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TRADE IN THE STATES.

the activity of the Free Tende parts in States, the Chicago Journal of Commerce ulness on the part of these who faver the rect encouragement of Lome industries. orary says: "At no other period of our the Free Traders been so active, so vigimilged, so dangerous, not, at any former popular mind been so widely and so rakened to interest in the tar'd question, literature, with the publications of kins in the United States has been profusely il over the west, expendly among the forane between Free Trade and Protection has pple of conversation at ordinary gatherings sterceurse, and of discussion in the schooldebating clubs. We are in constant reetters asking for information, campaign answers to particular questions; and we My urged by mail to direct attention to the meed of educating the public mind, in prer the Congressional elections next year member of a prominent law firm in Iowa as follows .-

aware that this Free Trade question is forcing front, and is being discussed in all the school the country? It is very important that accurate incrougely and people, that they may not be misled by shallow d plausible argument besed upon perverted or clistics."

of a weekly paper in this State writes as

of the probability that the question of protection dattles will form opeof the fraues of the next palen, I suggest that Protection leagues be eghout the State. I think the question will Land the better prepared the Protectionists ashe better will be their chances of success."

enmunications of like icnor are being the Industrial League of America, the of which are in Chicago In the labor of this and other cities, the tariff comes seion at almost every one of their regular The New York Free Trade Club ally sending out ramphlets and Cobilen Club has two special agents in States-one placed at New York and Chicago. It also has in its employ a travelling emissaries, whose duty it is to transmit information to the local agents, forward it to the central office. A society at Free Traders has been formed in the ee and distribute literature designed to people against the policy of tatiff pro-Brooklyn an organisation has been sich has for its object the total abolition

ing telegrate to the Associated Press -

represent tive Hurl, or this, to a pumber of Dimerate Policy. ne of erest Coranies of well known know Indon reliables About thirty receivers were present, and mutual steps were taken toward 6 miles a concress nat organization in the OFFICIAL REPORT ON PROFESSOR interest of Free Trade, and to a minutes att regressive Free Trade compaign throughout the country. The tollowing scrittemen, members elect of the next Congress, were selected Cheer of the association S. S. Cox, of New York, President W. R. Morrison, of Illineis, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, R. & Mille, of Texas, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Vice-Springer, Inferre, Knott, Morsison, Tennshewl and others Nearly all declared themselves in favor of making Free Trade a possibent feature of the Democratic policy from this time forth, with a view to making it a leading national feet

After referring to the results that would follow a radical chapte, the Journal of Commerce concludes: "Shall we defend our industrial interests, or shall we let them go . default? Unless the friends of American indu-.ry awaken to a full realization of the danger at hand, we shall certainly be beaten in the coming contest. There are plenty of evidences that, if the naked issue of 'a tariff for revenue' or 'a tariff for protection' should be put to the 'people, without an election eering can was sufficiently long and intense to educate the popular mind, the verdict of the ballot box would be in favor of a revenue measure It is true that an illumination of suffering would follow this untertunate choice, and that a revulsion of views among the voting masses would be the result, yet incalculable losses, damage, and distress would be requisite to reach that end-processes which can be avoided by a thorough work of instruction before the shock of the struggle. A net work of tariff clubs, ramifying the whole country, is demanded by the circumstances of the time. Each of these clubs would be a missionary in its local field. Among them all would be an elbow-touch of sympathy Combined, they would exert the strength, power, and momentum which belong to bodies of magnitude in a state of activity. The welfare of millions of laborers and of thousands of millions of dollars in property are involved in the contest. The Jefence of such prodigious interests should be commensurate with their vastness and their immense voice." Whatever modifications may be made in the tariff, a complete departure from the policy that has done so much, and is still doing much, in developing and building up the manufacturing industrice of the United btates is not likely to take place at an early day.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

the Upper Province markets for over one hundred out that:treal from Cape Breton will be more than double the quantity shipped last year, or nearly four times more favorable freights are secured, and the outlook at present is encouraging, the colliery proprietors refinery, and large quantities for the gas companies, Canada Central and other railways. Up to last year the Ottawa gas works always used American coalthey thought they could not make gas without using American coal. But now the Parliament Buildings Professor Hund's carrier charge related to statistics of made culirely from Capo Breton coal-the quality of which is now too well known to need comment I am also told that the Toronto Gas Company, which have litherto manufactured what is known as water gas-from American anthracite coal and oil-are gas (its injury to health and excessive cost being two of the principal objections), consequently they will

ultraviews. And now as the last of the erroganship of the Halitix and Capa Breton Company, who was Charges have occasioned inorements, we have the one described in the follow- assoremently in three dry, has contracted for the sale of the incorrect blottens ary man of Mr. Hind's practical a large quantity of cost". This a boom in the Nova excenence and literary and a leptice ability could be led "Humanian Fib. 22-A during rate grows to right to South coal trade is the direct result of the National maters by personal maters are to outrose considers that relations, and regardless of either problem or particular.

HIND'S CHARGES.

Parliament consisting of letters and pamphicts by Prof. H. Y. Hiso, charging the late Government with prepared and used throughout was employed in perhaving used official documents at the Halifax Commission, in 1877, which were deliberately "falchied." The papers are voluminous, evincing an amount of acted on behalf of the late Administration, in declarinventive activity on the part of Prof. Hind worthy of Ing to Parliament "that the charges and accusations an honest purpose and a useful end. They are accom- made by Professor Histo are alsolutely and entirely panied by a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister, at his request, by the Commissioner of Fish. | ducted in a manner becoming to the dignity and eries. This memorandum deals with the subject in a candid and effective manner, which Mr. Weitzcura's experience of the fisheries question and the proceedlogs at Halifax so well qualify lim to do. The charges, he says, stripped of much verbiage, apply mainly to tables of exports and imports founded upon the trade and navigation returns. These exhibits were adduced in evidence and attested personally by a competent officer of the Customs Department. Mr. Whiteness admits the possible existence of technical errors and anomalies, but points out their consistency with the general correctness and truthiulness of the returns, which are believed to be substantially accurate. He denies, and proves the impossibility of or 40 per cent. The production of 1879 was larger their having been altered for the purposes charged The object of these statements was to show the extent and operation of the trade in fish between Canada and the United States during a series of years. They were compiled principally from American records and were verified by comparison with when the production of phy iron duting the panic Canadian returns. Similar statements were fyled by years reached its lowest point. The following figures. the United States and proved by experts. Whatever discrepancies existed on either side were explained to the eve. Production:the evidence. Mr. Whirchan mentions, as an example, that in the year 1874-which was the year chosen by the United States as the most favorable to their view-the records of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington showed nearly cloven and a half millions ot dollars less merchandles exported to Canada than was shown by the Canadian import returns, of which fish formed a proportion. Such difference would be advantageous to the United States; but the discrepancy was satisfactorily accounted for and adjusted Professor Hum has omitted to stigmatize that fact as a "trand" or "forgery" on the part of the Americans The Hallfax Erening Mail says that for some time The counter claim of the United States for remitted past the Pictou colliery managers have been com- duties being based on the quantities of duffable fish plaining that they are unable to obtain a sufficient imported from Canada, it was incumbent on them to number of coal cars for shipments to Montreal and establish the basis of computation from their own Toronto. A correspondent of that Journal says :-- I import returns, which were tested by comparison with understand that contracts have already been made in the Canadian export returns. Mr. Waircusa points

thousand tons Cape Breton coals alone, and that "There are only two methods by which the real state of less coke in 1830 as a mixture, and a smaller : during the ensuing season the coals shipped to Mon- the fish trade relations between the United States and Canada could have been altered for sinister purposes. The first is by decreasing the quantity of dutiable fish exported from Canada, so as at once to diminish the value of the than in 1878. I am also informed that, providing American market to Canadian dealers and fishermen, and to reduce the smount of customs duties accruing thereon. the remission of which might be applicable as compensation in part for privileges conceded by the treaty. The second will realize larger returns than they have known is by increasing the quantity of fish subject to duty importsince 1873. Of the quantity contracted for I under- ed from the United States into Canada, showing thereby stand that some 15,000 tone are for the Redpath ugar the reciprocal advantage of the Canadian market, and a proportionate sum of duties remitted by Canada in reduction of the offert chargeable against her. As the United States imports returns would correct the first, and their export nature were simply impracticable."

altered designedly. This allegation is disposed of very summarily by Mr. Westensa, who frankly acknowledges that errors occurred in the table compited from the fishery reports, owing to inefficient getting very much dissatisfied with the quality of the proved mostly unfavorable to Canada, and were producing in evidence corrected by virtually the original reports, no possible wrong to the United States nor baye to return to the use of bituminous coal, which injury to Canada could result. Prof. Him's movino will create a greatly increased demand for that article is ascribed to the fact of his having been ill treated -the Toronto gas works alone requiring over 20,000 by the British Agent and Secretary. Their conduct tons annually. From conversation with prominent towards him affords no excuse for the course he has with the liev. Havay Wand Brachen as its brokets and shipping agents I learn that on the open- pursued. We may add here that complaints provail ing of our caual system, consequent on recent im- of the same regretable provocations towards others a houses and the substitution of Free provements, and the employment of steam colliers of The following passage seems to be severe, but it is and the personal organ of Mr. Beschen back to Sydney or Pictou as return cargoes, and patriotic accusations, and perhaps some natural in the production of epicycletum. The product was

-has been much the medium of communicating these temshipped thence to Europe. Mr. D.J. Kesnetzz, digastion at reflections such as these standerous

to martify and distort vectol errors and scening discrepencles into a time of "frand," and "f receive." Such futio endeavors to excete district to proceedings with which be was hiteself familiar, and in which his can country was especially interested, are alike income reheasible and inex

Returns have been laid before both Houses of Mr. Whitenaus remarks make it quite char that whatever errors existed on either side the evidence feet good faith. We can well understand, therefore, the strong confidence felt by Sir Arsen? Svitit, who baseless, and that the case on both rides was conhonor of both countries "

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Bulleton coatains the following interesting statistics relative to the production of pigfrom in the United States last year. . The production of pig fron in the United States in 1880 was 4,205,414 net tous, or 3,835,181 gross tons. The production in 1879 was 3,070,875 net tons, or 2,741,853 grossitons. The increase in 1880 over 1879 was, therefore, 1.224 539 net tom, or 1,093,338 gross tine, than that of any preceding year, but the production of 1889 was not only 10 per cent, larger than that of 1879, but it was 60 per cent, larger than that of the two preceding most active years, 1872 and 1873. and it was double that of the contemplat year, 1876, in not tons, will make these extraordinary facts plain

| 18722.854,558 | 1877 2 314 545 |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1873 2,868,278 | 1878 2,577,301 |
| 19742,689 413 | 1873 3,070,875 |
| 18752,266 581 | 18804,205,414 |
| 1 m 7 c | |

Of the total production of plg from in 1880, 1,807,651 net tone were made with anthracito coal, 1,950,205 tens with bituminous coal and coke, and 537,518 tons with charcoal. The increased production of the year over the product of 1819 was very evenly divided minong the different fuels. It is, however, worthy of notice that the production of charcoal pig iron has increased pari passe with that of anti- wite and bitunilnous pig fron. In the four years preceding 1880 it had declined relatively as compared with its two rivale. The charcoal from product of 1880 has only twice been excluded in our history-in 1873 and 1874, when the production was respectively 577,620 and 576,557 net tons. As has herotofore been the case, some of the anthracite furnaces used more or of bituminous furnaces used anthracite as a mixture. The exact quantity of pig iron produced in 1880 with this reixed fuel was 714,631 net tons. Twenty-three States made pig iron in 1889, one more than in 1879. Minnesota entering the list for the first time with her Duluth charcoal furnace—the ploneer we have no doubt of many from enterprises within her borders North Carolina has not made any pig iron since 1877 Oregon, with her Oswego charcoal furnace, doubled in 1880 her production of 1879. Another State, Colorado. has its first furnace at South I' eblo, ready to put in returns would disprove the second, any deceptions of this blast. California and Washington Territory are getting ready to make pig iron, a furnace in each being well under way. Utah Territory has made no pig and the whole city of Ottawa is illuminated by gas the catch of slab, which he represented as being iron since 1876, but the largest and best of its two furnaces, the one at Ogden, is likely to be blown in this year. Every State in the Union which made pig fron in 1879, except one, increased its production in 1880. The exception was West Virginia, which made ald in the Fisheries Office; but as they would have 70,001 net tons in 1879, 70,338 tons in 1880. In 1879 Pennsylvania made 524 per cept. of the total production; in 1880 her production declined relatively to 484 per cent. Ohlo made a very sharp advance in 1830 upon her record of 1879. In 1879, with a production of 447,751 net tone, her percentage of the total product of the country was 14 3-5; in 1889, with a product of 674,207 net tons, her percentage was 15 7-10. The States which ranked next to Penneyl. vania and Ohio in production in 1880, and which preduced over 100,000 tons cach, were New York, New and simple. The Christian Union-a suitable size, Nova Scotia will certainly secure probably justified by the writer's knowledge of the Jersey, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, in the order bly newspaper of wide circulation and the Toronto market, and that grain will be carried falseness and personal animus of Professor Bino's un- named. There was a gratifying increase in 1880 to

foul in 1-74 Net tone in 1677 6-16 tone in 1877, goods and fabrics are given new and strange appliand 7,8 2 tons in 182". The product of 1889 was cations undreamed of two years ago, and invoice! made by the New Tersey cinc Company and the tixradius which are an outrage on increantile common; the intention to consider and adopt a plan and system ford it at outpany, a New Tersey, and by the Bethless sense are unblushingly sent into the Customs it is a stable bound to means of an international hem from Company the Cambria Iron Company and would seem as if just to very it on? Shall we go contention of the us of gold and silver as bi-metallic the Ligar Thomps of Steel Company, in Pennsyl- into wonderment because all this happens in Canada? Tania. The stocks of a most pictor on hand and Bs to means, we can see the same thing happening.

The stocks of a most pictor on hand and Bs to means, we can see the same thing happening.

The lands of moders of their agents at the chough not always in the same particular lines, in solution to tande of makers or their agents at the choice of 1880 aggregate to a 1880 power is and imported as really as and imported as really as and imported as really as an imported and any and as an imported as really as an imported as really as an imported as an imported and any and any and an imported and any and any and an imported and any and an imported and any and any and an imported and any and any and any and an imported and any and any any any and any any and any any and any any and any any a and 4.75, ograss tons hell at the cause or arms, at the Customs law the Covernment has all rights, to begin gold and silver to be legal tender in the State coining close of 136 to 154 464 gross tons or imported por iron 1 with and the individual none, and that the latter has Adding the mercase of domestic stocks to the water only what the law expressly and mevery precise words! house stocks we have 41' : 19 gross tons to be deduct- allows him. The Government in this case represents

A FIGHT STILL GOING ON

A projectionist law has been put upon the statute book but it would be a mistake to suppose that putting the law there will do. The fight for the proper application of the law is still going on, and to ensure tair play, not me rely good legislation, but very firm and strong edministration, also, is required. Let us imagine what is likely to happen when any country -Canada, for instance-determines to protect ber manufactures Immediately many interests-vested interests, some of them will call themselves -oppose the change. It is the interest of a great many people alword that we should not manufacture for ourselves. if we do, their local craft is in danger. But their opposition is not shown merely in flighting against the law while in process of being passed. After the law is passed, they will find ways and means of fighting the administration of it. And scarcely can any statutes be drawn closely worded enough to obviate those double meanings in which schemers find their advantage. There is room for the belief that, both in Canada and in the States, the persistent pressure of foreign exporters and their agents has in times past gained many a victory for foreign interests that was not contemplated in the framing of the law. We really believe that our own Department of Customs referred to will be telegraphed every day from Sydney has done its best to enforce a law against which many strong foreign interests, in former possession of the Canadian market, were arrayed, and we will not say that more could have been done in this way than what has been done. But we think it fair to point out that in the United States, with a tariff Act doubly protective as compared with ours, unexpected interpretations still do much to defeat the roal intent and purpose of the legislation on the statute book. As to what the intent and purpose was in the first place, there need be no dispute. It was, beyond all quostion, to make a home market for American manulactures by shutting out foreign. That was the intent and purpose, without doubt; but, the heavy pressure leaving Liverpool for the Gulf of St. Lawrence I will feel of foreign producers seeking the lucrative American market, the original intent has not unfrequently been disregarded. In the American tron making trades strong complaint is made in this respect; and a movement of special significance is now going on. It is charged that Mr. dusaman, good and able administrator as he has undoubtedly proved himself, was in the habit of giving Treasury decisions in favor of importers and against home manufacturors. Whether the charge is or is not true, we pretend not to say; we merely note the fact that it is made after twenty years of a high protectionist tariff in the United ment from the last report of ex-Secretary Sherman, But why such complaints, under a protecsimply, we answer, that in certain respects the tariff \$2,113,164,589.46, of which \$2,097,810,590.18 was has failed to decree in its clauses in words precisely principal and \$15,353,990.28 interest. The interest what was undoubtedly the true meaning and pur- bearing debt amounts to \$1,674,935; the debt on which pose of the act. So strong a feeling has been aroused by Mr. Suzaman's many decisions in favor \$6,598,725.26, and the non-interest bearing debt of foreign interests, that a great and concerted move- amounts to \$416,276,864 92. The total debt, less cash ment is now on foot to bring about another course in the treasury, en March 1, 1881, was \$1,879,956. entirely on the part of the new Secretary of the 412.77. The decrease of the debt during February Treasury. President Ganvinen's Administration will many Treasury decisions of late years which it is charged are opposed to the spirit of the statutes. And we should think it very likely, from the positions already taken by President Garriero, by Mr. Window. Secretary of the Treasury, and by Mr. BLAIRE, Secretary of State, that the appeal of American manufacturers against decisions favoring foreigners will be held good. These decisions are, for the most part, on small, technical points which should not, and according to old English common law would not, be held to weigh against the obvious intention of the Act. That the complaints mentioned will be duly attended to by the new Administration is likely enough; we might rather say certain. But this glance at American affairs is mostly for the purpose of pointing out how little occasion there is for wonder that our own tariff of only two years ago, avowedly framed for protective purposes, should have seemed to have missed work for the administration of it. No statute can national debt, unless the country should see fit to contingencies that seem to be born for the previous of another panic.

2,6 is not time against 13 to 1 tons in 1879, 10 :: 14 respine of the tariff is simply amazing. Names of ed from the total supply, which gives the 4 vest of the Canadian commonwealth; then the people of and the convention of the same day in all the convention of the grows tone as the probable consumption of the vest of Canadian as a whole boost of the application of this to the probable convention to remain in force until 1 900. ruling principle sight through, nothing will suffice the convention is not denounced a year before now out of employment at any of the Property of the Most and Most to meet the newly designed and purposely invented; evasions of the facili which will always be cropping up. A short and ready rule to meet all cases is what we will have to come to some day. Nor need we be ashamed to say that we are now looking for it, seeling that our neighbors, with far longer experience, are still looking for it this very year

CANADIAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

The following letter of importance in regard to the spring navigation of the St. Lawrence was despatched to the Collector of Customs at Liverpool by the fast English mail -

Department of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, 14th March, 1881.

To the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, England -Siz, -I have to inform you that the Government of Canada has decided to establish a special ice and weather bulleun for the Gu.f of St. Lawrence, during the opening of navigation, which will be composed of telegraphic despatches from signal stations at Anticosti, coast of Gaspe, Magdaien Islands, and north coast of Cape Breton, setting forth the state of the winds, temperature, weather prognostics, and anything else which may facilitate safe and speedy navigation in the Gulf at the opening of navigation. The substance of the telegrams (Cape Breton) to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and with the cooperation of the French authorities at the latter place will be transferred from the telegraph office to the Semaphore Statico, at Point Galantry Lighthouse, on the Island of St. Pierre, where any steamers or sailing vessels passing in that vicinity can lay off and have the weather bulletin signalled to them from the Semaphoto free of expense. There vessels will then be coabled to ascertain correctly whether the Gulf is clear of ice or not, and should the Gulf happen to be obstructed by too information will be given them where a passage can be found. I will probably send you by next mail from Halifax some printed notices regarding the weather bulletin, but fu the meantime, in case any vessel may be much obliged if you will take the necessary steps to give this information to the captains of vessels clearing from your port for the Gulf, and make it known publicly in any way that you may think proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servt. (Signed) WM. SHITE. Deputy for the Minister M and F.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

The Industrial World, of Chicago, contains a statefrom which it appears that the total debt of the Unite tionist tariff, it may be asked? For this reason, States on the 28th day of February, 1881, amounted to interest has coased, since maturity, amounts to was \$11,843,165 51, and since June 30, 1880, \$62,215,be pressed, and that very strongly too, to severse \$82.57. The total receipts at the United States

| | | e as foll | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----|
| Por | the r | earicole | d Mare | h 1, 1881 | \$156,746,715 | |
| | | | | 1070 | 308,762,742 | |
| - | • | •• | 41 | 11 1479 1878 | 262,059,817 | |
| • | • | ** | ** | ** 1878 | 265,842,831 | |
| The tot | al ex | penditu | res of | the Unit | od States were :- | _ |
| Y or | the y | ear ende | N Maro | h 1, 1881 | \$ 257,323,527 | |
| | , | | *1 | | 290,047,654 | |
| • | • | ** | •• | " 1479 | 236,001,342 | |
| • | • | *• | •• | " ,1575 | 218,200,631 | |
| The de | CTORE | o of the | natio | nal debt | during the above | ro |

periods was as follows . ---For the year ended March 1, 1881 1880 1879 1878 \$115,156,906 :07,406,320 15,429,567 40,744,013

Total, \$208,824,780 "No one," mys the World, " looking at the above exhibits can well say that the United States is not a debt paying nation The trut's is that we are not only surprising ourselves, but the whole world, by the rapidity with which we are wiping out our national Its alm in some respects. Not missed its aim, perhaps, obligations." By the close of the next decede the Land Grants, 100,382 acres, at \$4.03 per acre. we should not say that; but that it has left very hard | World expects that there will be but little seft of the

MONETARY CONFERENCE

A cable despately save of The Invitation addressed to Italy to attend the Monetary Conference says it is them such diorernment to settle the quantity and begin on the same day in all the consenting countries, 1,000 this first is to constitute a tacit renewal until the | The Montreal Witres of the 12th | Par year 1 (10 and so on for a period of ten years

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Tozza & Co., of Peterborough, have become proprietors of The Canada Lumberman, the first pine numbers of which were published in Toronto by Mr. Accounts Baco. It is a nest paper, and ably conducted.

Tuz recently assued Canadian Trade Returns are subject of comment in many English and United States newspapers. In some instances canada is congratulated upon the fact that last year her exports exceciled her imports

According to recent returns the number of allk factories in the United States is 220, capital invested, \$15,394,700, number of looms, 7,473, gross value of manufactured products, \$33,008,355; net value of finished goods, \$27,710,035 , wages paid. \$7,051,630

Ox Sunday morning last the Czar of Russia was killed by the explosion of a hand shell, thrown at him. by an agent of the Nibilists. As the result of the determined efforts of conspirators to take his life, the belief was general that sooner or later he would come to an untimely end. He is succeeded by his son ALEXANDER, who is thirty-five years old.

A recently published statement shows the acreage of wheat in the United States for the past ten years and the yield in each year:-

| Years | Acreage. | Bushele. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1871 | | 230,722,400 |
| 1872 | 20,858,359 | 249,997,100 |
| 1873 | 22 171,670 | 281 254 700 |
| 1874 | | 309,102,700 |
| 1875 | | 292,436,000 |
| 1876 | 27 627,021 | 289,256,500 |
| 1677 | 27,277,540 | 364,194,147 |
| 1878 | 32,108.560 | 420,122,400 |
| 1879 | 32,545 950 | 448,756 630 |
| 1880 | 36,037,050 | 480,849,723 |
| The value of the wheat cro | p for ten year | 4 WAS : |

| THE INICO OF | the whene crop | TOT COT JONES | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1871 | \$290,411,820 | 1876 | 300,259 300 |
| 1872 | 310,180,375 | 1877 | |
| 1673 | 323,594,805 | 1878 | 326,346 424 |
| 1874 | 291,107,895 | 1879 | 497,030,142 |
| 1875 | 291,580,990 | 1880 | 453,558,371 |

The following statement shows the production of precious metals in the United States for the year end-

| ing 30th June las | t :— | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| • | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
| Alaska | 5 6,000 | ******* | \$6,000 |
| A :1808A | 400,000 | \$2,000,000 | 2,400,000 |
| California | 17 500,000 | 1,100,000 | 18,600,000 |
| Colorado | | 17,000,000 | 20,200,000 |
| Dakota | 3,000,000 | 70,000 | 3,670,000 |
| Georgia | 120,000 | ******** | 120,000 |
| Idabo | 1 980,000 | 450,000 | 2,430,000 |
| Nontana | 2,400,000 | 2,500,000 | 4 900,000 |
| Nevada | 4,800,000 | 10,000 000 | 15,700,000 |
| New Mexico | 130 0(*) | 425,000 | 535,000 |
| North Carolina. | 95,000 | ******* | 95,000 |
| Oregon | 1,090,000 | 15,000 | 1,100,000 |
| South Carolina | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Utab | 210,000 | 4,740,000 | 4,980,000 |
| Virginia | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Wasnington | 410,000 | | 410,000 |
| Wroming | 20,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| Other sources | 14,000 | * ******* | 14,000 |
| Office Bontoss | . 4,000 | ******** | 17,000 |
| | | | |

year amounted to \$22,455,134, of which over \$15,200.-000 were from freight, and \$5,400,000 from passenger traffic. The gain in earnings, as compared with the previous years, amounted to \$4,400,000, and the ratio hive of ladustry. J. Schofield, who has been in logistic of expenses to receipts was 44.96, against 44.38 in buying machinery for the woollen mill, is on b.s well 1879. Of the expenses, which were \$10,454,000, over \$2,132,000 were for conducting the transportation. \$3,583,000 for motive power, \$1,964,000 for maintenance of way, and \$1,100,000 for renewal of rails. The total funded debt on December 31at. 1880, was \$92.-084,624, of which \$39,095,624 belonged to the Kansas Pacific. Of this amount, \$10,361,500 is held by Mesers. Goven and Saus, trustees of the consolidated mortgage bonds. The sales of land of the Union Pacific Land Grant for the year were 176,201 acres, at an average of \$4.82 per acre, and of the Kansas Pacific

In the Pall Mall Gesette of the 1st instant we provide for all contingencies; and the number of reduce our ate of taxation, or should encounter read:-"The new Canadian enterprise-the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil at the cas works, and more hance are wanted."

-will be viewed with some jealous, in the States The commerce between the I'mgs | Yu and British North America is very color to the hitherto it has labored under serious destructions being carried on almost entirely through States ports. By the establishment of the Caul and Brazilian Direct Mail Steamship Company tions to fice intercourse will be removed Att 12 development of the trade between the territ cannot fail to be the result. In some the staples of trade each country produce and the other cannot produce at all The come vigorous commerce are thus resty 1. being as eager to soul like sugar and conas Canada is to send its flour and manners. to Brazil. The immediate effect with unfavorable on the Brazilian trade of the States, but any loss that may arise in the will very soon be recovered when the

CANADAS MANUFACTURAS

"The Halifax Coal Mining Company , County, are pushing operations on the new being opened up by them. It is said there are the

Coming close after the announcement of the coar ment of the Merchants' Manufacturing Corp. 1 to the proposed extension of the Hadaa Cortin to the Works, we learn that the Stormont Cotton i co have applied to increase the capital from \$1 \$300,000, baring decided to enlarge their milinity wall so that it will become the second large on mill in the Dominion, the fludan being, of first. The plans for the extension were court, decided on at the last meeting of the company the architect has called for tenders for the rares ay, The plans of the extension are very complet a colling those for a building of 140 feet front, 129 to ... and five stories to beight with a basement contain over seven bundred looms. Their a two towers, containing the entrances and state with large tanks at the top. The engine rooms large and the engine will be of 500 horse | with will be used only in case the water supility. cient, as four turbine wheels will be put in T house will contain six large botlers and the will be 120 feet in beight, the dre-house will ... by 30 feet, and 20 feet high, arched tresses of the the floor of the drying-room over. The paking me will be 30 by 60 feet and two stories in te these with a storehouse and offices will con p it is expected, will be the model mill of the are When completed this fall, the extension, in 2 a machinery, will have cost \$400,000 Mi J. Browne, who is the architect, has also goincontract for the woollen mill at Campbellior ! ? the lest root and sugar factory at Faruham W. lm already been begun at both places, and while a pleted, it is expected, by August."

The Moneton Times of the 12th instant says 3 German barque Atlantic arrived at St. John germie from Batavia, with a cargo of 800 tons "Java i min for the Moneton Sugar Refining Company. The Last sailed the 18th of last October, and has constructed been 142 days on the voyage. This is the first curp d sugar ever imported direct from the Bast Indies to de province, and it is besides, no doubt, the most raises ever imported into the province from any quarter E John L. Harris, President of the company, has gons St. John to look after the cargo. The establishment of the augus refining industry at Monoton is desured work a great improvement in the affairs of the whole Province, and especially of this section of the Pistane It is already paving the way for an extensive tas India as well as West India trade, and the good that can bardly yet be estimated."

"During the past week rumors have been stout reference to some large coal contracts having bet make by the agents of some of the Cape Breton miles for hope soon to be able to give our readers some reads information in reference to coal sales. That there wil t we point eigh charge stratted to the no doubt. At the old Lidney mines the men, we at Informed, are now kept on full time "- So they B of

"The Hespeler Manufacturing Company are tand! pushing the work on their premiers to comple ren. It woollen factory occupies the building formerly and the great mill. All the floors have been torn coast replaced by substantial floors of 3-inch plank averial with I linch tongue and grooved flooring laid dags. ally on them. The plasterers have about finished of of the wings. Some of the machinery is already in in building, more at the station here, and still more in the custom houses at Galt and Guelph. The steem litter have completed the heating of one wing, and will have Tur total earnings of the Union l'acific Railway last the remaining wing finished this week. The and wheel has been in place some time, and it is expected that under the energetic management of the sujer? tendent, Mr Brodie, will soon be a veritable Lummist home, and is expected daily. O. Pabet has the 115 tract for rebuilding the old burnt bailding, and meals putting a strong force on it as an early date . - " F Herald

> "A Dandas Standard reporter took a run throts these shops the other day, and found over 60 mep engage? in the manufacture of reapers and mowers. The life did a good business last year, and are Increasing that production for 1881 by one hundred machines. T'e Mesers. Curney & Russell are staunch business meland are building up a trade in proportion to the business qualities. The machine they manufacture us first-class one, and the farmers of the province are brcoming aware of the fact, which is proven by the repulit with which the firm disposes of their stocks."

