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Andustrial Morld AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

P. STISSIAD ONCE A WEEK.

L. II. RIC MCHOLLS, UFNERAL MANAGER, TORONTO.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

from state World, on account of ite i general circulation, commendateel? with manufacturers and the wholeic Itsadvertising rates are low when dwith those of other leading scientific in-trial publications. Curl of rates

.... A the office by Twesday morning in i, as some pasts of the paper to to prese

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

artment "National Industries," is place their views on interesting tetore their brethren in the trade is in the nature of an advertisement ennted in this department.

Taker will be obliged to all who will I'm strike of neice or late progressions. e well be prested in three appropriate

til chterial communications to be ad-

INDISTRIAL WORLD OFFICE, Drawer 1010, Ottawa, Ont. 4.11 sinesa lettera, inquiries and adver-

 to be addressed to IREPERIC NICHOLIS, INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE. TORONTO, Oak

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

the bake of Sutherland and several loadting the working of leading lines in the Inited States. The Object of the visit a time stated by Mr. Names, Superinten- a PROGRESS AND POVERTY." and of the London and North-Western hailway, who is one of the party .--Primarily, its purpose is to inspect the "It's They are a combination of the " the cue and the privacy of the other. el value would find ready appreciation. " part of the English company's sysinni bad crossed the Atlantic to in- challenge public opinion. Only within these unquestionable facts what infer- -the development of home industries the adoption of the present tariff that it

vest in railroad stock, as he is already a very few years has it become a matter sence should be drawn as to the probable in other countries of Europe is seriously hositation in saying, however, that the gress is a very sweeping and radical one for the unrestricted assort those who better adapted for long journeys than their buildings and other improvements the narrow compartments into which but would pay ground rent to the Govcognizing the efficials of the road, as at all. Mr. Gotoway Surm styles him every man in a company's service, from "the philosophic apostle of conficeathe station master to the brakesman, is tion," and pronounces the theory that officials are concerned. While on this the confiscation of private property many of the stations is anything but of all that the attacking party could do gracefully deficient. Under the new and Grozog says that it is not really differ-It was announced a few days ago that more prosperous condition of affairs ent from the land question in England in New Yorktor the purpose or investiga- clear to effect many much-needed im- land laws than those which provail in

in regis in England, finds firm defenders | we call the progress of the human race--- | human race, he would probably get a few the through to the United States, but are becoming richer and the poor poorer lad to be abandoned. As regards the be wise to dismiss it too curtly, as if we attention, although they at present form cities, as well as in London and Paris, petition for employment—the strungle and the flames of Pitteburg have caused to obtain work and wages-becomes I'm As some of the directors are fin- us to see what before would not believe keener and more pressing with the The ial. interested in some of the rail. to exist on this side the Atlantic. Nor advance of civilisation and material "wels of the United States attention will may we comfort ourselves with the idea progress generally. In a new country doubtless he given to those particular that the dissatisfied and discontented are there is more work to do than hands to touls. There was nothing to warrant wholly without ground of complaint, do it; in an old country there is not

panies at his own door. As a rule railway kings in the United States who I tion and Free Trade? A certain inter- finds the home market flooded with the Old Country people are very conserva- hold wealth to the amount of about a lence of vast importance there is, so manufactures of the United States, tive in their ideas on rallway as well as hundred millions each, and this in a Dem think, to be down from them, and one which are taken across the Atlantic and other matters, being slow to make ocratic country. They may not be far that is periodily unassailable. If the sold at his own door at as low a figure changes simply for the sake of change, wrong who believe that such colossal competition for employment is to as he himself can sell to the wholesale In some respects the English Rallways fortunes constitute a real Janger to the become greater as the world progressed dealer. Under the circumstances it is are better managed than those of the State, and that all property would be safer | then each Government will be more and no wonder that dissatisfaction is growing United States; while as regards the were there none such in existence. That more present to keep for its own people in the United Kingdom, and that it is convenience of the travelling public, it douce and Varozzent have themselves as much as possible of such employment becoming a question of the gravest inis sate to say the latter are in some, but really created this enormous wealth of as the country's own home market port how long shall this state of affairs not all, respects superior. The checking theirs nobody believes; nine-tenths and affords. The more that any dovernment be allowed to continue? The returns system on this side of the Atlantic is a more of it have been created by the la- its pressed to find work for its people, the next examined possess particular indecided improvement upon the Eng. bour of others and the progress of the less can it afford to admit foreign comlish system; and it is only necessary country generally. But, in whatever way modifies free, and thereby diminish the trade for the last ten years is tous to have it put in operation in England or from whatever cause it comes about, to insure its general popularity. A the fact is forcing itself upon public at- Import from abroad a year's produce of a deriting medium for all who seek marked difference between travelling tention that the outrast of great poverty thousand forms, and a thousand forms by rail in the United Kingdom and in leside great wealth, is to be seen in the that would street be running at home the United States and Canada now world as well as in the old. Mr. is the comparative privacy con- disease's remedy for the percety which if the people are not weaving cloth they nected with the former. We have no he affirms to be co-incident with promajority of those who have had experi- indeed. He would confiscate the rent of ence of both systems would, if appealed all land, which would become again to, decide in favour of the style of car- what it was at first-the property of the riago naced on this continent, which are State Present owners would retain English carriages are divided. In Eng. orment, and this ground rent would be land no difficulty is experienced in te- the only tax levied by the Government dressed in official uniform. On this side | rent is the universal source of purperism the "herring pend" it is with the utmost a mare's nest. The sources of propertient difficulty in many cases that the travel- are many and various, and the evil canfer can tell "who's who, ' to far as the not, so says the Professor, be cured by subject, it may be remarked that there in land. No such change could be 's great room for improvement on some effected without terrible civil wars, and of our Canadian rallways. The accom- after frightful blood-hed the present modation for the travelling public at system would probably remain, in spite what it might be-in rome cases dis- Taking up the Irish land question, Mr which was recently inaugurated, the di- or America, and that Irish tenants are ing English railway officials is d arrived rectors should be able to see their way positively living under more favourable Great Britain. The power of the landlord to take the bighest rent he can get, and to make distresses and evictions, is just as great in Lancashire and the Some little stir has been created by State of New York as it is in Conthe recent appearance of a book bearing naught. This is true enough, but the times system of the United States, the above title, and from the pen of an fact remains that circumstances after and from personal observation American writer, Mr. HEXET Ground cases, and that the working of the same whether there are any fratures worthy It is one of the most "radical" books law is very different in the two islands i introduction upon the London and ever written, in any language, and the Mr. Surre rightly points out that the Northwest line. The transportation of author is certainly getting bimself Irish Land Leaguers certainly do not larging as well as of passengers will be talked about, though not much in the Itake. Mr. Gronge's view of property tiched Of course, being Englishmen, way of compliment. He starts with the Were he to propose to them to make the method of registering luggage now rather discouraging statement that what their farms the common property of the in them. At the same time, the con- civilization, enlightenment and modern slugs in the body for his own share scalence of the American system of improvements generally-does not tend Give an Irish tenaut his bit of land the king is not understood, and par- to make man better off and happler, one free, and then ask him to share it ticular attention will be given to its the reverse. The greater our progress, with the first homeless labourer details. The company, Mr. Negre says, the greater becomes the contrast be- that passes who has none find made an effort at one time to for- tween wast wealth and squalld poverty, It would be found that the new owner of ward taggage from any point on its existing side by side. That the rich ten or twenty seres would not, any more than the owner of half a county, allow find met with so much opposition from its an old story, and one that has been anyone else to claim a share, and that he the steamship companies that the system often told before. And yet it may not would fight and die sooner than give it up. It appears safe to conclude that, in FireDer coaches, be thinks that those attached no importance to it, and might either Ireland, or Canada, or the United twine on their line give fully as much safely refuse to consider it. The rise of States, for Instance, halt the grown up abstaction as those on the American Socialism in Western Europe, and of men of the country would have to be Nibiliam in Russia, the murder of the killed, or made prisoners of war, before Pailman and the conventional English late Czar and the acknowledged peril of Mr. Georges plan could be carried out. wh, combining all the conveniences his successor, are facts that cannot be It is not within the range of practical pooh-poohed, but must command atten- politics. Impracticable as the proposed Mill there was always something new tion. Even in that country of unlimit remedy is however, the existence of to be learned from the workings of every ted "land and liberty," the United States | poverty along with progress is no wild initial system, and any American ideas of America, dark shadows are creeping fancy, by any means, but a grave fact forward. We have learned that the It is only too true, though there is to produce this result. Hottle tariffs latter from its proximity to our country, and The derated railroads may receive some | "d'ngerous classes" exist in American nothing new in saying it, that the com-

one of the largest stockholders in com- of general knowledge that there are two future of the question between Protec- operating against his interests; and be general sum of employment at homewill stand idle. It is futile to say that will be raising grain or making lumber. Starting a cotton factory, for instance, does not diminish" by a dollar's worth the country's annual production from the farm and the terest, it merely adds a new production of cotton goods to the former production of lumber and grain It is this addition of a new production, the old production going on as before which is the true secret of the prosperity which Protection brings. But it the world a progress brings keener competition in all countries for work and wages. then each Government must adopt Profection in order to keep as much as possible of its own country's work for its own people. And this is procisely what is going on now, witness France, Germany and the United States. The system of Free Trade has, therefore, no future before it in the civilized world outside of Eugland.

BRITISH FOREIGN AND CO-LONIAL TRADE.

A pumphlet has been published containing an analysis of the British Board of Trade returns for the last twelve years, a summary of which lies before us, and from which we make some extracts, as the subject is one of interest at the present time. The following table of European trade is published :-

Total £11,902,605 = 4 -30 -11}

(The decreases are indicated by a dash.) Tho reviewer points out that British exports of manufactures to the principal European countries have either declined, or, if they have increased, the incrosse is almost wholly in machinery and coal. The figures fornished are reganled as evidence that the chief foreign nations with which Great Britain trades have during the past decade, chases of manufactures. Then comes the statement that "this is a serious state of things, and calls for careful conbe attributed? The answer le :- " It is difficult, perhaps, to point to any particular influence which has been at work painful experience he is discovering that whatever."

terest for Canada. The colonial export analyzed --

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On these figures the reviewer makes the

following comments .- " It must of

course be borne in mind that during

the last three years trade throughout the world has been greatly depressed But the important fact which there figures distinctly prove is that whereas our trade with continental Europe for 1878-80 shows a decline of 111 per cent , as compared with the 'trade of 1869-71, our colonial trade shows ar increase of 35 per cent. This, however, is not the only consideration. In 1864 India was only the third on the list of customers for British manufactures. She is now the first. Australia has advanced from the seventh to the fourth lace, and has increased her imports from Great Britain nearly 50 per cent Our miscellaneous dependencies and colonies, classified under the head of 13.125.022 -33; -11 -17; other Brittsh possessions, take now 0.331.431 -33 -49; -207 nearly 60 per cent, more than in 1869 6.337.53 201 -133 -64 Moreover, if we take the average of the 3.03.64 -31 -18 -211 last nine years, we find that the value 2.32264 53 1 16 of our exports to the colonies amounts
2.32275 -59 -37 -39 to nearly one-lourth of our whole export trade, whereas in 1869 it was less than one-sixth." The result, as a whole, is looked upon as satisfactory. The article

"We think we are certainly justified in claiming consideration for these returns. They show in the most conclusive manner that the oft-repeated maxim that f trade follows the flay 'ssnot the exploded fallacy which some political economists have wished uato believe. We have been told by some writers that the British polonies are not more trades have, during the past decade, anxious to purchase the products of home been gradually diminishing their pur-industry than the Frenchman, Italian or Turk; that a colony is in fact no better than a foreign country: and that we must infer that its possession brings with it no commercial peconiary advantages of any kind. sideration." Next we have the important This argument, it seems to us, is completely question, to what cause is the decline to destroyed by the statistics which we have quoted Australia, wo find, takes, in proportion to population, twenty times the quantity of our goods that France does, notwithstanding the advantages enjoyed by the hare had no little effect. The advances the commercial treaty in existence between the two nations. Were this fact a little more made on the continent in manufacturing widely recognized it would be greatly to the enterprise, and perhaps the collapse of advantage both of this country and of the many foreign loans, have also acted in colonies generally. We should hear less of the same direction. The littleh manuthe same direction. The British manu-induled in that our colonies have involved facturer is beginning to find that "hostlie" us in great expense and in great responsitarille" are operating against him. By bility, for which we receive no compensation

clores as follows:-

the impression that the Duke of Suther. and have no "case" with which to work enough for the hands. From the growth of a Protectionist principle The cry that was raised in Canada after

posed of by the figures quoted by the percent, or to east tone Indiana Spet Finance Minister in bis last budget cent, or 41,5% stone, Missouth, Wiscon-

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Sin CRARLES TOPPER. Minister of Rail. wave and Canale, has returned from England touch improved in health

Great Britian during the year 1879 to bare been, in gallons, as follows --French claret, 4,189,800, French white wine, 1,430,000; Portugueso wines, 2,878,000 , Spanish rod wines, 1,033,000 , Spanish eberry, etc., 3,000,000; German, Austrian, 1,125,000; Itum, 4,851,000 brandy, 3,549,000, other liquors, 1,141,000, a total of 24,486,800 gallons, against 26,713,300 gallons in 1878.

A secent return furnishes some interesting facts concerning the tea trade in India. It appears that in 1878 the land under tea in Assam was 140,146 acres: in Bengal, 32,225; In the North-West falling off, and in 1860 the lowest num-Province, 5,380; and in other districts, 10,980, making a total of 187,981. In 1876-77 the total acreage under tea lu gradual increase, and in 1879 the figures India only amounted to 145,685 acres, so the increase in one year in acrosse was 42,276 acres. The total quantity of tea spectively. The totals from 1849 to made in all India was, in 1878, 36,143,-045 lbs. The comparative exports of the last five years were as follows: 1874-75. 21,137,087 lbs.; 1875-70, 24,361,599 lbs.; 1876-77, 27,784,124 lba.; 1877-78, 33,-450,075 lbs.; 1878-79, 34,432,573 lbs.

Sous figures connected with the recent census-taking in Scotland have been published. The increase is represented as having reached 247,733, and the decrease 5,996. The following is the state of the case in the leading populous centres :- Glasgow's population shows an increase over the census of 1871 of 78,133-now 555,289; Edinburgh, now 225,435, an increase of 28,447; Dundes, present population, 140,463, an increase of 18,488; Aberdeen, 105,818, an increase of 17,-603; Greentck, 67,427, increase, 8,316; Leith, 60,033, increase, 13,770; Palsley, 55,578, increase, 7,343; Perth, 29,858, increase, 4,273; Kilmarnock, 25,816, increase, 1,745; Arbroath, 21,700, increase, 1,530; Ayr, 20,819, increase,

Ar the recent Convocation of York trade, as now carried on between India and China, is opposed alike to Christian and international morality, is instrumental in effecting the physical and moral degradation of multitudes of Chinese, and is a hindrance both to legitimate commerce and to the apread of Christianity." The Bishop of Carlisle moved, in amendment, that " In the opinion of this Convocation, the opium trade, as now carried on between India and thins, demands the serious and immediate attention of Parliament." The original resolution was carried, the Bishop of Carlisle being the only supporter of his amendment,

Taz Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has just obtained ask for a raise of pay. The men in the Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds will strike to-morrow, if they do not get \$1.25 iren and steel ralls for 1880. It reached a day, \$1 being the present rate. the enormous quantity of 1,401,837 net per cent. more than the production of 1879. The rail product of 1880 was composed of 354,460 net tons of Bessemer steel, 493,762 tons of from and 13-c15 tons of open hearth steel rails. Of the total production of rails in 1880 Pennsylvania contributed 46 per cent, or 678,198 net tons; Illinois, 52 per cent, or 322,823 tons; unio, 3 per long to day that their pelition would be granted. The passenger conductors are now applytons, or 1,305,212 gross tons This is 31

was anti-Billish, has niready been dis- cent, or 133 is 7 tons. New York, 7 sin and Kanana, each 2 percent. Vermont and Tennessee, each a per cent and the others loss than I percent

> This following is a verbatim copy of a prayer offered in the Jewish Synagogue, Edinburgh, after the death of Lord Beaconstield ...

Consfield.

"Thou, O Lord of meter and found kindbers, In The hand is the woul of early sixpus
the Boyd. Toronto. Last he a appointed
Chancello of Ontario, are thur eller
Sprage, appointed Chief Justice of
Ontario, are Chief lustice Most decoased

His Excellency the flovernor General
and suite left Ottawa on Friday last and
are in Quobec, where His Excellency
will remain until the arrival of the Princeas I ouise from England. The party
will then go on a fishing expedition, and
in July they will visit the Province of
Manitoba.

A Government return shows the home
consumption of wines and liquous in
Great Britian during the year 1879 to
have been, in gallons, as follows.

A Barrien Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of cases of eviction in Ireland which have come under the notice of the police in each of the years from 1819 to 1880. The facts are as follows -In 1849, 90,440 were readmitted. In 1850 the evictions rose to 104,163, and the readmiretons to 36,292. Nince that period the numbers rapidly fell, till in 1860 they only amounted to 2,985 They, however, again increased, and in 1834, 9,201 persons were evicted. There was again a ber was reached, and 1,741 persons were evicted. Since then there has been a stoon at 6,239, and In 1880 at 10,457, the readmissions being 663 and 1,021 re-1880 sin-writted, 90,107 familles, 400,-570 persons: readmitted, 21,310 families, 115,859 persons.

Accounts to the annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for 1880, just issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, there were 354,510 vessels entered and 316,482 cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports of the United Kingdom last year. The tonnago entered was 69,147,797, and cleared 64,102,594. These figures represent the total trade of the country, home and foreign, and show large increases over the figures of the previous year. In the foreign trade alune the entries were 66,874 and the clearances 67,531, the respective tennage being 29,013,355 and 29,662,508. Here also the progress was considerable, particularly as regards British shipping. Owing to the atomy increase in the tonnage and number of our steam mercantilo ficet, progress in such totals appears to be inevitable whether more business be actually done or not, but the actual tonnage of goods carried was unquestionably more last year than in either of ber of men and boys employed The total is now 192,972-a decrease of 876 on the total for 1879 and of 2,613 on the total for 1878. The registerred tonnage of ateam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom has risen from 2,492,327 in 1878 to 2.949,282 in 1880, or an increase of about 457,000 ions in the two years. John. As only 796 additional vessels have been put upon the register, this average must Woollen Mills is progressing satisfactormean to some extent the substitution of new vessels of larger build for these worn out. In the same period there is a decrease of 473 in the number and of 339,000 tens in the tonnage of sailing vossels belonging to the United King-

The Grand Trunk conductors Intend to

dom.

Alloutreal despatch says: It is feared that the labour troubles are only beginning here. The wharf hands held a meeting, and de-

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

terrise thems of rews from its conders many than subscribed, and every effort will be rubber. In order to keep the place of the country, for publication in the so subscribed, and every effort will be rubber. In order to keep the place of the country, for publication in the country white was columns. It will take but a few monates many white was a contract to the country white was a contr and spotal said to acquain an with what is all possible on a on his your pelabbourhood, and we will fall teade their strol room for all fegitimate community cations, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of x + d faith 1.

MANUFACTURES IN NAPANEL.

A correspondent writes to the fields ville Ontario -

The leading capitalists are autating the building of glass works and it no Common distant date you may expect to hear of a

being equal to any other house in the trade in style and workmanship.

Messra Gibbard & Son's fainiture trade has assumed large proportions, and, no doubt, when Mr. Passoc (late with Mr. G. S. Tickell) takes charge of the upbolstering department, there will bo a still larger increase, as Mr Pascoon work has pleased all who have seen it.

Mr. Herring's Agricultural Implements Works are on a large scale, in fact, much larger than I had any idea of until I inspected them. Mr Herring seems to be the right man in the right place, and for enterprise and good judginent he seems to be without a rival, as far as Napaneo is concerned. He is one of the head men in the "glass" enterprise, and when such men as he take persons were existed, of whom 18,375 hold of saything it is bound to be succossful.

The carding and woollen mills, sash, door and blind factories, flour mills, pump factories, carriage shops, etc., have their share to attend to, and, taking altogether, quite a large export and import trade is done

The business men seem to have the right kind of enterprise, and will make Napanee a town of no small import-

I hope the Napance, Tamworth & Quelec Ballway (which is sure to be built) will not place the town in as bad a position as Belleville has been placed by the G J. R. & B. & N. H. Rallway.

Sir R. J. Cartwright has large interests here, and were it not for his canal (which brings him, I am informed, \$10,000 annually) many of the manufactorics mentioned above would have to go to the trouble and expense of steam

The machinery for the Hudon Cotton os extension will, it is expected, arrive during June, July and August.

The shafting for the Stormont Cotton Co's extension at Cornwall is being made by Merser. John McDougall & Co, of Montreal.

The Hallfax Herald publishes a list of twenty-seven vessels, of 23,000 tons, that will be launched in Neva Scotla this season.

A quantity of the machinery for fitting up the new Ferguslee Woollen Millsnow being erected by Messrs. E. Reid & Bon, in place of the property destroyed by fire in December last-arrives at the Renfrew station on Monday. The sales of coal mined in Neva Scotla

during the quarter ended March 31st are given at ninety-three thousand five hundred and thirty tons, an increase over the sales of the first quarter of 1880 of nearly seventeen thousand

At the recent Convocation of York the two preceding years. One result of the Dean of Chester moved a resolution of large steamships for on the opium trade, which read:—"That sailing ressels is a decrease in the num.

James Smart Manufacturing Company, or operation. The screw machine is so the purpose of manufacturing iron, and a them at work can be left without attended to the purpose of manufacturing iron, and a them at work can be left without attended to the purpose of manufacturing iron, and a them at work can be left without attended to the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so that the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so that the purpose of manufacturing in the substitution of large steamships for the purpose of manufacturing iron, and a them at work can be left without attended to the purpose of manufacturing iron, and a them at work can be left without attended to the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so that the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. The screw machine is so that the purpose of manufacturing tompany, or operation. up capitat is \$90,000 cash, and limited to \$200,000.—Kingston Whig

The contract for seven new locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway is awarded to Messrs Fleming & Son, of St. John, N.B. The centract for seventy-five coal care was awarded to the Cobourg, Ont., Car Works, and for fifty flat and box cars to Mr. Harris, of St.

The erection of the Campbellford ily. The machinery has nearly all been purchased in Canada, and what has been purchased abroad is such as is not manufactured here Mesers McDougall & Co have the contract for the shafting of this mill as well as for that at Hochelaga.

The recent fire at Mr Meoney's tannery occasioned a loss of \$30,000, which was covered by insurance as follows Phoenix, \$4,000; North British, \$10,000 Lancashire, \$5,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment, firm, however, contemplate speedy re-building, and will probably be in working order in a few months.

At the next meeting of the Lendon Council a communication will be read from Mr Fox, of Hamilton, who pro-poses to establish a secale factory in the former city. All he desires is exemption from taxation for five years, and for this he will guarantee to employ a large number of men. It is probable the request will be granted on certain consider-

The Nova Scotia Glass Company is

mence operations at once. Tenders for now in the establishment four The Isoternate Worth will be pleased to and the contract for the furnate has all immense bollers, as a very large with the receive from its renders mall and every effort will be vulber. In order to know a start with the start will be rubber. In order to know a start with the start will be rubber. In order to know a start with the start will be rubber. all possible speed so as to overtake the premises annually from cellar to at

It is expected that the aubscription list for the projected cotton company at a time forente will be opened soon. The capital is to be \$1,000,000 in \$.7 shares, and a large proportion of the ctock will be taken by Fuglish capitalists. Twelve hundred will find employment. The hundred will tital employment. The ery The company employs at a site of the new mill, as already stated, hands, 300 of whom are worse. to be in the neighbourhood of Controls lead Pitness,

on Saturday light several of the Company ret last exching and a company ret last exching and thum" in the glass besiness wealthy resider to of Longueuil had a the contracts for the mill tas less than the contracts for the mill tas less and are employing Borens show factory from Montreal to for carding and spinning for some factory from Montreal to for carding and spinning for some factory from South So of this house are shipped all over the of \$27900, and the meeting involved the Ibanianon, and are highly spoken of as granting of this bonus on condition of certain security being given for carrying on operations for an extended period. It is expected Mr. Bolvin will employ about 400 hands, and will prosecute the manufacture of trunks as well as that of boots and shees

Mr. Thomas Robertson, M.P., has commenced a manufacture at Barrington for extracting oil from refuse fish the first enterprise of the kind ever started in this province, and one which in the mill during October, so that with with province a decided benefit to fisher- reasonable liaste it is confidently exmen, for a market will be opened for rofuse fish of an oil producing nature, which in former years the fishermen had the trouble of catching while fishing for cod, haddock, etc., only to throw away. After the oil is extracted from these refuse fish, what is left will be thoroughly dried by a mechanical process, and then shipped to the New York market, where It is used in the manufacture of an artificial fertilizer

There is an air of business in the letter of Mr H. Legru, managing director of the French Canadian Sugar Union. Mr. W. Harty has already laid his plans for the establishment of a \$250,000 factory before the Central Fair Association, and to-day made preparations for a practical test. A number of gentlemen today subscribed \$5 each for the purchase of seeds, and sent off an order for 100 Bs. This will furnish seed for fourteen farmers to sow a quarter or balf an acre each. The seed will be given free on Saturday at the Whig office to farmers from Wolfe Island, Kingston, Pittsburg and Storrington townships who will guarantee to give the growth a fair trial. In the fall the beets will be sent to the factory in Lower Canada and tested. If they prove as excellent as this limestone soil ought to make them, the prospects of a factory in Kingston will be bright-ened. A special prize will be given at Midland Fair for the best growth from this seed .- Kingston Whig.

R. M. Wanzer, has recently purchased the patent for the Dominion of Canada of the automatic acrew machine, invented by Spencer, of Hartford, Conn Patent for the United States is controlled by a Hartford company, which has fifty of them in operation, but does not make them for sale. The machine makes acrews and bolts, finely finished in fren and steel, from a thirty-second of an inch up to three inches in diameter These goods are largely imported and used by foundry men, stove and agricultural implement nukers, plane makers, and by the Wanser firm for sewing machines, and have hitherto been imported, as there is not a manufactory of the kind in Canada. Wanzers have fitted up the old Webster sewing machine factory on Barton street, and in about two weeks will have 30 machines running. It is Canal, 163, Newcastle District Canalatended to build a large addition to the Webster building, and when that is done A new Joint stock concern, called the from 75 to 100 machines will be put in United States get dinner. Thus another new factory which wil employ some new hands, and add to the wealth of the city, has been added to the list of new enterprises; and life now about the affairs of Canada than of these it is one of the most costly, the patent right alene coating a good round aum. But a large trade in the bolts and screws is sure to spring up, both domes-tio and foreign. Mesers. Wanzer have tio and foreign. Mesers. of late been adding largely to their stock of wood werking machinery, at a considerable outlay, and they have a patent dryer for seasoning hardwoods that will dry the green lumber in ten days - Hamilton Spectator.

The Canada Rubber Works are now undergoing epairs and renovation, and about \$10,000 worth ot new machinery is being inserted in the shoe factory and about \$5,000 in the rolber grinding room. This will make about \$25,000 worth of machinery placed in the building during the past two years. Yesterday morning a reporter visited the extensive cetablishment, on St. Mary street, which has a frontage of 360 feet and a depth of The manager showed the 25) feet reporter through the factory, the main portion of which—the shoe room—was closed ten days ago and 300 girls were dismissed, who, however, will be re-en-gaged in about two weeks. Two very large bollers, manufactured at the Caledonia werks, are being placed in the premises. The manager said that the boils as a "sound policy," one that if not ers they supplant were manufactured in interfered with and retarded by particular. 1872 in Glasgow, and before they had been used two years it cost \$1,000 to been used two years it cost \$1,000 to and favour. How this general point repair them. The boilers of Canadian has acted upon other English investment bake are, he said, for appeter to the make arc, he said, far superior to the in Canada is stated by Herspeth in the now regularly organized, and is to com- Scotch and less expensive. There are following terms: "As regards the change

and a number of men are now and In doing this, as the replaced to bollers compelled the factors to 14 The manager state, that one million of overshoes we can be of tured last year and that it please. is also a great demand for belting and to the increased manufacture come

The directors of the Kangston in a

Mr Leigh the openers, mules and a for \$30,000 'The tenders of thes were not the lowest, but they prove a to be the most satisfactory, the meet for which they called being of the reimproved kind Mr Bullough del ; f.o.b. at Liverpool, but he has met concession which is of considerable a portance-he will send competent are to Kingston with it, and have it ring ! and put in operation without expense; the company. Mr Leigh has arran i like Mr. Bullough, to place his machin .. pected that about the end of January beginning of February the first 1142... will be made. The \$50,000 covered in Messrs. Bullough and Leigha contra te is not all the expenditure which will I incurred in supplying the mill wit plant, but what has not alreads two commercial, sundries valued at \$700 will be purchased by two of the director. during their approaching visit to I.n. land. The completion of the negot. tions for the machinery is a matter for congratulation; it is the first practice and declairs step that has been taken towards the accomplishment of a siliem In the success of which the whole community is interested. The selection of a site for a factory has not yet becamade, but it is as good as settled that it must be in the east, and most probabil adjacent to Ford's tangery. The directors have worked most harmonlously so is. together, feeling conscious that a great deal depends upon the judiciousness and promptitude of their action. May ther not lack in energy until the object of their ambition has been reached - Kin. ston Whio, May 7.

THE CANALS.

The revenue of the Canadian taus. for the year 1880 amounted to \$330,2 m 74, an increase of \$175,173 over the pre vious years, being as follows for the varous canels, viz. :— 34

Welland Canal
St. Jawrence Canals
Chambiy Canal
Rideau Canal
Ottawa Canals
Burlington Bay Canal St. Peter's Canal Newcastle District Canals All the canals gave an increased reven

with the exception of the Welland and Newcastle district. The 5t Lawren-Canals gave \$16,713 increase, while the decrease on the Welland Canal was \$16 252. The reduction of tolls on the Ene Canal is considered the cause of the lat ter. The number of vessels passin, through the several canals during the past ecason was as follows. Welland Capal, 4,104, St. Lawrence Capals, 1; 340; Chambly Canal, 3,296; Burlington Bay Canal, 989; Ottawa River Canal 5,202; Ridoau Canal, 2,882, St. Peters 8; making a total of 25,774. Of these 387 were Canadian vessels and 4.34

CANADA'S CREDIT ABROAD

Rerapath's Journal, of April 23rd, hethe following appreciative notice of Canadian affairs: "There is certainly my: at any provious time in the history of the Dominion. The public credit of Canals le deservedly strong, Canadian 4 percent standing at 104; and the Macdonald Administration appears to be entitled to praise for the vigour with which it is pressing forward the construction of the Canadian Pacific Rallway. It certain? seems to be sound policy on the part the Cabinet of Ottawa to make a manual effort to open up this vast North-west Territory, and to render the Dominion of Canada a more homogeneous whole thin it can hitherto be said to have been Such comments are a fitting answer to the constant attacks, emanating from Grit sources, upon the credit of the country. The reason that Canadian 4 per cents stand so high in the English money market is to be found in the vigorous National Policy that has been so fruitful of benefits here at home. in atimulating our industries and filling the public coffers to overflowing The moneyed men of the world see in this so evidence of national attenuth and stability; they soo the will as well as the capability to pay off obligations. The policy of development that has been entered upon by the present devernment is regarded in English financial civiles rancour is destined to lead on to fortune

The state of the s

THE trans and tireat Western. the less little short of magical Thus At Annual Grand Trunk ordinary one to this over 300 per cent so sold, then Western of Consula ordinew steen was at 12 in April, 1879, attended the same stock commands a The rise in Great Western tot to wars will be seen, to have been tion 10 ps. cent. This is a structed and even a magical advance. tal for one in Grand Trunk ordinary or k will be seen, curiously enough, to keen more considerable. These great Langes no less marvellous than intended it will be noted, have come to in the past two years," and temperature with the scope and person of the National Policy— Na Fee Pett

CHERICAN CANALS

to recent meeting of the New York

to e Exchange a series of resolutions

are abouted calling upon the Legisla-

ture for the adoption + of the constitu-

alamendment now pending in the

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an at realized from the tolls for the ment year, and removing all tolls upin rejerty transported over the canals tracult direction, and we hope soon to While the populagreens and the hief productions of the History grain growing States are largely receiving, the condition of car canals and the tolls demanded on articles passinc through have been such that the stafe the chief staple of Northern exoffe is stationary It is also an alarmis at that although the productions accounts seeking transit through the are have long continued to increase, ital mportant public work itself has tern so unjustifiably neglected that its in niched Viewing the subject superficlaim it may seem that a rivalry in-group to the call oads of the blate hight to created by an enlarged and me canal but during six months of every year the railroads would have a nesorals in carrying heavy and bulky the wrote year in the additional passerves and light goods brought to them ly the certain advance in the general prospective The great line of inland commerce on this continent is between the cast and the west. Gefor the Frie Canal was specid the difficulties of carriage bowere so great as almost to constitute an miargo, but no sooner was this public work in operation than the cost of transintuition from Buffalo to Albany was intaced from one hundred dollars to ten and afterwards to three dollars a ton. but also in stimulating the immigration of the labouring population of Europe; and the development of the west was them antime the people on the northira side of our frontier were not forgetful of whatever advantages belong to the Lawrence, and, by a series of canals and lakes, they emabled vessels to pass around the rapids of that river and into at all sensons, was socure as the great distributing market of grain and breadduffe to the south, to New England, and to Europe Now, not only are we remaining stationary, but the exports of m products by our foreign neighbours are greatly increasing. The north-west of this surplus. To our canals New York city owes largely its com-nered primacy, and no other ayeof the tolls on westward bound freight Tier Our Canadian meighbours understand fully and appreciate the imhe within the past ten days, secured " " oder in Council relative to canal tolls

1 in-Freight westward bound from matreal to Lake Erie shall pay existing

Newsd-Freight castward hound belavo lako Erie and Montreel shall pay tusting rates of toll on the Wellaud Third-Freight consigned to any port turn a verticing the behilf, inamuch bells the brace was blowing heavily on then buried them washed over and and pass free through the St. Law- New York.

