at each pay-day. The insurance is in force from date of signing the order, although claims for disability

The following advertisement in the London Times is curious as showing the destination of wed ding presents, which seem to be sold as soon as received:—"Lady wishes to sell rich fur trimming in sable talls, sable, skunk, etc., elegant soalskin pairtot, diamond carrings, rings, bracelets, etc.; an exquisitely fitted travelling dressing bag, two fluo fur carriage rugs, some lovely electro-plated entrer dishes, tea tray, fish and dessert knives and forks,

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RAILROADS IN INDIA

London fournable of recent data gave the ush people port of the Covernment Director of Embays as approved the organization of the Mexican National Company. the Queen, spread before Pullament. We I we been the following is a copis interested in this report, and s lect a few facts. Great Western Kailway is give our readers. The keight of the whole railway 24th December, 1880. them of India now open for traffic is 8,541 rates, of increased link on 73 miles are in the Lands of consented French and ivestock companies, 2,363 miles are ewned and operated by the state, and 175 miles belong to the native states the entire mile we, 6,693 miles are constructed on the afest educh gauge, and 1,918 on a narrow pange. thering the year coding in June last, nearly four huns deed rolles of new road base been constructed the mest of which was on the western funder. One line destined to run from Sukkur, on the Indus, to Kanda-1 st a distance of 415 miles has been constructed to sith a distance of 133 miles. This portion was built with wonderful celerity, under the personal superwhich neglected exercise once the personal super-vision of Sir Richard Temple, and in spite of most the ourseing obstacles. The first rad we hald 0, to-is r (th, 1 (7), and the last spake driven January 14th 1886), thus completing the 1335 miles in 101 days. This rate of progress would be remarkable .- The Rethony Age suggests the adoption of the hywhere, but especially so in this for distint land, scheme for charging a certain per diem rate for the of destitute of conveniences and material. On use of cars. If the plan of charging say fifty cents the extreme north-west closes at being made to exthe extreme north-west efforts are being made to extend the system of the Punlab over the Indus at was in force, much or the sbuse of thousands of cars attack to Peshawur. At Attack a bridge is being com-lying upon side tracks or used for storage, or being tracked across the Indus River, which will be an industriously engaged in the local service of foreign minicuse one, composed of five spans, two of 114 feet reads, while shippers and consistences are burstin; with and three of 201 reet each, making the total length indignation at the milway companies for failure to forof the structure without approaches 1,120 feet. Another reat bridge, which will be largest work of its kind in fodis, is to be built over the Ganges River at Henares, and its execution has been intrusted to the Oudh and itchlikund Raliway. It will consist of seven spans, such of 416 feet. The piers will be built of brickwork, having for their foundation a solid block in the form of an ellipse 65 feet long by 28 feet broad ucra will have to be sunk through from 80 to 150 feet of mud, and from 30 to 53 feet of water, to a solid coundation, and the construction will, of course, involve a yest outlay. A great many other roads are mentioned, and their progress referred to. It is stated liow generously one of the native princesses contributed to a proposed line. She not only subscribed, but paid down on the spot her very large contribution. As was een on the start, most of the Indian railroads are of the very broad gauge of five and a half feet, and must ic constructed in the most substantial way possible. the coaches are on the English style of compartments, and all trains have the appendage of a "guard" or scottnan. Noarly all the roads are stragetical lines, built to afford quick transportation of troops and supplice, and all are under strict government supervision.

THE LOAD OF A FREIGHT CAR

A rapid increase has been going on during recent years in the amount of freight regarded as the maximum load of a car. Formerly 20,000 pounds was the limit, now, according to the Western Weighing Association, the average of the different classes of freight. as determined by the weights of 50,000 cars weighed during a period of six weeks, was from 23,750 for machinery to 29,925 for ore, the maximum in nearly all cases exceeding 30,000 pounds. Certain classes of freight reached, respectively, sa high as 35,000, 37,750, .19,300, 39,600, and even, in the case of ore, to the enormous weight of 48.500 pounds, or more than 24 fled that the various articles of freight enumerated, now is due to the vastly improved condition of tracks as well as to the heavier construction of the car.

Electric lights have been introduced by the Boston and Albany Company in the passenger station at Boston and in their yards. They facilitate night work

-It is asserted that Vanderbilt owns a controlling interest in the Chicago & North-Western Railway Comcany. He is also investing more in the Burlington & Quincy.

for the week ending December 25th, were \$213 740 as against \$169.341 the corresponding period last year, en increase in 1880 of \$14,408. The increase for 62 weeks was \$1,707,925.

-The voting on the by-law for the purpose of granting a bonus to the Credit Valley railway took place in forth Dorchester and Westminster on the 30th ult. In Dorchester the vote stood 30 for and 80 against: and in Westminster 40 for and 79 against.

-The directors of the Kingston and Pembroke railway have purchased a large quantity of steel rails for the proposed extension of their line. A full force of workmen will be put on in January and the road pushed through as rapidly as possible, at least to the lyde river.

-The network of the Japanese railreads is being apidly extended. Two lines have recently been comleted in the Island of Nippo, and another at Yesso, lying in the extreme north of the Japanese Archi-relage. The rails used in the construction of these ads were manufactured in England and the locosactives in the United States

-The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raliway reports carnings for the third week in December, 1880, of \$352,086, against \$227,017 for the same week in Precember, 1879, an increase of \$125,000, or 55 per character was transacted, after which the meeting ad-ent. The carnings for the first three weeks of the journed till the second Wednesday in January month were \$1,010,008, or an increase of \$300,268 over the corresponding period of last year

the extension to Bolicaygeon and Femilian Falls; representatives from which villages are expected to; be present - Peterborough Recen

-It is reported that the Government of Mexico has to of the most valuable of Fueland's possessions for two moditions railroad lines, to the Pelmer Sullivan Co., one from Morella north to Salumnes and south to l'excesso and the other from Sections Potest to Zu diens. The other form Sections Potest to Zu diens.

Rubentud euchte n

Corresponding week of fact year . Increase \$ 1357 W

N. w South Wales has constructed 730 miles of railway. Victoria 1,125 miles of line. New South Wales has in course of construction 280 miles of line. Victoria has only 74 miles in course of construction In New South Water there were great natural difficul-

ward their property, would be at an end.

-An electric calle manufacturing firm in Neufthatel, Switzerland, have recently made a very imsucceeded in devising a method of laying submarine cables whereby the industions of the electric current from one wire to another, although the wires are in juxtoposition, is prevented. It is asserted that this discovery removes the last obstacle in the way of the widest possible extension of incilities for electric communication.

-The New York and Boston capitalists who re cently formed a syndicate for the purpose of building the Teledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railread which is an extension of the Toledo, Delphos & Butlington Road from Kokoma to St. Louis has met with such success in securing subscriptions that contracts are being let along the entire line of more than 250 miles The officials of the road report that they have obtained abundant terminal facilities in this city for their expected traffic, and that they expect to have the read in operation by October of the coming year.

-The Atlantic & North-Western road has been incorporated. It is to extend from some point on Lake Superior to some point on the Atlantic coast, vir., Lake Megantic, Sherbrocke, Montreal, Ottawa and French River. The company are allowed by charter to enter into armngements with the Grand Trunk Railroad for the new of Victoria bridge, or may erect a bridge between Windmill point and the town of Lachine The capital stock of the company shall be \$5.000,000 and the provisional directors are C C Colby, E. T. Brooks, Duncan McIntyre, and G. O. Stevens.

-The European and North American Railway gives notice to Western railroads of the organization of the Provincial & New England All-rail-line, comprising tons. The superintendent of the association is satist the Maine Central, the European & North American. and M. John & Maine Central Railways, running lee-23 in number, will average fully 27.0 pounds per tween Portland, Me., and St. John, N.B., connecting at ar. The fact that such loads can be safely carried Portland for Boston and all points in New England and now is due to the vastly improved condition of tracks points south. also at St. John, N.B., for Hallfax, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Eastern Provinces The object of forming this new through line is to de-velop passenger and freight traffic between the Maritime Provinces and New England points.

-The Peterborough Review says -Mr. Bally and lile staff of assistants are hard at work laying out the line of the proposed Toronto and Ottawa Rallway. Mr. Baltey informs us that they have secured a splen did line from Peterborough to Indian River, and have secured a good crossing at that point. He expectthat some of life men will reach. Norwood in a few straight one.

-Dr L S Oille has given notice that he will apply to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip and operate a rallway from the city of St. Catharines to the village of Calcdonia or the Canfield station of the Grand Trunk Railroad, both in the county of Haldimand, a branch from some convenient point on said railway, in the county of Calstor, to Interest the Hamilton & North-Western Railroad, near the city of Hamilton, and a branch of the main line, esstward from the city of St. Catharines to the village of Queenslows, in the county of Lincoln, or other points on the Niagara river, with power to build in sections.

A meeting of the promoters and shareholders o the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway was held at the Russell House, Ottawa, on Friday last. Among those present were.—Mr. Church, Mr. P. White, M.P., Mr. John Poupore, M.P.; Messrs, W. J. Conroy, W. B. McAlister, R. White, Montreal, P. D. Peterson, H. Mes Lean, Warden of the County of Ottawa, etc. In the election of officers Mr. Church was elected president, and Mr. W. J. Conrov, eccutary, board of directors, Messrs, Church, P. A. Peterson, R. White, W. J. Conroy, H. McLean, W. B. McAlister, Thomas Poupore, M.P.; Peter Winte, M.P. Some business of a reutine

-The United States has 2477 miles of railway to the corresponding period of last year

—The Toronto and Nipissing Rallway Company are
taking time by the forelock, following the footsteps of
the European idea is that traile must go before railof the Local Legislature they will apply that all the selfof the Local Legislature they will apply that all the selfof the Local Legislature they will apply that all the of the Local Legislature, they will apply that all the ought to be pushed forward in order to open new secof the Local Legislature, they will apply that all the ought to be pushed forward in order to open new sectively removed by the admirable system of electric property, rolling stock, etc., belonging to the Toronto tions to population, and thus create traffic. Outside of lights put up under the superintendence of Mr Sydney and Nipisaing Railway Company shall be exempt from trule demands, railroads are built in Europe excluse F Walker, M.S.T.L. of Long Row, Nottingham. He local taxation for all time to come.—Port Hope News. sively for strapetic purposes—something never done in employs two Crockles lamps, each estimated to be of —We understand that the Grand Junction Railway the United States. Here we find apparently super- 5,000 candle power, which are suspended high above -We understand that the Grand Junction Railway the United States. Here we find apparently super-

MINING NEWS.

MINING NOW AND IN FORMER TIMES

The man who embuke to taining to-day los a to the Peimer Sullivan Co., one from Morelia north to Salumanca and south to Petre varo, and the other to Salumanca and south to Petre varo, and the other to Salumanca and south to Petre varo, and the other to Salumanca and south to Petre varo, and the other to salve the new countered were seener, and consequently, the company will be able to make the various Potosi to Zu there. The sullsidy is home received and south to the accountered were seener, and consequently, the company will be able to make the various to the new consequently. from Sauthones Potoni to Zu apeas. The subsidy is said to be \$50,000 a kilometre, or about \$42,800 a mile one where it would now be pretiable. There was not be proported also that the Mexican Government has incompetent help, poor reducing a certificial coarry freights, and the great drawledk of attempting to do freights, and the great drawledk of attempting to do Company.

The following is a return of the traffic of the attended with heavy outlays. Before the construction as to its economy, it is enficient to state that 5 homes that Western Railway of Canada for the work chelling then of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% the construction of the railways most of the gold and silver power indicated supplies the two lights—that in 250% the construction of the gold and silver power indicated the gold and silver pow realons were as expensive to reach, or to ship machin-\$ 100000 ery and supplies to us any part of Europe. Now this mission to dethou of thirty has be a changed or is being Montana and from New Mexico to Oregon, while passenger and freight transportation is reduced to some-thing like endurable tigures. With the advent of the railways comes, the cossation of Indian wars, another g est him rance in the past to the progress of many islaing to lon. Within the last year rathway build log loss been revised all through the tarren tracks of plain and mountain and is being prosecuted with more dgor than prior to 1873. These roads permit of cheap a dispectly transportation and help to in-ke amenda for lack or reduction works close by the mines. They perm t of much chesper mining and milling, for with the coming of the railway freights are reduced, and in fact, later supply a and ne essames of every kind —and as expenses decrease the opportunities for profits increase. Wonderful progress has been made within the just few decades in gold and siver mine ing and in extracting the precious metals from their rocky contacs. Not one in a hundred of the men who attled the mineral bearing regions of the West, five, ten or thirty years and, know anything of infu-ing. Competent influeration lists and metalluristics were fow and far between. Consequently, marly all who are now engaged in mining attained their present knowledge of inluding or milling, be it much or little, by year, of labor and experience. While this was being acquired it was natural that many costly portant discovery in practical teleumphy. After a was being acquired it was natural that many costly long and expensive series of experiments they have mistakes were made and an immense amount of unnecessary labor and money expended. In this way the ager rate out sy for obtaining go'd and silver was vastly greater than it should have been. If Fastern men who are now engaged in mining will put experienced miners in chargo of affairs, instead of those who have never seen a mine, they will come out of the enterprise in much better condition than is usually the case. There are plenty of auch men to be had where none were obtainable in former times America's milling and smilling facilities of twenty years ago cannot compare with those of to day. Practice has done much towards bringing about perfection, and although that condition has by no means bern attained, immense advances have been made which greatly benefit all concerned. Hetter mill men and milling insure the saving of a larger proportion of the valuable metals contained in the ore, and mining conducted with increased skill and knowledge produces a larger tone nage at less expense and delay. Improved machinery and appliance last for mines and mills is another and appliances both for mines and mills is another important gain for this great fulustry. Thus a great saving of manual labor, with its attendant cost, is effected. The saving of time may be equally important, for if the value of a mine is to be tested by de velopment, the quicker its worth is known the better and if there is wealth to be obtained the quicker it is taken out of the ground the better. American enterprise and the finest machinery and equipments in use accomplish in the great mines of Europe or South America. In the more important districts of Colorado mining or milling expenses have been reduced one-At Leadville smelting costs but half what half. erly. The same is substantially true of other mining is liver City.

regions. Many remote districts contained ores of such character that they could not be the contained or the contained or the contained or the country of the count it did a year or two ago, and the miners all over the such character that they could not be handled at home and could not be freighted hundreds of miles to a market, on account of the enormous expense. The railways now permit of ore shipments from such localities, and consequently put them in connection with an ore market. Arisons, which heretefore has been the worst off of any Western locality, as far se transportation was concerned, is now supplied with one through road, while more are projected. Thus it will be seen that the improvements, experiences and transportation facilities that have been secured revert Boston is endeavoring to secure a new consolidation of the place of crossing the river here has not single death the Boston & Lowell and Vermont Central bining the Boston & Lowell and Vermont Central base with the Grand Trunk of Canada

The men are now engaged in putting the curves in the line from here to Indian line from the Circuit of the Grand Trunk Railway

The place of crossing the river here has not immensely to the benefit of the miner, to the mining the mining the miner and operator of mines. The ore is mined to the miner, to the mining the miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of mines. The miner are more categories and operator of the miner are more categories and operator of the miner are more categor the latter are at hand the inheral can be shipped to a necessary to have at its disposition at an early date a ready cash purchaser elsewhere. As the costs of supsupplement of sixty engines. The French works not ready cash purchaser elsewhere. As the costs of supplies and living are reduced so does the rate of labor decrease, and the chances for profitable mining improve. Taking all things together the opportunities for success for the miner or investor are double what they were years ago and are gradually improving .-N. J. Daily Indicator.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR COLLIERIES.