"Two handred and fifty men are now daily emplored

A company has been organized in Windsor, and er a 1 Univer Company, with a capital of \$109,000. the maintactine of mowing machines, burse rakes, stell ploughs and other agricultural implements. artid from Contacto and the United States amounts to 12,800,000.

binder possesses undoubted adsantages rather clare of goods warrants a direct and ready which must constantly increase, and the necessity factoring them within our own province must there already monopolized the trade in the past, the completed by the 1st or September, and continue to do so to our loss, by taking the . 1.1 the province, and at a greater cost than work of this kind must be of great benefit to the A Rading to make a large and growing trade, gang engloyment to a large number of skilled and mercasing the wealth and prosperity of to-morrow, on business relating to the syndicate and bity, as well as being, if well conducted, a isher directment for capital which is at present the applying of the trade will be about \$50,000, belowing grutlemen have been appointed provial directors - Mesers. George Oburchill, J. E. Newile, Hantsport; Ierael Longworth, Trum, U. F. tornwallis, and Allan Haley, W. H. Blanchard, under Foresthe and Edward Curry, Windsor."

The committee appointed in connection with the red catton mill met on Tuesday night. A number letters have been received from parties thus early liging for positions A meeting will be held shortly, an expert from Montreal will address it."-Kingston

The conton mili scheme is gaining in popularity. enfirs promoters talk of baving 10,000 spindles and Bonns -Kingston Waig.

A Me McNutt, of the United States, is at present Amajolis, Nova Scotla," says the Monitor, "with a to establishing a factory for the cauting of sweet u, strawcerries, bineberries, tomatoes, peas, beans, usis, plums, etc. He wants the farmers to guarantee a lifer to seventy-fire or more acres of sweet corn ely, for which be will pay cash, and a meeting of the gers is to be held for the purpose of giving the stantes. About twenty hands will be directly emred in the industry

Mesrs. Wilson & Co , Escuminac, are making 3,000 w traps for lobsters. -T. H. Fleigher, of Chatham, has wood for his factory at the same place .- It is said t the Messra Bell, of Richbuoto, will start a branch tory at the Graham fishing stand, on the south side the point, and it is also reported that Mr. J. B. Snowil intends opening a new establishment"- Moncton. | \$55 86.

LB . Times

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About fifty men are now steadily employed in the loyards of Mesers. Crandall & Cochrane. Work in th yards is now being prosecuted vigorously.-Three w ressels, in Chapman's, Palmer's and Hickman's uds, are expected to make a bum at Dorchester; two w resiels are building at Hopwell, A. O.; and the nmencing to build on a large scale, are advertising men to work in their yards.—The local corresponent of the Sackville I'est of this week report the commorment of no less than 20 vessels, mostly for coastse and West ladin trade. This shows that there is a mand for a class of vessels which a year or two ago re laid up in all directions." -- Moncton Times.

The Fredericton, N. B., Capital anta :- * A real about etery is to be started in Gibson without fall in a ery abort time. Mr. Alex. Gibson, whose name in con-

reported authorities as a remody for weevil, in the reportion of atout half an ounce to a ton of grain. theirs who feel disposed to try this remedy need to a continued that the liquid is very volatile and the vapor very explosive.

A few days ago the flon. Mr Creelman laid upon the table of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotta the tipert of the Department of Mines From it we learn that the production of gold in 1880 was 13,284 ounces 13.801 ounces in 1879; iron ore, 51,193 tons Gun-t 29839 in 1879; coal, 1,032,700 tons against W 2 3 in 1879.

-The l'ish Commissioners have made arrangetorute for placing a large number of fish in Maine waters this season. There are 200,000 salmon eggs in Panes that will hatch soon. Those are designed for the Penebuot and tributaries. The Androscoggin is to my stocked from the ponds in which striped toss have been placed.

—It has been ascerted by some calculators that bendon will keep 17 000,000 inhabitants in the next The population of London has doubled in the last forty years, but at the existing rate of increase a hundred and ten years will pass before it will be forbled again, and it will only have reached \$,000,000 If the year 2181.

A company was seen an incorporation, as the "Maritime Britain there is an increase from £2,318,000 in 1860 to beverages an increase in the same period from \$10. 55,000 to \$37.005 con. in finite and recetables au Increase from £2.9 there to the £10 23 1900 and infectended prospersion and cash value of these goods laneous articles of look, an increase from £2, 112,000 end that the annual cash value of these goods

-The Present Mosen, or says - Mr. H. Horwood manufactor) The large and increasing de- of the Proport Stone d Glass Works, has been of the Proport stoned tales Works, has been weeks without relilling time of these buoys was awarded the contraction the stained glass windows for placed on the Last Ouze station about a ratio and the new town half being completed in exchanger, three-quarters from the Mouse Lacht, and remained and will open works there in connection therewith there from April 18, or but year, until last mouth, The windows compalse three large ones in the upper and to all, so the American and Ontano manus hall, 26 in the auditorium and 30 transcess. It is to in had waither it was at times hidden from view by

to produced for at home. The establishment of the . It is shited that the first linking not of steel talls were jurchased in England on Saturday last. Thoengineers and construction men have been for the support of the theory, advanced by Sit William most part all engaged. Mr. Duncan McIntyre goes Thompson several years ugo, that life probably origin-to Europe, per Cunard steamship from New York atcd on the earth from seeds brought to it on meteorto Europe, per Cunard steamship from New York

-A very important discovery of phosphate of lime has just been made in East Portland by a party of m out the estimated cost of the factory necessary miners employed by Mr. Vennor Experienced hands country. The singular part of this discovery has in the fact of its being struck when the snow covered the ground deeply. Mr. Vennor is now tracing out the phosphate rock as a private enterprise and at his own

-One of the growing industries of Australia is the cooking and canning of rabbits. The Colas Preserving beginning of the past season and, the supply increasing, orders were given to limit the daily quantity to 2,700 pair. During the season, which fasted for 25 weeks, 675,000 rabitts were cannot by this establish. ment alena.

-Anahown in the statistics of the department of buildings, the growth of New York city was more rapid last year than in any twelve months since 1872, when the speculative building mania reached its height. That year the expenditure on buildings was not less than \$27,000,000 In 1867 it was loss than half as much. It increased to sixteen and a half millions in 1878. The figures of 1880 show an expenditure of \$24,000,000 for new buildings.

-The total bonded indebtedness of the cities of the United States is reported at \$664,340,913. New York's twenty-eight cities load off with an aggregate debt of \$207,742,881. Maryland's per capita is the argest, and Oregon's the least. Geographically considered, the bonded indebtedness of the cities and towns of the United States, containing 7,500 inhabitants and upward, show that the Middle States lead with \$377,468,232, a per capita of \$76 51. Next come the Western with \$113,751,237, per capita, \$32.29; then the Eastern \$113,163,183; per capita, \$62.18, and the Southern \$59,964,161, per capita,

-At the late annual meeting of the Civil Bervice supply Association, the report was read. In it was stated that during the last six months goods to the amount of 696,6221 were bought, the receipts in respect of sales being 743,7521. The stock in hand was valued at 257,6114, the gross profit upon the trading was 85,0561, to which was added 4,1211 received from other sources of revenue. The working expenses ters. Eston of Estonville, Comberland, who are about amounted to 64,481/ being at the rate of 8/16s per cent. on the sales, and out of the net balance of 14,541 it was determined to place 31 to the credit of each sharebolder in the surplus fund. 7921 was paid se income tax.

-Blast furnace slag, that most hopeless of all waste substances, is now utilized to a great extent. It is converted into sand, mixed with a certain proportion of selenitio lime, and manufactured into bricks which possess many advantages over the ordinary bricks of commerce. Hy reducing the slag to a fibrous condition a material is produced which is usefully employed as a non-conductor of heat in

and will make this fallway a brilliant success

-Respecting the employment of Chinese tabor on the British Columbia sections of the Pacific Italiway under construction, Mr. Andrew Underdonk writes to the Inland Sentend, published at Yale -" There appears to be an impression abroad that we propose to work Chinamen on our railroad contracts, to the exclusion of white labor. This impression is working us an injury, as many who might otherwise apply for work are discouraged from doing so. As it is imperatire to work a very large force of men the coming season, we shall employ both classes of labor, and shall furnish employment for 3,000 white men, at

2462 were from Europe, 144 from Asia, 201 from Atrica, 1.143 from America and 201 from Australia

-The fayenious idea of lighting buoys with gas has been now for some time demonstrated to be of great practical value. A number of them are already in Canal. They are found to work admirably, and burn since Lelan hes element was the sole betters in continuously without attention from six to twelve uthree-sparters from the Mouse Lacht, and remained when it was run into and damaged by a passing vesse! —The syndicate has sheads ordered \$250,000 on shilling and suppose a weak, and the process of filling can be performed in a few minutes

these agile rodents brought in every night at the factory a total of \$3,381,370 Large as this quantity seems, it only allows about 31 cr as per sanum to each family of tive persons in the United States. New Jersey stands at the head in this industry, with 611,200 cases. The largest factory in that State put up 54,000 cases, or 1,300,000 case, white several packed 20,000 to 30,000 cases. Margland stands second, with 300,000 cases, and the little State of Delaware stands third, 181,000 cases. The Western States cut rather n sorry figure in this industry, Pennsylvania, Virginia and all the Western States being credited with an aggregate of only 112,000 cases, considerably less than one-fourth of New Jersey's product.

-From a study of phenomena of thunderstorms in the Gironde (France) M. Lesplault comes to the con-clusion that valleys are more struck by hall than table lands or hills. This is purely due to the fact that a certain depth below the cloud is necessary for the formation of hall. Further, the valleys have a marked, though only momentary effect on the direction of the clouds. For example, it a valley be in the axis of the sone of hall or a little inclined to that axis the hall clouds seem to be carried along the valley as dead leaves are carried along by the wind in a trench. If the valley is divided by a mountain spur into two others, the force of the half storm is also divided, and attacks the two secondary valleys in their turn. Valleys across the zone have also an effect, though leas marked

-Some years ago Mr. Pepper created some sensetion by undertaking to make augus from old shirts. Sugar le now manufactured in Germany from old rage The rags are treated by sulphuric acid a al converted into dextrine, this is treated with a milk of lime, and is then subjected to a new lath of sulphurlo acid, which converts it into glucosa. The glucose obtained by this process is Iduntical with that of commerce, and may be used in the same way for confections, icea, When the manufacture has become more abuneto. dant the price will doubtlees be very small. It is knewn that a large number of substances are capable of transformation into glucose. The cellulose of fibrous tissues of wood, treated with sulphuric acid, is changed into dextrine and glucose, and glucose is industrially produced from starch.

-For controlling the action of electric light machines, M. Debrun (we learn from La Luniere Elec-trique) uses a very simple sort of measure of electric energy. It is a very long magnetizing coll, fixed horisontally, the core, half fron, half copper, forming one

closed the contract for the optical part of their great telescope. There has been considerable doubt whether a refractor or an enormous reflector would be selected, but the decision is in taver of the former. The object glass is to be three feet in diameter, and the Clarks, of Cambridge, Mass., are to make it for \$50,000. The mounting for the instrument is not yet provided for Proposals will be obtained from the principal instru-ment makers of Europe and America. Probably the mechanical part of the instrument will cost as much as the optical. It may be three years before the telescope is inished. If the instrument proves successful,

In the value of the live animals imported into 4,400 specimens of different postage stamps. Of these elect of the Senate; M. Becquercel, and other membeis of the Academy of Sciences, and other members, sonators deputies, and a great number of engineers tipe of the most extraordinate experiments was the transmission of a speech on a single wire trota Tours to limit, on a wire passing through Paris, the length of which exceeded eight hundred miles the

THE NEW CZAR Alexander Alexandrovitch, the new Czai, is thirty-fire years old. He is not a hindrome man. His face is decidedly Caimnek in type. He is growing bald on the temples and back of the brad, like the Prince of Wales and many other Royal princes of Europe he has a heavy square for head, a short flat noce, a Maphistophelian mouth, and a roidy complexion. The expression —In Otto Habn has rist published a volume under the title of the first countries and the title of theory, advanced by Si William Thompson several years ugo, that his probably originated on the mith from seeds hought to it on meteories in a number of illustrations of the mitton work contains a number of illustrations of the mitton meteories are full of fossil debras of spongiaria and polypes, some of which exist on the care and hought to early and polypes, some of which exist on the care and hought to early indicated that the figures in question are merely clustering that the figures in question are merely clustering crystals of culative, in fact, M. Member has successfully created the zoophytes in his lateratory

—The total product of the tomato canning industry for the season of 1880 is stated at 1,512,150 cares of 184 caus each, or 30,771,600 3 lb, cans, worth at the factory a total of \$3,381,370. Largo as this quantity in constitutions of public police and to above by deads and to above by deads and to each or the enter the countries are fired.

Tophehan mouth, and a ruidy complexion, in ature and burshness. Illis factoring in the city of the insure. In a curious mixture disposing nature and burshness. Illis factors, the list counterance is a curious mixture of good nature and burshness. Illis factors, the interest of the back of the care of the factor, and the form and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform, and stately presence of his fatter. He hates a uniform of courters, and plain speech to that o aum of his countenance is a cutious mixture antity was forced to take an interest in executive affairs and in questions of public policy, and to show by deeds and words that he was endowed with as much judgment as bis lamented brother. Though not always equal to the bis lamented brother. Though not always equal to the occasion, his wisdom surpassed all expectations. As Alexander II., when simple Usarevitch, professed more liberal opinions than his father, so did Alexander Alexandrovitch entertain views far more in keening with the progress of our age than those of the late Emperor. As the latter fought for a more liberal policy against Nicholas, so has the new Czar always advocated the adoption of measures that would further the liberales of his fellow citizens. He has occasionally aided so one lie with the revolutionists as to be suspected of an openly with the revolutionists as to be suspected of an adiliation with their secret sometice. The new Emperor affiliation with their secret societies. The new Emperor inherited even his wife from his brother. Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, l'rincess of Denmark, was betrethed to Nicholas a few months before his death. With his parents she stood at his deathbed. She promised him that she would become his brother's bride. Her noble character and beauty kindled the flame of love is Alexander's heart. This love, born of and nurtured in grief, has proved strong and true. The new Usar and Princess Dagmar, now Maria Feodorovan, seem to love each other more to-day than when they became husband and wife, four een years ago. The name of the new Emperor is coupled with no scandal He is pointed ont as a model husband and father. He blesses his brother's memory for bequeathing him such a wife. His brother's memory for bequeathing him such a wife. His wife's influence accounts for his anti-German proclivities. Popular spirit in Russia is opposed to Germany. Unce only has be tried to hide his dulits of Prince Bismarck and of the Prussian court. That was eeven years ago, when the Emjeror William visited St. Petersthe new Czar Las always been a zealous partisan burg. It's new Crarles always been a realous partisan of the national cause, and a decided admirer of Katkoff and other partiets. In the winter of 1807-68 he was Obsirman of the Complitude of Relief for the northern provinces of Russia, then sorely tried by famine. The committee was politically anisgonistic to Walonieff. As chairman he was responsible for the fail of the the late Emperor and his son Since that time there has been no close barmony vetwern them. Rucouraged by its victors, the national party of Moscow recognized the new Class as its leader. He had the consequence with Ivan Akaskoff, the publications of the second of the a lively correspondence with Ivan Aksakoff, the public-let. All political questions of vital interest were freely discussed. The secret police intercepted some of the liscussed The secret police intercepted some of the etters. Count Schouraloff showed them to the late Emperor. He suspected a conspiracy. The Carrelich was summoned before the Emperor. He declined to give was summoned before the imperor. The declined was summoned and indignantly complained that one of his father's subjects dared to liate the secrecy of his correspondence. He is said to have slapped Schouvaloff's face. He boldly demanded his diameteral. The Count story is to be started in Other with the enterprise is a warrant that it will be a proposed with the enterprise is a warrant that it will be a copiet secores, he a secured the services of a reaction of the other proposed and the enterprise is a warrant that it will be a copiet secores, he a secured the services of a reaction of the other proposed in the control of the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states, and the latest proposed and proposed with the enterprise is a warrant that it will be a control of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states, and at the form of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states, and at the form of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states, and the latest proposed with it as a proposed with the enterprise is a warrant that it will be a control of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the states of an atticulated parallelogram. Under the states of the st The new Czar has grown more independent of Jace. It would be a strange ibing, indeed, if this prince, educated amid the continuitory and wavering tendencies of illustian society, should devilop into a sovereign capable of retisting the intriguesof his courtiers. All the Czarevitchs have been liberal. Alexander II was by far more liberal than his father, but failed to keep his promises. Alexander Alexandrovitch is certainly more liberal mioded than Alexandrovitch is certainly more liberal middle by great reforms, but the Czar will be forest be believed to a policy as well as of a principle, the custodian of a bation a prejudicea, ambitions and hopes, a part of a grand machine which be must work or be crushed beneath its wheels. He evidently cherishes the idea of giving the country a constitution and of sharing shall furnish employment for 3,000 white men, at our current rates for that class of labor, on application, provided they are handy and industrious.

—The number of different kinds of postage stamps which have hitherto been bested all over the world is estimated, in round numbers, at 6,000. Among them are to be found the offigies of tive emperors, eighteen kings, three queens, one grand duke, six princes, one of the stamps hear coat of arms and other emiliena, as of the french Government to be found the offigies of tive emperors, eighteen horses, and a great number of presidents, of 3000. Among them has been entirely discarded and the tragnetic receiver abolished.

—An important step has been attained in telephony by Dr. Cornetius Herz, which the principle of mark the principle of mark to be found the offigies of tive emperors, eighteen his been entirely discarded and the tragnetic receiver abolished.

—An important step has been attained in telephony by Dr. Cornetius Herz, which the principle of mark the principle of mark to the principle of mark to the found the offigies of tive emperors, eighteen his been entirely discarded and the tragnetic resolution and of sharing the carres of government with a national body of representatives. He may be carry out this project, but it is will be almost the carres of government with a national body of representatives. He may be carry out this project, but it is will be almost the carres of government with a national body of represent to the found the principle of mark the pri

INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

or their concentration of the feet of the socialities are buoyant, investments are easy and ber is pretty sure materially to decrease. Then increasive, the shipping has never been more brook there are the fences on city lots front the commodities of life are abundant and a beap, atmost every branch of industry has been attempted calculable quantity of wood. At a rough guess there with success, manufactures are thriving everywhere must be 20,000,000 feet of one inch lumber bestowed Sugrants have disappeared from the revetment walls and the public gardens, having found steady employment and, over and above all, there is a general feeling of confidence that this good future is not morely this confidence is sufficiently clear from the figures feet as the quantity of lumber used by our 4,000,000 supplied in the Blue Books, leaving out altogether of people in tenchs among the sufficiently of lumber used by our 4,000,000 supplied in the Blue Books, leaving out altogether of people in tences among the sufficiently of supplied in the Blue Books, leaving out altogether of people in tences among the supplied in the supplied in the supplied in the Blue Blooks, leaving out altogether of people in tences among the supplied in the reference to the speech of the Finance Minister or the public utterances of the Government. In the first place, it seems clear that our receipts more than talance our expenditure, which is a crucial point gained. The expenditure for the year is estimated at \$25,570,391, and the revenue at \$27,580,000, thus leaving a surplus of two million dollars. Of course, this figure has been and will be impugned, but that there is a considerable surplus is certain, and that is quite sufficient. It were too tedious to go through the official tables relating to each of our industries and manufactures, and it will suffice to say that they are, generally speaking, of a satisfactory character. In the two articles of prime necessitycuttons and sugars, for instance—there is the most encouraging indication of advance regard to cotton, the importation of the raw material reacted the respectable sum of \$371,874 in the past eighteen months, and the prices have not sensibly risen. So with augur. hough this is one of the most complicated questions in all political economy, we have two simple facts to guide us—that the price of that commodity, taking it all around, has not very materially increased, and that we have our reflucties giving employment to thousands of hands and support to thousands of families One great danger in the past was that the country was liable to over importation. This flooded the markets and was a principal cause of bankruptcles. This evil is now to a certain extent remedied, for we are getting to be practically solf supporting, and the amounts which we expend in the importation of raw materials for our factories are pretty well balanced by the sums received in the export of the manufactured articles. Hence the prime importance of our shipping trade, and the wisdom of opening out as many channels of communication with foreign countries as possible. That policy should be sustained which aims at the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the establishment of direct commercial relations with the West Indies, Brazil, France, Spain and Italy. There is no danger of a glut where there is a sufficient outlet, and the over production which the comparative exiguity of our own domestic market might bring about should be obviated betimes by a broad foreign This has been so long an almost exclusively agricultural country that that interest may, for the present, eafely be left to itself. It is more important even passenger cars, Iron bridges are already cheaper to devote our attention to manufactures. Montreal, in the long run than wooden structures. Even in for instance, could be made one of the greatest manufacing centres on this continent. It has geograph call and other natural advantages which we un realist Its water power is unlimited, and its communications by rail and water cannot be surpassed. And it has unusual facilities for the acquirement of skilled labor. This is a point which Mr. George Hagne has well made in a published communication. He says that on this score, there is to be taken into consideration on this score, there is to be taken into consideration in the fact that, even allowing the supply of pine to be ing in manufacturing processes, being industrious and patient, and endowed with a natural facility for handling the exhaustion of which no man can There are no better workmen in the New England mills and workshops than our French y not keep thom all to ourselves Certainly, if we are equal to our opportunities we should take advantage of our present prosperity and so build up as to maintain ourselves in the

THE FUTURE CONSUMPTION OF LUNDER.

(Toronto Globa.)

There have lately appeared in our columns several ably written letters, in which the speedy exhaustion of Canadian and American forcets is forcehadowed. To our mind, none of the writers have gone to the heart of the subject. Among them they have made it clear enough that there is a point beyond which consumption cannot go without entailing ultimate exhaustion of the supply. But none of them have laid sufficient stress on the point that the first evidence of impending exhaustion will be a great increase in the cost of production; and that this increased coat of production will inevitably have the Jeanago For example, the conservative London Econ-There 19 effect of decreasing the consumption. a'most no end to the purposes for which pine is now used, not because it is the best possible material for the said purposes, but because it is the cheapest. Once let the price of lumber rise seriously, and other materials would soon supplant wood for a great num-ber of purposes. There are farm fences, for instance. Rails and boards are now used because they are cheap, not because they make the best fence. The original rail fences in a great part of Onterio have already rotted and been replaced with bord fenous. Every rod of board fence consumes about 54 feet of remarkable. A sucre slow of poor harveste and de-one inch lumber. The average hundred acre ferm in creased demand for British manufactures in important one inch lumber. The average nundred acre ferm in creased demand for British manufactures in important with gloom in their hearts—a foreboding of sell that about 500 role of fencing upon it. Eight hundred lish gold board. For a time, deet British was able to tode of fence would take up 43,200 feet of lumber, to pay for the grain, provisions and other products, which with the life of manbood than is generally admitted.

Berly teachings never than from manufactures in important with gloom in their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under them for their hearts—a foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under the dampens their conergies, and under the foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under the foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under the foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under the foreboding of sell that the dampens their conergies, and under the d Nova moorus there are promoted accordance and the fields is doubtless we have drawn large amounts of gold from her during vors to crowd the matter of certain text books into should be furnished smaller than ten acre each, and the average size of the last two years, and the eyes of British bankers and the unoccupied brain of his pupils, but that spirit length of the cheet.

front on the fences in Toronto slove-which is 266 feet for every person in the city. Doubtless it takes just as tnuch lumber to keep other Canadians, as well as Torontonians, out of their neighbors' back yards. We of people in tences around dwelling houses—necessitating the use of at least 100,000,000 feet annually for this purpose. The whole of the front fences might once shandoned to the great heautifying of the dwellings which they now disfigure. We showed, a short time ago, that Toronto has more than a million dollars invested in useless front tences. These will doubtless be abandoned in inutation of the ravidon set by certain go shead American cities, and as to the whole of lumber consumed in funcing the other aides of city lots, half of the fences are unnecessary, and for the other halfa substitute can be found when pine becomes dear. Another use to which lumber is put solely because it is cheap is in laying aldowalks. The consumption of lumber for this purpose is enormous. There are in Toronto alone 168 miles of wooden sidewalks of an average width of five feet, and laid with two inch lumber. This is equal to close upon 9,000,-000 feet of one inch lumber, and to it must be added half as much more to represent what is used in wooden ourbings and crossings - 13,500,000 feet. This is 180 square feet of lumber for every man, woman and child of our population. No doubt every person in the Dominion has at least as much to his share, so we flud that it takes 720,000,000 feet of lumber to provide ridewalks for our 4,000,000 of people. Some of our city sidewalks are completely worn out by five years' use, others last seven years, but all are gone in ten. Giving the outside duration of ten years as the average period of usefulness, there must be an annual consumption of 72 000,000 feet for the purpose t repairing sidewalks. It is questionable if there is any real economy of wood over stone, even at present prices. A very slight increase in price would cause the abandonment of wood as a material for eldowalks, and in fact, as we get ricker, more last-ing material will be used, irrespective of price. Bricks and stone are graduatly displacing lumber as building material, and a rice in the price of lumber would accelerate the change. Even in the interior of our houses the use of the inflammable pine might be economized to great advantage. Wooden steam-ships are already almost obsolete, and wooden sailing vessels cannot compete against iron. The same qualities of lightness, strength, durability, and increased stowage capacity, which give iron ships the advantage over those built of wood, will also dictate the substitution of fron for wood in freight cars, and tarmers' barns a point could be easily reached where it would be more profitable to build with brick than with would In short there is simply no and to the ways in which lumber can be scenomized as soon as it becomes as much of an object for outselves and the Americans to be saving as it now is with the British people. And after all due allowances have been made on this score, there is to be taken into consideration pretend to fix a date.

GROWTH OF BI-METALLISM IN EUROPE

(Grecer and Mercantile Review.)

The advocates of the re-demonstration of aliver in this country are not meeting with much encouragement just now from the change in European sentiment on the subject now in progress, occasioned, doubtless, by the heavy drain of gold from the three national lanks of Great Britain, France and Germany during tne past two years, despite their efforts to retain it by raising the rates of discount. France, finding herself on the point of being bereft of all her gold and of being reduced, by the operation of bi-metallism, to the single standard of silver, desires her neighbors and fellowcountries to consult together to see what can be done to make silver a more popular money In Germany the same sentiment prevalls. Bismatik has expressed In Germany the opinion that Germany made a grave mistake when it demonstized aliver England, too, is much more favorably disposed toward bl-metallism than it was two emist, altuling to the proposed menetary conference, mys; "If we cannot enter the monetary conference on the same feeting as some other parties, we shall at least exercise toward it a very benevoient neutrality. Should, for instance, such a proposal be made to us as to increase the quantity or the finances of the allver in our collage so as to make it less of a mere token currency, we should hardly object, or to increase some-what the amount to which sliver may be a legal tender." Commenting on this concessive spirit, the Now York Shipping List says "This change of scattment is quite

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND the tirus throughout the tour provinces is tost than business men buy white been opened to the danger of which impacts a higher goads of the age lor geres. But supposing that the whole 15,000,000 the situation. They to executive that it will be impossible brighter scattment which wast nit the series were divided into 100 sere takes consisting of for them to exam their stock or cold if had between they treed discuttive with a meeting. ANADA RI DIVIVA.

(Consider Section 1)

He must be a flind more that will not recognize the prosperity on which the consists with the consisting of the recognized that the actually consisting the recognized that the consisting of the recognized that the re producing country, it is to the interest of the United dark to those who seem to pride themselves to use all legitimate efforts to promote the set- and despendence. To meet difficulties with a thement of the silver question upon a fair and equitable

TELEGRAPH WIRES IN CITIES

(Scientific American : The ico storm which so seriously interfered with

electric communication in and around this city recently exposed many dete is in the usual method of supporting telegraph and telephone wires. The rapid restoration of the lines to working efficiency has strikingly exhibited the inherent convenience and value of serial lines. How to secure immunity from such interruptions in the future without laying too great a bunlen upon the owners of wires, and without restricting the easy extension of electric communication, is a problem of no small in portagee. The first demand, particularly from those who had no property interest in telegraph or telephone lines, was that the practice of setting up wires on poles and houses should be stopped, and that all electric wires should be put under ground. In response to this demand a bill was introduced in the New York State Legislature to secure such a placing of wires within city limits before July 1, 1881. The bill provided that after the date given it should not be lawful to use any wire above ground for telegraphic, telephone, or electric lighting purposes, everyt indoors. In framing this bill its author neglected to take account of the conditions under which private lines of electric communication are set up and operated. Granting the feastbility of putting underground a large part of the wires -which is far from evident—the requirement that all wires shall be so placed would be little less than prohibitory in the case of private wires, since the cost of the work would outweigh any possible benefit. Besides, the frequent upturning of the streets for the extension of such lines, were it otherwise practicable to bury them, would be a nulsance quite unbearable The exigencies of modern business and social life require not only the widest extension and the cheapest maintenance of electric service attainable, but also its readiest extensibility. This, not by great corporations, solely, but by individuals. It is a common thing nowadays for business houses to supplement the facilities offered by the telegraph companies and telephonic exchanges by maintaining from one to a dozen or more private lines. The public will not willingly assent to any curtailment of such facilities. The relatively low cost of social lines, and the case with which they can be set up and repaired, make them in many instances of this nature the only available means of electric communication. As for lines which might go underground the question would arise, which is the greater nulamon, the poles for the support of aerial lines, cabled or separate, or the frequent tearing up of the pavements for extrasion, alterations, and repairs, if the lines are buried. Then would come the difficult problem of determining whether the subweys for telegraphic, telephonic, and electric lighting wires should be owned by the city, or whether some company or combination should be allowed to acquire a monopoly of the means of electric communication within the cisy limits. Plainly, the time has not come for an abandonment of serial lines. While the sinking of through lines should be encouraged, if it can be done without introducing greater evils than the change is intended to cure, the first effort should be to improve the m des of supporting and distributing the existing lines. The difficulty with these lines, as they are arises chiefly from the insecurity of their supports, the lack of concert of action in their erection, and the abset to of any orderly supervision of their distribu-It may be that legislation will be required to remedy these evils, but that should be had without difficulty, and without necessitating any sweeping change in the systems, or endangering in any way the freedom and economy of electric service. ample room on the roofs of houses for such an orderly distribution of aeria' wires as would meet the public requirements and avoid at the same time the unsightly tangle of wires now prevailing. There is no great objection to the supporting of wires on houses if the

GENERAL CHEERFULNESS.

supports are properly placed and sufficiently strong. Hitherto individual permission so to place wires has had to be obtained. The casentlal value and neces-

sity of electric sorvice would seem to justify the granting of the righ of way overhouses for the run-

ning of wires in some systematic manner, the dain-

ages to be assessed and met in the usual way. Under

such legal privileges, restraints, and regulations,

most of the confusion, misplacing, imperfect sup-porting, and other faults of serial lines, could be

corrected and the way left clear at the same time

to extend our systems of electric communication un-

limited!y.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce)

There are among all classes those who are full of life and cheefulness, as well as those who are sail and gloomy. Some are born filled with contentssent, and gloomy. who meet the ills of the world with a will that conquers adversity; while others come into existence with gloom in their hearts—a foreboding of evil that

-a tentius friend. They leave no stone and their commercial relations, but at the same to culor life and are glungs ready to shall within the inspiration of h ppy thoughts and ners. They look a pon the bright side and it Is to conquer them, to give way to despend to lavite ruiu.