The first of the bt, Lawrence Canal may be as the defence had falled to show any our stationard bow, and bringing a hard them again, I can't imagine how leng Central at Chicago have struck

eiber grain. policy may now be adopted, in view of amount involved in this and similar suits. the fact that while the receipts of grain the aggregate of which is said to repre-Montreal have enormously increased durcity have diminished. Let us have free canals .- National Economist

CANADA'S CANALS

The New York Herald says recent action of the Canadian authorities in reducing the tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals shows a vigorous determination upon the part of the Dominion Government to compete with us for a share of the Western carrying trade. Under the present rates the revenue of these water ways is barely sufficlent to pay the expenses of collection and repairs, so that the proposed reduction, it is estimated, will involve an annual deficit of over one hundred thousand dellars. To a country so poor as Canada, and so deeply in debt, this is no insignificant sum, and the sacrifice on her part le groater than if we, on out side, should consent to loss ten tiracs that amount. There are, however, in her opinion corresponding benefits and advantages to be gained in the way of building up her trade, and she has resolved to make the experiment. The adoption of this new policy is, of course. the answer to the recent action of the prevent unrestricted communication between the West and Past. It rests with ourselves to say whether she shall win or not. Our position will never be secure until the Eric canal is made entirely free, and it is the part of wise legislation to hasten that end as much as possible."-Toronte Reening Telegram.

THE "COLOUR TEST" IN SUGARS.

A decision has just been rendered in the federal courts of great importance to the opening of the canal had an electri- sugar importers. As our realers are alleffect, not only in our on country, aware, the duties on sugar range from two to five cents per pound, according to quality, the test of quality being that known as the "Dutch standard." This standard has been the accepted test the scompanied by a corresponding instandard has been the accepted test the mass of business in the city and state world over for many years; it is based in New York, and in New England. In on the assumption that colour is the true measure of quality. The Treasury Department, in accordance with a specific provision of the law endersing this absurd and antiquated notice, up to a quite recent date, fest bound to levy duties accordingly, notwithstanding it had con-riusive evidence that the intent of such the undue propertion to the increase of western and Canadian trade, the route is the way of New York cashly main-tuned its supremacy, and our pert, open at all sensons, was source as the great distinction reselved of western and head distinction reselved of western and the second research research and the second research resear pelariscope-an instrument which acts on the obviously just principle that the saccharine strength or sweetening power of any sample of sugar is the true test of its quality—was substituted instead. The adoption of this test commended Itself to the favour of the Government struck the statutes referring to the "colour test" to mean the colour which the sugar would naturally have if made tem has more largely contributed to by the process of manufacture employed. It wealth of the State. The abolition at the time the law was enacted, and at the time the law was enacted, and directing, therefore, that thereafter was wise the abolition of all tolls would sugars should be graded according to their true, not their artificial, colour, in erder accurately to ascertain the quality portance of this cause question, and the use of the polariscope was anthorigh the labours of the Montreal Har- fixed. The secretary had no express Commissionets and Board of Trade authority for the issuance of this onler. he doubtless acted after his personal interpretation of the roal intent of the statutes, not the severely literal construction which the importers insisted should prevail. His order naturally met

4 shall, if in transit westward per twenty that it was proved that the sugars in cents per ton for passings through the set sult were artificially coloured by the inthe way they were attinished by the instraint now the same stock is Lavrence tand and be peaced free troduction of burned molasses in the
oted at 2.7 showing an advance of the Welland Const. If passing vacuum pan after the sugar was made, castward they shall pay twenty cents per and for the purpose of string the sugar ton for passage through the Welland a dark colour. At the conclusion of the Canal and be passed free through the St. argument Judge Wallace, directed the Lawrence. (Tolk on the Welland Canal stry to return a verdict for the plaintiff were formerly forty cents, so that this is for the full amount claimed—\$6,715.53 a roduction of tolks to one-halt; He held that under the law the manufifth—Goods not otherwise provided facturer had a right to make sugar of for under Classes 3 and 4, except coal, any colour to raw fit. The sugars on shall, if using the Welland Canal only in sulf, being vacuum panred, were transit westward, pay infrom cents per subject to duty by comparing the ten. Coal is to pay, as at present, twenty colours they possessed, after passecents passing through the Welland Canal only the centrifugal machine, with those or the Dutch Stands. Bizth-live is to be charged same as and. They are dutlable according to the colour they passessed when they be-For many years the State of New York | came augure of commerce, and whatever has creased to meet its obvious interests was done prior to that time was immaand nocessities with its former foresight terial in this action. The importance of and vigour. Let us hope that a wise this decision consists, not so much in the and flour at the upper take ports and sent not less than \$1,000,000, but in the Montreal have enermously increased during legalization given to unrestricted and ing the last ten years, those of our own more extensive evasions of the sugar revenue regulations. Congress has been asked at its every session for years past to provide a sensible and equitable substitute for the ambiguous, bungling piece of legislation which is supposed to levy just duties on the leading article of American imports, and to provide for their full and fair collection. The deci-sion given above adds to the accumulated evidence, favouring a thorough revision of the sugar duties' statutes. If the graduated system of duties is to be practically set aside by practices which operate to reduce the bulk of ou. imports, whatever their true grade, to a common terel, let the importers show saure why a uniform rate for all quallties should not be established. This would be eminently fair under the circumstances, the farce of "grading," has beca kept up long enough.

ON A CATTLE SHIP

"Our ship was a vessel of two thousand five hundred tone a tolerably Landsome and recenv boat, and not above four years old There were thirty of us to man her, all told, counting the skipper, but not including a half a dozen State Legislature in the matter of west-ern bound freights. Canada evidently intends to keep pace with us in canal questions, and, if possible, to outstrip us in the line of removing the barriers that freight You might search ' whole world over, sir, and not come areas an at last the dawn brightened in the very ugiter, dittier and crueller set of scara. mouches As a rule, they are the sweepings of the American streets. I do not know whether it is the akippers or the owners of the cattle who are responsible for them, but whoevermay be the answerable people, they seem to believe that the lower and more degraded and inhuman a man is the fitter he is to look after the cattle that's brought across the Atlantic The boss of our siz men-the head butcher-was a decent sort of per- many dead carcasees. But what a sight son, but the others looked as though was the sea. The waves looked as high they had been undergoing a whole !!-- as our funnel, and came rolling at as time of solitary confinement in jail just as a locomotive can run. The force Their clothes made them seem like beg. of the wind was beyond anything I can gars, soap hadn't been near their faces for weeks; it made the bleed hot to see the way they knocked the cattle about, and though I am not a saint myself, their language, when they lost their temper with the beasts, is one of the things I don't want to think about. The moment my eye fell on these men I pitied the animals. It's a shame that a better class of men aren't shipped for surprised me; but I knew that it was the this duty; but, as I have said, I can't first necessary step to be taken in the and again, when the furnaces were fed, the sparks would stream away astern, as though a whole ocean of stars were rushing headlong from their places in formal protest, pending a decision from of them, as though they shouted one to or two, and then dropping like stones changed faces acceptable to the courts on the legality of the order another—made the muffled thumping of into the water, and when I remember of red winter, which occasionally denotes on the legality of the order another—made the muffled thumping of into the water, and when I remember of red winter, which occasionally denotes on the legality of the order another—made the muffled thumping of the passthe test suit referred to was that of S. & the engines, and the whistling of the wind round and round in our wake, and the Corn, the inquiry being inactive and the W Weish against collector Merrit* 21 ing foam and the whietling of the wind New York. The counsel for the plains in the rigging, strange and unusual

Fourth—Articles coming and r class Counsel for the Greatury Department eyes we might have seen a heavier sea through. I don't suppose they dhave Fourth—Articles coming and r class Counsel for the Government claimed running than the force of the wind could much strength, for swimping very long account for Big as our ship was, she I would only ask, could it be helped? was plunging lieuvily into it and her It's nonsense to suppose that a captain motion was made wild by a streng would heave a valuable carge overloand north-westerly swell that was running if he could help doing so but when it very nearly athwart the sind on our comes to saving a ship and the lives of port beam. You might call it a come the people absent her, it would be hard pound metlon, sir, for whilst the head see was cocking the ship's nose ligh in the sir, the swell was bowing her down to her covering woard. and when her storu was up, ever she would topple on the other side, so that we had the benefit of a beam and a head sea all at one time. It was hard for us many leave you keep our fooling, and I may leave you to guess that the cattle felt the tossing the scraping of hoofe was terribly The scraping of hoofe was quite furious The violent movement was a new thing to them, and I believe they were too frightened to believe Anyway. I heaten on the sounds than that of their hoofs; but, after a bit. ab-serving a man with a lantern going along the gangway looking at thom, I jumped down to see how the peor brutes were getting on It was a strange eight, I can tell you, sir, to remark their large, dark eyes flashing in the lamp light-whole rows of them-and to watch them trying to belauce their unwieldy bodies by swaying to and for with the rolls of the ship, while the muscles of their shoulders and haunches stood out upon their bides like knotted ropes, and long atroams of saliva hang from their jaws. The aftermost beasts were pretty dry, but forward the ship was taking in water over her forecastle and hurricane deck, and the animals that way were streaming with the wet that desince through the uncaulked planks, tim has not yet taught him to resist. till they shone in the lantern light like soaked tarpauline The wind had risen quickly; every moment found it blow-ing hander and hander, and by five bells This a whole storm was rolling about our craze which passed over New York in the circular that hour until the morning broke it was one long time of wild confusion—I don't mean as to the disconfusion—I don't mean as to the disconfusion of the subjects of British speculacipline among the men, I speak of the horrible hultable The beasts were never quict a minute, sometimes half a dozen of them would believe at once, and you can imagine the effect of such a drep tremendous sound mingling with the crash of the waters, and the thunder raised by the great from bows of the ship as they swung in hundreds of tons weight into the hollows of the waves, eye of the gale, and presently we could see the sea and the ship and one another's faces. The dicks were in a another's faces. The dicks were in a frightful mean to be sure, just one great horror. In most of the pens the cattle lay in heaps, each step of the other—some of them dead, some dring, some faintly beliewing and breathing short, some writted up in the strangest attitudes, and all of them slipping to and fro with the rolling of the ship, like so many deal careasass. But what a sight remember It was enough to blow the head off a man's shoulders, and it swept the sea up in smeke that came flying upon us in volumes, as though we were affeat on a boiling ocoan. On a sudden the order was given to stand by, to put the ship before the wind. If I hadn't beard the second mate montion the captaln's intentions, this order would have Lake Untario from the cosan, and also clustive evidence that the intent of such this duty; but, as I have said. I can't live the follow. The mad-another ship canal from Lake Erie law was being systematically violated tell you who are responsible. It was my proceedings which were to follow. The law was being systematically violated tell you who are responsible. It was my proceedings which were to follow. The first voyage in a cattle ship, and it was put over, and the vessel, through the introduction of high grade through the introduction of high grade to the tell you who are responsible. It was my proceedings which were to follow. The first voyage in a cattle ship, and it was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the trough the line was put over, and the vessel, the vessel was proceedings which were to follow. The law to the line was put over, and the vessel, the vessel was proceedings which were to follow. The law to the line was put over, and the vessel, the vessel was proceedings which were to follow. The law the line was put over, and the vessel, the vessel was proceedings which were to follow. I could relish in helping in this sort of traffic or not. On the evening of the third day after leaving New York, the pleasant south-westerly breeze failed us, and shertly after it had fallen dark a few and shertly after it had fallen dark a few of our boats had been carried away in the puffer come down out of the south-meet. puffs came down out of the south-coat night, but, strange to may, no one had it grew intensely cold all on a sudden. I heard them go, and the loss wasn't temember, and from the look of the sky known until we looked and naw they everhead some of us made up our minds were gene. We were half a wrock; the for white cape and a narrow herison. I appearance of the ship scared the men, came on deck a eight o'clock; there and the new and sharp idea of danger was not much wind just then, though, made us spring about as active as cats production of wheat to an extent far bound the quantity required for consumption a the United States and Canada. The description of the United States and Canada. Accordingly, Secretary Sherman, in the description of the September, 1879, issued an order recitation for the security of this surplus. To our canals Naw states and contribution of the states and contribution of the security of the states and contribution of the security of the secur that our wake looked like a band of no call for the crew to assist, the dreadgreen fire lighting up the blackness - for ful work was done by the boss-tot her nothing could be seen of the sen-it was and his men Every beast carried a one great shadow, like the sky. Now stout manilla lanyard around its horos. and the tackle being overhauled from the yantarm, the block was booked to this lanyard, and the winch set in motion. In an instant the animal was run dangling in the air, and then lowered until the say, but the suip was as black as ling in the air, and then lowered until ness is limited at a decline of GI to is the sea, excepting here and there, where its head was within arm's reach of the A large number of eargoes are arriving a built's eye twinkled in the dock like a man stationed with a sharp kuile to cut daily, but are moving steadily to destinate of the languard, the man leaned forward, the tions, sellers accepting GI reduction. On glowwerm, or where the side lights forward throw a haze upon the air. I can't
recall having been more impressed by
any night I had ever spent at sea than I
was on that occasion. Somehow or
other the lowing of cattle—I prefer
sight of those great animals run up into
sight of the ap's t since Tucsiay wheat has been
fairly steady, but business was of a retail
fairly steady. of them, as though the Welland paid under its operation were juid under to call it the sharp, startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment to call it the sharp, startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment to call it the sharp, startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment to call it the sharp, startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment of them, as though they should one to or two, and then dropping like stones to the startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment of them. Startled believing the sir, and left dangling for a moment of them.

the letter which has taken place reshipped from said port and pass authority for fixing the duties upon the and awinging sea along with it. It is they would suffer. At all events, after my belief that, could be have used our such a night's work as our cattle went adopted by the Treasury Department eyes, we might have seen a heavier sea through. I don't suppose they deave the people about her, it would be hard to say that, for the sake of humanity. a crew ought to waste their precious time in slaughtering in lowe painless way the cattle they mean to lighten the vessel of before pitching them overboard -London Daily Telegroph

THE SPECULATIVE MANIA IN ENGLAND

There is no doubt about the reality of a great speculative excitement in England, whatever may be the truth about the solar surface and the recurring max-ima of its disturbances. For a year and a half past the speculation has been rapidly increasing in London. The published official figures of joint stock assoclations registered under the Companies Acts, give only the luctesse for the year ending May 31, 1880 The number of companies registered during that period was 1.133, with a proposed capital of £124,000,000, against 886 capitalized at £83,000,000 for the previous year. Since then we can only infer the ratio of gain from the enlarged area covered by company advertisements in the London press, and the solemn warnings uttered by well known British economists and other wise public teachers. They all agree that John Bult is losing his brad and his money again to temptations which his frequent experience as a vic-Most of the projects for which his subscriptions are invited are mines. These are located in every quarter of the globe and are of all conceivable kinds. tion, chances are offered for investments in other far different things. A few hoadings of silvertisements in the London Times and News of late dates will testify the pleasing sariety of opportunities among which Englishmen can now choose. We mention companies at random the "Mersey Salt and Brine," the Imperial London Biscult," the "Tea and Cinchess Plantations," the Belgravia Dairy" the Sussex Parms Dairy, the Metropolitan Auction, the - Anglo American Agricultural, the - Improvement of Landel Estates, the - Laud Development, the Land Secudershot Grand Hotel " the "Metal Manufacturing. The extrustdinary inducements are in each and every case set forth in large type and at great length. with results gratifying to newspapers if not to the credulons public. It seems almost uscless to warn people seniost throwing away their money in foolish speculations, when the gambling fever is raging in a community. All the fam-illes of all the predent Englishmen living will not dismade their countrymen from trying their lack in the lottery when the fit is on them. The moral -don't speculate is obvious, and we need not emmpliasize it in America which has been ties scene of so many floancial follies. There is another moral not quite so apparent perhaps, but still fairly deducible from the remarkable success attending the exploration of the I.ondon joint atock companies. It does pay to advertise freely i-N. F. Journal of Commerce.

STOCK SPECULATION.

New York, May 8 .- The Fox says -Stock speculation has not been so active and 'booming' for many months as it is now. An enormous 'short interest' has bee nformed in the market. The covering of this or beginning to cover it started prices upwards, and the advance had hardly got well under way be-forethe public began buying, and outsiders are now competing for stock in he market against those who had sold stocks short, and who are, therefore, at present compulsory layer- This is the situation at the moment, and with the outward look for money attauger things have happened than araging wild speculation during the next two or three months, the same of course to be accompanied with the usual reaction When, British concols are selling at \$1.02, and United States 4's at \$1.16, which in both cases is a good deal on account of the very cany money, it must be admitted that important conditions are favourable for speculation

THE BRITISH ORAIN TRADE

A leading geain circular says - Grain continues dull and dragging, and business is limited at a decline of cd to is changed rates, except the lowest qualities way in which the sea chucked some of supply liberal, receded jd

Freight house clerks of the Michigan

TO SHALL MANAGEMENT

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL

A reference of the property of the second softment liquid by the condition of the second softment liquid by the condition of the second softment liquid to the second softment to the second softment of the second softment in London to the second softment in London to the second softment in London to the second softment is the second softment in London to the second softment is the second softment in London to the second softment in London softment in London softment liquid s

This is the cornerstone of Free Toade agament. Without it the theoretic of contract and unstably same, wet it between examples and exceptions Pro-will not endure the possition associated the task. John Holmes of Malor in a Enclish neighbours should done the open contract time. So well has this prin-experience. Let it be observed at the task. John Holmes of Malor in a Enclish neighbours should done the open established that the law itself outset that nothing is tendened except speech delivered by him in the United to past or our protective time. but me has taken cognitivenes of it, and in the tructure would toudde down into a mass -not assertions which are generally ac- the practical rule cepted as true, but such as are in controversy, and are repudiated by a large date of trained thinkers throughout this and other countries. We reject these assertions as false and worthless, on the ground that they cannot be reconciled with experimental knowledge. Let us nevertheless the firm of Miller & Richard in Toronto-the importing branch of the manufacturing house in Liverpool—soon afterward advertised in the Dominion newspapers that the imported type vould the sold at the old prices. In that case the further duty of 15 per cent, equal to an increase of 300 per cent on the former. duty, was not at all added to the price of the imported article. The foreign pro-ducers, through their accredited agents in Canada, acknowledged in the adverthement that the duty would be borne by themselves, and, instead of being added to the price, would be virtually deducted from the price, because the payment of the duty by the foreign producer forced him to anbiract just that much from his invoice price for the sake of the trade. It is plain, therefore, that it is not true that - the importer always. cin the language of Mr Hurd) adde to the selling price the smoont of duty paid. If, then, there are cases in which only a part of the duty, or no part of the duty, is added, what rule, different from the one laid down, covers those exceptions, and how, in the absence of knowledge of the specific terms and limitations of such rule, can anybody-Mr Hurd, for instance—distinguish betwee excep-tions and examples? According to the law of gravitation, every stone tossed into the air must descend; but if experi-mental tests should discover that, on a certain occasion the atono remained in the air, the law of gravitation, as now accepted and taught, would be invalidated, and its defination would have to be modified so contradiction we point out has equal force as regards Mr Hurd's law of the invariable effect of a tariff duty upon VALUE OF OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY. as to provide for exceptional cases. The revenue only," at any time, either in Europe or in the United States, formulated any set of rules embracing each class of cases, so that any investigator au determine for himself able to proceed logically with his argu-Stuart Mill, the great high priest of countries to protect their own industries, - Principles i Political Economy commodities, as follows "Those arc. ducer, and again . A country cannot be expected to renounce the power of taxing practice toward itself the same forbearance,' and still forther . The only imposed by other countries on its comn Milica is to impose corresponding re conceduties on theirs. It is of little mement by what processes of reasoning it Mill reaches these conclusions, their importance, in illustrating the present case, consists in the fact that high Free Tindenutherity no less than experience is

contradutory of Mr Hurds fundamental

a legical premise until he can

reason le as manifest as the fact is tructhe domestic article has been increasing in quantity. Suppose the foreign manufacturer furnished three-fourths of your consumption, the greater quantity would command the price, and this tax would fall on the consumer But let the domestic product increase to one-half, the consumption between toreign and domestic producers will be more equalized. and the tax will be divided between the producer and the consumer. Let the domestic products be three-fourths, and your or a producer governs the whole market, and the foreign producer bears the tax, or nearly so."

Without defensive duties on imports our manufacturers would never be able to so advance in heme production as to equalize or overbalance foreign competi-tion, and thus force pertial or total payment of the duties upon foreigners. Under "a tariff for revenue only," the foreign producers have, and keep, the advantage, supplying after a while threefourths or more of our consumption, and thus leading the payment of the duties upon the American consumers. Our protective system is the only plan of taxation by which foreigners, who do not bear otherwise any part of the burden of supporting our free institutions, can be made to centribute to the revenues of our government, us an effect to the privilege of sale in our markets. As for the Free Trade rule, reasserted by Mr. Hurd, it is at war with " o very facts to which it re's ", and is falso "from tur ret to foundation stone

(Chicago Western Manufacturer.)

exchanging our manufactures for the book V, chapter IV, about "taxes on necessaries of life. The United States was at one time a large customer of our therefore in the right was maintain that from ware and textile fabrics, but the taxes on imports are partly paid by hostile tariff she has enforced since the foreigners; but they are mistaken when vivil war has nearly driven us out of her they say that it is by the floreign pro- markets, and has built up a vast system of manufactures, which completely supplies her own wants and leaves sometoreigners, unless foreigners will in tuen thing to space for competition with me in foreign markets. The Free Traders. of this country console themselves by mode in which a country can save itself thinking that she in the chief sufferer. from being a loser by the resenue duties, but whether this be so or not (which is very doubtful) the fact remains that her markets are almost lost to us, and we, on the other hand, are constantly more dependent upon her for food and raw mapaying except by money or bonds or indirectly by ent crealts with China, contrada tory of Mr Hurds fandamental America imports tea, coffee, sugar, etc. proposition. He is estopped from using Our colonies all follow in the wake of

most of the articles which we expect to fast stroke in that direction is exhibited tries is necessarily cheaper and letter ence-half that amount, and on if them. In the official report of Israel P to Prince thomatical to the encessarily cheaper and letter conce-half that amount, and on if there is necessarily cheaper and letter conce-half that amount, and on if the land of the first or produced in contago of reserve as the Rock of the land of the first of the land o AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE CORNER STONE OF FIFE TRADI. ARGIVES.

THE CORNER STONE OF FIFE TRADI. ARGIVES.

The collaborate point resolution rotation to the tarrib which makes the tradition to the tarrib which makes of letters from sundry cities in the tarrib which was offered in and prosed lepters from sundry cities for all traditions of the total contrast, but the first of the sundry for the tradition of the t reflected back from the consumer to the producer. Take the case of bar from in This writer, in a series of atticks on the years 1812, 1823 and 1830, when the This Resources of Foreign Countries has been constantly diminishing. The pensive industries of long settled and civilized nations. Were the sheltering tariff swept away it is very questionable If any savo a few exceptional manufactures of certain kinds of tools, machinery, and rallway cars, and fancy goods, and a few of the cruder manufactures, could maintain their ground." Thus we have the opinion from two different and distinct sources that our immense and valuable manufacturing industries have been stimulated and fostered to their

A NUT FOR THE SO CALLED FREE TRADERS

present development by our protective

policy.

(Chattanooga Traderman)

A good many superficial people call-ing themselves Free Traders have enlarged on the oppressive tails on steel and fron railroad bars; the grave objection being of course, that the bounty paid to American makers by the rallway companies finally came out of the shipping and travelling public. The terrible oppression of high freight tariffs has been dwelt on in this connection with great force and elaboration, if not with sound logic. Several times the Trade-man has pointed out the unfairness of such an argument, even if the facts(?) as assumed were really facts. But are they? A late number of the Ironmonger. the leading English authority on all matters touching from and generally the heaver trades of the United Kingdom, presents some figures on this subject that are worth attention. It says that it appears, from a series of tables compiled by the British Iron Trade Association, it exists. The real advantage is chiefly that in many respects the British enjoy the power which the pessession of a subthe privilege(1) and distinction of being stantial rest gives to the bank to mainthe heaviest rullway rated people in the tain in bad years ar undiminished divirather startling conclusion, proceeds to stocks are probably, next to Government The following extract from a business show that the average rate on coal and securities, the favourite investments for circular issued by a Liverpool business coke in the United States is a cent per those who are dependent for their means house will show that our English ton per mile; in Belgium 14 cents; in of living upon the income from their the ling is to be drawn between different cousins have a correct appreciation of France 12 cents; in Germany 24 cents, capital.

classes of examples and of exceptions the benefits which this country has de- These rates, says our British cotemporary, is collect That essential work remains to be per- rived from its protective policy. This as well as those fixed in the countries sormed by the Free Traders Until these Liverpool circular says. "Then this mentioned on other raw material and details are settled. Mr. Hurd will not be country (England) has suffered very heavy manufactures, are most strikingly heavy manufactures, are most strikingly severely of late years from the increas- below the charges of the English compament—until then he must be merely the ing stringency of foreign tariffs. There ales. These, he says, not only tax ship-blind leading the biind. Even John has been a growing tendency in most pers from 3 to 8 cents per ton per mile, but also saidle upon the freights they British political exonomy, does not agree and in every such case we are the chief handle all sorts of extra charges in the with Mr. Hurd; for he avers in his work sufferers for we live, as already said, by guise of terminals, and the like! These figures are gone into by the Ironmonger, in greater detail than we care to include freights are carried cheaper in America than in any Free Trade country, despits but for the comfort of the sharebolders their cheap fabour, cheap material, and finds beth these ends served by the arcontracted territories. We suppose that journalision of a substantial + rest. east per ton would be about the average our roads have paid for steel hars, and companies have paid less than half our prices for stock and not to exceed \$35 per ton on the average, for Iron. And yet the times were such and the cost of liv-our railways carry freights, taking all ling so much reduced, that the ordinary classes through for about one-tourth, the Will some Free Trade statesman of the sanctum shed the engigent rays of bis terial. For this we have no means of intellect upon this simple statement drawn from British statistics, and explain it and make it consistent with his theory Brazil, and other countries, from which of political economy? Wo undertook to maintain some months ago that railroad charges in this country were as lew. the United States, and do their best to upon the whole as can at all or ever be

and the second of the second o

instite rule resteally invalidating its also not posters but that it is 10 still to restead to the interests of little in anotherines. It is not doubt a pain spletting as a turdamental postulate or maxim to making the first literacy hits little incompletely supplies out fraids between nations. Although no built up a rest end to the state of the completely supplies out formulate a rule about the effect of dustons and haves something to the double purpose of strengthening the first on prices so as to discriminate space for completely supplies out the double purpose of strengthening the position of the built and of forming a particular and of the state of the sta do muttle assertions about a state of facts States Senate in 1832, thus fall down they not equally as strong reasons why senate of facts bank charters in 1871 and the practical rate — the people of this country should still like a provision was introduced to prolife to be relied on it is this that as soon as Projection begins to operation, the tax is proportion to its operation, the tax is reflected lack from the consumer to the last authority or another English whiter reserve of trenty per cent, had been according to the last substitution to its operation, the tax is the last authority or another English whiter reserve of trenty per cent, had been according to the last substitution as another its substitution as a substitution of the last substitution and the last substitution as a substitutio operative as laws relating to banking and money usually are, but that the legistax upon imported goals, which is ultimately pald by the consumer, as the importer always adds to the selling price the amount of duty pald. Now, teet is at war with this postulate. For instance, the duty in Canada on printing type was for per cent previous to March 15, 1879, enter that date, 20 per cent. Here is a outy four fold of that of its predecestor, nevertheless the firm of Miller & Illehard. the minds of the people. The benefits about 11 000 feet, when they see largely sentimental. The profits retained trees are from thirty to forty feet high, and lng a considerable part of the industrial largely sentimental. The prome retained present of the community from the by the bank, and which are added to this pursuits natural to, and meet profitable account, are in reality so many additions shrubs, seldom exceeding three or the from what takes place with the man of business when he is wise and fortunate distributions. Were the sheltering coords to be able to live within his inbusiness when he is wise and fortunate enough to be able to live within his income. By just the sum of his savings his capital is increased, whether he utilizes these savings in his business, places them in landed or other securities, or helds them in an unproductive form. as few, however, do in these culightened days, in the traditional cracked teapot. So with the bank; whatever is reserved and added to the Rest, Contingent or Reserve Fund account (by whatever name it may be edded) is practically an addition to the paid up capital. It is not put away in a sufe but unproductive form. The amount of the specie reserve is in no way effected by the amount of the of the timber line is a mooted one. I at a liest account. They are entirely separate and distinct. No banker thinks of keeping a dollar more in gold than what is requisite to meet his constantly recurring liabilities to the public with respect to deposits and circulation, because his "liest" account happens to be increased. Indeed, the contrary is often the case, and it has been held that a strong "Rest" account is a justification for a diminished specie reserve. The banker, therefore, employe his " Rost " account just as if it were, as it is, a part of his capital stock. But, though largely sentimental, the advantages of a reserve fund or 4 liest" account are not unreal or unimportant. We cannot put aside the sentimental aspret. So long as human nature la compounded as it is, the feelings must enter largely into all the considerations of life, and without entering into a discussion of the why and wherefore of this particular aspect of the case it is sufficient for us as financial journalists to know that The editor, after stating this dend. This is no small matter. Bank The income from bank stocks is collected without any troublesome forms. It is always roady at the ap pointed time, and if the amount is telerably uniform from year to year it leaves nothing to be desired by the investor, Aged people, widows, orphans and trus-tees are, therefore, in the babit of using bank stocks as their means of Investing the property in their hands. To previde this much desired uniformity of dividead from year to year, then, is evidently a consummation devoutly to be desired in our simple object being to show that | and the prudent banker, having a regard not only for the safety of the bank stacif Of late years the Bank of Montreal supplemented its current profits in order to \$55 per ton for iron up to date. English maintain its dividend by taking large sums from the "rest" account It is true the dividual was also do reased, but annuitant or investor found bis reduced rates charged English railway shippers! dividend go as far in maintaining his cuttent expenses as the larger dividend of previous years. A great change has now taken place, the earnings of the tank ato large, the wrest ' as some onoracus, the difficulty in finding employment for money continues to increase, and the directors have probably come to the conclusion that it is unestablish its freedom from error. Accordance atimulate their own manuscrists of No. Mill's view, our duties on closing their markets against us. The imported wallens, cottons, sugars, and countries of Europe, on the other hand, iron and steel products, besides other mided by our best machinery and skilled articles, from which we raise every year a labour, which we have largely supplied, but all goods where they can be had positioned the accurately positions of them has been earned. The most absurd of all the patented Free discontinue the accuratating process from which we raise every year a labour, which we have largely supplied, but all goods where they can be had positions of them has their entitlement. necessary and unwise to add further to large revenue, are means by which we are becoming more and more indepen- buy all goods whose they can be laid position of those tanks that have not save ourselves from loss, the payment of dent of m, and in those cases where we cheapest regardless of now or by whom increased their dividends is different those duties being partly thrown upon case still undersell them, are raising their produces, and second that everything in None of them has the immense capital foreigners, who, in like manner, duty tariffs, or threatening to do so, and the the paper swarmed Free Trade coun- of the liank of Montreal. Only one has

entage of reserve as the Bakers. treal. The Bank of Terouto apply nearest. It has marly he processes, and if any had declered counter distributed it should be

THE TIMBER LIST, OF MILE

(N. W. Lamberiain .

