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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

eronial Marten-A Disturbance of English Opinion —Specific Dutics-Defrauding the Rovenue, etc. nt of the Commercial and Indusnai Press 212 onto Prices Current and Weekly eriew 213 way-Mining 214 treal Prices Current and Weekly Lumber Trade..... 217 al Trade—Insurance...... 218 roleum - Money Market-Trade Directory 220 y Goods Trade 221 scellancous 222

A DISTURBANCE OF ENG. LISH OPINION.

It is not to be supposed that we are meaning. There must have been something-let us say some large and convincing process of reasoning—which caused the British people first, after long debate and deliberation, to adopt this policy, and afterwards to atick to it. it the belief that Free Trade was essentally a good policy, at all times and would be for the nation's interest to give Fire Trade on Its aide, whiether other Trade the advantage. But if the world refuses England's special and particular advan- new tariff in the Canadian wheat ing the law and robbing the revenue that he prove of the souls, as mentioned to

Jic Industrial Ullard to be so converted, what he mest the tage that wrought the prest change in market began to be decided and conscioud devise, it does seem that the praction of the policy which is based upon the expecta- public opinion a generation ego. One spicuous, but now the thing is beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the beyond these complained of are in no small decided and conscious the best conscious to the present change in the practical problem of Trade, and to atick to it so long, as what is to hold the nation to that course backwards and forwards may be instrucdirections to consider the following, which recently appeared in the New York World, a Free Trade journal .

"The exports of iron to the l'nited States diminished in value from £2,250,000 in 1-79 to 41,'00,000 last year. The hostile tariffs of Beiglum, France, Germany, and Russia also tion, played havoo with this branch of trade. British soods exported to Canada are increasing, the Canadian tariff having been framed to discriminate in favour of the Mother Country scalost the United States. It is suggested that all Cotonial produce should be admitted free, and taxes levied on intific and Practical 215 importations from the United States. A formidable og tation is already in the air to develop trade with the Colonies and cease to buy of nations which refuse to trade with England. The discussion in the Commons on spurious American butter was merely part of a general attack upon the American onesided tariff, and the small majority of sixteen by which the attempt to exclude oleomar It's betaeleb caw sconasedus redto bas estren encourage further agitation.

"Your remarks on the lealousy felt here concerning American Imports are more than justified by the facts. Landiords and farmers. as cabled you last week, are getting desperate, and their clubs are determined to make a vigorous stand at the next seneral election. ery soon to witness a reversal, by Eng- The manufacturers are of course opposed to d, of a tride-policy adopted thirty the duties on foreign breadstuffe, which victory, and the very strong onsensus of opening the Uritish markets to nations of public opinion afterwards, have their which levy almost probable y tolls on British goods is seriously injuring them. Their views are shared by their workmen, the residuum of whom made and can unmake the present Ministry "

The fact that British experis to Canada are actually increasing, under a tariff It is of interest to enquire west was this as an "anti-British" one, is something something that constituted the prevail- to be remembered in the midst of a genyou was arrived at, and in the years dur- is, that the British nation no longer preaching of Free Trade, well sustained by conspicuous example, is fated to conunder all circumstances, and that it wert the word to the same policy. On the contary, the state of public feeling above indicated shows that the hope so nations chose to reciprocate or not? long entertained is now in rapid course in was it a cumulog expectation that by of being abandoned. While there appeated a prospect of converting the as something for the good of the whole world to Free Trade, the advocates of amily, sustained by her own example, that policy for England has a certain begland would be ance, by and by, to largument, and a very strong one, in the world to a system by their favour. And now the practical the time may come when it will be France has resolved upon, after long and the special adoption of which she lost, to decide what might otherwise deeply improved upon the country. Inherious deliberation, is at least worthy we is he an enormous gainer? It will have remained matter of mere specula-It sales be put up to the record as his tion, in its course of application. If the ters thy true that each of these views Free Trade Theory he indeed true and had its hiddence, and that to neither of sound throughout, then no perversity ou there alone, but to the two of them oper- the part of foreign nations can make duties confer. We have, ludged, seen ating together, is the result to be at- England tue her adoption of it. But, as tinged lint, whatever deta's there Shakkstrank might ask, were he herete " sy be en this point, which relates to take part in the discussion, has England what has teen, the more practical polici, really been true to herself in adopting Fixing to what has yet to be, is what the Free Trade policy? Evidoutly this charly concerns us at present. And question, for long supposed to be settled berest is necessary to remark upon an and done with, is now resopened. If the otial difference between the two public opinion in England should after Our own buyers could not be certain for authorities. We understand that the It spable of refutation by time or circ conditional Free Trude as a tesis, then the latter is avowedly tased upon a con- much any belief in the inherent perfec-

It seems as if events were hurrying us

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

It is a fact worthy to be observed, and made a note of, that the strongest objections raised by opponents of the National Policy tanff are simed squinst easily seen. When foreigners make war to break down our market. For the reason simply that they are efficient for this purpose they are detested by Free Traders; for the very same reason should they be heartily austained by Protect tionists. Specific duties make a real protection that cannot by undervaluarears age and then reached only after would mean an increase in the cost of prothirty years of hard fighting to bring it
admit but anxious to have it understood by

England and the United States, manution or other cunning device by evaded about. The long struggle before the the party leaders that the one-sided system facturers frequently fluid themselves cerrying beavy stocks of dry goods that have gone out of fashion, or of machinery or other atticles that have been superseded by new and improved luventions. If only al valorem dutica were to be paid, they would gially value these unesteable goods low enough in which has been vigorously denounced order to get rid of them; nay, they and not merely a prefence for passing English and American manufacturers remarked, is the result of two years' are on the look out for eacrefice markets labour bestowed upon the tariff queaabroad, in ord r, as far as possible, to tion, in the course of which every det keep up prices at home, specific duties and line off the tailf has been most operate beneficially, by saving the Canadian market for Canadian producers, at that we can in this country adopt the the very time when they need Protect system of all specific duties, as France tion the most. This is a consideration which las not yet received the atten- reasonable to say that, white the question which its importance deserves, but I tion is in debate, the example of what Not us til the next turn of manufactur. Of la log considered. ing depression comes, in England and the States, shall we understand by practical proof the real benefit which specific something of it already, in the case of wheat, and the proof in this case is the for years past a systematic process of will be seen when the time of trial has been carded on by means of false was dictated by speculation in Chicago, manner for the purpose of decolving the

has been as near as is possible to perproduced? We are informed of these bigber than the old one; and, next, that it will be a tary of specific duties nery with. These two important facts ought to be widely known in Canadathoroughly scrutinized. We do not say is about to do; but it will be quite

DEFRAUDING THE REV-ENUE

There is too much reason to foar that torcrumeer of many more such proofs, as defrauding the revenue of the country trating singles. The former, if true, is this demand Reciprocity Instead of un-firty-right hours together what they Customs Department has been engaged by declare that the within Bill of Ratey conwere doing. The most skilful estimate for some time in investigating trauds on cutation on, it embodies a truth which the future historian will have good of what European markets could afford the part of business men with results deles contingencies. On the other hand, ground for earing that it was not to was fiable to be transformed into a dis- which justify the remark made above that from astrous miscalculation by a breeze from disbonest practices have been carried on singency—that of the world becoming then of the system, as the hope that that Rolls' cavern of speculative wind for years. While perhaps it is impos. porter or consigned that the invoice here preconverted to a system under which other nations might, through England's and storm—the Chicago market. It was sible to detect all the frauds that the deced is the frauds that England would get the lions share of example, be induced to accept it, to nearly a year before the effect of the ingenuity of persons intent upon violate or expects to receive of the said goods, and

fion of conversion! In one case, the angliow does not make a summer, nor question. For now twelve months and gree attributable to a loxity on the part reason for the policy remains good, if it should it be said that a few times in a more the price at Forente, of No. 2 of those whose duty it was in the past be a true one, let the world wag as it cible despatch amount to grow of a restapility wheat, has ranged from 12 to 24 to look exceluly and assistantly after may; in the other case the prior volution in public option, But is it verts higher than the Chicago price, wrong doors. By that as it may, it is of the mason's teling a tene one not true that what these few lines breedly and from the quotations of the fast six satisfactory to know that the Departdepends altorether upon the event indicate is very sucuely sustitued by a months the difference would appear to in-ut of thatems under its present manof what the world generally will mass of facts shready well known and be settling down to a steads, regular agement is det remined that honest and do in the premises. Now, as has been indisputable? Would it to any extract plante, som where in the neighbourhood straightforward importers shall not sufabore said, the think which concerns us agant specification on the future to say of 15 cents, which is more than the fer as the result of the perpetration of is not so much what moved the British that England, Laving tried the system average cost of carriage between the too fronds on the part of those who do not nation in time past to adopt Free of unconditional Free Trade, and having points. Steadings in the home market, feek upon cheating the Government as an found it wanting, is feeling her way and its pretection as farms persible from art requiring the exercise of conscientowards Fro. Trade modified-in other the consequences of disastrous specula- tions cruples. In addition to cases in time to come? Still, a glance both words, to what is called Reciprocity? Iton and panic abroad, is a great booth recenstructured to in the Worker, others Of course the theorists will say "no, that and the proof by experience which we have since come under our observation, tive And it may give us light in both count be,' but will their assurance in strendy have in it o wheat market in To two of these we now make special this matter be shared by those who take valuable, because it foreshadows the reference. It appears that a certain firm chiefly business and patriotic views, and flarge and special benefit, in many and in the hat and cap trade, doing business who have not upon their shoulders the various lines of Canadian production, to in London, have been in the habit of responsibility of defending a theore? be expected from the tow tariff, as a purchasing in foreign markets, and were whole, when the next time of trial furnished with three invoices by the towards a practical answer to this quest comes. And it is or interest just now, exporter-ene containing the true value when one of the very best festures of the of the goods, and the other two, used for new fariff-the specific duty on woollen customs purposes, made out at lower good-is being made the object of par- prices. The firm being suspected, the ticular attack, to observe how specific Customs Inspector demanded their induties are approved of in other countries, voice book. Having obtained it, he For a long time the French tarift has took it to the Custom floure and combeen the most complete and systematic pared it with the entries made there, the specific duties. The reason why is in the world; while its administration which comparison showed that for two years the firm had systematically upon our slaing manufactures it is the fection. In the Morritt tariff, adopt- entered their importations at an underspecific duties that most effectually bar ed by the United States twenty valuation of nearly \$0,000. That sum the way, and afford the surest Protection. Tears ago, the French system of the Department in posed as a fine. Now These duties constitute something that classification was copied to a consider- comes rather an amusing at my of auda-"burts" whenever the attempt is made able extent. But the French tariff, as it city and found combined. Another has been and still is, has its defects, and London tirm having read in a local the French Chambers are now about to | nowspaper that the house slave referred filleb a two years' task, that of robuilding to had got futo trouble with a melastoms and reconstructing the entire fabric of sutborities, sent a representative to the the tand, from top to bottom. The long office of the newspaper in question to and laborious tank in nearly finished, complain that the name of the offending and now what do we hear of the result firm had not been made public, a circumstance which left tiem No. 2 and two facts-that the new tariff will be on f other honest houses open to suspicton on the average 25 per cent, or one fourth, | the part of the paulic. Will it be believed that at the very time the indignant firm were complaining that the entirely, all advalorem clattee to be done name of the convicted from had not been published, the Customs Inspector had in his possession false entities the Canadian public should be well in made by themselves! After the Inspec-opponents of Protection in general, and ling the fraues practiced, he went to of specific duties in particular, may not the warehouse of firm No. 2 and could make the low valuation a reality, succeed in creating false impressions asked them to exhibit their invoice book. While the controversy is ponding here, An investigation proved that undervaluion reason with those who did the eral discussion that touches many par. the Custom House. But where specific it is worth something to know that atlens to the amount of some \$3,000 had thinking for the nation when the decis- ticulare. But the point to be made here duties come in this resort falls, for, the France is about to increase her fariff by been made, which sum they will be loss the real value of the goods the one-fourth, and at the same time to im- obliged to pay over to the Customs. og which it has been maintained. Was holds the comfortable belief that its higher is the per centage of duty upon pose old specific duties, abandoning the And yet this firm was particularly them. In times of paule, too, when advalorem duties altogether. This, be it anxious that firm No. 1 should be exposed, in order that boncet (1) businew men should not rest under an imputation! We learn that on further investigation it was discovered that one of these ficine had made no fewer than 404 falso entitles, every one of which must have been sworn to as correct. For each one of these false entries the effending parties made themselves liable, under clause 76 of the Customs Act, 4 to a penalty not exceeding \$290, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction is hall." Now, if these penalties were fully enforced, the offending parties would have to par fines amounting to \$80,800; while as to the term of imprisonment, that is a calculation which. if the reader to destroug he can make tor himself. Is, order that there may be comes. Before the N. P. the Canadian involves, experters and importers have no misunderstanding as to the affidavit market for wheat went up and down so ing gone to work in the most deliberate | taken by the importer we quote it in fall.

I, the andertizaed. . hereby selemn. tains a true account of the goods imported in the . whereof is master, for he the rallway), for, as the case may be) , and whereof I for, as the case may be -am (or is or are) the owner (immarket value) of the earl goods at the time etal tariff must be completed and on the

any relifully filter outh he made in any taliment provides for that offence. It which it was to continue in force for alx is susprising to us that after deliber. months after the day when the new defend the revenue men can take such an oath and expect to casape the penalty of conduct when discovered. The Customs law is intended to be seen to be drawing war to its closea living, operative coactment, not a dead letter to be played fast and loose with as it may piease business men. If its penal clauses are not to be operative, better have them expunged, for it is the verlest farce to have them in the Act if they can be set at defience with impunity. It is the duty of the Department to see that the law as it exists is observed, therefore when men who, with a full knowledge of its provisions in their possession, go to work to cheat the tereoue, they have only themselves to blame if they are made to suffer the consequences of their acts.

PROTECTIONIST FRANCE. It is the fashion with Free Trade advocates on this side the Atlantic to take. in a certain way, most unwarrantable libertles with facts. They will with the utmost complaisance speak of Protection in America as something exceptional, and opposed to the system of free exchange which they assume to prevail in Surope. It is not so much that they assert this in so many words; what they most frequently do is coolly to take for granted what they wish to be believed. as if it were something too settled to be called in question. The intimation which they seek to convey is to this effect. "You Protoctionisis in Canada and the United States are the advocates of an exploded system, which the great Kuropean authorities have long ago cast aside as a delusion. In keeping up the delusion of Protection you are simply isolating yourselves from the commercial world, and running counter to the spirit of this progressive age." It is necessary that the false implication thus conveyed should be aquarely met, and the rest truth of the matter made as public as possible. Free Trade has indeed been adopted by Great Britain, the country whose foreign commerce is greater than that of any other country in Karope, or in the world. But Protection as a permanent National Policy has been definitely adopted by France, Gormany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Russia; and we may ask how much of the European Continent is left after these are counted? It has been adopted also by the United States and Canada, and by one of the Australian colonies-Victoria-with the prospect of its being adopted ere long by the whole of the Australian group. All this being true-and who can deny it?-what pre- though economic reasons draw the other omption is it on the part of Free Traders here to lecture us as if their system were the rule in the civilised world and ours the exception Exactly the contrary is the fact; taking the commercial world all together, it is Protection is the rule, and Free Trade which is the exception. In the trade controversy the burden of proof should rest upon the minority—upon those who advocate an exceptional system, at variance with the general custom of the commercial world. The true state of the matter may be shown very forcibly by drawing attention to what is now going on in France, a country which in many things leads other countries, and gives examples which they follow. For about two years the French Chambers have been engaged in framing a new general tatiff, and the work is now very neatly finished. Tao Schale will within a few days send back to the Chamber of Deputies the tatiff bill, as received from the latter, with amendments by the former. It is not believed that the Senate's amendments will give rise to any protracted discussion in the other Chamber; indeed, M. Tikaro, Minister time let Proc Traders on this side the of Commerce, hopes to have the measure completed and passed before Easter. He thinks this desirable, it is said, in order that negotiations for commercial treaties The French Government, apparently, Que.