THE ESTHETIC SIDE OF THE HAPPING TRADE

(Chicago Industrial World)

The landware merchant is generally supply follow a dull and prosate business suggested of his occupation is that it is a to all confined to handling hails and fron, and the p. impression left is that all the surre uslings : sombre litte and are uninviting. If to weigh our set up stores and measure off wire were all that prised the duties of the hardware in a then w there be some reason for looking upon his we the as being devold of interest, except, perhaps that a ost which is usually inspired by money makinhis duties are pleasant, as well as unpleasant closer inspection into the details and surrounding his trade shows ther it is one of the most same . interesting of any embraced in the line of telestical ness. The congeniality of an occupation detargely on the mind of the one engaged to he generally supposed that the artist would be wrapped in his occupation, and yet we have artists of acknowledged reputation thrown downs brushes in aversion and say that, were thin . obliged to, they would never take them up and There are dealers in hardware, too, we doubt not you have the same distike for their business. Such have stayed for years in their stores surrounded to the myriad beautiful productions wrought out in the hardware manufactures and have remained unnex 1 They have never stepped to trace a line of beamto observe the perfection of design or finish in an the many things which crowd their counters or their shelves. It saywhere the finger of art matraced, it is in the numerous designs which have a late years made American shelf hardware famous ti world over. A man possessed of a Leen eye and .. tivated taste can spend hours in exemining to superior designs which are now an inseparate companiment of such things as our table and paid cuttery, locks, window fastoness, drawer pails at late, the attention of makers has been drawn to to beauty of design and finish, making stores tiereir one of the most attractive shows in the hardware store. Surely if art appeals anywhere to the event to the tasto it must be in stores where large and ranel stocks of hardware are kept. The business of the hardware dealer is by no means monotonous as one time he may be engaged in selling ago outtral implements to the farmer, at another is may be fitting out a house with builders' hardware while at another he will be behind the counter deposing of shell hardwate, or, perchance, engaged in one of the many duties which occupy the attention of the busy retailer. Ot course, in this very directity there is much that is far from being pleasant or one genial, but such is the case in all the hasiness true actions of life. The hardware dealer is always in the presence of the finest illustrations of mechanism Surrounding him on every hand are to be found the highest types of inventive productions. He is constantly brought in contact with the latest and test mechanical improvements, embracing a wide rauge of articles. It experience and observation afford a good school, surely the close association of the dealer with the wonderful mechanical inventions in the many articles kept in a hardware stock ought to fernish him with a schooling which, while tens beneficial in a business point of view, should size contribute in a high degree to his personal pleams It is more agreeable to be engaged in a progressive trade, in which improvements are coming in day by day, than in one that is stationary and anti-progresive. Certainly there has been advancement shough in the hardware trade in the past twenty years to sai 1sfy the most ambitious in the business. The hardware trade is a solld one, and not ephemeral in its growth Generally the dealer locates to stay, ile is dealing in substantial actiolog, which soll freely and on which he usually reclises a fair profit. But to the his work well he should be an honest man, under stand his business, provide himself with an ample capital, and success will follow. No merchant in the town outranks him in position or influence, and if he is the right kind of a man he ought to is - " tented and happy.

Vineyards in France cover a larger and 1 11 wheat does in the United Kingdom, and in one ship or another the produce is estimated to give imposment to seven millious of people

—The population of every one of the Australian colonies increased during 1879. At the end of that year the aggregate population of the Limit was 2,715,792, as against 2,003,122 fu the previous

The shaft of boiling reclashould be of the rest best material, and large enough to prevent springing and instead of using gudgeons or journals they should he bolted on to the end of the shaft in a firm manner and the journals should run in metal boxes. hurb an arrangement should be made at the tail of cash reel in the mill as will allow the miller to adjust the pitch as readily as he can mise or lower the burrs in grinding. No two roels standing side by side should be allowed to discharge their flour into the same conveyor. When such is the case it is impossible to tell how either of the roels are boiling. Each converor should be turnished with slides nearly the who'.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Legavyo, March 16th, 1881.

rock-To-day's markets was quiet with the fulgers Gas Co, 50 at 1-4

'nonces-The flour market shows more firmness, d although orders at not arriving for large quantis and entirely for a tual requirements, the market ing without any speculative feeling, yet the demand evalling to enough to keep prices steady at quotarevailing to enough to keep prices story at quota-one. Orders for wheat are also comined to millers' monds, prices in Canada being above an export agis. The only speculation included in is based on se probabilities of the growing cop of tall wheat and seding of spring being favorable or otherwise, and iso on the theory as to whether Canada is well ough supplied to meet her wants until another arvest is reaped. Burley, oats peas, etc., remain achanged in vatue, with our demand

Wook-There is no improvement either in the rice or the demand for wool. The English markets now signs of weakness, and the market here is very ill, and no demand for combing wool at any price anufacturers are buying to supply immediate ut their spring orders are not yet placed, and in the reanwhile the market drage. Holders do not incline o make any concessions, so that former quotations may be taken as an index of present values.

Hipen-There is a good demand for No 1 bides, bich are now somewhat scarce owing to the great umber of grubby hides now coming is, which is a erious loss to the butcher or farmer.

LEATERS.—There is a good steady market for leather ut the trade is principally confined to small lots, and re h ve heard of no low transactions lately. Prices re steady and unchanged.

Davos-There is a good demand, and many items re scarce pending the arrival of spring stocks. We ave no note of change in prices since last review.

HARDWARE-There is absolutely no change in this market since last week, but a fair steady business is being done. Travellers are sending in satisfactory orders, and country merchants are in town purchasing and selecting their stocks.

Fariours-Are unchanged, and the rates are as fol lows To Balleville, 24c per barrel; Shannoville to Kingston, inclusive, 28c, Gananoque to Prescott, 30c, Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 35c, Summertown to Montreal, 35c; St. Lambert's to St. John's, Q., 47c, Durbam to Lennorville, 53c; Waterville to Coaticooke, 55c, Danville to Obaudiere, 60c; Doucett's Landing, 45c; Point Levis, 55c, Quebec, 55c, Island Pond to Falmouth, 65c, St. Henri to L'Islet, inclusive, 60c; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c, St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c, Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 70c, Point du Chene (for Gulf ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic enly), 70c, Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Celbrook, inclusive (except bailsbury Junction), 75c; Nepsan to Richmond, and Fishers Graat to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted), 75c, Pictou, Truro, Hallfax, New Glasgow Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis railway traffic only), 60J; St. John, N.B., 60c, McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 60c, Carleton, N.B., 60c; St. Stephen, N.B., St. Andrews, N.B., 60c each. To England, via steamers from Portland Fiour, 99c, cattened, 99c per barrel; boof in barrels, 55c per 100 Durbam to Lennoaville, 83c; Waterville to Coaticooke, catmeal, 99c per barrel; boef in barrels, 560 per 100 lbs. pork in barrels, boxed meats, 54c, tallow and lard, 54c per 100 lbs; butter and cheese, 680 per 100 iss, in iots not under 15,000 lie, do. in lots from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs, 78c per cental, oil cake, 45c per 100 lbs, flour and meal in sacks, 45c per 100 lbs, apples per barrel, prepaid, \$1 13 for lots of 130 barrels or over, clover, 680 per cental.

Ocean freights quiet and firm. Frem Philadelphia to Continent, 6,000 qrs grain at 4s 3d, to east coast of Ireland, 5,500 qrs at 4s. From New York to Liverpool, steam, 10,000 bush grain at 5id. To Glasgow, steam, 40,000 bush grain at 5id with risk. To Cork, for orders, sailing ships with grain quoted at 5s por

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

There have been various estimates of the consumption of wheat in this country. The agricultural de-partment estimates the consumption at about 6; bushels per head for all purposee in 1879-80 Bome estimates have been made on the basis of 196 pounds of flour or 44 to 5 bushels of wheat, for each person There is a large amount of malse used for food in the United States, more especially in the New England and Southern States. Oatmost has come largely into use during the last few years, and to that extent takes the place of wheat flour. The catimate is probably more accurate at 4 bushels of wheat for each person than any of those mentioned above. The amount used for seeding is variable, some using 11 bushels, some using 15 bushels, and some 2 bushels per acre The lowest amount is 14 bushels, and the probability is that the average amount used for seeding will be fully equal to 1½ bushels. There is also a large con-sumption of wheat for manufacturers of starch, spirits, and various food preparations. Estimating the consumption of bread at a bushels per capita and that of seeding at 14 bushols per acre, the following would be the result -

| Bushele | a. |
|--|--------------------|
| Population in 1880, 50,152,559 at 4 bush- | \$ |
| | 2 ° ∪ 91 |
| Manufacturers 10,000 | 700 (4 |
| Access of wheat crop of 1880, 30,031,050 | 1 |
| at 14 bushels 54,047, | 925 |
| | |
| Total consumption in the States in 1889 270,655. | 101 _ |
| Population in 1879, 48,691,805 at 4 bush- | 1 F |
| ela | 220 |
| Manufacturers | 000 |
| Acreage wheat crop of 1879, 32,515,899 at | |
| 14 bushels | 849 |
| 19 Dataets. | |

Total consumption in 1879 Population in 1878, 47,273,597 at 4 bush-Manufacturers ... Acresgo wheat crop of 1879, 32,108,500 at . 14,000,000

48,162,840 11 bushels..... Total consumption in 1880 251,357,228

The amount estimated for seeding as above is probably too small. It is believed the average will be 12 bushels, which would add eight to nine million bushels to the domestic consumption - NY. Produce Kickenge Weckly

EXPORTS OF BARLEY TO THE UNITED STATES

The following statement, which the New York Journal of Commerce has compiled from figures obtain-Ning transactions to hote. Bank of Montreal, 5 at 101, tutario, 26 at 101 ion at 101, 25 at 101. Man large into the United States from 6 anada since July, and 100 f. Imperial, 1 at 123, 3 at 123; touthe imports of new crop in 1880 to the close of the vest, and the figures tollowing show the imports

| | July to | CLOD | C tol. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | January, | y. ar. | ycar, |
| Castings Districts | * 480 | BRASS RO | 1878-7" |
| Chicago, Ill | 39,151 | 45 900 | • |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 63,247 | | 40,622 |
| M'nnesota, Minn | 2 | 107 | 112 |
| Haren, Mich | 410,892 | .:08.443 | 207,880 |
| Introit, Mich. | 114 740 | 1 4 '64 | 52 m in |
| Miami, O | 50.9 10 | 411,6(11) | |
| Cuyahoga O | 35 403 | 10,714 | 17,797 |
| Life, Pa | 121.471 | | 37,838 |
| Buffalo Creek, N Y | 1,055 681 | | 1,135 983 |
| Niagara, N.Y. | 244.627 | 434,224 | 317,381 |
| Genesee, NY | 118,101 | 11,353 | 31.24 |
| | 117.097 | 4.318.471 | 3,111,871 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 69.849 | 5H.514 | 21,189 |
| Cape Vincent, N.Y. | 137.337 | | |
| Oswegateble, N.) | 505,470 | | |
| Champiain, NY | 36.864 | 198,128 | |
| Vermont, Vt | 20,006 | 190,110 | |
| | | | |

7,459,600 7,096,505 8,308,794 Total. The only ports in the Oswego customs district that import barley are O mego and Fair Haven. The imports at Cawego of new crop Canada barley since July 1 to and including December 31, 1880, were 4,227,786 1 to and including Decemie r 31, 1880, wore 4,277,786 bushels, and at Fair Haven during the same period, 182,813 bushels, crop year 1872-80-Oswego, 3,972,389 bushels. Fair Haven, 246,682 bushels, crop year 1878-79-Oswego, 2,991,874 bushels; Fair Haven, 149,097 bushels, crop year 1877-78-Oswego, 3,972,736, Fair Haven, 120,755 bushels. Previous to 2877 there were no imports of barley at Fair Haven; the figures antecedent to this date in the above, therefore, represent the imports at Oswayo. reprotent the imports at Oswego

The total imports of barley into the United States from Caraca during the last ten crop years aggregate in Canada at \$48,412,555

THE "SILVER PLUME."

The Silver Plume Mining Company placed their stock on the market here some time ago, and it is probable succeeded in working off a few shares, as it was pretty well advertised as a very rich mine. However, on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance gave judgment in the case of the Attorney-General of the

The following is a recapitu'ation of the nominal prices current for this variety of coal -Cumberland, at Baltimore \$3 75 at N Y 5 25 Westmoreland and Penn. Gas. South Amboy 4 80 at N Y Youghlogheny, Scotts, at Belti-5 25 5 00 Richmond....... 8 00 at N Y
Provincial Gas and Steam cost at N.Y. 4 25 6 25 Kanawha Gas, at Richmond, Va 4 10 at N.Y Scotch Gas, at Glasgow..... at NY Newcastle Gas, at N on Tyne ... at NY. \$ 50 4 60

-Fifteen cars of sugar were shipped over the Intercolonial Railway to Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday. and soven cars to Montreal.

Liverpool..... at N.Y

Ince Hall Gas Channel, at



BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE BRAZILS.

Subsetized by the Canadiers & Brazilian Governments

AATILAAN DEB LAGERKOW (Summer and Winter Ports.)

TO PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO JANEIRO,

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Exceptional advantages to Traders, ELPORT AND IMPORT.

For all information, address

F. J. MACKAY. General Traffic Assal,

CANADA AND BRAZILIAN S. S. CO , OTTAWA.

An old Billy Hill miner, who has had fifte to years night, if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the mine it is sure to fall. Says he "About this time it seems that everything begins to stir, and immediately after :2, although the mine has been still as a temb before, you will hear particles of rock and earth come tumbling down, and if there is a caving piece of ground in the mine it is sure to give way. - Green

RON WORKS

The smelling works erected at Irondale, near Port Townsend for the purpose of testing the practicability of making good fron from the lag tron ore of Puget Sound, come and with the magnetic ore of Tex ada falend, are now in operation, and the result of the first workings is reported very favorably on by a Paget Sound paper. The furnace is only on a small scale, the cost of the whole works, including every outlay ronnected with them, baying amounted to only thirtyfactory, and fully justifies the expectations of the projectors. The iron produced to of good quality, and fit for all ordinary purposes. According to the report in the beattle Post the proportions of ore used report in the centric flow the proportions of one used ate 80 per cent. of bog fron and 20 per cent, of Texada ore, but from the well known in tractability of bog ore it is probable that these proportions are not correctly stated, but that a much greater quantity of magnetic are is used. By varying the proportions of crude ore different qualities of fron suitable for different purposes can be produced. It is understood that the works will be entarged and extended, and furnaces of from at starting, it being in all such cases necessary to ascertain by experiment the properties of ores before the greatest possible degree of excellence can be attained. The results already obtained, however, fully justify the belief that when the furnace shall have been in operation for a week or so the best quality of iron will be produced. quality of iron will be produced. The enter-prising propisetors of the works will then have in their possession the means of attaining wealth to which it is impossible to assign limits. The success of this enterprise on Pugrt Sound should act as an incentive to our own capitalists to embark in a similar undertaking in the Province where it could be successed. undertaking in the Province, where it could be prosecuted under more advantageous circumstances. At the Irondale works the limestant rock has to be imported, and owing to the absence of coal, the smelting s to be done with charcoal. These are drawbacks foreign company to come in and manufac-ture our own iron and reap the profit of the under-The opportunity now offered should be embraced by local capitalists. The extent of the ex-Penditure required has been demonstrated by the cost of the Irondale works. A furnace erected on Texada Island certainly need not be more costly than that of frondals, and could probably be put up at less expense. A comparatively small outlay by local capitalists now would enable them to roup the profit that will otherwise be acquired by the enterprising firm who have erected the furnace at Irondale .- Fictoria, B C., Stendard.

IRON WORKS IN JAPAN,

Mr. J Reid, in a note to the Colliery Guardian, says When I was recently in the north of Japan, I had eccasion to visit ene of the most important iron works and mines at Kameishi. The port of Kameishi is one of the best on the east coast. It is perfectly land locked, and the harbor is deep enough to allow ships of the largest size to anchor almost within a stone s throw of the shore A wooden pier is being projected from the terminat of the railway that connects the mines and runs through the works. There are two blast furnaces capable of turning out altogether ever 50 tens per day, there are twelve pudding furnaces ad rolling mills, a steam hammer, etc., and, in fact, all the machinery requisite for producing iron for native use and for exportation. The mines are at a distance of 13 miles from the fron works. At the mine and of the railway two large furnaces are erected for calcining the cres, which are conveyed in hand erows by coolies from the mines situated two miles further up the mountains. As extensive hurry is Atted up on the slope of the hill for running the excavated ores from the mine level to the main road belew. There is an abundance of rich magnetic ore, used which averages 63 per cent. of metal, and merely retions.

MINING NEWS.

NOVASCIDAD MINES

SOLVENTIFIC AND PRACTICALS

SOLVENTIFIC AND PRACTICALS

Solventific and the continues of the

aimost closed some of the drifts. The fungi are of she suppor draining and ventilation of the most every imagicable variety. Some kinds hand home and productions taken against from the learners. experience under ground, says that it has observed down from the timbers like great bunches of snow- meddle may be awarded to the excepters of the houses one peculiar lie f, that between 12 and 2 oclock in the might, if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the floor of the drifts and scene to have grown from some thing dropped or spilled on the ground at the time work was in progress yours ago. These growths have in several places raised from the ground tocks weighing from ten to fifty and even one hundred poundsome of the rocks have thus been tifted more than three teet. In the higher levels, where the air is comparatively dry, the fungi are less massive in structure that below and are much firmer in testure. Some resemble ram a borns, as they grow in a spiral or twisted shape, white others, four or five feet in length and about the thick ness of a broom bandle, hang from the cap timbers like so many snakes suspended by the talls. Onekind after sending out a stem of the thickness of a pencil to the length of a foot or two, appears to blossom at least produces at the end a bulbons mass that has some resemblance to a flower. In all the infinite variety of these underground fungi it is somewhat atrange that not one was seen at all like those growing upon the (New) Enterprise,

THE MARMORA GOLD MINES

Nothing has been going on at the Williams mine for the past fifteen months, and the outlook is every-thing but promising for the future. Business at the Gatting gold mine is progressing favorably. Under the skilful management of Mr Gaujot, superintend cut, some thirty men are engaged at present at various works. One shaft is in operation, consisting of one sink and four drifts but the men are chiefly greater capacity erected, should the demand for the iron produced justify the outlay. It was not to be employed in preparing for the spring opening, when mining operations will be carried on more extensive-capacited that the furnace would turn out first-class by Some machinery has been lately brought in ly Some machinery has been lately brought in which will be used for r ising the rock from the mine. The company intend shortly to build a new hundred stamp ormsher, in addition to the one they have already built. Mining effairs at Malone are very quiet this winter. One company is working the Dufferin mine, but the result of their business operations they keep a profound secret. There are no pre-dictions at present as to what the fature will be with regard to Malone, with the exception that Mr. Stewart intends to work a mine there in the spring. mines of Malone are said to be the richest in this part of the country. Stirling News Argue.

ABOUT BILVER.

The Denver Inter-Ocean calculates that the total which add greatly to the cost of the fron produced. On Teresta Island limestees is abundant and coal is obtainable in unlimited quantities in the immediate contains more alvertant than the like there carried on under the most favorable circumstances possible. It has been stated that the company wining the Irondale works intend putting up a cheer. The total coinage executed in branch furnace en Texada Island in order to supply the trade of this Province as soon as the prospect of a sufficient domand for iron to warrant the necessary of the supplemental that most in king leaves and iron or of some mixture in which these are the which is the world a supply the trade of this Province as econ as the prospect of a sufficient domand for iron to warrant the necessary of the supplemental that most in king provided the cost of the feron produced. Costs, including the expense of prospecting, of producing the costs, including the expense of prospecting, of producing the manual submitted to the means. The so called alisarin ints now easily from the pen, but they mostly suffer from the fact of the the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the fact that the writing appears at first only of a faint groom the writing is done on foot high per minute, or 32,000 pounds of water flowing is, but it is that the writing appe of the great silver mines He 10,000 feet above the present sea level, and among the richest are some one-half gramme to the liter, will prevent it from which lie 2,000 feet higher still. Very rich mines have been found as high as 19,000 feet. It is a over 10,000 fest above the sea level. The American Guvernment has been the best customer for silver during the past three years. Its purchases have been at a rate of \$20,000,000 a year. The East Indies and China have long been and are the best foreign marnots for silver. It is a mystery what becomes of the silver sent to the Orient. Little is exported there-from, yet the demand is uncessing. The shipment of specie from San Francisco to China and Japan last year amounted to something over \$5,000,000 largest item in the shipment was that of Mexican dollars. The Chinese prefer trade dollars, but since the coinage of trade dollars ceased there has been no alternate but for them to take Mexicans,

> A semi-portable compound engine, built by Weyber & Richmoud, gave, in a recent test made by the Society Industricile de Mulhouse, the best results in economical performance on record. The consamption of water per indicated horse power per tour equalled only 168 pounds. An average indicated horse power of about 72 was developed. performance is superior to that of the United States steamer Rush and that obtained by Mr. Bramwell with the engines of the Asthracite,

> -The following formulas are recommended for making leather waterproof: India rubber in shavings, I ounce, boiled linseed oil, I p.nt. dissolve by heat, then add I plat of hot boiled oil, stir well and cool. I Take of beeswar and yellow reein 2 ounces each melt in 1 plat of boiled linesed oil. 3. White wax and spermacett, I ownce each, and 4 ownces of mutton suct; melt in 1 piat of olive oil. These solutions should be applied to the article warm, and may be used for water-proofing leather work of all descrip-

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

In the first term of the second of the secon and the first of the first surface for our to the coll of the lever, and a first or the lease a or the owners. S The plans must consist of a ground plan and sections, to the scale of not less that I such to 5 fe to details not less than I sheh to the foot. The plans may be accompanied by spe fheattons 9 The names of the architects, surveyors, or sanitary engineers who directed the sanitary or rang ments should be given, and certificates will be awarded to thes, whose place obtain the medals

WRITING INK

There are few chemical preparations the use of which has become so general as that of willing ink And yet it is rare to find an ink that fulfils all the conditions required of it. This is explainable on the ground that ink recipes are not constructed according to any chemical formula, but that we are compelled to rely upon empirical experiments and make use of the results gathered by practical experience. A good black ink must flow easily from the pen, and must roanceted with them, having amounted to only thirty. surface in the light of day. Nothing in the nature of yield either sumediately or in a short time a deep six thousand dollars. The result is, however, satis, toud-tools or mushrooms was found - Firgume City black writing. It must not correde metallic pens nor factors and fully institute that the correct metallic pens nor destroy the paper. Further than this, a good ink should contain to considerable sediment when k-pt la air tight tottles. In ordinary ink hottles a selfment will always form, and the more it is exposed to the atmosphere the faster it will form. An ink that is to be used for important documents must not be washed out with water or absolute alcohol so as to be permanently illegible. Ink may consist of either a clear solution of any dyestuff, or, as in the case of common black ink, a finely divided, insoluble precipitate suspended in water. The chief materials used for making this ink are gallouts, green vitriol, and gum, which are umployed in the most varied propor tions. The galinute are crushed to a coarse powder and bolled in water, or better, digested for several hours at a temperature near the boiling point, and the gum and green vitriol aided to the filtered decection in solution. The following example will serve as ink for ordinary use . 12 parts galls, 5 parts green vitriot, 5 parts gum seneral, and 120 parts water. An exceedinaly fine ink is said to be produced by the following recipe: Il parts galls, 2 parts green vitriol, one-seventh part indigo solution, and 23 parts of water. Here the relatively larger quantity makes the gum uniscessary, while the ludigo solution makes the brilliant black seem still deeper. Writing executed with this ink may, it is true, be removed by means of dilute acids, but it may be rendered visible again by chemical means. There is also an ink in the market in which the galls are replaced by logwood; but the writing is less black, and can be totally destroyed by treatment with acids and cannot be restored by chiefingredients. A small quantity of salicylic acid. moulding even when kept in open ink bottles. This is far preferable to the bad smelling carbolic sold, or notable fact that as a rule the richest silver mines lie the very poisonous bichloride of mercury, so frequently used both in ink and mucilage to prevent couring, fermentation, or mould.

CARELESSNESS WITH SAFETY VALVES.

In the following letter a correspondent of the American Mechinist notes several examples of carelessness in the matter of safety valves for which too many parallels might be furnished by any one familiar with the use of bollers. I saw in your issue of Jan 29th an account of the boller exposion at Newark, NJ, which is an exactly parallel case to the boiler exp'osion in the Union Mills of Detroit, Mich, which took place about the same time. There were three boilers connected by a large cross drum, on which were two rafety valves and the steam gauge. There were valves placed in these connections between the boilers and frum Une of these valves being closed for some unknown reason, the boilers were fired hard to get the required amount of steam. As this one boiler had no communication with the safety valves or steam gauge, of course it was only a question of a very short time when the explosion must take place. If there had been a safety valve and gauge on each boiler, as there should be where boilers are set in this way, these explosione would not have occurred. Even when safety valves are properly placed on bailers, they are often neglected, as in ordinary cases the valves are set to carry from ten to twenty pounds more steam than is necessary to give the required power, and ofttimes do not blow off for weeks at a time. I know it has been so in my experience, and in this way valves often get stuck fast if they are not looked after every day. In my earlier experience I went to take charge of an

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We would healtste to venture a given in the number of burr rubbers sold, say within the sold between two and four thousand with the does not seem to be any appreciable taken the demand for these implements, or in the sold. On their first introduction they seem a neckneyed threse, "to fill a long the wart appropriated to themselves a function in the st of millstones from which they have not to a lodged. They came in very opportunely to the who used the pick too much, by taking a part the plak's work on themselves. The mill pick i servant, but many millers have been prone to a drudge of it. The burr subber takes the lost mill pick. The rubber is a sort of a secont g : does the heavy work that ought not to be exp a mill pick, or, at least, which it might be provenue my to do with a pick. The uses to which here we bers are put are manifold. They are employed in the down high spots on the burr, to smooth off later and furrows, and to take off the glaze. We believe the all who advocate the burr, whether they have cracking it or not, assert that the natural give burr is the best grinding grit, and that this a not be allowed to become glassed or pasted over it seems almost impossible to prevent the ion is of more or less glaze in the operation of miling as hence its removal becomes one of the ends con home dressing the stone | Especially is this the two will the burrs grind low, or hot, or are running on when containing the villatious garlie, which so often here the patience of the miller to the swearing point. garlie is glutinous by nature, and the form it is a glaze when it is ground is so rapid that the but ware become incapable of grinding. To remove the garor the ordinary pasts of the millstone, burn once have been used with success, when to prix it of would be an ungracious and tedious task bers are made of some cutting material sand a ground emery, corundum stone, or similar substante which, by its superior hardness wears the glaz of it the process of rubbing, and cuts through until the natural grit of the stone is restored. For this and kindred operations, the barr rubber is well mighted They ought not to supplant the miliatone draws of the pick in the hands of a good workman, but is made auxiliary to them. They are so cheap that they can be afforded even for the most trifling convenient that they afford the miller, for no matter how number wedded he is to his methods of dressing, he will often find such an implement as a burr rubber extrem is convenient at times.

-boutherners have discovered that amouth strong and pliable parchment can be manufactured from the paimetto of Florida and other Southern States - Ile parohment can be washed, rubbed and handled just like cloth, and the writing will not be effected in can be cheaply manufactured, and is likely to come into general use for conveyances, land office receipts etc. As much as 60 per cent, of the weight of the palmetto can be utilised in paper making.

which is the weight of one cubic foot of water. multiply this product by the vertical fall in fer. This will give the number of toot pounds per minute and by dividing this by 33 000 the result will be the horse power of the fall. Example: Given a stream 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep, the area of its cross section is (12x3)=36 feet. Let the velocity of its flow be 100 feet per minute, then (36x100)= 1600 feet of water flow over the fall per minute, the wight of which is (2,600x62))=225,000 pounds. Let the tall be 12 feet; then the power of the fall in fact pounds will be (225,000x12)=2,700,000 foot pounds. and its horse power would be (3,700,000 - 3) 000)=81.8 horse power.

-It is suggested that iron columns in buildings may be protected from the action of fire in two simple and inexpensive ways. One is to enclose the column in rings of terra cotta put on over the top when the column is set up. This plan has also the advantage of giving a chance to render the columns bighly conamental, as terra cotta londs itself readit to decorative treatment. The second plan is to ul the columns with water To do this, the plates of castings usually placed between the columns where they stand over each other have holes or openings of some kind, so that there is a free communication from column to column from the bottom to the top of the building. Where columns are already eracted short pipes are used to connect them at each floor The uppermost column is also provided with a small excepe pipe passing through the roof to the open air At the lines of each tier of columns is a pipe tounected with the street mains, so that all the columns may be filled with water, either permanently or on smergency. When thus filled with water and provided with an escape for the expansion of water of steam, the columns would stand unharmed un'il every floor was burned out. Were the girders also hollow and filed with water in the name manuer, both girders and columns would undoubtedly stand engine, and found the weight removed from the mfety latact, even after all the floors and the roof had valves and a place of X' by 4' studding, with one ond in. They could be again used in rebuilding. intact, even after all the floors and the roof had fallen

RAILWAY MATTERS.

100 / 1. incoperated will be made Notice in Pacific, chief engineer, William text chief to light agent, J. G. Cyden to for the treamier. Mr. Stickney ada t preparations are being made to et cross. He have kney hopes, by great contribute the tensiler of all material construction up till the time the parnow bring built by the City of Wioniand probably about the 1st of July No. orgements are made as to steamboat conafter the return of Blickney from St Paul, who ctorz and ditching as soon as the frest is out of the and wind, will be in about four weeks. A large atter of ours has been already secured for sowing a special arrived last night, and has not yet organd in personal staff. Great satisfaction is felt here his appointment, as his character as a "rusher" is is known to many of our citizens, and his past here a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio a leav Pittsburgh and Connellvillo Rallroad, and ere experiently the Brainard branch of the Northern with limiway, afford every guarantee for energy and Since this time he has been contracting, and last cason he built a short line between St. Paul and Humanpolis, and other places of roads classwhere. ever during the war commanded a brigade of cavalry a the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

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THE WINTER AND ITS EFFECT ON RAILWAYS.