It appears that British colliery owners are determined not to be behind their American rivals in the introduction of electric illumination on colliery pit lanks, and the Numery Colliery, Sheffield, appears to be entitled to the honor of being the first to utilize the light. The Nunnery Colliery Company, amidst the difficulties which they constantly experience with the large quantity of water they have to contend with, appear to be showing considerable spirit in the adoption of various means for reducing the cost of produc-They are not only in teleptionic communication

the whole of their works and between their head e and the dinerent depots, but, by means of the Telephone Exchange, they are in communication with most or the large works and other places in the town In order to further improve the quality of the coke produced by them, they are arranging for the coals to te carnel to the coke ovens by a small locomotive engine running over the top of the overs. That the careful packing and cleaning of the coal is of the utmost importance is well known, and that this is upotter all a life to the coal is of the coal is of the coal in the coal is of the coal in the coal is of the coal in upattairable with inadequate light is equally certain At the Numbers Colliers this difficulty has been en-

Company proposes to convey the people of Belleville fluous reads laid down sometimes in the furtherance of the screens, they throw a most brilliant light upon The bringement confidently consider that with a and other places on the line to Peterborough on Fri- combinations and rivalries of Interests, but otherwise the coal as it is conveved from the corvers to the double track and act trains they can render any rival stay. January 7th, to let their view the route. There all the reads are runon lines and parallels supposed to acreens, and then to the trucks beneath. The lamps, schemes innecesses to the Welfare of the Company.—will be a meeting that day in Peterborough to discuss the conductive to the extension of commerce.

Which have no clock work, are so arranged that the Intelligences

light, descending perpendicularly, does not utest the eyeshelit, and the workmen are able to sereen and cleanse the coal with much prester eclerity and care than when they were compelled to proup about in the light thed by a few gas lets. The electric light is thrown so directly upon the wreens that there is little possibility of any dross escapital the notice of the The lamps, which are worked by a thurston engine revolving at the rate of 1,600 per minute, are certainly as effective as could be wished. The stowliness of candle fower per horse power—whilst it cannot go out except through such an accident as the breaking of a driving band, so that it is us reliable as it is a choude changed, for callways are extending from Mexico to The system will doubtless be widely stopted - Hinny Journal,

> -The shipment of iron one from the Madee mines, after baving been stopped for some time, has re-com-menced, and will be carried on vigorously, as there is a good deal of ore awaiting shipment.

> -During the twelve months ending last Friday, 20, 31 tens of icon ore were shipped from the Ottawa section to the United States. In November 1,332 tens were experted, and 1.170 during the present month; quantity previously reported, 17,820 tons

> -Marvellous stories are told of the newly opened ore b dies of the Hibernia, Robert E. Lee, Denver City, Con, and Matchless mines non tendrille. The Hibernia will be able to pay \$30,000 in dividends per menth and retain \$100,000 in the treasury. Dennis Sullivan, its superintendent, is one of the best mining menagers ever known in Leadville or Central City. The Robert E. Lee has yielded over \$1,000,000 in 1480 and nearly all profit. The other mines have come into pay recently.

> The copper mines at Galaris, C.B., have been sold to an American Company for \$20,000. Mangamese mines of value have been discovered at Loch Lomond. The Victoria Oil and Mining Company, operating near Baideck, have completed their new derrick 72 feet in height, and everything is ready for sending down the drill The Cape Breton Oil and Mining Company, Major Smith, manager, are down about 800 feet at West Lake Ainslie, with best of indications. It is understood the Company have given a contract for five wells The American Oll Company, for whom Mr. Loughead has been operating, are about putting down a well at West Lake Ainslie. Mr. Loughead has contracted to put down three for the Inverness Oil and Land Company. Immediate operations will be prosecuted by the Company, the machinery having been already purchased.

-The copper mines at Clifton, Arizons, are developing into an immense industry. The Longfellow mine in this district is the only one that has as yet been uncovered to any depth, and its copper has been the surprise of all interested in this metal. Bituated in a district comparatively unknown until a few years ago, and working with such material as could be found handy; also smelters of crude manufacture, the managers have developed one of the greatest copper pro-Cucing sections of the world. This company have now a milway built from their mine to the works (a short distance) for the purpose of hauling more cheaply and better the ore taken out from the dumps. They give employment to apwards of 300 men, a large number of freighters and teams in transporting the prise and the finest machinery and equipments of shipped to San Emneisco, and thence are secured in twenty years a production and depth on the Comstock as great as centuries were required to Baltimore. At present they are enabled to ship coke from California, and can reduce the ore with much from California, and can reduce the ore with much from California, than formerly. Their smeller is copper to the railroad at Lordsburg From thence it run by water power, taken from the Frisco River, and the results at the end of the year are simply enor-mous. The town of Clifton, where these works are

> -De Lesseps is bound to be ahead with his canal He already has had excavators made which will excavato 300 cubic meters of earth in an hour; carts and flood-gates, and in fact everything necessary to make his start. He says that in this canal he has not against him that formidable obstaclo-England-which he had in the Suez work; that she is with him. He says that he and his wife were on the canal route for months, together with their children and many laborers, and had not a single death

> being able to deliver more than ten per month, from April to August next, the company has ordered the surplus two of Austrian makers, who are to deliver them between the above months. The total value of recent orders of this company for rolling stock has, secording to the Journal des Turaux Publics, exceeded £1,800,000.

> -Return of combined traffic over the Northern of Canada and Hamilton & North-Western milways for week ending 27th December, 1480, and the corresponding week of 1879 :---

Parfor week \$18,505 33 16,257 50 Freight, \$13,046 22 10,620 11 \$4 A 3 35 300 85 1572 \$2,217 74 Increase Aggregate for half year

-It is now understood that one of the principal algority of Mr. Hickson's visit to England was to make financial arrangements for doubling important sections of the G. and Trunk Railway, and that matters have so far progressed that work is now going on and material being purchased. On the section between Toronto and Montreal sidings are being extended into stretches of two and three miles of double track, and this work is to be continued vigorously during the ensuing summer. It is contemplated also to open additional crossing places for trains, constructing long sidings petallel with the main line. In this way the work of doubling the line will be gradually but speedily accomplished. It is understood that large orders for additional rolling atock have been given

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTREAL, January 5th, 1881.

Figure 1.—In money circles there have been several features this week. The United States Government has paid out some 24 millions of money on account of its obligations. Over 3 millions of specie have been imported. The Northern Pacific loan was subscribed twice over, the amount, 20 millions, was equally allotted among bidders—10 millions each in London and the United States. Notwithstanding the heavy dishursements and receipts of capital n ew York, the bank reserve decreased at the last statement of the year and money closed atrong at 6 per cent., andin some instances 1-10 to 1-8 premium to carry from Friday until Monday. This firmness is caused by the great speculation now going on and the act that larger margins are now required at the present high range of prices, than was the case when values were less, and the risk increases daily on the top of the enormous boom that has had no serious check thus far. Exports for December have been very heavy and largely in excess of imports, hence we look for a continued influx of specie, especially during January, as our exports of grain and provisions are always heavy and our imports comparatively light, natil the purchasing of spring and summer goods abroad, starts the ball the other way; this will occur in March, April and May. Consols remain weak in London. French rentes remain ateady. In view of the very un-settled state of shairs in Ireland and elswhere in Europe, English moncy is seeking investment in Amer'can securities. The posted rate for 60 days' bills of exchange is 4814 or as the new rule for quoting gives it in currency, 984 and for demand 994. The actual rates are 984 to 98 13-16 and 993 to 99 7-16 respectively. Money closed yesterday at 5 per cent, after ruling easy at 3 per cent. during the early afternoon. Our local market is unchanged. Sterling exchange 81 premium for round amounts and 84 over the counter. Drafts on New York, 4 and 2 premium. Cell Joans 4 per cent. and there leans 5 per cent. Cousel paper 5 to 7 per cent. The Bank of Montreal will pay 3 per the weather will admit of free handling all this will cent interest on savings account on the minimum subside. The stock of cheese in New York is 214,191 balance of each month when under \$3,000. Business boxes by actual count. is fairly active in finencial circles at the present

Strooms.-The New York market has had a regular New Year's champagne head on it recently, the Christmas excitement and dissipation found no let up until the day after New Year's. Monday the boys could life are not arriving as freely as before, and the not have got back from their round as callers or else output of pork is not as large in proportion to the they were all broke up from the effects. That is the packing as it was a few weeks since, and yet the price of t Bulls. I think the Bears never go out callin on New Year's Day, and that is why the cool-headed Bruins gave the hot-breathed Buils such a shaking up on gave the not-presented mails such a smalling up on Menday. All the pets, all the fancies, with good family connections, Vanderbilts, Keenes, Goulds and all, got it bad. N.Y.C. from 154 to 147. Michigan Central off G points and Lake Shore, North-West, St. Pavl, ail following like toboggans down a steep hill, but this was only a practical joke on the 'absentees' on Tuesday. Sods and beer, plenty of the former, had its legitimate effect, and the Bulls in solid phelanx proeded to apolegise for their dereliction and set them all by the ears again, and prices are on the upward road fast as ever Somebody will get enough of these high priord stocks before long. Northern Pacific marks 34 for the common stock on account of the successful launch of the big loan. There is a strong fight going on for the possession of Philadelphia and Reading; the BicCalmonts are eager in the light against Mr. Clowen, their former friend and ally, but Mr G. seems to be meeting with a good reception in England, and will soon issue his deferred income debentures, and the reception of this team will be a good key to the situation; the stock is now very strong at an advance on the week. On the spet our Montreal boylnes are counting profits and bidding good-bys to the N.Y. balloun ascenders. This will account for the spurt in home banks, etc. Their surplus money is an another their stocks, but to keen thele hands in Taoy Manute and Mountain corn bringing from \$1.70 to \$1.80 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen. Pineapple is high this year, bringing from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per do seems to be meeting with a good reception in England, and will soon issue his deferred income debentures being used in their stocks, just to keep their bands in As a prominent bank manager yesterday remarked, the boys are annuing themselves a little; it will do no

Now weak, now strong, with good a significant Ither way, but like the Fis ne broan's then, bact to fin continue to miss it both ways. Speculators will per leain that a market is strongest when it is weal that is, societ or a rise, and the refere the less point they prefer to wait untit the pattern is set as 4; 1; 1; om gots fairly coing, then they are greedy to a and the market almost invariably rets away from the As I predicted on the that decline-a tange of for on to pi-no somer had February wheat yet also see than it dekened and relapsed to title, not at time, two, when English advices and markets to coatoach were the strongest. The Bulls evident, thought this a rosal opportunity to take produced oversold the market, consequently down it go. Baltimore has been shopping more than she has ceived. New York the some, but stocks around to in the West factor than they can be moved. By most the English crop are not taromble, quality 1 is infection and an unusual proportion of foreign has to be mired with it before it is not for use. Receipts to a Figlish country markets are failing of Millions. people are reported to be starving in Russia, vet of these rumors are insufficient to help the mark to p ato ke in Liverpool are only about ten days' supple If prices could be knocked down to 600 in Ches-and held for two weeks until part of this awful has is an the way, there would be some show for a shift advance; but with miknown millions set to cons at too many millions already in sight, there is no see it cate foo hardy enough to attempt the bulge again to less this is done. The market for grain is only faid. steady for either corn, ontwor wheat, as values are bed to malatain for any length of time at the present range Barley advanced 30 to \$1.13 on Tuesday 1 : this was only a natural reaction after a drop of 16 to as many days

FLOUR.-There is more doing in flour at the low range of prices now current. The bottom seemed to be reached during the recent decline in wheat, and while wheat reacted flour remained depressed Some 2 500 barrels changed hands yest tday at the followin range of prices:—Strong bakers, \$5 60 to \$0 25, epria. extra. \$5 15 to \$5 20; superior, \$5 30, to \$5 35 and 259 bags Untarie as \$2 60. The feeling is much stronger, and if shipping orders come freely there may be a elight rise

LOCAL GRAIN-Sales are reported of a car-lead of medium cats at 35c a little more would be paid to fancy, while 3c, is full price for black cats. Ryciquict and nominally 5c; corn in bond quoted the pease, 75 to 80c; and barley brings 65 to 7cc. So wheat is changing hands. Some of our operators of change are interested in the Chicago grain thermen etor, but the betting is very light as a general thing GROCERIES —There is so little doing that we cannot

change to advantage any quotations this week. hear of an involce of teas changing hands on p t. In the London market a large business is doing, and in the States trade is very active. In coffee the button seems to have been reached. Very large sales have taken place, and the supplies now available are some 250,000 bags less that a year ago at this time. The basis of value is raised to 13c, and 13kc, for fair ingoes. The imports are expected to be light for som time to come. In sugar the prices are unchanged Yellows are a shade firmer and business with the refunction is very good indeed. The position seems to strengthen. The Liverpool, London and Scotch markets are very strong, as well as those in the Stateand the general belief is that prices will be higher rather than lower. Syrups and molassus are dull and nominal at unchanged values. Spices quiet and on changed. Rice stendy and firm. In fruits there is not so much doing. No choice Valencia raising teas than 8c. now. In the States Valencias are 81c, while Layers, Londons, and loose Muscat-Is are chesper that with us. In sait and sait fish there are no change and no business to report. Travellers are just wan pling up, and will be out next week, when we expeto hear large returns

BUTTER, CHEESE, RTC.—In butter there has been rather more inquiry for fancy selections and choice creamery stock, and some round lots have changed hands, mainly at 20c, a price which dealers would have scorned a month since. Reports from the English man'ets show a better feeling and some sales of fin-stock have transpired at \$1.10 for creameries. There is no feature visible, however, which looks toward bigher prices at present. The local market remain as last week. In cheese there is a better feeling and holders are confident, not caring to sell, as prices will undoubtedly be better after February 1st. Afroady holders of good stock in English markets are asking 24 advance on prices of two weeks ago. Eggs are steady at unchanged prices, 20 to 21c for limed and 24 to 250 for fresh. In New York there has been a large speculation in eggs owing to the severe weather which ran the price of fresh receipts up to 34c. When

Provisions-The market for hog products in the States has again workened perceptibly. In sympaths with wheat, a considerable advance was obtained, but as soon as wheat weakened, off it went again, showing that speculation alone is responsible for the rise is depressed. Lard is higher in proportion, and holdits own much better than any other product. The price of pork on Tuesday declined to \$12.65 March Live logs 5 to 10 cents cheaper. Sales here armerely nothing, and prices remain unchanged, in the absence of a tuat outliness. Some five hundred buckets of lard have been sold at 12 pc. Dressed hoge continue to arrive freely and meet a slow market, as packers are not buyers. Prices range from \$6.40** o 50, and holders prefer to hold the stock rather than sell for leas. This will do as long as receipts keep within limits of daily consumptive trade.