the intersect exhibit the actual cont for the felt | bandet embed that the country's gene ! counts for each are main in the said invoice statute book before taking seriously in hand the question of the convention i Subsection 2 of section 8% of the taril, subtracing concessions to freign cattle from United States parts are confidently in the young Customs. Act, declares that will hattons As regards Ungland, the prosent situation may be briefly stated provides that no vessel shall conbark quired or authorized, the party making notice given, have lapted more than a cattle from a United States port until the following particulars respecting the fural implement factors to their per than a manufacture of techniques and techniques are also as the techniques and techniques and techniques are also as the techniques a on e where by this Act an orth is ... The treaty of 1860 would in virtue of the same shall be guity of wiful and veer ego, but in October, 1879, a procorrupt perjuty, and hable to the pun- Visional arrangement was made, by stely conspiring with the experier to term became law in reance. With the prospect that the new tariff may become law before Easter, the duration of the existing arrangement is perilously near, so says the London Times. If no now treaty be inside with England in the meantime, then the trade between the two countries " will be governed from next October enwards by the most unfavourable regulations. From the same authority let us hoar what kind of a measure the new French tariff is. " The general tariff," asys the Times, " will be applied to all countries not having separate commercial treaties with France, and is certain to be severely protectionist in its character Unfortunately, so far from finding the French people prepared to enlarge and liberalize the system established in 1869, we have to deal with a determined backward more ment towards protectionist ideas " Liston to these emphatic words, se who would have us believe that the Free Trade system is gaining ground in the civilized world; and consider what effect the example of France is likely to have on other nations. What is the probable future of a system which France, Germany and the United States of America have definitively and permanently repudlated? What presumption there is on the part of those who would have us believe that in adopting Protection we 1879, the excess of liabilities over assets are going against the spirit of the age, and sgainst the example of the most enlightened nations The truth of the iture £20,649; on December 31 the matter is that, while on the Protectionist i side we find the United States of America, and all the great powers of £14,154, and the expenditure, £12,453; the European Continent, England re- the excess of liabilities over assets was mains to-day the solitary example of a £8 558. Sierra Leone had a revenue of great commercial nation adhering to £74,330, and expenditure £59,801; the Free Trade. The smaller nations of Europe do not count for much, and countries outside of Europe, which are without manufactures, and which are backward in their progress, need not be counted at all. It is scarcely to be expected that efforts for a new Anglo-French treaty will wholly fall, the probability being that ere six months be past some arrangement or other will have been arrived at. The French Government may think it worth while to make concussions to England, for political if not for economic reasons. France does not wish to stand alone among the Powers, and may be sooking forward to a time when the neutrality, if not the alliance, of Knaland, might be of great importance. The friendly feeling between the two countries has been growing of late, and, as above said, political reasons may prevail, even way. The old treaty had its origin, not so much in any conversion of the late Emperor Narolson to Free Trade views, as in his policy of political co-operation with England. However it came about, it happened that he and the late Lord Patuguator had a European policy upon which they agreed together; and it is certain that, though the commercial motive was stronger in England, the political motive was the real determinlog influence in France. The motive political is probably as strong now as it was then, and it is likely enough that French Protectionists may be willing to concede a good doal for the sake of keeping up friendly relations with England. England, for her part, has nothing to concede, having already conceded everything, or almost overything. Mr. GLAD-

and commercial world.

srous has, indeed, had it in contempla-

tion to make certain reductions in the

cattle of a Canadian partition has writed. Prox the Pall Natt Sacre we obtain that there is an opening for an armon after the lapse of thirty dats, and then operations of industrial and provident vince. The result has been the feet. only after a thorough cleaning, under 1879. The societies in England and of which Mersrs E Churchill (S tto supertutendence of the apspertion officer) remains in force. 2 Any versel upon which has been found cattle suffering from the foot and month disease shall not be at liberty to carry cattle in the year to £17,810,037, and the Nova Scotia each year, not falled in from a Canadian part until after the profits to £1,021,302, obtained at an account the sales in Prince Edward lapse of sixty days, and then only siter & thorough cleansing has been effected, 3 Vesselathat have carried cattle suffering from Pleura-pneumonia shall not emberk cattle at a Canadian port until after the lapse of ninety days, and a thorough cleaning of the vessel.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE North American (published at Philadelphia) says . It is a dismal picture which the hoop iten manufac-Treasury. Mills closed, operatives starying and capital idle, because foreign producers are allowed to undersell in our important items of commercial need In the apirit of that vital principle of a Secretary Wisdow ought to look into London, taking the lead with £110,420. those Treasury rulings promptly."

THE following is a statement of the revenue of some of the smaller colonics : Fiji, in 1879, was £76,509, and the expenditure £71,108, on December 31, was £100,764 The revenue of Gambia in 1879, was £28,523, and the expendexcess of seacts over liabilities was £13 630. In St. Holena the revenue was excess of liabilities was £64,594. The Transvaal revenue was £93,408, and the expenditure £177,595; excess of liabilitics over assets, £419,770

In the Pall Mall Gasette of the 31st of March we read. "A large meeting of workmen was held in the Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road last night, to denounce the 2114,000 has been paid up. Se success. bountles granted by certain continental ful has the company been that the Governments to the sugar refining industry in their respective countries, and to demand the imposition of a countervail- \$11,407. A dividend at the rate of 12 ing duty on auger imported from these countries and competing advantageously | \$5,500 placed to Rest and Plant Guaranwith sugar refined here. Lord Caura tee Funds, which were further increased HAMILTON, M.P., presided, and Mr. Rifchis, M.P., Mr. Stewart, M.P., and being the amount of Messra Haggert & Mr. T. Thouxant, MP., were among the speakers, Several letters of apology were rowl One from Lord Samssury expressed the hope that means might be found to mitigate the injury inflicted upon the industry, while the Earl of Desay and Mr Fawcerr said they could duties "

An English exchange says a pamphlet recently published by M. MALARCE gives an interesting account of the French school savings banks-an institution of which France up to the present time can boast of having a mosopoly. In the year 1848 savings banks were established in upwards of 10,440 schools, and since that time they have rapidly increased, particularly in the southern and central departments. In that of Aube the number of banks has risen from 272 to 337, and deposits from 4,815 to 6,077, the actual moneys being 23,550 f. In 1878 and 45,918 f, at the end of 1879. In Euro at Loiro there were but thirty banks in 1877, and ninety-four in 1879, with wine duties, which would be favourable 2.512 scholars owning banking accounts to France; but this he had to abandon amounting to 402,405 france in the for the present, pending the result of aggregate. In Hérault, the number of negotiations. What sort of a treaty, if lanks had increased in one year from 97 any, may be agreed upon within six to 207, of accounts, from 1,708 to 2,845. and of moneys, from 12.730 to 21,480 ing next fall with this spring (there ramble, romains to be seen; but meanfrancs. In departments in which this Atlantic "draw in their horne" a little. useful system had not taken root, the education inspectors were very energetic favour of the provinces, if anything .and crase bossting to us that their favoutite system is that of the civilized and successful in encouraging it, particularly in the rural districts of

which twenty-eight are in the city of turing is on foot in Hants County & . 1 new Orderen Council has been testing to the Prench agents of the various Outside and testing the experience of the council has been testing towards thrift in the Prench agents of the various Outside and trade, so his as vessels that has carried will tend, more than any other to be the agricultured and the man trade, so his as vessels that has carried will tend, more than any other to be the of agricultured to the first trade, and the first trade, and the first trade, and the first trade, and the first trade are the first trade trade a

security in the United Kingdom in tion of a company with \$150 000 capital Water numbered 257, and their members on enterprising firm of Bautsfeit, as 504,117. The capital amounted to down for \$10,000 if appear to 25,374,179, with £1,324,979 on loan and \$1,0,000 worth of the larger class deposit. The sales of goods amounted segicultural implements alone is soft; expense in trade charges calculated at Island, which are probably larger suit £1,.45,308. The stocks at the end of according to population, and the verthe year were valued at £2,480,104 large sales in New Branswick of The societies of Scotland and Ireland thousand moving machines are selfare classified separately. In Scotland | each year, three thousand horse rakthere were 232 societies, with 98,907 eight hundred respers, and so on, and member, a share capital of £373,728, there is no good reason why all the and a borrowed capital of £171,173. Maritime l'rovinces should not be sur The transactions amounted to £2,549,- plied with agricultural simplement 5.33, the profits to £258,152, the trade manufactured within their burders charges to £182,450 In Ireland there are only six societies, with 537 members and £7,815 capital, of which £400 was turers of this country have presented to a loan. The net profits are set down at the notice of the Secretary of the £1,482 Over 100 of the societies in for the purpose of examining sites, of England and Wales neglected to make returns, 62 societies were dissolved, and 42 new ones registered in 1879 In Trehome markets, for home consumption, land three societies were broken up The profits made by single societies of course varied considerably in amount, republic, protection to native industry, the Civil Service Supply Association of

CANADAS MANUFACTURES.

Listowel has a glove factory making 60 different styles of gloves and mitts.

Vanetone Brothers, of Brussels, shipped 650 barrels of flour to Antigonish, Nova Scotin, the otherday.

The Ploncer Beet Sugar Company, of Coaticock, has just received twenty-two thousand pounds of sugar beet seed imported by them from Germany.

Something less than a year ago, about twenty gentlemen, of Brampton and vicinity, organized the Haggert Brothers Manufacturing Company at that place, to carry on upon an enlarged scale the business of making agricultural implements, etc., which was begun by Mossra. Haggert Bros. over thirty years since. And a very complete and handsome place they have, worthy of the reputation established by the firm. The authorised capital is \$250,000 (Mesers. Haggert & Cochrane holding \$95,000 of it; and profits of five months, working up to end of 1880, were no less than of per cent. annually was declared and by a voluntary contribution of \$4,750, Cochrene's dividend for the five months, certainly a very unusual piece of genorcelty,-Ronetary Times.

A new mining company has ju t been formed in Quebec, called the Quebec Mining Company, with its head office in Montreed Its object is to work, by not advise the adoption of totalistory bydraulic power, certain gold properties in the Dos Plantes, St. Francis and Boyer rivers. Its capital is \$500,000 in 100,000 shares of \$5 each. A sufficient amount of stock has been sold to open operations at once.- Witness.

> A Montreal telegram says the amount paid by the Montreal parties for the Kingeton locomotive works was \$75,000, the purchasers to assume the debts of the concern.- Waig.

An American capitalist, with an American engineer, an American foreman and American workman, is coming to St. Stephen to start a cotton mill Americans are arriving in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton every few days to engage in mining enterprises. A number of Americans have come on to work in Monoton industries and more are being negotiated for at the present time. Sixty-four persons landed at St. John from the American boat one day last week. All the indications are that takwas a great reaction last fall to the spring exodus) the figures will be in Moncton Times.

In an article on manufacturing with foreign countries may as speedily

Two Canadain tobacco factories are

Hautes-Alpos, Ardècho, Creuse, Dordogne, in the Maritime Provinces, the liament. He regretted to squarete him
as possible be brought to a conclusion. to be retablished shortly at St. Creates, and Haute-Garonne, which at the present Moneton Times says: "A very important self from his friends, especially Ulad time number ninety echool tanks, of movement in the direction of manufac- stone.

preparing for business, some binds gentlemen were struck with the le

> On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gunn or Montreal, representing a company of capitalists who contemplate the erection of a large clevator, arrived in Present taining information, etc. White in Prescott he will be met by members or the Council and the leading local capitalists, after which it is likely a publimeeting will be called to see what action the town shall take in the matter

Mesers. Ward & Cairns, of Prescots. have been awarded the centract for erecting the addition to the Stormon' Cotton Company's mill at Cornwall The estimated cost of the addition is over \$60,000.

The Moncton Times says Means Shaw & Murphy (of Humphrey's mills, Moncton Parish) have for some timbeen corresponding with the makers of machinery used in woollen mills, with the idea of ascertaining the probable cost, etc., of a new departure in the direction of spinning and weaving They have interviewed Mr. Walker, the English gentleman who has been in the province in connexion with the sale of machinery for cotton mills, who iwilling to guarantee all the machiners that they may require, but nothing definite has as yet transpired. The new line of manufacture would embrac various kinds of woollen goods, and or course the extent of the operations would only be limited by the demand There are excellent facilities on the premises for the establishment of a woollen mill. The water power is abundant, and the mills being situated close by the main line of the Intercolunial, there are excellent facilities for shipping. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand are both highly practical men, and should they undertake the establishment of a woollen mill there is no cloubt it would soon become an important labor employing industry, proving profitable both to the promoters and the community. The proprietors of the Port Eigln (Westmoreland County Woollen Milis, Mears, John Read & Sons, contempiate further additions and improvements to their fectory, necessitated by a continuous and rapidly to creasing business. They have ordered a new 75-horse power engine, and will eroct a large building for a dye hous and office. The firm are shippin. tweeds to the Upper Provinces, having made a shipment of 200 webs a short time ago. These goods are pronount. to be of very superior manufacture When the Cape Tormentine Railway is built it will be a great accommodation to the Mesers. Read as well as the enticommunity. The road is a necessity and should be built.

The Montreal Cotton Company Paid the first of their quarterly dividends of per cent. on the 4th Inst.

In the House of Lords on Filder lest the Duke of Argyll said heartly approved of avery measur-which would tend to increase the owner ship of 'and in Ireland. He though the Government's actions tended to paralyze the ownership of land by plaing it under limitations unknown in and civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlerd nor tenant would owner, but the ownership would be to commission or abeyance. "This would result injuriously to agricultural inter ests in any country and especially so in Ireland. He felt he could not, as an honest man, be responsible for recommeading the scheme, as a whole, to l'at

the tony circuit around lake Huron, re and untulo, breaking bulk at a neston they shall proceed direct to Hat I city, at the foot of Georgian THE CHAUDIERE BRIDGE REVorbon, and water in many places forty terp close to tue shore. At this ut un immenso elevator le now bulldon the Midland Rallway, From diffind the care can officer proceed lect to the terminus of the road, at it flope, on Lake Ontarlo, or make connection with the Grand Junction Lailway at Peterboro for Belleville. The tter plan is most favourably commented if man although the large barges which prisent trade between Canada and hwere might to all appearances make the poursey between Port Hope and naminal in safety, still delays caused by some would be frequent, and Belleville, conly situated at the foot of the lakes, and mily the place where harge naviistion should commence on the St. Lawett. The following is the Midland and thand Junction

TABLE OF DISTANCE.

if sjand and Peterham . 17. erburu to Port Hope	3111es. 107 27
Total	. 120
Mel and to Peterhom . Peterboro to Belleville per tirand Jun	Miles.
tion liailway	°° 05

Besides furnishing a link between lake had barge navigation the Midland and terant Junction Railways can give the shortest possible coute of any line existing between Chicago and Montreal. ffere is how the new route compares with the Northern and North-Western ilailway line -

Total

Calisawood to Toronto Toronto to Port Hope	•		63
Total			157
Collisewood to Toronto Foresto to Felleville	•••	•••	Miles. 113
Th. sal			

Thus the new route brings Port Hope nearer to Lake Huron (for Georgian Bay merely on arm to that lake) by 37 miles, and it beinge Belleville 48 miles nears. The importance of these new fines to Montreal cannot be estimated, and it is to be hoped that all differences which may exist between the directors will soon be settled, so that a new schodate of grain freights may be established this summer -- Montred Star.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The Welland ship canal is making ingress towards completion, and it is elieved that a few more months will see the targest vessels on the lakes passing safely through it from Lake Erie to Unterio. The prespect is not a pleasant cas for the city of New York, as freight destined for Europe will hardly take the trouble of breaking bulk at Buffalo to take an Erie canal boat to the sea coast when it can sail through Canadian waters to the sea and even across the sea in the 'try same bottom in which it was loaded in Chicago or Detroit. Deprived of the tribute of the Eric Canal, New York city annot permanently maintain its preminence. The three natural routes to now almost monopolises traffic and which has made New York what It is, the Mississippi valley route, which is now giving great promise of early development and upon which the future of St. louis and New Orleans depends, and the A lawrence valley route, which was oud by Misgara and the rapids, but which the Welland Canal is new open-"R The latter, in connection with the sakes, has enormous edvantages over the arst and second, and New York may well tremble at the threst of competition it offers But New York is doing very ittle to prepare for it, and indeed sho can to Intle - Detroit News

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

Tin l'erzont Messenger pays - Last donda) a girl from Ogdonaburg was G'alord by the customs officer here, and a telegram was sent in her name when halos denies authorizing any one to gh asking Mr. Nicholson, of the Print Supply Company of that city, to be over the came, and was arrested Is Johief Tinkers, formercy Chief Con -tuti' of this town, and still we believe · preventive officer in Her Majesty's ustoms Pertalit goods which had not depented by alsorder in the Express tith in here, were suisal fir nonextured of dates, and It Is in connection with the attegod amuggling of these that it

Lake Superior, and, instead of making statement without being prepared to hotory circuit around lake Huron, prove every fact alleged, and challenge investigation.

On Filing last we published an article from the Venetury Times on the manner which will transfer the grain into in which our revenue had been defraudod by Clarus, Rezien & Co, an American Dem, connected with their importation of material for the construction of the Chaudlero Bridge Our contemporary expresses the hope that "the Minister of Customs will take steps to recover the aums out of which the country has been defrauded. We are glad to be able to inform our contemporary that such stops have been taken, and up to the present time with the following result

Extra daty collected at one port (Clif on) on iron bridge material imported by the firm above named— Invoice No. 1 ...

Making a total of duty collected on four in-voices un amended entries \$11,319,50. The Monetary Times may rest assured that the Minister of Customs will spare no effort in the matter of protecting the revenue against the tricks of those who conspire to defraud it -Citizen.

THE COAL TRADE.