Some very interesting facts were: out at a meeting of the Acad ... vatural Science, of Philadelphia, conlog the timber line of mounts as tilghest Alpine vegetation consists to most part of short-steinmed petrent ... Lower down are found dwarfed tiere . simples which, still farther down to mountain sides, form forests of court reable height, and which as trees someto merchantable purposes, make what a known to mountain travellers as the tober lines. In the mountains of Coloral, the forests commence at about 3.00 for way from the recognized timber live to the top of the mountain. On Mount Wasthe top of the mountain. On Mount Wastington, in New Hampshire, which is a high over 6 000 feet high, the timber runs into about 4,000 feet, while Mount Webster a mountain forming the southern peaked the same chain, and about 4,000 feet high has little timber above 3,000 feet. Build hountain, in North Oatolina, is about 0,300 feet above the level of the rea, and on some parts of it timber extends to its sunsmit. At a height of 6 000 feet a black, was measured that was five feet in circumwas measured that was five feet in circum ference at three feet from the ground and forty feet high. The question as to the peculiar course

recently it has been referred wholir to climatic conditions, of which temperature and moleture have been regarded as inchief elements in producing the result.
The objections urged to this theory is the
the dwarfed and guaried conschering species extending so many hundred feet seed, which leads to the alternative a believing that the seeds bave been carried up the inquatain sides in enormous quantities and to great distances from the fraiting trees below by winds, or eise that there were seed-bearing progenitors of these acrubby trees, beneath the tail protecting branches of which they had there earliest stages of growth. The retail of an examination of different futted to Mount Washington favours the acress of the second to supposition. As is generally known there is a railway running straight up the mountain side from the base to the unitarit. Near the timber line a cut about to fort deep had to be made through an area covered by mature balsam firs. Under the uses moss and dead roots and old for leaves had made an earthy strata of a four in depth. The moss was still green from in depth. The moss was still green from the rains, melting gnows and togs of this elevated region, and sustaining the various kinds of low vegetation common to such beights. Young firs were springing u-10 great abundance, but all the larger irres were dead, though here and there myglibe seen a branch with a few lingway green leaves. This mass of disc. atanding timber occupied several acres, and the reason of the death of the trees was evident. The cri showed that the forest stood on a mass of large but loose rock through which to water from the mountain above fu-lecarrying with it all the earthy matter on which the larger trees had subsisted, but leaving the tough, turfy matter at the sottace on which the smaller trees of the same sort may live for many years W. the death of the larger trees there as an crease of light, and then the granders at I sedges speedily take possession, field together the loose soil and permitting many cases an increase of the earthy lav-by holding much of the disintegrated which washes down from above ful examination of the patches of ser dis surexamination of the patches of ser in patches above the timber him not frequently shows dark patches regetable mold, evidently the mains of larger tree that been growing, where not only transes at small scrubby plants upare in some or the property plants upare in series at a share a stack in the series of the property of the series of In some places a sharp stick post-Spruces, and the mass of roots inferment with earth found to be but a land deep over the loose rock from which earth has been washed away Aga there are some places, often pearly acre in extent, where the scrubby luris still standing, deal, from the catto ing been washed away, not be lough, foreven the moderate deniant three small busines.

It is evident that many of these dwarf is specumens are of great age Somet a were examined were certainly fifty into old, though the stems at the ground were notificities about the state of the state no thicker than a man's wrist, and the or twenty square feet of space.

Mr. James Watt has been alifer ite general freight and passenger agent of the Grand Junction Railway, with head can terra at Italiantia.

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troops 12 6 7 as 7 trains land 12 6 7 as 7 trains land 12 6 7 trains l	The water in the over at Belleville is falling so rapidly that the lumbermen fran
Aug ber 78	their logs will fail to trach the bay this season.
Artaine Acid	3 70 A Halifar despatch says: Adams & Decamp, of New York, who recently pur-
PETROLEUM.	Langier, in this county, have sold it to the Salemo Gold Quartz Company, a New Salemo Gold Quartz Company, a New Salemo Gold Quartz Company, a New Salemo Gold Control
fallon load, per Imperial 100 m	York corporation for \$100,000. This York corporation for \$100,000. This form are negotiating for several other mining numerical in the Province.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

business The wholesale millinery t' is plain of the charges of the steamship becoming a very important feature... the companies, who contracted in the winter business of the sity. It is confidently time at £5 10s to £6 per head. This stated that the extent of this trade in the case up the whole profit. To allow us city is said to be greater than in any other city of its size on the continent and yet a few years ago the whole of this have been recently made at Littade was centred at Montierl, another instance of the growth of the wholesale trade of the city Srocas-Bank atecks are evicedingly

active, with a strong upward tendency, in consequence of the Landsome showing of the Bank of Montreal, which still continues its upward movement, having advanced from 2002 to 213 in bid during the past week Commerce has gone up o in Md. Dominion 7, Federal 0: Im-perial 13, Merchants 3; Moteons 4; Standard 34; Toronto 22, others remain. firm, without improvement. Loan and Savings Companies. The market in these stocks shows but little change since last week Insurance, etc ... British Am- Including new crop of Porto Rico and erica is wanted at 1 higher; Western at crystallized West India, are taken readily ; Canada Life at an advance of 17; Confederation Life 5, Consumers Gas is altered, and transactions are moderate Montreal 7.

Claserates—Coffee is dull, no change since last week. Fish—there is very little doing, not enough to base quota-tions on. Fruit-Valencias are firmer at quotations; currants, atocks very light and prioss time. Molasses unchanged, tyrupa dull, prices firm. Rice demand fair, without change. Spices, there is nothing doing. Sugars are very firm, have advanced to all round. Tous demand good, with prices advancing. Latest advices from England report black teas firmer ; green and Japan are also reported stronger, and better prices all round are looked for.

llarowary-I have no changes to re-port this week. Trade continues very brisk. The competition is entirely between our own merchants. Country

fairly active. Manufacturers are buying more freely. Solo leastler is very tirm, of St. Justina. The with an annual tendence of the firm of St. Justina. eith an unward tendency.

Boors AND DROES-Country merchants are buying more freely, owing to the change in weather. No change has as jet been effected in the wages of the hands, but they will no doubt secure some alvance, and if they do prices must advance, as prices at present are very close, and will not warrant any incrosse in the cost of manufacture. destruction of Mooney's tanbery at Montreal by fire has created a scarcity of material turned out by them and used larguir here

PRODUCE. There has been a very life-less market during the past week, and prospects for any improvement are not very flattering l'rices of wheat being above export value confines trade to actual milling requirements, and the de-mand for flour being very limited the amount of business done has bech very small. Superior extras are selling at \$5 and extra at \$4 90. The market is better for oats, peas and rye, any offering find ready sale at quotations. The de-mand for tarley is about over for the

Hers tork, small lots only arauffering, no large lots. Bacon la fittin, especially long clear. Hams are in better demand ently pur-lard is very fittin at 14c, and is in very property at goal demand. Eggs have fallen, and id it to the there is not much doing in them.

winter months for May delivery at 5] is show that the exports of the Domision for 6c per 1b. live weight Alout 2.000 article first year in question exceeded in the first year in the confederation of the Corporal lime each purchased for the European market, increased, chicily grades. To touto morchants have purchased 10,000 for confederation. The figures also the confederation. The figures also be seed for Jame delivery, to be delivered. Toronto, May '1'b, lost lim each purchased for the European The weather during the past week has murket, "the sweeth, chiefly grades. Tobeen delightful, and business generally route morchants have purchased 10,000 has been tetak. The Welland Canal is lead for Jana delivery, to be delivered new open and will have its effect upon at Mentreal and Quebec. Shippers combiness. The wholesale millingery to be plain of the charges of the atsumable becoming a very incontant feature. any satisfactory arrangement £8 10 to A4 should be charged bome contracts

LONDON GROCERY MARKET

London, May 6 .- In the Mincing Lane markets there have been few changes, and the spring trade so far has been fess satisfactory than was expected Too maintains its improvement, t'ommon to medium ('ongot is now about a farthing to a half-penny above the late lowest point. India liss again advanced. Car-White Bengal is firmer. There have been numerous arrivals of sugar, but the market continues steady. Grocery kinds, at extreme rates Low brown is unbigher; Domi. n Telegraph 31; Austrian best is hardening, because of curtailment in deliveries. French re-dances is — Coffee is dull, no change fined is rather dearer. Coffee is unsettled and dropping, except for fine, the supply of which is comparatively small Ninety-three thousand bage of Java will be offered at the Netherlands Trading Company's sale on the 11th inst., which is ten thousand bage less than offered at the same time last year. The valuations of good ordinary are about one per cent. below those of April, owing to the very small quantity of Java affect. The Company's visible supply at the end of April was 128,000 bugs below last scason. White pepper is rather carier. Cloves show a further docline.

CANADA AND ATLANTIC RAIL-WAY

ween our own merchants. Country merchants shill that they can buy here to better advantage than in Montreal, besides accuring an immense saving in time.

Diras—Trade is quite active, and the following changes are moted. Onliam based dropped \$1.75 per 1b, but those well qualified to judge say there is mothing in the statistical position of the article to warrant the severe depression existing. Quinine is in more active demand and advancing. Sodas are generally easier.

Falva and Ours—Trade continues good. Spirits turpentine has somewhat declined, and other items are also lower.

Woot—Market continues dull and drooping, as is almost always the case in the face of a new clip. Prices are nornities far of the property of the city of Cliawa and connection to the city, when such men are at the bead of the time appointed to High Falts or to the city, when such men are at the bead of the property and interest face of a new clip. Prices are nornities of the city of the conditions and drooping as is almost always the case in the face of a new clip. Prices are nornities of the city of the conditions and drooping as is almost always the case in the face of a new clip. Prices are nornities of the city of the conditions and drooping as is almost always the case in the face of a new clip. Prices are nornities of the city of the conditions and drooping as is almost always the case in the face of a new clip. Prices are nornities of the city of the condition but business has been very light. There is no movement abroad to warrant any anticipation of lower prices except for our fleece combing wools. The lustre of our fleece wools has always sold it well, but lustre grades are no longer the fashion, and these coarse combing wools must now come down to range of other coarse combing wools. It is anticipated that the opening price for new fleece will not be far over 20c.

Hidden Stine Hidden Stocks are light and demand just about sufficient for local wants. Prices are steady. Calf skins have declined to the butchers. The receipts are large and demand not very brisk. Sheep skins are unchanged. Tallow—There is ne change yet to report, but prices are if anything a little weaker.

Leathers—There is nothing special to report since last week. Trade continues fairly active. Manufacturers are buying more freely. Sole leather is very tirm, with an unwant tendency. near the flourishing village of or St. Justine. There are several other villages along the line, and a spleadid farming country is general, so the company may feel assured of a bearty support from such sources from the Atlantic to the city of Ottawa. I am so busy that you will not bear from me any more till I have a ride on the care from here to Alexandria, where I have to meet you. Alexandria, where I hope to meet you.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The following remarks on the operation of the National Policy in Causda, viewed from an American standpoint, are from the Boston Journal :---

"While our enterprising merchants are reaching out for new markets, or endeavening to develop old once into greater profitableness, there has slipped away from us, right at our doors, a foreign trade worth fully \$15,000,000, a sun about equal to our present export trade to Bratil and Mexico combined. The just published report of the Canadian Minister of Custums abows that, in the fiscal year ending with June, 1880, the imports from the United States fell off to the amount stated above, as compared with the imports of "While our enterprising merchants are I laisnce of the season
I novisions—For shipping butter there is no demand, and priess are increly nominal. New cheese of this season is now in, and is selling at 13 c per lit for small lots. Dried apples are very dall, country lots offering at ic without buyers. Small lots offered in jobbing way sell at 4105c, barrelled. Here park, small lots only areasfering, in large lots. Haven is from, especially long clear. Hams are in better demand.

United States fell off to the amount stated above, as compared with the imports of the preceding year. It is troe that, on the preceding year. It is troe that, or the preceding year. It is troe that, o

of the morth.

"The change in the Canadian trade is attributed to Canadia's taking example by us and establishing for berself a probibitive, or rather suffly "protective," tariff. The advocates of Canada's so-called for-Salesso Gold Quartz Corpany, a New Salesso Gold Qua

of the Dominton, an excess of exports over imports. The amount of the excess over imports. The smount of the effects over total imports was \$1,421,711, and over goods equered for consumption, \$16,179,-100. The charteness retained, page also correspondingly increased.

"Without going into a long array of attaining, a few examples will show wherein our manufacturors have been suffered to the charteness and the policy. The

wherein our manufacturers have been suffarers by the new protective policy. The
importation of cotton fabrice into Uanada
'rom the United States in the fiscal year
1878-79 amounted to 23,946,844 square
yards, while, in the fiscal year of 1879-80,
the corresponding importation was only
0,812.702 square yards. In the statter of
refined sugars an equally remarkable showing is made. In the year 1878-79 Canada
bought of us some 01,000,000 pounds, but
last year the Canadian purchase from our
refineres dropped to less than 20,000,000
pounds. In many other articles produced
in the United States the importation diminubed, notably is manufactures of iron
and steel, woollen goods, agricultural implements, musical instruments, books,
manufactures of wood, and cigars. The manufactures of wood, and cigars. The stimulus given to home industries sent stimulus given to home industries sent the imports of raw cotton from 9,720,000 pounds in 1878-9 up to 13,162,000 pounds in 1879-80. The Canadians also purchased more extensively of our wheat and Indian corn, of hard and soft coel, and of meats and various provisions.

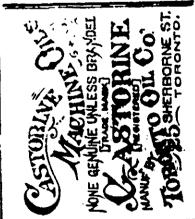
Yhile the total volume of Canadian trade with the United States diminished in the fiscal year of 1870-80, the Canadians largely increased their direct trade with Great lintain, their exports to that courty being over \$6,000,000 in excess of the

Great littuin, their exports to that country being over \$0,000,000 in excess of the total for 1878-9. They also bought of Great littuin to the amount of over \$3-500,000 more than in 1878-9. Even while decrearing their purchases of us by \$15,000,000, they managed to sell us to the amount of over \$0,000,000 in excess of the previous year. They also increased their exports to France, Spain, Hosting, Italiand, Helpium, the increased their exports to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the West Indies, South America and South Africa. They largely augmented their direct purchases from Oubs, the British Indies and South America. By means of the new Montreal and Itlo lice of steamers, which is subsidited by the Canadian Government, the volume of trade between the Domiolou and South America will be still jurther increased. The facts here presented show that a blunder was made when our statesmen let allo, a few years ago.

The ocean freight market at New York The ocean irrigat market, partly through the completely demonshized, partly through moderate offerings for supposent and partly through the eagerness of steamship owners to get their vessels off to Europe to take advantage of the tremendous paisenger traffic

F. Byer, of the firm of Gillies & Byer, machinists and founders, of Carleton Place, is in Winnipeg. This firm, says the zeroe, supplied the Koowstin lumber mills, and are now supplying the machinery which is being put into the Hudson Bay grist mill in this city.

her. Swickard, from San Francisco, bas begun the manufacture of gloves in Vic-toria, S.O. He is at present making kid and buckskin gauntiets, driving and walking gloves, and will proceed to the manufacture of the finer descriptions as soon as stock has been received.



THE WOOL HOUSE

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Beam Cotton Warps, every variety, at mill prices.

All second hand wollen machinery in Canada on our books. Ad-dress of sellers given free, on appli-cation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILs. "A X

Facilic Railway Company has for the 205000. We commission to an entry of the next half years that grants have been must time appeared before the English 1,050000 and 1 troops and Dakota accounts a believe of the life to bott-one companies to the must time appeared before the English 1,050000 and 1 troops and Dakota accounts a believe of the life amount of \$172,000000 for 11203 miles public. It is now the tally amounted from 5000 to 14000 and 134000 rese carning on the main line and brushes of which only 273 miles and have in operation 2.0 miles of its thouse increase has been going on. In the mest of Winnipeg by the close of the last tensects the population of the present rear, and to early it costs the population of the miles utther—namely, to the fort of the copy last, in a miles utther—namely, to the fort of the copy last. Francisco 20 likely Mountains—by the end of 1884 cont. And of timular ever so per the configuration of the continuous last product the spid settlement of the cont. And of timular ever so per the copy last the total settlement of the continuous last product the spid settlement of the growth has been the development of the various. The neighborship is steel being last possible that enterprises of this hands at the tow rate of less and re. Western Tenderics consequent upon tonusses a mile of non-miles in the country at present of the reads twenty—tonusses and a mornes of the last tense that containing tense that of the thousand or more than thousand or more than the tense that the tense than the tense that the tens payable by firstalments, and a color to n the provision of adequate means of com- tone against 1041 . 2 t ms, an increase relate of 3s for every new brought under immention. Exactly the same result, in of 143.564 tops, or 17, her cent. The cultivation within three to five years proportion to dimensions, may be expressible from the Gallie amounted to cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, accord- period in Canada. With a marsellously 43.50,050 and 42.01,521 respectively, an ing to the nature and extent of the other improvements made the room. Moreover, rates, settlers will post in in large muncontracts at special rates will be entered bers. Along the rout of the incluse, into for lands required for cattle raising and extending into the interior, new setand other purposes not involving immediate cultivation, and intending settlers and their effects, when they reach the company a railway, will be forwarded to their destination on very literal ferms. Thus a further opportunity, in addition to those already given by the Canadian government, is presented to the British farmer of emigrating to the Fertile Belt of North America Twenty-five million acres et the best farming lands in the North-West of Canada are now thrown open for him to select from If provided with a small amount of capital, willing to work, and prepared to face the minor difficulties that must be exercome in starting afresh in a new country, he and are able to send their grain from has now the chance of settling in a Manitoba to Great Britain at exceedingly sland of plenty," where many of his tellows, who have gone thitlier before him expect that this activity will lead to a under far less favourable conditions, have already won for themselses wealth, comfort and influence. That many firitish agriculturists, burdened with heavy rents and disheartened by bad seasons, will avail themselves of the offer we have no doubt. The Canadian Pacific Rillway has, in our opinion, acted most judiciously, alike in its own interests and in the interests of Canada by quoting such liberal terms to intending settlers. Apart from political con-siderations, which can have no weight in this country, it is gratifying to learn from Canada that the chief objections urged against the contract with the Syndicate have even now proved groundless ror instance, attention hes been called in England to the complaint that the monopoly given to the company would enable it to charge exerbition rates, and thus hinder, if not paralyse, the development of the North-West. These gluony methods of the North-West These pluotuy dictions have been promptly falsified. As soon as the Syndicate assumed control they brought about a substantial reduction in the rates hitherto in force. Last year the lowest quotation large dealers were able to obtain for the conreyance of grains from Manitoba to Duluth wis 21 cents. Arrangements have now been made by the Syndicate that were to be seen at the same place for the reduction of this charge to 15 great has the increase of traffic been that cents—in other words, by 25 per cent. Again, the company, it was said, would hold out for a high price for their lands, in order that in the future they inight get the benefit of the increased demand when the Government lands, alternating with those of the company, were sold But in reality the reverse is the case. The terms we have given above are certainly not prohibitive; they are, indeed, 40 or 50 per cent, less than the price of lands within the twenty mile belt in the United States. Once more, the company, it was doclared, would delay the connection with the American aystem of railway at Sault, by which better communication with the Northdate than is otherwise possible. But it has just been officially stated that the company has decided to construct at once a house four the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been once a house four the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been once a house four the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been once a house four the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been opposite the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been opposite the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been opposite the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been opposite the possible of a few weeks, and four more have been opposite the possible of a few weeks. once a branch from the main line to Sault, forming the required connection. The course of events up to the present time has, in fact, justified the policy of the Dominion Government, and the assumption upon which their negotiations were based, that they were dealing with practical and straightforward business men. It is almost superfluous for us to again point out the importance of the work undertaken by the company. One or two aspects of the question, how ever, deserve further notice from their relationship do topice now being dis-cussed hero. The first and most obvious offect of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be the maracd impetus it is sure to give to emigration to the Dominion. We may note on possent that no time could be opportune than the present for the consideration of the proposals for the transplantation of some of the peorer Irish tenantry to British North America, which Mr. J. M. Tuke again advecates most fercibly in the letter we publish elecatere Canada will, of course, be the earliest and most direct gainer by the rapid growth of her population and the development of her resources. But, in considering either the commercial, agricultural, or financial entlook in this country, it is necessary to bear in mind the influence likely to be exercised by the important railway extensions now being made or planned in Canada and the United States. Similar extensions in the past have always been productive of great reveales. The immense strides taken by the Western States of the American Republic during the last decade are due to this cause. We find

Nevada from 5 woo to 4 how and e2,000 quice we sum of £ if 511 be sum to be which if appears that grants have been positively. In the chief cities a proper exclusive of 5 used lines, evaluation and boundary of which only 273 miles tended increase has been going on. In crease over the corresponding styround a first tender of the lend of tlements will be made new towns will spring up and new industries will be This change, acting simultance ously with a similar one n the United States, must greatly influence the course of events here. Our commerce must be benefited by it, for the figures we gave last week show how our trade with the colonies increases step by step as they grow in wealth and importance. A further marked increase in the supply of agricultural produce sent here may also be expected; and British agriculturists will probably find it more difficult than eyer to compete with farmers who own the land they till, who are lightly taxed, hoavy and persistent drain upon English capital. Money will be constantly need-ed, and there is but little prospect of any cossation in the absorption of gold in America which has been going on of late. Such are a few of the most obvious results that may be expected from the railway extension and general commercial activity now so prominent in both the Canadian Deminion and Amerfrom Republic In Canada, at least, it is clear the effects are likely to be such as to mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the colony -- Colonial

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY

We have on many occasions during the last few years drawn attention to the enormous increase in the business of the Midland Railway, a fact that is apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to look after the traffic receipts, published by ne week after week, or to anyone who will take a walk in the vicinity of the station and note the number of trains and loaded cars that are to be seen there during almost any hour of the day, more particularly during the summer season, great has the increase of traffic been that the company have been unable to supply all the cars needed, and thus shippers are semetimes delayed for days, but now the company hope in a short time to be able to supply all their patrons, for a time at least. We understand that at a meeting of the directors held at Port Hope, on Wedneeday last, it was decided as essential in the interests of the Company to en-large the workshops at Port Hope and such is accordingly to be done at an early date It was also decided to manufac-ture at Port Hope, in addition to the eighty platform and box cars, now about ready for delivery, one hundred box and one hundred platform cars, besides two first class passenger coaches and two ordered from the colebrated Portland Locomotive Works. Of course when the shops are enlarged and the construction of the cars commenced, and work is to begin at once we understand, Port Hope will be greatly benefited, and employment given to a larger number of men than ever b fore in the history of the railway. It was also decided that in future all the cars, coaches, box and flat, required for the railway should be constructed at Port Hope, and that a new passenger station was also to be erected at that point as soon as the plans can be drawn and arrangements made with the preperty holders interested in the ground While the terminus of the line at the front is thus being rapidly the line, are commencing to wonder when vator, those large fielght sheds, and numerous other buildings that are required here, and thus make the coming "railway contro" happy. Peterborough Review,

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The balf yearly general moeting of the mareholders of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada was held this afternoon in the Cannon street Hotel, Licutenant Colonel Francis D. Grey presiding. The directors' report and general

have mad in 1880,1,8,4 uou. In the on the 5 per cent, preference stock, same way the population of Mismesota amountar, to \$12 017 and a devidend on increased from 17 3 and in 1800 to 435, ou the collinary shares of the 12 share the tallet of unleasy concessions incle one in 1870 and Toront in 1880 free of income tax (being at the interest by the Mexican Government between receipts from this trallic amounted to has not yet been fixed tertile soil offered at exceptionally low increase of £1 all a or 15 percent. As regards the working expenses these execded those at the contesponding built year by £31 796, or 111 percent As the chairman explained, the expenditure on chief advantage claimed for the system this account was in resinty of per cont on the gross revenue, as against of for the period of comparison. This, however, included a largely meteased outlay for renewals, and then the winter that had just been experienced war an exceptionally severe one and the comparison was with the very mild winter of the previous year. The result of the half year's working on the whole system, after providing for interest on bonds and de-benture stock, showed a net intance of Lus,722, as compared with 470,210 in the corresponding half year, an inchrovement of £19,502, or nearly 25 per cent. Having explained these and other items in the report, the chairman made a long statement respecting the relations between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies, and with regard to the renewedfigitation for an amalgamation -St. James Gazette, 26th April

> The traffic receipts of the Great West ern Railway of Canada, for the week ading April 29th, 1881, were -

Passengers Freight and his abook Mails and sundries Total Corresponding week last year \$22,278 Incresso .

The Panama Railroad Company has increased its quarterly dividends to 5 per cent., making it probably the best paying railway in the world. Suppose any rulway company in this free reput-lic should venture to psy twenty per cent dividends annually, or even half that, what a sterm of abuse it would raise from people and legislatures. And yet, manufacturing companies, gas com-panies, street car companies and many others pay still larger dividends and nobody provents. Yet investments in rallways are far more precarious than in most other cufertities, while the public is sure to be benefited by them

A bill to reduce the fare for the New York elevated road to five cents at all bours of the day falled in the legislature, but it was reported that the company is about to voluntarily make the experi-ment of five cent fares in its Ninth avenue and second avenue lines This, however, is denied. At present the fare is ten centa, except at certain hours of the morning and evening. A general reduction of five cents would very seriously reduce the husiness of the street car lines unless they should conclude to come down three cents. It is not cer-tain but that they could affoni to do thia.

New York, according to a bill recently passed by the house, is to have a board of three railroad commissioners, one of whom is to receive \$8,000 per year and the other two areato have \$5,000. It the appointees are simply to be political favourites, and not expected to know anything about railways, these are enormous salaries. If, however, men are to be selected who are capable of grasping the great problem of transportation in all its phases, and are worthy representatives of the great state of New York, then the pay is not too large. It remains to be seen what the commission

The seventeenth annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the year 1880 shows the revenues for the year to be as follows: Gress catnings, \$13,086,118; gross exponses (including taxes), \$7,742,425; net earnings, \$5,343,693-au increase in the line at the front is thus being rapidly gross earnings ever the year 1879 of built up, the people of Peterborough, the \$3,072,298 83, and in the net carnings of largest and most important station on \$804,568.11. The increase is the interest on mortgage bonds was \$549,976 25 the railway is going to do something for There were 700,419 more tons of freight us, for instance they might commence moved than in 1879, and 572,055 more the erection of that much talked of elecount shows a balance at the end of the year of \$4,333,283.10.

The Texas & Pacific road is being pushed with great energy over its long route through the uninhabited plains of Texas to El l'aso. The tetal length from Dalias to El Paso will be 632 miles. of which 263 miles to the Colorado river have been completed, leaving 369 miles to build. One hundred miles more are nearly ready for the ties, and 120 miles are under contract from Bl Pass west-ward. It is considered certain that the road will be completed to that point by

tion of 674,000, in 1870 the figures were the 7th of May of the half year's dividend afford with its connections a southern both with a corps of engineers route from the Mantic to the Parti-

The Ruleay to in a recent issue pul-Helic ha list of entiony concessions mode made to buty-one companies to the dud the with at the remaining ave

Models of proposed a lectric railway and letter post stellvery were recently exhibited before a schentific clubin Vienna A Siemens electro-dynamic machine was used to furnish the motive power. The was that the power was generated at the stations and not carried along the line by locomotive engines. The letter past was intended to supply for long distances the want now tilled for short disfances by pneumatic tubes. Miniature lines of railway were to be built along the passenger lines, and on them at an exceedingly high rate of speed, would be run sinuit electric engines and care to take up letters. It would have the ad-vantage of laing entirely independent of the regular passenger road, and could be used at any time

The Chicago, Milwankee & St Paul railray company during the year 1880 added 1,195 miles to its system by purchase and 349 miles by construction, an increase in a single year of 1,544 miles, making the company new the owner of 3,770 miles of completed road-truly an enormous system. Besides this, the comjuny has under construction several hundred miles more of itnes and still continues to project others. This vast property is represented as follows. Common stock, S15 404.261 , preferred stock \$12,404,483; mortgage bonds, \$70,172,000. making a grand total of \$07,980,774 ou 3,775 miles of road and equipment, an average of \$25,955 per mile. This is a very low average compared with foreign roads and with a great majority of the roads in this country.

The great island of Newfoundland is soon to have its first railway, the government having signed a contract with a New York syndicate to build a read from St. Johns to the mining regions of Notre Dame loy, about 300 miles, with a branch of about 30 miles. The estimated cost is \$6,000,000. The government guarautess an annual subsidy of \$145,000 for thirty-five years, and a land grant of 2,000,000 acres, which can be selected from almost any portion of the Island. The enterprise ought to prove very profitable to the syndicate, and certainly will be of great advantage to the Island Hitherto Newfoundland has been practically cut off from the civilized world and its people are generally ignorant and degraded. The country is very thinly scitted, but contains much mineral wealth, which foreign capital and enterbare brobose to develole

Communities may sometimes carry the iden that railway enterprises are enomies which must be fought, oppressed and punished, too far for their own good. Thus the little town of Waverly. III., when a new road desired to pass through it, refused to grant the right of way and got out an injunction to pre-vent the road from entering it. So the company proceeded to locate its line so been refused permission to do be-fore When communities are eager for railways to be built, and admit the great benefits which accrue, and yet attempt to lead them down with unreasonable conditions and obligations, they deserve to be left out in the cold.

The St. Louis Rulway Register, commenting upon the purchase by the Michigan Central Railroad of the Bay City road, calls attention to the nest link that line forms between Detroit & Mackinaw, and says. "It will not be long before the projected lines across Northern Wieconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will be finished and Duluth and Detroit will be united by fron bands. Over these lines and the Michigan Central Branch to Mackinaw through freight and passengers from the Northern Pacific will certainly pass, and all the benefits to be derived from such a connection will be received. The Michigan Central has always been conspicuous in the work of developing that State, has steadily endeavoured to build up local interests and extendits branches wherever needed. This last venture seems to have been a particularly good one and well deserving a mention."

It is stated that the Denver & Rio Grande Company has expended more than \$50,000 in importing labourers to work on the construction of its lines. Large numbers, after being obtained from a distance at great expense, desert almost as soon as they reach the road taken by the Western States of the submitted. The jumpers of statement of accounts for the halt year and possibly seems. The immense strides statement of accounts for the halt year and possibly seems. The immense strides statement of accounts for the halt year and possibly seems. The immense strides statement of accounts for the halt year and make for the mining camps, temptically and make for the mining camp

France The company backets in Norway, Sweden and Italy, but hat " bot had much smooth in the named countries, although the Barrie Italy has account drearly articularly who with shortly arrive It. 1. that they will have greater and France, vet it is considered if the whether the ten the usard meeth sire can be obtained as rapid. are needed

A further tilal of the feet, and presed arresidhe which is a , . . . to adopted by transver ceripin Lendon, and now exhibited in a places, took place at bustion) to 14th in the presence of fallow 1 mont, the patentee, and several incurconnected with the North politan Transpara Company cars were attrached to the change we a rade the trip to Levtonstone and the in thirty-two minutes. The passer the reservoir on starting was is it. square feet, and on returning only the were fised. 470 lbs of already interested on the whole journey out home, the distance travelled below a miles. The passengers carried average 101 each way and the time mantional included a stoppage at the Plough in t lintrow of thirteen minutes. When the traille is definitely settled the exchange of engines for the completing inco. will not exceed six minutes

The bitter experience of the rails ... with snow blockedes during the prowinter, says the Railway Age, suggeste the wisdom of taking some stops to p. vent a similar experience. An inext in sive and effective way of protecting the wind breaks. In Nebiaska and other parts of the West the white and poller willow have been successfully planted for protocting farm houses, stock yards and orchards against the storms of week ter and the bot winds of anniner. It is said that the cost permile is only \$1 for cutting, and two days' work of a man and team to prepare the ground, and two days' labour of two men to plant—the plantings used only be protected from fire by ploughing a wide strip on a p side, and so the and of the third year to wind break would be ten to twelve to t high, forming an ornamental border to the cuts and a perfect protection against destructive winds. Red ceder is also recommended for regions where moistur is abundant.