From recent copies of Baltimore papers I see that

the cannot goods market has not experienced the de mand and consequent high prices predicted early in the season. Tomatocs at \$1.10 and \$1.15 for 3 pound tine is just what was rentized at time of canning Peaches are dull and quiet and sell at low prices Green corn alone has attained wonderful figures fo fancy brands, Windset and Mountain corn bringin-

IROY, MRTALS AND HARDWARE.- I find no changes to report in the price of any article in this line. Itsu ness is of such a stull character that there is nothing 104 to 91 (3 in), and larger) 20 0 0 0 harm.

104 to 91 (3 in), and larger) 25 0 0 0 0 harm.

105 to 91 (3 in) and 21 in) 3 10 0 0 0 0 columnts of the state of t

a of the sale of 120 tors No 1 Summerbe at (a) duty paid. Scotch warecuts ate quoted 5 s shiftof other lare touched for some time. There are no after on this man of from Chicago, and sales will doubtle soon take place. Stock taking is learely tribbed, and dedors do not yet our for orders. This

less than first cost. Hower the pulse of blue vitrial and leddo of polass. Oxalic acid is the turn dearer forfers are few and business is slack, but a speedy forfers are few and business is slack, but a speedy forferment will soon bo felt. The sate of patent medicines continues large. Some of the old standards whose sales have been interfered with by the large collections of newer productions, are now adjections fargely. Some goods are disappearing from view and ew goods are taking their places

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Wires And Liquons-There is literally nothing domay look for a small business for some time to come, for the ordinary seeting is done. Dekuyper's gins ato eatly very scarce and higher in consequence. No diange in quotations. Stocks are in the rash very flight, but no other real scarcities are manifest as

LEATURE, HIDES AND BOOTS AND SHORE - There is omparatively nothing doing on yet to cause any hanges. It is still believed that an advance in leather and manufactured stock on account of the high price of bides and the demand which is surely coming Travellers continue to send in orders as fast as they can well be taken care of, and shipping will roon begin. The outlook was never better.

haw Foss-There is very fittle doing this week in wholesale way in fure or the manufactured product. to business is looked for until dealers into a chance to look about them and take some estimate of the tigliday trade and its result. In ten days or two weeks there will be several changes in price as well a an increase in business. The list and cap men are looking forward to a large scason's business.

Oils AND NAVAL STORES-There is no change to note in oils, save a half cent reduction in refined peoleum, which is now quoted at 210 foc. London. Business is fair, but the position is unchanged. The price has declined in face of the fact that the Bradord, Pa, regier is reported to be falling off in preluction, and that the Americans will gradually lose a ortion of the export oil trade in consequence; so that the status cannot be called strong. Turpentine a dearer at 78.72800 per linpl. gal. Other oils and ival stores quite dull and unchanged.

Hay, Straw, arc-The roads to St. Lambert and conguciul, across the river on the ice, are now navigable, and supplies will be fair from this time out. Prime timothy is worth \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each Common to good kinds soil for \$7.50@ 0.50. Extra fine parcels bring a tritle over our highest quotation. Straw is in good supply and brings \$1 50 @5 50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

Coat-Notwithstanding the threat made by dealers to advance the price of coal soon, there has been no more as yet in that direction. Prices have advanced in the Western States, and some of the less fortunate cities in the Dominion had such light atocks at the close of naviga ion that a rise in prices was necessary. I's rhaps we may excape after all. Prices for American anthracite lump continued to range at \$747.50 as to kind and size. Scotch steam \$565.20 I icton steam \$5, and Cape Breton \$4.50/44.75

ing price at 132). There are many rumors afract, but the progress of the Syndicate bargain, the payment of the \$00,000 cash for the Consolidated Bank buildings, and a belief that the Bank of Montreal will do the nnancing, keeps that stock booming, the others are reflecting a portion of this glory to be—perhaps. The Gas Co's friends evidently have no faith in Mr. Ediwa's recent developments.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Moureau, January 4th, 1881

A fair volume of business has transpired during the weighing 1,300 lbs., was sold to a private family for \$160, and a brown mare, 7 years old, weighing 1,160 ibs, was sold for \$00. The average price paid during the past week was \$92 against \$90.12 for the previous The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal to the United States for the week ending December 31st, 1880 .—December 28th, 14 horses, \$1,224; 21 do, \$2,342; December 20th, 8 do, \$600; December 30th, 20 horses, \$1,625, 12 do, \$1,300; 01

THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

culations about the influences on the production next, two months, on conditions that as it were acangoned season of what was not available this year may be them to their five, we cannot consider this a bad sale equally untrustwo thy. We expect at first prices There were 12st unreserved lots, out of a total of 62s, quoted in the new circulars will read like a reprint of the previous year, for the likelihood is that shippers the likelihout is that shippers and of which number about 150 changed hands. The highest price of the sale was the parcel of 11in will fall into the error they usually do of asking a alluded to, and or latters, a parcel of boderham that the content of t very high figure at the commencement, to be con-realized 40 10. The uport price for thin mixed, siderably modified as the season d-velopaitself. It is Soderham, was \$15, and \$14 for vive, but these were however, too soon yet to speculate, nor do we see what good we can do by looking ahead just now, when The retail business has been enormous, and old shippers have still you on tollated notion of the disit has been well deared up. Orders for importa-tion will undoubtedly be large, but in most lines we last that an offer was made (so we have been in formed) for a parcel of goods on the basis of the belittle more to come forward at any rate from Canada prices just for a similar assortment this year, but any the provisions to make the mathet remains which was declined, the shipper stending for a very dult, and there is great difficulty in making sales ligher rate. This is not of inuch importance in stending for at prices far below the cost of importation. Itself, but it is sufficient to show that firms abroad. Still the quantity of goods being forwarded gives a itaels, but it is sufficient to show that firms abroad have high notions still. The large foreign houses at present make no sign, and things remain in state quo. like the past season, there is certain to be some-thing attempted to keep up values on the other sies, and we shall have the usual statistics put before us showing how impossible it is that wood can become less valuable, and the rumors already promulgated about a limited output of logs in the tributary streams to the Gen and other districts are doubtless intended to give a stimulus to the opening quiestions, but the tente or water we have ret to find out. There is no doubt the season new approaching its termination was a capital one for the producers Whoever lost, it was not the shipper; and they can contemplate the year 1880 as one of the redicat they have experienced since 1874. The most of them sold the bulk of their stocks in one line to large houses over here at capital fi ures, and left to the buyer on this side the task of distribution and all attendant risks, which to the latter has ended, in one or two lustances, in anything but autismctory results; and, as a speculation, many o. the stocks bought offhand in this way have proved and failures when realized under the hammer at the public sale. With reference to the imports, a correspondent has called our attention to a mistake into which we fell relative to the deliveries for the month of November. These we put down at several thousand standards too little, owing to a printer's error in placing the figures to the credit cliest instead of to the present year. These when put on the right aldo show a difference to the extent named, and we have to admit a smaller addition to the last reported stocks by about 5,000 standards. The stocks for the present susson, as compared with last into Is adon, are nevertheless in favor of 1880, and would probably have been up to the estimates we made in the boginning of November if all the cargoes that have miscarried had come forward If the prognostications of the Baltic shipper had been borne out we ought to have had much less into London this season than last, for the shortage on yellow pine is so far truthful of the promises made by our correspondent on the other side of the Atlantic; but here we are at the close of the year with an aggregate throughout the country of some 500,000 standards more than we were led to t atest.

Gain.—Wheat in Chicago to day has been comparatively steady and quiet; fluctuations but slight; thinly stocked with Baltic timber. Of this the result product of the pear were and decline since the opening; opened at an of the year's import so far has given good evidence. The arrivals for the week, though they form a tolerable was at 364 January, 374 February, The arrivals for the week, though they form a tolerable which had to be attended by the dreaded of large tennage, which had to be attended by the dreaded weeker. and 981@982 March; corn 362 January, 372 February, and 981@982 March; corn 362 January, 373 February, and 981@982 March; corn 363 January, 373 February, and 981@982 March; corn 363 January, 374 February, and 981@982 March; corn 363 January, 374 February, and 981@982 March; corn 363 January, 374 February, and process of the season's stocks, and it imped together would not probably make a difference of 2,090 standards. Out of a total perfenced in the Atlantic, so that the season's stock of 33, only 7 were complete cargoes of deals and tanged to the season's stock of 33, only 7 were complete cargoes of deals and tanged to the season's stock of 33, only 7 were complete cargoes of deals and tanged to the season's stock of timber intended for this market is materially to the stocks, and it impedits the season's stock of 33, only 7 were complete cargoes of deals and tanged to the season's stock of timber intended for this market is materially to the stocks, and it impedits to the stoc Land—\$8.52} January, \$8.573 February, \$8.70 ings, and other od ments, per steamer from the Medi-March, Receipts, continue heavy, both grain and terranean on the one side, and in the shape of a parcel March. Receipts continue heavy, both grain and terranean on the one side, and in the shape of a parcel of tree and the strength of the stre continued up to about 1 pm. When a reaction set 4 from New York and the westward, 3 each from there have been imported this year 53,225 iogs, the ing, some losing quite seriously. Western Union was the feature of the day, selling up to 89 and then dropping back. On the spot our lecal share market mas run mad. Montreal closed firm at 1774 City gas 168, and all other showing a good front at the gas 168, and all other showing a good front at the advance noted in our list. Montreal Telegraph alone showed the white feather, and closed below the open-little attention given by bidders to any goods in the little attention given by bidders to any goods in the catalogue, except those marked unreserved. Of the others about a dozen probably would be about the quantity disposed of and even of the former few were contended for with any degree of spirit. To say that scarcely a single parcel feeched a saving price for the importers would be nothing new; nor is there much should be prolife of a great amount of trade in lumnovelty in stating that most of the lots must have ber. A pine plank is rather too bulky for a Christleft a considerable less or cost price. Gulf of Fine mas gift, and slithough a couple of thousand acres of land goods seemed to suffer as much as any. One good cork pine would make an acceptable present—little lot of Wasa mixed, 3x11, and long lengths, and there are few who would not undertake to prorealised £8 6s, per standard. The fault of goods wide a stocking with a capacity for holding the evifrom this port is the chopped edges, which detract dences of title -yet such uifts are rate, and none of considerably from their value here, though, like our friends have presumed to give or receive one, so wook ending December 31st there were eighty-five fair stuff; but what a come-down the above price far as we have 1 arned. In this season of gifts, how-forses shipped from this city to the United btates coating \$7,772, against sixty-eight horses coating \$7,772, against sixty-eight horses coating appendid lot of twenty-one horses were shipped, which appendid lot of twenty-one horses were shipped, which are cost \$111.50 each on an average Last Friday a fine in ow, however, they do not hold their own so well as in the provate hard work of a season's sarriest weighing 1,300 lbs., was sold to a private family for port Gulf of Bothnia stocks. At this sale let sort red of a few days' recreation, in adding to the enjoyment of good average ie. gth 3x9 could not be rulsed higher of the little ones at home, and as well to cultivate than £12 6s per standard, and a paccel of similar a more intimate acquaintance with the, perhaps, negaverage and quality 3xi was knocked down at £9; lected, family circle. But still business mores, and while on the other hand Hudikswall mixed 3x1, of if it be slowly, under the incentive of opportunity for

double's soon take place. Stock taking is barely golden, with spirit of and dedore do not vet our for order. This was not dought the different on the vers, and the year and the present year of the properties of not realized. The proceedings terminated shortly atter three.

Liverpool

The importations during the past week have again been unimportent as to quantity, and there can now lively appearance to the quays and wharves of the causing companies, and would lead to the assumption that a inti amount of business was being done, were it not the fact that a large proportion of it has been sold come time age, "to arrive," and is now being sent to tue buyers from the imports just arrived There has been some disposition shown during the past few days to sell doals and other goods by auction with a view to getting them cleared up during the cutrent year, and several brokers have held auction sales since the date of the last issue. Mesers A. F. & D. Mackay had a sale on the 16th Instant, when several cargies of spinico and pino deals, birch timber, etc., were offered, with the result that four cargoes were cleared up, and one cargo of St John, N B, was withdrawn. The prices realized were as follow Spruce deals, St. George's, N.B -

16 to .0 ft. 3x11 7 15 " 16 " _6 ' 3x9 7 12 4 15 " 3x9 0 17

9 11 3 3x9 ... 7 0 9 10 h _0 ... 3x7 6 15 h 12 h 15 + 3x7 6 10 u 9 4 11 4 3x7 6 17 u = 26 = 24x7 0 15 0 1u = 26 = 3x12 and up. . 7 & 9 3x8 6 12 C to 6 15 0

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Glescow.