Under the "three day system" the weekly output of anthracito coal has been reduced to about the same figures as those ruling last year. It has been determined on the part of the operators to been the production upon the demand, in order to maintain a satisfactory but not unreasonable price for their product One of our exchanges records the total production of hard coal for the season up to the 28th March, as 5.565,210 tens. and gives an output of the past five years for the same time an tollows :-

1860 It appears that	 We are	thia	4,321,900
1878 1879	••		2.742.730 4.727,100
1676 1877		•	2,163,120 3,500,00
			Tons.

giving the George Creek companies a that both are good steam, coking and blacksmith coal, and than an active competition will not only infuse new life into the companies themselves, but will result in great benefit to the public, by giving them cheap fuel. The shipments of Georges Creek coal for week ending March 26th were 39.805 tons; and from the Clearfield region, 51,947 tons. W. general coal trade as compared with last week. The weather has been very disagreeable and cold, a favourable condition for retail dealers, and there has been more laquiry for family sizes of coals. Manufacturers and others who buy the special coals have also come into the market with greater force, and in some of the sea for western products are the the cases given orders for their whole lohawk and Hudson valley route, which you's supply. There are instances where a firm has been using the same special coal for many years, and intending to buy no other, having become convinced that the lowest notch in prices has been touched, buy Other manufacturers not quite so minguine as to prices have coked orders for only past of this year's demands and, of course, take their risk in the balance. The general im-pression among eval merchants is that the circular prices as announced will static; and that in a few weeks, after the trade have become used to them, there will be no further bentering. are of the opinion ourselves that the managers were honort in fixing prices as they did, and really intend that they shall be the lowest of the year, and we think that any dealer or manufacturer who is unconvinced of this will find himself in error. The several large companion are working in per-fect harmony; the supply can easily be regulated to to the demend by irrequent stoppages, and we see no rowon why the entire trade is not in complete control Beyond admitting that there is a general Improvement in trade by cont more insite, there is little A Philadelphia contemporary nows. published an article on Thursday, claiming that it was the intention of Me. Gowen to realgn the presidency of the Reading Company, which news caused

his breakfast in the morning, and for these and other services charged him less than last year at this time by some ed in it, it is understood, by Alexai der wreck of the model of this tide mill is the opening up of another grain words to per cent, on finding both and believed to have been finded in the market.

The cittain in the morning, and for points, and at Honesdale and flawles is than \$.00,000 in margins. He is back-arranged to drive it across the river. The less than last year at this time by some ed in it, it is understood, by Alexai der wreck of the model of this tide mill is still preserved in the gairet of Hr. It is not so that the market in the market. at 19 the opening West which will effect prisoner and his compact numbers to in the hope of improving "business" in a story at and Chicago, has such as more than a more transfer of the hope of improving "business" in at trem the fit were which with the special payone and his counsel unwilling to in the hope of improving "business." In payone to the conduct railes. We refer suitation with his counsel next day. If that it is the other way. What anthrase the advantage of conduction and and then Inuction railways, the collector of finiteness, where he was and and the majorit. with and thand summer for transport. The constitution involved as printed in our quotations. We hear the growth on the theorem like to the department for otherwise necessived by do into. The unit on the transport of the transpo the ground from the theory and have to the sweet summined to the department for of some underselling by the representative definition of Montreal shippers and Nicholson is, of course, not a subject for fluence on the market has no perceptible and hard-which sisted the Trent Value behalf of the officers which sisted the Trent Value behalf of the officers which sisted the volume of business done no heart which stated the areas and invariance discussion, but what shall effect, and the volume of business done y note that vessels of great capacity, take advantage of a man in such a post their righters. Bituminous coals are all of one had been discussed by the discussion of their righters. Bituminous coals are all of one lake Richigan, or Duluth commission? We have not made this ness doing. Contracts for gas coals have been freely made at from \$450 to \$402 for American and \$7.50 to \$3.75 for Provincial at this port. Liverpool house canal, \$1100, Liverpool gus, \$8; Newcastle gas cooking, 53.75 to \$1, Scotch steam, \$3.75, English steam, \$3.75 to \$4. See Vessels temain in good supply. Wequote Bosten, \$1.05 to \$1.10, Fatt River, Newport and Providence 75 cents; New London and Norwich, 70c to 750., New Haven and Bridgeport, 55c to 60c. -New York Mining Record

LONDON GROCERY MARKET

London, April 8 -In Mineing Lane markets are still very restricted, but some increase in the demand is expected after Easter, as the weather is favourable, and trade reports from several quarters are rather improved. The total stock of coffee in European ports at the end of March was about 14,000 tons, which is probably more than any former period At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale this week good ordinary Java tarely realised valuations. Other qualities were unchanged. The general result was satisfactory. Other coffees are quiet Common descriptions in many cases declined. Some new crop Eart India and at full rates for most to Suc. 1 sold at full rates for good to fine. Low sugars firm. The West India supply condinues limited. Cargoes of Brazilian maintain their prices. Refined in firmer. Best sugar is slightly higher. Tea con-tinues very duli. Quotations for inferior common cargoes are lower than ever previously. The market has been slightly better since the presentation of the budget. Rice unchanged, Spice dult

THE APPLE TRADE

Cable advices from Great Biliain are unfarourable, owing to heavy receipts of apples from the United States. Last week the shipments from New York alone were 15,667 bble, making the total exports from that city since January 1st of 136,851 bbls. Dealers here report the market in quite a demoralised oundition, with a strong tendency in prices to decline still further. Considerable stock is presseing on the market, and we bear 249 tone in advance of fact. The of the sales of one carload of Western at Bituminous section of the coal trade \$1.25 and one carload at \$1.55. Accordontinues in a satisfactory condition as ing to the London Garden, dried apples to production. The Clarefield folks are are selling by tetali in the British metropolis for twenty-five cents a pound, lively rub, and the active competition In Torento the wholesale price is about gives both parties an opportunity to show four and three quarter cents. There apa little bad blood, in endeavouring pears to be a good living profit some-to make the general public believe that wherein this business. The export trade each is no better than they ought in apples from Boston during the past We, however, held the opinion year has been very satisfactory. During the are good steam, coking and the year ending June 30, 1880, there were 183,374 barrels shipped from Boston. During the last season, which began in August with a shipment of 694 barrels and ended last week, the shipments have been 516,427 barrels. The largest num-ber of barrels shipped during one week was 37,816, and the smallest number was the Clearfield region, 51,947 tons. We In the accord week of the season, when can safely report an improvement in the 672 barrels were sent over. The fruit has been almost exclusively from New England, and very largely from Northern New England, and has netted the farmers about \$300,000 in all, or about \$1 per

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Liverpool, April 9 .- A leading circular mays: The grain trade is very steady, with little apperent activity. The vari-eus spot markets continued strong, and prices, except in a few cases where theyadvanced a shilling, were maintained Off-coast business was stagmant, there being only one cargo in that position. Grain for shipment and on passage was firmly held On the spot since Tuesday, wheat has been slow and unchanged. Corn was held for a Denny sevence. Ιn to-day's market there was a quiet feeling and average attendance. Wheat was slow; the consumptive demand was un-changed. Flour was inactive Corn Mixed American, on account of scarcity advanced 2d to 3d

A CORNER IN FORK IN CHICAGO

Chicago, April 9 -A sharp r'se in the price of port to-day caused intense excitement on the Boant of Trade, and made the depositing of margins the principal occupation of a large class of dealers. Prices a ivanced more than 80c In the course of the day, and it is be-Hered that the top notch has not yet quite a little stir at the time, but as it reported that Armour has been aware of to propel ferry bosts across the river falled to he autho, the test on the follows the tactics of the Milwaukee crowd for This last was to be done by making the

NEWS ITEMS.

The gold returns of New South Wales sterling. The number of ounces te-colvidat the Spiney mint was 146 Gen 52. valued at ≠ 434,337 7s. 7d.

An English writer save that there are 108,000 tons of coal

The Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Que, are making several im- stock, and thereby lature provements to their woollen mill, the tion -- Journal of Commerce largest in Canada, they are putting in two new bollers to be set with the Jarvin furnace The Canada Cotton Company are also contemplating enlargements and improvements to their mill at Cornwall, Ont.

Schr Devid J Adams, Capt, Richard. Murphy, of this port, acrived in Boston the 22nd inst. from a ten days' trip, and thu C, Capt Charles Martin, sold his tilp for \$1,784 Crew shared \$94 each. Sohr Charles S Tuppan. Capt Bentley, has stocked the fast three weeks in bail. dock fishery \$3,200 .- Cope Ann Adver-

A purchase has been made, by a company of American capitalists, of the mines of titanic fron and the works in connection therewith at St. Urbain, on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence. It is stated that the principal drawback litherto experienced to the successful working of these mines, name ly, the inability to separate the iltanic acid from the fron, has been overcome by a recently discovered process, which permits of such deposits being profitably

Since 1671 the grain crops of the United States have been valued at the enomous sum of \$10.000,000,000, or an arerago of\$1,000,000 000 per annum. Of this total, about one-half, or \$8,000,000, 000 has been the value of the corn crop, while the wheat crop during the same period has aggreated a value of \$3,500, 000,000. In the year 1880 the United States expected 144,493,007 bushele wheat valued at \$171,420,195, and 7,128,164 barrels flour, involved at \$39,-613,847.

Work las been commenced on the mammoth elevator at Glrard Point, which be the largest ever eccupled in Philadelphia, and will add materially to the convenience of shippers of grain to foreign points. Pressing necessity ex-ists for an additional grain elevator at the port of Philadelphia. The neceseary funds for the erection of another ing to 231,000,000 bushels. elevator during the present year can be obtained without the advance of additional capital on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The esti-mated cost of this improvement is about \$600,000. It will have a storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, and will give increased facilities to shippers amounting to double those now enjoyed.

Georges fish have been in improved re-celpt the past week, 42 arrivals having receipts 125,000 lie. halibut. Four Grand Menan arrivals have been reported with. out faces. For the corresponding week of last year there were 34 arrivals from Georges with 952,000 lbs. codfish and 13,000 lbs. halibut; 2 from the Hanks with 140,000 lbs. codfish; 3 from do, with 52 lbs. hallbut; and 2 from herring voyages. Last week there were 12 Hank arrivals with 280,000 lbs. halibut, Cape Ann Advertiser.

One of the noveltles in water wheels, patented some time since, consists of an endines boit of any suitable construction. passing over an upper and lower pulley, and fitted with a number of water buckets, whose upper pertions are formed with a rearward cuive to permit them to pass through the water easily at the bottom of the wheel, and whose lower ends are secured to the belt by clastic connections to permit them to turn easily over the pulleys. The weight of the water in the buckets operator directly to drive the upper pulley, which, being fixed to a shark furnishes the desired power. The inventor claims for this simple form of water wheel a larger percentage of efficient power, with a given flow of water, than is obtained by the best turbine wheels.

When the venerable Peter Cooper was an apprentice he invented a water wheel to utilize the natural current of the tides. His plan was to cause the water wheel been rotched The corner, which is to the and fell with the tide, at any now thought to be in full tlast, is engi-desired speed, by the action of its own neered by Peter McUcoch, of Milwaukee, machinery. It was so arranged that the and a number of other gentlemen whose whole power could be thrown on a mill, chief anitation for the last year has been or be made to force compressed air late a to put P D Armour in a po. ket It is reservoir to be used as a motive power the sliged amugging of these falletto heartho, ileated on the follows the tactics of the Milwaukee crowd for This issue was no or noise of making and ing day it was treated as an idle rumour some time, and has endeavoured to hull of a ferry beat to consist of two the tendency of all one-sided schemes of warrant issued by Mr. B. White, J.P. Nr. The amount ement that the stock of defeat them unsuccessfully. Methods, is strong iron cylinders, to provide for the fazation to produce their opposites. But it is took the prisoner to his hoose call win the market that is the coal when closely justed by Armour a few buoyancy of the least, and force at the what the one will be, no man is wise at he, it him over night, girly him stored at the near he New Yerk shipping weeks ago is said to have just up more same time a reservoir for the compressed enough to foresee — Menciony Times the tactics of the Milwauken crowd for This last was to be done by making the

A local subbir company leas found it necessary, on account of increased business, to put up new machinery, costing. It is said, \$10 000. Judging from the complaints about the character of some for the roat 1880 show a total yield of of the rubber goods in the market, we 17,807 . cronners, valued at 4:271,048 158 must conclude that, like the Cockney's razors, which were not made to shave but made to sall, the rubbers turned out by some companies were never intended for the hardships ofactual service. Unfortunately for the buyers, one pair of Just mills of different kinds on the River fortunately for the buyers, one pair of Thames, and that they average eight horse power each, equal to a consumption, in a year of 300 working days, of or drops off after a few days' wear that tney discover there is a difference The large demand has no doubt tempted some manufacturers to chiepen the stock, and thereby infure their reputa-

A writer in an unidentified exchange mentions, among the early patented wheels of the turbins type, Krachlin's turbines, with two hollow conical contres surrounded by vertical blades. l'arfot's turbine, founded on the resollon and centrifugal force of the relating water, while Poncolot, Cardelhac, Mellet and Sarrus, all in France, have simplisold her catch for \$2,117. The crew Bed the same so as to lower the price shared \$107 each. Same day schr. Mar- considerably. However, none of those came up to some of our American turbines in regard to the utilization of a considerable percentage of the theoretical power of the fall, say between 80 and 90 per cent. The provailing defect of most turbines, says the same writer, " fe, that even if they give this large ratio of useful effect of the power expended with the full sapply of water by a fully opened gale, this ratio decreases largely, and falls to 60, 50, and even 40 per cent when the supply is diminished by bringing it down to half and quarter Rate

> The foreign wheat wants of the United Kingdom for the current cereal year are admittedly 16,000,000 quarters, or 125,-000,000 bushels, and the deficiency, which late threshing tests have revealed in their last harvest, has lod not a few to believe that their foreign wants are even more than this quantity. The import requirements of other countries are not nearly so easy to reliably selfmate, but eaough is now known about them to enable us to arrive at regronably safe appr simations. Those of France were computed early in the mason at 40,000. 000 bushels, and nothing has since been developed to justify any material alteration in these figures. Belgium, Heliand, Germany and Switzedand may be put at 37,000 000 bushels, and Spain and Portugal at 4,000,000. Its y will doubt-less export as nucli as she will import before the year is over. The wants of the remaining importing countries, embracing Central and South America, the West Indies, Cape Colony, cic , may assely enough be lumped at 25,000,000, thus making a total of foreign wants amounts

western manufacturer says that, with six to eight feet head, the average cost for wheel, flumes, etc., is not far from \$200 per horse power, while at another point, with 18 feet head, it does not reach \$80 per horse power. In ter-bines a short test is one thing and a long test is quite another. If you have but little water, it is more important to get a wheel that will economies water than one which is simply derable. The turbeen reported, with accellent fares, bine differs from the vertical impulse aggregating 1,525,000 lbs. split coddsh, wheel in that the whole of the water in and 12,600 lbs. fresh halibut. The number of liank arrivals has been 6, and the the same time and centinuously, and the water glides from the opposite edge to that at which it enters. The gross power of the full is measured by the product of lis height by the weight of water passing This product is 650 foot pounds per second per house power. With an efficiency of .7, it takes 783 foot pounds per second per horse power; that is, under these circumstances, with one fout fall, 127 cubic feet of water per second will Ye one hors + power not. With a fall and 4,500 life, ballbut, and 3 from Grand of 101.0 feet, no-eighth of a citic foot Menan with 260,000 frozen herring - per second, or 7 5 per minute, world per second, or 75 per minute, would give one horse power - A's

> So long as taxetien is looked upon as thing to be shifted from one's own aboulders to our neighbours, it may be expected to assume all sorts of fantastic forms. There is a curious and abnormal tendency, in some of the states, to misthe eather revenue required for the local governments from corporations. Panssylvania has abolished all taxes both on real cetate and personal property; and most of the revenue is relied by taxing corporations and pertuerables. The Biate of New York is looking in the same direction. By the new law of assessment, it is estimated that two millions out of the nine millions of revenue will be raised by a tax on corporations, other than banks and insurance companies. It the latter be included in the definition of cotporations, the proportion of revenue raised by this means will be much greater. What are the chances that the examples of Pennsylvania and New York will be followed by other States? The danger is, of course, that the samers forming a majority of the constituencies in the agricultumi States, may fancy that they can in this way shift the burden from themselves. In the absence of a true knowledge of the principles of taxation, almost snything may happen Something of course must be allowed for the tendency of all one-aided schemes of

The prog o n of a country, in a com-mercial point of view, depends to a very great extent on the knowledge which that country posseraes of the wan a me others, and of its ability to an ply these at remuserative rates. When this know at remuncrative rates. When this know ledge is wanting, srade languish is unthe artisan and manufacturer do not know upon what artic os to sectow their labour Young countries, like our own, are ton apt t fillow, nearly to the exclusion of all others, one particular flue in the manufacture of t eli staple products. We seed digly, turn all or no riv all f our auft woods in o deals while our hantwoods are sent to Great Beliefn in the shape of ton timber, witer y regard less of the fact that th re are annual y exported from the United States to Butopean ports many mit to anof dollars' worth of hard se well as soft words, in many an I various forms Did we but sees a small portion of the kn whelf of bireign markets which out entire a ing nelchbours do our reliance on deals and timb r would be much less, and we could menufa ture many small articles. especially of hard wo d, with which our country abounds, upon which much thore labour would be emp oyed he a than is required in the deal manufacture, and which would cone quently I are historium more money among us. We find the Belylin government now requiring it coney's abroad to fireleh the lam government not only with a des ription of the articles imported into their various consulates, but also with specimens of such as they think can be product in Belgium; they are ale sequired to give the price of the articles, as well as to mains the duty imposed upon the mine and all other neeful informat on bearing upon the matt r. Germ my his to n lately agita lag the f u dation of commercial mu time, where specimens of i a com stir n surfac ures can be really seen and ex mine; and not only it a the Chamb r of Com nerce of Nu wasweg, which in 1877 first started thes ide , been e d avouring to carry . H the or views, the also many others in various parts of the empire, and a late French paper of tanding is writing a elmilar course of pros dure on the part of the people of the Republi. Wer adment our Chambers of Comm row to appoint committees to take this subject into o melder tion, and to obtain our remation from Burryean Chambers of Conmerce, or 1 Die au h other marres As would be most reliable, on the various mticies of wood which were con used by the people of their various a unities, with tools value, and all other information rela ing to the same, our wo dir de might to greally at inded as well as made more profitable to our recopie. We would suggest even to our Government that they should cau-e inquiries she ad to be made rezard me this subject, which information, when so of talged, mi. ht be given to the public eliber through mane of our leading jarnels or be embadid in a report which ordid he circulate among the pouple in go ocal.