There is no class of property more subject to dam and loss from the viciositudes of the sessons and ecident than that of a tailway company. Its necesmeets of snow, frost and flood renders it peculiarly liable to damages and depreciation in value, beside the heavy weight and great power it must sustain ander all circumstances of use. Damage to railway property is of a deal character. Impairment or eletrocion of track and damage to rolling stock suits in loss of traffic, as well as the cost of making repairs removing obstructions or restoring the road-sat to a useful condition. Obstructions of way, drived traffic and damaged stock bring no reduction in the working force, or the ordinary cost of operating a real. As a result of the protonged delays and un-ternal and continued stress on the rolling stock such drawn upon, in many instances, for months in the istin. In view of the severity of the past months will winter season, and the possible effect of the rail break up of the spring, it is only discreet to intemplate the result as affecting the financial con-Clien of the railways in general, and especially those which have been subjected to the most frequent and prolonged delays. In passing those roads in review we say that many of the lines that have been subjected the most trying conditions have heretofore found it built to meet ordinary expenses and fixed charges, while others, after tarsly recovering from the years' depression, following the crisis of 1873, had with to pay dividends of a moderate amount. The with to pay dividends of a moderate amount. ther are liable to be again embarrassed for menta to come, while the latter will be compelled beige dividends for an indefinite period. Streams are amongst the causes that combine in Helicotton a sense of the instability of railway investto and in increasing the expectations of capital the higher nominal rate of interest and dividends then obtains for Government, State and first class minimized securities. There are other causes that hid to the same result, such as unjustifiable extenthe of capital stock and increase of bonded indebted. without adequate cause, and others that might includes in this connection but these we do not infigure now to discuss. It is to the present condition differentiates, the probable effect upon values, at the feture effect upon the lines mostly involved morent disasters, that we would invite attention and monghitut consideration. Pinancial embarrassment drawly apparent in several of the leading corporaone, their securities must necessarily section in muket value and further extensions and promised inprovements must for a time cease or proceed at a more mode into rate. On the principle of the adage that it is an will wind that blows no one good," the cold desires may not be without their advantages. It is will beek the headlong projection and construction of the second of the

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM AND ENGLISH ar obstation

It has purchased four hundred that find any times already got out, and not trees are already got out, and not trees are already got out, and not fires, which are already got out, and not fires, which are already got out, and not fires, which are already got out, and to not fires, which are already got out, and to not fires, which are already got out, and to not fires, which are already got out, and to not fires out to paid on delivery if has take high-laters may have therefore, and for the continuous discontinuous with and regulating a vast and intri-sic milway system is, that we should be compelled to edinit out tom were anticipated and provided for, on the part of infectority to other nations. This has been, no doubt the English speaking nations of England and the chiefly due in the past to the necessity of building United brates the difficulties and embarrassments cheaply at first and improving afterwards, but faulty United blates the difficulties and concentration of lines are difficult or later concentration of the tensor of way than ours, with less curvature. Their speeds to the tensor of way than ours, with less curvature. Their speeds cared for in the safety charters and the arcompanying probably harmonious arrangements legislation. A more striking illustration of the tenjust a first with the Winnipeg and Western dency of the Angio Saxon mind to neglect providing are from 20 to 25 per cent greater, and their freight for crossing a bridge until the bridge is reached could trains move at about the rate of our express trains, parts in the passenger and freight traffic and in lardly be adduced. The result, however, has been viz. 30 miles an hour. The "American mail" is the continuous opinits on the battle of the difference in policy, railway conthere are the rate of 52 miles per hour. The will all ther Gen Rosser said that he will struction has been greatly stimulated in the two wise in impact the proposed location of the countries named as compared with the progress in west, and, which is already built for one hundred the same direction of the continental nations. The construction of rival lines in the United States was the morrow morning to confer with the undoubtedly stimulated in advance through the letand that he can secure and put them to work.

It adds that the jength of road to be duly against against the light legislative effects of facilities for conveying ties, rails, and supervision for the future. The matter of legislative appropriate. He intends to engage all the men is out that he can secure and put them to work.

England, although Stevenson early asserted that supervision for the future. The matter of legislative for consulerable distances, the speed is frequently a regulation was left to be cared for when it could no mile in 00 seconds or less. The competition for the longer be avoided. This time is now at hand. In England, although Stevenson early asserted that where combination is possible competition is impossible, the first English rallway legislation was based on the close analogy supposed to exist between the milway and the kings highway. The essential falseness of this analogy was not fully realized until 1872, after more than furty years of blundering legislation It is worth noting that the analogy of the kings highway was suggested by the Duke of Wellington. Proceeding on this analogy, it was supposed that the proprietor of the new kind of road bed and the carrier over it were to be different persons, and that legisla-tion was shaped accordingly. Thus the early English charters provided that all the world should have the privileges of using the roads on certain fixed terms, and it was thought that by this means any monopoly of the business would be impossible. It is curious to note the old toll schodules of the turnpikes were in-corporated in the English railway charters at enermous length Having been based upon erroncous principles, the English railway legislation soon became chaotic. In 1840 the whole subject was referred to a parlia-mentary committee, of which Sir Robert Peel was a member. The committee concluded that "an en-lightened view of their own interests would always compel managers of railreads to have due regard to the general advantage of the public," and in accordance with this notion numerous charters were granted for new lines. After the great rallroad mania of 1844 had had its due effect, free trade, as applied to rail-roads, was a confessed failure. Of the next parliamentary committee Mr Gladstone was the moving spirit. The conclusions reached by this committee looked forward to the possibility of the State sequiring the ownership of the roads at the end of twenty-one years. At the end of twenty-one years nothing was done, save that a third parliamentary committee a null. As a result of the protoged delays and unsual and continued strees on the rolling stock such
in the order of time this new committee, to use the words of Mr. Adams, "dumped
such dearnings are insufficient to meet the current
book," which left the matter exactly as dark as it was
extraordinary expenses, and the future income must
before. During all this period the process of amalgamatter areas in many instances for months in the or consolidation, as it is kt approached from the right point of view It was found that down to the year named, sinough 3,300 rallway nots had been placed upon the statute book, the work had been berron of results either of restriction or encouragement, while it was estimated that the cost to the companies of this useless mass of enactments had been some £8,000,000. Still another commission was therefore reated, composing smong its members the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Derby. Impressed with the magnitude of the subject, this committee gave attention to the entire length and breadth of the problems confronting them, and concluded as follows: The turnpike analogy was dismissed in silence, and it was remarked that the "enlightened view of self interest" was to be relied upon as a regulating force "only to a limited extent." With regard to the principle of competition, it was laid down that "competition between railroads exists only to a limited extent and cannot be maintained by legislation." The Gladstone Act of 1845, looking to the ultimate owning of the roads by the Government, was frowned upon in decided terms. It was farther explicitly concluded that the process of "combination had not brought with it the cylls which were auticipated," and that, " while Parliament might hinder and thwart, it could not provent amalgamation, and it was equally powerless to lay down any general rules determining its limit or character." Equal mileage rates and other kindred propositions were rejected as impracticable. In general, the natural development of the railway system, as a system, was recognized,

FAST EMILIOADING The last (en weeks have been profife in controvers to patient toll and stress side literature a lating to the railway profile me, in ordered six hundred additional continuous libraries. It has sincertaing to the state should be supersed to be legislative constitutives, which will be box cars or continuous libraries and the large many continuous libraries and large many continuous large many co viz. 30 miles an hour. The "American mail" is carried over the Great Western railway, 118 miles, in two hours, or at the rate of 50 inites per hour. The fastest regular trains to this country are those between New York and Philadelphia, over the Bound Brook & Pennsylvania lines. The distance is 20 miles, and the average rates are only 45 to 47 miles per hour; but, as at least one full stop is made, and the trains are compelled to slow down in traversing cities mile in 00 seconds or less. The compension for the prestige of fast passenger traffic has led to faster achedules being proposed and planned for. The Baldwin Locomotive works, of Philadelphia, built last year for the Bound Brook route an engine which was to run the ninety miles in ninety minutes, necessitating a much greater spred over favorable portions of the routs. Upon the trial trip in May last, with four cars and a total weight bauled of one hundred and fortyeight tone, the run was made in ninety-eight minutes, the maximum speed reaching eighty-one miles per hour This engine had a feature, common in Eng-land, but not in this country, of a single d. ving wheel, 6 feet 6 inches in diameter on each side. The usual arrangement with us is to couple two drivers for the sake of the greater adhesion to the track, necessitating the use of a coupling har of considerable weight, whose rapid movement occasions oscillation and strain. Owing to the emberrasaments of the Reading road, the Baidwin engine has been sold in Europe, and the opportunity lost of comparing its performance with that of the coupled englace. Both the Pennsyl-vania and Reading relironds have since built, and are but conforming too closely to the ordinary types to develop extraordinary speed. It remains to consider the matter more generally. Speed being simply a question of power versus resistance, what velocities may we hope to attain with safety, and how shall we attain them? The velocity with which the fly wheel of an engine can be safely run controls its speed. The driving wheel, the most massive of the moving matter. building, engines with special features for fast travel, driving wheel, the most massive of the moving parts of a locomotive, is its fly wheel. The steel tire, when revolving at high speeds, tonds to fly asunder from the centrifugal ferce, and this tendency is resisted by the tensile strength of the metal. Assuming the tensile strength of American Bessemer steel at 125,000 pounds per square inch, and using the large factor of safety, 25, to meet the conditions of initial tension and exposure to rolling friction and concussion from inequalities in the track, we find that the wheel may be savely re-volved at such a rate as to impart to its tire a velocity of one hundred and fifty miles per hour, which, if it criticisms which can be made of this course is that were running upon a track, would carry it from New the inducement for the agent to renew the insurance York to Philadelphia in thirty-six minutes. It is eviunder his control is not as strong as it might be. We mation, or consolidation, as it is known on this side of York to Philadelphia in thirty-six timutes. The state of the Atlantic, was going on, and the English inland dent, therefore, that to make the run in an hour is not believe in making it for the agents interest to look carrying trade was being divided among some halfdozen great corporations. It was not until 1872 that an impossibility, if we fulfit nooseafter the accound and thirty-car's renewal commissions, dozen great corporations. The road as after that time the policy lioider has a financial bond it became fully apparent to the mind of the English bed and tracks must, of course, be of a companies give salaries, wholly or in part, to their companies give salaries, wholly or in part, to their lutely true, and with radii not less than 3,000 or 4,000 With regard to the engine Itself, the prime requisites are that the botter shall furnish sufficient steam at high pressure, say from 150 to 200 pounds, that the cylinder and valve average mark be such as to afford the freuet entrance and exit for the steam, and that the reciprocating parts shall be skilfully and scientifically proportioned to their work without an ounce of superfluous weight. The usual form of cylinder has a diameter of 18 inches, with a length or "stroke" of 2 feet. Since a cylinder in which the length and diameter are equal possesses a maximum volume with a minimum of surface, this form should its in furnishing power with the The best lubricants should be Inest condensa used, and their illication to critical points made certain and uniform by mechanical devices. The system of taking water while en route by lowering a spout from the tender into a long narrow tank lying. between the rails loaves nothing to be desired. But beyond all this a perfected tuel is needed. Coal requires too much time in which to surrender the volstile products necessary to combustion, and contains too much waste. Its application is intermittent and involves loss of heat. A liquid fuel of almost instantaneous combustion, making maither ash nor smoke, and that can be supplied by a pump as rapidly as it is needed and with perfect regularity, appears to be the solution to this phase of the problem of high speeds.

building of competing lines where there is barely a railway commissioners was created to act as a . it of with mod ptermise of success in tuning liquid fucl, paying Lame for one road its effect will be yatuable and not whe five to the general welfage of the state way in the two the country. And an enterprise last that the country and other equipments to be stimulated as much by he pe and faith in the future as some head other equipments to be a restrict with the sum of the country of the country. The country of the country of

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INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE PAYMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE AUENTS

The three questions which puzzle the managers of life lusurance companies more than any others are those which relate to the apportionment of the expenses of management, the proper method of arriving at aurrender values, and the best plan of compensat-ing agents. We propose to say a few words upon the latter question. The system upon which many of the larger companies built up their business was to pay a certain percentage upon the first ven's premiums and a smaller per cent, upon subsequent year's premiums, the latter being known as the renewal commissions In the greed for business a larger first year's commis-sion was demanded, and to meet this the method of "commuting" future commissions was devised. Out of this greed came the plan of paying a flat or broker-age commission, under which the agent received all his compensation out of the first years' premiums, and the company itself collected all the future premiums, and thus held the business free from incumbrance In course of time it was found that this method was open to the most serious objections, for agents would make an engagement with one company and stay a few months, during which time they would manage to insure all their friends. They would then throw up their contract and go to another company, to which they would transfer all policies under their control as the due dates came round. They thus managed to secure sucressive brokerage commissions. By this sort of dealing the agent had the throw of the penny upon the dictum, "Heads I win and tails you lose" Managers soon found out that some other lose" Managers soon found out that some other method must be contrived. The initial expenses were often nearly equal to the premiums paid, and the risk was assumed for a nominal sum during the first year, to cover which required the second year's pre-mium. Hence, a margin for profit could not be reached until the third year. From this point to the end of the tenth or the fitteenth year, the business retains its value, after which time it usually becomes a drag. This is owing to the natural increase in the death rate and to the deterioration which has taken place in the average physical character of the risks. Consequently the problem has been to secure the payment of the largest possible proportion of premiums which fall due during the years in which profits could be realised. These facts led companies to make a form of contract in which they gave from four to six renewal commissions in addition to the usual first year's commission. It was assumed that after four or five years' premiums had been paid the insured would look after his own interest and voluntarily renew his policy. This is the niethod pursuoil by some of the larger companies at the present time. One of the criticisms which can be made of this course is that companies give salaries, wholly or in part, to their agents. This is a matter in which great discretion clair requirements have fixed the standard gauge at 4 should be used. A thorough knowledge of men will feet 85 inches, and it is too late to change it. Slight also be required. There is no occupation in which are described and curves present no difficulty, if made above luttly true, and with railly not less than account and the salaries, bonuses or guarantees and to describe the salaries. man so much as in the business of soliciting applications for life insurance. As a rule, those who demand an arrangement of this sort do not prove valueble accessions to the agency force. The most successful and the nest trustworthy agents are those who have always worked upon a commission basis It possibly might at times be advisable, when engaging a new man, to guarantee him, when absolutely nocessary, such a sum as will support him and his family in a n derate way for the term of three or four months. This arrangement should not be renewed, for, if he cannot be upon a self supporting basis with a liberal commission contract, the probability is that he will nover prove to be a valuable worker either for himself or for the company. This is a subject upon which there should be the fullest discussion, and it is one which is bardly ever referred to in the periodicals which are devoted to the dissemination of information in regard to insurance topics .- L'aited Biates Review.

—Among the curiosities in the way of proposed fa-surance legislation at Albany is a bill introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday by Mr Alvord, which forbids, under penalty of exclusion from the State in the case of a foreign company, and of dissolution in that of a domestic company, or in either case of a fine not that it is an will wind that blows no one good," the and the great difficulties of restrictive legislation demonstrated. Hince the report of this commission was low will there the headlong projection and construct the formula of results and the great difficulties of restrictive legislation demonstrated. Hince the report of this commission was low will there the headlong projection and construct the formula of results and the great difficulties of restrictive legislation demonstrated. Hince the report of this commission was solution to this place of the problem furnish a material, both cheap laid before Parliament, the railway policy of Great laid before Parliament, the railway system in and convenient, that can be picked up when and upon the canals of this State. Returns of companies where it is required by the simple expedient of the linear full compliance with the provisions of the act.

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| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mureka, base haires auriters Factory Filled Caned Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, | 7 33 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 88888 8888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. Plo 1ROY. American Canadian Scemens. Corbroe Colineas Kriinton Giangarnock, per ton |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mureka, base haires auriters Factory Filled Caned Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, | 7 33 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 88888 8888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. Plo 1ROY. American Canadian Scemens. Corbroe Colineas Kriinton Giangarnock, per ton |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mureka, base haires auriters Factory Filled Caned Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, | 7 33 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 88888 8888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. Plo 1ROY. American Canadian Scemens. Corbroe Colineas Kriinton Giangarnock, per ton |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, base halven guarters Pastory Filled Canned Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersi, Saison, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod is barrels No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No. 1 rplit Lake Seperior White Pish, balf barrels Saison Trout Columbia Raver balmon, barrels No. 1 "" 2 Saaled Herring Split Mackersi, No. 1 Saison Trout Canso Solvent Saison Saison Trout Columbia Raver balmon, barrels Saison Trout | 7 33000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 88838 E264 435 65443 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Caribros Colineas Krilinton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Ras. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 290 m) Nootch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest de do Swedes and Norway Canada Plates. Arrow and equal Cition Histon Swansea and Penn., per box TIN Plates. Channel I.C. parkoy |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bags halves guarters Pastory Filled Canned Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, Saisson, Dry Cod (Gase) Green Cod in terrels No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Herring, Fabrader Canso, No 1 split Lake Seperior White Pish, half barrels Saisson Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 2 Sasaled Herring Split Mackersl, No. 1 2 3 Sasaled Herring Split Mackersl, No. 1 3 Split | 7 33 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 8 88838 E264 435 65443 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbroe Coliness Kriliston Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Bowling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Charoal, I C, per box Charoal, I C, per box Charoal, I C, per box |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bags halves guarters Factory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, " Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake flepator White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 " 2 " 3 Saaled Herring Spilt Mackersl, No. 1 " 2 LiQuoss Brandy, Heanessy's, per gal | 7 33 900 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 | * Sebio Essa 435 65443 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbroe Colineas Krilaton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling funder 2% m) Nootch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Best. do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mureka, base haires haires pastory Filled Canned Fish Lobster, lib eans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gape) Wreen Cod is barrels No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herriog, Labrader Canso, No. 1 pplit Lake Repertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels "" 3 Saled Herring Split Mackersl, No. 1 LiQUORS Brandy, Heenessy's, tergal cases Martell, per gal | 7 | 8 88838 F388 \$57885788888888888 \$3 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14x 20, 25c extra. |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bagy halves pastory Filled Cassed Fish- Inbeter, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is tarrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No 1 split Lake Spector White Vish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels Salmon | 7 | 8 88838 F388 \$57885788888888888 \$3 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14x 20, 25c extra. |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bagy halves pastory Filled Cassed Fish- Inbeter, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is tarrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No 1 split Lake Spector White Vish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels Salmon | 7 | 8 88838 F388 \$57885788888888888 \$3 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14x 20, 25c extra. |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bagy halves pastory Filled Cassed Fish- Inbeter, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is tarrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No 1 split Lake Spector White Vish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels Salmon | 7 | 8 88838 F388 \$57885788888888888 \$3 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14x 20, 25c extra. |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bagy halves parters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackersi, Salmon, Dry Cod (Haspe) Vreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake Spectror White Vish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 2 Herring, Labrader Canso, No. 1 pplit Lake Spectror White Vish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 2 Liquids Brandy, Heenessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Phoe's, W gal Dulary & Co., W gal Dulary & Co., W gal Dulary & Co., W gal Liquids Liquids Kirlere Grades Liquids Liquids Riviere Grades | 7 250 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0 | 8 888 8 E888 \$578857888888888 \$88889914844 47444888888888888888889914841 | IRON AND MAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Ganadian Siemens. Carnbroe Colineas Krilaton Galeranice Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Bowling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. per box Charcoal, I.C. Chec. I.C Coke. I.C C |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bags halven guarters Pastory Filled Canned Fish Lobster, lib eans Mackersi, Sainon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod in barrels No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No. 1 split Lake fleperfor White Fish, balf barrels Sainon Trout Columbia Raver balmon, barrels No. 1 " 3 Saaled Herring Split Mackersi, No. 1 " 3 Saaled Herring Split Mackersi, No. 1 " 3 Stand Herring Split Mackersi, No. 1 " 4 " 5 LiQUORS Brandy, Heanessy's, per gal " 5 Cases " Martell, per gal " 5 Cases " Martell, per gal " 10 polary & Co., P gal " 10 polary & Co., P gal Refere Garden & Co., P gal " J. Benje, H. Nounce & Co., P gal | 7 55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 82838 E383 \$87388878888888888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Galengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Tim Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Hill 20, 25c extra. Tixad areats Charcoal (best) No. 26 Cibo Oaltavilled brands Morewood's Lion, No. 29 Oilier brands, No. 25 Hoops and Handes Sheets, best brands Cost and the |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bags halves yearters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrader Canso, No 1 split Lake Sepertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 2 Saled Herring Split Mackersl, No. 1 2 LiQUORS Brandy, Heanessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., P gal Dulary & Co., P gal Liquid Co., P gal Liqui | 7 55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 82838 E383 \$87388573888888888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Galengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Tim Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Hill 20, 25c extra. Tixad areats Charcoal (best) No. 26 Cibo Oaltavilled brands Morewood's Lion, No. 29 Oilier brands, No. 25 Hoops and Handes Sheets, best brands Cost and the |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bage halves yearters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Wreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake fleptory White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 Year Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Year LiQUORS Brandy, Heanessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., P gal Dulary & Co., P gal Liquic Robin's, P gal Renault's, P gal Arbonis, Marett & Co., P gal Rem, Ja Janaios, H. Sounis & Co., P gal Rem, Jamaios, 16 o. p., per gal Lemerara Cabas | 7 55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 82838 E383 \$87388573888888888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Galengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Tim Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Hill 20, 25c extra. Tixad areats Charcoal (best) No. 26 Cibo Oaltavilled brands Morewood's Lion, No. 29 Oilier brands, No. 25 Hoops and Handes Sheets, best brands Cost and the |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bags halves guarters Pactory Filled Cassed Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Freen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, baif barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels Salmon Trout Columbia Columbia Salmon Trout Columbia Columbia Salmon Trout Col | 7 55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 82838 E383 \$87388573888888888 | IRON AND NAROWARE. PIO IROY. American Canadian Siemens. Cambroe Colineas Krilaton Galengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box Tim Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Hill 20, 25c extra. Tixad areats Charcoal (best) No. 26 Cibo Oaltavilled brands Morewood's Lion, No. 29 Oilier brands, No. 25 Hoops and Handes Sheets, best brands Cost and the |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bags halves guarters Pactory Filled Casaed Fish- Inbeter, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Freen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake Sepertor White Fish, baif barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels Columbia Salmon, ball Columbia Columbia | 7 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 88838 F888 \$5788578888888888 \$3888974495778451845184518451845184518451845184518451 | IRON AND MAROWARE. PIO 1ROY. American Ganadian Siemens. Carnbroe Coltness Katinton Galerance, per ton Hematite Summeries Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Bowling (under 2%) m) Nootch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canada Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box 713 Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Cite 20, 25c extra. Tixxad areats Morewood's Lion, No. 26 Cide Galerands, No. 28 Hoops and Hands, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands Siest d, warranted Tire do BOLER Plates. Best best brands, No. 28 Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Murcha, bags halves guarters Pastory Filled Canned Fish— Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, Kalmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod is barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herriog, Labrader Canson, No 1 rplit Lake Repertor White Virb, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels — No. 1 No. 2 "" 3 Sasled Herriag Split Mackers, No. 1 "" 3 Sasled Herriag Split Mackers, No. 1 "" 3 LiQUORS Brandy, Heenessy's, per gal "" Artell, per cal cases "Martell, per cal cases "Martell, per cal cases "Thoe's, W gal Vine Growers' Co., W gal Houlry & Co., W gal Licano, Martell & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Julea Robin's, W gal Kirtere Gardral & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Jalane, His & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Lobster Hartel, His & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Jalane, His & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Renault's, W gal Jalane, His & Co., W gal Renault's, W gal Benerara Caba Uin, De kupper's, red cams green Blandenbeyn & Noet uther brands green Blandenbeyn & Noet uther brands green other brands | 7 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 88838 F888 \$5788578888888888 \$3888974495778451845184518451845184518451845184518451 | IRON AND MAROWARE. PIO 1ROY. American Ganadian Siemens. Carnbroe Coltness Katinton Galerance, per ton Hematite Summeries Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Bowling (under 2%) m) Nootch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canada Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box 713 Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C Cite 20, 25c extra. Tixxad areats Morewood's Lion, No. 26 Cide Galerands, No. 28 Hoops and Hands, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands Siest d, warranted Tire do BOLER Plates. Best best brands, No. 28 Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bage halves guarters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon Dry Cod (Haspe) Vreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 Yo. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Saled Herring Spilt Mackers, Nn. 1 Yo. 3 LiQUORS Brasdy, Heenessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., & gal Phoe's, & gal Julea Roben's, & gal Liviers (lardraf & Co., & gal Remault's, & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Label Lipida Co., & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Lipida Blandenbeym & Nolet In wood Blandenbeym & Nolet | 7 3500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 SC0326 PASS SSTOREST VANCOSCOSS SSOCKETANTS TO A THAIL A SCOSS TRANSPORT AND A THAIL A SCOSS T | IRON AND NAROWARE PIO IROX. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbros Colineas Krilaton Calendra Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Bab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Best do Swedes and Norway Canada Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box TIN Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14 2 20, 25c extra. Tivald areats Charcoal (best) No. 25 Cole Oaltavier Brands, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands Cast, per lb Sleigh Shoe Spring, per 100 lbs Lowmoor and Howling, under 250 m Ordinary brands, best, P 100 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 250 m Ordinary brands, best, P 100 m Maccellaneous. Anchors Anchors |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bage halves guarters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon Dry Cod (Haspe) Vreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 Yo. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Saled Herring Spilt Mackers, Nn. 1 Yo. 3 LiQUORS Brasdy, Heenessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., & gal Phoe's, & gal Julea Roben's, & gal Liviers (lardraf & Co., & gal Remault's, & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Label Lipida Co., & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Lipida Blandenbeym & Nolet In wood Blandenbeym & Nolet | 7 3500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 SC0326 PASS SSTOREST VANCOSCOSS SSOCKETANTS TO A THAIL A SCOSS TRANSPORT AND A THAIL A SCOSS T | IRON AND NAROWARE PIO IROX. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbros Colineas Krilaton Calendra Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Bab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 200 m) Nootch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Best do Swedes and Norway Canada Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box TIN Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C 14 2 20, 25c extra. Tivald areats Charcoal (best) No. 25 Cole Oaltavier Brands, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands Cast, per lb Sleigh Shoe Spring, per 100 lbs Lowmoor and Howling, under 250 m Ordinary brands, best, P 100 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 250 m Ordinary brands, best, P 100 m Maccellaneous. Anchors Anchors |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bage halves guarters Pactory Filled Chaned Fish- Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon Dry Cod (Haspe) Vreen Cod is barrels- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 No. 1 Yo. 2 Large do., draft, Ne. 1 Lake fispertor White Fish, balf barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, barrels No. 1 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Saled Herring Spilt Mackers, Nn. 1 Yo. 3 LiQUORS Brasdy, Heenessy's, per gal Cases Martell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., & gal Phoe's, & gal Julea Roben's, & gal Liviers (lardraf & Co., & gal Remault's, & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Label Lipida Co., & gal Arbouls, Marett & Co., & gal Rem, Jamaios, 16.0, p. per gal Lipida Blandenbeym & Nolet In wood Blandenbeym & Nolet | 7 3500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 SC0326 PASS SSTOREST VANCOSCOSS SSOCKETANTS TO A THAIL A SCOSS TRANSPORT AND A THAIL A SCOSS T | IRON AND MAROWARE. PIO 1ROY. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbroe Colineas Krilaton Gintherie Giengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal (best) No. 28 Ilicopa and Hande, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands atkel. Cast, per 16 Sienga Shoo Spring, per 100 lbs Hest best brands, per 100 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Ordinary brands, best, per 100 m MIRCELLANEOUS. Anchors |
| Cearse (10 to the ton) Mursha, bags halves guarters Pactory Filled Canad Fish Lobster, lib cans Mackersl, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod is barrels No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Lake Repertor White Fish, baif barrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels No. 1 Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels Salmon Trout Columbia River balmon, harrels Columbia River balmon, harrels Natell, per gal Vine Growers' Co., \$\psi\$ gal Houser Robin's, \$\psi\$ gal Jules Robin's, \$\psi\$ gal Remallors, \$\psi\$ cases Rem, Jamailo, 10 o. p., per gal Denserara Caba Green Green Green Green, other brands, per case red, other brands, per case red, other brands, per case Robit Old Town, cases Burnell's Old Town, cases | 7 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 8 000000 PS05505050505000000 000000000000 | IRON AND MAROWARE. PIO 1ROY. American Canadian Siemens. Carnbroe Colineas Krilaton Gintherie Giengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice Rab. Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling (under 2%) m) Scotch and Steffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Coke, I.C. Swansea and Penn., per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal (best) No. 28 Ilicopa and Hande, per 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands atkel. Cast, per 16 Sienga Shoo Spring, per 100 lbs Hest best brands, per 100 m Lowmoor and Howling, under 200 m Ordinary brands, best, per 100 m MIRCELLANEOUS. Anchors |
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een byno t telng a he onng r as could nces of a heavy spring business being done in most lines. Payments, considering the season, are on the whole fully as good as could be expected, and the freling throughout the mercantile community is one of confidence

LEATHER

Day Goods-A few more western buyers have taken advantage of the cheap trip to this city from points west of Kingston, but in point of numbers they have not come up to the expectations of some of our leading houses, although some do not feel inclined to complain. Very few travellers are now on the road,

consequently orders are not arriving as fas; as they were a few weeks ago. Stocks, which are now generally well completed will, it is believed, be well distributed by the end of the season. In the New York dry goods market the most interesting feature for the week has been the improved activity with jobbers, cotton goods having done very well at jobbing hands, and all styles bave shared in more or loss attention Inox and Handwars—The pig from market is quiet

although there has been an improved inquiry for lets of Summerlee at \$.9.75@20.25, transactions having been reported at both figures and at \$20 Gartsberrie has been placed in carlots for western destination at \$20,75@21. In heavy hardware there is a steady trade going on, although prices have not yet got into satisfactory shape, there being complaints from different quarters of cutting prices. A few more orders have been received for shelf goods during the work, and the outlook of the year's business is encouraging. In har iron only a small sorting up trade is reported,

ent quarters of cutting prices. A few more orders have been received for shelf goods during the weak, and the outlook of the year's business is encouraging. In her iron only a small sorting up trade to reported, but prices have shown more steadiness. Advices by mail from the London Metal Exchange, dated March 1st, says. "Copper—The charters from Chilf for the last half of February are cabled as 500 tons. Market atendy, at LSI @CI Ss for g.o b Chill hers, apot Tin dearer, fine foreign, LSI Sa'88, spot. LSS @28 forward; English ingots L91 Scotch pig iron, 50s@ 49s 6d, casu."