9 " 11 " 3x7 G 5 0

reduced. Compared with last year's total import, which was exceptionally small, this year shows a

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

(North-Western Lamberman)

It is not to be expected that the holiday season aside, in a measure, to caable the practical enforment good average length, went up to £13 10a. Even in relaxation, still indications point strengly to its bettiese latter, however, there was much variation, and ing but the calm which precedes the storm of an exthe same quality in 2129 fetched only £9 tos, and sended and profitable trade after the holidays are

December 30th, 20 horses, \$1,625, 12 do, \$1,300; 61 the same quality in zgry retened only 19 tos, and sended and promised electric models and promised electric models and promised electric models. Some 325 to some 3rds 4212 went at £9 5s. Some 429, however, did better at £10 per standard, though another lot similar to it foll at £9 5s. Petersburg white, like the report it the most satisfactory they have had for many red, were at a discount by comparison with others. In the East, some business is doing, but in small report it the most satisfactory they have had for many red, were at a discount by comparison with others. If from the coast, the good to fair quality of which the same quality in zgry retened only 19 tos, and sended and promised electric models and promised electric models. In the East, some business is doing, but in small report it the most satisfactory they have had for many red, were at a discount by comparison with others. If the coast, the good to fair quality of which the same quality in zgry retened only 19 tos, and sended and promised electric models.

Ind sort in and in 11 mild at £8 and £ ; 10s -- or lected. The whole-ale demand is not that or a revenous much profit to the selbes we fine inc. Both Swedistroppet to, as the saids had pretty thoroughly filled up and Petereburg battens seemed to see better province before the eigen of infand, a whation. Holders, howthan deals—Some mixed Hudikswall 24x7 at 6x to, ever, know the value of the frequencial, and piece and rise at 40, must be considered to be well sold are fund, even for stock not deliverable until another as times go; but 15 terding 2nd cort red (x7) fetched season, there is even some competition manifest as no more than 44 tos.—White Nerway, which are so to securing stocks from the castern mills in the early

Boston complains of a holiday quietude as well. But little, in fact, is doing, the trade having largely be a transferred from the lumber pard to the toy shop. So far as receipts are concerned, the severe weather which has been noticed on the coast has retarded the arrival of vessels, and in first it is pretty well understood among the seamen that zero weather is not well sulted to that branch of the lumber trade which must seek water navigation in winter. The stock of spruce in the market is, however, quite large, and prices are easy under the accumulation, some concessions being made to effect large sales. In western pine no fear is expressed but that present rates will be maintained, and with a revival in the volume of business be somewhat increased. In yellow pine the merket seems to be firmer than that of New York, prices being better, with an advancing tendency, particularly in dimenelon sizes and ship stock.

Philadelphia is in the same general condition. Trade is quiet. Some heavy inquiry for local use in the near future is reported, with a prospect of a good building season, and the todo reports a sanguine forling as regards present and prospective business and prices. Stocks are not large and a feeling of doubt prevails as to the adequacy of present accumulations to answer all demands

A heavy snow storm has during the past week afflicted the coast region south of New York, which combined with the holiday influence, has led to an extreme quietude in nearly all branches of business, except that of the dealers in gins suitable to the

lake Erie ports do not feel that there is a surplus of lumber upon their docks, while yet all points re-port fair stocks, and a reasonably sair trade for the season of the year

In the Saginaw valley and northern Michigan region, work is progressing in the woods at a rate never before equalled, and if the timber lasts 100 years longer, it will not be for want o carnest and energetic workers in the labor of getting it out of the way. The amount of logs which will be put in the streams this winter will without -ny question be fully up to the ability of the boom companies to handl This fact, however, does not lessen the arder of the tradesmen who look to the Saginaw region for their supplies, and prices are on the advance, tumber being worth fully one dollar per thousand more to-day than at any time during the fall. The fact is that all the desirable stock now cut is in the best of demand by eastern dealers, and many are contenting themselves with advancing money on next season's sawing, in order to be sure of obtaining needful supplies

Throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota the lumbermen are improving their time to the utmost, and the log stock will be as large in proportion as is that of Mich-igan. We can learn of no locality which is snowed under, and the cold weather is all that can be wished for road making in those sections which are short of anow. In fact the modern logger dues not care for snow if he can have a zero temperature and plenty of water; the road will follow as a matter of course, and many of the best togging roads of the North are to-day made by sprinkling, or guttering, the latter pro-cess consisting in creating a pend such as would be left in soft soil by a passing wheel, which is filled with water and lest to freeze, thus forming a deep bed of solid ice for the s what to travel on

In the markets of the Mississippi we hear only of a better demand than might be expected at this time, with prices well sustained and sumors of a probable advance in values by the middle of January. it is asserted that a meeting has been agreed upon at about that time, in which the river dealers generally will participate, and a fell list advance be inaugurated. We give the rumor for what it is worth. Stocks on the river are not heavy or well assurted, apparfortnight at prices fully up to standard quotations, and on some items fully \$1 above. If these bills could have been filled on the river they would bardly have come here, especially at an advanced price.

—The St. John, N.B., Globe announces that the total shipments of lumber last year up to the end of November was 205.831,000 feet, against 142,694,000 during the eleven months of 1879

Jas. Robertson & Co. DOMINION SAW WORKS

TORONTO MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

CIRCULAR SAWS, CIRCULAR SHINGLE SAWS, UANG SAWS, MILL, SAWS, BUTTING SAWS, CROSS CIT SAWS, "LANCE THOTH," "CHAMPION," ETC., ETC.

INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY.

All saws warranted to be made of very less material, and only first-class workmen employed.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING,
FILES, FILES RECUT,
EWERY WHRELS, GRINDSTONES,
BABBITT METAL, LUBRIC ATORS,
PACKING, FELTING,
IRON TUBES, WHITE LEAD, ETC

SAWS REPAIRED.

TORONTO WORKS:

KING STREET WEST MONTREAL WORKS:

20 WELLINGTON STREET.

THE METAL TRADE.

. - -: -:

THE ENOLISH MARKETS

orders to B. P. burn. The framense production of raw iron in the North of England is not to stop. This of itself will keep down rates until a gent pressure by buyers is felt. This year the output of righten in that part of the kingdom will reach two and a balt million tous, a good tone more than in 1877, when the next largest quantity was produced. Higher prices are however observable in respect of the old homatites, still so targets—indeed exclusively away from Esten—used in the tasking of etcel, whether rails or sheet. The elmarks applies both to the trade of the past month (November) taken by itself and to the past cleven months taken together. The tetal value of our exports duting November this year was £18,804.700, dudic November last year, £17,-\$51.951 We have here an increase of fully 103 per cent. For the cleves months there is an increase in favor of this ye ramounting to very nearly 17 per cent. The figure are: 1879, £174,927 552; 1830, £204,505,737. As to our business in fron and abol the returns show that our exports during November this year, while falling short in quantity of those of the same month last year, have exceeded them in value by about 31 per cent. The deficiency in quantity was 36,552 tens; the increase in value, LIS, 163. Taking our adipments for the cleven months as compared with last year we find a very satisfactory increase both in bulk and value. The increase in bulk has amounted to 918,775 tons, in value to £3814,174, or 50 per cent. The figures are: 1890, 3658 324 tons; 1879, 2,630,540 tons. The United States has not proved a good a customer for British from and steel this November as in November 1879. In November last year we sent you 148,327 tons; this year only 54,402 tons. As the following table of our experts to the United States shows, the electine is due mainly to lessened orders for pig iron and scrap fron -

		Xov. 1997.	Nov. 1979,
Pig tron		Tope.	1 Unv.
Pig fron Har, angle, bolt and rod Mailroad		1,001	8.754
Hailroad Hoops, sheets and plates		15.60	9,357
Tip plates		260.000	17,279
Cast or wronght	-	2.554	2.173
Old fron		2194	45,901
			-,,,,,,
Total	••	54,596.5	154,327

The returns of bliefield's trade with Asierica during the past two months point to the probability that Shef-field will soon again be conding to you as in 1873. In October of this year experis to the amount of no less than £38,770 were sent from Sheciell to America, compared with £73,259 sent during the same month of 1873. This is an interesting statement, indicating a very marked improvement in the heavy trides, and the growing demand in transatiantic markets. American prosperity to telling favorably on British machinery. This is demonstrated by the business which the machiulsts of Bradford are doing with I presume the wool spinners and weavers in your midst. By this time you will probably have noticed that the report of Mr. C. O Shepard, the American consulat Bradford, shows that the inc. case in value upon November last year in the shipments from that town of machinery to America in November this year was £657. The ex-tent of American buying in the eleven months shows an increase so far this year. You have bought from us 1,296,333 tone of fron and steel—an increase on fast year of 706,672 tons. Canada, it is interesting to know, has taken 206,177 tons this year, which was an increase over last year of 65,662 tons. The increased shipments of railroad from have largely contributed to those results. In the steel rail trade there have been no orders of magnitude received during the last week, but the principal establishments at Sheffield, as well as at Rotherham and Penistone, are fully employed. Prices are weak, except for special sections, which are still quoted as high as £7 and £8. The average rate for rails used on English rallways is not quite £6 a ton, and this price you may well imagine does not admit of much profit. Better orders have been received at the foundries. In the engineering branches there is more business doing, and the edge tool manufacturers are keeping their men tolerably well employed. Work in nearly all departments will now be in full swing up to Christmas With the prospect of a severe winter the skatemakers have urgent requests to complete orders, some of which are unusually extensive. During the werk then been a subsidence of activity since the close of last month's attributable in part to the close of the year; but in most cases makers are well employed still on old orders, and there is no conspicuous scarcity of employment for skilled hands. Complaints have re-ference to prices rather than to business.

The fellowing were the closing prices in the London metal market, December 10, 1880

Hars, Weish (in London)	£ 1. d.
Mail rods (in London)	6 6 6
BIEFL.	1
Consequent Con	
COPPER.	1
Sheathing and sheets	# CS O O
LRAD (per for)	
Roglish pig, W. ii	# 0 0 0 # 14 0 0 # 24 0 0 # 0 0 0
tiv (per ton).	
Boglish ingot 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000

TIN PLATES (per box).

section (per ton).

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Charonal, I C , let quality

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

4 technicg

Writing from Wolverhampton, December 11th, an Fredmers should be willing towe of the source pendent saves.—This work marks the will don't few teach a large question of the control from This work marks the will don't few teach a large question of the country. The year is closing as the rest few works, but if they should demand an role only in the work, about 1750 tons basing been will as well as well as the rest few works, but if they should demand an role only in the work, about 1750 tons basing to prade well so was to have be nexpected. But press a rain to be seen at the constituent would purplied at from \$20 up to \$20, according to grade low, even where, as in the borth of bugland, ship place and other questions are in so considerable as fact work. Collabort, \$20 to \$21, neutral, \$22 to little demand, however, but helders are firm at \$270 demand there are full as considerable. plack and other descriptions are in an economic and that people who first-tupon having cheap demand that people who first-tupon having cheap iron and cannot get it there are toginning to send under \$25 to \$25. No. 1 foundry, \$25 to \$25 to \$25 to \$15 to \$25 to \$15 to \$ Hobotog Book cold-blost chargest, \$42 to \$45; Hange active, however, and prices appear to be well sustince Resk, chargest foundry, \$20 to \$32 for to quality— bained. The prices quoted are \$57 to accept for ideal toll four months, time. all four months time

Rolly of Supplier - Spiker, or center per pound, splice lorg, 210 center, the holds, frente-all thats

cost sto 1, 11 to 12 cents per poind, as to quantity purchased, crucible machinery sto 1, about 7 cents, and Bessender and open-health do at 5 to 5) cents, Boss mer and open-hearth spring 4 to 44 cents, and plough the same

Steel Rails-We are not able to quote actual selling prices, but manner turers quote son to \$92.

Old Rate—Are without change, and may still be queted at \$22 to \$22 to for tees and \$30 for double

Serap Iron-Consumers are still supplying themwhere ut \$25 to \$20 per net ton for No 1 wrought scrap, while railway machinery scrap fetches about \$2 took Cast scrap is worth about \$15 to \$10 per gross ton, and old car which \$28 to \$30.

Philadelphia.

This week closes the most eventful year in the fron trule since 1873. Speaking in general it can be boldly asserted the fron business was never in a more prosperous condition, nor was its future ever too flattering. The range in prices has been very marked. Quotations on 2nd of last January were as follows. No. 1 foundry, \$35, gray forge, \$33; test charcoal blooms, \$30; muck | e4in diameter, 31; do do over 84in, 340; locomobar, \$18 to \$50; tara, 3jc; angles, 3jc; tack, 4.2; steel rails, \$75 to \$40; fron rails, \$50; old rails \$33.40\$37; nails, \$435. By April prices had stiffened considerably. gray forge, much, \$40: hars, \$1c, atcel rails, \$60; iron domestic in ordinary lots from the dest price quoted for common rails, \$45; nails, \$75. On October 1st prices had as follows: Its so, also domestic in the first price and a fittle, but the control of the strengthened a little, but the control of the strengthened a little, but the control of the strengthened a little, but the control of the strengthened a little. strengthened a little, but the general market was easy. Since then prices have been uniform, but have leaved towards greater firmness.

Pig Iron -A belief has been entertained in some quarters that a decline in prices would be brought about in some was or other. Some business has been held in abeyance in hope some combination of cir-cumstances might produce such a result. The year however, closes on firm prices, and a business which is pressing more closely the capacity of the mills. The crop of projected enterprises is unsually large. New enterprises are coming under public notice every week. The carnings of railrowle, big and little, and of most manufacturing establishments, are gratifying to stockholders and proprietors. Long deferred improvements are under way and with the opening of spring much money will be expended in that direction. The extreme economy which has been practiced so many years can now be safely discarded for a policy of libsral expenditure. As to pig from the feeling is in favor \$19 to \$21 for mill from Red-short from bring \$23. The market is full or inquiries, and hence, in the opinion of brokers, there will be a very large amount of fron sold next month

Blooms.—Within a week past several lots of blooms have been sold at about \$05 for best charcoal, run-out anthracite, \$57. Some works have taken orders for a month's output.

Skelp Iron.—Skelp iron has quite recently improved la anked.

Naile-Tho recent action of the Nail Association was well timed and has produced a salutary effect in arresting unnecessary competition to secure trade, which must come in due time and pay more remune-rative prices. \$2.85 is a fair quotation.

Iron Rails-Within a week several orders for tron ralls have been placed in Pennsylvania mills at \$46 for heavy sections. Most of the mills are filled up to March and could fill up until June if they would accept present priors.

Old Rails-Old rails are rather quiet and may be fairly quoted at \$27. To-day \$26 was offered, but they could not be supplied. Some few sales have been made at \$26.50.

Scrap-Scrap is quiet. No 1 selected brings \$30 at rard; fair No. 1 at store, \$28; machinery. \$21; stave plate, \$16 60.

bicel Ralls-Orders for 10,000 tons of steel rails at \$58 were taken by the Bethleticia in addition to 20,000 tone taken before The Vuican folks took an order for 19,000 tons, also for south-western de-

New York.