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EMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Malaland, M. C., Our rdian.)

" learn for recent advices that cer t, members of the Byudicate have gone to England to arrange, in conjunction with the authorities in the Unit d Kingm, for the emigration from the British Island he corers and they families t the Canadian North West, in connect, or with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Ballway. The great eljects, we doubt, have been by in view with relatin to the transfer of this population to great North-West-ecu owy, and on the land from from bolds tampered with eibility of being flowed by runners and others on route. As this subject has been, loub, looked a on it merreal prints to Edmonton, and so forth. To bring of view-by the inhabitants of the solute them in way of the eastern provin ea where they are likely to lead in tre evin a as a source of pinkt; will to much more coully, will I ad to their sophi-tication by the Inhuseus in he the on nors of standards at a lade at a the cast who are accustome the strikes. in like m. nurt, and by the Gore ument and the Mys sloute on the best- of econotheir demoralisation and loss. -we percuive that for the make of the lumigrants them elves and the Govcrament and the Synd cate, which we infor means the smoons of the scheme and the progress of the great that unal ma biriaking, we are sutitled to off r a or angeneticos in the surfect. Let us then seames that the integrants are ed my as Quele a; they must be our ried over the Intercolonial railway to me place at the pul-t of departure for They would so talkly the Nor h West. Bover be nest over the American ruleways, because the expense would be too great, and the risk of losing them by has in the expense of their passage to presentations were not made to the this continent. Arrived at some point plaint fix or any one on their tehnic int then, from which they could take their to the more on its agency of Dun, Birlow departure for the source or control labour, they would require to be sent by a mis d ani esponivenymen i carriere by water, waggion, rend and rail, causing a considerable drain u on the recutions of the Government and Syndicate jointly. More any scheme which would las

b utilized on this par ion of the line of the formation about their standing. In the cream is an id I be distributed for these circulatives are the company and to the same extension in the cream is the company and to the same extension in the same is the company and to the same extension in the same is the company and to the same extension in the same is the company and to the same extension in the same is the company and to the same extension in the same is the same and to the same extension in the same is the company and to the same extension in the same is the same and their amount of way just, since, to use the same which should also encourage for the countries of the count conceiv mor account ally be steamer imments such information to prome Canadians as the people of a sister from Liverpool to Aspinwall, across t e who may be interested in obtaining it Dominion, the colonial off-pring of a Isthmus of I'A sins, and then o to Burr id in et, by seta e e dire i. If a cal par y And if a merchari friction at to provide on a preference of this cu aton is ned of the cost of pass get such an agency a within hy false sint ment in much reliance on a preference of this by stemmer to Qu los, fare and provide of in a cir unstances and p cool ry r - kind. An opinion has prevailed in some long or the rails ay to the p int of the sponsibility, with i tent to obtain a quarter that the southern colonian parture; ty whatever in must of estrace at n in a suit could to witch he kn we will form themselves into a Dominion of r rd In er, by seas er dire 4. If a calleaned of carrage, with the houseasy fraud whouse may resort to the exercis-to don'the way, it will be found that, and in reliance upon the false in real adu, ting the souterer I'm ma and the sion there lodged, exte discredit to him, Catalian Pa inc Ru way, the out would the e le no reason why his liability to the be very materially reduced leades the o onemy to the immigrants them elv s in this was they would be a wate on British ships or taritory, except at injust! An wlight will by this deer esting the Isthmus, and they would home. Of our other verment wald or dit bur aus or their emissaries quire to erect sheds for their recept on at Burrett Inlet, and some of them might elect to era to tile province, that would be a I in the way of pop nating the D mession lands, and const in no way militate against the scheme thele. On the other hand, t ey would lie r may d, a necestly and the progress of tro line would require to tarte use point along the sallway and in this way creating a margin of impulation througho t the intire is git of the reliway, and pr spective traffic. The nide of remuserston we are not yet I ament for which the labour of the lunn grants will be purcha ed, but we pr sume that thorga Lai len's plan well be more or ess adopted. His liten was to give ern & faturities one I andted days, has for o a hundred days, work at the fule of two spillings be gen; necession to be mid to tre laboure a at t e low a possible piles, to protect the company from loss; he I b ur at the expiration of the hundred days' labour was to be ent the to so much land, but he migh continue to work at two shift age ; er da, and the prisilere of purchasing tis g ode at the lowest price, as long as he pleased. There is a great deal in Mr. Laidlaw's schoud which commends itself to t a labourer a. d latend signetter, as well as the company. The settler would be sure of employment and ford until life family, with such a d he could give them, but located the phorof and which is to become their fature homestend, and it would be simply a que tion or which would be must profibile, onthread work for the company or the nith vation of his land. He would never be miljorted to impositious from land graubers, aince he would see his prospective farm for himself and be won dilave no feet to pay to efficials or redispessa to en ous er in ob sloing ble land the company there would be the mirantages of having men in their emplor who wou'd give the r lanear beauty and the till ly, and we a would never be taduced to "etrike." Without any knowled, of the made in which the Syndicate intend to utilize the lab ur of the new settlers, we are unable to dissuggest one on the matter of b inging them out and never loanse sigh of them are well worth the our Ideration of the company. As m my as could be brought over this year would be almost entirely the best mode of placing the new sold in planeled on the line from Bur.ard Inlet ત્તા મ by American relivay accuse, and the pos- creatinction from Yale to Sacone. These almerars, with the additions constantly miriting would be ready for the commeno ment of the sections from Mayons

UNTRUE REPRESENTATIONS TO MEBCANTILE AGENTIES.

or by agonia for ottor lime resulting in

(Monetary Times.) A very important and suspended novel indement has just been reader d by the Cour' of Appeals for New York State on the ab versald ct. The action was one for deceit, and was based upon unitue representations made by the different about the standing and capital of a fi to of which he was a metall to he blaint ffe having no'd goo is on credit to the firm. pr sentations of the agent whore relying on such representations. The seed to would be also productive of position p int in the case is that the reperture for the scene of their fature & Co. It was objected that such represent tions having been made to inde-pendent parties, and h ving no reference the plaintiffs could not be the basis of differ at view of the case. Judge Rapello. More any scheme which where in a part of the paint of the

tor their anklasco in giving cost rothe common mother empire. But trade is par y And if a merchant fresida a to too comopolitan to justify us in placing parture; ly whatever in and of extrace at n ins and could to which he kn we may be fixed upon the subsequent ox the is not justly entitlet, and thus to deperson definated by t uso means should not be the same as if he had made the false t presentationadirect y to the party ciaion be mad to dawn open very meny only have three c anges—two at the jinth in the States and Canada who, we fething and one at Bur and In et—her invercement to believe, in sulge very toro reac ing the scene of treir future freely in highly colou of statements to lumb oale an incresor, or to decuive a mercantile og noy men, are looked upon ne ven al offen en, or, indoed, ne clever strokes of budgess, since in the one sase listility may have excape thank in the other guids may be a bin net on er det. The words at Mr. Ju the Rapollo may prove a waining to the wie are my ready with gills stat ments, intended, oftens in a to deceive whoever relies on them, or so wonled as to convey, withou wantly expressed g fal-ob o i, impressions whi is the maker knows to be fase "A lie that is saif h truth is ever the blackest of lies," and this kind of semifaired out is more despitable, if possible, then the llu direct and transparent.

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH BUTTH APRICA

(Manatary Tuesca) While Canadians are striving to develup to the full the reconcest of their ustive in ed. It will not do, in a I case a whate ver the rue may be, for menufic urers and producers who as a building upon the home market, as a foundation on which to establish a furnice for lgn trade, to ion-night of the main aim of their effor a In their devotion to the present in son to that out. If a nausfacture cannot command the home trade it has no ch new of foreign But there are some plane suf Canadan manufacture and produce which may now tagin to extend beyo delie sphere of the domestic market, and as these development fully nev outlets most b. figmed in order to maintale them in a thr ving condition will be safe to vay that, in manufactures, the 1 - ding lines in which the American fi dan export tad- profitable are such as Canada can take a slure in a matter of some surp les that Canadian manufacturers are not more al ve to w at are the ectual operations of their American neight on - in the development of tore get mark to f r the r woods. Take the case of South Africa. Here is a cust -try whose European population within t grim terf the British Colon count the Free State, no - amounts to one mil low, and whose notice population within the ame limits is three millions. This land ne well as the great und veloped and accivilized fator or of which it forms the main avenue of entrance, is a natural field for a good may I ading lines of much-tilem is not represented by Ameri-grodu e and manufacture to which thus can labour I steed of active, on expelling readu e and manuficture is which thus can labour I stead of active, on exprising, and is able to compare to compare treely saliful young Americana, our mechanical iteradiantoge has the Unite Yet the Ameri and have a virtual mon upoly of tole trade, which is thereas no with un-aspected rapidity. The furni-To . forai. ment in the feture by the s growing cuionies; the agr on terul implements; the mad vehicles; stores and some lines of hardware; the istaber; a me kinds of woulden so denudral way mat ria', must haraster he someti in American rather than English or European sources, and the s oner Camedi a merchanta become nware of this as an event which must fullow in the materal course of the new the migner they will blain thetahare of this trade to which their pudden seems to outitle tiem. Yew tune lieu merchants have any blos of the trade which has grown up in South Aft a and gon Into Ame ion hands wi hin the past for years. In 1879, the Americans sent gunde nto the Cape to the value of ab ut \$1 250,010, and to Nat I to the amount of \$457. LOO, & se total export to So the Africe, Including the West Count notilem into an I Man leine (the American trade with which is comparatively small), being \$2 182 000. The impe to into Natal \$2 148 000. The impe to into Natal from the United St toe we ently \$230. Que la 1877, and \$300,000 in 1878; and, comparing the amount of the namer year with that of 1879, the figure are nearly doubled. Nearly the same proertion holds gred with repart to the the plaintiffs, could not be the base of Oape Colony, thus showing a rate of an action. The Court, however, took a progress cruster then any other fewlge. currently can show in these colonies, not

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL I thorough ma no. I take musty miles the initial appears of all we get the initial is done of the initial of the initial appears of all we can see a second in the content of th which Canada will be in a great measure the model; and any relations that will straw the two peoples commercially nearer will not only prove a mutual benefit materially, but will being them luto closer intimacy from a social point of view But there is a large party there opposed to feder tion, and, for the time, the scheme may to said definitely to have filled. Very little reference has colonies by members of Parliament nor to the reany apparent interceurse between the respective gov mments; and on the other band, so far as we have been able to Judge there exists even a scenter lat orance of this Dominion among the governments and people of South Africa. Indeed has there been any social or political intercourse between the two countries, the facts above stated would not be in any way fresh, and the inferunces drawn would be common place iterations rather than truths which require yet to be impressed.

BOYS NOT PERMITTED TO LEARN TRADES.

(Chicago Tribune.) The ourrent numb and Harper's Weekly cont in a cartoon, evidently by some new artist, and very much in the style of Higarth Upon one alle thre young lads are applyl g to a skilful workman at his bench for a chance to learn bla trade. The workman replies: "Want to learn the frade, oh? No, no, we can't a ourage apprentices. The 'Un'on' en ourside apprentices. won't allow it. You would cheapen the pri e of latour." On the other side we se the result of the refusal. The same three inda grown into young men, are traffing in a "sample room," drinkly g whisker, amokine, and reading the Plack, and the effect is thus described: "I knorant, intemperate, and dishonest young men. Inferior work through the enfor oud employment of i com, etent work-The cartoon is entitled: "One m n " mason why there are so many idle young 100 · The picture is a strong and striking one, and i. t lies story the truth of whi has becoming more and more apparent every day in this country. There nor I was a time when there was a greater remand for skilful American toock nice, and there never was a time when the ewe esul wekiful exeries moch ni s to most the demand. advance of knowledge and scientific resecrete is continually opening up n w pandlag the o'd oues. The great dewand of the day is for inteligent, skil-ful labour in our workslops and menu factories, and in connection with the great milroul, steam-hip, and tolographic systems of the country. It is a consensity increasing demand, for people are using five times more of mechanical products tion a gen ration ago, and yet American skilful f reigners, and the picture in Herper's Weekly graphically shows one cause—namely: the w ched astruction of American boys by trades unions upon the miserable prot at that their empl yment will in spen labour. It is only in tele-graph and printing office, and a few ther those that Ameri an young mon can be fire down god in mechanical per-suits, although the of tho-mands of thom would be gind to avail them sives of such oppo tunities. It is a notorious fa t that town buys will not go into the country by work on farms, and only a few of them are cap be of aucose ing in the overcrowded professional pursuits. The American boy in town or city who has a strade " is fact becoming a rere sets Country hops are almost as unwilling to remain upon furtuens city boys a u to go The reau t is that they flick to the cities and Join the great throng who are stat out from m chanical viontions by the bill d so fishes of tre-tender unions an tetter causes. What is th rest t? They live lives of ladolesse and geln a sub late now by quest'onable exp dients. Ther become street tramps. values limfore and Londianis being they can find nothing elan to do. prices which they might fill or occupied to ditermined by the Ecoretary of State by territors working. These will are obaccording to the circumstance of each
list to American loss to the first to American loss for the first to the first t ot to American logs learning tend s, but they do not object to the Importation of tone of thou-sude of fixed at machine These aliens are at once admitted to their - unions " to creapete with them

An I there is a blind ignorance in it, for if American luys were allowed reasing demand for more artiz he and the torsign mechanics would alty at home, their service and being no ded But, as the ranks of skilled workers atnot fitted by American boys, foreigners are imported to meet the decision to Why in it this the more workinen trades unions do not perceive the practical effect of their problemory times scainst apprentices, and change them It is high time that something was diss to tuiticate the crying crit which is crowding our cities with little young men, and if there is no other way to a compiled it then the people should re form or smesh these unions, which are accountable for it. It is the shame of this country that the vigour and intelligence of our youth are being squindered and frittered away, and that our young tnen, justead of working at useful trades are living on starration wages as clerks and shop boys, or, falling to secure even this poorly paid kind of supployment, argrowing up to be hoodlutus and vage. bonds, gamblers and cappers, and roleforcing the crimical classes, filling fills, bridgwells and positiontiation form I - new seary, and can only be found in opening the decre of the workshops, milts, fecturies, forges, to all American boys who so k to become skilled attleass and neeful, judependent, and productive citisens.

PREVENTION OF SHOW BLOCKS ON BAILWAYS.

The return of the snowstorm in the North of England and the frequent snow blocks on the fallways, call for serious consideration whether efficient stops to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future may not be devised. Mr. Il J. Patale, of Ediuburgh, Indicates how he tilnks this may be lest accum-pitalied. First in place of the weeden access now employed to prevent the anow drifting on to the line, strong earth works of at least double the height of the wooden revenue and formal somewhat after the manner of the Dutch water dykes, though, of course, and so strong, should be thrown up along the exposed aides of the rallway line aliel with the outside bare of the earth serven, a large trettoh should be formol, sloping gradually up towards the off side. This would form a set of trap, lute which the snow would drift. In places where the line is very much exallel to and at suitable distance in a, the inner one, should also be thrown up. This latter would break the force of the black, and the laner screen, would effectually product the line from drift. Prooutlet when the snow thawed. Necond, exposed parts of the flue should be planted or fringed with hardy northern trees and bruskwood. These would form a most efficient scient from ince drift Third, parts of the country through which the line passes, and which are expused to severe black, should have clumps and brits of tre-s judiciously placed, so as to intercept the black and divert the drift from the direction of the line. Fourth, as efficient apparette for clearing the line of most bould be maintened, and the metourslogical knowledge now available be utilized by the railway companies in the way of preparing for the coming of proabove indicated were adopted, I v store to meert that enow hipchs would not become a tiling of the past, and I trest that openly and effectual manufactures may he adopted by the railway anthurities for security that de-Irabia consummation

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTA

The Canada Union, of Bainreas, containt tie following appointments:
Mr John Kelly, of Fort Augustus County of Quione Prince Merard Liland, is to be Heib mr. Marter for the Port of Hillsburrough River, in the said County Queens amure Uherfuttetown.