\$6.15; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.25, middlings, \$3.50 to \$10 to \$2.50, middlings, \$3.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50, middlings, \$3.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$3.00; commeal, white, per bbl, \$3.00 to \$3.00; commeal, white, per bbl, \$3.00; c 49 6d, casu

commoner kinds there is a dull dragging marken. A few lines have changed hands amounting to about 450

half chests of low grade Japan at 20622c, but a hear of no invoices. In sugars, at the advance quoted last week there has transpired a good volume of business. chiefly in refined yellows, at withing range of quota-tions, a lot of 150 bbls. of yellow being placed at 72c per lb. In other kinds of refined there is a steady feeling, and prices show little or no change from last The fruit market is firm Valencias are very scarce and cannot be had in round quantities under 8]c per lb. Currants have changed hands at 6]c per lb , sales of 15 to 25 lb, lots having transpired at that figure Malaga fruit is quiet and prices rather easy In molasses there have been a few small sales of Horbados at 424c wine gallon, and at last week's advance in ayrup a fair trade has passed. Coffee continues dull and in buyers' favor, the only business embracing a few lines of Old Gormanent, Java and Northa at a shading from quotations. Totacco is quiet and unchanged. A few parcels of rice have changed ownership during the week at \$130@14.324. Spices

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Blots At a Seors -Although eriters to the moment manufacturers are manifes on a in setting off back orders. One house in the generally anticipates a beary spring busines

Hiper and hims ... The great complaint ... large number of grabby hides coming in a t of 120 green butchers' received by a tiene t Monday of were grubty, which shows a large grubty, which shows a large grubty ago of domaged skins. The market is quetic \$1 and \$7 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 repectively skins sell at from \$1.20 to \$1.45 as, to size and Calf skins are coming to more liberally and ir and at the per ib Lamb skins the @30c as to -

Woot -A few lots of greasy Cape have been di ring the week at 183 per lb., and we hear of a relet of Australian changing hands in New 1 Canadian account at 25c, part of which has at teen distributed around Almonte, Out, and I quote —tireast Cape. Inc. to 19c, as to quint Buenos Ayreau pulled, 50c, to 52c, New Z. alars to for Canada pulled A super, 34c to 35 1 82c to 33c , unassorted pulled, 30c to 31c

Raw Feas -A few muskrate are alsent it. skins that have been sold here during the week : extent at 124c. The interest now centres in the London auction sales, which commence to do not until the result is known no business of any users. will be done here

Tallow.-Sales are reported of 20 000 pers. refined tallow at six per 1b. Rough tallow has from 4ix up to 5ix as to quality and quantity. I refined, 7ix to six rough, 4ix to 5i

Coat -Sales of Scotch and lower ports stram have already been made, aggreg sing over him for May and June delivery. We quote -- to steam, \$4 25 to \$4 75 in cargoes , Pictou steam, \$4 to \$1,30 Cape Breton, \$3.40 to \$3.50. Store se at retall at \$8.50, and oggand chestnut at \$4 Gears and Flore.-During the past week the sale of wheat for May shipment has transported

cargo of No 2 Canada red winter changing handen \$1.20. To-day \$1.21 is asked for the same kind (*) May delivery. No. 2 Canada spring is quoted at \$1 to \$1.25. Pease are offered at \$70, to 880 for May at oats at 36% to 37c. On spot sales of cats have been made in car lots at 35c to 354c, and of pease at 8 Two carloads of barley are quoted at 75c. Rie steady at 93c to 95c. The flour market has recent shown signs of recovery from the long period of tepression it has passed through, and holders are motiers anxious about placing their stocks. Superior to commanded \$5.35, strong lakers' \$6.20, and spits extra \$5 to \$5.10 within the past few days. The following are to-day's revised quotations—First— Superior extra, \$5.30 to \$5.35; extra superfice \$-10 fancy, \$8.05 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$4.95 to \$19; superfice, \$4.60 to \$4.75; strong bakers! \$5.5 to \$6.15; fice, \$4.10 to \$4.25; middlings, \$3.50 to \$1

49a 6d, casu."

Gaoczaiza—A very fair country jobling trade has been accomplished in most of the leading lines of saked for and sold at 12½. R13c, as to size of the pren an active inquiry for the finer descriptions of Japans and blacks at full former rates, but in the the Eastern Townships during the week, the better selling at 50c/4\$1.00 per gallon, and the attention 101/212c per lb. as to quality. Ashes an discipled \$4.04 05 for pots. Revised prices are as follows. Provisions—Mess pork, new, per bbl \$19 00 a.m. tbln pork, per bbl, \$10 00@18.50; hams, city and per lb., 12@13c., hems. canrassed, per lb. co. lod in palls, per lb., 134@14fc., bacon, per lb. in tallow, rendered, per lb., 2@28c., tallow, rough per lb. 4]@3]c, eggs, per doz, 16@16]c, ashes, put- !"

100 the \$4 00@4 05.

Dainy Propriet The butter market is simply moralised. Stocks are large, the demand is told a d prices are gradually declining. Poor and median grades do not appear to be wanted at any price and what is to become of the inferior qualities held " this city and in the country is a problem with puzzling a good many. The English markets according to take cable advices panicky, a declined per cent, having occurred in the better quit tice A few packages of new butter have received and placed on this market at 200 per lib Rolls are selling at 16c@20c. A round

are steady
weapor and flowling, under 200 to dinary brands, best, P 100 to 50
wiscential control of the continue to hold off from ordering their spring supplies.
A few small jobbing lots of blearb have been sold at \$3.50, of soda ash at \$1.85, and of caustic soda at \$3.60, of soda ash at \$1.85, and of caustic soda at \$3.60, of soda ash at \$1.85, and of caustic soda at \$3.60, of s

Home Market.

Mar. is 16th, 18*i

4 tr & toomers continues in horses, American ter is common all parts of the heatern states, and jutice have been africing from points as far and fatter many Mil, secking for desirable horse

| f M. | - | | Horses | Vistor |
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sales were report d on Monday of a lay horse o years 1161 \$1 a lay carriage mate 7 years old for \$125 a Itown - United Stora Kery mate a years old San, and a rea line dark brown horse for \$135 The following were shopments of horses from Montreal for week redine March 12th . March 7, 4 horses \$235, 2 do, \$255, 7 do, \$955, 11 do, \$806.50; 22 do, \$2093, 10 la \$500 4 do, \$310 March 8; 3 do, \$285, 16 do, \$147 100,\$49. 9 do, \$907 50;1 do, \$100, 4 do, \$100, 13 do, \$1,435, 18 do, \$1,548; 22 de \$16.50, 23 do, \$1,070. March 9: 8 horses, \$16.10, \$80, 18 do, \$1,089. March 10 14 do. \$1,0 do. \$1,049 , 8 do. \$737 , 2 do. \$232 , 9 do. du\$1,75 March 12 : 2 horses, \$190 50 , 1 do, \$90

Live Stock Market.

March 16th, 1981.

ber some time past the quality of cattle offered on the market has been improving. During the past week shipping cattle have been sold at 640 to 54c per it here weight, white butchers' cattle have ranged from 6 to 5 per ib, very few having been sold for under Mr N Kennedy is the only buyer 'a this market on expert account, and he is buying thiefly American He shipped from the city on Tuesday 86 cattle to lioston, of which 70 hoad we o from Chicago, the 16 C nadian cuttle being very choice, coating \$100 rah Mr. Kennedy also shipped on Weducsday 350 sheep to Great Britain ris Portland The following nere the receipts of live stock at the Grand Trunk vards, Point >L Charles -

Cattle Sheep, Hogs Horses For week ending March for week previous. . 544 221 12 theep are in small supply, a few selling at from \$7.50 or on each for choice, and at \$5 22\$6 for ordinary Good caives were scarce and wanted. The only sales reported were of inferior quality at from \$4 50% 100 each. Live hoge sold at \$6.75% 7.00 per

A relic of great interest bas just been recovered by the Chicago Historical Society, through the kindness of Mr James Gouchie, a Scottish ship builder, now residing in a village near Chicago. It is the original working plan from which was constructed the first vessel entirely propelled by steam which crossed the Atlantic. The ship in question, named the Royal William, was completed at Queboo in the year 18.11. Two years later she sailed for London, making the trip in twenty-five days. Shertly afterwards the vessel was sold to the Spanish Government, ward the verse was but and of war, was the first and, being converted into a man of war, was the first and his ever used in that capacity. The price paid steamship ever used in that capacity. The price paid or her was \$10,000 In this connection it will not be out of place to recall the fact that in the year 1819 there sailed from Savanuah a full rigged ship named after that city, and having an engine and paddle wheels, which were used in calm weather, but taken in when the sea was rough. This was the ship which se alarmed the British coass officers; and as she neared the Channel clouds of amoke were seen issuing from ber, and the coast guard, believing that the vessel was on fire, sent a Government cutter to her assistance. indinstring.

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Every Description of Blanket,

Lam prepared to offer at

A VERY LOW FIGURE.

ARTHUR TOOMEY,

NAPANTE.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE DRIPTSH MARKETS

The Timber Trades Journal anyn Much Incitest notical Builtimers and, premius are survived and a survived for all the English, foreign and Canson the shipments from the city last week were 2'8 will be excited in all the English, foreign and Canson the shipments of the control of of the co nob the suspensions from the Solds compared with 200 horses, dian wood markets by the great three day sale Messes. he may require through the spring and early summer properties of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber. The fact, too, that the purces ruling in the Lendon Company, the New Brunswick Land and Lumber sale room are some 10s to 40s per standard below Company, and that of Alexander these The souths the excessive quantitity of mining timber and puts the devousing element. The exal measures which props imported into the litistel Channel, atter many cover about one-third of the area of the province, atted which is from France. Cardift takes the lead with about 8,000 leads, next comes Newport with of spruce, pineaud hemiock trees, of these but a small with about 8,000 leads, next comes. Newport with about 4,890 loads, and then Swansea with 1,300 loads In connection with this subject we understand that there has been a searcity of sailing vessels at Bors near the Intercolonial railway, in the County of Kent, deaux, whence so much pitwood comes to our markets, and freights have risen from 7s to 7s 61. Among the arrivals of wood goods that appear somewhat unseasonable is a cargo at Yarmouth from Stettin, and a cargo at Liverpo 1 from Quebec. We hear of several thousands fathoms of Baltic frewood having been sold for shipment to London during the forthcoming season. There a ema to be still plenty offering, but buyers are holding off in anta ipation of a slight reduction Prices are understood to range between 90s and 92. The joinery trade is reported to be dull, and this is attributed in a measure to the fact that a partial stoppage to building operations has been caused by the recent inclement weather. Complaints are rife, too, in regard to the excessive competition and the cutting in prices which prevail , a little moderation seems to be requisite in the importation of doors, sashes, moulding, etc , so that a healthler American doors have put up their prices & per cent, a step which would appear to be quite necessary. A parcel of over 2,000 doors arrived in London a few days ago from Canada, 112 Buston, for the Canadian Timber Co, and we are informed that the whole have been disposed of to a firm of timber merchants, the quality is reported as very satisfactors. The same company expect another lot in a few days, and intend to go very largely into this business during the forthcoming season. On the 25th uit. Measre Faraworth & Jardine held an auction sale of maliogauy, cedar, and other fancy woods, at which there was a good attendance of buyers from all parts of the country The competition was very lively, and, as was expected, prices showed a still further advance over the previous sales. As nearly everything offered was sold, it loaves tols market very bero of all kinds of mahogany, and prices are consequently likely to rule firm for some time to come.

Robert Collart & Co's. Wood Circular and Prices Cur rent, dated March 2nd, says. The wood market during the past month has been very quiet, and prices generally are rather easier. The late severe weather has told adversely on the consumption, which has been on a diminished scale as compar d with the same time last year, and stocks of most kinds of weed etill remain heavy, but with the present activity in the general trade of the country some improvement in the demand may be looked for during the spring

Celonial Wouds.-Yellow Pine Timber.-The stock of yellow pine timber is about double that held at the same time last year, but the deliverees from the yard have been on a fair scale, sales have been by retail only. The consumption of red pine has increased, but the stock held is excessive. For oak there has been less inquiry, and the consumption compares un-favorably with the very large consumption of the corresponding month last year, but the stock is not heavy; there are no sales to report. Elm and ask cargo from Halifax is reported sold at £7 2s 6d per standard, foreign measure. For spruce palings the demand is dult. There are no sales of Quebec pipe or puncheon staves to report.

It is the testamony of Mr. Jack, crown land agent of

North of Europe Woods.—Of fir timber there have been no arrivals during the mouth, and the stock consists of 191,000 feet against 55,000 feet at the same time last year. The consumption of Norway flooring boards continues on a very limited scale, and the present stock consists of 2,361 standards as compared with 1 438 standards at the same time last year. In the early part of the month sales were made on a basis the early part of the month sales were inside on a cash of £0 per standard for 1st white, and subsequently several cargoes were sold on a basis of £8 15s per standard, and the latest sale has been on a basis of £8 10a per standard for 1st white, with other qualities and sives at proportionate reductions. Of Baltic deals and boards there has been an improved continuation that the standard to the sumption during the month, but the stock is very heavy, being 7 240 standards against 4,234 standards at the same time last year, no sales are reported. A cargo of Christiana masts and space was effered by auction without finding buyers for the entire cargo sound, but a blow of the axe or the force of a cals. For fir staves the demand has been very dult, a sale causes them to fall, and their worthlessness is re-

transpired. biaves have been in fair request. Extra lumber worthless

heary wine pipe have been sold at 160 per mille. THE NEW PROCESS FOR TREATING ORES catra heavy hogshead at from A to 10a to A to per milte, and barrel at £23 10s per milte

TIMBER RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The following statement is supplied by Louisian form a crucic and supplied by Louisian form from the supplied by Louisian form from the subject of the subje Count \$5.47 were in the week previous. There are Countill & Sim will hold next week. The quantity countill second the learnest consecutive weeks on resignative of the learnest consecutive with the second probably into be towers. In the second probably in the second probably and be towers of the key sale from are some 30s to 40s per standard below Company, and that of Alexander tribson. The source with quick-liver Low grade one which the new stocks can be imported will eastern quarter of Northumberland has also been milling system, cannot now be worked probably, with the new stocks can be imported will eastern quarter of Northumberland has also been milling system, cannot now be worked probably with the process that was imperfectly tretted vesterday will be process that was imperfectly tretted vesterday will festure in regard to imports during the past week is half of Glome ster has been deprived of its weed by pay a handsome dividend. Another test with a new part remain There is yet, however, a very considerable quantity of hemicak on the heads of the rivers, of which county nearly one-half has been raveged by great ures. The pine which once abounded on the coal measures is almost all cut away. The counties which are entirely or nearly all green, except where actiled, are Catletoo, Madawaska and Bratigouche-of Northumberland more than half is perhaps yet green. Pine timber of large size is a thing of the past. Some good sepling pine is to be found in a few placesespe fally in Gloucester and Restigouche counties. The extent of black spruce in New Brunswick is now being narrowed down within very small limits, and, as the cutting is on the increase, not many years will elapse before this valuable tree will be, for commercial purposes, nearly extlact. The principal todies of black wask rivers, and there are but few spais on either of translate stands of the letter from home I spruce are to be found on the Miramichi and Nasuthese streams where the axe of the inmherman has not reached. The number of mills on the Miramichi tone may presail. We hear that the importers of has been very largely increased within the past six or seven years, so much so, as to be entirely out of preof thousands of frees have also been killed by worms astonishing blunder, I am in, then indeed I am more within the last five or six years. The insect, which has proved so fatal to the thick bedies of struce, attacks the living tree, causing its death by esting its way around it in the sap and thus girding it. The Restigouche river will never stand the cutting the mills of Miranichi have done The spruce growth on It is nearly all of the white ractory which usually grows a attering among the handwoods, and is thus seen cut away On the St. John river and its branches above Woodstock immense bodies of rock or sugar maple, birch and beech are to be found, but the lands of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company possess more of these woods than do any other iocality, especially ferrile ridges which extend from the St. John to the Restigouche river. The black ash is also found in considerable quantities on the company's lands, on the shores of Orand river, and of other streams. The excellent character of the soil on this company's lands produces a quality of hardwood which cannot be surpassed. When roads are opened up through this territory, excellent opportunities will be presented for the erection of machinery for the manufacture of these woods into such articles as may be required. The New Brunswick railway, following the St. John from Edmounton down, furnishes t means of transport which the manufacturer can avail himself of at all seasons of the year; and thus, although the supply of soft woods in New Brunswick will soon be very limited, there are yet great quantitles of hard woods remaining, which no doubt to future

AN INSIDIOUS DESTROYER.

years may be turned to good account.

The theory of evolution, with the deduction of the "survival of the fittest," may an eastern exchange, may account for the fact that our primoval fore-the size may account for the fact that our primoval fore-the size workmen employed.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED stock of Quebeo pine deals consists of 10,088 standards, against 4,033 standards at the same time last year, the consumption has been small, and prices are tarely maintained. Birch is heavy in stock, but the consumption during the month has been on an increased scale, at auction, the parcel ex Kerksydia from St. John, was sold at an average of 16d per foot New Brunswick and Nova Scotla spruce deals continue heavy in stock, and there is no improvement to report in the demand; the import has been mederate, and a cargo from Hallfax is reported sold at £7 2s 6d per

They, as yet, attack only spruce trees

It is the testsmony of Mr. Jack, crown land agent of
the Province of New Brunswick, that the destroyer attacks the forest primeval. It is nature's design that the old trees should be cut down to make room for new generations. In many forcets parts of England-

"Many hearts deplored
The fate of those old trees, and of, with pain
The traveller at this day will stop and gaze
Un wrongs which usine scarcely seeks to bide

The operation of the insect is as follows: In July or August a gay little becile settles upon the back of or August a gay tittle beene settles upon the bark of the noblest trees, and lays a few tiny eggs, after a short time a small worm similar to a magget is hatched, and then the busy work of the destroyer benatched, and then the pusy work of the desiroter de-gins. The worm eats his way to the very heart of the tree until at last it falls a wreck. So insidious is the operation that many trees, which are loved through and through, are green at the top and apparently sound, but a blow of the axe or the force of a gale

For fir staves the demand has been very dult, a sale has been inade at £7 10s per standard c i f.

If ned States, etc.—The arrivals of pitch pine have consisted of 11 targoes, which have gone tairly into censumption. The stock, though in excess of that consumption. The stock, though in excess of that held at this time last year, cannot be considered heavy. A cargo of 30 feet average sawn has been sold heavy. A cargo of 30 feet average sawn has been sold ing from Savannah has been sold, but prices have not ing from Savannah has been sold, but prices have not it respectively. Extra

A large number of gentlemen were present at the Alb on Foundry yesterday atternoon for the purpose of witnessing a test of a new process for the reduction of quartz carrying gold and silver, introduced here lo Mr F N dishorne. About ten pounds of tock from the dump? of the Caribon Company on the lig The following states cut is supplied by falward Bonanza ledge were placed in a crucible and subjected the ordinary system and the precious metal caught with quick silver | Low grade otes which, under the the process that was imperfectly tested vesterday will encello will be made to-morrow at 2 an o'clock -Veteria Coloned Feb 13

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES

Sometimes, when I look back over my life, I am amazed to ace how the pages of its record are dotted with hair breadth excapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war by waiting until the war had been over about sixty years before I was larn. When the Brooklyn theatre burned I was in When the yellow fever broke out in Burlington. New Orleans I was in Minnesots, and immediately skipped out for Canada When I was a boy at school one day all the loys in the school were flogged all round for robbing an apple erchard, and the florging didn't do a bit of good, for every begane of them had the cholera morbus all that night just the same. And 1? I was attending another achool twenty-three miles distant. When all my breiners and sisters were down with the scarlet fever, I was down south laughed aloud to think of my great good fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week instead of having to take inedicine three times a When a man comes to the office with a little bill, nine times out of ten I am out. And if, by some before - Burdelle.

-The Digby Courser says the Farmers' Club of Weymouth has decided that its members shall hereafter raise their own sugar and molasses. We are much pleased to learn this and look forward confidently to the time when not one pound or one gallon of foreign augar, molasses or other saccharine matter will be imported to Nova Scotia We know that, if our farmers would seriously turn their attention to this matter, they could raise profitably all that and more than the country could consume.





(Successore to J FLINT)
SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF
UNANDA OF

SIMONDS"



of supply. You will remember that list week I reminded you that half a million boxes of tin plates are now stored to Liverpool awaiting United States purchasers. Very plethoris base become the stocke of crade iron in makers' builds and in warrant stores in all but the hematite iton districts. Conual a stores in Glasgow and at Middlesbro represent this week a total of 164 000 tins. At the prices which now pre-vail there is a disposition in some quarters to purchase warrants on speculative account at the prices which these accumulations have made possible, and which we give further on, but such action is not marked with much spirit The foot is lating put down firmly in no market. Iron making in the past year has been rarely anything to replice over. Much werse has it been with thing to rejuice over. Much were has it been with collery concerns. Still, if the prospects are not all they were expected to be at this juncture, it cannot be asserted that they are more gloomy than they have been. An ugly shadow is again beginning to throw itself athwart the agricultural districts in the shape of il axis upon the land, cattle disease amongst the herds and foot rot amongst the flocks, and the statements of improved prospects in the reports of directors of iron and coal companies are being road by the dimmed light which the present is casting upon the past twelve months experience. The small profits which are being made are instanced not alone by the small or by the no dividends which are being declared, but likewise by the flunncial difficulties which are appearing in connection with both fron and steel manufacture and the trading in those metals. I advised you last week of the troubles of the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, arising out of accepting contracts at a loss. That little business was preceded, you will remember, not long before by the heavier trouble in Shefflein from a similar cause. In one word, in a determination to secure orders at any price, three small firms "went" in Staffordshire at about the same time from the same cause; yet their total of liabilities was over £80,000. This week I have to report two more fron trade "troubles." These stave happened, the one in the hematite district of Workington, in Cumberland, and the other in Glasgow. The first firm is that of Mesers. Kirk Brothers, of New Yard, Workington, and the rolling mills at Maryport Their bills were dishonored on Thursday, and the aggregate indebtedness is understood to be about £100,000. The other firm are iron brokers, and are no others than Mesers Morrison Brothers, of St. Vincent street, Glasgow, whose connection with the iron industry of Scotland has been for many years continuous. Their liabilities are not at present known, but are believed to be "serious," and are likely to fall most seriously upon Middlesbro. The firm have been doing an immense speculative business in Cleveland iron, their transactions at certain times having reached 50,000 or 20,000 tons per day. The Wigan Coal and Iron Company (Lancashire) have in the past year carried on their collieries at a loss, and the net results of the firms trading during the twelvementh is a profit of £419 Gs 9d -an amount too small for a dividend even when it is made \$1,170 by the addition of a balance from last yoar. The crude fron trade of Cleveland is hopeful touching the movement by the fron foun lers and other consumers of foreign raw fron in liel, im for the repeal of the five franc per ton daty on imported pig from. But by the rolled from makers of the same district and Staffordshire the attempt is viewed with very different eyes. Belgium rolled iron has been quite enough a thorn in our side, both in our bome and in our foreign markets; if would penetrate deeper if this movement should be successful. The return supplementary to the Trade and Navigation Statistics, which deals with the exports of rails shows that during January there was a slight declension in the exports of both fron and steel rails —the first for many months. Of iron rails 7,084 tons were exported last month, the quantity for the corresponding month of last year being 11,143 tons. greater part in both years were sent to the United States. Of steel rails 23,240 tons were experted in January, the quantity for the corresponding month of last year belog 28,916 tona. Last month the largest quantities of ricel rails were sent to Australia, Italy, British India and the United States; and these individual shipments were generally smaller than those for January, 1880. The average price of the two classes of rails was for the past month slightly over £6 7s per ton for iron rails, and £6 12s 6d for steel rails. The high price of the iron rails is que largely to the high price of some of the light sectioned rails sent to Capada and India.

The ebb and flow of speculation on the Glasgow warrant market has induced a fluctuation of prices this week between 50s and 51s 2d, but the market closed yesterday with buyers at 50s 6d and sellers tos 7d. It is eloquent of the poor state of the shipping trade that the reduction in the price of makers from last week has not Induced any increase of iron boy-This week makers' quotations are practically

THE METAL TRADE.

trom America. This works exports will be found when the returns a month of the consequence of the works in front Britism.

The following state of the works in front Britism is reported by the correspondent of the Accrean is reported by the correspondent of the Accrean is resorted by the correspondent of the Accrean is the fine the first treatment between the British iron destricts. I point to give the first treatment is resorted by the correspondent of the Accrean is the first treatment of the following state of the market in treat British iron do not remain per treatment of the Accrean is the control of the Accrean is the first treatment of the Accrean in the first treatment of the Accrean is the first treatment of the Accrean in the first treatment o so story. All had hoped for better times— the mixed a character four processes become month of the search is more than one op sed. Shiphelding plates range in price from about £7 per form. It to be contained an indicate a story has no are in a worse case than could not to be plates range in price from about £7 to a to crucible michieve et. I about 7 exits, and Personal flave ten timby locked for Notwithstanding the £40 per ten, while the questions for angles and sudject to achieve a chiral displayed in a consideration of and respectively during the period of such the first and £3 to per ton resp. he utting for \$40.1 consented do plow if \$2.5 per ton tope a he utting for \$40.1 consented do plow if \$2.5 per ton tope a he utting for \$40.1 consented do plow if \$2.5 per ton tope a consideration of an appearance of the first some and the same price as the first consideration of the did at the did of our last report, namely, \$3.1 per ton to be a had some and \$6. for double heads. have been work to preserve even the level to the hip part of consumers to give extrement to The expense to the said of the decided back to the hip part of consumers to give extrements. The expense to the said of the decided has the fell so precipitately last week in the two clint blast, but as a factor to the end of the second market is about time of districts of Clintain and Scotland. The expense ground Cumberland, referred to about the time we go to such as a last week. No I wrought to be implicated to work to the end to timber of more than a few continuous hours. We identicate the market of more for No. 3, prompt of car wheels \$2.00 and more for No. 3, prompt of car wheels \$2.00 and more for No. 3, prompt of car wheels \$2.00 and car wh anywhere for more than a few continuous hours. We delivery was 1550 and for delivery next month, 1950 are surfalled with everything but ord a which will Cound a warrants work quoted at 405 cd for No. 1. yield a point. I mable to obtain a sale for our tin, and it helders bull on willing to take the level too places we have flied up merchants' wacknows in a far; business might have been done. The exports liverpool on terms which mean locally taking \$5 of pry for the week ending Thir-day night amountstor that with a cost \$3.50, and since the reliciatedly set to 16.505 took, r. 3,500 toos more than last week auditor foot of storage room let, and we have not. The largest delivery during one day that has been given over the range of organing our neighbor and made for many week past was made on Wednesday. ourselves too, t proposition now is to start a tin when the abipments amounted to 4450 plate warrant it is in Liverpool. Thus we propose tons, of which it is tons went to Scotland to ture one call creating a greater. Why will you! The combination of plate in decrease keeping up their Americans posset is neglecting to send us quotations capitalls as they have still plenty or work the orders to this commetty that we had on hand. The prices this week are ship plates 10 confidently predicted you must send us, and 15s to 47, angles 15 to 18, talls, 15 to se 16, and to 18, talls, 15 to se 16, and to 18, talls, 15 ductive resources upon a scale justinable only if the common lines, 27 12s and to \$5 17s 6d, all less 24 whole world and his wite to boot had no other source per cent. Paddied bars, 1: 154 net inch. Jion chidis £3 to £3.5s., girders, £11 to £15 per ton

THE LONDON MARKET

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market February 18, 1881 -

1207

| | | | 4. | | - Ł | , | - 1 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bars, Welch (in London) | - 5 | 1" | h | 72 | | 13 | |
| Bars, Swedish (in London) | | ő | | ü | | Li | |
| Bare, Staffordshire (la London) | | 15 | | ā | | 11 | |
| Vall made the Landon's | | ď | | 3 | | ŧń | |
| Pig. G.M.B., fo b. Clyde | | | | | | | |
| infoguration cure | | 10 | | 波 | | 0 | |
| IMPICAT SALESD (WI MILLER) | | | | ď | | 1. | |
| 'tails, North of England (at works) | - 5 | 10 | 0 | ð | - 5 | 12 | |
| PIPEL. | | | | | | | |
| Bessemer rails (at works) | 6 | n | _ | 3 | 7 | O | |
| | ű | | | | | | |
| English spring | | | | w | | | |
| Swedish (in kegs) | | U | | v# | | U | |
| Swedish (in faggots) | 15 | 10 | 0 | w | U | O | |
| COPPE. | | | | | | | |
| Sheathing and sheets | 71 | 0 | Λ | ø | : | 10 | |
| Flat bottoms | | ŏ | × | - | 71 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| fough cake | (1) | | | es | | .0 | |
| Jean acleeted | 67 | 0 | | | R. | | |
| Burin or P C C | 1,4 | O | 0 | Ø | Ĥ٩ | 19 | |
| taup (per top) | | | | | | | |
| English pig. W B | 15 | 10 | ۸ | - | 15 | 12 | |
| English sheet | | | | | | | |
| | | 15 | | 9 | Ō | | |
| English red | 17 | .0 | U | # | 0 | .0 | |
| Regileh white | 21 | 10 | 0 | a | 23 | 10 | |
| Rugiish patent shot | 14 | n | | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Spanish pig | - 14 | 15 | Ð | æ | 14 | 17 | |
| TIN (per lop) | | | | _ | | | |
| English Ingot | 69 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 60 | O | |
| Knglish bare (in barrels) | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | | ø | | 0 | |
| English reduced | 91 | 10 | | 2 | | 0 | |
| llança no | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Straits | 83 | 17 | G | ø | 80 | Ü | |
| TIN PLATER (per bos | - 1 | | | | | - | |
| Charcoal I C let quality | ~' 1 | • | • | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| I. C Coke | | 14 | | ä | | 19 | |
| | _ | 47 | U | - | v | 1 h | |
| RPELTER (per ton |) | | | | | | |
| Paullah (Communa) | | 10 | _ | _ | | • | |

Buglish (Swansea) . I may this week supplement the "Prices Current" by stating that Bessemer "blooms" are quoted by makers at £6 and upwards per ton at works for 7 in. z 7 in. sizes. It has been ascertained the last month that 4,600 tons of blooms were shipped to the United States from South Wales. The current demand from your side may be said to be an excess of the supply Bessemer billets range between £7 5s. and £8 at works, according to quality. Cast steel for tool making varies from £30 to £40 at works for ordinary and medium qualities, and from £55 to £70 for fine and best tool steel. Old Iron rails are quoted at £4 10s to £4 12s 6d. per ton, c.i. f., Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore, but most buyers are scarcely prepared to give such prices For good wrought iron scrap £4 5s. to £4 10s. is demanded c i, f, United States ports, and is scarce. Common cast scrap-such as old railway chairs, is about £2 3s &d. to £2 5s, per ton f o. b.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

(American Manufacturer.) l'ittsburgh.

dealers leave the impression that business has grown duller. Indeed, the market appears to be far from buoyant, although prices are reported to be still firm, especially for the better qualities of Iron, which continue to be comparatively scarce. The low prices of manufactured iron, which appear to be chronic, are a heavy weight on pig iron, and until there is an im-provement in the former it is scarcely probable that there will be much in the latter, although there have been occasions when the upward pressure of the prices of pig has forced an advance in manufactured iron. Taken altogether, the market for raw iron is not as satisfactory as was some time ago anticipated it would be. We repeat quotations of last week Coldwould be. We repeat quotations of last week Cold-short, \$21.50/222, neutral, \$22.50/223; extra neu-tral, \$23.50/224; ciuder-mixed cold-short, \$25, all-ore red-short, \$27/227.50, Bessemer, \$28.50, No. 1 foundry, \$23.50/625; Missouri and Lake Superior warm-blast charcoal, \$35, Hanging Rock cold-blast charcoal, \$42@45, Hanging Rock charcoal toundry, \$29@32, as to quality—all four months' time.
Natis—The Western Nati Association met yester

day, but did nothing more than talk. The card remains unchanged at \$3 per kog for 10d to 60d, or 2 per cent. less for cash, with an abatement of toc per keg on lots of 250 kegs. The storms in the w have so obstructed business that trade could not be discussed with any dissatisfaction.