Pig Iron-The usual holiday quietude prevalle throughout the market for domestic product. Still there is a good stoady underione and every indication of a satisfactory market during the first quarter, at least, of the new year. Most of the furnace companies have, beyond all doubt, orders on their books for sufficient stock to absorb their early production, but it does not appear that the general production is so far engaged as to indicate any positive scarcity. At all events it is evident that makers are in a position to maintain profitable prices and at the same time pro-vent an unnatural advance that would tend to attract foreign from this way in large quantities. It is reported that about 20,000 tons foundry have been contracted for the past ten days at \$23,50/4/24 00 at furnace for No 1 X and \$20/4/21 for No 2 X, and beyond this about 4,000 tons grav forge was reported placed at \$197019 50 at furnace. The prices generally at \$197610 50 at furnace. The prices generally quoted on prime brands are \$257626 for No 1X foundry, \$21.60%22 for No. 2 X foundry, and \$20621 for gray forge

Bootch pig had pretty good rate ex-vessel and store at a shade nuder quoted prices, on Thursday and Friday, about 1,000 to 1,200 tone changing hands. The rest part of the week was very quiet, however, and prices stand without material clungs. To-day's quotations were \$21.50 for Egilnton, \$23 for Glengarneck, \$23.223 60 for Gartsherris, \$23.50 for Shotts, and \$24

Old Rads. The dealings have been more lit all the though demand seems to have fallen off again the less (American Manufacturer) it wo days. Sales will reach about 5 most be the first mostly. The Iron will rather the opening of the new year I deather hows. Holders are asking \$20 for Ta and

Ralls-No new business in either steel or from has Ralls—No new lorances in critical activity is the new lorance of that trade the courty is the new lorance of the demand is add to keep up fairly indicate Britain in return for that trade He courty and \$45 it 48 for he my section from at mill

TimeA bear movement originated by a probleent house frightened a f. w holders into selling, stal ent home frightened a f. w. holders into selling, and \$10,000 fu Chicago purchasing live stock, which are one or two lots of Studia were said to have been shipped to England via Canada and Portland (10) Steel and change in prices Best quality remard secured at the The parties against whom the attack was directed do not 31-1d, however, and less than 1910 would not buy to day. A lot of 25 tons sold at 1920 cash, and a similar quantity brought 200 for February delivery. Quotations are 104 spot for Stratts; 104c for Australian; 104c for Billiton, 104c for English L & F , 104c for English refined, and 22c for Banca. In plate continues very quiet and prices remain without noteworthy change. Quotations are as follane: I O charcoal, third cross essortment, \$5.75% 5 874 for Allaway grade, and \$6 124 at 25 for Melva grade, coke tin at \$4.05 at for B V. grade, and 3 124 for Yapitty grade; charcoal terne at \$5 12446 5 25 for 14x20 Allahav grade, and \$11 for 20x28 do and coke terms at \$4 874/425 for 14x20 Glale grade, and \$10 for 20x28 do-all round lots.

Copper-Contracta liave been closed for an addi-3,000,000 lbs ingot, making a total of 15,000,-000 taken for delivery during the first four months of 1881. The market closes very firm at 101c cash for Lake Manuscatured quoted as follows. Braziers' copper, over 16 oz, per equare foot 28c; do 12 oz to 18 oz, 30c, do 10 oz to 12 oz 32c, do lighter than 10 oz. 34c; circles, segment and pattern sheets, loss than tive fire box sheets, 31c; sheeting copper over 12 oz, per sq ft. 26c; do bolt, 28c; copper bottoms, 31c. Lead—The demand for pig lead continues very slow.

as follows: Har, 6c; pipe, 6je; sheet, 7c—less 10 per cent discount to the trade—and tin-lined pipe 15c Shot, 7je for drop, 8je for buck, and 19je for patent chilled—less 1 percent, discount to the trade for small lots, and for large lots 4 per cent.

Spelter - Small sales of common domestic are expected at 41c@5, as to brand Nothing doing in foreign Antimony — A moderate jobbing trade at 15c for Cookson's and 141/20143c for other brands

AN ACTIVE YEAR IN THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE

We estimate the production of pig iton in the United States in 1880 at 3,300,000 grows tons, in 1879 it was 2,741,853 tons. The importation of pig fron during the year was about 700,000 tons. These figures give the probable consumption of pig iron in 1880 as 4,000,000 gross tons. We estimate the production of rails of all kinds in the United States in of a steady market at moderate profits, which will offer duction of rails of all kinds in the United States in to temptations to holders of foreign from to unload at temptations to holders of foreign from to unload at 1,200,000 gross tons; in 1870 it was 993,993 cost here to relieve their own market. The sales this tons. Of the production of 1480 there were 775,000 week have been small, but at \$25 for No 1 foundry and tons of steel rails and 425,000 tons of from rails, in 1879 we produced 010,682 gross tens of steel ralls and 383,311 tens of fron ralls. During 1880 we imported about 275,000 tons of rails of all kinds, which, added to the probable production of 1,200,000 tons, gives 1,475,000 tons as the approximate consumption of the year. In 1880 we mined in the Lake Superior district about 1,950,000 tons of iron ore; in 1870 the produc-tion was 1,414,182 tons. In 1880 we imported about 400,000 tons of fron ore; in 1870 we imported 284,141 very much in tone and price. Several large orders tons. In 1880 track was laid on about 0,500 miles of have recently been placed at 2 4c. and as high as 2.7c. new railroad in the United States; in 1879 the miles new railroad in the United States; in 1879 the mile-age was 4,725 miles. The production of anthracito coal in the United States in 1880 was about 23,500,000 tons; in 1879 it was 26,147,689 tons.—The Bulletin.

million yarda.

-An International exhibition of electricity and a ongress of electricians will open at the Palais de l'Industrie, in Paris, on August 1, 1881, and will remain open until November 15 of the same year. The exhibition will receive a subvention from government. The exhibitors, whose interests will be re-presented by national commissioners, will not pay for the space occupied, but they will have to support the expense of their own installation. The principal classes of the exhibition will be telegraphy, telephony, the production and distribution of light, lighthouses and signals, electric motors, galvano-plastic, the application of electricity to fine arts and domestic purcommittee of seventy members, presided over by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Cochery.

The Occidental Rallway management are again making important additions to their rolling stock. On Tuesday next will be turned out from their shops at Hochelaga two Pullman cars, which for size and elaboration of finish will not be much surpassed in America. These care are seventy-five feet in length and finished after the latest approved palaco car style the sleeping berths being made to fold in a manner heretofore untried in Canada. The care will cost \$15,000 each, and are constructed outliely out of Canadian material. If brought from the States the builders states the cost would have been at least \$20,000 The freight has increased so largely of late that very important additions have been made to the rolling stock in that department. Within the past two weeks the management has commenced the construction of no less than 300 box cars, of which 50 cars per month will be turned out till the whole are complet-\$23@23 50 for Cartsherrie, \$23.50 for Shotts, and \$40 month will be turned out till the whole are completed.

English pig has mot with pretty free movement. ed. The eak and pine for these cars are being brought Sinclair, of Petrolla, Catarlo, of 6,000 teet drilling. The prices paid were low, however, and the amounts taken up not such as to affect position of the article a used in their construction will be purchased in Canoperators at Toco in that kingdom have finished again. The freight cars are being built at the Occident boring their third well, which flowed oil for some at 2000 tons Middles.

The freight cars are being built at the Occident boring their third well, which flowed oil for some transport of the prices of the first third well, which flowed oil for some transport of the prices of the pric great deal. The sales embrace 5,000 tons Middless ada. The freight cars are being built at the Occident boring borough at \$17.50, 1,000 tons do at \$17.75 and 1,000 tal shops in Quebec, to which considerable additions time, tons bitaffordshire at \$17—all ex-store

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Interesting Statistics of attle Exportation. At a dinner in the Alt on Hotel, Toronto, e.c. iven by Mr. II I Frankland to several feating. interested in the cattle trade, that gentler er w occupied the chair, after thanking liberaster ou prosence, went on to speak of the newness of perattic exportation trade, it having been in extension but five years. Even now they could count to ndillions the dollars coming lute this country to see why they should spend thousands of dollars in the United States purchasing eattle when the farmer. Canada lock every fucility for rulsing ste le theras in He noticed gentlemen present who had recently dian cattle raisers could keep this trade within the onn country if they studied the subject of their ancestry in live stock. Mayor Beats wilnded to e extraordinary fact that 100,000 sheep and superior had been sent across the Atlantic this year free Canada. At a reasonable estimate this would to present three or four millions of dollars, and it is seen the rost results which would ultimately a crue it it firmers would only realize the energious adviction of this trade. Another feature for consideration by that years ago they imported theese, and now p.

HOG PACKING IN THE WEST

experted many million dollars' worth

The Cincinnati Price Current, in referring to the movement of hogs in the West during the just week and the progress of packing operations, says -The last week shows that the aggregate of hog packing the six large Western citics has reached 310,000, again 241,000 for the corresponding week last year and m date a total of 3,046,000 at these points, or againmore than to same date last year. Our returns from interior points are preity full, and those given in detail with this show a total of 925,000, against 973,000 la sear, at points which packed about 80 per cent of the interior packing last winter. Adding to this a few previous reports from points not in this weeks he including such as have closed, and some that have packed none this season, we have figures from print; which represented 93 per cent of last winter spacking which shows a total of 4.021,000 to date against 3.7% 000 to corresponding date last year, or an increase 245,000. We regard it approximately correct to each the total packing to date at all points 4,125,000, against 3,800,000 a year ago, or an increase of 275,000 Her. at Cincinnati there has been an increased run of box within two or three days, under inducement of advanced prices, but packers are not disposed to operate at the higher figures, and a decline of 20c. per 100 He has occurred. These liberal supplies have come larger from Indiana and near by sections east of here, and portion from Kentucky, including some purchases in Louisville. Quality very good generally for the period of the season. We incline to the belief that the quality of hoge at inferior points has compared favorably with a year ago, probably better her at Cincinnati, not much deficient at Chicago, and on the whole well up to, if not equal to, a rear ago, taking all the packing into consideration. Two weeks hence we will offer our first of January report, embracing the fullest obtainable information in regard to packing weight, yield of lard, movement of product, estimatefor the remainder of the season, etc. and if we hit is as close as a year ago, there will be no room for criticism. Foreign experts of hog product are ganing on last year, and show an aggregate of 178,000 000 like against 168,000,000 a year ago. Prices of hogs now are 25c to 40c. per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago, mess pork about 50c. per barrel lower; lard 1c. per pour

BUSINESS PROSPERITY IN CHICAGO.

A review of the business for the year in Chicago shows unparalleled prosperity and increase in the aggregates. Hundreds of new industries have been established, thousands of dwellings and business There was received at the Warkworth cheese factory for the season of 1880 2,256,446 pounds of milk, making 217,037 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$25,220, making the average for standard cow \$33,54. horses have been erected, and manufactures have in some cases more than doubled in value and amount —Mr. B T. Willett, the maker of the well known Chambly flannels, is enlarging his mill, and increase bushels. There has been an aggregate of grain reing the facilities. The addition will measure 100 feet by 56, and be four stories high. Four acts are to be put in increasing the mill's capacity by 80 per cent, year over last is in corn and sate, the other and the total annual output will be about one cereals showing a falling off owing to the "corner" of 1879, which brought out heavy quantities of old grain. In 1879 the receipts were 3,370,000 barrels of fluer, 34,000,000 bushels of wheat, 64,000,000 bushels of corn, 17,000,000 bushels of oats and 7,000,000 bushof corn, 17.000,000 bushels of cats and 7,000,000 bushels of ryo and barley. This year the receipts wer. 3,000,000 barrels of flour, 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, 05,000,000 bushels of corn, 22,000,000 bushels of cats and 7,000,000 bushels of ryo and barley. The shipments this year were 150,000,000 bushels and last year 126,000,000 bushels. The prespect for the spring and winter is the brightest possible tor a continuation of the increase of the trade in creaks a continuation of the increase of the trade in cereals as well as for general business revival. In nearly every other commodity dealt in on 'Change there has been a marked increase in amount and in prices paid Thus there were \$2,000,000 pounds of grass seed, against 48,000,000 pounds in 1879. There were 188, 000,000 pounds of flax seed, sgainst 113,000,000 last year; 65,000,000 of butter, sgainst 54,000,000 last year, and 68,000,000 pounds of bides, against 64,000,000 pounds last year. In the provision tradition has been considerable forward stride. For the year ending November 1, 1880, 5,375,000 hoge were slaughtered here, against 5,089,600 in 1879, and this in the face of a serious later disturbance lasting through the better part of the packing season. This business has all grown up since 1853, when the list hogs were slaughtered to the number of 22,000. Thaggregate weight of this year's killing was 1,100,000 000 pounds, and the value \$62,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the value of the hog crop of 1879 Soven million ho: x. 1.354,000 c title and 329,000 sheep were received, and 840,000 cattle and 1,380,000 hoge were shipped.

i barrela per das.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STEAM ENGINE

address by Prof Thurs on-

These of you who have been familiar with the degn and constantion of sterm engines durin, the but twenty or thirty seam, and those of you who farance, to result that the arms to a maintain to a djust the 20 of our engine to its work, and to deter-sine the point of cut-off, under proper conditions, thereise by the governor. We have that the now fell known. American automatic cut-off engine," of the light to an and moderately large expansion, recomplised by the e-Corliss engine," which is now wilt all over the world, was the representative of best eneral provides. But we were not satisfied. Twenty part of we leave to understand that we had yet to ricet the philosophy of the steam engine and that was sull approprially far from perfect culciency. We hen il covered that while our less engines were conmin; from 25 to 39 lbs. of dry steam per horseone per hour, the mechanical equivalent of the heat in the to the steam in the boiler was sufficient to be about a horse power, per each two lbs of tigh essure steam per liour, and hence that we were utill or but one-teath or one-differenth of the heat we of joven for wear westel our coal bills. Next ground that, owing to the fact that we cannot praceally expand down to a pressure lower than that due proximately to the temperature of surrounning with the exception only of American tonnego and of that we must therefore discharge heat unutised, that the larger part of this waste is unavoidable contrast, of course, is strongest in the case of Great and that we engine, perfect mechanically and working British, her increase being nearly 7,000,000 tons, while the decrease in American tonnage has her Ithin the maximum usually of practicable limits, but waste three fourths and can return nearly common to the sat supplied, thus placing the practical limits and enhancement applied, thus placing the practical limits and enhancement and here to stand to day with the seam engine, mechanically and the practical standard to day with the seam engine, mechanically and the standard and the practical sta most perfect, set with a theoretical economy of bout eight or ten pounds of steam per horse power or how while consuming actually, in the less exmples, recour sitteen, i.e., with an efficiency of 60 or per cent. In hot air engines we are not making uch more rapid progress, and our field of promise ems to be still in the improvement of the steam wind. We are slowly learning other facts. We now that the great obstacle in the way of attaining party theoretical efficiency is the transfer of heat. om the steam to the exhaust alde by initial connssion and recomporation; we are discovering that ghospeed and strain jacketing tend to lose their leaver at extremely high pressure with wide ges of expection, that it a one possible to reach a int in stram-tarketing cylinders at which lower and may tend to secure efficient working of the on, that with well jacketed cylinders we may get ed performance, as we to day judge it, with clow some, that we have better work claimed to day for all than for "compound" on ince by 10 or 15 per at the minimum yet reached under falr conditions e economy, being stated to be by experiments as 54 is to 1.75, while assuming the very best condi-ons for each, it seems certain that both types hould give about equally good results. Here is there we knied to day, and it is from this point that we are to work forward. We need to collect more ats by means of carefully-devised experiment like he so of Him and Hallauer abroad, and of Emery, and of the Navy Department at home; we need careful and systematic study of the results, and finally the determination of the laws of steam-engine efficiency s silected by steam pressure and tomporature rates of expination and compression, character of steam tackets, rate of platon speed, and every other circum-

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THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

stance influencing economy.