Mr. William Thompson to be Harbort Master for the part of North Bay of Jayon-ich, In the County of Victoria, Nora Mr. Robraim Newell, of Capa Balle

lda id, to be Harbour Maiter for the pitt Barringrou, in the County of Borles. St. in the Province of Nova South.
The trites of Mr Amyoties Ballechess.

is gameted. Charleterows, P.E.I., has been added to the list of pocie tato which the imper-

allowed The other person the list are thatfax, St. J. ha, N. B. and Quebe.
A circular from the Colonial Office is published relating to the employment soldiete medet colonial governments, provenies of which are as follows:

1. Batiers will not be employed under outstal (i. verments without the 1800-tion of the Secretary of State. App 1-2-tions for each eastign will show: (6) What is the nature of the employment for which the suldiers services are to quire and (6) what is the aspected detection

andh mpl a ment.
2. The ound there under which the entering diers' suplus meats one be sentioned will

3 is one of pressing processity be The case of pressing necessity is general or other officer commanding at a furrier station may constitute a minimal templayment priviousally, pensing the result of an application to the Sentary of State. Sidelers while so employed with some to draw pay from army funds, senting on undertaking to that effect, and will have me claim to army allowampete for work, but they don't the handreds and thousands of

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First Hammered Peri No. 25 Best No. 24 Best No. 28 For No. 28 Fig.—Carabros Sanneries Rinbison No. 1 Vera Sectia bar Rep. per 108 lbs Hosps—Coopers' Band Prior Pales ande Plate—Hatton Per Nwhana Haland Clinten Sagreensy		44777 200300000000000000000000000000000000	Corn Provisions. Butter, choice dairy Butter, rhipping, per ib. Butter, orcole, city trede. pound rolls. Cheese Dried Apples. Pick, mess Bacos, long clear. Cumberland out. Hams Lard L	20 1116 20 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	19 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
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First Hammered Peri No. 25 Best No. 24 Best No. 28 Best No. 28 Fig-Carabros Gamerico Schnisten No. 1 Neva Scotia bar Rer, per 100 lbs. Holey-Coopers' Band Holey-Coopers' Band Holey-Coopers' Band Holey-Coopers' Band Holey-Coopers' Band Holey-Coopers' Band Clinton Band Clinton Band Clinton Band Clinton Band Ret Pate Halandi Clinton Band Ret Pate Halandi Clinton Band Halandi Halandi Clinton Band Halandi Clinton Band Halandi	10	4 4 7 77 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Corn Passissets Batter, aboice dairy Butter, rhipping, per ib. Batter, erocke, city trade Posses Dried Apples Ports, meas Lambertand out Breakthet Bundred Hame Salt T, ETC. Liverpool, course, per bag Canadian, per barrel Barrel Beers AMB Shee Kip Reete Kip Reete Co. 1 Stores Reys' Co. 1 Stores Co. 1 Stores	20 1116 20 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	19 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tosouvo, April 13th, 1881.

Stocks -- Banks -- Bominion advanced 1) during the week in bid, Federal 1. Merchante 4, Montreul 24; Blauefard 2. and Torento t, other about stationary Insurance stocks remain the same as last work. I can companies -- Blds for Canadlan havings de lined & London Laun 1. Bids for Bullding and Lean stranged 4. Canula Landed Credit 3: Imperat 5. London and Canulan 1: National 4. Real Estate L & D 4: Freehold 4: Western Canada J

Onorgania and lustness, owing to the backwardness of the season, only moderate, a fatter teeling however to prevatent within the last few days. Fish very little doing and sto ke light. Fruit, currents are sure and held firmly at quotations. Valencia raising are higher. with ato ke very low, and are bling replaced largely by loose Muscatela, crop 1879, which sell freely at \$1 30 to \$1 35 por lox, other box fruits lieve vers little movement Melasses scarce, with light demand. Syropa-the demand which unchanged Ries is now motting with fair inquiry at quotations. Spices are and competition between the retinure. prices notwithstanding the firmer tour of the market in Great Bitein and the United States remain normal, have met with a good demand from small thyers during the week, and it is merty generally conceded that prices have touched tottom and will harden very soon as stocks begin to run low, prices unchanged.

HARDWARE .-- There are no changes to report since last week. The outlook for a good trade is excellent, and business is expected to be very brisk shortly.

Datros.-There are no changes alnes last. Business as fairly active.

Wood-While fleece wool is not quetably lower to sell, the market is duli and lifeless, there being no transactions; buyers and sellers are in apart, with little or no prospect of meeting each other in the ne r future. The values of short and clothing sorts and foreign wools adapted to requirements of our domestic con sumers have suffered a decline of about 5 per cent, and touched a point where lower prices cannot be looked for, and manufacturers now seem to be taking more freely, but not enough to give a healthy tone to the market. A better feeling is anticipated to be maintained from now until the new clip is in sight,

RIDES AND SKINS .- No change since last report. The demand is not very active, but priors appear steady. Calf skins are now plentiful. There are very few sheepskins offering.

LEATHER. - There is a quiet f eling prevailing and a hand to mouth trade. Stocks of all kinds are only moderate, and no perticular weakness observable in prices. There is certainly every prospect of a revival in trail very such as the hard winter is now through. There is a steady demand for sole leather, and prices remain without alteration; ruseut sheepsking are scarce and wanted ; buff, pebble and splits are quiet. There is little inquiry for upper; the stocks held here are not large. Plump barnets here are not large. Plump barness leather, of good quality, is in fair request, but interior is neglected. Tanners' materials continue to sell in moderate quantities just as consumers meed them Stocks of all kinds are smple for the trade and priors are stearly.

Pageton-The demand for full wheat Sours still continue, although not in any large way, but merely to supply actual orders Spring wheat grades seem to be neglected. Wheat, in sympathy with English and American markets, has wa more dulines, causing a withdraw. al of orders for forward delivery. Stocks however being light makes holders indifferent about selling. Peas have ruled very strong the past week under an purchase of the Canadian supply. Cate are also firmly hold. Barley is dull and prefected.

PROVISIONS.--- Mess pork and b con active and a good general business doing Fine quantities of dairy butter wanted at priose quoted. Ordinary and shipping very dull. Lant active, full prices demanded. Esgs selling frosty at 12 c. Hope unchanged.

3,200 feet, or more than three fifths of a of Spaulding's patent concave spring mile, in depth, and is located at Buds wilek appears likely to supersede all Pesth, Hungary.

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	ST. T	
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	William Charles	

INDUSTRIAL ROTES.

d'repared for the Wokin)

Moras A Savage & Son, of Montreal, free-ers of faid oil, and refleers of whale, seal and other oils, find this year's market for their products largely in excess of the previous year This firm also manufacsoops for woollen manufactures

Messis Outram & Son, file manufacturcis, of Montreal, last year built a new addition to their shops, and which, with new may binery, fully doubled there capaity. Notwithstanding this they find again in advance of their facilities

The Dominion Bolt Works, of Toronto, are continually increasing their enpactry by a kling new machinory, and still have more mechanical appliances under contract. They are now paying out about three thousand dollars monthly for waves, which is divided smoones 120

The Upper Canada Furniture Company. of Bowmanville, are now employing from has been blick is now slacking off, prices | 240 to 250 bands, and yet find their facilit tios fully taxed to fit orders promptly This improvement is the more noticeable quiet without change in prices. Sugars as fast winter was the first time since are weak on account of the lighted mand 1875 that these works have been running full time

> The Toronto Oil Company are just making a large shipment of their special brand "Castorine" to Manitoba. This firm, with commendable enterprise, sent a representative last year to England. and who succeeded in establishing connections that promise good results in the way of an export trade.

Mesers. Shurly & Dietrich, maw manufacturers, of Galt, are now very busy, working overtime in some departments. The orders on their books for circular www.of five feet diameter and upwards far exceed in number those of any previous season. The other branches also show increased activity, hand saws, plaster-ing trowels, etc., being in good demand.

The Dominion Organ & Piano Comany, of Bowmanvillo, are now turning out about 7 planos and 125 organs monthly. They ship a great many of their instruments to the old country and Austraifs and flud the demand increasing. About 175 hands are now employed and even this large force have had to work overtime since last September to keep step with orders coming in.

The scale works of Mr. A. Gordon, of Montroil, is an industry that is rapidly tising from somewhat small proportions into importance. Mr Gordon manufactures every description of platform and conster scales, and has doubled his facilities during the part two years, and as business is still promising with him he intende shortly manin to enforce as his premises are too small for the present requirement of his trade

Mr. J. R. McLaren, Jr , manufacturer of Sharps' safety oil cabinets, raftigerators, oblidence wargons, etc., was burnt out in Lacente about a year ago, and then decided to remove to Hockelans. He now has more commedicus premises than formerly, shipping facilities are far briter, and he is in the midst of a large market for his specialties. As his mo-tury contains two automatic lathes he has extra facilities for fine turning.

Mr. H. H. Warren, hammer manufacturer, of Cote St. Paul, moved there from Bridgewater about the first of the year, and finds the present location for more advantageous as he has the benefit in shipping of both rali-rund and boat competition, and is right on the spot to purchase supplies of naw About twenty men are now employed in the manufacture of all kinds of hammers, from the ameliast jack to the heaviest sledge, and ulso contractors' tools.

Mearrs, Robin & Sedler, of Montreal. attempt on the part of some prominent has ever been manufactured in Canada exporters to control the market by the in one piece without being spliced in the purchase of the Canadian supply. Oats owntre. When finished it will be 36 inches broad and 89 feet fone, and has been made to order for the Hudson Bay Ou's mile. Nothing but the butt part of the hide has been used in this butt, and the 40 hides of which it is made were selected from fully 500 others, so as to leave it without an imperfection. This firm are successors to Mosers. Barry. Smith & Co.

The Pile and Spring Company, of Cote
The deepest well in the world is St. Paul, Montreal, are the manufacturers It is 44 per cent, lighter, and yet claimed to be stronger and more elastic than the ordinary spring, and the firm has al-roady received highly commendatory lettars from the Quebec, Montrial and Occi-dental, Canada Southern and other reads, and who have expressed their intention to use this spring in preference to all BAHIA and RIO JAMEIRO. others. This industry is flourishing space, the press of orders having lately necessitated the employment of a night gang. Two large orders are at present being shipped, one tor the Intercalonial Railroad, and the other for the Northern and North-Western.

> Mr. Wm. Clendianeeg, the well known funder, of Meetresi, is certainly known funder, or newwant was experiencing the bearfits of the N P, as experiencing the bearfits of the N P in. are also the men employed by him. In March of 1879 130 hands were employed, who received in wages \$2,000 for the month. During March of this year 276 hands were employed, who received \$7,000 in wages, showing that the daily

Average earnings of the men are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago. For the same month 315 tous of iron were melted and cast into overy description of work, such as general machine castings, some tone for the new coal oil stores made by F. R Cote, of Montreel, large quentities for the gas works and railroad shops, and quite a large quantity was Cleadinuengle now perfecting a wrought fron cooking range, and when they are placed on the market be expects to experionce a ready safe

CATTLE AND MEAT EXPOSTS.-The Irus Farmer of the 31st Murch page :-The attivate of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, show a large decre-se when contrasted with the preceding week. The stratzers which conveyed live stock were as follows:...The Hussachuseite, with 202 cattle; the shanesacre, with 241 cattle; the Ontarie, with 189 cattle and 208 sheep; the Texas, with 123 cattle and 286 sheep; the Jurian, with 67 cattle and 100 bogs. The stesmers with fresh most were as follows :- The Istries, with 1,925 quarters of beef and 253 carcasees of mutten; the City of Montreal, with 1,230 quarters of thef, 301 carcases of multon, and 500 bogs; the Cataria with 928 quarters of beef and 151 carcasses of mutton; the Bernetian, with 878 quartors of boef and 125 carcasses of mutton; the Lord Gough, with 872 quarters of beef, 123 carvasses of matton, and 242 hogs; and the Britannic, with 660 quarters of best and 280 caroasor of mutton; making a total of \$62 caltle, 504 sheep, 6,492 quarters of beef, 1,202 of mutton, and 962 hogs.

The Ottawa Mayoralty election case has been referred to the full court, Chief Justice Hegarty referring it by consent.

British Imports for March show a deorease in value of A796,0c0, compared with the same month of 1880. To a value of ex-ports show an increase of A379,000.

Thorevenue of the Australian colonies -New Bouth Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Themaniafor the year 1860 shower an increase over 1879 of £1,783,823.

India rubber has a rival in the milky sap of the "Bally " tree of South America. It becomes suft, so as to bear bring joined piece to piece, at about 126° Fabrenheit, but requires 280° to melt ft.

A Buffelo despatch sers the Lebigh Valley Company have lately purchased a complete line of propellers to run between Pairhaven, NY., and Chicago Pairhaven is near Cawago, and the connection with the Lewign Valley Rullway is made by means of the southers central beauch of means of the southers central branch of that corporation. Is this way the Lehigh Unispany chtain a direct live through to Chicago. The purchase was only made a short time age, and the preserve of Mr. E. Syngton, the general pursues agent, and the chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Company in that city a few days age is supposed to have been for the purpose of putting on the finishing touches to the transfer.

transfer.

The following is the estimated income and expenditure of the rity of Mentson for the outrent years.—The revenue for 1881, based on the neumal reactive for 1881, based on the neumal reactive for 1880, was \$1.514 104; balance from pervious year, \$31,465; total, \$1,568,869. This amount is appropriated as follows:—For interest and sinking fund, \$244,307; for Sannos committee, \$20,000; needs, \$150,000; needs, \$1,239; Recentary Conti, \$8,400; fire, \$26,000; fire alarm, \$6,700; building inspection, \$1,275; basis inspection, \$1,000; water, \$60,021; markets, \$22,486; light, \$22,640; Oity Hall, \$17,550; benish, \$18,160; parts and ferrion, \$4,600; park commissioners, \$10,000; for Uovernment wall, \$10,000; reserve of Gre per cent, \$70,000; ashuol tax, \$115,-000; total, \$1,565,560



BETWEEN

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

four hundred miles in all will be com-pleted by January 1, 1832. The company is marketing its own securities and paying for labour and material in each, thus accuring a substantially built road at the lowest cost. The company is entitled by act of Congress to the alternate sections of public lands on each side of its ralifoul to the extent of 25,600 acres per mile in the State through which its read may tass, being a total land grand of about 42,000,000 acres for the authorized mileage as now estimated. On the com-pletion of tach section of 25 miles of read the company is entitled to a correspending amount of land. As stated above, four sections have been examined and approved by the United States Commissioners, and patents for land issued therefor The first of those was issued on the 10th of January, 1881. The im-Atlantic to the Pacific, should not be underrated. Its central location over a section so rich in agricultural and mineral resources must always afford to the line an amount of local traffic of much greater value than either of the line. now completed and in operation. By contract with the Atchuon, Topoka & Banta Fe Railroad Company, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Italiway Company, their rouse, intersecting in the of Kansas, are to be operated in convection with this western division of the Atlantic & Parific Hallway Company as a continuous through line from the Missis Ippi and the Missout livers to

the Pacific Ocean. The New York Tribune attempts to explain the phenomenal earnluge of St. Paul for the last three months, and says "The published earnings of the Chicago Milwaukee and Mt. Paul r liroud for the fourth week of March have atted con-iderable attention and excited no little incieda ity, because they are reported at \$434,000 against \$313,-606 for the same week of 1880-an inse of \$111,494 for the work. But the supposed ph-nomenal earnings may easily be account d for without any stretching of traduity. The read was seriously interfered with by snow block e during the first t ree weeks, so that trains on certain portions of it were not record at all. This fact was re-fl cted by a decrease of \$95,160 in the company's earnings for those tires weeks. During the fourth week cars the had been loaded three weeks, traonilinary repudity, the huddler attend two weeks, and one week were ing to the puts being enveloped in the ch moved; hence the increa e of carnings shown. Tule explanation brius us face to face with some very about and side ulous statements that have been published about the large lo-s of earnings of the Mr. Paul Company, that is even a sted as high as \$1,500,000 for the months of high as \$1,500,000 for the months of here as in Harton. After the composition from is cast, and while it is still but, sound a years showing is tad enough the centre of the whost is cast I to it, with at its being exaggerate). By that and the union of the two speedily effect showing, with an increased mileagu of about 1,500 miles, or about 60 p result, the month of March shows increased they have displaced in this new depart they have displaced in this new depart earnings of only \$16,325, and for the ture, which promises to be one of the three months end of March 31 surincrease must accreasely to melter of their letter of only \$187,270 Without taking into and increasing business. M. Joan, N.B. account the extraordinary expenses inwhich has so heavily affected the net caraings of railio de (as was shown in the two months' scalement of the Eurlington, Cedar Ripids and Northern Company that was printed in Monday's Tradume) the interest for three maths on the ad iftional debt of the St. Paul C inpany, which represents the additional mileage, is nearly double the amount of incr and in arto-s earnings as reported by the company. The interest runs seven da a a work, even whin the road is blo keded for a month or nior . This is an explonation that do s not explain and a supporter that does not support. -N. Y. Indicater.

A MILLIONAIRKS TOY RAILWAY

Rolert Co'eman, a young millionaire at Lalanon, Pa., is an entitivist in respect to inschinery and engineering. It it is not early sto draw a hard and fast sound. Some time acone had a building line between what may lie regard deathe erroted con almog a single hard room, interests of the t availing publicand the with high o iling and from ood wall-. A cirenlar ton way, with a new le line of stell and latiways as great carrying co-pura-tracks, extends around the room. Patent tions on the oner. The corettainment safety switches, electric consame arguals, sefety fr ge and the latest in thede of fastening rails are in use on this playhouse railway. The total le gib of track is about 150 test, donb a track and two aidi ga At one ond is a roundhouse, with turn tables that operate automati-I bree miniature locumotives are employed. Keery place of muchanism,

market over a shorter route than is now

A REVOLUTION IN CAR WHEELS.

Yesteniay Messrs. James Harris & Co. which promises to revolutionize car bination of wrought and cast tron, which great advantage over the chilled wheel, however, is that it wears equally in all parts, whereas the chilled wheel, not being of uniform consistence wears faster in the composition when usat, which cannot be said of any other wheel. The come thrush the usest execular to-tathe cheapost wheel for use, in that it lasts longer than any other; while, posses-link a uniform wearing surface, the dability to accident in greatly docressed. patent was first u-of in the United States in Do ember 2nd, 1880, and its fame grew so fast that it has since attracted the attention of ocarly all the reliency men on the continent. Mr. J. R. Green, foremen of Messes Harr a & Cols coundry who some time ego visit d the States and examined the process of manufature, has been at work for some time perfecting arm genousefor the first onet, will h took place yestenlay afternoo-The composition is nested in puts, after the menner of brees casting, to a high temperature, and the work of transf rring to the moulds has to be done with exing to the pote being enveloped in thick clothing saturated with water, so as to withstand the interse heat to water he The op ration was extrict is uxposed. on yesterday in the presence of a few spectators and the result satisfied Me Green that the work can be done as will ed Mesars Harris & Co. are to be congratulated on the one gy and enterprise ternelies of

RAILWAY SUPERVISION IN ENG-LAND.