Wrought Pipe and Tubes-The demand continues excellent, and prices are unchanged. Discount on gas and steam pipe, 65/9674 per cent.; on boller tubes, 40 per cent.; oil well tubing, 22 cents net, oil well casing, 72 cents net.

-Wo are advised of an order having been placed since last report for upwards of 5,000 tons of steel ralls at \$62 per ton delivered at lake ports during July, August and September. It would, how-

trom America. This works exports will be found. Bullwar Supplier-There have been no changes in for steel, and \$15 to \$47 for heavy section

Philadelphia.

rent wants. The conviction has been and as that the extreme figures demanded by holders, and a consupply either from increasing home production or foreness, in very marked contrast to the abnormal on advance. Soliers still adhere to the belief that in and so violent was this reaction that a rouncily there is at work will bring about an advance and look were incurred on both sides of the Atlantic by the for such a revival in the British market as will allow bregular manner in which contracts as high price alties of his cra are such as to keep the market bare of stocks except in a few lower grades. A quiet binances, thing clac, as it was necessary to make decided into this best done in friction in Some large purchases, upon their heavy stocks, prior to importing fault. have been made abroad as a measure of protection and because the reserve supply on this side as far below the prodential that It will be a year before the reserve will be established. During that time we are forcing an increasing demand which no one knows what it may develop into. Hence this profec-tive step of securing what is equal to a week's suppla Everybody knows prices cannot recede except from disastrous causes. Estimates vary as to what the increased demand this year will be, but it will be such as renders any decline impossible. On the other hand, the first symptoms of recovering in the foreign market will be of necessity, followed by a stiff-ning of prices here. No 2 moves rather quietly at \$22 because of the efforts of holders of English from to get rid of ther elephant. Bessemer fron continues dull at \$26.50, but some business was transacted, and more will be as soon as the withhold American demand brings prices to \$26. The sales in charcoal pig were of the ordinary kind at about \$34. Several furnaces are being put in blast

Steel Ratis.-English steel rail makers seem to be assured of a large American demand, and prices are in consequence, perhaps, quite tirmly maintained. The American mills are full of orders and are anticliating aircady their increased capacity later in the year. Recent foreign purchases have been made, and we are told more are under consideration. The quoted prices are \$62 to \$64 at tide . Several large orders are on the market for acceptance, and some ten thousand tons additional have been placed for winter delivery.

Iron Halls.-Light rails are in active demand and orders for several thousand tons in all have been placed in various mills at prices running from \$48 up. It is expected to place some large orders as soon as prices are agreed upon. The future course of old ma-terial is the uncertain and troublesome factor.

Old Rails -The market is without interest because of the weak demand. Holders refuse to yield further, Scine small sa'es were made at \$27. 0 for tees. Should the pending from rail negotiations close, it is probable prices will again advance. Foreign supplies are represented as uncertain.

Scrap,-Several very large sales of scrap iron were made this week at \$30 for wrought, and \$20 for cast, and \$17 for stove plate.

New York.

Pig Iron.—American Consumers seem rather indifferent about buying to an extent beyond what passing wants necossitate, and, with a few exceptions, sellers are disposed to take their chances on the market rather than make the concessions that would appear necessary to place any extensive amounts at the mo ment. As a natural result of these conditions the market remains in a somewhat dermant state, with nothing apparent that would indicate a near change one way or the other. Buyers consider an advance in prices as unlikely in face of the prospective heavy outar, and in so Sinstances a mo Pig Iron-Prices of pig iron have undergone no decline is thought not out of the question if the pre-change aince our last report, but interviews with sent low rates for bar and some other descriptions of 40 per cent. larger than that of 1879, but it was for finished from are not improved upon Among sellers there is a general belief, however, that if any decline takes place it will be a light one, as in their opinion the probabilities are that there will be no heavy importations of foreign pig unless there is an incentive in the shape of higher prices than those now current. So far as indicated by the business transpiring from day to day prime brands are ruling about steady at \$25/026 for No 1 X foundry, \$22/022 50 for No 2 X foundry, and \$20/221 for grey forge.

Scutch. The advices from Glasgow indicate a rather casy market there, owing to continued gradual in-crease of stock in both the makers' and public stores. So far as concerns the New York market there is nothing new to report, however, the bulk of supply being in good hands and held for ateady prices, while the importations are moderate. Occasionally a cheap lot is secured from versel, but sales from store are not made at less than about \$22 for Eglinton, \$23 for Glengarnock, \$23 50 for Gartshorie, and \$24 50 for Coltgess.

English.-For this article the demand is very light, while prices lack stability. The latest returns show some decrease in the product of Cleveland fron during the last month, and an accumulation of 50,000 tons i the stock in makers' hands and in public stores. Holdera here are quoting about \$18.50 for No 3 Middleaboro and \$26 to \$26 50 for Besserner.

Scrap Iron.—A few good sized lots of No. 1 wrought making in all about 2,400 tons, have been placed at \$30 ex-store, and a desirable article cannot be had at a lower price. Small lots from yard are held as high as \$32.50. Cast borings are quoted at \$13 to \$14, cast machinery scrap at \$18 to \$20, and old car wheels at \$30 to \$35 as to condition.

Then the annual report france by M .

or, all regow, ways the Manchester (Lug) Fuguer, we learn that the early days on a ushered in by a continuance of the activa d non of all descriptions for America, and, for this a lengthened period, with probably some alterent Pig Iron—a virial inquires and a few others were made this week for iron of higher than ordinary grades but the minares are already well sold ahead through are too contact turther. The prices all matter production, hence, whenever the expectation are too, whenever the expectation are too around a sign of weakening. The arrivals began to show themselves at New Yeak arrival disposition among consumers to buy for ture by buyers in the United States declined to the report west. To convection has been and as that the overces themselves are the contact of the holders were the contact of the convection has been and as that the overces themselves are the contact of the convection has been and as that the contact of the holders were the contact of the con eign sources will afford full protection against any dition of matters indicated in the opening processes it. The sales this week were much larger than last, were thrown back upon the sellers. Since this point the pures were no better. No 1 foundry sold tital constitution of orders, there have been everal even fred a few lots of 1,000 time, each sold at \$25.50 escentilutterings nom America, but they never that Several smester lots sold a \$25 and \$26. The necess to a genuine outflow of supplies from Scotland and were prompted more by a spirit of enriously than also upon their heavy stocks prior to importing fuctiquantities. For the first six months of this year a great deal of interest was bostowed upon habilities of renewed demands from trans-Atlan tic customers, but as the Board of Iradturns forced the conviction that other parts of the world were steadily waking up from their lethnic state, and in an increasing manner compensating is the loss of business narrated above, loss importanhas recently been attached to it, especially as the internal trade of Great Britain has assumed an inteent vigor which bids fair to be a legitimate revivated dormant enterprise, permeating all branches of midutry, and conducing to national and not section; benefits. These are the broad outlines of the influeces at work during the twelve months just ending, at 1 wo will now pass to the details of each deputing only premising that they are of a peculiarly interesting character, at what, to our minds, is a trucing peculiar trade. The average production only 100 tens per furnace per week, as compared to 204 tous in 1879; and the total make is further against 932,000 tons, or say, only 117,000 tons more although the average number of furnaces in blist was 100 against 88 last year. There are 152 butters existing at this date against 154 in 1879. Of the furnaces in operation 8 are producing hematic page. fron of a first rate quality, leaving 116 running O.M.B., or, a weekly output of about 2,000 tons of hematite and 23,000 ordinary good merchantable brands It is very pleasing to note that the manute ture of steel is growing rapidly in this neighborhood. and will likely occupy a prominent place in our total trade, as this motal is coming into popular layer at home and abroad, for railway and marine purpose-The tendency is towards higher grades of quality is all descriptions of pig from. Exports to ferright countries show very excellent results, amounting to 440,200 tons against 340,895 tons, or a net increased 99,818 tone over 1879. There is a remarkable simili tude between the variations in warrants during the last two years, the extreme range having been 28s 10d per ton in 1880 against 28s per ten in 1879, and with so many influences emerging there are no doubt some carlous changes before us ere long which must effect the adjustment of wages. The average price la Ta +1 per ton above 1879

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A BOOM IN PIG IRON STATISTICS!

We have received from the manufacturers full returns of the production of pig from in the United States in 1880, and lose no time in giving the details to our readers. The production of pig iron in i.e. United states in 1880 was 4,295,414 net tons, of 3,835,191 gross tons. The production in 1879 was 3,070,875 net tons, or 2,741,853 gross tons. crease in 1880 over 1879 was therefore, 1.224,534 nri tons, or 1,093,338 gross tons, or 40 per cent. The production of 1879 men tons, or 40 per cent. per cent larger than that of the two preceding most active years, 1872 and 1873, and it was double that of the Centennial year, 1876, when the production of pig iron during the paulo years reached its lowest point. The following figures, in net tons, will make these extraordinary facts plain to the eye Produc-

Of the total production of pig iron in 1880, 1,807,651 net tone were made with authracite cosi-1,950,205 tone with bituminous coal and coke and 537,558 tone with charcoal. The increased production of the year over the product of 1879 was very evenly divided among the different fuels. It is, however, worthy of notice that the preduction of charcoal pig fron has increased peripessu with that of anthracite and bituminous pig fron. In the four years preceding 1880 it had declined relatively as compared with its two rivals. The charcoal iron product of 1880 has only twice been exceeded in our history—in 1873 and 1874, when the production was respectively \$77,020 and \$76,557 net tone. As has beretefore been the case, some of the anthracite furnaces used more or less coke in 1880 as a mix-ere, and a smaller number Rails—No extensive movement has been reported 1880 with this mixed fuel was 714,631 net tons of bituminous furnaces used anthracite as a mixture in American makes as very little supply can be had Twenty-three states made pig from in 1880, one for prompt or near future delivery, while buyers are more than in 1879, Minnesota entering the list for the unaltered, except that Gartaberrie has improved is ever, require from \$1 to \$2 per ton more to buy rails for prompt or near future delivery, while buyers are por ton. The continental demand continues very for immediate delivery. Light from rails may still disposed to delay contracting for fall or winter delivery than in 1879, Mannesota entering the list for the limited and no orders of consequence have come be quoted at \$4.8250 per ton. disposed to delay contracting 1:2 init or winter notite in with the relation charcoal lumace—the prices remain about \$60 to \$62 at mill neer, we have no doubt, of many other from enter-

to the fold politicities are (880 has Hercalancium To shall be product of the local transported during 1979

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and the free in Iron Company, in New Jersey, and by the hardeen Iron Company, the Cambria Iron Computer and the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, in least caute. The stocks of domestic plg from on tand of amount in the hands of makers or their agents. at the desired promapgregated 456,658 net tons against dies it gross tons, and imported, as nearly as control avertained, 700 000 tons, giving a total maps of 4,535 101 pross tons. We increased the ate domestic pig fron during the year the differen a lateren 120 505 gross tone held at the close of en and 107 730 cross tone held at the close of 1880, er 38 2 6 tons. There also remained in warehouse at the case of 1880 as will be seen by reference to a table gald and elsewhere, 164,404 gross tons of imported ha nen Adding the increase of domestic stocks to I d dured from the total supply, which gives us 4.. 10 . V. w Lork Bulletin.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

tine mivantage which the people in the United Sistes have over those of other countries is in thrap-Bear of transportation. It is quite true that passonper faces on our railways have not been reduced to the same proportion that freight charges have, and it is to be hoped that the time is coming when tailway managers will perceive the advantage of increasing toth their business and profits in this way. But even on the present basis, our prosent passenger rates compais very favorably with those outside of the United States In a report made to the French Chamber of deputies by M. Waddington, It was shown that the regular rate per mile on the European ratiways went from 2 17 cents to 6.01 cents first class, and from 1 30 cents to 4 40 cents second class. The first, in both instances, was in Norway, the last in Turkey Between these two extremes came the various other European countries Germany, 3 10 first class, 2.32 second class. Gran firstain, 4.03 first class, 2.87 second class. Gran firstain, 4.03 first class, 3.22 second class in our country, with the exception of immigrant trains, people nearly all travel first class, the few who do not pardly counting in the estimate. According to the returns, the average price per mile in Mivaschuseits is 2.12 cents; in New York, 2.25, in Connecticut, 2.41, in Michigan and Ohio, 2.52, and in Illinois, 3.14. It will thus be seen that the average of second class rates in Europe, and considerably below the average of first class charges. One reason given for it is this; the relative low cost of constructing an American railway; for we have here vastly greater areas of level country than the set of the succession of the set of the succession of the set of According to the returns, the average price per mile can be found on the European continent, and our to state it otherwise, there is in Kugland I mile of rall-engineers do not think necessary to build their roads way to every 6.9 square miles of area, while the United regimers do not think necessary to out their roads why to every 5.9 equare miles of area, while the United with the care and thoroughness demanded in Europe. On the other hand, a very large proportion of our sillway property is burdened down with indebtedness in the shape of fictitious bonds and watered stock, spon which the companies endeavor to pay dividends. But, judged by results, it would seem that the oppression of a mile of railroad in English road, and but \$10 to each mile in the United States. The cost of a mile of railroad in English was \$202,750, while the answers are not than on the fon of rallways is much less severe here than on the while the average cost in this country has been but other side of the Atlantic. The United States have \$57,000, so that the total cost of railroads in the 2477 miles of railway to every 10,000 inhabitants. United States is but \$4,762,510,000 as against a total 1477 miles of railway to every 10,000 manufactures of \$3,688,020,000 in England. These are much as Europe, which has of \$3,688,020,000 in England. These are much as European idea is that large enough for the boundless prairies, and the 1279 miles to the 10,000. The European idea is that traffic totals are not less well adapted to American traffic totals are not less well adapted to American to England last year there were over the idea is that tallways ought to be pushed forward in order to open new sections to population and thus rente traffic. Outside of trade demands, railways are built in Europe exclusively for strategic purposes—something never done in the United States. Here we find apparently superfinous roads laid down, sometimes in the furtherance of combinations and rivaltirs of interest, but otherwise all our roads are run to the extension of commerce.—New York Shipping

REYS AND LOCKS

A writer in the Magazine of Art gossips as follows about keys. The history of keys abounds with interesting matter, and takes us back almost to the is gening of civilization. The exact place and date of their first use has not yet been determined, but have failed to notice a very ancient fragment of showing for our superiority in the vigor and enter-bronze, somewhat in the form of a key, which is sup-posed to have secured puthing less than the Trojan ties. The average cost of a mile is least in mountainous Switzerland (\$05,800), and for all Europe is Sill,500. The gross receipts of 1880 were, for all that, having lastly added new and powerful steam buttend for a Roman bride, on first entering her bushands house, to be presented with the keys of the bosschold, except that of the ceilar, which, prudently for imprudently, was always left in custody of the bushand. The museums of Kurope possess manifold specials of this epoch, which all bear a strong ancient character, though differing in many varieties are many other nation the world has over a first carried to the control of the ceilar, which producing a mountain beside a monse huntered that the control of the museums of Kurope possess manifold grow fine and producing a mountain beside a monse huntered that epoch, which all bear a strong ancient character, though differing in many varieties are many other nation the world has over the control of the ceilar, which all bear a strong ancient character, though differing in many varieties.

pales before North theolina has not made at pattern. They no generally made of bronze, but an extended in 1850 tregon, with her tisk go sometimes or one also in from a tather, pathage, the treases backet of the 1888 her proint from the terms of the last of the Largest Constituently, as tree State, coloredo, has its first bronze the backet which they belonged having teen much tree paids to be put in black to the fact that it is not be to take the substantial decay, and so do to be retained and zetting tends to make instantials in tree and a mathematical or stantial matter the substantial materials. to be benefit and pet time to all the make indeed to the benefit of the meetings . But the contract of the meeting melting to a set the meeting melting to the set of the meeting melting to the set of the meeting melting to the meeting melting melting to the meeting melting to the meeting melting m The test two proposed for the test of the control and the evolution and the reconstitution of the test two proposed for the two propose

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-Fatty or natural oils and tallows are very detriartic less of the mapping area 456,658 net tons against mental when they gut into atom boilers with water the map 1879, 574,565 tons in 1878, 612,351 containing solid matter. It is extremely difficult to separate latty oil from hot feed water after it has been thoroughly mingled with it by coming in contact with the exhaust steam from the cylinder into the mental when they gut into atom boilers with water open or spray heater, whence it finds its way into the louier, and with the so id matter forms a sticky de-posit when the water is blown out, which adheres to the from and is baked by the remaining heat into a hard greesy mass that effectually prevents afterwards the water from reaching the iron Mineral oil are not so had, and should always be need for cylinder lubrication where the heating of the tend water is done, mixing it with exhaust seem

-Belts have the adventage over gear wheels that, the nurshouse stocks we have 445 040 gross tons to if a main belt breaks, it can be very readily repaired or replaced, where as the brenkage of grar wheels may and Al ricks tone as the probable consumption of the cause long delays and great expense. But driven machinery may be more readily aftered in speed than where gear wheels are used. Belts are superior to gear wheels in that, by their elasticity, they lessen shocks. On the other band, it may be found that two revolutions per foundred are just in the transmission. of nower by a beit, so after a succession of tive speeds the lost motion is an eighth of the calculated speed After thirty-four speeds the velocity will be reduced After turry-rour species the velocity will be reduced to one-half. One distinction is well to bear in mind, owing to the elasticity of the shafting or the imporfaction of the geating. Guaring and shafting transmit a uniform number of revolutions, but not always a uniformity of revolutions.

-Attention has recently been called to some pecultar cases of spontaneous ignition of hydrogen in air, the i-henomonon having been noticed, it seems, in factories where quantities of sine were being dissolved in hydrochloric acid for the proparation of sine chloride. Violent explosions took place when no flame was near, and it was eventually ascertained that the gas took fire spontaneously. It is thought to be caused by fragments of very porous ainr, which, when lifted above the surface of the liquid, during the violent evolution of the yes, and brought into contact with the hydrogen and air, act just as apongy platinum would under the circumstances. The pertormance of such operatious in the open air is recommended. The ignition can be shown, according to M.
Hoffman, by treating a few kilogrammes of finely
divided sino with acid; the sino dust, he says, may
even ignite by contact with water.

500,000,000 passengers, and in the United States there were over 200,000,000. As regards tone of freight, the total is actually smaller for England than for the United States, the figures being respectively 212,000,000 and 280,000,000 tons. The receipts were in England, \$17,450 per mile, and in the United States \$6,280, the gross receipts being, for England, na lines and parallels supposed to be most conducive \$308,960,000, and for the United States \$529,000,000 As a pendant to these figures, the Times saye, may be given a few totals for Europe. Greece has just 7 miles of railway; Russia has 12,834 miles; France 14,150 miles; Prussia 12,300; Austria-Hungary 19,-725. The proportion of one mile of milroad to square miles of area is for Russia, 167; for France, 144 Prussia, 10.9; for Austria, 224. In Russia there are 5,800 inhabitants for each mile of railroad; in France 2,685; in Prussia, 2,114, in Austria, 3,350. All hurope, excepting some fire smaller states, has 71, 840 miles of road, or one to every 44.7 square miles their origin has been variously attributed to Egypt, their origin has been variously attributed to Egypt, and 3,340 inless of road, or one to every 44.7 square miles and 3,340 inhabitants. That is to say, Europe has somewhat fewer miles of railway to aquare miles of any rired through a hole in the door, which, with the area than the United States, although it has five being of a ring or hook attached to it, would fasten or anfasten from the outside a bolt within. This was probably the precursor of the key. Those who reading the precursor of the key. Those who have falled to scheme the proportionally bright the precursor of the key. Those who have falled to scheme the proportionally bright the precursor of the key. Those who have falled to scheme the proportionally bright the proportionally bright the proportionally bright the proportional proportionally bright the proportional propor POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



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il P BARER. Portmaster.

Post Office, Montreal.

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Postal Car Bags open till 8.85 a m and 8.15 p.m.

The Street Blozes are visited at 9 15 a m., 12.31, 5.39 and 7.30 pm.
Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



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ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and of THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follous -

LEAVE OTTAWA. For the East West, South and South-East II 15 a m For the Fast For both hast and West 10 30 pm.

For both East and West

PRIVING IN OTTAWA

From both East and West

From the East, South and South East

From the Fast, South and South East

Goog West take the II a motrain

Ample time for lioner

at Prescott Junction

Stree Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from
both East and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown

Attenaburg and Lake Champisin and Utica & Black River

Ralliways at Ordenburg, to and from New York, Boston, and
all points South and East

A Steambout Express Train will leave Ottawn on Tursdays.

Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, at Sam, connecting
with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for
both East and West

A Sofa Car will be sun on the Night Trains between Ottawa
and Proceedt Jan tion

Trains are run on Others time

WALTER SHANLY

General Manager, Ottaws

Ottawa, July 20, 1880

Orrawa, July 20, 1890

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

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1880, trains will run as follows -

| | * . | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | Mized. | Mall. | Express. |
| , | Leave Hochelaga for Hull Arrive at Hull Leave Hull for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelaga | 10,30 a.m. | 8 30 a.m. 12.40 p.m. 8.20 a.m. 12.30 p.m. Night | 9.25 p.m. 0.05 p.m |
| | Leave Hochelaga for Quebec Arrive at Quebec Leave Quebec for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelaga |] F 00 p 3a . | Passenger 10.00 p.m. 6.30 s.m. 9.30 p.ts | 3.00 p.ru. |
| | Leave Hochelaga for St Jerome Arrive at St. Jerome Leave St. Jerome for Hoch- | 8.30 p.us. 7.15 p.m. | | |
| | a'aga Arrive at liochelaga | | 6.45 s.re. 9.00 s.m. | |

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

2 Magnifecent Palace cars on all passeager trains and elegant eleging care on night trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from

succee. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m. All trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICERT OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St.,
Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Quebec.
L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June, 1800:-

The trains to Hallax and St. John rest through to their destination on Sunday.

26 The Pullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Hallax, and that leaving on Tue-day. Thursday and Satuit isp., to St. John.

25 The trains leaving Hallax at 6 p.m. and St. John at 10,25 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 6.20 a.m by connecting at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 25 p.m., remain at Campbellium over Sunday

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

("AFT MacCilAits, Sparks St., Ottawa.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

DUNDAS | FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS. established 1938.

THOS. WILSON, MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

DUNDAS - - . ONTARIO. SETSEND FOR CATALOGUE. - 63

-The total quantity of sugar refined in Greeneck in 1880 was 249,822 tons, in 1879, 245,844 tons, in 1878 251.G77 tons, in 1877, 243,240 tons; in 1878, 240,142 tons. The average weekly quantity of sugar refined in Groeneck during 1836 was 4,804 tone.

PETROLEUM.

THE PROTEST MARKETS

FITTIES BRISS & CO'S LETHOLDER REPORT Losson Echining 24th, 1841.

Reduced Petrologia Oil —There has been a very large Refined Petroleum th —There has been a very large i matel for spot 1 r trade purposes throughout the part work, while considered bequantities of month and March deliveries have changed house. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvation on spot sold at 8d down to old per gailor the fatter topose being as old down to old per gailor the fatter topose being as old down to old per gailor the fatter topose being as old down to old per gailor the fatter topose being as old down to old per gailor the fatter topose being as old for the control of the fatter when the fatter than the fatter of the f

to 7 d. 8 ptomber-December sid.

Napht: —Gridney 164d to led, refined 11d.

Cod C. t. —Itusiness only of quite a retail nature.

Torputine — Very that during the early part of the seek and to accepted for spot and March-April, whose have since improved 1x3d to 1x6d per extensioning prices spot (1x 6, March-April, 3xx selections) May cool June 524.

| | \$7.8K0f#6 | Mell | | - |
|--|--|-------|---|----------------|
| Prices of S. W. | Y York | ", d. | V York London | T _i |
| | faed. | Crade | Refined | Crode. |
| Stock this day Landed last Work the red last work | 12 bbl. 12 bbl. 14 bbl. 16,413 bbl. | | 19,412 bbl 19,412 bbl 0 52 7,774 bbl | |

· Including 2,024 barrels transferred from one wharf to

| | COAL C |)1 5 | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|------|------|
| | 1941 | | <u> </u> | Invo | |
| | Refined | Crade | Refli | æd. | Crud |
| Stock this day | 20H B61 | | 1,111 | ьы | |
| Landed 1:st | - bb1 | j | ∥ – | W | |
| Dolivered last | 7 651 | Ì | i 63 | ьы | ı |

Above represents stocks and morements at London and Thames liaven l'ablic li harves only.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

The Petrolia Advertiser's latest reports has the fol-

The market for crude is very firm, and the demand is good Quite an amount is changing hands. There has been no change in refined alnoe our last issue

OIL FPRINGS.

The excitement above no signs of abatement Scarcely a day passes but some of the old residents of the days of prosperity ray us a visit. Mr George Palmer, one of them, is in town, it is said that he intends operating heavily. The "Phoniz" has shut down for a few days in onler to put in a new pump, having to return the one they have been using. The other wells show no signs of statement.

OIL CITY.

The "hum" has at length reached this place. Since the location of the mammoth hosp and stave factory has been determined upon, the village has assumed a business like appearance. Every day the place is crowded with farmers' teams bringing in loads of elm and other stock for the factory. The proprietors will proceed at once with the erection of the factory and other buildings which will give amployment to a and other buildings, which will give employment to a large number of carpenters, masons, etc. When com-pleted, steady empyloment will be given to 100 hands, and will be the largest of the kind in Canada. The hoops and stayes will be shipped direct to Europe TIA New York.

Since the recent big strikes at Oil Springs the C. S. R. has been reaping a good harvest in the shipments of oil. Efforts are being made to have a branch of that railway extended to the Springs. When this is accomplished a lucrative traffic in oil will take place

over the railwa,,

117 ° Day, of St. Thomas, is purchasing large
quantities of hickory logs for the German market. The place can now boast of a direct European trade.

CACOR OIL MARKET

The market here for crude oil, by the car load, is from \$1.50 to \$1.52 per barrol. This price has been paid this week for the crude oil criffcates of the Petrolia Crude Oit and Tanking Company, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these certificates can be bought from producers regulates

The price of American crade oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is 850 to 850 per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line trude oil certificates. To this price has to be added the pipeage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pipe line lie obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantages of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and yet money advanced

REPIXED OIL MARKET

| Petrolia (Ont.) | 1540 1 | κι Ωσι | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| London | 20c | 4 | |
| Toronto | 21c | 1.6 | |
| Ollawa | 23c | 44 | |
| | 240 | LF . | |
| Onrbec | 244c | • | |
| Halifax and St. Johns. | 25c | 4. | |

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

The letest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows .-

Cargo lots for export, 1100 burning test by the

Saybold tester, 91c. Reflect di for the New York city trade, in lote of 506:100 barrels, 1000 flash test by the Tagliabue

pyrometer, 101c Refined oil of 150 burning test, 141@17c, according to brand Cases of refined oil for export, 1100 burning test,

cargo lots, 121 ft 12 fc, according to brand.

| Lubricating | \$2.00 | a | \$10.00 per libit |
|---------------------|--------|----|-------------------|
| Tar | 0.75 | a | 0.80 H |
| Benzine | 0.15 | Æ | 0 16 per gal. |
| Olien, 28°-30° aray | | | |
| Paranne Candles | 0.18 | AD | 1.20 per lb. |
| a Wax (refu) | 0:0 | a | 0 00 " " |

THE MONEY MARKET.

| Fo | PON | to Stock E | a roki | · | | | |
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| DANKS | * AMBA | entire stood | ्राती भर | 1 | 'е шэк 'b + ' | Schere | Buters |
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| BODY AND PARISON AND MERSON. | - | i i | ! | | | : I | |
| | 100 | \$120 (14) 1 \$10 (14) | ı 🚶 🖰 | 13 14 110/00 | . 4 | ! 1 00. | 129 |
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| hominion busings in 1 linestment books harmone Tout and busings Company breefold Lamand busings Company | 100 | 107,370 | (277) 45831 | 20 61,41° 60 241,41 | ነ | 12 | 131 |
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| Confederation Life Association Consumers' tias Pominion Telegraph Montreel Telegraph | 10 % | 111.709 | 111. | 200 (0) | , Š | 152 91 | 150 |
| Montreal Telegraph Hilobe Printing Co | . " | 2,000,000 | 1 | <u> </u> | | <u>-</u> i | |
| DEBENTURES, Ac | 13 | THERT PAY | SLE. | VHERE 1 | PATABLE | | |
| Dominion Government stock, 5 per cent | 30th | April and 31 | st Oct | Ottawa, Mo Toronto | ontreal, an | a | 117 |
| County (Ontario). 6 " Township " 6 " City of Toronto Toronto, Grey and Broce bonds, 6 " Toronto and Nipissing bonds | Japu | ary and Joly | | London (Kn) Toronto | r), & Toront | • | 108 |
| Totalio and Whiston course | | | | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

| aua? | T T | Capital subscribed | Capital paid-up. | Rest. | Dividend last 6 Months | Crocius | Prices ch 9. | • |
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| British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Du Peuple Fastern Townships, x d h.xchange Bank Federal Bank Hamilton Glinchelara Glimpernal Bank Jacques Cartier Harilime Merchants' Bank of Canada Kolson's Bank Montreal Nationale Ontario Bank x d Quebee Bank Standard Toronto x d Union Bank Ville Mane Canada Cotton Company Montreal Telegraph Company Montreal Telegraph Company Montreal City Has Company Montreal City Has Company Montreal City Has Company Montreal City Passenger Railway Company Montreal City Passenger Railway Company Montreal Coun & Mortgage Society Rioschies & Outario Navigation Company Intercolonial Coal Company Outebee Fire Association Co. Silver Piams Company Royal Canadia Insurance Co Graphic Frinting Company's Bonds Domison S. p. Stock Montreal Sp.c. Stock Montreal Sp.c. Stock Nontreal Sp.c. Stock Nontreal Bailding Association Canada Shipping Company Dundas Otton Company Unidas Contral Honde Canada Paper Company Canada Paper Company Canada Cortral Honde | \$ 500 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 | \$ 4.86.696 6,000,000 970,250 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 | \$ 4,865,865 6,000,000 970,250 1,800,000 1,802,000 1,802,000 745,100 966,000 979,470 1,904,900 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,977,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 | \$ 1,170,000 1,400,000 285,000 280,000 50,000 220,000 100,000 47*,000 100,000 475,000 475,000 475,000 | last 6 Months 21 4 4 2 31 31 4 31 21 | Sellers. 180 140 140 140 150 | Prices P | |
| Rell Telephone Company Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway Roads Uraphic Stock | | : ! | | | : | • سند | กับรู้ 40 | |

MONTRRAL STOCK REPORT

HORSE POWER OF A WATERFALI

A horse power represents \$3,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute, or \$3,000 foot pounds, consequently 33,000 pounds of water flowing in a stream per mignto would exert one horse power for every foot of fall. To calculate the power of a waterfall, therefore, proceed as follows. Compute the number of cubic feet of water flowing per minute by multiplying the area of its cross section in feet by the velocity of flow in feet per minute. To ascertain the weight of this volume of water multiply it by \$21, which is the weight of on, cubic foot of water. Then multiply this product by the vertical fall in feet. This will give the number of foot pounds per minute, and by dividing this by 33,000 the result will be the horse power of the fail Example Given a stream 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep, the arc of its cross section is (12x3) = 30 feet. Let the velocity of its flow be 100 feet per minute, then (36x100)=3,600 feet of water flow over the fall per minute, the weight of which is 3,000x021)-225,000 pounds. Let the fall be 12 feet, then the power of the fall in foot pounds will be (225,000x12) -2,700,000 foot pounds, and its horse power would be (2,700,000 divided by 83,000)=81.8 horse power

A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

The most hair raising episode that ever happened to a New Mexican mountain railway train fell to the lot of Connector Blessingham, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the west slope of Glorietta summit. The train comprised nearly 30 leads, and as it entered upon the descent, Jake Isrown, the ongineer, threw on the water brake, but found that it was broken and would not work. The train gained momentum to such a frightful extent that the switch cables and hooks lying on the pilot base in front were harled from their place into the air, breaking one of the locomotive's guard rails. Brown called for brakes, but the train men had already set every one, and realized that the train was beyond their control. Seeing that nothing could be done to stop the mad course the

train was running, Brown jumped from the cab while going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and landed 72 feet distant, actual measurement. Blessing-ham, who was on the caloose with Pawnee Charley and wife as passengers, fearing that the train measurement. Blessingwas going to destruction, cut his way car loose, and checked it with the brakes, while the train continued its velocity flown the long grade. The fireman stood at his post like a hero, and while the engine was plunging down the flight at a giddy speed, he crawled out on the foot hoard and poked sand through the gand box, thinking that he might assist the wheels in getting a grip upon the rails. As the train sped around Material curve, which is "short and steep," the velocity was so great that the locemotive ran on one rail, and overiminated so greatly that it came within an acc of losing its equilibrium. The brakemen on deck were obliged to lie flat and cling to the running hards for safety. For six miles those badly frightened men stuck to the ship and faced the horrors of death. Below Cononcito is a natural basin, with three miles of level track, and it was on this stretch the runaway train was mastered and stonged Some of the cars were ladeu with iron for the front, but they were unloaded before the train stopped by the material being hurled in all directions. Just how the train held to the rails as well as it did is a mystery which the philosophers must solve—we can t.—Las Vegas (N.M.) Optic.