The election of J J Hill, general

manager, and R B Angus, vice pres dent, of the St Paul, Minneapolis a d Manitoba Company, as directors of the St. Paul & Duluth Rallway Comvany a recent directors' meeting in Philiphil phia, in place of Measure C H Graves, et Duluth, and J. Q. Adams, of St. Pantrelgned, has given rise to numerous conjectures as to its significance. 'I inquiries at the office of the Manitol i and Duluth roads are met by the best denial that the change in the director has any other eignificance whatever than an effort on the part of the St. Paul and Dulath railroad to attract business to their road, and it is even stated that Mosaya, Hill and Angus are only interpretable for the land and the land and the land land their roads. sted as individuals, like Down and Mitchell, but the general views of miroad men outside is that the Manitoba company has acquired an interest lu ilroad, and if not a controlling one, so in as stock is concerned, at least certain rights and privileges which will easi! them to use the road on favourable terms as an outlet to the lake 11. situation of the Manitoba system is su h that an outlet upon Lake Superior 14 important to it in order to release " from its dependence on the Chiase lines for cast bound business, or business from the cast. It is natural to suppose as to leave the town three miles away, from the east. It is natural to supplied whereupen the citizens changed their that, since the Chicago people are represented in the disentence of the Duleth minds. The common council quickly sented in the directory of the Iuluth decided to grant the desired right of way, and a committee was sent to peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to utilize it as an outlet to the peti- enable them to the peti- enable them to the peti- enable them to the peti- enable the peti- enable the peti- ena tion the company to do what it had the lakes, and to make such rates as will chable them to compete with or coatrel the rates of the Northern Pacific for the Red River valley on the one read and to make advantageous terms with the Chicago lines. Moreover, there is reason to believe that they have argued such an intent as will enable them at some future time, when they get ready tor to use it as a base for a read south Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie, to meet thefe the Canadian Central, who is owned by them. As they control the only route through Canada to Sault Str Mario, and as it is their announced pur pose to extend the Canadian Central to that point, it is natural to infer that they intend to make it the future outlet of all the vast system of railronds they will centrol, to connect their Minnesota system of roads with the Canadian Central by a line south of Lake Superior at well as to connect the Canadian Part system with the Canadian Central by a road north of Lake Superior. Then are, of course, simply conjectures, but they are reasonable inferences from the necessities or domands of the situation. The further fact that the directors' morting at which Mosers. Angus and Itill were elected recommended the franc of \$1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds tor improvements of track and equipment, shows that the company feels strergthened by the new accordion for a more vigorous and progressive policy the track needs a great deal of improve-ment to put it in a first rate condition for business.

MIRING NEWS.

NOLL SCOTIA MINES

e excitmento bona la Nora Scotla offs thought to he discoveries and profitrepetty and several claims have been bound by tookers who expect to sell ca in posterior well Another barge to ket old los just been shipped to optoralls nels eno has been atrink at or dean in the Symonds Kavre The Buttsh American mino has be bended to a New Yorker for and the Dewolt slaim for An English Company has uicd on extensive property in the num on well known lodes. Clarke factor 2:0,000 for two-thinly of the the Nugget mine at Tangiers. There's in the social in Nora Social for the the act in the act in the social in Nora Social for the the quarter of 1881, as compared with the same period last year, Is 17,000 tens. ed a compared with the same peried of e too tone notwithstanding the a poir to the Stellarton inlue the largest , 4. Province,

THE GOLD MINES

a saturday last a well known infiner and Rowland arrived here from the stact mines via Fort Hope He has leen located on Ruby Creek for the past a biren months and reports that several impaties have been taking out expenthe claims were drowned out by high water and operations have consequently been asspended pro. tem During the winter months Mr. Rowland mined a lench claim with varied success, and he is of opinion that good diggings on Enly will yet be struck. The trail to fert Hope was in good travelable condition, but from some neaccountable reason. hearly all the miners prefer the dangers of the Skagie to the safety of the land trip There is no snow worth speaking of excepting just on the divide Eleren men wintered in the mines, and no stekness deaths or accidents occurred Mr Rowland intends to return to his claim urat August Latest advices from Carlten are encouraging Mining operations to progressing atoadily on Jack of tiple Keithley and Snow Shoo Creeks, and good results are expected from the finning enterprise on the south fork of the Presnel River - Pretoria, B C., Stan-

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OUR MINERAL INTERESTS

the near prospect of a termination to out long, and wearlsome, state of Isolation, by the construction of a railway from Lake Niplesing to Sault Stc. Marie, will be the signal for increased activity and energy among the numerous and lardy mining explorers whose labours have, already, done so much towards I ringing this vast tract of country into notice Every facility has been extended to the jumberer to enable him to reach and benefit himself by trading upon our forests of timber, and at the present moment the country is over run by imbermen, and the ringing blows of the azemen, the crash of the falling giants of the forest, and the cheery cry of the for the teamster, and the lively bustle of Obe. as every 18 tand lands Into notice But while so with has been done towards assisting the trade of the lumberer, little attention to been paid to the treasures of untold wealth which lie undisturbed bonesth the trainin of these signs of activity. Wie ever the name of Algoma District is heard, the reports of her mountains at I rocks, and her iron-bound coast has hea added, to great variety to description and in some listances for the purthree of croating a prejudice against the matry, an attempt which has been only torotten apcressful. The term, a wrocky secutey" being used as a synonym for a seless one applied to Aigema. But the sed apixed rocks contain the veins in the aliver, copper, iron, lead, and a unnier of other nacful minerale, somo of which have been discovered by exploters in minerals, and are known to exist in warly every section of the country. But 49 spathetic indifference to the value of three orea and to the invitations of the had, men undertaking their discovery, irrathes a chilling blast on most efforts to this direction and causing our richly leles rucke to be a source of represch astal of an additional proof of the good value of this but imper-t the known district. Even our initiators are only half alive to the importance of this great mource of wealth, and their effort-if such it can be called has been somowhat more in relepment. Few men beside those enraged in mining affairs can form a proper

may require the reward of a primite lead or copper, the labourer will and meet with much to encourage him in life Tolk by the Rose Company Ex- Inbours These explorers are nearly al-WAYS poor men and possess little or tomeans to invest in the development of their find and then, again, the land, under existing circumstances, must be purchased, and being as in most prob-able in many cases. In unsurveyed territory, a survey is required before the lothe of the mining district, contraving calliy can be correctly described, all of which means the output of so much more and Pethwell New York, have paid A money Thus we southat expense added to indifference lies at the very threshold of the development of our large mineral interests. These hindrances in the pathway of the honcet explorer ought to be removed, and we ask the co-operation of our parliamentary representatives and our confreres of the press to arsist us in bringing about a radical change in the work of developing the mineral resources of Algoma. The explorer stands as the first and Indispensable agent of discovery, and as such his labours ought to socure him sound legal protection in the ownership of the inineral discovered. And the land on which the mineral is found should be handed over to him, without purchase, by the Government to eventually become his bond hile property upon the working and development of the A week or two slace, however, all mine The benefit derived from the sime were drowned out by high product of the deposit, which entails a heavy expense on the locatce, being considered in Heu of purchase money extent of the land thus conditionally transferred to be fixed upon a description thereof, but in no case to exceed half a mile in frontage, and as much less as the explorers may desire to locate. In the event of the explorers failing to secure & company capable of working the deposit under a given time-my one year-the land to revert to the original owners By some such liberal arrangements the explorer's right will be amply protected. the purchase of large blocks of land which may eventually prove to be worthloss will be unnecessary, and mineral interests, which can perer be developed without a large outlay of capitel, will be divested of their sheckles in the eves of enterprising men, and many

them to the notice of monied men Between Bruce Mines, which may be said to be the beginning of this metaliterous region, in the cast, and Thunder llay District, in the west, we have a country larger then all England, remarkable for the number of small discoveries in minerals along its coast, while reports of large veins in the interior of the country are quite common, Large blocks of land have been taken up in several places along the shore of Lake Superior by the Queboc, Montreal and other old mining companies. Those are known to be valuable. A wide expanse of territory, usaless for almost any other purpose, invites the attention of the explorer, and if some such course as the one we have indicated were adopted towards these enterprising men there is reason to expect that busy and profitable mines would soon dot the country, increase its wealth stone active life, in this department of and population, and thus the Govern-Alama's great resources of wealth produring interests—with which she is so assist in the development of the university endowed—at all of which we deposits of Algeme. The outery of all deposits of Algona. The outery of all the feast to some thinking men on this subject is for the table to bring our excellent agriculgone by for men to waste their money in mining enterprises, in which the first outlay is some thousands of dollars expended in surveys, applications, lobbyings, and purchase of blocks of land which may afterwards turn out to be worthless. There is enough of disappointments, discouragements, and loss, in the workings of the most successful mine, without hampering its discovery and opening with any unnecessary cost and trouble. It may be elijorted that funderers buy their locations, flustly leaving the land to be sold for other purposes, and it would be unjust to give to the miner privileges which are sold to the im-bernen But almost every lumberer ascertains to a nicety, the value of the lecation he seeks, by scuding experienced men into the forest, who spend months in traversing pine regions and noting The miner cannot, in the their value very nature of the thing, use this precaution, inasinuch as the wealth or poverty of his venture lies hidden lesnostli many fathoms of flinty rock, through which he must first cut and delvo at great cout and risk to discover his success or falluro Besides, his occupation demands an expensive array of tools, nachinery and stores, rapidly deteriorating in value every day they are in use, calling for such supplies and accumulated cost at every stage of his procoellags, and entatiling a degree of auxiety and care unknown in almost

If the mining interests of the Do minion are ever to be lifted out of their in Takon, Alacka, represents the mines undergone by the pioneers who enter our botter suited to the wants of a new botter outers for the purpose of discovering the botter suited to the wants of a new to be very rich, and giving promise of lasting. Hen are making from \$5 to country, and less adapted to old extable the purpose of library and less adapted to old extable the purpose of library and this promise of lasting. Hen are making from \$5 to \$15 per day on the sea beach from the book, explorers must be encouraged which have crumbled from the baryen on something. Whereas, on and a general fostering care extended. biss of the labour which is frequently minion are ever to be lifted out of their

the contrary, these men spend wake, in all the various brun her of intueral and sometimes whole summers in the discovers, or it will continue to its 25th has the following. We are some the summers of the Provide is workly, allowing the following in the following that the following the are some than the following working into the continue to the Provide is working into the color of the Provide is the following that the following the following that the following the following the following that the following substantial professible resisting the contact of the grant of the properties of the properties of the properties arrange to the contact of the properties of working into the rock hel to obtain the tion, instead of rising to the gu, with mine was not as a similar as was anticland in visious and the air is full of much desproblems and wearship toll. Men of wealth and experience are walt-American and English cup has nich, and it it is fur mate in this district, and it is high time for distant day the state from layering in intuities enough to have a time of the vision the country to neet them at the threshmetal-even if it is only Mundo '-it old with all the resonal's and liberal encouragement in the power of the bound by those or New) ork. The notice but should it be only non or legislatues of the country - A'gona

ONTARIOS MINERAL WEALTH

Heing deeply interested in the taineral resources of Capada, the writer was desirous of visiting this new region, which is now becoming known for its rich and profitable from productions. Leaving Toronto by Grand Trunk train, a pleasant trip was taken to Kinmount by way of W. P. P. & I. R and Victoria road, from which the mines are four miles distant. At the site of operations all necessary accommodation and equipment are found for carrying on an extensive business. The buildings comprise a two storey frame house, in which are located the office and electing apartments of the proprieters, a influers camp, two large stables, a powder house, blacksmith shop, and the cugine house, over the main shall of the taine. A visit was made underground, cach member of the party below provided with tallow After descending about forty feet the bottom or bed rock was reached The view of the gilttering ore which was liero presented would rouse all admiration. The mine is new about thirty feet square, and every blast speaks of wealth Another mine, which is just belog opened, and which has every indication being still more rich in ore, was next They have together a surface \[alter] bed 60 feet wide and over 100 feet long of pure from ore. The ere from these minos is finding reads sale. An assay made by a prominent chemist gave the following analysis :- Magnetic iron, 60 per cent, with no sulphur or titanium, and only a faint trace of phosphorus The absence of those two objectionable matters makes it very valuable for Bes-semer steel purposes. The chemist adds that it would be self fluxing, or nearly so From indications the mines will furnish ere for years to come. A latter just received from one of the lurnaces stated that they wanted a constant shipment of the ore, as they desired to keep up the standard of iron made from it. they had gained a reputation from the small amount already used, and wished claims now lying undeveloped by reason to retain it. The mines are located four miles from the Victoria railway track, of the preliminary heavy expenses of aurvey and purchase will be brought and it is necessarily bauled by waggons into market in a shape to recommend It is probable that one of the two roads will at once rug a branch to the mines. which will lessen the cost of transportation. Canada is rich in minerals, and the Township of Lutieworth is, without doubt, one of the richest sections to be found .- Toronto Erening News

> A rafusbie quicksilver mine fian been discovered forty miles from Victoria, B C

> The tributors working the Symonds-Kayo lode at Montague bave struck exceptionally rich ore on the 100 fret

Mr Donald Archibald brought a brick of gold to town this week from the Moose river mine, valued at about \$600. and weighing 33 ounces.

There is a gold fever, silver fever, and icad fever-a general minemi fever-prevalent in Rat Portage just now A crusher has lately been introduced, and soon bonanzas will no doubt be found

Mr W H. Palmer, the well known has been examining th

river, heretofere belonging to S. J. Alusworth, is said to have been sold to a company hearing the name of the Clarence Gold Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

More indications of gold have been found on the Ottawa A party of ex-plorers will leave Ottawa in the course of a few days in scarch of ininerals. The lucia of operation will be the Da Lievre district, which is very rich

There are about 10,000 tons of from ore at the hematite mine to Madoc awaiting shipment. The lossers of this mine and the Dufferin mine are putting in rallway sidings at both mines for the purpose of facilitating shipment

Mr. A M Burton has sold a twothird interest in his mine in Tangler, the "Little Nugget," for 320,000, to Mesers. Clarke and Bothwell, of New York, and the remaining one-third to Mr E F Del'anip of the same place, on private terms.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company early this spring will begin the building of four of the largest blast furnaces in the world. Rach farnace will cost \$75,000, will be ready for use during the coming fell and will manufacture pig fron from Lake Superior ore.

A letter from an experienced minor

The Post William Recall of March more attractive by the wealth of the

Queboo Mining Company, and will operate several locations in the Beauce district. The capital is to be half a million dollars in tivo dollar aliaren Wes notice several names of well known atending among the directors, such as Hon P clameau, E Beaudet, Hon. J. A. Chaploau, and others.

The report of the Census Office gives the amount of capital invested in the iron and steel industries of the United Sintes in 1880 na \$230,971,884. Iu 1870 it was \$121,772,074, an increase of \$109,199,810. New York ranks third as an iton producing State, Pennsylvania being first and Ohio second In 1870 New York produced 448,257 tone, and in 1880 it produced 598,300 tons, an increase of 33 per cent. New Jersey was fourth in rank in 1870, producing 415.262 tons. but it was led by Illinois in 1880, although in that year New Jersoy produced 243,860 tons, an increase of 112 per cent .- Maine Mining Journal

Every part of Nova Scotia is within a few hours haulege, even by drays, from the harbours which fringe its coast. Not only are its mineral deposits easily accussible by common readways, but in a great many instances the railways pass within a few miles of good mining camps. There are no costly overlaid freights to be paid on provisions, machinery, tools or explosives, no exorbi-tant outlay on the transport of crude minerals to the vicinity of smelting works, blast furnaces or other establishments for the reduction of ores, while the residuum, which, in other parts, would not be worth the cost of carriage. can be treated cheaply or transported to market at a profit .- Contercelor

Mention has previously been made in this journal of the Harbour View Gold Mining Company, of Issae & Harbour, of Nova Scotia. Mr. E. S. Billas, President of the Company, and an old California gold miner, and Mr P. E. Bryant, a mochanical engineer of ability, leave Boston on Saturday, the 23rd inst, for the mine, Active operations on alluvial washing will commence immediately, for which improved machinery will be used. The quartz veins upon the property will be thoroughly and systematically prospected at the same time Fram the character of the gentlemen engaged, and from what we can learn with regard to their property, we expect to hear good reports from them in the inture - Naine Mixing Journal.

minemi region of northern jants of Addington and Frontenae. He thinks the silver deposits are fully equal to those of Nevada.

The mining lot 13. on the Gilbert there herefolders belonging to 5. J. painted cottages and business structures painted cottages and outsides structures interest a very pleasing and interesting sight. The great bulk of arable land, capabable of being brought into rapid capanation, lies south, south east and west of the city, and is classified as the North Arm, Inde Island, Salt Sea Island, South Sea Island, South Arm and adjoining Islands, Mud Bay and the municipality of islands, Mud lisy and the municipality of Surrey, computing upwards of 200,000 acres of excellent bottom lands, toraned by the light sedimentary deposits of the tiver. The settlers on the north and south arm of the Fraser are considered the most prosperous in the district and raise a large quantity of bay, grain and stock, in prosperion to the isnd under cultivation. All the I ading settler was are divided into municipalities, and apidly improving librads, school how and court houses are being built in the senious townships, and other improvements made of a most are being notice in the sations townships, and other improvements made of a most promising character. The prevailing want, however, is capital, which would enable the settler to borrow money at low rates of interest, for the purpose of making improvements of a permanent nature. At present the rates of interest are too bigu and in the absence of immigration which, would create a demand for land is pressing heavily on the shoulders of the producers, and creating great hardships on these whose exertions are a perpetual on these whose exertions are a perpetual struggle with disadvantages. No coastry in the world offers greater prospects of gain to the capitalist than British Columbia, and no country apparently lacours under greater difficulties in convincing capitalists of its disadvantages. Separated by a wild wilderness from the coatres of Dominou lits and enterprise, with an almost impenetrable country in the north, and on its southern boundary by Washinghand on Its southern boundary by Washinghand on Territory and Oregon, which are made is pressing heavily on the shoulders of the

hope of meeting with a benause at no distant day

Mr. Henry A. Poster is now busy placing Nova Scotia gold properties in New York city. He has sold the Townsold property at Strawberry Hill. Tanger district, to an organised company for the sum of \$55,000, and expects to place the Tangler mine, next adjoining the Satame, in the course of the next two weeks.— Home Vining Journal

Michigan produced last year 21,240 tong of experiments and the far West those greater advantage worth \$10,000,000 in the mines. 31,000,000 bushels wheat. 2,675,546 barrels of sailt, 64,000 tons of plaster, 9,482,000 tons of word. 3,038,187,227 feet of lumber. and built, including double tracks and sidings, 770 miles o now railroad.

A new gold mining company has been organized in Quebec, to be called the Quebec. Mining company, and will seconds lower than seven or ten degrees above zero, and only then of short durawith cold snaps the thermometer seldom descends lower than seven or ten degrees above zero, and only then of short duration, and frequently followed by a thaw. The cost of living, although high, is modified to a great extent by a higher remoneration of labour, and if railway construction was progressing from the seaboard, there would be very little grounds for discontent. The land question now in aberance would be settled and hundreds of hardy settlers would avail themselves of the opportunities which uncertainty prevents them from embracing. serves or too opportunities which uncertainty prevents them from embracing. The plea of faul embargo put forward by the Island to also applicable to the main-iand, about which nothing has been said, the non-settlement of which being a speculation as in whather the Provincial or ulation as to whether the Provincial or ulation as to whether the Provincial or Federal Government is most to blame in the matter. The prevailing opinion, howover, is to the effect that the transfer of lands to the Federal Government is deferred until full jostice has been done to littish Columbia interests. This is also another speculation, as the present Government have not only committed the country to communication between the country to communication between the country to communication between the ceast and west, but are vigorously pushing forward the work of construction, and judging from the tenor of remarks uttered by Opposition leaders, they are cost anally reflecting on the value of the Province, and consider the price paid for its inception into the Union out of all proportion to its future importance to the Dominion. To cultivate a closer relationship with Canada is the true interest of the Province, not by projudicial juditical representations, but from commercial and other reliable sources. Both the merchants of Montreal and Totonto are beginning to see the wisdom of doing 50, and if not for themselves, see for their successors a wider field for the expansion of commercia in the country to communication between the field for the expansion of commerce in the Pacific Cocan ibau eleembere. San Frabcition, which has bithert i enjoyed the monopoly of the l'acific coast, can only competed with from the terminus of an independent Canadian line at Port Moody, as every other part of the coast is under the coatrol of Uniformia capital. For this object the Province of British Columbia is invaluable, and becomes an income and the coast in the Dominion of the Province of the Province of the Province and the Columbia is invaluable, and becomes an income and the province and the Province of the imperative necessity to the Dominion of the future. Branches of loan and trust associations ought to be established in the Propings and a because interest on on Saturday, the 23rd inst, for the nine. Active operations on alluvial in the Province, and a keeper interest taken in its prosperity by all who take a lively interest in the growth and development, will be thoroughly and systematically prospected at the same time singaged, and from what we can learn with regard to their property, we expect to hear good reports from them in the inture—Maine Mining Journal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The city of New Westminster, once the capital, is the second place of importance in the Province-being the distribution of the Dominion line from Poet Moody to the Hudson Bay will furnish the shottest route to Europe, and on nich the shottest route to Burope, and on account of its higher latitude will be the favorite route for the transportation of teas, inasmuch as the tropical route inpair their flavor. East of the Usscado Renge the climate is Kast of the Usscade Reage the climate is tess humid, winters more extreme, and the heat of the summer sum more intense. The rolling country covered with the bunch grass and low scrub is adapted for stock-raising, white the low lands when irrigated yield superior grain and every variety of root crops. The swamps of the province are favourable to the growth of that, and its production would lead to the manufacture of other fabrics, and give employment to bundreds of the young at present leading idle lives. Whatever regularities British Columbia or any other present leading idle lives. Whatever proulienties British Columbia or any other province in the Dominion may possess, let us regard them all in the aggregate as inbutaries to one common object, which should rise peremount to all older considerations, viz. the building up of an independent and prosperous country, loved by all who live within its borders

> Down in Arkaneas they call an ordinary man, who drinks but little, "cap-A colonel is one who can "stand the racket" pretty well, and "general" is the title given to the man who must have "suthin" once in so often or perish; but the pickled old topors are called "Jedge."

and enjoy the blessings of its freedom.
Reginald Nuttall in Ottawa Citisen.

280	INDUSTRIAL
MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.	Hooth's Old Tom, cares 6.50 69 6 to Burnett's Old Tom, cares 5.63 69 5.57
GROCERIES	gri, in bond 70 meries and 60 m
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neconds hi be (b)	Guinness Stout, quarts 238 & 245
fine to extra	Champagnes 26 56 at 26 00 Permery Permery Jouet & Co
nest 6 41	Pointners Permer, Josef & Co. 22 70 27 70 10 Availa & Co. 22 00 27 70 10 Moet & Chandon's Extra 25 00 27 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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Laguayra 21 60 23 Plantation Ceylon 26 60 24 Elo 17 60 19	Cockburn, Smithes & Co 1 50 65 (f) (lee 0), Sandeman, Sons & Co 1 50 65 (f) (lee 0), Sandeman, Sons & Co 1 50 65 (f) (lee 0), Sandeman, Sons & Co 1 50 67 (f) (lee 0), Sarkling Saumur— Rousteaux's ouarts
Rio 17 @ 19 19 19 19 19 21 19 21 19 21 19 21 19 19	Nearkling Naumur- Rousteaux's, quarts
Rarbadoes	Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, 475 @ 27 25
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Porto Rico 71 0 7.	Aloes, Cape 14 @ 15 Alum, per 1001be 1 0 0 1 9)
Amber 00 20 00 Diamond Drips 54 65 Imperial 02 66 65 Imperial 07 67 73 Ivale Amber 55 66 77	Bicarb Sola per 100 bbs 3 05 er 3 39 Bichromate of Potash 15 er 16 Biesching Powder, per 100 bbs 1 (a) 40 1 70
Royal Imperial	hoglish Redued 45 pp 48 le
MOLASSIS.	Caustio roda, per 100 lbs 2 to @ 2 70
Barbadoes (Imp. gallon)	Citrio Acid No 85 N5 Copperas, per 100 lbs N5 O 27 10 Cream Tartar, Crystala S 30 S 10
Milered, pun	Gum Arabio 20 69 35 Trajacanth 45 69 75 Indigo, Madras 25 69 100
Muscovado	Ingrood, Extract 3 23 67 3 50 10 Madder 121 67 131
Almords, hard shell	Citrio Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartae, Crystals " Uround 514 30 30 Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs 1 30 49 1 50 Gum Arabio " Trajacanth 45 45 75 Indire, Madras 85 49 10 lodide, Potase 32 30 30 30 Logmood, Extract 9 20 10 Madder 124 49 131 Option 925 48 875 Onalic Acid 124 29 131 Pipe Clay, per 100 lbs 125 29 1 15 Saltpatre, per keg 9 70 20 100 Soda Ash, per 100 lbs 1 05 20 1 15 Sugar of Lead Sulphur, per 100 lbs 27 49 1 100 Sugar of Lead Sulphur, per 100 lbs 27 40 25 Sulphur, per 100 lbs 27 50 25 Sulphur, koll, per 100 lbs 27 50 25 Suphur, per 100 lbs 27 50 25 Sulphur, koll, per 100 lbs 27 50 25 Sweet Uil, Olive 1 25 49 250 Sweet Uil, Olive 1 25 49 250 Sweet Oil, Olive 1 25 49 250
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Dates, golden	Supar of Lead
Figs, Riemelayers 15 60 19 Malaga mate 66 60 00 00 00 00 00	Tartaric Acid 55 & 63 PM Whiting, per 100 tbs 55 & 65 PM WINDOW GLASS
rench Prunes, boxes 0 6 00 Raising, black crown 4 0 6 4 75	WINDOW GLASS Window Glass, per 50 ft. or- dinary ith quality
## Almords, hard shell	dinary 4th quality 10.25 added inches . 170 @ 1.90 10.00 " . 1.90 & 1.90 10.00 " . 2.15 @ 2.25
accides mate 0 60 10	CORRS. 1sts to Sids, per gross 0 60 69 2 00 1 PADS & PAINTS.
blue 0 0 0 0 Sarsines, quarters	Red Lead and Lathurge 4 0 0 5 00 White Leads 6 00 00 0 00
	Ball
RPTCER.	Cod, Gaspe, # Imperial gal 0.57, 20 0.61 Newfoundland, do 0.57, 69 0.61 Lant Exter
African Ginger	Lipreed, boiled, wgal. 074 69 073 074 073 073 073 073 073 073 073 073 073 073
Mace unbleached 10 00 20 Mace 00 90 Mustard Seed, yellow.	Palm, # 1b
Mace	Petroleu.n, refined, carloads. 0 223 Ø 0 233 in small lots 0 24 Ø 0 25 Seal, Pale, ordinary 0 65 Ø 0 64
Do white 20 49 23 Rice 2 45 49 295	Seal, Straw 0.61 0.65 Steam reflued Seal 0.72 0.075 Cash Naval Stores.
Rice 3.85 @ 3.95 Sago 66 @ 061 Taploce 7 @ 3	Coal Tar 273 @ 300 CakaroNavy 0.053 @ 0.05 Phoe Pitch 300 @ 3.00 Pine Tar 3.75 @ 4.00
Cearse (10 to the ton)	tivin Strained
PIAH.	Spirita Tarpentine, Imp. gell 0 70 @ 0 72 Manilla rope 0 001 @ 0 00
	Manilla rope
Dry Cod ((faspe)	Sail, canvase duck . 0 25 @ 0 35 colton 0 20 @ 0 30
Large do., druit, 50.1 000 20 000	Belmont Sperm
Canso, No. 1 aplit 00) 60 0 to Lake Superior White Fish, half barrels . 000 60 000	IRON AND HARDWARE.
balmon Trout	American
Columbia River Salmon, bris 0 (0) \$\display 0 (0) \\ \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qqqqq \qqqq \qqqqq \qqqq \qqqqq \qqqqqq	17 60 @ 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 0
belit Mackerel, No. 1 0 00 20 00	
LIGUUKS.	Lower and Howling (under 20 %) 700
Brandy, Hennessy's, per gal. 4 50 4 60 cases 10 24 40 10 50 Martell, per gal. 4 40 40 40 60 cares 10 50 21 10 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11 00 11	100 lbs
" Pinet's, P gal 3 30 20 3 37" "Vine Urowers' Co., " gal 3 30 20 2 37"	CAYADA PLAYER.
Dulaty & Co., P gal, 3 50 60 3 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Swansea and Penn., per box. 0 00 69 3 25
Vo., 7 gal 3 20 4 3 55 Renault's F gal 3 30 69 3 40 J. Denie, H. Mounie L. Co. F gal 3 20 69 4 40	Charcoal, I.C. per box 5 25 @ 5.75 Charcoal, I.V 7.75 @ 5.00 Charcoal, U.C 6 25 @ 5.00 Coke, I.C 4 75 @ 6.00
Otand Dupey & Co., Pal	TINYED SHEETS.
P gal	Charcoal (best) No. 28 10 50 @ 11 00 1
Cuba 245 Cuba 215 60 285 Clin, De Kuyper's, red cases. 740 60 800 green 429 60 425	Morewood's Lion, No.23 7 71 Uther brands, No.23 6 6 6 Il copts and Beades, per 100 lbs. 2 40 2 2 50 Sheets, best brands 2 50 6 2 75
Rum, Janaica, 16 o.p., per gal	Sheets, best brands
"green, other brands, per 3.75 @ 3.87 red, other brands, per case 00 @ 7.20	Cast, per lb
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0 7	Best best brands, \$2 100 to		J.	3 25	1
3	Lowing out and Howling, under	″ (d)	ø	R (II	-
0	Ordinary brands, best, &	3.27	A	3 (1)	ļ
g S	Anchors Science	u OY	्रा d	6 (4) [1] [4]	1
\$	Anville, "Reter Wright a" Axes Chopping, 20 to 2- p. c. d List & S.	10 .00 10 .031 1 106	, . L	0.00	
0	Clinch Naile.	6.0	ď	R 🐤 U (II)	
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o U	Mind st (2) and 2; in 1 wind 7d (2 and 2) in 1 6d and 5d (1, 1) and 1(in)	3 10	ice .m.	o oo	
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210		4 10 3 10 3 (d)	تر پر ت	(i) (i)	
0	Halvanized Wire, No. 6 to 6, per bdf (3 lbs Horse Nails, 40 to 45 p. c. disc.	2 40 ount	ų\$	\$ 30	
,	Horse Natis, 40 to 45 p. c. disc. No. 7 No	No.	4 # n	d up.	١
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ů V	ingot Copper ingot Tin	H (D)	ψI	19 00 25 00	
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n 1)		6 (A)	g) (d)	5.50 6.60 4.00	
30	Spikes, pressed, per 100 lbs Vices, "Peter Wright ?".	1, 20	Ø	ıi öö	
5	Bar, per 100 lbs	5 00 5 30	61	5 (0 5 00	
٥	Sheet, Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs.	6 (ii) 6 (0)	8	625	
5	LEATHER	0 15	a	0 17	
0	Buffelo Sole, No. 1	0 21	ü	0 122	
ß	Calfekins Grained Upper	0 53	9 2 8	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
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7050	l'eppied	0 23 0 13 0 23	90	0 24 0 16 0 23	•
4004	Rough Leather Sheepskin Idulage Splits, Jarge	022	20	0 50	,
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02352463756550	Buff Congress Split Brogan Misses Buff and Pebbled Hal- morals				
31	Women's Buff and Pebbled	1 8	2	128	
0,0	l'almorals. " l'runella Boots.	1 (0) 0 \$5	Ø	1 10	
9	RAW FURS. Bear, cub Rear, large prime	2 50 6 00	0	4 (0	
355	Hearer opring, do	2 50 6 00 4 00 0 00	283	5 00 5 00	,
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	Cross Pox Pisher Lynx	808888	8	\$ (O)	
ಜಂಜ	Lynx	1 50 0 73 7 00	살	1 25 1 50 10 00	
	Otter Recon Rate Sprint Red Fox	16	880	0 60	
0	Red Fox Silver Fox Skunk, black	2500	800	1 30 30 90 0 90)
8.5				-	=
2	WEEKLY REVI	EW.			
	MONTREAL, MAY	1111	. 18	81.	