Another select railway committee has been ordered by the British House of Common, and it will shortly enter upon an inquiry into the thergre of inliney companies and canal companies for the convey mee of merchand so, ininerals, agricultural produce and parcels on rellwnys a d canale; into the laws and other c nds sous affecting such charges, and into the working of the railway commission of 1873, and report as to any amendment of the laws and practice afforting the and charges and the powers of the said commission test may be due rable? It is evident that the rest solution of the followy difficulty his vet to be reached to England Ax the Engteli journal, Capitel en & Lebeur, ruinaika consignors of go its, on the one hand, report of t . Knglish Reliway Commissiones was autonite d to l'ar lament at the end of Fermary. As light less eded on this important subject, from whitever quater, we extract the following togarding the Commissioners report from the Maschester Guardien or late date: "It (the report) will done tiens be consulted by many persons with

The Marth & Parch Rulend, expected the light work is this right. The secondary is an end work and as discovered to the light work is the light work in the light work is the light work in the light will be the light work in the l road, for its sixe, will be one of the best passence and those for whom goods are equipped in the country. It will carry carried to satisfy to sache, with case road in the iron from the Cornwall furnaces to that the charg sub not exceed the limits miles. prescribed by law. They a ggest that it would be a b neffect after dono of the law, and not an incrous obligation to Impose upon the companie, if each coinpany was required to keep at each of its stations, for map ction and sale on domand, copies of the a to or page a of acts made their first experimental cast of new mand, copies of the a t- or ; a so t acts car wheels under the Washburn patent, defining or regulating its powers for the which they have purchased the sole time being of making cha gos, and also right for the Dominion-an invention a list of all articles for which sales are belog coarged from such station with rewheels the vorid over. The rim of the ference to the classification adepted to wheel or that portion which comes in the companys rate clauses, the case to contact with the rails is made of a com- while reach kind of goods is trouted as be onling, and will he the maximum gives a tougher material than steel. Its chargeable for I aconveyance is specified A typical case among shose includes in the report is that of the Denals Main Colliery Company against the Manchester, Shell id and Lincolnshire Reliway in some parts of the surface than in Company. The former and other contillers. There are no flass or blow holes owners in the south. Yo kabire district employ the railway to carry coals to Hul , Urimb-y, Goole, and other places average life of a chilled wheel is about The charge was the s-me for all, not-40,000 miles, but one or the Washburn with-tanding that the D maby Colling was ten or lifecu miles nearer the des "feetles." by which name the new was ten or fifteen miles nearer the des-pitent is known, ran 135,000 miles with- tination than the others. The cosson out being removed from the axis. It given was that the rate was a group or was then taken into the rep ir shop and district fate, which it was convenient turned down, after which it was putavalu a d not unre-a mable for the company to on the road and ran 30,000 miles. The adopt, as it was justified in disregarding patent has been largely adopted by the small differences in consideration of the Boston & Atlany Railroad, where it has grater simplicity of a g-neral classification. The commissioners held however. with high hisnours. It is with us doubt that, so time apart one suffice in each sum for such expours as are the same for every train, irrespective of the distance it may travel, the Denaby Colifery Company was ent tled to a lower charge than its comp titure in proportion to the tosa m trage along wells its coals were hauled; and tols decision was confirmed

> The traffic receipts of the Great Western Rillway of Canada for the week ending April 1st, 1881, were :---

> ty the Queen's Bon h Division and the

Court of appeal."—Bredstreefs.

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sandries Total Corresponding week last year

Ingresse The amount of coal transported over the Philad phia & Reading Railroad for the week ending baturd-y, April 2 1881, was 102979 02 tons, against 116,-626.11 took for the corresponding period last your, a dorrown of 13 647.09 tons; total to date. 2,185,614.10 tons, against 2,048,065 02 tons at the same time last year, an increase of 137,549 08 tons The amount transported over the Schuylkill Canal during the week was 7,460 toos, against 1,972 tons for the corresponting period last year an increase of

5 488 tons, total to date, 11 830 tous

The pooling of the Canadian freight and pass bger bus ness of the 8 title-Eastern and Contral Vermont Railways is likely to become an a compli-lied fact with n a short time. The following gentlemen are charged with arrange ing the details of the positor arrangement, and are in sersion in this dty fir that purpose. W F Smith, Convoid Passenger Agent, and E A Phillenden, Tradic Syntinter dint of the Central Vermont, and N P Lovetin, General Passenie'r Agent of the Pissamps c, and H. P. Alden, General Passenger Ag nt of the South East rn The report of the Committee will be completed in a day or two when it will be presented to the respective tenrels of the two rada for approvat and con flomation. There is every prospect now that the arrangement will be carried through - Montreal Hereld.

The Lake Ontario Shore to d. between Oswego and the Siagara river, having sees it under the control of the Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg Railrad, workmen are nowengaged in connecting It with the Great Western, via the Sua-pension Bridgo. By way of the Delc-ware, Lackawanna and We tern from Owngo a new line to the west can be put into operation, and, via Oaweger and Watertown, the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain can secure an all rail connecilon to the west, independent of the Grand Trank. With the Ogdenstung and Lake Champlala in the control of the Portland a d Ordenslurg, the new every rud, but novem, lever, spring, tire s, coal I serest just now, whom the connection at Suspension bridge also each, pipe and 'pulse are on those question or a simplification of the rail- opens an all-sail routs to Pustiand and locumotives. The boller jackets, rude way tariffs throughout the country Boston; and by the construction of less

land drivers me nickel plated, and some of sectors to be coming to it. hart. Pear if in the unless of new road new under

enryey has been atready made, and tho road located about twenty-five or thirty

A reporter of The International, while in St. Paul the other day, interviewed Me Ives, private so retary to Manager J. Hill, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manit de Railway, and picked up a few crumbs of news that will be interesting to Manitubane. The most interesting tiens to Emersonians is the fact that as soon as the Syndleate takes charge of the P R. pasenger tians will run through from St Paul to St Boniface without transfer at St. Vincent. Mr. Milchney is now at Ottawa, arranging for the transfer of the C. P It to the Syndi- it. All of the mineral bearing States and cale, and it is thought the change will Territories have now been prespected he made early in a pril. It is expected that Emerson will be made the end of the division that commences at Pergus Palls, and that this place will be be the heniquaters of the saltway men. The St Paul, Minnesp I a & Manitobs propose to build 200 miles of extensions the oning summer, but the procise routes and objective points are as yet undetermilied. The only extension in which Maritulants are interested is that from Grand Forks. The Grand Forks extension will start from a point tw-ive miles west of that place and run in a northwester's and northern direction to the International Boundary Line.

-Chicago is usually up to the times and bound not to be left behind in any muvement that will " bring water to their mill" It would seem that the chance for that chy to share in the developing trade of Mexico and Southern California were too remote for serious consideration, yet the enterprise of her citizens cannot rest without at least an effort to secure warrion of the trade of these distant sections. The admirable system of rail-ways to the south and south-west of Chicago, extending to a connection with all the principal roods to the extreme south and across the confinent, affords to them advantages not enjoyed by any other western cities. The mest important as well as the most direct route le found by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannithti & St. Joseph roads to K meas City, and from thence over the Att from Coprise & Santa Fe road to Southern Co orado and New Mexico, and a connection with the Southern Pacific, over which the route continues through Ar zona to South-rn California a so affords a connection with the lines of read now being extended to the city of Mexico and Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The Chicago, Burington & Quiny read has always be n a leading factor in support of the trade of Chicago, and, with the direct and short connection mate by the Hannibal & St. Joseph road to the ext eme south-west, its importance becomes much enhanced .- Indicator.

It was stated a few days alnos that the the Republican lourns, will be used to construct about 400 miles of the road on the main line and branches between Chie . Hit, and Texarhana Tue ontractors will arrive in St. Louis next Monday, and will then sublet certain portions of the road to other contractors. A large force of men will be put to work in order to have the whole line com pi-ted by Seprember, 1881, the b-gia ning of the cotion sensult of 1882-83 Within a few days the Texas & St Louis rund will be computed to Cor-Icana Texas, a distance of about 210 miles from complete working order. on the south-western extension has been finished to Waco, and the Iron for that portion of the line from Constant to Waco has been contracted for It has not yet been decided whether from or stoclitalls will be used on the extension beyond Wa o to the life Grands. Some of the stockie ders prefer the steel rail and the matter is new pending, although bids for an hi kind have already been received, and the contracts can be closed on abort notice. Engineers are now at met with remarkable success in point of receipts, and business is on the increase. tailway agutem of his Louise with the bouth-Voit without antagonizing other ronds penetraing that section.

The London Times says the Land Bill the Portland a d Ondensturg, the new coverate anti-reversities widely account connection at Suspension bridge also conclication of questions and feaves no opens an all-sail route to Portland and inch of ground untersed. It has been likelon; and by the construction of less we mly and hopefully received. honete menos get to producing is gelf Summit may double its last years pro-

MINING NEWS.

were to turn out, would bring about that result—a larger total than any country in the world over gave in a single year From the way in which the articles appear it is difficult to tell whether the figures are original with the paper, or with Clarenco Klug, or somebody class They compare with King's liewildering statement that the world is now produc-ing four hundred million dollars' worth of gold and sliver unnually, and will soon be producing a round billion, and that the United States will give half of that yield. With such faffated statistics and estimates to wind up on, we will rethat nothing became the official life of this gentleman so much as the leaving or more or less. New discoveries will yet be made, but none of great Importance, in the way of gold placers, which have here tufore been the greater source of production. Abother Comstock can hardly be expected, and the future revival of that tode is doubtful. Consequently we can not see where the United States is going to get gold and silver enough to give a stondy average of even \$100,000,000 per annum. Mr King was selected by the National Government to attend to that department of the United States consus relating to mining statistics and informs. tion. This work was necessarily allotted to a large number of autordicates. As far as Cotorado was concurned, we know the men selected to do the work were unacquainted in the country and mostly wisangers in a strangs land, and owed their places, more or less, to political friends-ass if political atrikers were adapted to work that called for know ledge and acquirements of a very high order. The work performed was largely incorrect. If ther and more extrasive statistics had already been gathered and published-and without out to the Corrnment. Consequently this work of King's subordinates was not worth the hirge outlay it cost. The work is the other States and Territories was probably just ag incorrect, except, perhaps, it those lucalities which Mr. King had been brought in direct contact with for several years. Whether the figures referred to are from King's report to the Course Commissioner, or whether they are original with the paper, makes no difference with the facts we have endravoured to demonstrate. Other returns and evidence go to show that the King consits returns concerning the minint production are wide of the mark. Some years ago linearier W. Raymond, through the aid of influential friends, obtained the office of United States Commissioner of Mines, and, with the help of Congret sional appropriations made for the pur pose, prepared annual reports of the pregrees of joining in the west, with sixh statistics of the same as could be olds a od without two much trouble. The lab ter were generally obtained by depute Texes & ht Louis Hallren! (rarrow or by gratuitous correspondents There as against 40,013 tona at the same time last gauge) had secured in New York must reports were valuable to some ex-year, a decrease of 28 438 tons.

Rauge) had secured in New York must reports were valuable to some ex-year, a decrease of 28 438 tons. inuch If the work had depended entirely upon the Commissioner. As it was ther were never leaved until a year alterdak The statistics were largely willouf the mirk, or merely guessos, and, although computed in groonbacks in many regions, have since been considered by flaymond as in coin values. As it was the Commissioner had made will thing out of siles of displicates of the governmental books, which he has repulse lished Floally, the Government would appropriate no more money, and Mr Roymond nover felt like undertaking Texarkana, from which point it is in the labour or expense of acting up an The grading must statistics on his own risk and capt As to the statement that Colonels will yield \$66,000,000 in 1841 the absurity of the blow is apparent to a y one acquainted with the State and is resources and possibilities. Su h an output is entirely out of the question Quiside of Louiville the whole regim is slow going and of a charact ribit cannot burst into chortnous product on at at onco Time and development ste " quired to se ure even a molerat. geis Londville, and the next largest producwork locating the extens one at both ors—Glipin and Char Creek countries and of the time. So for this read has are caseally not yielding any more than a year ago. The tord rate counted like Bon der. Park and Custer, show no It will be ome a valuable adjunct to the alone of maining. In the statement to ferred to San Juan Is to ; fold five millions Sail as it may seem none of 110 and likely to live long enough to 10 548 Juan yiekt that aum. As to thunusum of which so much is expected, an had

better seet on a yiels of one handed

thousand in 1881, unless Pitkin's A'

Consistency, thou art a jowel, ener, and then turns about and pub. ishes will ent statistics without a word against them. We rather admire its thing into mining schemers that can- fax New Era tel le mule to ses a newspaper about the time they get ready to unlead and sandle the public, but think accuracy and tenth should be maintained, to general statistics as well as in individual. Another fact to be looked to is that I the world is made to believe that it will soon yield a billion of gold and sire per annum, the mining interests will be injured by a consequent full in the price of the metal most largely prohad thereby cutting down the profits of the miner - New York Indicator

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POAL COKE AND IRON. Raile the minds of our people are so or upped with the discovery and working of the more precious metals, gold and ofter and are so often elated at the reults, it will be, we suppose, almost imcoulds to enuage their attention with the less inviting, but as in other counsuita that may be secured from our extensive mines of coal and iron These mines, coal and iron—excuse the repetinon-bave proved the foundation and lasting progress of Fugland's wealth and roumercial greatnoss, as they are now value of our gold discoveries and their vestly increasing proportions, both in extent and value, let us bear more vividly in mind then has been our wont the very probable enormous future value fall development of our extensive mines of ceal producing coke and from. We have been led into this consideration number of the Ers, page 4, 2nd rolumn, and, we think, can it fail to be highly interesting, cape ally so to our tape Breton and Piccon friends. The rapid and cheap process of converting coal, even the slack and refuse roal, into coke; the quality and fitness if this product for all the various indestrial purposes, its more easy and braper transit over long lines of rail. war, and the probability of its taking the place of anthracite coal in all factories, and even private houses, where amoke and sulphur have long been nulsances, opens up a field, new and promising, for luraked up at our Cape Breton mines ; the Precise object of the inquiry being no and coal enough to coke to any extent, the importance to our coal and enterprise who can tell? and who will first adopt this promising mode of making coke? and thus satisfy our complaining western friends to their bearts' content—that is, as far as caloric will do so? On turning to the American colder, so that the volume of gas a tion article we have alluded to in our present number, it will be seen that the new process of making this desired coke, is a most simple one. The ovens are about 12 feet in diameter, and 8 feet high, and take about 120 to 125 bushels of telds 125 Lushels of coke. There are now it appears, 6,000 ovens in operation, and 2 000 more in process of building. to 2.100,000 bushels. One of the most convenies and reliable features in this toke business in that in its transporation per railway, no special built car is required, as the ordinary box freight car

der by the old of the Robinson mine falls of the Nicture River—the rich the opinion appears to be that the lower of the following from Clear Creek, of which from large angles we have x power, but some hold that a high tenneality and Clear creek amined in the mining college in Lon-permitted for prevents an explosion of we infer as much, since our contempor-er infer as much, since our contempor-er inferes us for praising paying of the highest value, and to which every continued and increasing success - Hali-