-The Grand Trunk Railway are going build an ele-vator of the capacity of 120,000 busicle on their wharf at Belleville.

A new tow boat company is in prospect, and the advanced ideas of the promoters will in a few days be issued from the press. The idea is to have a service of tugs owned by Montreal merchants to do the tug duties between Montreal and Quebec at a fixed rate the city to subsidize the company to some extent. This scheme is being undertaken to protect incoming and North-West is still seen in decreased carminates of towage charged by the leading railway lines. The Chicago North-West

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A S WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. Collection Manufacturers of seythes, forks, box 200 ANILINE DIES

EMIL HIOLRET & CO , Montroid - Agents () & i-tilis (Lack C M , Germany

COTTON BROKERS.

M. WRIGHT, Dundas, the -vola meent , selve of Mathematical factors, back

COTTON MILLS

DUND AS COTTON MILLS CO. Dandas, Out - Go. 1 tics, Comes to kines, varie, etc.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO. Hamilton to tenses and varie,

JOHN MACKAY. Dandas, Got - Minafestaries description of cutton warps and para-

EDGE TOOLS.

R. J. WH. SON, Dunday, Ont. -Manufacturer of accompation La, grub lines and railway contract or south ENGINES AND BOILERS MORRISON, Hamilton -Englace, bodies,

hammers, etc. FILES THOS GRAHAM, Toponto. - Manufacturer and respective and respective.

FURRITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—Turnitos y jacturers Toronto branch, 87 Young et . Most of branch, 417 and 449 Note Dame St.

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Bamilton, Ont. Margin turers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets co.

GLASSWARE.

HAMHITON GLASS CO., Hamilton - Manufactures dint and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W II. STORKY & SON. Action, Ont - Manufacturers, t. gloves and mitted nevery variety and atple

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT COODS
F. W. HORR & NO. Hamilton, Oat.—Manufacturer and the spokes, rime, shafts, poles, sleigh and outler stuff. INKS.

P. P. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Manufactures inks, blackings, harness oils, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundas.—Manufacturers of and brass screws, boits and rivets.

COWAN & CO., Calt.—Manufacturers of every decembra of wood working machinery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., 87 St. Peter St., Montreal Manfacturers of every description of boits, hot present the railway spikes, bridge, boiler and Iron rivets. Worter.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron ru-way and highway bridges and Iron working machinery

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May and nighted original for working machine tools as wood working machinery.

OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orbawa, that -Via ufacturers of melicable from also Coe and Taft pater screw wrenches.

KNITTING MILLS.

S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of the and fancy hostery.

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION RELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto—Out tarmed belting, lace leather, etc.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 107 Mountain St., Montreal.-Tunity and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manufacturers of the "Excelsior" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Bowmanville, On.—Manufacturers of Pianos and Cabinot Organs. See adverturement in another column

S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.-Manufacturers of charch

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 St. Peri St. Montreal—Manufacturers and importers of all hister papers. Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portord DOMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter St. Montrel—Manufacturers of manifile, book and news print, and board middles and colored papers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundas-Manufacturerrefptat ing and wrapping papers

WM. BARBER & BROG., Georgetown.—Manufactures of book and fine papers

SAW MANUFACTURERS.
R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plantering trowels, Shaw knives, etc. Note manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Simond's Saw." SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt. Ont.-Manufacturers circular and cross-cut saws, plantering trowels, etc.

SCALES. CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jan. G. White & Co., Tonor.
—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard make. Fatory, 102 Adetaide St. East.

SPICES, ETC

R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto, — Manufactures and importers of coffees, spices, cream tartar martan-

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC P DIVRR & CO , Toronto.—Electrotypes and stere-in-ci-Designers and eagravers on wood.

TELEPHONES. HOLT TRLEPHONE CO., Toronto,—Telephone boild ; right \$5 to \$30 per pair; wire 3e to 5c, per roll dollar two miles.

WIRE WORKS.

B. GREENING / CO., Hamilton, Ont + Manufacture wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers

IMOTHY GREENING & RONS, Dandas, (m) We factorers of the atrongest description of steel win talk kild floors, and general wire weavers

WOODEN GOODS T BRANDON & CO., Toronto—Have special field and machinery for the manufacture of all kind wooden articles. Correspondence solinited

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

ROUTH & (Y)., Cobourg - Woollen Manufacture !! JOHN WARDLAW, Gait, Ont. Manufacture of a fluggring, wheeling and knitting yards.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO. Toronto. - Designs in words and



-The effect of the licery snow atomia is the West

rice winter, which, while it did not mapower mills, naturally has held distribut the ed on competitors to lock. However, it appears now soblars nor commission merchants are I will with supplies of the most popular make the country has yet to be heard from It is me take and interior bands of cottons stocks in both first and second hands, but such is est in mile matter is that the competition among the jobbers is were a tive and prices are "cut" very close and bonus for meresed trade. Some of the leading fronces who gas. large onlers for cottons before the late advances out training afford to sell at figures in contract with me now being maintained by agents, and other de sa a natural consequence must follow sult if the wish to retain their old customers and to attract additional new ones. As yet this procedure on just of the piece goods houses has lind no very perentible influence in cotton goods commission electes, in unaction with literal deliveries in execution of former orders daily taking place. While transactions in ditail as a rule have been light, in the aggregate there have been of very good proportions, considering the general state of trade. The inclemency of the weather for we keep past has had its compensations as well as directions that have been districted in the service of the cutoff parties, but the day must come when not only tweather for we keep past has had its compensations as well as directions the results of trade. in which the market maintains a very steady, fair, firm has been the means of developing greater prudence and conservatism with regard to transactions in which the future has been more or less involved, compelling merchantens it were to more carefully study the situation, and thus giving them a juster comprehension of the possibilities in store for thom. One fact is said to be worth a thousand theories, and in dry goods circles, in the new year so far, people have been buying only what they actually needed, and in general more largely of the better grades of goods than for some years past. Cheep prices for cheep goods are took in the present healthful condition of the country, an incentive to large purchases on speculation. While supplies of nearly all kinds of desirable cottons are in and enables him to vary and more fully divorsify his continents, thus tending to increase the healthfulness and legitimacy of general tride. For, after all, the ins of tinde is the consuming class, of which the reulers of the country are the only real exponents. In cooliens the selections now being daily made take in departments, showing that stocks with retailers are one much broken. Staple and seasonable cottons, being georie, ginghams, prints, hoslery, underwear, betland shawls, notions, fancy goods, woollens, etc., all had increased attention from buvers, resulting some very fair sales in the aggregate. In some In some respects it has been unfortunate mangurate the cutting of the prices of some classes oftens , carly in the season to stimulate trade and constitution, but it is only carrying out the usual o'er in vogue for a saons past, that the end to be standed untilles the means used, namels that when to opening of the season is backward from any cause, suntest inducements must be held out to bring inverse father. So far this has had but little influence is a agents' prices, which on the leading makes are

acting on his own account, regardless of any injury in-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Shareholder)

the of the best laws over passed in the Canadian Parliament is that on weights and measures. Espefor as we can bearn, the situation of the heat claiff with regard to weights have the people of this While agents have generally country suffered in a degree passing belief. There a sen steelily in entaining their prices, jobbers on the not a scale five years ago anywhere within a hundred other hand us to usual with them have been ecute miles of this city but had been tempered with in "under rates considerably, and there is no use to some shape or other. Talk of conscience! Where do not the fact that this action on the repart has not has it existed with the shepkeeper, either round or been counted to outside makes merels, but on the square toe, until this new law? As examples of the ole his been rather of a comprehensive character, value of hanest scates, we may mention that since we is belief in the list goods of the most popular tick- discussed this question last a gentleman bought some et wideh are tirmly held and known to be in mode scales for tamily purposes, duly stamped under the cists supply with agents. The whole upshot of the new law, the result was (sithough the Act had passed) he found a quarter of lamb two pounds short weight . a five pound package of tea 6 oz short. Another found by his scales that, after purchasing a small keg of butter, the tub and all had been charged. What better inducement than the discovery of these things can there be to purchase a detector like this. To a large family such a thing is invaluable. To handle the cost bloodhound is a more difficult task, and well he knows it We have it on the authority of a gentleman who roads this paper that some of these coal dealers are very vorscious animals. For instance, he related to us a case where an order had been given to small scales, but the scales must be under the super-vision of hencest men, that the rich and the poor alike shall get their full value

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CHINA

There have been many books written on China from the time of Abbe Hue to the present. But most of them have been too general to present any precise idea of the actual social conditions in that vast empire. Recent official observation has, however, done much to clear away the mists which obscure real life. Most of the trades which we have are carried on in the is a poculiarity which is not found in civilisation.
The artist obtains no higher reward than the ordinary

Por food, etc for rent, etc for clothing Total FOR A PORKMAN

For Frod, etc. for clothing

The same authority adds "The master generally kitchen. He may live with his parents, in which case his earnings go to the common fund. Under such circumstances, \$10 to \$15 will cover the value of the household furniture We have no form of Chinese life in California, except in very rate cases, which corresponds to that which is here portraved

in this country, and hence they are all obliged to do to that year having been \$2.98.2d per head, and the the feet they can to attain their own raids, each one expenditure \$25 has all. It is when we get down to the feed question that the advantage post said by these Anstralasia would have sufficed to feed a population and a depth of 14 inches. more than double of that which at present exists the ame time the arrount of land as yet allenated is als about 4 per cent of the whole available area.

ALASKA

The follot in ; ere selected extracts from the narration of Mr Petrot, United States Census Enum-rator, whose official report of his lourney through Alaska was concluded in January. The first Alaskan port touched by Mr Petroff was Ounal aska, where he arrived just three weeksafter leaving Washington This point is the most important support of the territory in any waters of the State to forward them the fish, to the centre of a wast region emisching the most vital in any waters of the State to forward them the fish, to the centre of a wast region emisching the most vital in any waters of the State to forward them the fish to which they will pay extre price, or else to for and the interests of the country—the fur seal fisheries and the label and whater they know about the fish that wore label and whater they know about the fish that wore sen ofter hunting grounds. It is also the only place that can boast of departures and arrivals of commercial that can boost of department of the year. The sea ofter, whose valuable for maintains to-day in comparative comfort and semi-civilization the inhalitants of the felands and coasts of Southwestern Alaska, was, one hundred and forty years ago, directly instrumental in the Pacino Bailway Syndicate are "deluged" with ap-leading the venturesome Russian honers and tudors plications for appointments. Our contemporary to the gradual discoveries of all the Islands of the Aleutian chain In those remote times the population was much more dense than it is now, and it we may believe the records of their conquerors, more warlike and energetic The policy pursued by these Muscovite invaders of competing the natives of the country to toil and hunt for them like slaves, instead of buying from the or upant- of the soil the produce of the chase, would, perhaps, be considered sufficiently provocative to arouse the meckert burbarians to some show of resistance. A brief struggle ensued, affording a protext for the commission of revolting crueities by the Pro-myshleniks, who were but little less savage than their victims Hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed or carried away into servitude in distant hunting grounds, and the remainder gradually subsided into a state of inoffensive decility which characterizes the Aleutian race to-day in its sincere attachment to the Russian Church, to which they owe such civilization as they possess, and in their easy subserviency to the business management of energetic Americans. The work of the census agent among these people was confined chiefly to a verification of the minute records kept by the officials of the Russian Church and to the central flowery land. There are there the traditional collection of statistics bearing upon business indus-a butcher, taker, and candic-atick maker." But there tries and natural resources. For this purpose advantage was taken of the voyage from port of a small trading steamer, and by the middle of June the two parishes of Ounslaska and Bellovssy, extending from is a peculiarity which is not round in civilisation. There appears to be a dead level for all and by the middle of Juno the two parishes of legitimate wants a necessity or even as we proceeding. Nor are any changes in selling values of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the ame in first hands likely to occur that would be of a character to simulate value of the country. Utility of the Alcuttan chalo, a distance of nearly one that would be of a character to simulate value of the workness of the meaning of the country. Utility of the Alcuttan chalo, a distance of marky one that would be of a character to simulate value of the workness of the meaning of the country. Utility of the Alcuttan chalo, a distance of marky one that would not be two the workness of the meaning of the workness of the work as a consequence, the work has to be prosecuted day and night. Consul Denny, at Shanghal, thus figures out the expenses per annum of living, in connection with the expenses per annum of living, in connection with the compensation specified—

FOR A MASTY

For food, sto

As a consequence, the work has to be prosecuted day ployment at various minds of labor at the rate of St listing same, pay is, per quarter more for the stollarian also the fact that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better exploit that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better exploit that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better that food is provided that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the should varied of the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the same, pay is, per quarter more for the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the same, pay is, per quarter more for the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the same, pay is, per quarter more for the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the same, pay is, per quarter more for the should varied that a profit is made cut of the should varied the same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that food is plenty in the shape of fish—shell fish and better the same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is, per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is per quarter more to the should varied that same, pay is per quar of equal numbers in our settled states, who now toll or equal numbers in our settled states, who now to the cheerfully for a comparative pittance, would rapidly grow rich under such conditions. The sea ofter thunting Aleu' hwover, is not one to lay up riches —his improvid nee has become proverbal—and the algect dependence upon the management of others to which the Russians accustomed tilm in times when he could look forward to no reward for his dangerous pursuit beyond a scienty supply of food and clothing has but ill prepared him for caining fasting advan-tages out of the sudden adjustice forced upon him by lives at the workshop, where he has, perhaps, two tages out of the saiden adluence forced upon him by rooms, besides a place to cook in. The househeld rivalry in trade when the Russian monopoly came to tamiture may be estimated at from \$20 to \$40. The ords an end. The only experience he seems to have pary workings, it married, will share a small house with gained consists in a steadily increasing capacity for a friend, and occupy one room, and have access to the spending his carnings in the brickest possible time and even encrossions upon the profits of the future as far as the prudence of the calculating trader will allow him to do. In the early days of American occupation, when the competing parties were more numerous than now, it frequently occurred that extravagent adtion, when the competing parties were more numerous is yearly increasing. In Germany millers have used than bow, it frequently occurred that extravagent adsuccessfully an admixture of 25 per ceut. of maize vances were urged upon the skilful hunter in order to secure his trade, but this policy, rulnous both ways, is the consumer. The German rye crop for 1888

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NATIONAL FORMULA AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST

The loss of the demand for the stage, which is tourished to the control of the production places at the latter more and the of word. It is covered on top, with the exception of three circles hatches to admit the funates. Its length colonies is most left. In 1879 the wheat raised in is about is teet, with a beam of 30 inches in the centr-

> ...The backs of the Paris Morguo show that during the year 1880 a total of 800 bodies, the result of crime, stitution and accident, were deposited in that grim establishment. These figures show an increase of 90 over those referring to the year 1879.

> -The Fish Commissioners of Maine Lave Intelled with light, indestructible metal tags several hundred salmon, which they turned loose into the Penobscot Each tish is duly numbered and recorded, and each will be numbered for some years to come. The com-missioners now ask whosever catche cany labelled salmon it makere it was caught, its size, number, etc., to them, and they will keep the record, and from many returns will increase largely their information -Bangor

-The Montreal Wilness save some of the members of says - One of the Pacific Rallway magnates a short time ago gave a friend a very graphic and humorous picture of the applications made. It seems, he said, that people imagine a railway to be a sort of retuge for the destitute, and a something that is able to give employment to every man, from a vagabond tinker to a decayed accountant. He could bluf the men, he soid, but when the women came with tears in their eyes begging for positions, then the tears and pleadings tuined business into sentiment, which war, howeve contrary to the fundamental principles of the Syndi-

-A correspondent, describing a trip down the banube, in Austria, says "The floating grain mills on the Danube are its most curious feature. Fancy two canal loats moored parallel to each other in midriver, about fifteen or twenty feet apart, and supporting between them the crank of a gigantic mill wheel, turned by the current of the stream. Fancy, moreover, the sides of one of these boats carried up one story higher than the other, then roofed over a fa Noah's ark, with windows and doors as needed, and you will have a fair idea of these Danube grain mills, seme nave a lair uses of these Danube grain mills, seme four or five thousand of which, in groups of ten or twelve together, are scattered along this watery highway, all the way from Vienna to Belgrave Each mill is inscribed with its owner's name."

A bill has been introduced into the l'ennsylvanta.

State Legislature by the Senator from Northumberland county. The bill proposes that the president
judge of each county now forming the Schuylkili
mining district, viz: behuylkili, Northumberland,
Columbia and Dauphin shall each appoint one
of rater and one miner, or in after words, four operators and four miners, they to appoint an engineer. which persons shall compose a board of examiners to recommend, although ritually to appoint, the inspec-tor of mines in their counties. The law, as it now exists, placing the appointment in the courts of Schupikill and Luserne counties of three reputable miners in practice and two reputable mining engineers for each district as an examining board, has benefitted, through their appointments of capable inspectors, "in workingmen employed in and about the mines

In regard to the consumption of males the Eurowan Mail says " The consumption of males (which we almost universally designate as corn) in England is yearly increasing. In Germany millers have used Wool Market.

Wool Market.

There are only a few Chinese are inal adults without any family ties or connections, at least in this country

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.. \$601,412 72

To provide for a subside of \$1,600

To complete onstruction of a new lighth-uses on Sanda fired, a tranca to kraser kiver, HC (karote)

Interchantal Railway - Riviers
du loop Branch rolling stock
History Clayses
To goy A. Johnson A to amount
of once at alterators must
proportion their contract for
the engine bodse, figure, N.S.
Murray Canal—Lowardsconstruc-

Canadian Pacido Railway-Cona-pensation to the M flooting of the properties of the M flooting increase in the number of ra-ticular between the correlation, the treatment of the tients between the correlation of the proximate of the Pacidon of the proximate of the Canadian Pacido, Hullway works Williamsburg Canal Towards the construction of Waste Welz

Towards improving ventilation, public buildings
Chatham public buildings
Hamilton do site
Brockville do bt. Thomas do
Quebec.

Dufferin improvements, Quebec, to pay contractors for gates, balance of contract, etc

Charlottetown Dominion Build-

St. John Post Office, to complete

St. John Cos.om House, to com-

Winnipeg Post Office, additional amount required for fittings Manitoba Penitentiary, tor build-ing walls, etc.

Nora Scotia

Routh Ingosish—Repairs

Burying I isad, Canso Harbor—

To complete protection to
works

Main-a-Dieu—To complete works
under contract

Petit Begrat—To complete works
under contract

North rydaey Harbor (un Harbor
Commissioners spending like

Cape of Mary

Guebee
Ste. Famile—To complete work in progress.
Perce Breakwater examination and survey.
New Carlisle—Additional amount required
Betthier, on haut

Wellington Harbor

Port Hope do Bridge at Des Joschims Rapids, Uttawa River (Untario and Quebec each paying \$4,000)—

Revote....

Port Stabley, Lake Kna

Collingwood, Lake Hurea—Additional amount required for dredring

Therebery, Lake Huron, locality furnithing an equal amount ...

Victoria Harber - To complete removal of Beaver Rock

Laying cable across Strait of San Juan de Pues, from Beschy Bay, Vancouver Island to Oreseent Bay

Per grant to complete a road now partially opened through the Lake St. John indian reserve in the Township of Uniat-cheman, PQ

To supplement the item for "schools" under vote No 163, sub-head 10

"farms" under vote No 163, eub-head 12

MISCRLLANGOUA.

To provide for the cost of a monument to the memory of the late dir Geo Et Carter, Bart.

To pay for tan its scock fire exiting authors for public buildings.

To pay behance due for conveying jits Excellency the Earl of Dafferna and his party in Hammer J. W. Steenhoff, from Wiedzor to Saraia and Goderich, in August, 1871

Commission to sellers of stamps, Usanda twist tubicco eservi-

To supplement the flem

Colville Bay, Souris East ...

Riebibucto Harbor Madawaska River ...

Commissioners spending like

Prince Edward Island

New Brunswick

Quebec

Ostario.

British Columbia

TELEGRAPHE

INDIANS.

Quebec.

Manitoba and the North West Territories

MISCELLANGODA.

CHARGES ON RETEXUEA

Inland Revenue.

The first annual report of the Department of Indian

Affairs was laid on the table of the House of Com-

mons on Tuesday by Sir John Macdonald, Chief Super-

intendent. The Department was established under

the provisions of an act of last session, which went

into force on the 7th of May. It is announced that

the relations of the Government with the various

tribes of Indians continue to be satisfactory. Refer-

ence is made to the sufferings of the Plain Indians of

will be obliged to continue towards their support

owing to the partial failure of crops and the scarcity of

Diele contracts

Now Glasgow Public Bellding

as, care for five voyages, of steamers from Prince Edward Island to tireat Britain and

STOREHOL HE AND CORRE HARRIST

BALLMANS AND CANALT-CHARGEARIN TO CAPITAL

STREET OF THEFT SHAPE BALANCE GAR PAREL TO INCOME

Publie Buildings-Onterlo

Prince Ciward Island

New Brunswick

Manitoba

SERVIN OKA BEOESAN

Nova Scotia

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

Sir Lantard Tiller leid on the table of the House of Commons In stay 1 th Instant further Supplementary Patientes for the year ending 30th June,

| ticutary Pathmatos for the year endi | ng Joth | June |
|--|---|----------|
| Tokinining (4 of 9) state | | |
| To pay additional edges for six mouths to the Hon tico lists Julico For Court of Queen's | ्रे स्वयू | |
| licard, Quebro for in anticatant setup to fount | ंक कि | |
| to Court Indian Sanders, Best 3-20 Columbia | tally (3) | |
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| in produce of absolute of 40 constants of 40 constants because officials. | 1400 | |
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| for a nortion, library disease layer the turnities of the late flow lies Signs, How D for treat I & Thompson, | | |
| is and or a summer of the summ | | |
| Iv. M.P., equivalent res- corial glowance in full, and of the late los Koster, Eq., P., and G. H. Connell, | | |
| s of 'M an officers milente | | |
| the date of prorogation | 3,752 00 | |
| INMINETION AND QUARANTI Te pay late: spial Railway for | NE. | |
| transpore immigrants are | | |
| winter o : 1-41, not contem- plated accupromided for in the or linury vote for immigra- | | |
| tion . | 9,134 68 | |
| To pay balance of contract for | Fluxo OU | |
| CODESTINATE OF CANALAMENT OF A PARTIES OF CHARGEARLY CHARGEARLY CHARGEARLY CHARGEARLY CONTROL OF CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CANALAMETER CONTROL OF CANALAMETER C | | ITAL |
| Intercolonial Railwar — Halifax Extension, additional amount | 00 800 00 | |
| required Riviere da Loap and Hadlow sec- tion, additional improve- | 27,500 00 | |
| meats. Canadian Pacific Hallway-Fort | 62,000 00 | |
| William to Kaglish River Pembina li unch Telegraph lines, British Colum- | 11,000 00 15,300 00 | |
| Telegraph tines, Brillsh Columbia St Peter's Canal | 8,609.00 33,000 Qu | |
| RAILWAYS AND CARALY-CHARGEABLE | | ME. |
| Baie Verte Canal—To pay J W Inwrence, Comissioner, bal- | | |
| nee of smount payable to | 700 0 | |
| niscritaveors. Amount required for Civil Sec- | | |
| vice Countission, including gripling and other services. | ē,000 00 | |
| vice Councission, including priority and other services. To pay Major Herbert, "B" Hatters, compensation for lose of property caused by fire at the letted a Pont Barrackt, Kingston | | |
| ietoda Pont Barracke, Kinge- | 660 00 | |
| Priblic works and regiones—crance. Public Buildings—Quebe | | x Com el |
| St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary | 800 (4 | |
| Islegraphs, Submarine cable route between Vancouver Island and the mainland via Nansime and | | |
| mainland via Nansime and Polat Gray-Extra cost of fit- | | |
| Point Grey-Extra cost of at- ting up telegraph barge filer- fromand working a s. Seriames | • *** | |
| CHARGES ON REVENUE. | 2,759 00 | |
| Railways and Canals. Intercolonial Railway - Locomer | | |
| tire power | 64,000 01 44,000 00 | |
| Intercolonial Railway—Locometics power. Car expenses Station expenses Usacrai chargas Maintenance | 24,900 09 16,000 00 46,000 00 | |
| Chasis (maintenance and resalts) | | |
| Lachine Blandarnois St Ours | 9,900 00 6,300 00 300 00 12,500 00 | |
| Chambly Williamsburg | 12,500 00 | |
| Public Works. | | |
| Telegraph flance, Solitiek Columbia berisper funoma innoutibad. | 8,000 00 | |
| Total 4 | 1423,543 00 | |

1881-82. There were also laid on the table at the same time the Supplementary Estimates for 1881-82 : CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.

| To provide for a Savinge Bank agent at Wallace, NS | 200 00 |
|---|---------------|
| CITIE OOTERNARMENT. | |
| Department of Indian Affairs- | |
| Providing for the promotion | |
| of one let class clerk to a chief eleraship, at \$2,000 | 300 00 |
| Providing for the appointment of | |
| Providing for the statutory an- | 900 00 |
| nual increase to two lunter second class clerks, each \$50 | 190 09 |
| Providing for the appointment of | |
| Department of Militia-Statutory | 300 00 |
| sucresse to salary of Chief | |
| Der ment of Agriculture - | 60 0 0 |
| tutory increases to salaries | |
| · we elerks, patent branch, | 100 00 |
| Dep. : tment of Secretary of State | 114 55 |
| one clark, Quean's Printer's | |
| branch, omitted | 50 GQ |
| LECISLATION. | |
| Amount required for the re- adjustment of the ralaries of | |
| three Library Clerks and Chief | |
| Messenger, vide report of La- brary Committee | 559 00 |
| eltevetjo dep koltvenki | |
| Por repairs and additions to cat- | |
| tio quarantines, Quebec | 3,000 0) |
| PERSIONS | |
| Amount short estimated to pro- vide for the retiring allowance | |
| of five County Court Judges, lightsh Columbia | 226 66 |
| • | |
| OCEAN AND RITHR SERVICE. | • |
| Subsidy to steamer between Campbellion and Gaspe, and | |
| intermediate porte | 8,080 00 |
| intermediate ports | |
| Por steam communication from | 1,500 00 |
| Port Mulgrave, at the termi- | |
| nus of the Eastern Extension Railway to East Bar, Cape | |
| ifeniam. | 6 000 00 |

Hattway to East Bay, Cape Byston.

T steam communication be-tweet Cape Canapan and Port Hood, daily, towaring at rail way terminan, Port Malgrave, and such other pisces within above limits as may be agreed MOR.

For steam communication from Maifax to Murray Harbor and Charlottetewn, altermately communication because Halifax and St. Pierre.

6,000 00

2,000 00

3,000 00 2,000 00

grain. It is reported the farming instructors have performed their duties efficiently and satisfactorily The following are extracts from the report :-Every effort will be put forward to induce the Indiana of the Territories generally to adopt agriculture as a means for obtaining a subsistence, and it is confidently expected that the majority of the bands will, in the course

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS -CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

From the majority of its officers who have With success replied to the circular, the reports received lead to the conclusion that the Indian bands within their respective districts are not sufficiently advanced in intelligence for the change An attempt will, however, he made at an early date to obtain the consent of the mere advanced bands to the establishment of sume such system.