The leading event in financial circles during the week was the samp advance in Bank of Montreal stock to 215}, from which point it reacted to 210}. Yo-day, however, it recovered several points, sold at however, it recovered several points, more life, the volume of transactions during the past week showing quite an increase upon those of the week provious. Considerable interest was manifested in the trade sale of teas, groceries, wines, etc., held on account of John Osborn, Sen & Co, of this city. Mr Thos. J. Potter, unctioneer, conducted the sale in his usual successful style, rolling up the total sales to \$28,000. The whole of the teas, amounting to 1,500 packages, were disposed of at full quotations, Japans realizing 211@37c for common to fine, greens sold at from 26@38c and blacks from 26@43c for common to fine. Brandics went offfully as well as could be expected, and altogether the sale was a decided success. A further sulvance has taken small parcels of greasy Capo have good place in sugar, and the denand is active into the hands of consumers at 171000 and in excess of the supply. A fair 181c. In Australian greasy there have business has been done in truit to arrive, been few sales at about last week's queand a good amount of M vatel raising has changed hands on spot at fair values Dry goods have not met with good inquiry, and the aggregate of orders received during the week from travellers. and direct from country merchants, has Ficece is quiet at 30c/631c. been larger than for some time past Hardware merchants have had a brick time in shipping out goods by the differedon, Oat., are in the city, and it is eat boats, and in almost every direction thought their presence at this juncture there are signs of improvement. boot and shoo trade expects to be lusy there have been sold several or loads of next w k, as a number of Western job refined at 2216221c. bers no expected in the city to relect rally, was never more encouraging

ness has been accomplished aince our last roview in most lines of woollon and cotton fabrics. Reports from the West sale of 20,000 tons of Scotch steam on agree in statin, that the distribution of p.t. We quote Scott h steam at \$4 50% goods during the past week has been 4.75; licton steam, \$4%4.25, and Capo proceeding upon an extensive scale, Breton, \$3.40663 50. most of which have been shipped from this centre. A little better demand has been experienced for Canadian twocds and silks, and all kinds of laces have

the trade of the part week has been very dian ports. During the week sales in satisfactory.

tinocrans—A mir amount of business in general lines is reported, and prices in general lines is reported, and prices have been well sustained. In teas a decidedly healthy feeling exists, as evinced by the result of to-day's sale, all the goods offered belong knowked down at improved values. Apart from the sale of the one refinery is offering to sell. Yellows have moved up to per 1b, and are now since our last review fully to per 1b, quoted at from 71c to 22. In all about 14c for uncovered, canvassed by 3500 barrels have been placed during quoted at 142/218c, bacon has been of the week, including of course re-sales at 12c. There has been very little doing in molasses or syrups, prices for which are bave advanced, sales having bean che tou about as last quoted. A round let of 400 at 73car73 per 1b, and we quote the lags of rice has been sold to arrive at \$3.60, and a lot of 200 legs to arrive at 10 \$3.65. In fruit we have no change to make, there being a fair demand for old siderably during the week, sales but Muscatels at within the range of quota- ing been made to-day at 120/41/4 tions. A lot of 75 barrels of currants dozen was reported sold at Gle. In tobacco and spices there is no change.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- It would be per 100 lbs. folly to attempt to disguise the fact that BUTTER-Under liberal receipts and sales of pig fron have been made recent- fast accumulating stocks prices continuby at fully 75c to \$1 per ton below quotations: a lot of Eginton has been placed at \$17, and Summerlee and Coltness have changed hands at \$18 50. Har iron has net with a first class demand, and Changed hands at \$18 50. Changed hands at \$18 50 changed hands at \$18 50. The iron has need to be sufficiently former to have the same of a lot of the same lower the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same lower the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the same of a lot of the same lower the met with a first class demand, and several good sized parcels were sold yes-terlay on p t. Canada and tin plate have boxes having occurred to-day at 11c, and been in fair request direct from consumers of the liverpool market is made and the liverpool market is weak at 60c.

Ingot copper has been reported sold at \$17. A brick demand is experienced for prices are easier all round. In order to all kinds of shelf goods at old prices, which move round lots, lower prices would

day week have been at lower figures. \$4.44, middlings, \$4; pollards, \$3.70 to One or two large sales of caustic sods. \$3.80; Ontario bags, \$2.60 to \$2.76 have transpired at very low rates, a lot of city bags (delivered), \$3.00. Meal—tat have transpired at very low rates, a lot of city bags (delivered), \$3.05. Meal—ust 100 drums having changed hands at the meal, per bbl., \$4.60 to \$4.80; commeal very low figure of \$2.15. Bicarb soda is dull, and it would be difficult to exceed \$3.00 for a round lot. Other kinds are quiet and unchanged. The slight improvement recently reported in the English market does not appear to that experts the English market does not appear to that experts the second where the least effect here as \$4.25.

over, and prices are all more or less

Satt —There has been a fair demand best short cut Canada mess pork, and w for the finer grades of dalry salt at fall quote \$12.50 to \$20.50

NATAL STORES.—At the reduced rates reported last week there has been a fair amount of busines. Sales of strained resin being mentioned at \$2.75 in round lots, and in smaller quantities at \$3.00. l'ine tar has ben inquired for and placed at \$3.75 in quantities. Spirits of turpentine is casy and sales to arrive could be made at below our quotations.

Oits-Cod oil continues very steady and fairly active, at tast week's prices. held firmly at our quotations, but few transactions are mentioned. Olive oil Is steady, and values have an upward tendency In other kin is there is little or nothing doing.

3 respectively. The New York hide market is steady, with a fair volume of dealings reported Lamb skins. 30c/is 40c each; calf skins, 10c/it110 per

pound Woot-The demand from manufacturers is still very limited and the trade during the week has been dult, with prices inclining towards ease. A few tations, low grades selling at 22c/223c, and combing at 27c In domestic wools the position is similar to that of foreign. and we quote prices easy at Sic; 35e for A super and 32:6633e for B super.

PRINCIPLE The principal representa-tives of the Imperial Oil Company, Lonmeans a further decline in prices

RAW Fore-Sales are reported of sevesamples for their fall orders. On the ral large lots of spring muskrats at 1700 whole remittances have been fair, and 173c, and we quote 170018c for good to the outlook of the wholesale trade, gene- prime skins. Fox are coming in slowly, lly, was never more encouraging. and are meeting with fair request at The horse market is steady, but the Day Goods-A very satisfactory busi- \$1.25%21.50 cach. Other kinds of furs supply is unequal to the demand Sales are nominally unchanged.

In consequence of the rulnously low \$160; a very handsome and Taluable rate of freights at which vessels are take cheatnut golding, it years old, 16] hands ing freight from New York, very little was shipped to-day to Mr. R. B. Angus. been in brish request. Bi-eched and jug freight from New York, very little was shipped to-day to Mr. R. Bi Angus, unbloached cottees have sold well at stuff can be brought on here from the steady prices. Fancy goods have also Western States, most of the grain now borses from this city to the United been in large requisition. Altogether on the way to this city being from Canabattee last week amounted to 137 hash

tinactory

tinoctants—A inframount of business white whater at \$120, and of business white whater at \$120, and of business white whater at \$120, and of business white whater at \$120.

TALLOw-Under a good inquiry ; Rough is quoted steady at 4444

EGGs-The market has declined one

Asses-The market inclines towards once, pots being quoted at \$10504.

BUTTER-Under liberal receipts and

only admit of small profits. have to be accepted. It was reported to-Liquous, are —There is still the usual day that a lot of 1,000 bbls of Superior Liquous, are —There is still the usual jobbing trade going on at about former values, the chief dealing being in gin and brandles. In champagnes we understand that the advance of \$1 per case has been established in Pipes Heidseick Druss and Chemicals—The outlook of the market is still unpromising, and what sales have been made since this baker's \$3.50 to \$6.15, fine, \$4.20 to \$4

Porr .- The recent "break" in the Fish -The season is now virtually price of pork in the west has had a weakening effect upon this market, and it is difficult to obtain over \$20.50 for the

LARD — The market is undoubtedly caster at 150 to 151c, the outside figure being difficult to realize

Live Stock Market.

The chief business in cattle duroz the week has been on export account. prices ranging from 4fc to 6fc per il-lise weight. Ald, Mechano hade the following purchases on Monday Lead of cattle from Frank Rogers at \$7" each 34 head from Thomas Bonner at \$70 each, 26 head from James Fakins at \$63 each, 8 fine beasts from William Hearn at \$00 each; 3 head from Benoit for \$210, and 16 head from different dealers at \$70. Alderman M Shane chartered the SS Pruman from Boston, at £1 15s. N. Kennedy bought about 40 head, mostly from Roberts and Wilder, at 8665 per 1b. Wm. Jack brought in two car loads for E. B. Morgan r nothing doing.

Hinzs, arc.—Green butchers' hides at 55c per lb. An extra fine lot of 7 cattle brought an exceptionally high probave met with a fair inquiry during the Butchers bought very sparingly, the bigh week at \$9, \$8 and \$7 for No's 1, 2 and prices ruling for chalce cettle present prices ruling for choice cattle proving a check to the local trade. E. Charters bought four choice cattle at 5 c per liand R. Nicholson paid 610051c per lb for a lot of 7 fine beasts, or \$54 each A number of rough cattle were sold at Viger market at 31@41c per lb. Haif a car of sheep brought 5 c per lb to shipment. A number of small lambs were sold at \$2 each, but fair to good qualties brought from \$3/24.50 each Duff bought 4 lambs for \$13 and 4 calves for SIG Sales of largest siend calves were made at \$6/210 each Tir acarcity of hogs reported by us on Foday last is over, the exorbitabily lag's prices then obtained having brought to a better supply and sales were made today at \$7 50 @7.80, a lot of the changing hands at the outside figure. A lot of sold at \$7.50 and 30 at \$7.75
The following were the receipts of live

stock at the Grand Trunk yanls, tous'

Cattle Cohea Sheep Hozelfores ing May 7, 193 227 6-3 243 131 For week previous. 414

Horse Market. were reported of a black carriage man, G years old, weighing 1,250 lbs, \$10 } 3 lay gelding \$100; a heavy brown horse for brewers' dray, 5 years old And weighing 1,350 lbs \$110; a pair of 1.10 mares for driving purposes were sold to \$105; and a fine brown mare, with splendid high action, was disposed of fer

atour \$15,790 to, against 127 head cost. the average price paid by the men huyers last week was \$10: 16, archine respects with that of the week presided of \$10.24 The range of prices was trend \$40 to \$350, the latter reeds The following wer, the ship, sufferers ments of horses from Montreal to the Weles

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through their agents here that stocks river and then get beyond all control, will be limited abroad, and prices consistent \$1.75 per day. They were offered by a standatill, while the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the lacent \$1.75 per day to go to Manifest of the work on the l'acide railway, but ing away.

In Glasgow plenty of business seems. The Winona Republican gives the following continue at the company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city. The company of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked to leave the city of the season is fritter—liked t No settlement of the labour trouble on pu effered \$1.10 per day all round.



CEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Dusder-igned, and endorsed "Tender for littles to tireenhouse, l'atliament drounds, cutawa," will be recei ed at this office until TLENDA), the 17th day of May next influency, for the construction of the build-

Importment of Public Works, Ottawa, May 4th, 1881



Mail Contract.

NAPANEE

Ottaws, April 12th, 1891.

BLANKET MIL

Special to the Trade: Constantly on band

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS.

> ETC. ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

Lvery Bescription of Planket,

I am prepared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Toomey,

NAPANDE.

LUMBER TRADE.

LNOUISH NOTES

(Riniber Tra ter Journal)

We learn from Liverpool that the pitch

excessively dull on the coast, and we snow, so that active driving operations have heard of one or two gentlemen be- nre in progress on the brooks and small ing on the roat the best part of a month streams, with a good supply of water, A Hamilton despatch states the Grand without taking a single line, buyers are giving fair premise of speedy driving.

Truck Hailway carried 377 emigrants dumb dogs everywhere Meanwhile The damage from florids to the drives is shippers are trying to convince the trails. shippers are trying to convince the trade not serious until they reach the main

equal to £16 10s per standard Last year similar goods, as far as description goes, fetched sometimes as high as 3s. and oven more, at the public sales However, the northern ports were not so greatly overstocked at the close of the season as many of those in the south. and as trade, though quiet enough, is still holding its own there, a moderate importation of new goods will not be unwelcome.

Aberdeen has a good deal of last scason's stock still remaining on hand. Plans and specifications can be seen at the framework of Public Works, Ottawa, on and specifications can be seen at the framework of Public Works, Ottawa, on and specification of Public Works, Ottawa, on and specification of Public Works, Ottawa, on and and is therefore not suffering any inconsistent must be under on the printed forms of the import season. Matters are improving

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted back cheque, made payable to the incorpied back cheque, made payable to the incorpied back cheque, made payable to the incorpied back cheque, which will be for truted if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

By order.

F. II ENNIR.

Secretary

Repartment of Public Works. room for the new goods on the way.

Prices are therefore irregular, some goods fetch their value, while others were not appreciated. Wancy board, of 30 in at 36 ld per cubio ft, was well sold, but birch timber at a shilling per foot was but a poor return for the importer. The state of the market generally may be regarded as very uncertain, and its steadiness will depend on the ratio of importation, which may now be considered as near at hand. If Baltic and Swedish wood is sent in too treely, nothing can keep prices from receding TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster Jeneral, will be received at Ottawa intlineon on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1831, for the coarsyance of lier Lajesty's Malls, on a proposed contract for four years, six times set week each way, between Billings' Bridge and Ottawa, from the fist July next.
Coarsyance to be made on foot or otherwise, via the usually travelled road.

The mails to leave Ottawa daily founday recepted at 11 On am. and to arrive at Billings' Bridge at 12.15, noon, and to arrive at Ottawa at 1.00 p m.

To leave Billings' Bridge at 12.15, noon, and to arrive at Ottawa at 1.00 p m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Fillings' Bridge, Ottawa, and at the office of the subscriber.

The proposed contract of the subscriber.

The proposed contract of the proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Fillings' Bridge, Ottawa, and at the office of the subscriber.

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T. P. PREFOIL.

purchases. The square yellow pine.

which was of fine quality, fetched very
good prices, ranging from 2s. 21d to 2s od, the average being about 2s, old. Quebec birch was not in demand, in-deed nothing else was to be expected. seeing the large quantities that have been thrown on the market at the late sales held here, though the desciptions previously offered were of inferior quality. A number of lots of dooring and battens were disposed of, but as they were job lots the prices need not be quoted auctioneer (Mr. Stewart) (Intimated that Messrs Rick & Co would now be in a position to cut for huyers, their mills having been closed for some weeks past The following is a note of prices realized -

Square rellow pine, 2s 23d to 2. 9d.

per cub ft.

Ash, 2s. 4d to 2s. 9d per cub ft

American red plue, 19d per cub ft

lat yellow pine deals, 2s. 9d, per cub ft

3rd " 13dd, per cub ft

9x4 red deals, 3d per lin. ft ujusi white lattent, 1,4,d per lin ft

AMERICAN NOTES.

Minneapolls, Minn, May 5th -The floods in the river duting the last week have amounted to an embargo on com- sowing with spring grain. merco of every description in the West, oppositify in lumber. It is hard to tell Office for the last fleen year for the sale just where so much lumber has gone to of stamps, etc., amounted to \$28,573.01. as the reported shipments of last week indicate was sold. From the Upper Missouri through to Chicago, and down to Cairo, the railroads have been damaged and suspended, while all reporting points to the way in the said, to prevent the Ontario and Quebec Company getting the use of and suspended, while all reporting points to when the said of and suspended, while all reporting points show an advance upon last year's busi-ness, but not for the week. Handling lumber on the Mississippi is almost impos-

Insuber yards along the river, as well as mills, become, etc., to the stoods. These was held yesterday at Woods'eck, offered this year, and also reducing slightly the amount to be cut both of which strengthen the market. From reports it is thought that nearly all the lumber.

The first cheese market of the season be more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of mills, become, etc., to the stoods. These was held yesterday at Woods'eck, offered amalgamation can take place with the sorteen without first obtaining the constant of the foreign without first obtaining the constant of the more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of met earnings under the Northern without first obtaining the constant of the season be more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of met earnings under the Northern with out into obtaining the constant of the first cheese market of the season be more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of this season be more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of met earnings under the Northern. As no amalgamation can take place with the Northern without first obtaining the constant of the first cheese market of the season be more than equivalent to 5 per cent. of the season had also reducing the Northern without first obtaining the constant of the first cheese market of the season had so the season had so the season of the season had so the season had season had so the season had seaso conjunction and interested to the catent of about many for good Canadian lorses to conjunct for a station and continues from the United to the catent of the catent of about that many all the lumber to the latter of a firm of the failure of a firm of tingle being for a stallion. A further point in the west of England. It thought that many all the lumber to the latter of a firm of the failure of a firm of tingle being for a stallion. A further point in the west of England. It thought that many all the lumber to the make the property of the failure of a firm of tingle being the failure of a firm of the failure of a firm of tingle being the failure of a firm of the failure of a firm of tingle being the failure of a firm of the fail We learn from Liverprol that the path is greater in Saginaw than in the West, sive beer or wine at dinner to his beardformed states during the past week end.
May 7th, 1881 — May 2nd, to horses,
May 7th, 1881 — May 2nd, to horses,
May 7th, 1881 — May 2nd, to horses,
May 3th, 1882 — Ma Jo. \$105. May 5th 22 horses, \$2,084 50. No fresh life appears to be imparted week has hastened the melting of the 4do. \$5.37. 10 do. \$1,160. 3 do. \$195. fo trade. Travellers still report things ice in the lakes and the departure of the de. \$1.246. May 7th, 2 horses. \$500.

ing some important rights in the river at the falls, constructed inilis, dams, booms. piers, etc., at that point, with the idea of likely to be exceedingly valuable, establishing a general sorting works for all the logs the down the river. The South whether it is to waship of establishing a general sorting works for lately discovered in the township of all the logs run down the river. The South Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.

Mississippi liver Logging Company, a One—known as the Manlon mine—turns corporation organized by some of the out quartz which access \$128 to the ton, Mississippi river milt owners, for the purpose of cutting logs on the Chippewa, purpose of cutting logs on the Chippewa, running them to its mouth and rafting specimena declared by a competent running them to its mouth and rafting specimena declared by a competent them there to the oints below, objected to having its logs delayed, as they necessarily would be if the Union Luning Company was allowed to see bering Company was allowed to sort and the owners are vigorously pushing them, and fought the latter company for the work. We believe Mr. Descon has them, and fought the latter company for some years to prevent it from earrying already had an offer from a capitalist described by the control of the bands of its crediture, among whom were rome heavy capitalists from Pennaylvania, who not long ago reorganized the control of the bands of the same of the the company under the name of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company. and again undertook the construction of sorting works at Chippewa Falls, with the intention of carrying out the plans of the old concern. The Mississippi River company has probably bought the property and privileges of the new orgenization in self-defence, as the establishment of setting works at Chippews Falls, over which it could have no con-Falla, over which it could have no con-trol, would delay the movement of its was expressed and generally entertained logs to such an extent as possibly to prevent their reaching their destination management of the Grand Trunk, would in time to be manufactured the same season. For whatever the reasons the purchase may have been made, it will result in the settlement of a difficulty that has troubled the operations on the Chippews for a long time, and that premised to worry them for some time to come. This property includes all the franchises of the Chippewa Lumbering and Beem Company, which gives the purchaser almost the entire control of the river. It also includes the mill, dame, boome, piers, etc., and over 100,amount of city property in Chippewa Falls Of the 100,000 acres, 50,000 is uncut pine, while the balance is partially cut over pine, and good farming land, the whole, it is estimated, containa stumpage of 500,000,000 feet. O old logs on the river there are 32,000,-000 feet, while the winter's stock foots up about 55,000,000, making seme 87,-000,000, feet on band for the coming season included in the purchase are the franchises pertaining to all the dams on the Chippewa river and its tributaries constructed and owned by the old company. Among them are the Paint creek dam, the Yellow river dam and the dam at Chippewa Falls—altogether costing a large outlay of money, and possessing great value to the pur-chasers, in that it gives them un-molested control of the river. The amount paid was \$1,250,000. The same parties that have purchased the stock own and control somewhere about 200,000 scres of pino land on the Unippewa river and its tributaries. This, in addition to the Chippewa Lumber and Hoom Company's lands, will make this the strongest and largest lumbering institution in the country

The new lighthouse at Belleville will be ready for use by the end of this week. Some of the farmers in the locality of Hamilton are ploughing up fall wheat and

The gross revenue of Ottawa Post Office for the last flecal year for the sale

The steamship Nova Scottan, which salled from Hallfax on Saturday, took the ber on the Mississippi is almost impos-albie, and only such lumber as is regard-ed unsafe is being moved, and none sold. precaution has been taken to make the Great damage has been done already to experiment a success.

that a boarding house keeper cannot flocatial men,

City Council bas been engaged in prepar-ing amendments to the city charter. It proposes that one Alderman shall be chosen by the real estate owners, and that the property qualification should be raised for all the members of the council from \$2,000 to \$5,000. It is slee suggested that the Mayor should be elected from among members of the Council.

through their agents here that stocks will be limited abroad, and prices consequently must improve, still buyers will not respond, and things continue at a standstill, while the season is fritters ing away.

In Glasgow plenty of business seems to be doing, but nt prices which compare unfavourably with those of last year—Quebec 1st quality yellow pine doing, 12 ft. 3x11, at 2s per cubic ft., cqual to £16 los per standard Last vers similar goods as fir as description.

The Pembroke Standard says: " We yields \$30 to the ton, consequently \$128 NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE to the ton-even if the indications NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE showing it to be much richer should not be correct—would pay immensely well in such a place as South Sherbrooke."

A Council meeting at Wingham, Ont., was convened by the Mayor for the purpose of considering matters respecting the Toronto, Grey and Force Railway. The proposed amalgamation of the Northern Railway was strongly condemned as being highly detrimental to the interests of the testion of the country. The opinion



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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

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SHURLY & DIETRICH,

GALT, Ont.,

Sole proprietors of

THE SECRET CHEMICAL PROCESS OF TEMPERING, which tough, as and refines the steel.



CIRCULAR SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS AND HAND SAWS.

Are WARRANTED superior to any made in Canada (ESTABLIANED, INTA)

THE LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

R. H. Smith & Co. (Successors to J. FLINT)

colo Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST CATHARINES, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers of the genuine IIINAAN, IMPROVED DIAMONP, MINOVED CHAMPION and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION (NONSECUT NAWN, We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

(American Manufacturer) A slight improvement in menufactured iron is reportable from Middleshm' this week, the low prices having brought forward a few more customers. Prices have therefore slightly stiffened and the market quotation becomes £: 5s to £5 spening of the year would have ruct for This weeks price for Bersemer blooms market mentioned last week continues.

7. 6d for tors, and £6 to £6 2s do only them. But the active trade delays its 1s £5 10s to £5 15s, per ton Steel rail and business and sellers are both. market quotation becomes £1 58 to £5 for abip plates. The quarterly inceting at Wolverlampton, on Wednesday, canthan usually shy. I have already adstruct, london, edge tool manufacturers, vised you of the crucial prices. 43 for have petitioned the London Bankruptcy. all inthe hot blast pigs and £7 for Court for protection, with Habilities maked here. A ridiculous show of amounting to £60.000. Thus Webb & opposition to these prices was made by sone, of the Brettel Lane Iron Works, some pig firms on the one hand and by Brierly Hill, Staffordshite, have also resome marked har firms on the other. The latter were led by the New British Iron Company, of Comgresses, and by Messra John Brolley & Co. These and Arthur Webb, Brettel Lanc, Brierly Hill. nonnee that their prices remain unaltered and Hichard Smith, Casson, of Saltwells, -In other words, 10s in advance of the Duilley market: and the New British let off a From little superabundant steam by intimating that certain of the firms who have announced a drop of 10s a ton ware now only doing spenly what they have been doing eatiler in the quarter, or the average price of hars ascertained for wages purposes by the trade accountants would not have been so low," Some all mine pig firms declare that they cannot make pigs at a profit at £3, and that rather than accept less than £3 2s 6d, they will blow out. Perhaps they will - not because they cannot make the profit, but, if at all-because consumers will not give £3 for Staffordalife all mine pige of other than the very rare qualifie. Buyers were heedless of there little bits of temper. They had but little cason to purchase for immediate consumption, and they were wholly indisposed to purchare forward, since there was but little valld inquiry for finished iron of any reportable quantity that did not proceed from the galvan zers. These have this week had a fair Australian mail. Correspondents notified the taking up of larger quantities of galvanized corrugated roofing sheets in Melbourne than for seme time past at £20 10s per ton for 20 wg. of ordinary quality and £21 10s to £22 for best. To supply the place of the shrets sold shipments are being sent forward, but the demand lacking corres-ponding proportions from other markets, the galvanizers have their grlp upon the market, and though they could in Wolverhampton have bought at as low a figure as they almost ever bought, they vet hold off, resolved to test the next day the pulse of the sheet firms who day the pulse of the sheet firms who might be present at the Birmingbam quarterly meeting. Of that gathering nothing especially satisfactory can be raid. There was a fairly large attendance of the trade, but buyers were coarce, and although prices in all departs. ments ruled low, transactions were on a very limited scale. Galvanizing sheets Singles, £1 up to £7 10s and £7 15s; deublos, £8, and lattens £9 10s. Other descriptions of unmarked (or second class) finished fron were irregular in price. The effect of the drop in marked from upon this branch was not great. Makers asserted that prices had previously got dewn so low that there was positively no room left for further concessions; and that even present prices were hearly all profiless. Yet buyers would not generally be satisfied. without some little change being made in their favour. Hence some second class makers yielded to the extent of between 2s. 6d. and 5s. per ton, according to circumstances. Common bars were dant. Hoops, cut to lengths, such as United States during the quarter the United States buyers would require, were queted £G 5s, to £G 10s. at works, but they might have been had for less. iteally good sheets were £8 to £8 1as. necording to make; capital boiler plates were quoted at £8 10s. to £9; and common plates were procurable at £8. Tin plates were inquired for more freely, and some prices were stronger on the festnight by 15d, per box. Staffordsbire coke plates were quoted 18s, per box; Welsk cokes 10s.; and Staffordsbire channal sorts 21s. to 22s. per bex, all delivered at Liverpool. Hematite pigs were remarkably firm, but the prices were too high to permit of business. Tredegat (Welsh) sorts were firm at 67s. Gd.; Battow (Lancashire) sorts were quoted 78s.; Caraforth (Lancashire) forge were quoted 72s. Gd.; and Blascason (Wales) hematite were quoted ?7s. 6d. Good part mino pigs of Stafford-shire make were £2 10s. Cinder pigs were as low as £1 17s. 6d. The worst feature of the meetings was an unploasantly cautiousness as to whom to trust. I'or several weeks past firms have been steadily giving way, and men's tongues have been busy with others as "about to 10 Nor is it forgotten that upon your aido matters in this respect compare very un 'avourably with the first quarter of last year. That the fear is not wholly groundless will be gathered when 1 explain that in one of the iron and hardrare towns of this kingdom, where the inhabitants, all told, number within 80,000, as many as 28 writs have in the
past few days licen served by creditors upon trademan. The unhappy Booker concern again forces its way to the front -just as at secu r. time it might be expected to do. The times being against the official liquidator, he cannot carry on the concorn at a profit, nor can be realise so estisfactoriv as he list hoped. He therefor issues his

mandate to the shareholders

shape of a sail at II per share Tals hugo from and tin plate concern's collapse, it was, you will remember, which brought down the South Wales Banking company, with whose money chiefly it had been kept going, and as that bank held 20,000 shares, one bankrupt concern has to aubmit another sharp turn of the same screw that another bankrupt concern may meet liabilities that both had anticipated a little active trade at the coming, and creditors clameur, lanca liussell, Son & Co., of the Mells Iren Works, Molls, Somerset, and Victoria street, London, edge tool manufacturers,

From authoritative statistica just itsued I gather that the total number of furnaces built in the United Kingdom now stands at 958, and of this total 570 are in blast. The number blowing shows a decrease compared with the close of 1880, of 15, notwithstanding that 8 furnaces have been blown in since this year opened. Nine new furnaces are returned as now in process of building Of these at present in blast 379 are in England, 76 in Weles, and 120 in Scotland

The stocks of pigs now accumulated are larger than at any previous period. It is estimated that the total production for the first quarter of the year was 363,000 tons. The shipments up to the end of last week were about 134,000 tons, and the local consumption and rail deliveries are estimated at about 112,000 tons, or 500 tons less per week than in the corresponding 15 weeks of last year. Deducting the shipments and the local consumption from the make it will be seen that the stock has been increased by 117,000 tons. Of the increase 47,000 tons have been sent into Connal's warrant stores, and the balance iles in makers' yards. The stocks last Christmas stood at 739,000 tons, and adding the estimated increase this quester the present stocks reach the enormous total of \$56,000 tons. Yesterday in Glasgow the ruling price for pigs was 47s 6d to 47s 8d cash, which is a drop upon a week previous of between 8d and 3d per ton

There is still a capital demand for steel rails in Sheffield, and one or two houses are doing what may fairly be termed a "great" trade. One establish-ment has orders on its books that will keep the mills running till August next. Prices unfortunately do not show any improvement. Large makers state that £6 5s per ton at works in the average figure for ralls at the present time, but there can be no doubt that in reality this price is above the average at which orders are being executed. A small South American order was filled the other day at £6 13s of per ton. Ship plates and boller plates are actively inquired for. The armour plate mills are resuling full time on contracts for our own and fereign goods. There is keen rivalry at present between the two chief local houses in the production of defensive armour for vessels.

Neither of the menufacturers of from nor hardwares in Birmingham and the district are doing so good a business with the United States as they were some little time sige. From a return lesued this week by Mr. Wilson King, off is chiefly in hardware, steel and I on. In certain items, such as anvits and vises, chains, hose and scythes, guns, etc., our trade with the States continues on a satisfactory scale. The value of the anvits and vises that you bought during the quarter was \$31,767, chains, hoes the quarter was \$31,767, chains, account and scythes, \$40,339; gone and materials, \$151,088; meial, for sheathing, etc. \$13,213; pens and tips, \$23,186; and hardware. cutlery, steel and iron, hardware, cutlery, steel and tron, (which are all classed under one head), \$306,231.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market April 15th,

Bars, Welsh (in Lendon) 5 13 0 5 0 6 0 lars, Swedish (in Lendon) 5 13 0 5 0 6 0 liars, Swedish (in Lendon) 9 10 0 6 0 0 0 liars, Staffordshire (in London). 6 10 0 6 0 0 0 Nall rods (in London). 6 0 0 6 10 0 lig. (i.M.R., f.a.b. Clyde. 2 7 6 6 2 7 7 Rails, Welsh (at works) 8 10 0 6 0 0 0 0 Rails, North of Kagland (at works).

STEEL. COPPER.

LEAD (per ton).

Banca Ptraits SPELTER (per ton) English (Swansea) [h 5 n 4 0 0 0

This wooks price for Bessemer blooms market mentioned last work continues. price as £3.7a ad Superior sorts are £3 15: Wrought from scrap is doil Prices range between £3 les to £4 per ton Other prices, usually quoted under this head, are unaltered.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Pitteburg.

(American Manufacturer.) Pig Iron-The market is tlatter than over. There is literally nothing being done in mill and Bessemer pig, and but little in foundry Immediately after the presidential election but fall the market tened up in a very encouraging manner and continued active till the close of the year, consumers buying liberally at prices fairly satisfactory to the pro-ducers, in the belief that the spring de-

mand for fron and steel would be unusually large Every aspect of the situation at that time fully justified this hopeful feeling of the consumers, and their course was considered wise and farseeing But they have been disappointed. The demand for merchant iron, for nails, for steel, has failen far short of what was anticipated-rails and railway aupplies generally being about the only exception-and as a consequence the large atocks of pig iron tald in are not yet melted, nor do consumera feel like anticipating their wants while the transket for their product remains in its present condition. For this disappointing trade the elements are blamed. It will be remembered that very cold winter weather set in early in November, more than a month earlier than usual, and that it continued with scarcely an interruption till well into April. This checked basiness of all kinds, impeded transportation, and seriously interfered with many plans and undertakings, resulting in stagnation at a time when trade is usually most active. To make matters worse, the season is now so far advanced that many orders for finished products that would have been placed will go over till next fall. But it is hoped that many orders will yet be place !-- that the beautiful weather we have had for two or three weeks will soon put things in shape in the west, where freight is still detained by floods and by freight blook-ades, and develop a trade that will go far towards lifting the manufacturers of crude and manufactured fron, and steel, out of the "slough of despond." It is possible, teo, that a settlement of the wages of mill hands, which always causes a more or less unquiet feeling at this time of the year, will help matters to some extent. Of course pig fron is weak under present circumstances, but dealers quote us the same prices as last week, as follows :-

MADE FROM LARE SCPERIOR OBES | Name |

Desenser Gray Forge, R.S. Gray Forge, C.S. Gray Forge, C.S. Foundry, No. 1 Foundry, No. 2 21 00 at 25.50 22.50 at 21 00 21.00 at 22.00 23.00 at 21.00 2),007 ab 251 00 23,007 ab 24.50 CHARCOAL IROYS.

Manufactured Iron-Manufacturers renort no improvement in demand, and prices, though quotably unchanged, are undoubtedly weaker than they were a few days ago. We quote as heretoforo: Bar iron, 215@2.250, sheet, No 24, 2.75c; tank, 2.75c, heops, 2842.9c, boiler plate—C. H. No. 1, 51c; homogeneous steel, 61c—all 60 days, with a discount of 2 per cent, for cash.

Ralls-The rail mills here still have orders far ahead, and are not quoting

Rallway Supplies-The prices of these are unchanged, remaining as follows: Spikes, 23c per pound; splice bars, 23c; track bolts, 31c—all thirty days.