There were no tax collectors; no Londou cries; no Christmas bills; no lawyers to set men by the ears; to telegrams to shorten your holldays; no newsno be legrame to aborten your holidays; no news-people to chronicle your short-comings; no gunpow-do larges to blow you up in your sleep; no steam faunches to run you down when you sailed in your shall-p by the reed-margined river; no cynics to sneer at Christmas customs or question the reality of Christmas ghosts. In short, it was the good old days, "Limited liability" was not yet created to fascinate the intellect of fanances and sensity the reckets of foots. the intellect of finance and empty the pockets of fools Turkey and Kayptians were not borrowing in English markets, though they were occasionally objects of Christian attentions, which they have since returned slibout laterest. The stage Irl-hman and the typical North countryman had not yet shown virtue her own bright lunger and shamed vice into a corner. Mr. William Shakespeare had not flung broadcast 10,000 apples of discord to afflict mankind with endless controversies, and found a school of acting that struts and mouths and calls a child a "cheyld." The short hand writer was waiting to be born with the press and Lord Columbia and the Lord Chief Justice had not first every other counsel and judge in the land with the desire to address law courts for 14 days at a etretch. There were no peramoulators, no Parislan mulistes, no necessity for co-operative stores, no commission agents, no middlemen, no clerical magistrates, no school board beadles, no game laws, no ticket-of-leave, no traders on charity, no Irish patriots, no deposit banks, no societies for clothing the Hottentois. As I said before, it was the good eld days. The zodiac was in perfect order. Not a Christian man had beard of the vagaries of the Gulf Stream May day trought its flowers and its festivals to the moraint by the record of strictest sun-dial. At Kaster there were gammons of bacon all over the land, and lister buts even in the warren of Staines forest. The in inab to-med at will in the undreamed-or feverts of the New World. The dusky Indian had no master but his nutamed will. The wild bear and the wolf challenged the huntur's power in English woods. The engle seat in solemn state on the white cliffs of Dover. I here were onions. The owl shrieked , the aight crow crowed; the raven clapped his wings; doub bells were heard at sea; your grandfather clad in armour as he lived, walked out of his ancient plotire frame; and once in a way some weird and witched tree would spout fire from its shrunken boughs. Night was night, and day was day. You rose with the lark, you rested when the sun went down on lands not yet weighed, and mapped, and coloulzed. Knives and forks were unknown implementation and when the midments; and when Prince Dagobert struck his wife

my bles nay.

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OCEAN CARRYING TRADE

(New York Indicator)

Nover I toro in the listory of the country has the becam eatifing trade between the United States and forely a condition form so great as during the past ave been for a generation past accustomed to handle fig. at year, exceeding as it did even that of the pre-da intracte of art will renember, as I remember vious year by nearly a foilition and a half tons. The are been for a generation plot accusomed to handle of an interior of a generation plot accusioned to handle of an interior of a general and a very early period in our excitone, certain cardinal period period in our excitor, certain cardinal period period in our expensively in the following table. For the agencies to a filter our expensively adopted as a first of the line of the period for the period of the line of the states that cannot be kept before the about the cardinal period of the line of the states that cannot be kept before the public too constantly, and which should engage the expensive the cardinal period of the cardinal period of the provided of the period of the

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Հ ք •ոչի	26.18	2.2.517	34,413
donoteb	62,813	227,4 %	1000
Austrian	1,477	20,413	211,-12
foldian.	ا ا الله	23 477	4047
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Danish	XX	6/3/1	1312
Pertuguera	4727	24 419	19 722
All other lateign	14419	1:4 20	101210
Total Fereign	1.261067	12,112 160	10.843,104
lotal American.	3.131.276	1123,61	43,41
Augrorato *Vecrosso.	4,463,552	15,240,64	10,775,212

From the f regoing it will be seen that the tonnage of vessels of every nationality, engaged in the com-meire of the United States with foreign countries, exhibited a narked increase in the period indicated, with the exception only of American tonnego. The

AS EXPENSIVE DINNER.

[North British Daily Mail 1

"Very few persons unsequented with the details of the subject" said Mr. Frith, M.P., at the Elevers Club dioner last week, "that the slightest conception of the extent to which the City Corporation wasted the public money," and he proceeded to prove his statement by reading the startling thoms of the control of the most control of the mass of the most control of the co one of the most producing diquer bills we have ever seen. The extravegance which characterizes the Gulldhall tanquets is notorious, and a by-word throughout the country ; but no one, we imagine, had throughout the country; but no one, we imagine, had ever suspecied that the city fathers had ever paid out of public moory £22,000 for a single banquet. That, bowever, according to the figures which Mr. Firth has obtained from the Corporation accounts, is the modest sum expended on the banquet and ball given by the Lindon Corporation to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the country of the prince of the latest the modest of the country of the count selot, we presume, cince no date is mentioned, of the recovery of its Royal Highress from his serious liness. That there should be no unubtabout the matter, Mr Firth real the bill, and that our readers may see for themselves how the money goes, we reproduce it:

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MEDDLING WITH COLD IRON.

(MAA) 7 6

The following paragraph is interesting as a warning, at this season of the year -- During the recent cold snap at Wilkestatre, Pa., a fifteen-year-old girl named Fuller was attracted by the white frost on a lamp-post, and becau wiping it off with her gloves. Then she breathed on it, and tiny bits of frost were formed. After a good deal of breathing and wiping, she undertook to lick a portion of the fret from the But no sooner did her tongue touch the poet than it stuck fast .- so fast that she could not withdraw it, and she could beither call for a sestance nor extricate herself. At length two men came to her assistance and endeavored to free her from her imprisonment by pouring hot water on the post near where the tongue was fast. Instead of loosening it the water made it stick still faster. Two small chips were then woulded between the tongue and post on either side until the tongue was freed. The girl has been under medical treatment ever since, and is said to be slowly improving."

-The cotton factory at Hamilton, oward by Mesers. Young Bros., has just started in the manufacture of cotton yarns, the intention being to shortly get to work on denims and other woven goods. Their first order is the manufacture of a quantity of yarn for Mesers. Leunard & Bon, of Dundas, who, Mesers. he struck her with his mailed hand, and none could Barber & Co. Inform vs, have orders for 40,000 dozen l of opring hostery.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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	th FA LEA'	4 4. P P.
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Perth, Smith's Fifts, etc. St. I Point, Arristor British, Cisperalisa Bell's Corners, Richmond Holl Aylmer, Explicy, etc. North Shored Mastreal Gatheria Boute New Edinburgh Billings' Bridge British, etc. British - the Shifts of British supplementary	9 % 2 63 % W 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 th 5 to

Registere I pastter must be posted ball on hour previously Office house from * 4 m. to * p m. For Sarings' Bank and Money Order business, 2 a tu to 4 p m. G. P. BAKER, Postmester

Post Office, Montreal.

Mostreat, July 5, 1880

PALITERY.		MAILA	CUNINO		
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l		LOCAL MAILS.	,		١
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Postal Car Hage open till 8.45 a.m and 8.15 p.m. Roop m.
The Street Boxes are visited at 0 15 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and

Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of elesing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

KINGSTON.

Kingston Vinegar Works.

The Kingston Vinegar Works, of which Mr. A. Haar is the Proprieter, manufacture

White Wine, Malt, Cider & other Vinegars

The Vinegars of this establishment have a reputation for quality that ensures their success.

The Vinegars of this establishment have a reputation for munication with all parts. For particulars, address munication with all parts. For particulars, address munication with all parts. For particulars, address Picton, Ont.

Picton, Ont. White Wine, Malt, Older & other Vinegars quality that ensures their success.
Mr. Heas will furnish price lists, and any other information on application.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Canada Contral Railway

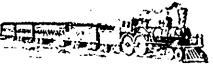
CHANGE OF TIES

Ownel sites MONDAY, 21st IUNE, teres will run as rollers -

*Western Extress from making sless connection with tirm. I frank Railway for Leading and all politic West, arth ican for ato at 11 from 11 206 to. Petal role Larres grand, connecting at Culture Junction with trains for Perth, Smiths Fells and Brockville.

Process Train from the West, busing Topogram 640 p.to.

This is made in Brock sills Porth People of the Lapress Train form Brock sills Porth People of the information of the Process
T. J. McKINNON. VECHER BAKFII,
Bayeriatendent
Brockville, Uat., 21st June, 1889



ST.LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

O. and att r THURSDAY, 10th H-NF, 1830, trainwill run as follows -

LEATE OTTAWA

For the First Ness, South and South East 11 Poam For the First 240 p.m. For both East and West 10 of p.m.

For both East and Week

Applies to Office to O

WALTER SHANLT General Manager, Obawa.

Officers, July 24, 1980.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME. COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 25rd, 1980, trains will run as follows:-

Mixed. | Mail. Express. 1.00 a m 12.4 p m 925 p.m 100 a m 12.4 p m 925 p.m 100 a m 12.30 p m 10.30 a m 10.30 p.m 10.30 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.00 p.m 10.10 a.m 10.30 p.m 10.10 a.m 10.30 a.m 10.40 p.m 10.30 a.m 10.30 a.m 10.40 p.m 10.30 a.m 10.30 a.m 10.40 p.m 10.30 a.m 10.30 a Leave flochetica for Hull Arrive at Hull Leave Hull for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelage

Leave Hocheigns for Quebec Arrive at Quebec for Hochelaga Arrive n. Hochelaga Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome Hochelaga for St. Jerome St. Jerome for Hochelaga for f Mized. Arrive at Hochelaga

Hocal trains between Hull and Aylmer. Trains leave Mile End Station soven minutes later.

Let Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant alseeping cars on night trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p m.

All trains run by Montreal time.

Ouverat Oppica, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
Ticher Oppica, 11 Place d'Armes and 22 St. James St.
Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
L. A. SENKCAL, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 16th June,

Through Express Passenger Trairs run daily (except funday) as follows:

Leave Point Levis

Pliver du Loup

Arrive Trois Pintoles

Composition

Compo much Kunsess Passenger Traly a sun deile farcant fo

1

PICTON.

TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

The undersigned, having colorred his storage capacity, and put in an Elevator, which is the largest and best in the Countr, is prepared to purchase on Commission, Barley and other grains for Maitster and dealers.

Every facility offered for direct and cheap transport.

References—Agent, Bank of Montreal, ti Striker, M. P.P. Beton, Ont., July 31st, 1890.

Picton, Ont., July 18et, 1890.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A SPLENDID SITE FOR A LARGE

MALTING ESTABLISHMENT in the heart of the celebrated Ray of Quinte barley districts A never-tailing supply, by gravity, of pure spring water at a temperature of 45° the year round. Also, a splendid site for a

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CANODISC COMPANY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

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The following is the praket quotitions -

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THE LAW OF TRANSPORTATION.

A decident touching the management of rellevive ced the rights of shippers, has just been rendered by Judge Daniels in thererd Term of the Supreme Court of the New York district. For a wrongful refusal on the part of any relitered or other common carrier to the part of any reliteral or other common carrier to atruggling village, with a tw hundreds of a popular entitled to recover as dampers the difference between of the value of the property at the place where it was tendered to the company and its value at the place where it was tendered to the company and its value at the place its value of the company and its value at the place to which it was to be taken, less the expenses of transportation. The proper remedy of the party aggrieved, however, is how it is at law to recover such damages, not by an application for a writ of mandamy to comhowever, is by action at law to recover such damages, not by an application for a writ of mandamus to complet the carrier to transport the property. The remedy afforded by such action being an appropriate and adequate one, a mandamus will not be granted. This decision was made upon an appeal from an order quashing a writ of alternative mandamus requiring the port has taken a great onward step during the prequashing a writ of alternative mandamus requiring the fire liaitway to receive and carry crude oil for Henry C. Oblem, from Carrollton to Weshawken counters hundreds of thousands of dellars worth of Heavy C. Ohlen, from Carrollton to Weehawken counters hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Bocks, the company having declined to perform the goods; and during the year 1800 it is estimated that service though it had the means of transportation at about \$100,000 has been expended in building operational Judge Daniels holds that it is the duty of all tions. The town, in short, is to day one of the most sufficient to the counter of the service that the state of the service that the service the service of the service that the service the service that the serv rilroads in this State, under general statutes as by progressive, wideawake and enterprising to be found the common law, to furnish sufficient accommodation tor the transportion of all ordinary property that may be offered at the usual times and places which they have established for receiving and discharging freight, on payment of lawful charges for the service. And whether the obligations resting upon railroads are imposed by the common law or by the statute, they are substantially the same. The company must not unreasonably or unjustly discriminate between persons offering property for transportation. Shippers must be dealt with substantially nlike. "The law requires equal justice to all." But if, as another Court has decided, a for special reasons in isolated cases, the carrier sees fit to stipulate for the carriage of couls or merchandiso of any class for individuals, for a critain time or in certain quantities, for less com-.- usation than what is the usual necessary and reasoluble rate, he may undoubtedly do so without thereby entitling all other persons and parties to the same advantage and relief. In the case under notice the facts were established that Mr. Ohlen offered a large quantity of crude oil for transportation at an ordinary station of the Eric Rallway, and the company's agents declined to receive or transport it, though the necessary tank cars were at command, unemployed, and these cars "were detained unemployed until they were devoted to the transportation of the until they were devoted to the transportation of the same nature of property, afterwards offered by other parties, for a less rate of compensation than the established rate offered by the relater. By pursuing this course the company violated its obligations to the shipper, who had a legal right to the service, and lie is entitled to recover such damages as he may have sustained thereby. The same considerations apply to the recovery of excessive charges. Raillarends must afford reasonable facilities for reasonable. roads must afford reasonable facilities for reasonable charges, without unreasonable discrimination as to the terms of compensation. But railroads cannot be compelled to perform any service. There can be no mandamus. The only remedy of the aggreed parties is to sue for damages. The only punishment that can be inflicted upon railroad companies for refusing to perform reasonable services at reasonable prices is can prove they have sustained by reason of nuch refusal. Judges Davis and Barrett concurred with Judge Daniels in this important decision.—New Fork Bulletin

11

Enterprise does not consist in abort-lived sensational expedients to attract trade; neither does it have to the chief promotive force a desire to inveigle customers in a net-work of deceit and fraud. The bogus commission merchants whom we have exposed in those columns might be called, by some persons, enterprising, but it is rot so; they were tricky, fertile in device and comping, but not enterprising, for enterprise means the prosecution of business in an honest, legitimate, and at the same time live manner. Enterprise consists in the attraction of customers and trade, and the roudiness to take advantage of every turn of the market—to sell at its flood and buy at its cub. Advertising, both in trade and local papers, the distribution of circulars, the secures—at of new goods, all betoken enterprise of the right kind. We believe most heartly in iegitimate enterprise, but regret the two prevalent liabit of mistaking the alrytrade bubbles that float only a time on the surface and then dissolve into nothingness, for the real, substantial, wide-awake dealers, who, while alive to to the demands of the time, and free from sold-fessilism, do not excrete the bounds of prudence and good business management — New Englin ! Grocer.