The quantity of land sold in the interests of the In-dians who surrendered it for the puriose was 96 260. 31-100 acres; being an increase of 31,438 70-100 acres; over the transactions of the previous junt; and the amount for which the land was sold was \$67,626 44, being \$27,000 89 in excess of the amount of the previous being \$27.000 53 in except of the amount of the previous; year's seles. The larger proportion of the lands sold are situated in the Province of Onterio. The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to \$66,963.65. During the past year six new townships were brought into the market. Four of them are situated in the northern part of Manitcolin Island; in Lake Hurco, and two islands in close proximity to Manitcolia form the other two townships. The quantity of Indian lands stell in the market is in round numbers 50,000 access.

The following comparative statement will give an idea of the quantity of work done by the department during the past year as compared with the previous year's transactions:—Letters written, 6,747, being, 1,867 more than the previous year, covering 3,600 folios, 1,901 more than the previous year, covering 3,600 folios, 1,900 folios more than last year; letters received, 7,920, being 950 in excess of last year; memoranda, reports, etc., covering 907 folios; accounts kept and balanced daily, 150; pay cheques lasted, 2,515; certificates for credit, 156; statements with vouchers forwarded at the and of each month to the Anglice-Clement, 192; memorals each month to the Auditor-General, 192; memoranda on matters of account, 5,600; new lands sales entered, 1,144, mature of account, 3,000; new lands sales entered, 1,144, being 169 more than last year; payments on leases entered, 310, being a decrease of 30 from last year's entries; agents' returns examined, etc, 166, being 16 more than last year; descriptions registered, 203, being 67 more than last year; descriptions for patents examined, etc., and a corresponding number of patents examined, 203, being 67 of each more than the revious year. Cancellations of sales, 60, being 29 more iban last year.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys held in trust for the benefit of Consists of all moneys arid in trues for the Denem of Indian tribes or bands was, on the 30th June, 1880, \$3,039,622.78, bring an increase of \$62,791 Gl over the amount at the credit of fund on the same date last year. The expenditure from the same fund during the lucal year amounted to \$247,043.94, bring \$57,623.09 less than year amounted to perfect on the following statement abows the expenditure on account of the Parliamentary applies expenditure on account of the Parliamentary applies the visual account of the visual propriations during the same period, \$667,353.09, viz

Manitoba and North-West ...\$615.041 65 New Bronswick Nova Scotia Eritish Columbia Prince Edward Island

In the contract entered late between the Govern ment and the Pacific Railway Company it is provided that "the Covernment shall also permit the mirals-sion free of duty of all steel rails fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, boits and nuts, wire, timber and all material for bridges, to be used in the original con-atruction of the railway, and of a telegraph line in connection therewith, and all telegraphic apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line; and will convey to the company, at cost price, with interest, all rails and fastenings bought in since the year 1879, and other materials for construction in the possession of or purchase by the Covernment, at a valuation; such rails, fastenings and materials not being required by it for the construction of the said take Superior and western sections. In the interest the North-West Territories, the result of ecaroity of buffalo, and to the gratitude of the Indians for the rollef given by the Government. The Government of Canadian manufacturors, Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions :-

1. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations. (1) For ascertaining the quantities and values of fish plates and other instanings, spikes, bolts, nuts, and T iton bridges, manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Tacific Raliway Company in the original construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway as defined in the Act 37 Victoria chapter :- and also the quantities and values of all telegraphic apparatus expected that the majority of the bands will, in the course of a few years, be self-supporting. The Blackfret nation, whose hunting grounds cover the south-west of the Terntories, bordering on the Rockf Monniala, and the Application of the Country cast of Port Walsh, as well as many of the Ures Indians from the And for accertaining the persons t Canada from more northerly parts of the Territories, crossed the Loun-whom such first plates and other fastenings, spikes,

bells, nuts, and from bridges and felegraph of appoint . respectively, have been procured by the said of office (2). That the Covernor in Council, with the said of the Tressury Board, and on such terms and ditions as may be thought proper, mry pay and the persons in Carada from whom such act has aforesaid, manufactured in Canada, have tured, same of money not exceeding the among customs duty which would have been payatt and articles respectively, if imported into Carallage the time they were so procured by the said company After a short discussion, the motion was and The Committee reported and the resonations we read a second time. In the course of his rate ck. Leonard Tuley read a statement giving the amount of exemption from duties under the

A return brought down on Monday shows the conumber of yards of o'll-finished window clotters. | | | into the Dominion for the twelve months and a December, 1880, was 10,184, and the value >1.

The Northern, North-Western and Sault St. 9, Italiway Company Incorporation little and the respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Raiswere road a third time and passed, on Monday

In reply to Mr. Scott, Sir John Macdonald stated or Monday that it was the intention of the Government to open the unrettled portion of the Memory. Reserve, in the Province of Manitoba, for principle soltlement

In reply to Mr. Gault, the Premier announced the no correspondence had taken place bearing Dominion and Newfoundland Governments with view of bringing that Island into Confederation

On Friday, 18th March, Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the following bill extends the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba —i Province of Manitoba shall be increased as hereing . defired, that is to say, so that the boundar thereof shall be as follows:—"Commencing at it. intersection of the international boundary dividit Canada from the United States of America be the contro of the road ellowance between the twenty-nint and thirticth ranges of townships lying west of e first principal meridian in the system of Dominion land surveys; thence northerly, following upon the said centre of the said road allowance as the same or in sy hereafter be located, defining the said range line on the ground across Townships one to forte. four, both exclusive, to the intersection of the mit centro of the said road allowance by the centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line the mid system of Dominion land surveys, then. easterly along the said centre of the road allowater on the twelfth buse line, following the same to its intersection by the easterly fluit of the district ? Keowattu, as defined by the Act 39 Vic., chap 21, that is to say, to a point where the and centre of the red allowance on the twelfth base line would be intersected by a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontariotal termsects the stormed distributional boundary line dividing Canada from the United States of America thence due south, following upon the said line in the international boundary aforesaid; and then westerly, following upon the sald international bound ary line dividing Canada from the United States of America, to the place of beginning, and all the last embraced by the said description not now within the Province of Manitoba shall, from and after the pass. ing of this act, be added thereto, and the wholeshall, from and after the said data, form and be the Province of Manitoba. 2. The terms and conditions upon which such increase is made are as follows (c) All the enactments and provisions of all the acts of the Parliament of Canada which have since the crestion of the Province of Manitoba been extended one and made to apply to, the said province, shall extend and apply to the territory by this act added thereto as fully and effectually as if the same beforiginally formed part of the province and the bond arise thereof bad, in the first instance, been fired and defined as is done by this act, subject, however, to the provisions of section 3 of this act. (b). The mid increased limit and the territory thereby skied to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hemsiter be actedreepecting the Canadian Pacific Rules, and the lands to be granted in aid thereof. 3 All laws and ordinances in force in the territory hereby added to the Province of Manitola at the time of the coming into force of this act, and all courts of civil and com inal jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administra-tive and ministerial, existing therein at the time of the coming into force of this act, shall continue therein, as if such territory had not been added to the province subject neverthele the matters within the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, to be repaied, abolished or altered by the said Legislature : This act shall come into force only upon, from and after a day to be appointed in that behalf by proclamation of the Governor published in the time? Gazette. After discussion the bill was read a section and third time and passed

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There was laid on the table of the House of Com mona on Woinesday an eleborate report giving stallthe respecting the rallways in operation in Canalina the 30th June, 1880. It is stated by Mr. Schreiter Chiler Engineer of the Government railways in operation that under the existing state of the law regular ing the returns of rallway companies the return ar not so accurate as desired, but are to be regarded on a "As a fair approximation of the truth in the cario" particulars given " Several companies failed to sent In any returns, and in the case of others the returns furnished are very imperfect. The total ratival milleage on the day named was :--

Railways in operation italiwa, a under construction, and on which track is laid The mileage does not include 208 miles of the tirald Trunk, and 21 miles of the nouth Fastern Raliway altuated in the United States, and erroneously include

| be 30th June 1879, was - | Dina |
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| In operation Less erronously included in former reports | 6.4A |
| l'ader construction | 4,2 5 |
| be length of lines of various gauges is " | |
| listiways o- mpleted, S ft 6 in | ۳٠: |
| 4 ft a) in | بالا: اماري الا:8 |
| Total | 7.25 |
| Rallways under construction, ift blin | 107 |
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| Total. | (86.9 |

| D NATIONAL ECONOMIST | |
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| A to a sound of the | 1 |
| dary line in the automn of last year in pursuit of the | i |
| bullato, and in the the literates, by latest advices. | ľ |
| buffelo, and a memoral in American territory during the matter, and, indeed, the Blackfeet, by latest advices, had not returned to Canadian territory, but, on the con- | ŀ |
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| sent wroter. It is however, toought that these Indiana will probably had them obviously do return earlier | 1 |
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| milit part to the section of the base confidence in consid- | ľ |
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| them The mount of the indian tommissions for the | ŀ |
| North-West Territories and Vanitoba, as well as the re- ports of the Indian Superiotendent for Manitoba and | l |
| Krawatin, and of the lospector of Indian Agencies and | ŀ |
| Keewatin, and of the Inspector of Indian Agencies and the rations Indian agents, all converse showing the | ۱ |
| t #aaat wat) aaf tha tadhana ann toelf nitholittiil to teith | ľ |
| the white man's way of making a living. The Indian Superintendent for British Columbia states that the | l |
| Indiane of that invelore appear to be contented, and live | ۱ |
| on terms of friendship with their fellow subjects of white | l |
| Indians of that province appear to be contented, and live on terms of friendship with their fellow subjects of white origin. The Indians of British Columbia exhibit more than the Indians of British Columbia exhibit more | İ |
| i CDM:Distr (CRO (DOM: Of Bill Airst braiters in ens mam. | ŧ |
| inion. Many of the bands in the Interior of the province are large stock raisers, and farm successfully. They | ľ |
| Liberty and a many other kinds of labor. Of the | ١ |
| I tish sits from als strotted india indias Cultimora | l |
| I during the test test (the talks of which second by w | ۱ |
| statistics in the possession of the customs authorities. amounted to \$273,601), the largest proportion was the | l |
| product of Indian labor. | ۱ |
| The education branch of Indian management is 19 | l |
| , celving the earnest attention of the Department, with a | ł |
| view to the inauguration of an improved seatem. With | ١ |
| this object information has been called for in regard to the working of each Indian school in the Dominion- | ĺ |
| I One of the principal features in the new system will con- | ţ |
| sist in the thorough and systematic inspection of all | Ì |
| Indian schools, and the teachers will be required to hold | ļ |
| restificates of competency and character from school boards or other competent authorities. In British Co- | ĺ |
| i lumble there are institutions of the same type at Mctie. | 1 |
| habits and Fort Simpson. | Ì |
| Unwinced of the desirability of introducing, as soon | Į |
| as Indian bands are prepared for it, a better system for managing their local affairs than the one which at present | |
| pretails among them, under which the chess (who is | l |
| i mwd Craes are neighfald' and theising may or may nor | ļ |
| latify represent the intelligence of the Dang) control | l |
| such matters—the Department despatched a circular to | l |
| the various Indian superintendents and agonta calling upon them to report whether the bands under their | ı |
| lappervision were sufficiently eplicationed to justiff the | ı |
| conclusion that the inauguration of a simple form of | I |
| musicipal government among them would be attended | ſ |

militar share capital 70,680,360 s7 \$4,758,315 80 linited debt . 121,271,220 41 to ant full from Boninton HERVE SERVE AND THE SERVE AND iek . N sa South Mannipalities so * \$ 47,100, TZ 61 stoomer and me will June, 188 s, the increase

Part of the or 1879 amounted to \$18,94%.

The Charles is a comparative restonent of the united of processing control during the years coding 1, 1 , 11 , 1 , and Ath Jone, 1880 -

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explained that me the case of the Intercolonial month the number of passengers carried in 1880 was similar than in the preceding year, the revenue

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of accidents in 1876-79 was -

The following table shows the amounts still to be paid by the various Governments and municipalities on the completion of the roads to which they are -- bertagen

Mr whrieber concluded as follows - The returns for the year 1879 exhibit a highly satisfactory tunprovement in the prospects of the railway interest of the Dominion. Of the fifty (nine States and Kingdoms of the world which have railway systems, save Mr Keefet, Canada ranks as the eighth in absolute mileage, and the fifth in number of miles to each inhabitant. And we may look for a speedy advance to the relative position of the Dominion in the owner--bip of rallways."

DOMINION SALVAGE AND WRECKING COMPANY

The provisional directors and promoters of this iredo offices, last Saturday. Capialn Merritt, of New tork, who was present, gave some interesting and a reef during a severe gale. The oldest iron freight be New York Coast Wrecking Company, with which the is connected. It is proposed to organize at once a local and local can obtain. At the property of the ompany, to go under the prefixed appellation, to be especiateded by Captain Herriman, aided by Captain Merritt and Captain J. Donnelly, previously connected for years with the wrecking service at Klugston, Ont. As these gentlemen are interested in the project, and are men of great experience in both Canadian and inited States waters, the undertaking gives promise of being an invaluable addition to our colonial insti-Introde - Montreel Ster.

OUR SKAL FISHERIES

St Johns, N.F., March 11 .- This morning twentyis superb steamships sailed from our ports for the great northern oil fig. is, from which a rich harvest is periodically gleaned by the adventurous and hardy tahermen of Nawjoundland. These twenty-six steamers re-occient an aggregate capacity of 11,150 ions, and are manned by 7,075 men. As there is a special act of Parliament prohibiting the scaling of the fleet before the 10th of March, in order to prevent the destruction of immature seals, the whole fleet moved out to see almost simultaneously, amid the inne of guns, the discharge of rockets and blue lights rad the deafening cheers of a thousand brazen throats. defore a fertuight clapses the greater number will have returned to St Johns, recking with fat, veritable oils, argosies of enormous value. A good scaling royage on the eastern coast of Newfoundland and along the Labracler count would produce \$1,000,000 worth of blubber and seal skins. The amount of Apital in restoil in these scaling steamers reaches the large sum of \$2,720,000, apart altogether from the cutfitting of the ships and the maintumnee of their fews. Right years have elapsed since the only United States steamer that ever attempted to compete with Newfoundland in this greet ocean hervert sank off St. Pierre Island, homeward bound. This place orders, and the contracts entered into were of was the acrew steamer Mesticelle, well known as a selvateer in southern waters during the war of sece-

entered the lists against Newfoundland and placed on while trans-Atlantic and colouist requirements were our waters als noble little sealing steamships of an scarcely to good as usual, owher to disturbing latingaverage of 0,000 tons and capable of floating about encosit partions of these special markets. There is thirty-five thousand scale each. By talegram from little doubt that a large quantity of the carpets now the northward this morning your correspondent being made in Kidderminster are being sold at or series that the seals have already struck futu the under con. The run trade has been less flourishing land, as they do last year when the memorable ice than usual, and foreign substitutes for English rugs flow tragedy was enacted, and already the daring have been inding a wider market in this country.

soaler is at his work on the treacherous and faithless. The past year has not been in avor of worsted spinice, and already several hundred of seals have been acre, on the whole, for any advantage that was guined hauled on shore at Bionaviers, the seven last year of in the earlier part of 1880 has probably been countertracted loss of life, surrounded by the unistances of a balanced by the weakness and depression in its later proutur colstoitous character.

WINTER NAVIGATION

Mr. Langevin, for the Dominton Government, praying seem before long, with a conference of the Continuous to winter navigation, and for the 8t Charles Franch line to Levis of the Intercolonial limitury. These are the petitions of the merchants and emices of Quebec adopted at the pub-tic meeting on Friday tast. The deputation appointed tiovernment arent the building of the loop line of the loow beatowing more attention to the matter of stowone, they were now engaged in effecting friendly arrangements with the tirand Trunk on the subject

THE NORTH POLE

New York, March 16 -The two polar expeditions to be sent north this summer-one to fady Franklin Bay and the other to the north coast of Alaska-arepart of the polar observation enterprise in which erreral European nations are participants. Russia promised to occupy two stations, one at the mouth of the Lens, in castern Siberia, the other on New Silverian Island. Sweden promised to recupy the North Cape in Finland. Denmark will establish a station at Up-marik, ti-enfand, tiermany is expected to rend an expedition to the Island of Jan Mayen, cust of Groenland II sland will occupy the mouth of the tib and Spitzbergen. Canada will probably occupy. Melville Island. Italy will fit out an expedition to the southern bemisphere

TRON VESSELS ON THE LAKES

A liuffalo correspondent of Bracketeet' states that there is every indication of an early revival of fron shipbuilding at many ports on the great lakes, and judging by the tee log manifested by the leading builders and vessel owners, the transition from wood to from will be as implet as it has been of late years in ocean shipping. The growing scarcity of timber suitable for vessel construction liss made it necessary to prepare for a change from wood to from, while the many advantages of the latter have commended thenirolves very forcibly of late to those most inter-ested in shipbuilding. Nearly all of the iron mer-chantmen navigating these waters were built at Buffalo, and proved ancessful in every instance. For n few reasons, when transportation rates on the lakes were very low and unprobable, and all kinds at vessel construction received a temporary set back. When a revival of building began, the machinery at Buffalo was not suitable to cerry on the work profitably. Detroit perties entered into the business two years ago, and built several fine iron propellers for this port. They demonstrated the superiority of Iron and showed other builders that, if they would retain their trude, they must add this branch of work to their business. The leading shipbuilding firm at Buffale now have an agent in the cast making the necessary purchases of machinery, and in a short time will begin the construction of one of the largest freight propel-iers on the lakes. Cleveland is also moving in the matter, and will soon have all the appliances for this work. Everything at Buffalo is favorable for the success of the undertaking. The fron can be laid down as cleaply as at any other point on the taker, the blast furnaces and rolling mills are on the very banks of the river, while the skilled labor and supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained. The first iron steamer navigating the lakes was put affoat some thirty years ago, and the hull to-day appears to be in The provisional directors and promoters of this as good shape as en the day isunched. The pioneer empany met in the council room of the Board of iron merchantman outlived all the wooden wassle of her time, and only succumbed when driven schore on boat can obtain. At the present time there is a fleet of eleven first class from freight broats running to Buffalo, ranking among the largest carriers on tho lakes. It has been found that an inm vessel 250 feet long, of 36 feet beam and 15 feet hold, weighing 800 tons, will carry 2,000 tons of freight, while a wooden vessol of the same capacity would require 273 feet keel, 39 feet beam, 17 feet hold, and would weigh 1,400 tons. Thus there would be extra power required in propelling this 600 tons more of dead weight, while the two feet additional draft would constitute another dissivantage. The onlinary repairs of an iron vessel during the first ten years of her running would be about \$10,000, and she would rate A 1 at the end of that time. The expenditure on a wooden vessel for the same period would approximate \$25,-000, when she would rate A 2. The second ten years would still further decrease the value of a woulen craft and show no material alteration in condition of the iron craft. The capacity of an iron boat of the same gross tennage as a wooden one is found to be from 25 to 33 per cent more. Here, therefore, is a saving in power, a decrease in expense for repairs and insurance, and increased earnings from larger cargosa. -Iron Acc.

THE KNOLISH CARPET INDUSTRY.

The year which has just closed has been one of very mixed experience in the carpet trade in Kidderminster. In the earlier months there was an amount of driving shafts and levels in search of "pay," or to business such as bad not been experienced for years, open up a mine, while toward the close of 1880 trade was again depressed, and the amount of business and the price at which it was done were neither of them satisfactory. The demand at the beginning of the year grew out of the upward movement in the prices of the raw material towards the ead of 1879. There was a rush to ench extent, coupled with the new business which or dirt. fell in afterwards, that there was full employment for She was fitted out by Lorenso Wilson, of machinery all through the first half year, some firms, vela-

Boston, but proved a disastrous failure, being wholly indeed, continuing busy, so far as production went, until in medel and requisite atrength for combating even into the autumn. The home trade took the arrange and the state of the strength of the stren In the earlier part of test has probably hern counter-| montes | in the opinion of many of those best entitled to speak on the point prices of material are probably now as fore as they can go. Worl is hold with great figuress, and there is a confidered and ap-Quelo. March to -- Petitions were to day sent to garently & owing technic that more activity will be seem before long, with a come quent tendency to higher

EFFECT OF PLIMSOLES SHIPPING ACT.

In referring to late exports from New York to at the re-cut meeting of the citizens to wort on the Europe, the Daily Bolletin says. The steamers are North Shore limits, at Point Claire and the St. log of grain, and this is due to Plinsoll's Merchant Martins Junction had an interview with Mr. Chaplesu Shipping Act, which has been in operation now for this morning, when that centernal intermed the six weeks, and has produced some change in the deputation that it would probably be built by the stowing of grain, though this has been done more by descriptions was growner. The freight traille deverment and the Grand Frunk, and that the extithe moral effect of the law than or any estual prodescriptions of the peace named in itself co-t or the eight miles does not exceed \$100,visions contained in it. It is undefinable that it has had the ellect of inducing the owners of vocasis to exercise more care in the leading of grain. One large another, but not reaching to the suita e. steamiship a creev, which last year had at least two Wall - Bourdary of your hole or led. vessels under examination for improper loading, have now land orders that extra care shall be taken in the matter. Heters the bill passed, it was customary with many sail vessels to be provided with grain feeders, but since the bill has become a law the steamers as well us the sail sessels are adopting this precautionary method. The cost of the te dera is said to be light, and they will prove, without doubt, a guard against shifting of bulk grain cargoes

THE DEMAND FOR NUIS

During recent years the trade in foreign and domestic nuts has developed wonderfully. Now York city has become an important centre or the trade Africa used to supply us with possitis, sending them by shiploads, but our south in states have so successfully cultivated this popular nut that we are now independent. The states that furnish the bulk of the supply are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. During the past season the crop of Virginia was 1,100,000 hushels, of Tennessee 350,000 bushels, and of North Caroline 122,000 bushels. The nut probably the most popular after the peanut is the peran-Texas pecan is especially in demand. While a few years ago seve at farrels of pecans abundantly supplied the demand, carleads and invoices of one or two hundred barrels are new not uncommon. Of the other nuts the hickory is among the most popular. While in many foculities, especially in the eastern states, they are becoming acare, in the western states they are sufficiently ploutiful to ship to New York laif a desen carloads a seek when demanded That delicious unt, the cho-taut, is becoming scarces overy year, and there is much difficulty in obtaining them sound in large quantities. Their great popularity will probably prevent their total disappearance, for they are already being successfully cultivated, and it is expected that in a few years the cultivated nut will equal in quality the high prices Italian chestnuts Black walnuts and butternuts are regarded as too rich and oily for table use; but the former is largely used by confectioners. The American hazel nuts are not an important article of commerce, the fibert largely taking their place. Only a few English hazel nuts find their way to the American market. The trade in foreign nuts is enormous. The demand is said to have tripled during the last five years. As everybody knows, the almond has always been in demand, and probably always will be. The "English" walnuts, formerly called Madeira walnuts, mainly come from the dealer in the plight of having his store well France and Spain, the English crop being consumed at home. They are also raised in the States on the Pacific Coast. The Brazil nuts are a kind of "linked grease long drawn out "—a few of them go a long way. For coccanuts the demand is steady and so immense that our dealers feel safe in buying them by the hundred thousand. The process of dessicating them has widened their family use, and they are new a favorite ingredient of pice, cakes and candies.-Cincinnati Commercial.

MININO TERMS.

There are certain mining terms in such general use that it is necessary for all people interested in mining matters to know their meaning. We give below the definition of a few of the principal terms employed in mining reports, etc. :-Adit -A tunnel on a vein or lode, a passage for

water underground.

Bed-rock.-The bed of a metalliferous deposit, commonly applied to the slate underlying autiferous Blind lode -One that shows no surface croppings.

Breasting -Taking ore from the face of a mine er read of a drift. Care.-I he clevator used for holating or lowering

the ore cars, men and materials of a mine. Cap rock.-The formation overlying the pay dirt

another, through which ore is passed.

Contact lode .- A lode lying between two different kinds of rocks, as, for example, porplyry and slate.

Cruppings. Lodge matter lying upon the surface, or the outcroppings of a vein. Cross-cnt.-A drift run at right angles to the ledge

for the purpose of accertaining its width and to otherwise prospect it also an open or level driven across the ground from one vein to another. Deposit .-- A body of ore distinct from a ledge, a

pocket of gravel or pay dirt. Dead work -Work of putting a mine in order, and

Drifts.—Tunnels leading off from the main shaft, or

from other tunnels and levels, through and along the

Dump.-The place where the ere is deposited after being taken from the mine.

Flume.—Boxing or piping for conveying water Prec Gold.—Gold easily separated from the quarts

Yout wall .- The lower wall or side of a lode or

Hanging wall -The upper wall, the rock of wall orting on the lode or yein.

Horse - A mass of wall or rock or other tarren matter obtruding into an unlearing lode or mente.

Ladge - A lode of yeld. Level -Dufts from the main shat or from one shatt to another, an excavation run on the lode or voln, or ore body, at distances of from hits to eno hundred of apart, or high enough for men to work in

Lode -A longitudinal flance or cleam tilled with e-loaring matter and having well defined side walls loth, lead yeln and ledge are synonymous

lettring -The giving out of an ore body, Placer - Albuvial deposits, carth continuing gold

Porphyry - A larren rock, strabiled, ceddich, pairpla or green rock, in which cristils are imbodied Panning - Fourth to wash diff from the free gold

with a pau, Reducing.-Separating from foreign substances the solution of our consists in extracting from then. the metals they conton

Heaetyca -- tire reserves are the vein insterial still standing in the name between the shatts and levelthat have been driven in or through the vein Shatt, -A vertical or incline excavation for pro-

pecting or working mines. Stoping - Breaking ore from a stope or section of

ground in a mine, between or above levels Tallings -The auriforous earth that has once been washed and deprived of the greater portion of gold it contained, the sulphurets and elimes that escape from the mills

Upralse -Running a dust opward or rising above a shaft or level, instead of stuking

Winze - A shaft come ting one dritt or level with

Wall - Bourdary of your, lode or ledge, and inclosing the same -Las Veyu, N. M., Mon y World.

ARE LOW PRICES DENEFICIAL TO THE RETAIL DUALER?

Abnormally low prices are not an lanetheal to the dealer as is popularly supposed. When the value of goods falls below the point where a fair profit is reals ized for the makers or factors the condition of the trade is unleasibly and a eaction is likely to ensue bringing a change of disalvantages ensetting and gains realized in the first instance. It may be true that occasionally one commake money by purchasing at a time when the market is demoralized by the cotting of rates. Dealers strive to avail themselv so fauch an opportunity, but the treable is to know when the lection of the decline has been reached, and how much to buy at such a time. The dealer, coping with a fluctuating market, encounters many dilliculties, and sometimes obtains a momentary advantage. Suppo e, to illustrate, that the price of nailbecomes demoralized, and the rate is cut from, say \$" rates, a fair price, to \$2.50 rates, a losing price, where-upon the merchant, thinking of obtaining a great barge'n, purchases a large line, but, unfortunately, by the time to received the nails in stock a still further decline ensues, and his competitor, more fortunate than be, lays in his stock at \$1.25 rate, which gives littu an advantage of 250 a keg, or suppose that units do not decline below the \$2.50 rate, but a tually advance to \$3 miles, now, the dealer whose atock is first sold out finds bimself in the uncomfortable postion of being compelled to go into market and pay 50. a keg more for his palls than bis competitor paid for the stock he has remaining on hand. But it may be well said that one dealer is as likely to be favored by this change in the market as another. The result, how-ever, of such a sec-sawing market is that both merchante gain and lose and in the end neither are substantially benefitted. Cutting of prices disturba and unsettles the market, and this, too, often at a time when the retailer can least afford to have it disturbed It is well known that in nine months out of ten the market is strong at the time, in the spring and fall, when the heaviest purchases of the year are made This strength arises, no doubt, from the activity of the domand. But after the rush of the trade is over, and during the dull periods of the year, there is a tenthe dealer in the plight of having his store well stocked with goods which he has to sell on a declinlog or disturbed market. Speculators may step in and out of a changing market, and, if they are lucky, may reap large gains from the sudden fluctuations of prices, but it is not always so with the general dealer, who is compelled to carry a stock whether values go up or down. It is easier to sell on an advancing than on a declining market, but before an advance there must procede a decline. What is most advantageous to the trader is a steady market buoyed up by a strong feeling, with prices which afford a fair remuneration to the makers and the jobbers, as well as to the retailer. Such a market is full of life and health. The tendency, under such conditions, is for the manufacturers to furnish a good quality of goods and to furnish them in the most attractive and satisfactory manner Such a market does not judicate over production, bankruptcy of trailers, rescality, nor an overweening anxiety to menopolise the trade by manufacturers or dealers, but is rather indicative of the "live and let live " principle, and of an easy condition of affairs which is eatisfactory to all engaged in the business. While cutting of prices and an indiscrim-inate competition are destructive of the interests of all concerned, there seems to be no practicable remedy. It is also likely that merchants and makers will go on in the future, as they have in the past, destroying each other by an insane desire to see which can sell the cheapest. Pooling arrangements and combinations allay the evil, but do not wholly remedy rore. the matter. To cure the disease, the whole super-Chule,—An incline or opening from one level to structure of trade must be overturned, or, at least, the current methods of doing business will have to bechanged, in so far as that, where prices are varied, the cause producing that variation will be something higher than the desire to kill off a competitor

> —The total amoun he sales under the Encuineered and Landed Esta-Act (Ireland) to December, 1880, exceeds £52,000,000

> -The Steel Company of Canula have continued their operations in Nova Scotis during the just year, and reached an output of 50,696 tons of Iron ore. against 29,889 tons mined in 1870. There were also 4,773 tons of auterite quarried for flux. was also supplied to the company from Clifton, Cole. cheeter County.

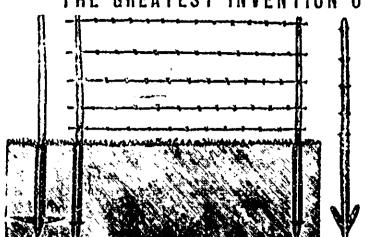
> -How rapidly steel is coming late use for slapbuilding is shown by the statistics from the Clydo yards for 1879 and 1880. The steel shipping launched in 1879 amounted to less than 19,000 tons. Last year It aggregated 43,000 tons. In some of the yards fourfifthe of the vecsels built in 1880 were of steel, and a very large share of those to be constructed during the present year will be of that material.

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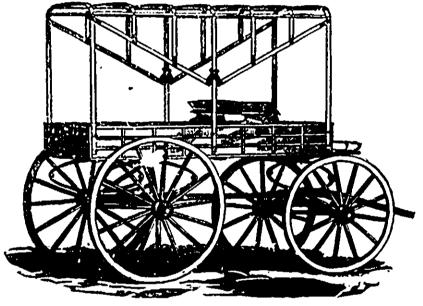
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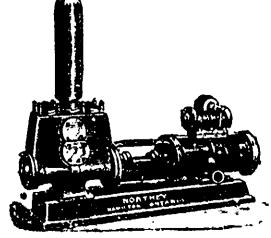
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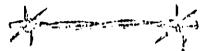
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