Steel-It has been a long time since the steel works were running as felsurely as they are now. The had weather, to a great extent, cut them out of the usual spring trade, and they do not generally do much during the early summer months. Hence, they do not look for great things before the fall business sets in. Prices, however, ere held up to former figures. We continue to quote as fellows: Best quality refined cast steel, 11/012 cents per pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible machinery steel, about 7 cents and Bessemer and open hearth do. at 5/964 cents; Bessemer open hearth spiling 4/944 cents, and do. plough

ir the torn worth about \$20 here and by the condition of the market at the

charcoal, I C. latquality 1 9 0 7 1 1 0 our last quotations as softens and a moderate difference of the constraint of the consideration of the constraint of Her grees ton

Philadelphia.

crop ends are £3 5s to £4, according to for something to happen. The feeling of ot ordinary brands. For that many quality. New from rails vary between uncertainty which has manifested itself there are some lots of ordinary brands. £5 28 6d and £5 10s, according to sec- is stronger this week, owing to the tions Venders of old iron rais are hesitancy of consumers to act while doing only a slow trade, even at such a stocks are low in their hands and a very large amount of work in hand which is not covered by contracts, yet the general tecling seems to be of security, and a confidence that when supplies are needed they can be had at terms favourable to themselves There was quite a scare attempted to be started about a break in prices and furnaces going out of blast. While there was some shadaw of truth in all the statements made, the impression sought to be created was not justified by the actual facts. Poor qualities of iron have been hammered down quite low. The market is flat just at present, but sellers are not in the least despendent. Demand has fallen off antil the causes of the temporary depression is removed. What makers most fear is such an excess of stocks as will allow buyers to liammer the market, as they never fall to do most unmercifully, when the opportunity is presented. There would be no enxiety at present in the minds of furnacemen if known that \$17 will buy, but for those at present in the minds of furnacemen if which have been tested about \$17 in consumers purchased for current de-mands, but all hands seem to stand from under and are waiting. The crisis, if there was one, has passed, because of the wise determination of companies like the Crane and others to refuse to soil below fixed limits. This has made a much better feeling, but the market is inactive. Several furusces are going out of blast for causes not connected with low prices. The present opportunity is being taken to do needed repairs. Some 12,000 tout of foreign fron have been sold since last report at \$17 for English and \$24 for Bussemer. Transactions in domestic from are light for reasons given above. Transactions in domestic Soveral lots of forge from brought \$21, delivered. Foundry No. 1 is \$25, No. \$22. Best brands are not easily had, The current requirements of the market are such that no very rapid accumulation of stocks are prebable.
Blooms—Blooms remain unci anged as

to price, and sales have been made at \$63 chaunel, in ameli lots.

Muck Bar-In some cases muck har went this week at \$37 50. The demand may be said to be weaker, but current consumption has not been decreased.

Steel Rails-Ten thousand tons toroign steel rails were ordered yesterday for shipment at £6 5s to b. Notwithstanding the cast fron statement that all the mills are as full as they can be, floatleg inquiries and orders are constantly disappearing from the market, and they do not go abroad. Like a street car, there is always room for another good order. Orders are accepted occasionally, and at about \$85. Winter deliveries are being sought for and \$60 is quoted. There is a speculative feeling lu the market, but importers are undecided how to act. Foreign makers are soliciting business, and more or less negotiations have been going on, but on our side there is a hositancy to place orders except on absolute

contracts made Iren Rails-One firm to-day took an order for 2,500 tone at \$47, 60 lb ralls, which is regarded as a good price. There are several parties in this market this week. a liumours are rife as to larger orders being placed at \$46 and \$40.50. So far as inquiries go all sales have been made at about \$47. Offers are made at prices. Manufactured quoted as fellows \$46 to \$17, and possibly may be accepted braniers copper, over 16 os., per square ed before the cless of the week. Com- ft., 280; do. 12 os. to 16 os., 30c; do. 10 mission men remark that the outlook oz. to 12 ex., 32c; do. lighter than 10 oz for a larger demand for fron rails is more favourable.

Old Rails-There were a number of small sales this week at \$26 50, but even at this tuyers are not very anxious. The reason seems to be that supplies from abroad which were cheked off by a liant winter, are coming in more fively Whatever the real cause may be, the buyers are indifferent, but it is not . afe to predict twenty-feur boursaliesd on old rails. The mills seem well supplied, but the increasing domand for fron rolls if kent un may exert a strenathonlug tufluence on old material

Scrap-Some dealers report business very active. Stocks have accumulated considerably, however, and prices show a weakening tendency. Buyers are not willing to pay the prices of a month ago There were sales of No 1 wrought this week at \$27 and some at \$28; cast, \$19 fil21, store plate, \$16; crop ends, \$26.60

Railway Supplies-Spiker, 21; fish plates, 24; holts and nuts, 8; mills are full of orders

New Zerk.

Pig Iron-A few commission firms have, according to their own accounts, been a little more successful in finding buyers for American pig, but the enajor. ity of this interest, and others as a are still complaining of excessive dult-ness and of inability to draw out what might be considered half way reasonable bids. It would seem that con-sumers in general have determined to buy only an necessities of the moment for Spain and Italy, amounting to nearly require. Those necessities are apparent a total of 180,000 tons of steel rails for ly very moderate, however, as no incontinuous the year 1881, irrespective of large quant

about 500 tons No 1 & foundry at > and 300 tons No 2 X foundry at 5: At this writing there seems to be no in dication that the average buyer will pay over \$24 for No 1 X foundly, \$21 ng for No. 2 foundry, or \$20 for gray forg. offering indirectly at about those nearwithout finding a buyer, though the sarcels are said to be remarkably thear and not to be duplicated from to makers.

Scotch pig finds very slow sale, and remains without feature having the leatendency to create an impression that affairs are likely to soon undergo change for the better. The few small sales effected were generally at about last week's prices, but no round lots as as much as 800 tons at a time, could be placed except at concessions of 50c to 5: per ton. On onlinary store lots the que tations are about \$21 for Eglinton, \$22 5 for Glengarnook, \$22.50/tb23 for Gart shorrie, \$23 for Bummerles, and \$23 in for Coltness.

English pig has sold to the extent of 500 tons (Middlesbrough) at \$17, and 150 tons at \$16.50—the lowest price yet touched since the importations began There are some lots of a brand not well soems the bottom price. Bessemer re-ported sold to the extent of about 3.500 tons at \$24 50 to arrive and in a small way at \$25 from store.

Rails-In this branch of the market there has been no change of Importance the transactions that come to nutice in cluding very few noteworthy lets, while prious stand substantially as quoted heretofore. The quotations are about \$60@62 at mill for American steel, \$60 here for English to arrive, \$634764 for do, on the spot, \$15/fe17 for heavy seition Iron at inill, and \$13.50 244 fer for eign do. laid down hero.

Old Rails-A further reduction in pricus has led to considerable business. transactions poing reported to the extent of 2,000 tons tees here at \$26, 1,000 tendo, in Philadelphia at \$25, 4,000 tons double heads at \$27 here and 2,000 tons do at \$27.25 to arrive. The demand has since slackened up somewhat, and the business accomplished has no: strengthened the market a great deal

Scrap Iron-The inquiries are very few, and beyond a few sales of Ne 1 wrought at \$28 from yard, no sales are reported. Holders pretend to be very firm at the price named, but there is no chance that they could scoore that much for any countderable quantity, even a carefully selected stock was offered

Fin-Pig tin has improved a little under slightly increased lobbing de-mand, closing quite firm to-day, with bolders asking 2010 for Straits and 204 201c for English. Tin plate somewhat duller and suling a little easier. The present prices are as follows: I. C. chai coal, third cross assortment, \$5.75.65 87 for Allaway grade, and \$6.12406 25 for Melyn grade; coke tin at \$4.95.65.00 for B.V. grade, and \$5.12\frac{1}{2} for Yapitty grade charcoal terms at \$3.25.65.50 for 1420 Allaway grade and \$10.80.618.271 for Allaway grade, and \$10 50/2010.871 for 26x28 do., and coke terneat \$4.871/25 on for 14x20 Clais grade, and \$10 for \$20x24 do.-all round lots.

Copper-in last week's report the price for Lake ingot should have read 18ic-not 17ic as printed During the past week the sales have been unimpertant, and no change is to be reported in 340 , circles, segment and pattern sheets less than 84 in diameter, 310, do. do. over 84 in., 34c; locomotive fire-tox shoets, 31c; shoeting copper over 12 cx per sq. ft., 26c; do. bolt, 28c; copper bottoms, 31c.

Lead-Still another break in price of demestic pig is to be reported, ordinary 50 ton orders being filled now at 43° for common, and 45° for refined. Manufa: tured lead quoted as follows: Bar, & pipe, Olc; sheet, 7c-less 10 per cent discount to the trade-and tin lined pipe 15c. Shot, Tie for drop. Sie for back and Sie for patent chilled—less I per cent discount to the trade for small lots and for large lots 4 per cent.

Spolter-There is very little doing in this article at the moment, and 500 he for common domestic, and 5005jc for Silesian, remain the general prices.

Antimony - Censumers are buying only in a small way, and secure what they want at 14@14jc, as to brand.

The coinage of the United States mints during the month of April was Gold plocos, 1,164,100; value, \$5,033,-000; allver dollars, 2,800,000; cents. 2,890,000-a total number of pieces of 6,054,100 ; value, \$11,258,900.

In France, principally through the extension of home rail ways, from works are full in every direction; in tiermany the same is not the case. The works there are not too well off for orders; of late. however, they have taken large contracts

INSURANCE MATTERS.

\$ \$UIT FOR \$41,000 000 !

. In complaint is not dealed by the dethat large thare appropriated to their own use . ap liev holder, has no rights which The policy liabler is not a cessus que emans are trustees The policy holder

tire a cert in sum on a certain day ." angtendi ament of all the premiums docs not in my sense belong to the policy holders, the belongs exclusively to the company, and the policy holders are interested in same way, only that the crediated in its funds." This is taking a teld stand truly, and one that may justly rolley holders in the company in virtue of the repeated declaration on the part of point.—N. T. Delly Indicator. the managers that the company was a mutual one, and with the distinct understanding on the part of the contributors that the fund thus created was a trust land to be wisely, honestly and economially managed for the sole benefit of the ontributors. There is not a policy holder in the company to day that will simil that he would ever have paid a follar into it on any other representanon or any other understanding. Yet endeavouring to justify their wastefulness and the apprepriation of this fund

to their own private purposes by the audacious plea that it "does not in any

directors to turn over to the company by the policy holders. The fellowing there have grown up a lot of corporaand expensive furniture of this establish- (less expenses of collection) made en well settled in law that a trustoe cannot annual dues of three dollars, and a fee shnot contract with another corporation | these companies is something astenishomposed in whole or in part of the ing. A recout report of a committee of same directors and stock hotders, that the Ohio Legislature gives the number agents to give their utmost skill to the vanta have a small army of them, and service of their principals which they the other states are not lar behind. Their

Deposit Company voids the centract be-

shies the Equitable to recover all the

is the fund, they insciently ask, win which the plaintills as policy helders, have any interest? The fund produced by the payment of all the premiums, they reply, does not in any premiums, they reply, does not in any sense belong to the policy holders, but belongs exclusively to the company.

And yet this same Liquitable lite Assummer of the policy of which mensor is a exceently made in all the city and so exclusively to the company.

And yet this same Liquitable lite Assummer to exceed the right of veries for its directors without doubt the most important materials. The problems of the policy in the directors materials are exceeded to the policy in the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and consequently lave not exceed the policy of the directors and the policy of the pol 16. 1 ever mut tuted against a life m- ! n mblan o of control in its management the composition Virtually -indead, whose president and directors builty runs is and actually as the menagers deny that any relation of trust exists be is specially Lamed specifically facen them and the policy holders, and its enime as their principal described in his impulent of an the the old of the in the action -- the suit is to decide | 000 centraluted by the pole v helders for out the vast action soll wholders, really blatantly and necessity advertising make up exclusively of the during the hot fromty vents form the inductions of its policy holders, really ing to them, or whether they are the its lines a purely mutical filteries in the form of the dezen or so de its property of the dezen or so de its lines a purely mutical filteries in the form of the induction of the majority of indicated the majority of and the absence of any rust related in the form of tween the directors and the policy holders is a best sustained at law, what is to prevent a substitute that the purpose, among others, form the suppleyers of the company the mutical filteries in the first house a purpose, among others, form the suppleyers of the company the mutical filteries in the first house a purpose, among others, form the suppleyers of the company the filteries in the first house and the policy holders. It is selected from the suppleyers of the company the filteries in the first house a purpose, among others, for a consider in the grace of M. Hyde—from assigning the first house, have the first house a purpose, and such could be selected from the suppleyers of the company the first house a purpose of M. Hyde—from assigning to the first house a purpose of the directors of the grace of M. Hyde—from assigning to the first house a purpose of the consideration, to a knot of unsurpulous specular profit. The surface of the first house a purpose of the consideration of the decent of the first house a purpose of the consideration of the decent of the first house a purpose of the consideration of the decent of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the constant of the first house a purpose of the first house a purpose of the first house a purpose of the f and to the company (for the benefit of tron, to a knot of unscriptions specular prior and to the company (for the benefit of tron, to a knot of unscriptions specular prior and the policy holders) the large sums they fore who neight desire to wreek the literal Circular prior are shown to have made through an illegally accomplished, where the soller holders. The lare the policy holders to turn for redress? Hall the state of the contract of the of the funds in the manner specified Have we not already seen the Mercantile Ashner, Earlies and the Mercantile Earlies an Trust Company, in which \$1,500,000 of ants, neither is it denied that large the Equitables money were invested, a have been made thereby, which turned over to "the Gould party" to give It a fictitious vitality, and \$800,000 more est any specific themselves by of the policy holders funds "deposited" extraordinary plea that the plaintiff, therewith as part of the consideration for this transfusion of new but very much a this lam to bring the action, or, to ininted blood? Mr Gould does not go the exact would in their answer; has kwaid in his schemes, and from the Mercantile Trust Company to Equitable that and helf r the directors nor the is not a great or an impossible stride for tice great consolidator. This is a conout a partner, he is not a creditor; he tingency which it is high time was connot a member of the company. He is addered by the policy holders. Again, if a terson who held no agreement to re-these outrageous claims set up by the directors of the Equitable can be mainad as if this declamiton was not sufti-tained at law, they can, of course, to also tently distinct and emphatic, they further maintained in behalf of the stockholders "The fund produced by the of any other life insurance companies fail the premiums does not in having a subscribed capital of this belong to the policy holders, class of companies there are, we believe, just twenty dolog business in the Suite of New York whose total subscribed capital is about \$5,000,000, but whose assets are over \$150,000,000. From the standpoint of the directors and officers of the Equivable there \$150,000,000 - belong astenish and attent the policy holders in exclusively to the companie. Is it not to company. These premiums were time that this ownership was definitely old aned from the teas of thousands of determined? The result of the present suit will do much to settle this important

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE

Within a few years there has aprung up in these United States what may be fairly called an army of societies -in numbers at least-baying for their ob-ject the payment of benefits to the familles of decessed members. These societies first sixeted among the religious bodies and the various secret orders, but cere are the managers of the company they have now agreed to the different trades and occupations, and in many cases organizations and secret orders have been formed, which had no other object in view than that of securing life nae belong to the policy holders, but insurance in the same mode as that practiciongs exclusively to the company? tised by the Masonic, teld Fellows and This suit, we have said, is to compel the other secret societies. These latter have stolen the liver of the secret societies, in the profits of their illegal and fraudulent some instances, to serve their managers operations with the money contributed in. Side by side with these societies so one among several of the trans-tions, organized under general laws in actions referred to. Means. Henry most of the States, but specially charter-If Hyde, Goorgo D. Morgan and ed in others, which are a contensibly, life is behind the co-operatives and blunty. A. Hurbut are directors in the insurance companies, and which are discording the president tinguished from what we have all known constantly increasing assessments are of the company. In this capacity they as life insurance companies, by the paid. They may break the mortality rause to be fitted up at an enormous exterm "co-operative." Where a life insurance contract promises to pay one but the law will remain, and they must the Equitable building as a safe deposit thousand dollars, their contract promises meet it. The life companies have made vault. The safes and other complicated to pay the amount of an assessment in their accumulated reserves a sufficient a. z' are paid for out of the funds of the surviving members, not to exceed one equiable, and the completed premises thousand dollars. The payment of this ore then rented by themselves, as direct death assessment is voluntary on the tives to do so. If we reason from the fore and stockholders in the Bafe Deposit part of the survivors, and if they do not actual results in assessment fire insur-Company, at such a rental as enables pay the beirs do not receive. The exthem to sublet these promises to others peases of these companies are provided it an enormous profit, which they have by an initiation fee, usually from five now enjoyed for many years. Now, it is to eight dollars for each certificate, by are the property of the cestus que trust for medical examination where medical for his own benefit, that a corporation examinations are made. The number of the same person cannot act as an agent organized within two years in that state a both sides of a transaction, the general atone at ninety, one-half of which are principle being that it is the duty of already dead. New York and Pennsylwill not, or may not, do if they are interested on the other side. The fact, large, and is increasing rapidly. Some
therefore, that the persons named are of the states have attempted so far to directors and stockholders both in the regulate their business as to compel anquitable and in the Mercantilo Safe mual reports of their receipts and disbursemente; but these attempte have tween these two corporations, and en- met with very indifferent success, and to-day, though they are all incorporated, profits which its directors have made in their number and the extent of the busitheir transactions as directors of the Mer- nose done by them cannot be estimated. cantile Safe Deposit Company. The law, Without questioning the motives of the no less than the equity and propriety of conductors of these companiesthis, is so clear that the only escape certainly the motives of the conductors appears to be in the claim set up by the of the benefit societies of the secret defendants that a the policy holder is not erders cannot be questioned—it is well a creati gue trust, and neither the directors to peint out a weakness in their calculations the company are trustees." Indeed, they admit the law to be as stated, and astrous to their hopes of cheap insurance to their hopes of cheap insurance.

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



Reidstered mitter must be posted half an Office hours from Sam, to 8 p.m. For Sav-ings Bunk and Money Order business, 9 a.m. ings' it is to i p to

G P. BAKER, Postmaster at lest, but two or three years will

elapse before the normal coulitions of

loss will show themselves but a life company, with a careful selection of risks and a sufficient momentum can run for a long time before its actual losses will reach the tabular losses. At the close of the first year's business of the company, If it has taken one thousand lives, evenly distributed in point of time over the your, its e-perience on that thousand lives only covers five hundred years of Insurance. If it takes another monante the second year, it has then fifteen hun-If it takes another thousand sure has increased from one-ball to three-fourths but if it takes two thon-sand now members the second year it has only two thousand years of insmed

life exposed, and its ratio of years to numbers has only increased from one-half to two-thirds. Let us suppose this progress to continue another year, giving four thousand new members There will then be two thousand years of insured life on the new members and five thousand on the old, making seven thousand years of insurance and seven thousand lives But if only a thousand members are taken in the third year, there will be but four thousand members, and the years of insumnce will be five thousand and five hundred. We are supposing that up to this time there have been no deaths Even with arithmetical progression, the rick is a constantly increasing one, and there must come a time when that cannot be maintained, and when the benefits of medical selection will be lost. Lives must deteriorate as surely as we must all grow old and die.

preparation to meet it, and it remains to be seen whether assessments can be collected sufficient to enable the co-operaance, the outlook is not hopeful. If we are to take the history of the assessment life insurance companies, we shall not fare better. The Protection, of

Chicago, which failed in 1878, was one the largest of them, had been in operation but little over ten years. Incorporated in 1867, it did not commence business until 1871, so that its operations really extended ever only about seven years, and its managers did not dare make assessments enough to meet its losses. It died with unpaid death claims of over half a million of dollars. magnitude to which this business of as-

acasment life insurance is growing, and the deceptive character of its early promise, make it incumbent upon those who are trusting the future of their families to its care to look a little below the surface of things and secertain whether it will do to trust it. Let it not be condemned without a hearing, nor trusted without examination .- Amer

It is estimated that between 400 and \$00 co-epetative life assessment concerns in the United States failed within the past five years. What a wrock of the hopes and expectations of those whe placed their faith and their in those delusire, fly away institutions. And what a shaine it is for those who,

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

MARIS

Movement of the Street

өж сүл жү^т AN PER PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF Province of Outline

M. Timber

C. Linder

Of Marchaelt Rode the

to willow ON OPPOATASTIAN PROVINCES sucquebee, Three Revers
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Sto 12 45 80 Hya inthe, Shot brooke, ct. Acton & Sorel Ry scion a Soret Ry st. Johns, Stanbridge and St. Armand Sta-tton st. Johns, Vermont Junction & Shellord O OL 10 (0 Junction & Shefford live South Eastern Its New Brunawick, Nova Scotta and P.E.I. Newforedland forwards of daily on Halifax, whencodengatch in he Packet Jeaving sich and Juh July. 10 m 8 00 LOCAL MAILS. | Death and | Deat Capratere Pont Vieu, Sault-au Terrelouno ad St. Vincent A 6 Point St Charles | 5 Ct | 7 0.51 Learnet, St Martin and St Eastache | 7 00 to Board Raute to Board & Piele | 8 00 | 9 (v. 1-15 n. | [d. 10.00 UNITED STATES Boston and New Eng. | Intel States, Except! 10 30 New York and South-ern Neites 8 (0 12 2) Island, Pond, Portland and Maine Western and Pacific 9 15 8 00 GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Frida):
By Canadian Line (Supplementary
—Saturday)
By Canadian Line, Greenary (Fri-6.00 day)
By Cunard (Monda,)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly
portice
By Packet from New York for
England (Wednesday).
By Hamburg American 'acket to
(termany (Wednesday) 2 15 2 15 2 15 WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence malis are, de-spatched. For Havana and West Indies, sea Havana, every Thursday p.m.

*Postal Car Dags open till \$45 a.m and 9.15

p.m.,
flostal Car liess open till 9,00 p.m.
The Street liesses are visited at 9 15 a m.,
12.30, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.
liesistered Letters should be posted 15
minutes before the hour of closing ordinary
lialls, and 30 minutes before closing of kngliah Maila.

the public by continuing to produce and reproduce such miscrable substitutes as those are for legitimate life insumnce companies! The co-operative life plan is in very fact a delusion and a snare, and all who are seeking life assurance will do wisely to shun the co-sperative plan under any of its many taking manes and delusive features -- Toronto Budget.

It would seem that in some parts of the United States there is a desire to return to the common sense view of term insurance on dwellings, An effort is being made to get premiums on the rate of 23 years, instant of 2 as heretofore, for 2 years' term insurance Writing 3 year policies for 2 year premiums is not sensible, because it gives two years insurance for one year's premium paid in advance, thus. the first year's premium is due on assue of interim receipt, and to get the second year's premium in advance, the companies throw in the third year's insurance. This gives the insured two years' insurance, the second and third or the premium of one,viz., that hald for the second year. Would not six months insurance grates, be more like an equivalent in such transactions for the second year's premium paid in advance?

The following recipe for eloquence is given by a " down East" orator :--- Get say, "A trustee cannot deal with trust in a very few years. There is no busi-funds to his own aggrandisement; the ness which attempts to measure and profit will inure to the beneficiary. But provide for hazards mere deceptive than there is no such relationship here. Where that of life insurance. In fire insurance,

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and other MONDAY, 21st JUNE trains will run as follows

*Wester 1 April & Trien, makers

Leady points West, arriving in

Leafurer Herry Mest, arriving

Profes of the food and then went
in mester to the Smith Pathema

Receive the Chart is often to

Profes Trien from the West,
between the trong to the part

Leafurer Herry Mest, and all intertion and Brocker Interfer.

These trains work and poor along between

Ottons and Brocker's Januther.

Connection made at Brockertle with the
Line and Black River R R for New York.

Albany and all points south

L. McKINNON.

ARCHER BAKER.

Superintendent General Manager.

Brockertle, Out., 21et June, 1880.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On un I ofter THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows -

LVALE OTTAWA For the East, West, South and South-East 11 15 am. For the East 2 00 jam left both East and West 10 30 jam.

From both East and West. 6 00 a m

From the East, South and South
Fact
From the West.
Going West take the Ha in train. Ample
time for diner at Prescott Junction.
Sure Connections with Grand Trunk Trains
to and from both fact a. I West, and with
the set of the Home. Watertown & Oriens
burg and Lake Champlain and Utica & Black
Hierer Bailwans at Gedensburg, to and from
Nen York, Beston, and all points South and
East.
A Sicambrat Express Train will leave
Oftawa on Tucadans. Thursdays, Baturdans
and Sindays, at 8 a.m., connecting with the
different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence. For both East and West
A Sofa Car will be true on the Night Trains
between titawa and Prescott Junction.
Trains are run on Oftawa time
WALTER SHANLY
Cleneral Manager, Ottawa.
Ottawa, July 23, 1890

🚾 🌬 Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

0 00 2 10a COMMENCING on Wednesday June 23rd.

,	O Contract	er will run	WE TOTTOME	
•	•	Mixed.	Mat	Express.
,	Leare Hoche-	2 00		£ 18
	Leave Hoche- lage for Hull Arrive at Hull	10.30 a.m.	12.40 p.tu.	5.18 p ta. 9.25 p.tn.
1	Leave Hull for Hochelaga		5.20 a.m.	5 45 p tn.
1	liochelaga Arcivo at Hochelaga	10.30 a.m.	12.37 p.ta.	9.15 p.m.
d			Night Passenger	
;	Leave lioche- jaga for Que- beo	40000	10,00 p.m.	• • • •
١	Arrive at Que-	l	0.30 a.m.	
,	Leave Quebec	1		!
ļ	Arrive at	5,80 p.m.	8 to b'EF'	10.10 a.m.
	liochelaga Leave lioche-	8.00 a.m.	6.70 a pz.	4.68 p.10.
	lama for St.	8.30 p.ta.		
.	Arrive at St.	7.18 p.m.		
ì	Leave St.			
١	liochelaga.		6 45 a.m.	
1	Hocheiaga.		2.00 a.u.	• • • • •

[Local rains between Hull and Aylmer] Trains leave Alle End Station seven min-

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebee, Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebee All trains run by Montreal time.

ORNERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Squere. Ticarr OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St., Montreel, and opposite the St Louis Hutel, Quebec.

. L. A. SENECAI, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGIEMENTS, commenced for list land, 1880.
Through Express Passenger Trains run dally (except Suaday) as follows:

D. POTTINGER.
Chief Seperintendent.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS C. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. Coder hale, Oct - Manufacturers of scythes, torks, boos, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTI RING CO. Lock No. 2. St. Catharnes, Oot., Canada Manufacturers of axes, reythes, forks, been rules and edge tools

ANILINE OTES EMII THOURET & CO., Montreal-Agents

BRASS WORKS

II TABB&CD , Montreal —Brasafinishers
and founders, heer pump manufacturers

COTTON BROKERS

M. WRIGHT, Dundar, Ont—who agent in translation Orders & McGuire, extremitators, Nathville, Tonn.

COTTON MILLS

DUNDAN COTTON MILLS CO. Dundas. Ont. — direy domostics, denius, tickings, paras.

etc.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS Co., Hamilton.
—Desime, tickings and parnJohn MACKAY. Dundas. Ont —Manufacturer of every description of cutton warps

EDGE TOOLS.

R. T. WILSON. Dundas, Ont. - Manufacturer of axer, picks, mattocks, grab hoes and rali-way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS U. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.-Engines, boil ets, eteam hammers, etc

THOS. WHEON. Dunds, Ont.—Manufac-turer of stationary and tortable steam engines, bullers and machinery of every description—cotton mill calenders, hosiery steam presses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

FILES
THOS. GRAHAM, Townto.—Manufacturer and recuter of files and rasps.
FREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made files and rasps.
FILUA SPHING CO., Cote St., Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of files and springs. Files recut. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings' materic concaved springs.

ustent concaved suring

OUTRAM & SON, Dominion File Works, Montreal.—Manufactures of every descrip-tion of files and rasps.

FURNITURE

OSHAWA CABINKT CO., Oshawa, Oot.— Furriture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, 97 Loope St.: Montreal branch, 447 and 449 Notre Dame St

Notre Dame St

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

+ Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

TEES & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of other derks and
revolving bookcases.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., '1 to 17 Heridian
St., Montreal—Charch, bank, bouse, store
and office fittings, art furniture and iniaid
floors, etc.

El accumant

GLASSWARE il AMILTON OLASS CO., Hamilton -Manufacturers of flint and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. H. STORE'S & SON, Acton. Ont - Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitte in every variety and stylo

HAMMERS.
HENRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Montreal - Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' tools, etc. HURS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.

W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Cot.—Manufacturers of bubs, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and cutter stuff, etc.

INKS. F. DALLEY & CO., Hemilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of loks, blackings, harness soils, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dunday -Manufac-turers of Iron and brass screws, bults and rivets. COWAN & CO., Galt.—Manufacturers of crery description of wood working machin-

DOMINION ROLT CO., 87 St. Peter St., Montreal.— Immfacturers of every description of bolts, bot pressed usts, railway comes bridge, botter and tron rivets. Work: at Toresto.

If R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hard- are manufacturers and founders; from rolling and ornamental from work a specialty, IIAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Illamitton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and from working machinery.

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

Machine tools and weed working machinery.

THE OSHAWA MALLEADLE IRON CO., Orbawa, Ost.—Massifacturers of malicable iron; also patent serse wrenches.

OLMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of fountains, fences, crestings, vaccand statuary, wagon akeins, etc.

MNIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPACTURING CO., St. Catharines, Ont.—Manufacturers of mowing and reaping machine knives, sections, grard platss, cutting apparatus compilet, spring keys and cotters, etc.

RNITTING MILLS.
S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundag,—Manufac-turers of plain and fancy hosier).

LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAS. CHILDS. Montreal.—Manufacturer of issut and show lasts, dies for cutting sole leather, upper leather, envelopes, buxes, cuffs, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION DELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.
—Oak tanned belting, lace leather, etc.
ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal—Manufac
turers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS. OLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Montreal.-Tuning and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.-Manufacturers of the "Excelsion" organs. DOMINION ORGAN AMD PIANO CO.,
ROMINION ORGAN AMD PIANO CO.,
ROMINION ORGAN AMD PIANO CO.,
ROMINION BOLICANO CO.,
Panos and Cabinet Organs. See advertise
ment in another column
3 R. WAEREN & FON, Toronto.—Marufactarem of church organs.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS
CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 334 A
378 t. Paul St., Montreal — Manufacturers
and Importers of all kinds of papere. Mills
at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portners.

siominion Paper Co., 37 St. Peter St. Montreal.—Manufacturers of manifal, book and news print, cardboard middles and coloured papers.

coloured speers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundan—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers.

LINCOLN PA ... R. MILLS CU., Merritton,

Unt. — Manufacturers of every variety of
taper, t-per bass and flow racks.

WM. BARBER & BROS. Georgetown.— Manufacturers of a ok and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. II. NMITHA 1016. No. tarharines — Vianu tacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering from 10, 11 tark tarkers of tarkers for the blomition of Canada of the celebrated "Nimond's Naw"

HURLY & DIETHICH, Oak, Oak, Manu-lacturers of circular and cross-out saws, plantering trowels, etc. SCALES

CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jas 0. White & Co., Toronto.—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Factory 202 Adelaide St. East.

SPICES, ETC. R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto.-Manufacturers and importers of coders, precedent treatments.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC P. DIVER & CO., Toronto,—Flortrotypers, and stercotypers, Designers and engravers on wood. STOVES

W.M. CLENDINNENG, Montreal -Stores, ranges, furnaces, railway and machinery castings.

TELEPHONES.

TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto.—Telephones sold outright \$5 to \$Dp-rpair wire is to \$C, per rod; works two miles.

TAIEAS.

BUTTER & CHEENE TRIERS.—Robert Donaldson, Montreal, manufacturer of pump augers, butter, cheese, flour and sugar triers.

WIRE WORKS.

B. OREENING & CO. Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and gen-eral wire workers.

eral wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 6t6 Craig St., Montreal—
Manufacturer and importers of wire cloth
and wire goods and dealers in railway and
mill supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dundas,
Out—Manufacturers of the strongest dereciption of steel wire cloth, malt kiln floors,
and general wire weavers.

WOODEN 6000S.

C. T. REANDON & CO. Terrotomiles.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto-lieve special tacilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles, Correspondence solicited.

J. R. McI.AREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreat,
— Manufacturer of Sharpe's patent safety oil
cabinets; also, refrize, ators, children's
arts, waggons, sleight, and general wooden-

WATER WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg .- Woollen Manu

facturers.
JOHN WARDIAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufacturer of Scotch fingering, wheeling at WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS WINANS & CO., Toronte. - Dealers in wools and cotton warps.