AN OBNOXIOUS TAX.

Boston, Mass., 30th —Considerable opposition has arisen toward the law imposing a tax of one half percent on the net value or reserve of life insurance policies held by residents of the State. It is said its effect will be to close the door of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, and divefrom the State every other company. Soveral companies have already announced teelr intention of withdrawing from the State. Several other States have notified the Massachusetts

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS

The following we exhibe which shows the weight per cubic foot per tou of 2.22 pour is of certain things. —

Pounde per No of cubic fee.

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MONCTON, N B

The Trees says -Ten years ago Moneton was a Moneton of to-day is a rapidly growing town with a

LAKE DISASTERS.

The following is condensed from interesting marine statistics for 1880, prepared for publication by Capt J W. Hall, Detroit:—There were 675 disasters, involving a loss of \$1,815,800. Of these Lake Superior furnished 10, Lake St. Clair, 9; Georgian Bay, 12; Lake Erio and Detroit river, 198, Lake Huron, straits, Sault river and St. Clair river, 191; Lake Michigan and Green Bay, 379; Lake Ontario and Welland Caual, 165. Of the total number of disasters, cotlision was the cause of 179, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 179, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 179, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision was the cause of 189, fire of 25, and 67 superior cotlision control cause cotlision control cause control cause control cause control cause control cause control cause Welland Cabai, 105. Of the fotal number of disastern, collision was the cause of 179, fire of 25, and 67 sunk or capelied. The loss and damage to buils and cargoes aggregates \$1,780,900. Ice caused damages and capenses amounting to \$11,500, and \$34,000 were the towing bills incurred by disabled raft. Vessels aggregating a tonuage of 23,733, and valued at \$796,000, were swept out of existence. Of new tennage there was 36,687, valued at \$2,602,800, placed in commission, divided among 51 craft, of which 32 were steam vessels and 2 tugs. The death record is the largest known since 1860, there having been 455 deaths from accidents and disasters, and 48 from natural causes, the latter among vessel men and owners

ANOTHER LARGE SYNDICATE.

A New York press dispatch, dated the 24th, says ; One of the most important mancial transactions of a private nature ever accomplished in this country was consummated yesterday in this city. It was the completing of the formation of a syndicate, representing many millions of dollars, for the purpose of purchas-ing for a number of years the guano islands and fields to perform reasonable services at reasonable prices is the measure of damages that the aggrieved parties at turns into American channels of trade about the prove they have sustained by reason of such proventies. trolled by English capitalists. During the past three months the fight between the English and American capitalists for the control of this trade has been bitter, and the result is regarded as a great victory by those concerned. Over three months ago Mr. William II. h a number of other z for Lima for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of the lands. President Haves had been consulted concerning the matter, and he promised als active support toward the success of the 'applies.
On their arrival at Lima the party found a number of English agents at work endeavoring to thwart the Americans in their purpose by securing the continua-tion of English contracts with the Perusian government. The Peruviana at once manifested a preference to deal with the Yankees, and the only point upon which the former hesitated was as to the Amercame' ability to raise the proper amount of ready cash. ogotiations were finally completed on the basis that, for a certain amount they should have possessory rights over the property for a term of fifteer years, providing that \$5,000,000 of the amount should be placed in the hands of the Peruvianstifteen days after the negotiations' arrival home. The party reached New York on Friday last, and at once began the work of raising the large amount. While it is a small matter, comparatively speaking, to raise five million of subscription capital, it was a huge task to hand that amount in cash into the coffer of the Peruvian Minister in less than eight days after the arrival of the negotiators in this city. At noon to-day a dispatch was received by parties here interested in the purchase from Lorin Blodgett, of Fhiladelphia, stating that a banker of his acquaintance was anxious to enter \$500,000 at once and have the money in New York before evening. The offer was made too late, for at that time the full amount was up. The transaction includes the purchase of the right to lay a cable between Lima and Callao,

-N. D. Harwood, a merchant of Minneapolis, Minnnonness there is no clied the Massachusetts bars notified the Massachusetts Companies they will be required to pay the same tax on barness done there which Massachusetts imposed on outside companies. The immediate result of this tax will be a falling off of 15 per cent in the dividends of policy holders. Several companies will test the constitutional solution ality of the law. Assessments are paid under protest legislature.

In a thought, left that place for some foreign of some foreign clime, with his wife. It is known they carried off at least \$150,000 between them. Harwood, previous to decumpling, brought in large quantities of goods from New York, and, it is stated he proposed to some holders. Several companies will test the constitutional ality of the law. Assessments are paid under protest ality of the law. Assessments are paid under protest. The matter will come prominerally before the incoming thought of the recent steamers. Legislature. has, it is thought, left that place for some foreign

ENDYMION.

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He wrote of fartem Higher may see Endows a

"feigt to the Press, Lord Rowton all "Oreration have a timely dread;" thous much so when we make to Lethaut." He massered with his mose have. "Fortywhen?"

"Other ty," the Tory railt, "and make That we kelled a letter writte and quake" A twenkle fleshid for pout his eye." "There e him repe;" he -atd, "and fre I adou let u."

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This was the fore a list of feel the only said, "I will reveal. Ecds to but

And so, when Ireliad wes allowe, The Lesteraquesticn for the same, Conservatives beheld with doubt Their feeder bring his novel out— Lostemion.

And all who waded through the book, Met tatles, tailor, prince and desk, what wonder it is all the rage? For opigram adornathy page,

There, in the twilight, cold and gray, Service in Carson street he lay. "This chaque from Longman," will go far," A voice said. "Now for a cizar? Endyic, in !

-The Yorkshire Mitacis Associations, on behalf of 20,000 miners, have resolved to give notice to the masters with a view to obtaining a ten per cent. advance in wages.

-A New York despatch says the leather belting manufacturers held a meeting in that city yesterday, and decided that a net advance of 10 per cent. should be made on the present prices.

-A Washington despatch says. The total amount of Internal revenue receipts for the current month to date is \$10,030,302.23, and the total amount for the fiscal year to date \$65,863,217.71.

-A German miller in Meiningen has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of £30, for selling flour adulterated with from 18 per cent. to 26 per cent. of sulphate of barium.

-There are no indications of air or water on the moon It has 28 mountains higher than Mont Blanc, that monarch of mountains in Europe The moon's day is twenty-nine and one-half times as long as ours The sun shines constantly for fifteen days, making a temperature like boiling water.

-About 5 000 stars are visible to the naked eye. There are about 18,000,000 stars in the Milky Way. Even the stars that we call fixed are in constant motion. Arcturus moves through space three times as fast as the earth, but it takes a hundred years to move me eighth part of the diameter of the moon.

-A fictitious amber for manufacturing purposes is repared by melting pure bloached shellse, and keeping it over the fire until it runs clear, with care to prevent burning. Is may be poured into moulds of the size of pieces required. The darkest and hardest considerable management. The darkest and hardest places of sum considerable are also substituted for amine. pieces of gum copal are the substituted for amber. The copal may be fused with the shellac

-A modification of the American audiphone, which has been described by M. Coladon before the French Academy of Sciences. Instead of hard rubber, a peculiar kind of pasteboard is used for the disc, and there are no cords needed to regulate the tension. That part of the instrument which is held in the mouth is provided with a surface to resist moisture.

-Says the Scientific American :- There appears to be quite a farore in the West in connection with the manufacture of glucose from corn A large number of factories are being set up; one at Chicage, it is said, will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels a day. A bushel of corn produces thirty pounds of glucose (grape sugar) or three gallons of syrup. The sugar costs two cents a pound, the corn selling at forty cents a bashel.

-Dr. Curschmann relates the history of two cases of phthisis with abundant and fetid expectoration. One was treated by inhabations of pure carbolic acid, the other first by oil of turpenting, and later by car bolle acid. The inhalations were at first kept up for two or three hours at a time, later continuously. Both patients were reliered of their cough, and during the alz months they were under observation gained twenty pounds in weight.-Journal of Chemistry.

-It is said that the Ontario Government are about to employ an expert to purchase cattle and sheep to be slaughtered for the purpose of supplying the inmates of insane saylums throughout the province, the quality of fresh meats supplied for such institutions under the contract system not having proved satis-factory. It will be remembered that the grand jury of last spring condemued some of the beef supplied Leather Belting, Belting Leather and to the Toronto institution as unfit for food

-At the works of Messrs. Cocke fill & Co., Seraing, Beigium, the total consumption of event for the entire rolling of a double length of rail of twenty yards in length from the ingot is estimated at 1,374 pounds. Thus, if the boilers evaporate 10 pounds of water per pound of cost, which is prelably much more than the coal used at Seraing will do, then it requires the consumption of 137 pounds of coal for the double rull, or 68.7 pounds of coal for every rail that is rolled.

-From returns obtained recently it appears that in Hamilton 1,705 men are pald weekly on Saturdays, 56 fortnightly on Saturday, and 2,000 weekly on other days and monthly. Tetal number, 4,647. In Toronto the majority of the men are paid on Saturday Kingston workmen are paid every Friday, with the exception of three firms, who pay on Saturday mornings. In tittawa most firms july every Monday. In London, the greater number of workmen are paid fortnightly on Fridays.

-- A Winnipeg despatch says -The Hudson Bay Company has a purchased 40 min bandels of a superior

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER & INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

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McKFCHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundes - Mach. and word working nowldners

OSHAWA MALLEABLE TRON CO, Oshiwa to . Manufacturers of mallcable from, also to Tall putent serow wrenches

COWAN & CO, Galt -Manuacturers of child scription of wood working machiners

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and merchants care more about reducing assortments payers had to make temporary provision for their storage, the purchases being so largely in excess of onti combing on private terms, 10,000 lbs. Michigan do at 40c; 10,000 lbs. Colorado private terms, 10,000 lbs. In effects at 40c; 10,000 lbs. Michigan do at 40c; 10,000 lbs. State fleece at 42fc, 10,000 lbs. fine washed New York be months of January. February and March a state of things existed not exactly paralleled in the mercandle history of the country. Mills were running extra flow term out goods on previous orders. Jobbers had enormous stocks siready delivered, and fresh goods continually arriving going into warehouse. Retail merchants carried assortments for incomplete the mercander of the week embrace 5,000 lbs. Michigan do at 40c; 10,000 lbs. State fleece at 42fc, 10,000 lbs. fine washed New York State fleece at 42fc, 10,000 lbs. fine mashed fleeces at 49c; 10,000 lbs. Australia cross bred on terms reserved, 0,000 lbs. Australia cross bred on terms reserved, 0,000 lbs. fine mixed wool on same terms, 10,000 lbs. univashed Territory at 22fc; 10,000 lbs. medium washed do at 32fc; 18,000 lbs. Colorado washed do at 32fc; 18,000 lbs. Colorado washed wants, and a service of the country of the country of the country. Mills were running extra from the first of the country of the country. Mills were running extra from the first of the country of the country of the country. Mills were running extra from the first of the firs egitimate wants. To provide for this emergency they throughout the country and at enhanced prices, too
ented warehouses, and filled then, to repletion. The sales of the week embrace 5,000 lbs, medium legitimate wants, and when the apring se son commenced the country was full of goods and still the inilis kept running, and though with extra hands were unable to eatch up with orders. Speculation first brown goods leading, soon followed by stendard weights, mediums and lighter grades. The leading irm. In colored cottons, including tickings, denims, lucks, cheviota, plaid osuaburgs, checks, atripes, corset jeans, etc., similar movement was noted. In prints Cape and 3,000 its white and black Donskol wool transactions were on an enermous scale, as well as an 1.75 bars scoured East India on private terms.