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES ON MINING OPERATIONS

Meteorologists have been warning our mining managers that the etmospherical disturbances are likely to be such as to necessitate the greatest caution as well as the most active exertions in procuring as much ventilation as possible, and maintaining it to the fullest extent These warnings should not be passed unheeded, for, although they are not fol-lowed at all times by anything of a serious nature, yet it does not follow that they may not be so The birometer is the instrument upon which our meteorelogists depend for their deductions as to atmospherical changes, jet many mining ongineers consider that it is not reliable, report of new finds with large promising and that no inconvenience would be results it will be, we suppose, almost important were it dispensed with altogether, yet it must be admitted that the barometer has done good servior, and until we get a more accusitive instrument it would not be advisable to do away with it. Changes are frequently very audden, and can only be indicated by the barometer. It is stated that when the atmosphere is at low temperature the ndneons Autona occubios a smellar abaca doing, in rapid development in the and the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen United States of America; while, there- get closer together, but when the heat of forc, we are fully sensible of the great the sun, or the heat from some other nource, comes in contact with the atmosphere at a low temperature the watery vapour seizes the heat with great avidity, and thrusts the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen further spart. Then the vapour that may result to our prevince and its seizes the gas in the coal and genves increasing profitable industries from the until in a short time the mixture may be full development of our extensive mines at an explosive point. In winter, too, the We gas is homer, and there is generally a have been led into this consideration top on the flame that will five before it from a late exhibit of the great work is half the length it will show in warmer now going on in the United States, seasons. Under such circumstances which we take from an American is is that our mining engineers, or print, and would enthestly invite some of them at least, hold that the exercist friends to give it an attemptoelons in winter, taking space for twe perusal. It will be found in apace, are far more savere than they are in summer. On the other hand, the barometer is considered by many pracbecomeser is considered by many practical men to be a good guide, and should be continued at all our mines that are in the habit of giving off gases, and we have it on good authority that the gas existing in a mine and the atmosphere are so closely connected together that the slightest movement in the one is indicated in the other. This is shown by the steam boiler, for if you lift up the weight the steam escapes; and the pressure of the atmosphere on coal may be regarded as something like a delicate apring or valve preventing the gas from the inquiry and operation of our cost and escaping from the cost, and the slightest nun mine companies, as well as for our variation in the pressure will immerapidir increasing railway operations. diately tell upon the escape of gas from few people are aware that American the coal, the quantity of gas escaping in spend ators have been buying and sugage, them being in proportion to the variaingall the slack coal, new and old that can tion in the pressure. Under constant braked up at our Cape Breton mines; the pressure gases dilate uniformly with the temperature, and the increase of the recurrens are being made to quality or every degree of the centigrade thermoeven age, a regret being only expressed motor equal to 0.0037 of the volume at
that there was not more of it. Un reading the article alluded to, we think, as of the gas usually agrees with the old saying runs. 4 the centification volume, according to Clay Lussec, is for ing the article atluded to, we think, as of the gas usually agrees with that of the old saying runs, "the cat is out of atmospheric at zero, and at the pressure the tag " We have, mercy knows, iron of 0.78 of mercury taken as a unit. The shough to make bee-hive furnaces laws of Marriotte and Cay Lussac suffice laws of Marriotte and Gay Lussac suffice to determine the weight of a gas under a given pressure and temperature, when the specific weight of the same gas under a certain pressure and at the temperature of zero is known. Gases, like all other bodies, have the property of dilating when their temperature increases, and of contracting on becoming menting with their temperature th

gravity diminishes in the same degreethe contrary, of course, takes place when it is colder. In connection with the bammeter, it is found that when there is a movement in it either higher or lower, oal, at each filling; the bushels weigh-ing is the, and 100 bushels of coal which the gas escapes is either less or greater, so that consequently the quantity of gas will be determined by the amount of variation. In referring to atthe present produce, per week, amounts mospherical infinences in connection with mining the condition in which the gas is given off should be taken into consideration, if it is assumed that gis is given off at a temperature of 70°—which is pretty nearly correct-and passing

soulder and teaper countries and Custer a don, when the attendant professor stated gas, but it certainly appears to be most suff from the last. Summit: it was in against a residence stated as but it certainly appears to be most summit. tall from the max and cook. Summit it was in overy respect as pearing quality consensible that the colder the nir the sufficient of the Surmois hen inner of breden as more able it is to carry off a larger prospring so, regardine services on the same of the fire of the life in second sec where Colorado mines are part of Europe where the fine steel to dilute the gas. One eminent mining garg to produce \$23,000,000 this year, instruments are unde. Then what lerge engineer has had down a theory that subough we would like to see the blate and valuable deposits of the various many of the recent explosions in containing the corresponding to the terminal of the leadville that corrected that corresponding to the first various that the corresponding to the contemporary, the Leadville county, with the valuable hereafted and the contemporary of late of publishing other iron ores almost alongstate hereafted. that our contemporary, the accounts of the atmosphere rates of the contemporary of late of publishing other iron ore almost alongside large and the aquacous vapour it contained what may prove exaggerated accounts of continues, should give place in its columns the extensive metamorphic districts of which we have alighed. To some extent the columns of the extensive metamorphic districts of which we have alighed. To some extent min a), should get be statement as this we have send cape line to prove a it is admitted that atmospherical influence referred to \$36,000,000 -- a gain of large and almost inexplored field of ences affect the ventilation of mines, for motallic devolute of entity to the sentilation of mines, for the fold in a single year, and yet no metallic deposits, of which we at present the changes in the pressure and temperature fold in a single year, and yet no metallic deposits, of which we at present the changes in the pressure and temperature for the han Juan, where it has taken the right years to produce \$1,000,000, and equal to any country in the world the same time the change of pressure for prospects now than three years [what Nova Scotia can do in this industry it is the pressure for reduce the very prospects now than three years [what Nova Scotia can do in this industry it is the pressure for reduce the very prospects now than three years [what Nova Scotia can do in this industry it is the pressure for reduce the very prospects now than three years [what Nova Scotia can do in this industry it is the pressure for reduce the very prospects now that a jowel,"] what Nova Scotia can do in this industry tilating pressure, but might allow the gas this Leadville paper has not the in the extensive and valuable steel and to expand. The wind in a certain directhenent of your sequaintance. At least from works of the Londonderry Mining tion has been held by some persons to pride, hope and heartfelt wishes for during all season of the year there was with a sound wind the lowest barometer, the highest thermometer, with the vapour tension in the air at the highest, and considerable proves that the observations of practical then agree with the most enrefully recorded meteorological observations Messes Scott and Galloway, in their interes ing paper read before the Meteorological Society, said that if a number of mining report books were taken together they would show in a remarkable manner the correspondence between appearance and disappearance of fire damp in colliery workings with the fall and rise of the They found that the audbarometer of wenther affected the condition of The cat, with every particular hair mines, and that in some cases gas night atanding on end, so that he apport to be appreciable with a falling barden oscillations that accompanied change be appreciable, but it might possibly accumulate in places that could not be thoroughly ventilated. After four years of observation Means. Scott and Galloway found that the explosions in coal mines occurred as follows: 54 per cent from a fall of barometer, 19 per cent from a rise of thermometer, and 27 per cent from causes not connected with atmospherical influences. These returns, we consider, show the value of the barons eter as an indicator of atmospherical changes. It must, however, be said that a considerable number of our barometers are so bad'y constructed that marked variations take place in the atmosphere before they are indicated by the instruments. But there are instruments now constructed that show the slightest variation, therefore the barometer should be looked upon as reliable, and a good one should be obtained. We hope, therefore, that the barometer at the present time will be carefully watched, and that our mine managers will pay attention to the warnings that are being given by our meteorologists as to the atmospheric changes that may be expected, as well as the dangers that it is possible to arise from them if case be not taken in time. -London Mining Journal.

> Fresh air is absolutely necessary to the formation of a fine complexion. Italy has decided to construct another

colossal ironcled, which will be superior to anything now affect.

The (perporation of Sanderland has passed a resolution instructing the Telephone Company to take down their posts | will go down to posterity linked with the and wires, or pay a certain rent for them. Hitherto they have been allowed to lay their wires over the streets free.

According to a paper by Dr. Beddoe. which is supported by statistics from all parts of England, the size of the average Englishman's head is less by a seventh hitherto obtained.

At a configration a worthy citizen gazes with stupefaction on the steam fire-engines. "Well I never," he says with deliberation "I never expected to see such criminal, senseless waste-fulness! The idea of warming the water before throwing it on the flames."

The anaual awards of the French Academy of Sciences include two to Englishmen. Mr. Stone, of the Oxford Observatory, has the Lalande Prize for his catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere; and Dr. Lister, of London. the Bondat Prize, for his antiseptic treat-

ment of wounds. A Halifax despatch says : - Arrivals A Halifax despatch says: — Arrivals of tropical produce have continued to be large during the past week. They somprised 1,318 hogsbrads, 44 therees and 128 barrels of sugar, 1,042 puncheous, 29 therees and 53 barrels of molesses, be sides several small lots of hides and coffee. The arrivals of fish have been about an manal but symmets have been cuffee. The arrivals of fish have been about as usual but exposus have been larger, mostly to Jamaica. 683 tieroes, 201 drums, 378 boxes and 329 halt boxes of cud went there, and 2,904 quintals of dry fish and 63 barrels of workled fish. To listen, 391 harrels berrings, 578 barrels markerel, 176 borrels allewives and 300 boxes smoked berrings have also been abound. shipped. A cargo of coal was shipped to Portland, 187 toos b log sent by sailing rease). There was also a shipment of apples, counsed meats and lobeters, by the B.S. Parisian to Great Britain. The general

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

The New York Times in an article through a stand pipe to a hydraulic describing the electrical researches of Professor Mannerd, 1878.—"In the laborate v of the professor is a powerful galvade buttery of six hundred nominal horse power, though capable of working up to a thousend. Pervading the professor is a dealed purifying process. It is then dealed a house, and to a large extent the block in which the house is situated, is like private cat, a megnificent coel block personal man to a bruch. The average of the block fence species. The other day Professor Maynard was one coal, or a long ton of 2,240 pounds ought other day Professor Maynard was encoal, or a long ton of 2,240 pounds ought
geged in the grand experiment of dustin produce 1,500 pounds of coke, or \$5
fug his laboratory, and to facilitate the
bushels. That is the average and orwork had placed his battery on the floor dinary amount produced to-day by the in such a position that the extremities of Mutual Gashght Company. The averthe two wires were but a foot or eightoen age production of gas far and ammonishes apart. He had just performed acultiquor is 12 or 14 gallons per long ton, with brilliant success the delicate acid. The product of ammoniscal liquor varies, suitific experiment of floding his missing some companies producing as low as 15 apectacles on his forchead, when the cat, gailons and other maching as 40; the who had been sleeping in the chair, average would be about thirty. The Company, now preducing from and steel be unfavourable to reutifation. In a paper of the highest value, and to which every preparent rome time since by Mesars the cut was a burn investigator, and no gatton for tar, and about 1 cent a gailon for tar, and about 1 cent a gailon with the cut was a burn investigator, and no gailon for tar, and about 1 cent a gailon the cut was a born investigator, and no country did he see the battery in its unsaccustome i place on the floor than he approached it, thinking it inight, per-lisps, he a new pattern of a rat trap, and as such worthy of his attention. He is used to be a discrete than the country of his attention. He is the country of his attention. He is the country of his necessinal instant that his tail touched the other wire. The citchit being thus completed, the batter his remove the latter. After it becomes circuit being thus completed, the batter his remove it is a freated to a circuit being thus completed, the battery unlimbered and went into action, and an agonised how! from the cat, who weighed In torture but was unable to treak the circuit, startled the professor and filled him with astonishment and compaction. Professor Maynard acted with great promptness. Greating the lever, he shut oil the current, reversed the inachine, and applied the brakes. ometer, but that it must exude in a size, sank exhausted on the floor, greater quantity than usual, and might and it was fully ten minutes before he be no diffused and carried away before a sufficient quantity had accumulated a mind because quantity had accumulated mind by a series of energetic, though reprehensible, feline remarks. The professor naturally attempted to placate the animal by stroking his buck, but the instant he touched the electrified fur he received a shock which knocked him backward into the coal scuttle. From that day to this-ney six or suvers days -the out has remained brimiul of electricity. He shines at pight with the intensity of 800 candles, and scems to the superficial observer to consist wholly of fire. Electricity darts from blm whenever he touches mutal of any other conductor, and he cinckles in a way that fills all the rate of his soqualutauce with terror. He does not appear to be merely a ceservoir of the electricity forced into him by the bettery. On the coutrary, the inexhaustibility of his electricity proves that he constantly generates new supplies, and that the real effect of the lattery was to set in permanent motion the fellas forces that produce this electricity. The enormous value of this incident is appreciable at a glance. Instead of waiting for Mr Elison to pertent his electric lamp, why should we not light our homes with electrified cate? The first cost of a cut and the electrifying it with a gaivante battery would be merely nominal. After that the whole expende of lighting our houses would merely be the cost of the oat's rations. Stationers cats tastened to lamp-posts might light our streets, and one good-sized cat, suspended from the ceiling, would light the largest tall room. The problem of electric light is evidently solved at last, and Professor Maybard's name

THE ACTUAL COST OF MAKING ILLUMINATING GAS.

name of Franklin and Morse."

An investigation is going on in Phileof an inch than it was a quarter of a city gas trust, the gas works being owned century ago. A contrary belief has by the city and operated by official tiustees. A recent witness before the investigating committee was Mr. E. S. T. Kennedy, expert of the New York Mutual Gastight Company. Mr. Kennedy said that this company manufactured last year 721,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 30 per cent. of which was from wood, 30 per cent, from Youghlogheoy coal, and 40 per cent. from naphtha. During the year the amount of gas got from a ton of coal (2,240 lb.) was 15,000 cubic feet. The yes averaged 27 candle power, and the price charged was \$2.25 per 1,000 cubic feet. The present process with coal, wood and naphtha was introduced in August, 1878 Is deposits no lampblack, and no heavy oil beyond about 1 per cont, and that is so heavy that it is used to great advantage as a fuel in the works. To enrich coal gas, Mr. Kennedy said the method was to add a certain percentage of cannel coal to the common coal The gas is entirely free from smoke, and does not blacken a coiling unless within three feet of the fleme, when it scorches. With 120 miles of pipe the loss by leakage is about 8 percent.; it is called "unaccounted for gas," and the amount of it is determined by deducting from the amount registered in the station meter at the works, the gas consumed in the public lamps, in the offices and works, and the amount of gas paid for by consumers. The average power of the gas from coal alone is about 16 candles. In into a colder one it is of course more ial aspect of business is very cheerful, the Mutual works there are three separate is aspect of business is very cheerful, the departments for coal, wood and naphthat organis of the standard of the coal gas department the coal is acclusion to the best condition in the besulful spring weather having brought into the retort room, and is department for coal, wood and naphthat organis of there are three separate is collected. In the coal gas department the coal is acclusion to the best condition in the besulful spring weather having brought into the retort room, and is department that interesting deposit of percentages, which air can be sent down a mind no ne started a 1 branches late the coal gas department the coal is acclusion the best into the retort room, and is department to carry away the largest quantity of gas, were at the largest quantity of gas, departments for coal, wood and naphtha. organisms in anitable germ nutritive. In the coal gas department the coal is solutions which have been previously brought into the retort room, and is deprived of all septic and other nexions

hours. That charge will weigh from 215 to 230 pounds. The retorts are set six to a bonch, and in drawing the coat onehalf of a tench is opened every two hours. As the gas comes off it ascends thoroughly charged it is treated to a process of Dr Wilkinson, the result of which is a lime that does one-third more work than any lime that can be bought, and at one-half the cost of the new lime. The same quantity of lime has been used one hundred and fifty times, and the chemist of the company thinks it will go on forever. There is no depreciation in quantily or quality. They have been using this process for two years without any increase of the lime. On the following day, after Mr. Kennedy had inspected the plant and process employed at the Philadelphia gas works, he took the stand again. In reply to the question, "What does it cost to manufactures gas?" Mr. Kennedy mid: "The average cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet in the gasholder is 65 cents, that does not include the cost of distribution. That I consider a fair average price lesed upon present prices of material and labour. I say 65 cents; it may be a cent or two more or less. I will undertake the management of your gas works and produce coal gas at the present prices of coal for 65 cents in the holder. My calculation is based upon 16 candle gas " In reply to the question, "What does it cost your company to put gas in the holders under your processes?" Mr. Kennedy replied. "Less than 50 cents a thousand." The Mutual Company expect eventually, he maid further on, to manufacture from wood and naphtha exclusively, when the cost would be from 35 to 40 cents.

WATER GAS.

The use of "water gas," as manufactured by the decomposition of water over beated by the decomposition of water over beated out, although rapidly extending, is now sectously opposed on account of its poisses our qualities. As is well known, this gas, as delivered by the companies, contains 30 or 40 per cent of carbonic oxide, a most dangerous substance, which, talike most gaseous poisses, cannot be eliminated from the system, when once inheled, by exposure to fresh sir, but is said to combine chemically with the red corpusoics of the blood, rendering its subsequent the blood, rendering its antequent assention impossible. There is therefore much reason to the demand made by several of the daily papers, that the introduction of this sort of gas into bouses should not be allowed utilizing it had been imnot be allowed utilities if hed been im-pregnated with some admixture more powerful in odour than the carbonic onlde, by which persons would be warant of its presence in a room in time to escape injury. The matter is an important our, and while we do not remember any instates of fatal acordent resulting from the use of the gas as supplied by the Municipal Company in New York and other clifer, there are many cases where death has followed many cases where death has selected the inhalation of carbonic units and the inhalation of carbonic about be toiles, and no precaution aboutd be omitted to project innormat consumers of the commercial product from such cosualties. A kind of burner is now extensively used which cathot be turned entirely out, but maintains a tiny flame in its speciered juterior, so that ca opening the key the full flame appears at once, without using mutches or other ap-paratus for lighting. This would be par-ticularly useful with thomew gas, by preventing the escape of unburned partiess which urdinarily takes place in the set of lighting - Krekenge

SCIENCE NOTES.

The recent excavations at Ostia, the seaport of the Roman Empire, show that there were four and a half miles of solid stone quare for the shipping.

An enterprising manufecturer of optical instruments in Berlin shows his appreciation of the widespread excess-ment about infected pock in dermany by advertising microscopes for sale at a popular price, with specimens of triobine prepared for examination, and full directions for detecting the presence of pressites in mest of any kind.