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ARTHUR BROWN & CO.'S PETROLEUM BEFORT. London, April 25th, 1881.

Refined Petroleum Oll .- Owing to the Easter holidays business has been quiet in all positions during the past tortnight. The trade demand for consumption has been fairly good, with fine brands scarce, and fetching high prices; futures, how-ever, have been difficult to deal in, but the tone of the market has been firm Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian on spot sold at 63d, to 63d, per gallon, May 63d to 63d, June 63d to 6 15-16d. August 7 3-16d, to 7 8-16d. September-December 7fd. to 7fd.
To-day's market closes steady, 6fd. to

Cld on spot. Naphtha.—Quiet, ordinary 81d to 81d., refined 91d, to 91d.
Coal Oil.—Continues neglected
Turpentine—After declining to 31s.

on spot again improved, and is firm at 31s. 6d; month 3is. 6d; May 30s. 2d., June 28s 6d. to 29s.; September-December 26s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.

The stock at the wharves to-day is 10,281 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,040 barrels.

PRTROLEUM OIL.					
Prices of S.) W Petro-} leum	N. York London.	8c. vid.	N York London	746.	
	Roined.	Cru.	Refined.	Cru.	
Stock this day	65,378 bb1.		132 % bb1.		
week Delivered last week	3,110 bbl. 6,007 bbl. 0 cs.	: 	1,722551. 6,419551. 07 ca.		
	COAL	11.			
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	COAL OF	£		
`	1881.	- 1	1590	_
	Reined.	Cru.	Refined.	Cra
Stock this day	700 bb1	.	766 bbl.	-
last week	- bb1.	- jì	– bbl.	
Delivered last week	50 661	}}	— 5 51	١.
Above renr	elente stock		***	4

London and Thames Haven Public Wharres only.

CANADIAN MARKETS

(Petrolia Topic.)

During the week the demand for crude has not increased, but prices remain about toe same, \$1.65. Refined moves slow with quotations at 18 to 19 cents. Operations in the territory are lively On the Reliable property the Imperial

Oll Co are down 350 feet. In Oil Springs John Wallen is down 235 feet. He has struck the big water oin, but will case It off and go deeper Near Oil City, A. T. Gurd, at a depth of 502 feet, has struck a dry holo.

On Durham Croek the Mutual Oil Co. bave struck a small well. John McCann is builty the surface near the Blemarck, Eureka street.

In Oil Springs John Bolton is com-mencing to bore the surface If W. Lancey is in the top rock on lot 8. 13th concession

In the East End Barrett & Ball are in the top rock
On the flats Lancey & Bennett are down 300 feet

In the East End John Brake has struck a dry hole

THE MONEY MARKET. TORONTO STOCK REPORT.

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BANKS	ž	Country sub	d'anital paid up	Hest.	Dividend fast 6 months.	Closing	Persen, 3-4
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	NAME.	14 S	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rost.	Dividend last 6 Months	Crossink	Prices
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į.	Quebec liank	1 100	2,500,000	2,500,000	475,000	7 3	112	110
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ı	Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	919,370	3	•	.1 33	(10 42}
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MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

R. Lawyer is drilling on lot 10, 11th concession.

Jas. McCort is down 400 feet with good show, on let 10, 12th concession Jas Houston is getting a rig ready in

Martbaville. On lot 9, 12th concession, D M. Kennedy is down 400 feet. He has another

rig building on the same lot A A. Smith's last venture in Martha-ville is good for two barrels. Perkins & Son's last well on lot 10,

12th concession, is good for two barrels. F. Lambe's fast well on lot 2, 12th concession, is good for one barrel. He is getting another rig ready.

On lot 12, 12th concessions, J. J., Englehart is in the top rock. He has a rig ready on lot 9, 14th concession In Marthaville Wilson & Moore are in

the lower line A. Johnson & Co. have a rig ready in Marthaville.

THE SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM.

Referring to the constantly increasing production of petroleum, the Oil & Drug. News states that there is now stored abote ground over 22,000,000 largels of oil, for which there is no demand. This is sufficient to supply the present requirements of the whole world for a year. Yet the accumulation is on the increase, for the daily production is fully 25,000 lurrels in excess of the demand. store the aforesald surplus stock, nearly one thousand from tanks have been drected, and others are constantly being added. This storage of a dangerous sub-On the flats Hoskins and Smiley have and hazardous business. If the oil was in the demand for a rig ready. Their last well is good for left in its natural reservoirs underground, first benefit our three burrels. stance above ground is very expensive

value. Last year nearly 1,000,000 bar-rels of oil, besides thousands of dollars of property within reach of the flames, were destroyed by lightning and forest conflagrations. The investment of capital required in the building and sustaining of these iron tanks is tremendously large being something over \$8,000,000. are over 9,000 wells in operation in the Bradford region alone. They represent an expenditure of about \$30,000,000. The pipe lines probably have a capital of \$3,000,000 more in their conduit lines. so that, all in all, at least \$43,000,000 are invested in these branches of the trade It is, however, very improbable that an understanding can be arrived at between the companies now engaged in this industry by which the supply might be kept within reasonable limits. But were such an agreement made, the new discoveries of petroleum deposits would soon render it ineffective. The oil belt is constantly enlarging, and it is only natural that every one who "strikes off" aliculd be anxious to accure as soon as pusable the benefits of his good luck Ther fore instead of looking for an improvement of the trade to a decrease of production, we should rather endearour to increase the demand. This can be done by an intelligent mercantile policy There are hundreds of millions of people in Asia, for instance, who never saw a kerosene lainp, and even in Europe we might say that the consumption of petroleum is still in its infancy. The quality of the American product is thus far so; superior to that of the oils found in any other part of the world that any increase in the demand for this commodit, must first benefit our producers - N Y Com-

out of the ground would appreciate in

PROSPECTUS

For the Enlargement 3

Merritton Cotton Mills

Liability of Shareholders to the areas . shares held by them.

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

REFERENCES J NORRIS, ESO. T. R. MERRITT, ESQ. BI CATHARINES.

KING & DOLAN.

It is proposed by the present owners to:
crease the Merritton Catton Mills by Acceptant Programs of the Merritton Catton Mills by Acceptant Programs of the Merritton Catton Mills by Acceptant Programs of the Mills by Acceptant Programs of Such Rinds of Index ountry, to thirty bag looms now in operation and to increase the capacity for inaking betting and wadding from 160/Arills per annunces at present, to No.000 lbs.

These mills, which may be considered to pioneer cotton mills of Canada, baying becomes for the banks of the Village of Merritton, or the

retrasted. The according to high each period in the control of the control of the control of the cost of fuel, labour, and wear and tear of engines, etc., would represent an annual saving of at least \$15,000.

The altuation of the mill affords exception ally good facilities for obtaining all necessary supplies, and distributing the manufactured goods. Cotton can be laid down in the place from the leading markets in the Southern States in a comparatively short time, and a a cost for freight, etc., not cooling half a cent per pound.

cent per pound.
The musicipality of Merritton has sareed The municipality of Merritton has acceed to exempt the whole property (present and prospective) from taxes for twenty-one year to come, and a by-law to that effect will be secured before the erection of the buildings is proceeded with.

There is an abundant supply of hired labour to be had in the village at moderate rates. The terms of payment of the subscription to be at such times as the progress of the building and machinery will warrant, and my more than twency per cent, on each call will be made.

Total sales for 1850, \$33,154.22.

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

Jiandas Cotton Co.
Montreal Cotton Co.
Canada Cotton Co.
V. Hadon Cotton Co.
Lybster Cotton Co. Mentitroy, March, 1841.

THE DOMINION BOLT CO.



87 St. Peter St. Montreal WORKS IN TORONTO.

Machine-Forged Nuts, Hot-Pressed Nat-Carriage Boits, ia.s., Plough Boits, Machine Boits, Coach Nerews, Boit Enda, R. R. Track Boits, Sleigh Shoe Boits, Boiter Rivets, Bridge Rivets, Roof Boite, R. R. Spikes, Blank Bell-Bridge Boits, Spring Boits, Norway Carrain Boits, Tree Boits, Bright Rivets, Store Boits The quality of the Iron, Smith of the Boits and the style of pacagres, 18

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE. And equal to the hert Foreign Biller, Nu'l

THOMAS WILSON,

Dundas, Out. Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description.

COTTON MILL CALENDERS HOS-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZE

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVICES

Nach ok Mercantile Journal denouse dis general the package The satisti menterate volume of with part of toblers has been we is ned to the filling up of reaswith little disposition manat a mite spate future wants in a similar to the degree of ani-The weather conditions have aroundle and the piece dis " " stuffe and waroning powls ated a considerable volume tions the inferior markets are illy at an an ouraging character , and the Western States have corrion visited by series storms

destruction of property, and this.

court has a depressing influence

tere in these sections o the breign dry goods market there little of special interest to note. Busiwith importers continues of an unvioly character, segards demand. tonge prices show to not more steadle. the publing trade has manifested triore armestion, and a consider. piece distribution of dress goods, tas been effected l'ine black is been in good request at steady but low grade goods, both black aloured, move slowly at irregular . Black satius are also in good and, but coloured satins are neglectof Robbins and millinery slike have n tak n to a fair extent flamburgh abrordeties have been loss lequired for, t rule steady. Iteal and inditation et at still in good demand. Liuens in heads and styles rule quiet and unanged with the domand limited to was requirements. Foreign wooliens are quiet and prices unsattled. Thosaic-as rooms during the past week offered o special attraction, but the attendance has been generally fair, and a considersted through these channels, and fair average prices have been realized
The past week has developed no now

sture of special interest in the cotton wels market. The demand continues for the better quality of goods. while low grade and inferior fabrica ate very much neglected. At the leadug and best makes of blesched, brown and coloured cottons are in fair steady equest, and, with limited supplies in in bands of agents, values are well susand On the other hand, all light wight and low priced bleached and town goods and inferior makes of · toured cottons are in ample supply and moved with difficulty at Irregular races Cottonades and Cheviote have illed quiet, both at first hands and with riders, but the most popular makes are den to a moderate extent in small parche and generally at stoady prices. rown drills are in limited request for raserting purposes but steady in truce Many of the leading mills have true export orders to fill Corset jeans und satteens are quiet at first bands, but tue piece distribution shows a slight inwave and prices generally rule stendy, with stocks generally in good shape. Had Osnaburghs are in ample supply and only in request to the extent of immodiate requirements, but prices are without quotable change. Ducks, denms, ticks, stripes, obecks, etc., have had a fair movement on account of previous rviers and a moderate demand for remortment. In quilts there has been a id movement in leading crechet and Marseilles makes. Carpet warps and this cotton farms have been in mir re-White goods have had a talr steady serement both from agents and jobbers, and with stocks well in hand, previous her are well sustained. The Capert morement of cetton goods continues of · 19m-nts for the week comprise 3,149 100 Ages from this pott, 95 packages com Boston, and 122 packages from · her ports, lu atl 3.346 packages, and the expired portion of the year a al of 51 399 packages, against 37,365 hages the same time last year, 50,160 kiges in 1879, and 32,337 in 1878

the woollen goods market shows steadings and an improved tone. each without any marked facteure fu volume of business. The distribuu of spring clothing has assumed more ouraging proportions with the imered condition of the weather and others are consequently more cheerand manifest a more liberal dispusi-Till placing their orders. Transac ous however, do not yet extend thuch fermel immediate requirements in wine and fall woollens, and the moreof from agental hands continues of moderate proportions. In heavy weight thing wooth na there has been a conder ible distribution but principally in He execution of previous orders, the new stillers being of incidente volume horsed ceatings for fall and winter 'ar have received rather more attenion and there has been an improved rehat from clothlers for the most desirthe leading makes of these goods are with add up and prices rule steady. Although without any decided imment is out of the question. This read lion names, more or less, arranged in ment is out of the question. This read lion names, more or less, arranged in ment is out of the question. This read lion names, more or less, arranged in ment is out of the question. This read lion names, more or less, arranged in ment is out of the question. This read lion names, more or less, arranged in has cost the Province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are less, arranged in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. Each of these powers are like in the province nearly \$13,000,000, alphabetical order in it. ible styles of mediam all wool and cot-

to small selections or rough to of and fancy backed a lease. Cotton warp et the market, however, has trons has been made. Values are not

land the to steel have met with a steely inquity for small parels and the sales of these appointment has aggregated a con-A countried of property, and this have also effected a consuleration of the consuleration of ment in certain cell' atyles by ineans of inducements in the way of prices. Shirtings, staples high robes, Turkey cells mouning , etc. have been taken to a file andregate by package buyers but generally in moderate sized parcels Agents generally have their stocks well under coutrot. The production of light faticy prints has been largely cuitabled and many of them are now turning out fall work. There is consequently very little accumulation of stocks and prices are likely to remain mederately steady throughout the mason. The jobbers have effected a piece distribution of very satisfactory proportions. Some consider-able lines of " off styles of lancy prints have been closed out in package for by leading jobbing houses at low figures but for leading makes and popular styles. prices rulo steady and quotations show few changes. Wide prints, lawns, etc. have moved rather alenly from agent's hands but jobbers have had a fair demand for well known and attractive fabrica. Closhams maintain their populatity, and all standard dress styles, checks, mouralugs. etc , have moved freely both with acenta and lobbers. Stocks in first hands are moderate and prices are very firm. The print cloth market has ruled active durlog the past week and the transactions both in "spots" and "fetures have been of large volume Prices rule steady Spots are queted at 32 cents for 64x64s and 3 5-10 for Suxone Sales at Fall lilver and Providence for the week ending April 30 aggregated 241,080 pieces (largely "fatures") at the following prices 150,000 pieces 04x64a, 3½c, 60,000 do, 3½c, 10,000 do non private terms," 1,600 pieces "fregular goods and 8,00 pieces 50x60a, 35-10c

In unbleached cottens a business of tale proportions has been done in heavy. standard and fine brown goods, both by agents and jobbers. The leading makes heavy and fine brown cuttons and but all low grade and light weight goods pally confined to the higher qualities and standard grades. Fine and medium fine shirtings, cambrics and wide sheetings are in steady request with prices well malutained, but low arade shirtings are neglected, and concessions in price are required to effect any considerable movement. The following revisions in agents' prices have been made Greene G, 4-4, Ge . Rockland, 4-4, Stc . Farmers' Choice, 4-4, 74e, White Horse, 4-4, Co Triumph, 4-4, 6c . Fairmount Q, 4-4. 6c Reliance, 4-4, 5tc , Ballardvale, 4-4. 6c.

Cotton. The market for " tutures" during the past week has ruled dull, irregular and as well as from the foreign markets, have been of a depressing character, and nothing has occurred to atimulate speca-The Liverpool market is telation. ported dull and weak, and there has been very little margin for shipment wards the close the balls railled a little and forced up prices a trille, but current quotations are still 12:015 points below our figures of a week ago. The move-ment of "Scot" cotton has been irregular and of moderate proportions. The offerings have teen quite liberal, and quotations have been reduced i-livit d-16 of a cent, per it, since the date of our last report | lies ont cable advices report the laverpool market as follows ton that and stregular Midding uplands 5 13-16d, middling Orleans, 3d Sales 1000 including 1000 for speculation and export , receipts 41,000 bales, including 36,000 tales American Futures I plands, low middling clause. May and Jine delivery 5 25-12d. also 52d. up-lands, low midding clause. June and July delivery, 5 27-35d, uplands, tow raiddling clause. July and August delivery, 5 20-32d uplands, low middling clause, August and September delivery. tel, also 5 31-32d; uplands, low middling clause, September and October delivery. 5 15-16d, uplands, low middling clause. October and November delivery 5 47. 32d. Fatures tlat Quotations current in this market are as follows: May 10-42c , June, 10 Stc , July, 10 tile , August, 10 Tic., September. 10 30, October, 10 -65c, November 9 27c, December, 9 96c

on previous orders. The demand for and a more cheerful tone generally pre-over-varing, has been possing confined valing. Table and moves singlished not profit of \$220,800. It this he so, we have been possing confined valing. Table and moves singlished not profit of \$220,800. It this he so, we have a constitute the not small selections or rough is est and with the demand non-manufacturers must say that it is a very semankable re-fame that it is a very semankable refancy backed a bette. Cotton warp limited as a rule to present requires suit; but it access allogether too good to the legitimits of the lock. They refer, beavers have been taken in amali parments. Very little speculative disposes to a moderate appreciate. They in the legitimits of monitoring of the lock. They refer, the total appreciate a beyond the legitimits of monitoring of monitoring of the lock. They refer, the total appreciate a beyond the legitimits of monitoring of monitoring of monitoring of monitoring of monitoring of monitoring of the lock. They refer, the substitute of monitoring of m suitings of popular makes continue in hand holders are test eigent in pressing the Chronics ho correct, or anything and the tigue to the cold he is the tiguest and holders are test eigent in pressing the Chronics ho correct, or anything and the tigue to the cold he is the tiguest and holders are test eigent in pressing the Chronics ho correct, or anything and the tiguest and the tiguest and holders are test eigent in pressing the Chronics has been in them. San hand he constituted demarks to the first interest to constitute and the first interest to constitute the first interest interest to constitute the first interest to constitute the first interest to constitute the first interest to constitute the fi manbase been in rather more request and a
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MATERIAL PROGRESS IN QUEBLO

(Monclary Times) The Session of the Legislature of Que-

bec was opened by a speech chiefly re-We are reminded that the trospective manufacture of beet sugar is now sasured. This manufacture was one of the ebjects which, in the previous Session, was promised the encouragement of the Government Mr. Crapleau's Government may claim that this promise has been fulfilled. The logal regulations for wide sheetings are generally well seid the development of the phosphate miure up with agents, and prices rule steady, of the l'rovince were expected to produce good results, though the imposition of a are in ample supply, and more sluwly at royalty would seem a left handed way of irregular prices. In bloocked, as in aiding this industry. Batisfaction is ex-brown cottons, the demand is princi- pressed at the establishment of a lean company which has reduced the rate of interest to tarmers, and, from the farmers point of view, this is of course a But neither the Governgood thing ment nor the Legislature had anything te do with bringing about this result further than by granting a charter. Some members of the Government, as private individuals, assisted in the promotion and establishment of the company. The change is due primarily to the abundance of capital seeking investment, but it would be to no purpose that capital was superabundant in France unless a means of transferring some of it to the Province of Quebec had The speech deals with weak. Both "buils" and "bears" have smaller industries, such as the increase ations are very limited and not worth shown a want of confidence in the situation and cambries rule steady and ation, and their operations have been on the both to a fair aggregate a limited scale. Advices from the South. ter should be made of a better quality an extended nature as to give them a than that its quantity should be in national importance. The largest and crewel. On the essential point of most important of the two is constituted. quality, as information is given. It acems, however, though not here stated, that the Government has, somehow, been the means of establishing a buttery in the County of Kamouraska; and it is by surans of this kind that the enermous waste occasioned by the making of lad butter will be remedied Colonisation, or the extension of new settlements, is reported prosperous but we do not see in what way the repatriation of French Canadians can is held to the a proof kuown abroad though the inflow of foreign immigration may fairly be cited to amount to over a million and a half the net work of previous railways, is of the same firm will give a further dea legislative subsidies. In the previous session the Government expressed its surrety to dispose of roun of the most and important of these rossis, by sale, to the gether Boundon Government. But the Do- in the anxious to dispossess itself of the railways it had on hard rather than to purchase additional reads. It has disburthe Minister of Reilways publicly stated, in the House of Commons, that it would to a good thing for the country if some combination of responsible men could be induced to script a gift of the Interco-Ignial road Under these circumstances, the sale of the Quebec, Montreal and Ot-

establish new lines of communication bem their printing coms—as establishwhich would justify themselves by the ment used solely for the urm's business indirects they would bring. There rall-nay enterprises are due to Quebec hastederation Under the old union, or under a consolidated government of all the federated provinces, the means of the Deminion. In Canada these are six tion found. It would have been imposmble to pledge the credit of the general thevernment for their construction, and the local Covernment would not even have had an existence, much tens a credit expable of sustaining the burthen of these subsidies The receipts of the Crown Lands Department are said to exceed those of provious years; but this fact furnishes no guide for the future, since there was. last year, an extraordinary sale of timber limits. That sale may or may not have been provident. It was made before the lumber trade had undergone a complete revival, and the limits would bring less than they would have brought a year later. The purchasers may have been lucky in what they got, but that is not a reason why the Government, which looks at the sale as a means of revenue, is entitled to congratulate itself upon the result. All things considered, the Province of Quebec is in a more hopeful position than she has been for a long time Repatriation is gaining impetus, though America knewledge of new arts and industries along with them, and thus their labour and that of their friends with whom they come in contact will be made more effective.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

'How they Operate. Forty years ago the first "mercantile office known was opened in agency office known was openion York by Lewis Tappan There was not much style about it, but it survived To-day between 35,000 and 40,-000 correspondents scattered over the continent in almost every business place, besides thousands of employees connected with the central office of the concerns, contribute to the reports of the two firms which have succeeded Tappan's agency, and which now censtitute the pulses of the business health of America These two firms, the only mercantile agencies existing, are Dun & Co and Brad treet & Co., both of which have their headquarters at New York. In England there has been issued for years a compliation styled "Slibbs' Black List," but it is not by any meens a systematic rating of business firms. Local agencies or report bureaux are, of course, also in existence, both on this continent and in Europe, but their opersimply their sisters, their cousins and their sunta - Torone , Mail. by the fra known under the various names of R. G. Dun & Ce, Dun. Wiman & Con and Russell & Co The style of the firm in New York city and throughout taneds is Dun, Wainen & Co. in Boston, Worcester, and Portland, E. Russell & Co, and in some seventy-one other cities and towns in the States, and in Britain, France and Germany, R. G. Dun & Co. The vast business done is evident from the fact that some 25,000 cor respondents are employed, exclusive of that the country is becoming better office hands and reporters, and that the annual running expenses of the firm The only thing said about few more notes from the business records on its value in atterding means of cota- of the work done. During the last six munication, which owes its existence to meanly of last year 80 886 new mings were entered in reference books of the firm, 100,170 rations were changed, and 67,492 were obliterated alto-The amount of work done Dominion Government But the Dominion these 200,000 cald minion Government has shown itself changes will be better understood by a full explanation of the "ratings" thus interfered with Business men are, of course, familiar with the torm and all theoni itself of the Pacific Rallway, and it implies The outside public, however, is considerably in the dark as to the moremittle agencies and their "ratings If the outside public were to trot into a merchant's office and ask to see the large general "reterence book" of one of the agencies, may Dun & Co, they would be handed—that is, if they were not kicked

print is said in the book. A very little saving tolls which it comes in a million cular terrowing the state of time, a new or rather renewed reference book is fewed every three months by Dan & Co -in New York, and totwarded to all their aubscribers. A special Canadian reference book is issued for Considen subscribers, only an eighth or so of the general book, but taking in the whole of building these reflwars could not have central offices, namely, at Toronto, Montreni Hamilton, Lomian, Halifax, aud St. John, N.B., beeldas somo 3,000 correspondents all over the country The subscription to the Canadian agency At the bead of the Canadian ia >50 firm, Dun, Wiman & Co. to Mr Leustus Wiman, whose repeated acts of liberality towards Toronto and her citizens show that business success in his case has attended an open heart and hand offices of the agency in England. Scotland, France and Germany are main-tained for the purpose of werking up teports of Continental firms when wanted by American houses, as well as for giving facilities to English or European Louses to obtain information regarding American ones. This brings up the question of experis, or of the sources from whence the vast amount of information contained in the reference book te drawn Besides the correspondents in lesser places, all the central offices of the firm-and linn & Co. have eighty-two-have a staff of "reporters," or travelling agents, who work up the reports. the hope of proventing an overflow of principle of the reporters is generally to population cannot be indulged with rea- go straight to the business man himself, son by any old a tiled part of North and to ask for a statement of his affairs. The Canadians who come of course to be used only confidentially back from the States will bring the as a basis for the book rating. As a knewledge of new arts and industries rule the more chant gives it, but whether he does or not, pains are taken subsequently to secure from other quarters teliable information in the matter reporters, travelling over their district twice a year, come to knew the greund very thoroughly when remaining long with the agency, and are generally able to make good estimates of the standing of business men. In the conduct of the vast business done in the offices the strictest system is maintained, and a drscription of it would be interesting if space permitted. As is seen from these facts, the reference book in one of the mercantile agencies constitutes a sort of pulse of the business of the continent. Every failure, every business change. every now enterprise tells its tale within the covers of the book. A business man in California with two minutes' exertion can tell in nine cases out of ten whether another one in Nova Scotia is worthy of credit. None can tell more readily than the heads of the mercantile agencies what the actual state of the business of the continent is, and what the feelings and hopes of business men are. being granted, the fact that both the agencies in the prefaces to the reference book for 1881 predict an imparalleled business prosperity will be welcome to all, whether business men themselves, or

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The extensive choose exporter, Mr. George Morton, of Kingston, is at present to Ottawa. He has had several interviews with the Governor-General and members of the Cabinet pertaining to matters in connection with his North-West Colonisauon scheme.

West Colonization scheme.

His intentions are to form a company with a paid up capital of \$400,000, to fence 224 farms of 160 acres each, break up 40 acres on each farm, build a good house, and stock each lot with 30 mileb cows. All these farms to be served by a partner with a problem (2 test) with a station at gauge railroad (2 iert), with a station at every man's door. The railway to be 335 miles in length, with 53 stations; also to collect the milk twice daily for six months or longer, to raise all the calves instead of deaconing them, as practiced in dairy districts in America, and to build an immenso cheese and butter factory for manufacturing Ubeddar, Sulton and Gruyere cheese, from 6,700 cows. which could be sold or rented at the option of the settler. This gauge rathroad (2 tert), with a station at rented at the option of the settler. This scheme will be of great advantage to poor men having families, who can milk the stock, thus saving the otherwise necessary outlay for labour. It will doubtless cause a stir in the cheese-producing commusities of America and Great Britale.
Connected with this scheme 75,000

acres of a ranch for feeding steers are required, and are expected to be leased from the Gutternment.

Judges in such matters say this enterprise will pay handsomely, and there is errery reason to believe so, as well as Mr. Morton's ability to carry it out. There is likewise good prospects of acuadance of capital boing raised.

The salaties paid in the Ottawa Post Office last year, amounted to

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

UTILIZED DAYLIGHT.

The London Building and Engineering Times described a system designed to give light in passages and portions of offices, stores and other parts of build-ings where, from close packing and want of space sunshine scarcely penetrates. It consists in inserting semi-prismatic lens lights in such positions as will allow refracted daylighted to be admited, even on a dult and cloudy day. These semi-prismatic lights are made in a variety of forms, they consist of cast from frames, into which are glazed either rectangular or hexagonal semi-prismatic reflecting lenses made from clear crystal glass, so placed that the light is reflected through the lens at such an angle as to alope from the front to the back of wherever they are in sits. At the distance of 60 feet from the front of the premises, we are able to read the small-cet print, and the only source of light in a cellar used as a storage was that which passed through one of the pavement lights under notice. The same principle has been applied in an improved safety coal plate, in flagged or sephalt pave-ments, and these are being extensively used in the streets of the metropolis; also in the form of sloping boards instead of window sashes, and giving as much protection as unsightly iron railings, besides affording ventilation, whilst they reflect additional light into basements outside of which they are fixed.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Daily Beacen of Akron, Obio, contains a four column account of the trial of the electric light in that place a few days ago. From It the following extracts are taken:—

"Just as the hands on the Central Engine House clock touched the hour of 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the great orive-wheel of the engine in the basement began to revolve, signal-izing the first actual test of Akron's long-looked for electric light system. At noon yesterday the concluding work had arrived at such a forward state that Mr. Marshall, the Brush Electric Light tompany's mechanical engineer, folt himself institled in telegraphing to Mr George W. Stockly, Vice President and Business Manager, at Cleveland, that as matters looked then the light would probably be "a go" by evening, and stating that more definite information would be given later on. By 6 o'clock the work of adjusting the lemps of the iron tower-the final tack of all -was taken in hand, and word was ac-cordingly sent to Mr. Stockly that the test would surely be made after mid-night. That gentleman had greatly de-sind to be present at the test, but for some reason did not at awo o'clock a.m. was chosen, because the moon would set at 2.19, thus affording all the concomitants for a successful trial.

Simultaneously with the starting of the engine, a rush was made by the small group of interested spectators, to the platform on the north of the building. Looking down over the business blocks of Howard and Market streets, the hig tower itself could scarcely be discerned. The moon was low and a slight hase hung over the city. All of

then upon word by telephone from the Beecen office the engine was again started. At first only two of the carbons ignited, but soon all four were ablase, and the transformation was marvelous Howard and Market etreets, which before had been quite dark, were now brilliantly illuminated; sidewalks and roadways were as bright as moonlight could make them, and buildings were lighted up from roof to hasement. In all directions the light seemed ample and satisfactory. A few tosts were made to accertain tosts were made to ascertain the power and extent of the illumination. West Hill was brought out in strong contrast with the dark sky beyond. As far south on Howard as the postoffice and east on Market to High there was no perceptible distinution in the light. On Kast Market between High and Broadway, the sagle in the street cut off the direct mys for a short dis-tance, but the reflections from the adjacent buildings in a messure destroyed ture of the month occurs on the morn tailroad bridge the effect of the Buchtel will then be near Venus. Hatture and College light began to be seen. Houses, instead of being illuminated on one side were lighted up on two. The floor the month occurs on the morning about the mild on the previous day.

Central (be short shadow in the direction of the college was discernible, showing, first, throws her shadow over a portion of the that the counter lights had the effect of very nearly destroying the shadow, and, secondly, that the iron tower light was somewhat the more effective. On Rast in Northern Asia.

The new moon of the 27th dications, promises to be one or mercondical phenomena, which certh, and causes a partial eclipse of the should be cliquetly investigated from every point of view, stellar and terrespondently, that the iron tower light was in Northern Asia.

PAPER MAKING Market street, at Fir, the college light appeared to predominate, though the tower light was visible, and its rays were measurably effective at least as far as Pay street. The latter street was well lighted, and possibly the cross streets beyond.

streets beyond.
Summing up the work porfermed, it is a molerate statement of the case to say that the guaranty of ithe Brush Company, of ample light within a radius of half a mile from each light-centre, was fully met. The experiment was most satisfactory, and all who beheld it were delighted and voted the Brush Electric Light a pre-eminent SUCCESS.

THE RESCURIC MOST IN A SCOTCH COLLIER'

Mr. Watson, of Earnook, has resolved if at all practicable, to use the electric light in the lighting of his colliery, not only on the surface, but at the pit bottom, in the reads, and at the working faces. He recently selected Swan's electric lamp for this purpose, and the first steps have been taken incidental to its introduction in the colliery. Besides Mr. Water there was a present the selected of the selection of the colliery. aldes Mr. Watson there were present Mr. Watson there were present Mr. Graham, electrician, and Principal Jamieson, Glasgow; Mr. Grant, Kilmarnock; and Mr. Gilchrist, manager, Karnock. It is intended to erect the dynamo-electric mechine in the engine house connected with the Guibal fan at the colliery, and the sandamen named were apaged in. the gentlemen remed were engaged indicating the horse-power of the fan en-gines to accertain the surplus power for driving the machines. From the engine hours the electric cables will be led down the nearest pit shaft into the workings. In the Bwan lamps, the glowing, or incandescence is carried on in vacuo, and it is claimed for them that even in presence of inflammable and explosive gas they are absolutely

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

The story of electronty forms the most The story or electronicy forms the most romantic chapter in the history of science. The carious thing about it is, that it has been a progress from atter and absolute ignorance to the most familiar and extensive practical results. In all the other sciences—mechanics, optics, physicions, astronomy—there was a basis of common knowledge, consisting of many familiar facts to start with, and there is every radiatent of science in the loose observations of many familiar facts and science in the loose observations of research and continued to the contractions of the science in the loose observations of research and contractions of the science in the loose observations of research and contractions of the science in the loose observations of research and contractions of the science in the loose of the science in the loose observations of research and contractions of the science in the science i overy radiment of science in the loose observations of uninstructed people concerning things that fall within the range of ordinary experience. But electrical science has no such starting point—nothing was known by common people of any such agent. Lighting was hardly regarded as a terrestrial thing. It was the boit of Jova, minister of God's wrath, for a mailer agency of the prince of the or a malign agency of the prices of the powers of the sir, a kind of preternatural phenomenon; and, when amber was rabbed and sound to attract light bodies in a slight hase hung over the city. All of a sudden, apparently in mid sir, a great white light sprang out as if by magic. For an instant every building stood cut in bold relief, and an exclamation of admiration escaped the lookers on. But it was only for an instant, for the light almost as suddenly went out, leaving the darkenes more "visible" than before. There was some fault in the lightland point of observation from which to see the effect of the Buchtes toliege light. Here everything was found to be working most accommittly. Every angle of the structure stood out in bold relief and intervening houses and portions of streets within range light, not unlike that of the moon. Admiration of the sight was universal, and watches were produced to test the light, with astisfabotory results.