The Philadelphia Record of Friday, December 31, in l'rints reached their highest point in February, then there was a slight lull, which was partially recovered natil the final break in April. The whole market on otton fabrics was strong, active and advancing during 1879, and reached their highest point in February, 1880. During this period the most reckless overtrading ever known in the history of domestic woollen manufactures occurred. Cloth jobbers, dry goods job-ters and clothing manufacturers had the boom on and ought right and left. So urgent was the demand that inth light and heavy weight goods were swept out of test hands, and orders run any months ahead were placed with agents. Never were woollen manufacturers busy or had on hand ac many orders. It was a brief reason of satisfaction to all, from producers down, and pleasant anticipations were indulged in of large profits to be realized when apring trade commenced. A few who bought early and sold out at a handsome profit in the same way, made money, but they were excep-tions. The majority held on for a larger rise and looked with complacency on the immense stocks on

hand. They soon came to grief, however The West Market.

d

Owing to the usual quiet pertaining to the last week of the old year, the market has been facking in animation, but nevertheless it has shown few or no weak spots worthy of note, and wherever any disposition has been exhibited to meet the market a fair lusiness has been transacted at atoady and firm prices, if we overlook small lots of saids and ends, which are no criterion of current values. The auction sale of a rango of damaged California wool at the store of Hilton, Weston & Co. on Tuesday last, revealed an extraordinary state of things, as the offering realized fabulous prices, the Northern wools having commanded 4 125 c a pound above the views of expert buyers. The weed was disposed of in lots of from one to six bales, and the damage was variously estimated, even where more than one bale was embraced in the same let. I'ut it would be too tedious to follow this up and advert to each operation concleely. It is enough to

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NIN YOUR, AWAITS

If you have not filled to be provided to the provided of the provided edies such a fested the mathet assumes a quiet tone, by and purchase the hear) burry woods above pointed out but perhaps the next old weeks will draw forth and I alancing their banks than in making new pure is the judgment and greater discrimination in the purhases and selding to their stocks. But the specular chasing of wool than anything which has been shown chasing of wood than anything which has been shown the ferer was too high for quietness to prevail. Jobsthus for this season, as it is more than possible many bers rudied in and placed large orders with agents; of the mills are running out of stock very fast, and bera rudied in and placed large orders with agents; of the mills are running out of stock very fast, and, clothly followed in the same line, values went ligher, and with every advance new orders from the leccoming beautifully less every day, clearer foresight must be exercised concerning the cost of the sounted figure and woollens was great, the specimens of to revert at length to a review of the wool and woollens man largely in excess of to revert at length to a review of the wool and woollens manufacturers promptly to supply, and the result was interest during the year which closes this review, manufacturers promptly to supply, and the result was interest during the year which closes this review, manufacturers promptly to supply, and the result was interest during the year which closes this review, and remarkable as it has been in trove their works to their full capacity night and day mann, if not all, of its aspects, we shall rest contented to the product was therefore largely increased and the until stocks are made out in the principal markets, washe made not going into immediate consumption, and then we shall have a clear r insight into its future development of what all are now disposed to foreshadow, a more active trade in wool and woollens

140,000 lbs Texas at 24 to 28c, 5,000 lbs do do at 25c 10,000 lbs flue do at 30c, 8,000 lbs Spring do at 33 c; 70,000 lbs. Spring Texas on terms not disclosed, 7,000 Ibs. Texas at 31 to 33c; 10,000 Hes. Eastern Spring do at commenced in brown and bleached cottons, with fine 311c, 30,000 lbs mixed Texas at 23 to 28c, 15,000 lbs. brown goods leading, soon followed by standard Mexican on private terms, 3,000 lbs low Texas at 161c; 10 lags super pulled at 40c, 254 bags scoured Texacorporation makes were sold up and largely under the at 64 to 69c. 3,000 lbs. do do at 7210, 4,300 lbs do do control of orders when the year opened. Prices cons at 68c, 3,000 lbs. do Colorado at 76:, 2,000 lbs. medium until April, when they came to a list, and up to about the middle of the month remained strong and on private terms. 20 sacks loss scoured wool lists. In colored cottons techniques the strong and on private terms. 20 sacks loss scoured wool lists. on private terms, 20 sacks low scoured at 42c; 150 lags Domestic nolles at 42 to 03c; 30 bales Cape at 34c; 8 bales do at 32jc; 25 bales do at 34c; 75 bales

speaking of wool, says: The usual holiday duliness has prevailed in this market during the past week. The general situation presents no features at variance with last report. In the present condition of the the early months of the year, and up to April 1st the market, with manufacturers taking stock and settling production, together with stock on hand, was largely up the accounts of the year, business to any extent is production, together with stock on hand, was largely up the accounts of the year, pusings to any cases.

In excess of the consumptive demand. The speculaimpracticable except at tempting concessions, but
impracticable except at tempting concessions, but
impracticable except at tempting concessions, but
in excess of the consumptive demand. The speculaimpracticable except at tempting concessions, but
impracticable except at tempting concessi ton fabrics. A larger outlay of capital was of course and in all acabourd markets are held steadily in conrequired, but this to a certain extent was obviated
through the practice of dating bills ahead. Prices on
middle of January. The West continues very firm
clothing woollens began to advance in November,
and foreign advices show no change. Sales reported aggregato about 300,000 lbs in lets, including 15,000 lbs medium Colorado, 30,000 lbs new M-xican, 10,000 the numerchantable, 5,000 lbs unwashed combing and 5,000 lbs odds and ends on private terms, 11,000 lbs at Pennsylvania ffeece at 40c; 20,000 lbs XX Ohio de at 48c. 10,000 lbs do do at 49c; 4,000 lbs at 52c; 3,000 lbs medium Western do at 19c; 5,000 lbs low washed combing at 42c; 2 500 lbs medium do at 55c; 3,000 lbs 1 do at 52c; 13,500 lbs fine Ohio delaine at 82c; 7,500 lbs tub at 50c; 6,000 lbs coarse nolls at 36]c, 6,500 lbs mells at 40 to 68c, as to quality; 1,500 lbs common and cotte at 35c, 500 lbs black washed at 40c; 50,000 lbs fall new M-zican at 20c, 25,000 lbs heavy do do at 19c; 4,000 lib new Mexican at 22c; 8,000 lib Territory at 29c; 1,000 lib Colorado at 25c; 4,000 libs fall do at 20c; 2,000 libs black do at 17c; 3,000 libs fine unwashed at 30c; 10,000 libs do do at 28 to 33c; 1,500 libs common do at 26c; 600 libs black do at 28c; 600 libs black do at 28c; 1,500 libs common do at 26c; 600 libs black do at 28c; 600 libs black do at at 28c, 6,000 lbs bucks, unwashed and unmerchantable, at 17 to 35c; 7.000 lbs unwashed combing at 38c; 2,000 lbs clothing do medium at 26c, and 7.000 lbs tine unmer, hantable at 36c.

COTTON TRADE IN OREAT BRITAIN

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the exports of cotton piece goods for eleven months ending November 30 were 724,000,000 yards, or about 145,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, but in yarns there was a decrease of 19,000,000 pounds—giving a net increase of 126,000,000 pounds of goods, equivalent to about 141,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, or 350,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Mr. Ellison, in his circular of December 10, says of the prospective demand and supply of cotton.—So far as demand is concerned, the accounts from all quarters point to a vert to each operation concisely. It is enough to continuol large consumption. English spinners and state the 146 tales of Southern was damaged 20 manufacturers hold no stocks of moment of either ler cent, as an average, some a great deal more and yarns or receit, while they are for the most part largely some as low as 10 per cent, and the whole fetched an under con ract for forward delivery. The advices from

-The commercial travell-raof France, says le Parisien number about 80,000. Of these cloth and stuffs take up 12,000, the articles de Paris, including cia vats, tojy, perfumery, 8 000, wines and apprits, 12,000, book trade, 1.000, stationery, 200, tradware and ag-ricultural implements, 1.000, the rest are divided write to, among different specialties. The traveller in metallurgy and the mechanical specialties form the aristo-cracy of the exporation. Thy are generally pupils of the Ecolo Centrale, or of the Ecolo les Arta et Motiers, and do not associate much with the humbler Claudiasarta

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEWCASTLE L. D. Derman, Proprietor New bouse and new furniture through-

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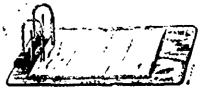


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AND MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED Manufacturers of and dealers in white and red oak, white-

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SCARCITY OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The London Saturday Review discusses the grawing scarcity of sound investment securities. It says that only a few years ago United States bonds could be hought to return 7 and 8 per cent, and pertinently impulses where can securities such as these be found to give a like income? Consols yield only about 3 per cent. Even Russian and Hungarian bonds, great as is the risk attached to them, pay an investor no more than 5] and 6] per cent. Stock exchange prices are extravagantly high, and the permanent tendency of erents is to lower the interest of money. The principal cause of this the writer attributes to "the magnitude of the annual savings in the more advanced countries of the world." In Great Britain alone there are £290,000,000 waiting investment. In France the annual savings are about \$500,000,000. The writer directs attention to the great and rapid growth of the United blates, and he estimates the annual savings in the three countries named at the enormous sum of \$3,000,000,600. He is not inclined to believe that the saving classes will be willing or obliged to accept a lower return for their savings, for the principal reason that the instruments of produc-tion admit of vast improvement, and production will require much more money. Steel will supplant iron in naval construction, just as iron supplanted wood. The fallway interests are yet in their infancy. And lastly, a great European war would demolish all cal-

... The matchmakers of the United States, following the example of the trunk railreads, it would appear, bave formed a pool. There are now 24 match factories in the country. They paid the Government last year \$3,581,000 revenue tax. William Gates, of Herkimer County, N.Y. (which also contains the champion paper pulp Congressman of the United States) has the largest factory in the country. He has lately hought two other factories in Syracuse and Joined them all to the pool. The report is that the combi-nation will close a number of the smaller factories and run the others on reduced time.—N. F. Bulle'in.

culations. He concludes that it would be rash to saume that the inducements to savings are about to

to permanertly diminished

-About aix miles west of Browawe Station, on the Central Pacific road, there is a true gey aer on the side of a mountain, or rather forty of them. The one which throws the highest stream is only an inch and a half in diameter, but at intervals of thirty minutes it casts up boiling water to a height of 25 feet. A lot of others guelt up in the vicinity over about forty acres

-The British Board of Trade returns show what a tremendous difference the goodness or badaces of the harvest makes to the prosperity of a country. The imports of food into Britain in October, 1879, were 14,161,300/.; In October, 1880, 11,100,400/.; decrease, 3,602,100L, or 21.0 per cent. The decrease is more than half of it in wheat, of which cereal only 1,710, 600% was brought in, against 3.522,500 in October, 1879, a decrease of over 59 per cent. The import of live animals increased from 603,700L to 925,500, or noarly 38 per cent. The import of potatoes fell from 409,300L to 93,100L

-In view of the enlargement of her houndaries Manitoba is demanding a re-adjustment of the subaidy paid by the Federal Government. She asks (1) interest at the rate of five per cent, on a sum equal to S2243 per head on the per cent on a sine equation set 3243 per head on the population of 1881; (2) the sum of \$60,000 annually for the support of the provincial government, and eighty cents per head of the population as ascertained by triennial census until the 1-putation amounts to 400,000; (3) a sum of \$100,000 annually in consideration of the Dominion Government administering the public land of the province for the use of the Dominion.

-During the year 1880 there were exported from Halliax for the West India Islands three hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-eight quintels of dry fish, and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eight harrels of pickled fish. There were imported from the West India Islands during the year fourteen thousand three hundred and twelve hogs-heads, four hundred and forty-one tierces, three thoumand hine hundred and forty-one barrels, and three hundred and thirty nine lags of sugar, and ten thou-and eight hundred and sixty-eight puncheons, seven hundred and nineteen tierces, and one thousand and ninety-six terrels of molasses, and three thousand two hundred and fifty lags of sugar were imported from Pernambace.

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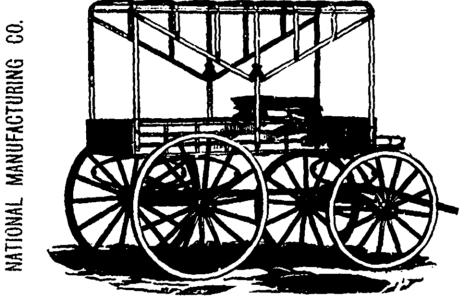
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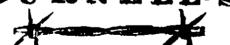
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Cor. Jarvis 🏖 Gerrard STREETS.



Opposite Jarvis Street BAPTIST CHURCH.

Physicians: Javis Alexa, M.D., M.C.P.M.; Mrs. Javay K. Thour, M.D., M.C.P.M.; D. America Terri, M.j. assisted by educated electricians and nurses. This institution has been several times enlarged since its opening. Second new offers unequalical advantages to the imability either sex. To The Physicians confine themselves to not existen of treatment, but use whatever remedy promises the lect result. Electricity, their oreal speculty, has as it hands fast kinds favorably known are employed, and medicines given as occasion may report according to the property of the discrete of common over teened by intelligive thirds physicians. Tenne for Board and Treatment, or for Trement only, are exceedingly moderate, and the patient will had the Institute pleasant and homelike. Victor to the control of the property of

TOBACCOS!

Cooked Corned Beer for the industrial process, but up in next suckases, and are alterether unlike any brand in the market. I venture to say that each of them will be found a "smoker a furadise," and win golden options from exercising capable of judge. The "ULADATONE" call Plus, made from the finest called North Carolina Leaf, of medium extrempth, nice, and Plus, made from the finest called North Carolina Leaf, of medium extrempth, nice, and the market is bound packages in Capacita.

flavor, bright color, but the thing for a thoroughly emociable smoke. Thus up in the neatest? wound packages in Canala.

IIIE "Hills TOL," made from fixed matured Virginia plug, of a edium strength, haturally fragrant, burns with and a most pleasant competion.

THE UNITED Brand, made from No. I Solace, the ment of which is of world-wide reputation. Veteran smells.

THE" UNITED" Brand, made from No. 1 Solace, the ment of which is of world-wide reputation. Veteran smc) will have on eve to this brand.

THE "ROYAL MIXTURE." a combination of Cut Flug and Honey Dew, making an arcmatic perfumo particular refreshing. Smokers with a taste for internet will like this and use noother. It does not burn the tengulake some mixture THE" AERIAL," No. 1. Binght Navy Plug. 3 to a pound, but up in the endies—every plug bearing a shield with reliable. A. D. P. to ensure its genuineness. It is a magnificent article, of rather full strength, beautiful natural area, mokes easy, without heating the thought, barns to white ashes, and is in every sense suited to those who can appreciate such nextra good tobacco.

The Three DAMANG A TRIAL VOIL WHILE SURELY THEY THEST AND THE COLD TRIAL.

TVE THESE BRANDS A TRIAL-YOU WILL SURELY LIKE THEY AND USE THEY

A. D. Porcheron, Manufacturer, Canada Tobacco Works, Montreal.

McCOLL

TORONTO.

Were awarded the FIRST PRIZE for their LARDINE and other

MACHINE At the great Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1830, and

Four First Prizes and Gold

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880.

#3" Their lattline Machine Oil was used, by authority of the Arsociation, on all the machiners at both Fairs during thefour weeks, and proved a very superior oil.

Encourage Home Industries!

Look out for Electrotype Cut, to appear in this space, of

Manufactured by the CANADA WIRE COMPANY, FIRST PRIZE at Toronto Industrial Exhibition and Provincial Fair, Hamilton, 1880.