The Howard-Market street tower was the next point of interest to be visited. A few minutes work sufficed to discovere and right the fault in the wire, and then upon word by telephone from the Bescon office the engine was again and to a street assumed to have a soul said to be a sacred thing. This littered a soul and to be a sacred thing. This litered to have a surretive test of the culture of the bumaa structive test of the cultur total ignorance, through long observation and experiment, up to the riobest harves and appriment, up to the richest harrest of wonderink works. -- From Edite's Table in Popular Science Monthly for April.

THE PLANETS IN MAY.

Venus is morning star. In December, 1882, she will be seen all over America making a transit or cross ing the sun's disc. Astronomers are already laying their plans for the observation of this transit, the great-est astronomical event anticipated in this country in the present century. Jupiter is morning star, close to the sun, and close to Satura. Mars, Marcury and Neptune are morning stars, the first rising a few minutes after 3 o'clook, the second at 4.30, and the last rising with the sun. Uranus is the only evening ster, rising now a quarter before 2 o'clock. The May moon fulls on the 13th. The most beautiful celestial pic-

14-11 HE

"WONDERS OF THE BEAVENS"

Rev. C. Collins, of Pennsylvania, recently preached a sermon of inquiry as to the ominous astronomical indications for 1881-2, which is attracting considerable attention. In this discourse he presented a summary of as-tronomical facts and comments, which we copy as follows :-

"The year 1881 will be one of re-markable interest from an astronomical standpoint, for during this year the planets of our system will reach a point in their orbits not attained (some astronomers tell ns) for 5,000 years, while others say that a similar combina-tion occurred about 1800 years ago.

The sun is the centre of our system, and around the grand collossal star, which is nearly a million and a balf times larger than the carth, and about 350,000 times as heavy, revolve all of our planets, each apparently going re-gardless of all others, and yet all bound together by that mutual attraction, commonly called gravitation. Each planet has an orbit independent of the others, and goes on its journey regard-less of what its neighbours may be doing. These orbits differ relatively every month, so that astronomers find it at once fascinating and profitable, to figure out the relative positions occupied by

each at a given time.

To the uninitiated it seems almost mireculous that a " star gazer" should be able to tell just when an eclipse is to cocur, but when we consider that the planets move just like a majestic clock, each orb going its round as a part of the grand celestial mechanism, making just such a distance in such a time, it ceases to be more than a study, which has been

mastered by attention and application.

Just now the heavens are juli of interest, for all the planets are drawing nearer and explosive gas they are bookers. Sunday morning, June 19, 1001; safe, The preliminary operations attending the introduction of the light three o'clock. At that bour the stars will be in Tautus, and will be in this to the point which they are to reach

Ben. 9+

9. I. Barth. S. Mars. 9. Uranue. Moon. 6. Jupiter. 10. Alcyone 3. Mercury. 7. Saturo. Son. 4. Venus. 8. Noptune.

By this it will be observed that all the planets, Uranus alone excepted, will be arrayed with the bun and Moon, against our little earth. We know what an ef-fect, even the Moon, small as it is, has on our tides; then what must be the result, when so many, aggregating many

millon times larger than the earth, shall be pulling against it?

Another feature, which should not be overlooked, is this! Directly in range with these planets is Alcyone, or ets Tauri, the central eter of the Pleiades. This star is said to be the grand centre of the universe of worlds we see swing. ing around us on a clear night; and a few have gone so far as to locate Heaven itself on this star. The fact that this star also seems to take a hand in tugging at the earth makes it look all the more ominous.

Attempts have been made to show that the builders of the Pyramid of Egypt had an eye to this conjunction, and that it was so placed, that at this particular time, Draconia or Managoth particular time, Discount of manners passes the meridian of the entrance passage of this great Pyramid. We know that the Egyptians were great tar-gasors, and that they knew the heavens like a book; but is it not straining a point to suppose that they had an a of the grand event? It will not be believed by everybody.

This transit marks a quarter era on

the celestial dual of the grand processional year of our siderial heavens, which is also indicated by Alcyone, the supposed centre.

It would take too much space to speculate upon the results of this remarkable grouping of the planets. Suffice it to say, that when they have in times long since past, reached similar positions, dire and wondrous have been be effects upon the earth.

During one of these conjunctions the continent Atlautis sank into the Atlantic Ocean. At others, many provinous, islands, etc., have seddenly either disappeared beneath the waves or shot up into being, from the briny deep. Volcanoes and geysers become active, and indeed the entire universe seems out of goar. These mots will make the approach of Jane 19th, 1981 ha matched with interest and every me. be watched with interest, and every unusual event in the interim will be attributed unto it.

The New York Hereld, which has attained so much celebrity for the acouracy of its weather forecasts, occament-

High minutes after Saturn, it the sky is clear the phenomenal weather now transpire two hundred feet below the sea but . School building, where the circles of it will be safe to promise a superbulled in on our own atmosphere. The new radiation were expected to lap, a very planetary show, well worth taking palus year, it we may judge from present inshort shadow in the direction of the to witness. The new moon of the 27th directions, promises to be one of marked

PAPER MAKING

Paper making in Canada is yet in its infancy There are twenty-six mills in the Dominion. None of them, however, manufacture writing paper, and only three of them make medium printing papers, the balance being occupied with wrapping and ordinary printing quali-tics. The Province of Nova Scotia has one mill which is lying idle for want of enterprise. New Brunswick has one mill making wrapping papers. Quebec has seven mills, one of which makes medium printing and flat papers. Ontario has seventeen mills, two of which make the medium printing. There is a splendid opening in the Dominion for English or American manufacturers of writing and other paper of fine quality. The City of Toronto could keep a paper mill of very large capacity running on number three printing quality alone for newspapers. The River Humber could newspapers. The River Humber could furnish a good site and water for such an enterprise. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would each keep a mill of two tons per day capacity going, making news and job papers. The young Province of Manitoba is to have a paper mill erected some distance from Winnipeg this summer. The City of London is to have a one hundred thousand dollar mill crocted this season on the River Thames. Why cannot Toronto capitulists follow suit near the city on the banks of a suitable river like the Humber? The envelope industry is on the increase in this city. An enter-prising firm commenced making about three years ago Lately another com-pany has started, and very shortly another firm will be turning out envelopes by the million The ordinary white and Manilla papers are obtained from the Ontario and Quebec papers makers, but the better qualities have to be imported from England and the United States. How long this state of things is to exist is for the Canadian capitalists to decide. Money is cheap, and the demand for better qualities of papers is extunsive enough to induce others to make paper outside a few self styled millionaires who have become au h by making common grades only. There is far more money to be made out of the manufacture of fine than common papers. About five tone of bookbinders : ourd are consumed daily in the Dominion, outside of straw board. At present this article has to be imported from Soutland and the United States. The freight and duty would in themselves be a large profit, and Toronto would be a good centre in which to manufacture. Cannot some monied men be induced to embark in an enterprise which would prove a paying one.— Toronto Evening Telegram.

TUNNELING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Progress has been reported in the work of constructing a railway tunnel under the Straits of Dover between England and France The operations so far have been conducted with satisfactory results, and the managers of the enterprise are hopeful of final success, although it is altogether too early to speak with any couffdence, as the point where the real difficulties of the undertaking may be looked for have not yet been reached. The feasibility of tunneling under the Raglish Channel between Dover and Calais was asserted many years ago by engineers of experience. The ground of engineers of experience. The ground of their belief was the identity of the geological formation of the epposing shores, and other added, and the whole heated in an iron kettle until it is evaporated to drynew shores, and other added and the heat to drynew the heat to the state of the state shores, and other evidence of a continuity of the geological formation common to both sides. Soundings made at very short intervals along the line between the opposing headlands confirmed this theory. The chaik bluffs on both sides of the channel rost upon blue clay, and the lower part of the chalk formation, to a great thickness, is of a clayer character sufficiently impervious to water to permit bering. The soundings showed this formation to extend across from shore to shore descending gradually to a depth of 180 feet below high water in mid-channel. and rising at the same gradient to the other side. In 1872 a company was organized to make a tunnel that would rmit rallway transit under twenty-one miles of water between the two countries at their nearest approach to each other. I'reliminary aurveys were made and the results presented to the governments of France and Ragiand with appeals for countenance and aid. A joint commission was oppointed to investigate on behalf of the governments. Concessions were subsequently obtained from both countries, with assurances that if private enterprises should succeed in demonstrating the practicability of the undertaking, material ald would be furnished. With this encouragement the work was begun. Trial shatts were sunk on both shores to determine the character and thickness of the chalk formation intended to be pierced. It was detertermined to follow the line of two hundred feet below the bed of the channel at rolled down to the desired thickness the lowest point of the line. There pro- Three rounds from a 125 pound Pallier liminaries occupied several years. When all preparations had been made, the work upon the tunnel was commenced. The trations of only 5 inches, 4.9 inches and

reached, and then to push strat, ht o to-the channel with a horizontal pale. way until the opposite shore is realist The tunnel will then sweep around and ascend to the surface by an incline, fo ascend to the surface by an incline, for lowing the dip of chalk formation as the English side. The gree chalk is this method entered and followed in the nat mil pedition throughout, from der light on one side of the changel to day light on the other. It is proposed a carry a circular bore, seven feet in-lumtor, from side to side, and when this La ments agree to analysis the work the it may be enlarged to the dimensional required for practical operations. To cutting is done by a toring machine at wancing half an inch a minute. The horisontal bore has reacted but a short distance beyond the low water tidal fer i on the English side, and it is not yet known whether difficulties may be expected from jets of water forcing their way through fissures. The problem which the first boring is intended to solve is the possible—and feared-existonce of a break or fault in the chalk about midway of the channel, causing a deep fissure. Should this exist all hope of a tunnel communication would be at an end. With the boring continued un cessingly at the present maximum rate of sixty feet a day, it will be considerable time before the ten and a half miles to mid-channel are bored through and the existence or non-existence of the dreaded central fissure demonstrateed.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Old and taded deguerrotypes will often become as bright as new if placed in a very weak solution of cyanide of potasslum.

Nature raises water for refreshing the earth from 13,000 to 14,000 feet in some portions of South Americs, and even 16,000 feet for the highest inhabited regions of Thibet.

Oll of sheep's feet is said to be much superior to norse-foot oil and neat's-foot oil, with which it is generally confounded in commerce. When pure it le of a very uale yellow colour.

When cotton waste or shavings are saturated with oil, a large surface is exposed to the action of the air, and if the oil has the property of absorbing oxygen, it may absorb the gas so rapidly as to take fire. This is the way in which spontaneous combustion takes place. As petroleum naphtha does not absorb oxygen, it never takes fire by spontaneous combustion.

A contemporary says that one of the most effectual recipes for cleaning sponges, and certainly one of the chesp est, is a strong solution of salt and water, in whice they should soak for a few hours, and then be thoroughly dried. Sponges should not be left in a sponge dish; they should be kept surpended where the air can freely circulate around them. Quick evaporation of the moisture is the main thing to keep them in good order.

At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, Professor E. Ray, Lanoaster, has pre-pared a report on the artificial growth of sponges, which shows that they could be grown in localities where none now exist. Experiments in the Adriatic Sea were made by sinking small bits of sponge in suitable localities, and in the course of seven years these fragments of a single sponge had each grown into a sponge itself, large enough to be salesbie.

Bracounct recommends the following as a cheap indelible lak: Twenty parts of potash are dissolved in boiling water, ten perts of fine-out leather chips name becomes soft, care being taken that it does not ignite. The pot is now removed from the fire and allowed to cool water is added, the solution strained and preserved in bottles. This ink flows easily from the pen.

The Chinese have at length discovered the social advantages of the telegraph and a contract has been signed between the Chinese Government on the onhand, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, of Copenhagen, for the establishment of a telegraph line between Shanghal and Tienteln, the harbour for Pekin, a length of about 1,000 miles. There will be nine or ten telegraph stations on the line, and a school will be opened for instructing Chinese youths in the art of telegraphing. The Dance are skilful telegraphists, and have the advantage of being apt at languages, so that the undertaking premises to be successful.

An important trial of armour plates of the kind proposed for the new British vessels Conqueror and Morestic took place recently at Portsmouth The plates were made on the Ellis system. Around an from armour plate backing is placed to fron frame, on the top of which is placed a two inch plate of iron of the same size as the iron plate. The three pieces hav ing been bound together are brought to a welding heat, and the space between the two plates filled with cast steel. When the whole is cooled it is reheated and gun, loaded with 50 pound charges and fired at a distance of 30 feet, made pencside were lighted up on two. The floor is minutes after three o'clock, Saturn of a watch could also be seen from ten minutes after three o'clock, Saturn of a watch could also be seen from ten minutes after three o'clock, Saturn one of these facts, says.—

The present celestial activity should ing tunnel the castern dip of the gray composite plates. S feet long, 5 feet o closely watched and compared with cha'k towards Dover, un'il the depth of inches wide and 10 inc

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH BETURNS.

the carrent number of the Canada Proced contains a table showing the number of deaths registered at the de named of de lines in Ontario for the host three months of the present

4.27%(生姜5/開題)	Population according to last American	Total No. cent	per 1,100 frei per annem
causion uten sgeven, about arford internet ration Thomas rockville thabam Windoor Persporough	25,000 19,941 13,554 10,100 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10,600 10	35 5 2 2 2 5 6 8 3 1 5 8 8 8 1 7 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	16 15 16 20 7 17 15 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Totals	5.118 6.314 4.8 9.308	15 11 038	12 14 14

Rectuses of doalls are enumerated as closs —Dipthoria, 30; dysentery, 6; marketa, 6, typhoid fever, 19; scarlet etc. 20, other fevers, 17; consumption, il litela disease, 57; pneumonia, 28; ther long discases, 74; old age, 59; to Journal of Health makes the followog analytical remarks :-" The above uble abows that the registered death ate for the 21 large cities and towns untario, with an ager gate populatun of 28 1,689, for the first quarter of the present year was only 13 per 1,000 bring, per annum. This doubtless is lower than the real death rate, and some of the places require the presence of the Inspector. Brantford and St. Cathaone's give the fullest returns and show the highest mortality, namely, 20 per er 1,000 living, per annum. In Brant-lord, 15 of the 52 deaths registered in tist quarter were from scarlet fever. With a system of registration of contagious diseases and proper isolation, this would not occur. When will this come into operation in Canada? There were 26 deaths from this disease in the the 21 places. In St. Catharine's 16 of the 4s deaths registered, about one-third, were from consumption, sufficient to temand enquiry. This certain and con-stant destroyer of many lives caused to deaths in a sotal of 936 (in the 21 towns), or 1 in about every six and a In Toronto one death in every 11 was from this disease; in Hamilton, ene in 8; in London, one in 7, in Barrie, one in 10; in loss than 3. There were in all deaths from inflammation of the sungs, 16 of which were in Toronto. with a population considerably over onethe whole of the 21 place From other lung diseases there were a deaths, 24 of which were in Toronto. rom brain disease 31 deaths, 14 cf which were in Toronto. From heart disease 57 deaths, with 18 of them in Toronto From diphtheria 30 deaths, with 12 of them in Toronto. That city, therefore, shows a proportionately high mortality from these last five named disease, beart and brain disease, send diphtheria. Thus, while in the whole of the 21 towns there was one death from lung disease in every 2,500 of the population in Toronto there was one death in every 1,900 of the populaever, the mostality from these diseases was much higher than in Foresto; or about one in 1,100 of population. From about 9,000 of population, in all the towns collectively; while in Toronto there was one in 6,500. In two of the other towns the proportion was quite as great as in that city. Only 19 deaths in all were from typhold fever, and only 4 of these were in Toronto; while there no deaths in Toronto lever." acarlet highly desirable that the Provincial Reguaration Act should be carried out, and that by inflicting the possities imposed those interested should have impresed spon them the necessity of a prompt compliance with the letter of the law.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IFrom the Canada Gasette-1 ilis Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, vis.:-

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1881. iohn Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, one of Her Majosty's Counsel Jearned in the law to be Chencellor of the Province of Ontario, rece the Hon John Godfrey pragge, promoted to be Chief Justice of

5th May, 1881

llis Honour James B. Sinclair, Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, and His Honour John Singemill, Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, to be respectively Surrogate Judges of the Maritime Court of Ontario, pursuant to the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

1881-82, Dominion of Canada.

I. In order that the expenditure for drill and training of the Active Militia of Canada for the fiscal year of 1881-82, may be kept within the appropriation made by Parliament, the attempth of corps to be drifted and paid for that yeur han been limited at under, viz -

Corps of Infantry and Garrison Artillery (excepting the liattery at Victoria, BC) Are not to exceed as notes one missioned officers and men, including staff sorgeants as of bandemen.

> Field Betteries - 1 Captain, 3 1st Lieutenants, 1 Surgrop, 1 Veterioary Sprgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Unster Norgenut, & Norgenuts, & Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, 59 gunners and drivers and 20 horres, including the officers' and houcommissioned officers' horses

CITY CORP.

2. All fly corn (excepting field batteries of artillery, will such companies as belong to rural battallons of intantry) may be permitted to perform twelve days of annual dill at their local headquarters at such times, prior to fat December, 1881, as may be most conventunt.

The No. 2 Field Battery of the 1st Provisional Brigado (Onmelo) and the Halifax Field Battery may be permitted to drill at their local headquarters as city corps.

The officers of city corps shall be faid at the rate of \$1; the non-commissioned officers and men, 50c.; and for horses of mounted officers or of corps, 750. each, for each day a drill consisting of three hours

Any city company which forms part of a rural battalion, can only be permit-ted to drill for pay, in case it is selected for and performs such drill in camp with the battation to which it belongs.

BURAL CORPS.

3. The maximum number of officers non-commissioned officers and men of rural corps, including city field batteries (other than the two specially exempted), to receive pay for drill in each district, will be —

Hiltory District	Number	1	2,086
do	do	2	
do	do	3	1,520
do	do	4	1,006
do	do	5	
do	do		1,019
do	do	7	1,622
do	do	8	1,088
do	do	9	1,485
ďo	do	10	300
do	do	11	122
đo	do	12	278

Selections to be made from rural corps of the different arms in each district, in proportion as their strength bears towards each other. Those not drawn for drill last year to be first taken.

The corps in each of the districts. numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, re-presenting the above totals (excluding isolated companies of infantry and engineers and garrison batteries of artillary), are to be concentrated for twelve days drill in a camp of exercise, including the day going to and the day returning from camp.

STATEMENT

of the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by re-turns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th Apill last :-

Amount

	833,275,687	
Revenue to 31st March, 1961	\$ 2,384,460	57
Bill stamps. Missellaneous		_
WATE	SINTO	*
Post office	143,506	12
Chesterns	\$1,407.40G	H

Expenditure to 31st March, 1881 16,857,650 83 \$19,049,563 40 J. M. COURTEST.

Deputy Minister of Finance. Finance Department, Ottawa, 2nd May, 1881.

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONS-

The most touching incident connected with the death and burial of the late Lord Be constield was the arrival at Hughenden of a wreath of flowers to be placed on the coffin. There were wreaths innumerable, each of which testided to the cateem in which the decoased statesman was held. Workingmen and working women in all batts of provide a parting benison of flowers Clubs, political and social, have sent their floral offerings. Frinces and peasants, corporations and individuals men of the same political principles and men allen from him in politics and religion, sont wreaths with appropriate inacriptions. The Prince of Weler laid on the coffin his garland, on which had been inscribed d A tribute of friendship and affection." other member of the Royat Smally sent A mark of re-spect from leastrice," A third carried spect from liestrice," A third carried with him "A mark of respect from Leo-pold." But the most touching offering of all that mast of flowers, described as towering high above the hier, came from Her Majesty the Queen. The gerland Poll Mall Garrie.

of our covereign lady was of primroses, Regulations for the Annual Drill of flowers that, at this time of year, are 1881-82. Dominion of Canada cheep and abundant as air. In the lowout slums of this great city primroses are so plentiful that the poorest are able to purchase a bouquet. A sackful may be had for a few abillings. Why, then, did the Queen select so common a flower to form the material of the last merk of respect she could ever pay to her departed minister? The inscription by her own hand explains the reason. "His own hand explains the reason. lavourite flowers a tribute of affection from Queen Victoria, are the words used. Could any other be as pathetle? - I un lun tilole

GETTING MARRIED

New York Times ! those that ought, because specially fit, to be married, and those that never should and nover will be, and yet have riably get married. The former see usually the demure, industrious, unworldly, domestic, the latter are the case, carcless, merry impudent, frolicament for no reason at all, and in spite of themselves. When a man falls in love and can't crawl out readily, he avails himself of marriage, and is often extricated thereby without intending it. He is no more logical in matrimouy than in cellificat; There seem to be two sorts of girls in matrimouy than in celliacy; the same thing that makes him a lover turns him to a husband, and he is thice pleased if he does not discover a sharp and sudden difference between the two. It is passion, not reason, and it is called the divine passion because it is so thoroughly human.

Men generally like one kind of women and love another kind. The one kind they are commonly recommended to wed, and don't; the other kind they are advised not to wed, and do. Which is the better-to take a wife because you like her, or to take a wife because you love her ligmen alone knows and won't tell. It you do elther, or neither, you may repent There is no absolute inter in wedlock or out of it.
No man's experience is good for another man, and our own experience in croit affairs is rarely valuable ; for every time a ruan falls in love-and he has got alscrity in this way-the accident varies, though the effect is unaltered. No man can say what sort of a woman will be als wife and if he be wise he wont express any opinion on the subject. He may cherish many views or have many beliefs thereupon, but the more of these he has the less likely are they to be confirmed. He who insists in his bachelor days that his wife shall be a beauty is apt to find her plain. He who cannot endure women without intellect surrenders to one not suspected of it. The devotes of order discovers himself mated with the embodiment of confusion. The etickler for elegance sees, when the glamour or courtable has been temoved, that he t-

loined to a dowdy. Marriage goes, to a certain extent, by contrast, if not contraries. A woman, still less than a man, gets the husband she paints to her fancy, Her connubial ideas are commonly regulated by her age and experience. The man she desires at 16 or 17 would be a burden at 20, and her ideal at 20 might prove a ere at 25. She begins with sentimentalism and ends with soberness; vanity impels her first, but sympathy bolds her last. She is frequently surprised at the offers she roceives, and still more sur-prised at the offers she does not receive. The love that comes at first sight rarely remains, it is apt to be born of the eye, not of the temperament. The love that grows generally endures and produces fruit. Love and marriage are not related as we think they should be. Love matches often turn out ill, and matches without love turn out well. No one can tell what love is, nor can anyone goese what marriage will bring. We are all, when young, full of thoughts and theories about both, and individual exerience is eve have lourned. Marriage is as impene-trable as love. Fow of us are prepared for their disclosures. We may love and marry sgain and again; but our ideal of love and marriage is almost always wholly unlike the thing itself.

THE PHYSIQUE OF BRITISH BOLDIERS.

The nepsense which has been talked about the degeneration in physique of recruits caused by short service may be considered as disposed of by the report of the Inspector-General on recruiting. It is to be observed, in the first place, that whereas long service before its abolition had failed to supply the 11,-000 men required annually for the army, short service gives all that are wanted namely, from 25,000 to 26,000 annually, namely, from 25,000 to 25,000 annually, and offers a great many more than are taken. The physical average of the recruits is regularly and steadily improving year by year. In 1871 the proportion of soldiers in the army under twenty years of age was 190 per 1,000. In 1880 it was only 100 per 1,000, or little more than half what it was before short service was introduced. The proportion of narrowcheeted men-that is under thirty-five degenerating will not coase, it will at least be discredited by all semilie mean

CALLING.

The Montreal Star, in its Saturday edi-tions, has some "Inquiry columns" which are more or less instructive, and sometimes amusing. One column is called "Tue Etiquette Department," where people who are at a loss, look for information on coaduct and Lebaviour The fullowing is a specimen of the sort of questions that may be found in that paper. It is sensibly agawered .-

Ottawa asks - Whether ladles whose husbands fill high official stations in the Government are species accesed from the society, in the matter of returning visits. This lack of ordinary couriesy, as I have been saught to regard it, is not universal Nevertheless, it seems to be thought by some, who ought to be well instructed on the properties of the society alteria may be such matter. that social slights may be indulged in with impunity and that morn-ing calls, even when twice repeated, teed Many excuses may be made for women whose social duties, consequent on their husband's official positions, are varied and exacting. They have not the time to gratify their own wishes in this respect, gratify their own wishes in this respect, and can only afford to keep up a regular calling acquaintance with those whom they may desire to know or those of whose those practice of continually exchanging cards is troublesome and ought not to be looked for. The advantage of exchanging one unit at least to prople who occasionally meet at social gatherings is that a way is made for exchanging a few words of conversation when, in the absence of such recognition of a call, the a few words of conversation when, in the absence of such recognition of a call, the person slighted is obliged either to take refuge in silence, or to accept notice from one who has failed to be courteous. Nor should people in official position forget that excuses are transparencies that are really seen through. It was a well has easily seen through. It may as well be borne in mind that Their Excellencies the Governor General and his wife are the only persons for whom exceptions may be, and are properly claimed.

HOW KENTUCKY HORSES ARE TRAINED.

One after another beautiful saddle

horses were ridden out over the track,

moving along at a gentle, easy gait, ily-ing at a rapid canter, racking, or break-ing into a trot, as the rider willed. All those horses, I believe, were thoroughbred, and their prices ranged from \$300 to \$1,000. Be well were they galted and trained that the rider had but to touch the mans in agiven place or make a certain signal to have them take a tack, canter, trot, run, or lope. Any one can learn to manage these gaits in a very short time, as I found from experi-But the method by which these horsos are so perfectly trained I could not learn. Kither the trainers do not knew exactly how to impart the information, or they are determined to keep it to themselves. Some answered my questions by saying : " It is easy enough You can make a horse do anything you want to. Only let him know what you You had better wear want him to do. You had better wear spurs when riding, give him his head freely, and it be takes one guit when you spur him on the right side, just spur him again there when you want the same gait." Here, a horse passed on a rack, and as the rider touched him with the tip of his finger on the head, he struck out on a square trot. "Now," said I, "bow was that horse trained so as to strike a trot by that signal ?" answered the Kentuckian, "our saddle horses all learn that from the time they are colts." I asked Mr. Lindonberger, What is the secret of the superiority of Kentucky horses? "There is a com-bination of causes," he answered. "The great majority of the horses here have no good blood in them, find it crossed romewhere back in their pedigrees. The best strains of running and trotting blood have been taken from here to other states, and they there full to produce the desired results. There is something in the blue grass, the water, the aimosphere, and the general climatic influence, and then, as Mr. Tracey told you this morning, there is everything in judicious breeding and training. We force our horses to a gait when they are I year old, and at 3 years old they are pretty well developed. The northern men, however, always improve them were men, however, always improve them we men loog have Kenlucky horses held their high place?" I queried. "No one hereabout can tell. I know men who have lived here 85 years, and they state that from their earliest childhood they have heard of the superiority of our horses. Their fathers before them had the same story to tell. The fact is, that somewhere in the past there was brought into this state a pure strain of thorough blond, derived from best stock of the mother world, and it has transmitted its qualities from sire to son to the present time. It is a lamontable fact that we have not the exact data upon which to bese a history of the Kentucky horse. The fastest horses in the world have been bred and trained in this neighbourbood Maud Stone, better known since 1874. Here are incts which, it may be presumed, will not be disputed; and it may be hoped that it in the face of Trinket, 2.19; Bick Moore, 2.22; them the senseless ory that the army is John Morgan, 2.24; Indianapolis, 2.21; degenerating will not come. It will at Volcies and analysis to the senseless ory that the army is John Morgan, 2.24; Indianapolis, 2.21; Voltaire, 2.21, are but a few of the race

saddle, and trotting horses that have been sold liers and are now scattered throughout our large cities could no more be calculated than one could count the trees of the forest

CHEATING AT CARDS

The following has been gleaned from an article on the above subject, published a few days ago in the New York Sun In all large cities, but more particularly New York and Chicago, there exist oriablishments for the manufacture of gambling implements. Although the law continuates these implements when men are caught in the act of using them, there is no law against their manufac-ture and sale. When the police break up a gambling den they take away all the tools, but within 24 hours every-thing can be replaced, and the game goes on as before. It is acknowledged that the came in which there is most cheating is a draw poker," a game which is played everywhere. There are many ways of chesting at poker. One is by marked cards. One way of marking cards is on the back at the time of their manufacture, and there are as many styles adopted as there are different colours. To an ordinary observer the backs are of an intricate and symmetrical pattern, but the marks tricel pattern, but the marks can easily be detected by exports. It only requires seventeen name to a pack. Four marks will expose the four suits and thirteen marks will expose the cards in each suit. Although the marks are so plain that they can be read as far as one can see a card, they are so covered up in the scroll work and patterns that they cannot be noticed unless pointed out. Bomotimes the marks are in the folds of a flag; sometimes in the turn of an ornamental acroll All the high cards are denoted by the different positions of a little scoup. The low cards are marked with various positions of a little device that looks like the butt of a pietol These cards are sold at about \$1.50 a pack? Anyone thoroughly acquainted with this trickery can tell every man's band as it is dealt before he knows it bimself. If he gets a low hand he can be bluffed of his stake at the start. If he gets a high hand you know when to keep out; but in event of some one furnishing cards that are not marked, there are several other are not marked, there are several other expedients resorted to, amongst which is a little tool called pokering. It is apparently an ordinary diamond ring, but it is provided with a sharp ateel point, by which means every good card is marked with a little bole in the corner. There are various other little instruments employed; for instance, the spy, a little mirror which is fastened to the knee.
It is convex and catches the reflection of the cricis at various angice. Another complicated machine is the vest-hold-out. The plan of it is to rig a contri-vance inside the vest that will take in a number of cards according to the desire of the operator and convey them out of sight. Then, when a card is wanted out of this receptacio, the string which is attached to the machine is tightly drawn. and the holder carries so the hand the cards required. Some gamblers have a dexterous and skilful way of concealing carde down the back of the neck; others dispose of surplus cards by throwing them to a distant part of the room. Cheating is also extensively carried out with roulettes, or wheels of fortune, loaded dice, and in the game or whist.

> The Hamilton employers have given no answer as yet to the piece working shoemakers, who threaten to strike if their demand of 15 per cent. advance is. not granted by Monday.

Much surprise and regret was expressed at Kingston last week on intelligence heing received of the sudden death, in New York, of Col. G. W. Flower, of Water-New York, of Uol. G. W. Flower, of Water-town. He was in Kingston two weeks ago in good health. Deceased was vice-treel-dent at the Kingston and Pembroke Rali-way, and in tribute to his memory the angines and cars have been draped in

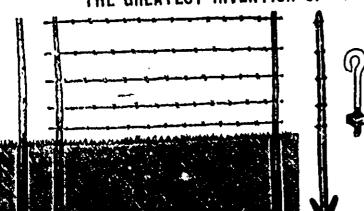
The Queen sent to Lord Bosconsfield during his iast illness every kind of delegacy that might tempt an invelid to eat, were it but the least morsel. Many other ladies did the same, and the last solid food eaten with difficulty by the ex-premier was part of a chicken cutlet which had been prepared by careful bands. When nourishment of this kind could be no longer swallowed, egg beaten up in brandy was given; but after one or two trials this was also given up. At the earlier period of his illness Lord Beaconsfield desired to drink a little port, and spoke of some rare old wine he had drunk at Bir Philip Rose's. all baste it was fetcued, but whon it carre the desire had passed away.

Sir Alexander Gordon having said in Parliament that since the Aberdeenshire militia exchanged their trousers for kilts the regiment could scarcely got a recruit. Col. Gordon Alexander writes: "I can youch that from the first day the regiment appeared on parade in the kilt, is 1876, the recruiting annually improved in such an extraordinary manner that I left the regiment some 100 men over its establishment in November, 1879, while I had found it about 450 men under in October, 1875, when they were trousers. Last year the establishment was raised from \$00 to 1,000 men, and it is now proposed to proposed with the recruiting for a second battalion. During the whole former latery of the corps while the men wore borece that have been sent ont of Ken-tucky, while the number of fine carriage, lation establishment of the day." PATENT FROST AND FIRE PROOF

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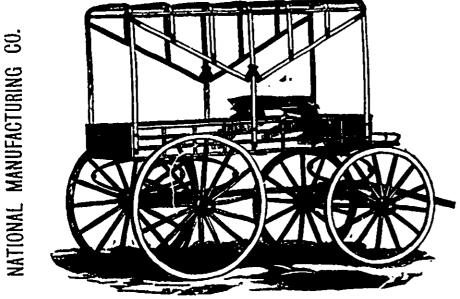
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