According to the Landon Leacet, Mr. J. Lawrence Hamilton proposes to introduce an abundant supply of pure artificial lymph, produced outside of the body of living man or living animal, by isolating and thou breeding the vaccine

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Anchora Anvils, "Peter Wright's "Axes, Chuphons, 20 to 25 p. s. last N. N. Clinch, Natle. Cut Nails, per 100 lbs: 104 to 64 (3 in, and larger) M and Mittl and 21 in) 64 and 54 (4), 14 and 11 in) A. P. Cut Nails, per 100 lbs:	20)	A 0.00
Mand 7d (2 and 2) in)	2 N3	\$4 0 m)
fd and Si(t), if and l(in)	3 31	00
Cut Nells, per 100 lie:	4 30	n 0 0
di 10 5d, C.P., cold cut	3 60	4 0 00
Galvanisca Wire, No Oto 0, per bill, 63 lbs	243	er 250
Horse Nalls, 40 to 45 p. c. disc No. 7 No.	ount 8 No	fand up
Pointed 20 21	, <u>"X</u>	·
Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs	373	ு (ப்)
Ingot Copper	14 (0) 24 (0)	# 19 (D)
Iron Wire, brt, or an'd	1.75	₩ 1 M
Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs l'roved Coil Chain, I in.	5 00	# 010 # 550
Sheet Kine	t-00 3 M	# 8 50 # 4 00
Rolkes, pieseed, por 100 hs \ leas, 'Puter Wright's '	1.1 50	# 14 00
Bar, per 1011ba	5.00	# 5.50 # 5.00
l Sheet.	£ (b)	₩ 625
Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs LEATHER	υ (Q)	# 6 25
Buff. Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 15	0 0 17
Calfekine .	0.19	0 0 21
Grained Upper	0 55	# 0 44 # 0 44 # 0 84 # 0 87
liamess liemlock Slaughter Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 27 0 25 0 25	0 27
Pahliad No. 2	0 27	0 0 3 1 3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1
Pebbled Rough Leather Special Linings	0 27 0 40 0 25	# 024 # 018 # 029 # 050
Splits, farge	0 25	0 30
Waled Upper, light and	0.59	
" " beary .	0.26	a 0 40
Boys' Split Brogans	E\$. 0 85	a 100
Boys' Split Brogans Jiuff and Pebbled Con-	1 35	# 1 no
Men's Kip Hoots French Calf	2 50 3 00	2 3 70 2 3 75
" liuff Congress	1 70	2 10 0 1 10
" Split Brogana Misses' Bull and Pebblod Bat- morals	1 10	æ 120
Women's Buff and Pebbled	ō 50	₩ 1 28
Palmorals "Pranella Hoots	1 00	● 1 to
RAW FURS		
Bear, sub	2 50 6 00 4 00 0 00	• 4 (0 • 8 00
Beaver, spring, do Beaver, spring, do Beaver, Winter, clean pelt,	9 00	* 6 00 * 00
Beaver, Winter, clean pelt, per in Cross Fox	2 00 2 0	2 50
Flaker	1 00	2 50 2 50 6 60 2 25 2 25 2 25
Martin Mink, Dark Prime	1 80 1 80 1 80 0 75	
Otter	7 00	# 10 00 # 10 00
Rate Spring	40 18	# 0 60 # 1 80
Rate, Spring Red Pox Silver Pox Skunk, black	2000	\$ 0 80 \$ 70 80 \$ 70 80
	V &∪	# VW
WEE!LY REVI	EW.	

Montanac, April 13th, 1881.

The volume of business in whol-sale departments has shown no meterial increase on the whole during the past week, the weather having remained cold for the season, and unfavourable for spring trading, more aspecially for dry goods Advices from the country, however, are beginning to be of a more clivering character, orders received within the past few days showing on increase in gon ral groceries and hardware. tances have likewise improved in several departments which last week were complaining of slow payments. There is a general feeling of confidence throughout the mercantile community, and as soon as the larriers which now obstruct the avenues of commerce are removed, and our great water route becomes navigable, the trade of the country will, no doubt,

remmo its wonted activity. received by mail direct from customers, but there has been no reaction from the quietness that existed during the week previous, nor is any expected until neneral apring weather sets in. A few travellers have again taken the road, and the rest are expected to be in the field by the end of this or the beginning of next week. Cotton goods, prints and spring woollens have met with a fall inquiry, showing somewhat of an improvement upon that of the past few weeks, and quite an extensive business is expected in all those commoditles shortly. A report of the New York market says: "Summer like weather has made everybody forl more cheerful and hopeful of an improving demand for the week proceding Easter, and an increased request is anticipated. Every day of sunshine will have a large influence upon the request at distributing hands, which being continued of any duration will be reflected in a corresponding inquiry and selection from agents. Of many classes of goods deliveries continue to be made with much stead noss, and a large daily basiness is comp'eted with aid or presence of an Individual request. The print cloths market has been fairly active la der and at 3fc bid for 64x64s and 3fc. for oexeon, which figures are declined and manufacturers holding for higher prices, and consequently no business is reported. At Fall River the business for the week her been as follows: Production, 125,000 picces; sales of 'apola' and 'futures,' 315 000 picces; deliveries, 203,000 picces, and stock on liand, 274,-000 pieces, or a reduction of 75,000 pieces with last week."

Loss and Hardware. - Atthough those in account of the second of the plantation market, there is for No 3. Sheepskins well to 10 court of the plantation that the worst to \$1.40, according to an most and quantity of wool. Lambel. phase of the duliness has passed, and quality of wool it at prices have seen their lowest obb culishins, too per the A few small salus of flummerics have taken place within the past day or two at \$19.00 and \$19.25 per ton, and a lot of lifty tons of Coltness is reported sold on pt. There has also been a little better inquiry for spring delivery at fair prices In har fron there is still a good demand for Seimen's make, and the mills have all they can do to attend to the filling efor ders tor several weeks aheed. Bales of Stafferdelite bar are reported at \$1.80 ingot copper is scarce, and wanted at 17c folfo. Ingot fine moves slowly at the week's rates. In shell hardware there is a fair business doing at about the range of our quotations, which are tousidered too low to admit of a good per 2.240 fis. living profit. Advices by mail from Loudon, dated March 31st., report:

-Coppor quiet; good ordinary Chill, £81

to £61 5s on thu spot. The firm in the river opposite the city, and i reign, £88 5s to £88 10s, on the spot and it is will be nar/gable to a L'88 15u. to £80 10a. forward; English few days incots £92; the Dutch sale of Banca fore, beginning to be more anxious about averaged about £38 15s. here. Spelter, making their freight engagements for Lis be. Mears. John E. Swan & Brus, able his been bought for Mar delivery of Glasgow, welte as follows: "One hundred and twenty furnaces in black, as tured so for at 4s 6d to fronton Another against 114 at the same time last year. Isrge outside steamer, with capacity for The quantity of Iron in Connal and Co's 11,000 grs, we hear is about being en stores was 532,873 tons, an increase of gaged for the Continent. Since this day 2 400 do. for the wock. The shipments show a decresse since Christians of \$6. 824 tons, as compared with the ship- quote prices nominal as fillow for May ments to the same date in 1880. The lin- For Canada and winter wheat, \$1,22 to ports of Middlesborough pig fron for the \$1.25; ours, 550 to 5510; pear, 90c tals same period show a decrease of 1,356 36c to 370; sys, \$1 02 to \$104 Birley tons. The following were the quote in cer leads has sold along the time at tions of the leading biands of No 1 pig 75c per lucitel. Yoste day a cargo of fron: Garteberrie, 584; Coliness, 58s. 5d., 22,000 bushels of white Micolgan wheat Langian, 68s; Summeries, 67s; Cara was sold in Detroit on Montreal account brue, 54s; Glengarnock, 55s; Eglinate, 51s; Glengarnock, 51s; G 42e 6d ; No. 2, 40e. 6d. ; No. 4, 38e.; and No 4 forgo, 37s 6d.

GROCERIES.—The principal change in ing the trade of the St. Lawrence. this department is the reduction is the price of black tobacco on the part of one a very fair business in flour during th of the loading manufacturers, amounting to 20 to 30 per pound on the principal brands In teas we have very little to mention beyond a few small sales of low praced at \$5.32478 25; extra at \$5.20 grade Japans at 20c to 25c. The demand, however, is good for fine descriptions at 40c to 50c. In sugars there is a placed at \$6.10. City bags have medianted the sales of the s firmer feeling, an advance being reported of to in some kinds. Refined sugars Ontario do. at \$2.55 The following ar-hold firm at the rise quoted last week, revised quotations of grain and usual but the avgregate of sales is not as large. The fruit market temains precisely in the same condition as quoted last week, Valencia raisins and currents being 04.80; atrong bikers' \$6.75ats 20. fine scarce and firm, while Malaza fruit is \$4.25.04.30; middlings \$4.04.05, Pol plentitul and cheap. A good deal of rice lards \$3.20.03.40; Oslario bags \$1.550 has been sold to arrive, about \$90 bags 2.00; city bags (delivered) \$3.000 to 71 being placed at \$3 75. Qualities a little of have sold at 150 less In syrups and molasses we have no alteration to make, nor in spices, fish, or salt.

Daros and CHRMICALS-The general tone of the market is one of quietness, in as mpathy with European advices. Bicarb soda in round lets is obtainable at \$3 10, but we hear of no more transactions besides those reported last week.

Liquous .- There has been considerably Liquing.—Intro has been considerably more inquiry for handles during the week, and we hear of the sale of 136 packages in wood, consisting of hilds, and quarters, at full prices. Sales are also reported by one firm of 1,000 cases. Stocks all light and prices very firm.

NATAL STORES -The only feature of note in this line is the reduction in the price of spirits of turpentine in sympathy with the New York market, and we quote 72c to 73c per Imperial gollon.

One There has been a steadler feelin cod oil since my last review, and MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR. - A good had Day Goods.—The changes in this several lots have concento farmers hands ness has been done in syrup at ? . to department during the week have been at 49c wins measure. Steam refined seal 85c, per gallon and several good one few and immaterial. Our merchants is firm at 72c to 75c per Imperial gallon, lots of surer have found customers at report a sew more sorting up orders and sales have occurred in straw seal at 80 to 8 c per & Some inferior tots have 570 Imperial. Advices from the seal fisheries report the arrival at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, of the S S. Maxif. with 20,000 scals, and the S.S. Urcenland with 24,000 scale, and two sailing vossels with 3,000 each Latest tole. grams report the arrival of the l'enguerd, one of the largest steamers of the saling ficet with only 400 scals. This makes the total catch on six sleewers and two sailers, 111,400 seals. The market was quiet in most other kinds.

PETROLEUM-An advance of to per gallon was reported in reflued petroleum this morning in London, which would make the price there 19c fo.b. per Imperial measure, and 221@23c. in our lots here. Crude oit is still quoted at \$1.70

LEATHER -No change of Importance has transpired in the leather market since my last report. No 1 broad sole in quiet but steady, and Buffalo sole is inquired for at 19@21c fu round lots. apilis are atill a drug on the merket, although alilpments have been liberal. Waxed upper remains atomby in price, although at the moment only a limited business is being done.

BOOTS AND SHORE .- A fairly solive trade is reported by some of our houses, while others say that business has fallen off somewhat. On the whole we may write the market steady, with prices well maintainer.

RAW Furs -- Fox, muskrat, and skunk have been the principal akins received during the week, and at about last week's prices.

Hibes AND BRIDG. ... A good business

Lang and Handwann, -- Although there in No. 1 hides at 8c to 9c per live Lambskin, 13, culiskins, 100 per lb.

Wood, This market is without any material change, and we quote trees Capolitindy, with a few asles at the peib Greeny Australian is held futury at 190 to 230 for poor grades, and freta 290 is demanded for fine combing domestic kinds A super or in reported ateady at 34c to 35, and Boutering 32c. Unassorted pulled is quotet 25.

COAL,-There is no change in antiite, which is quoted a easy at \$4 50 fe stove, and \$8 00 for ege and chestaut In cargoes, there has been little or no per 2,240 ltu.

Our merchants are, there Youte day a cargo of the opening of navigation, thereby at fording additional facilities for in rule

FLOUR -On the whole there has home week, the chief demand being for spring wheat brands, which have been disposed with fair local inquiry at \$3.05, and Flour superior extra \$6 36; extra apperdae \$5.20@5.25; fancy \$5.10#25.15 apring extra \$5.16/\$5.20; auperanc \$4.15 hemi-Ostmeni, per bbi \$4.40@4.60 cornment, veillew, per bbi, \$3@3.05; book wheat flour, per 100 lbs. \$2,002 20, bran per ten \$18; shorts, per ten \$20/222 inoullie, por ton \$22/024; pot birl-y, p. bbt \$5 75; pearl barley, per bbl \$9 29 56 aplit peace, per brl \$4204 25.

Suns -A alightly better trade has been accomplished in Timothy, which wells at \$2 60/092,70 per 45 lbs., and clure at \$4.85%44 90 per 60 lbs.

Pagyistons -The advance in the price of Chicago pork of \$1.75 per l'bi du lin. the past we k has strength and the mut ket here considerably, and some week round sales have begung the of here mess pork at \$19.50 to \$20, but helder fair demand has also existed for glus and are now firm at \$20 to \$2°, 50 for heavy low grade wines. Laid is the at 14 c to14 c per & in palls. Smoked hams have met with an improved in Quiry at 13c to 131c per \$, 300 Hugh cured having changed hands at 100. Ter egg market is firm at 160 per dus, and tov inquiry is good.

been sold as low as 70 to 740.

DAIRT PRODUCE .-- A fair movement In buttor has been experienced during the week, but the demand has been confirmed to the local traddevices having stocked up liberate for the Easter holidays. New butter is beginning to show signs of increase, and sales are reported in small jubbling lole at 200 to 21c for finest. B. veral lute of old stock have recently been shipped from this oily to Ottawa, supposed to be re shipments. The cheere market remains atendy at 13c to 140 for fa toty in jobbing percels, and at tic to 12: for dairy. We quote price as follows Butter-Old-Wholesele prices, t'ream ory fancy to fine, per to 2de to the townships, per lb. 170 to 18: , Monte-burg per lb 160 to 17c; Brockville per th 150 to 160; Western dairy, per the nominal 121c to 141c. Choese September, per lb. 13c to 14c; medium to gnod, per lb. 11c to 12c. For Johns selections add 2c to 3c per 1b, to the 40070.

Tattow.—The sale is reported of 1 036 lbs. of refined tallow at 7 ic and a lot of rough at 4 fc.

Horse Market.

The business of the past week has leep principally in a better class of arrivals. the average price paid by American lasters being \$104 50. There are at present about fourteen t uyers in the city, and the demand keeps up to a fair average at the late advince in prices. Last week there were shipped from this city 210 horars. has transpired within the past few days costing \$22,876 00, against 284 head,

wing \$29,002 75 for the week previous raise have been reported of a hoavy black mare, 0 years old, noighby 1,350 the, for \$140.a pair of curriage bays, 5 and 6 years old \$210; a grey mare, \$80; a bay borse for local use, \$150 The fullowing were the shipments from Moniowing were the antipments from Mon-treal to the Upited Mates for work ending April 10th April 4th, 1 horse, \$120 ; 3 do, \$285; 21 do, \$1.899 April 10th, 2 horses, \$200; 13 do, \$1.475; 7 do, \$095, 5 do, \$413; 1 do, \$60 April 10th, 1 horses, \$100, 21 do, \$224, \$50, \$60 7 do, \$195, 5 do. \$413; 1 do. \$60 April cth. 1 horse, \$100; 21 do. \$2,248 50; 20 do. \$1,124, 8 do. \$82,30, 21 do. \$1,850 10, 18 do. \$1,862; 7 do, \$928; 10 do \$1,-010 8 do, \$686.50 7 do, \$795 ; C do, \$470 April 5th, 6 horses, \$585.10 do, \$542.50, 6 do, \$1,090; 18 do, \$2,457. The Albins, N. Y., market was reported there is not much inquiry. P. L. Eastman liss made sales as fol-lows the pair of workers at \$325; 1 do do at \$300; one do. do. at \$285; one pair heavy do at \$400; one worker at \$130 one do at \$135, and one worker and driver at \$200.

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Lire Block Market. The receipts of live stock at Point St. maries for the work ending April 9th were 1 080 cattle, 147 sheep, 352 logs and 137 horses. On Sunday and Monand 137 horses. On Sunday and Mon-day there arrived at the same terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway 406 cattle. is sheep, 289 bogs, and 44 horses, about 53 car loads of cattle were off red it the Kaster market on Monday, which nt the Kaster market on display as was practed about as fine a display as was and for this city. N. Kenaedr, R Craix and R B Morgan were the principal buyers on export account, taking about 260 head of cattle between them, at 5e to 6c rerib, a few prise cattle costing exception by high figures. Mr. Kinnedy gave sei stal prises for the best atile on the market. Among the win-Whithy, who took first prize for the best helfer for exportation, and Mr. A. Knoz. of Whithy, who received first prize for the lest -teer for exportation, particulars being given below. Mr. Konnedy abipped enMonday 22 car loads of cattle and 3 cars of sheep from the point via Pottland, the sheep costing 840 to 60 per lb. The general run of priors to-day was from so to se per ib for good to choice Rester cattle, and from 70 to 910 per lb for prise There were two Onelies buyers on the market, who took a few car toads at 51c per lb. City butchers bought consid-rable. The clifel transactions in cattle were as follows: Alexander knox sold 32 choice cattle at small steer weighing 1,180 lbs. the latter seiling for \$15; Roberts & Wilder had 100 hond of good to choice cattle, mostly Western, and sold 80 head at from 6c./0 to per h, live weight. Walter Laing, of Quelph sold 17 cattle at 64c. per h, and 2 do. for \$1 15. W. F. Richings sold 1 car of cattle at 51/054c. and shipped 2 cars to Portland for Great Britain. Bione * Walters sold 60 cattle at from 5/26c. per b, one prize helfer weighing 1,670 Ibs, bred by Win. Been of Whitlip, which took first prize to-day at about 9}c. pur and a one year old steer weighing 1,310 lie at 70. per h. These were all bought for the English market. Geo. Webber, of Peterborough sold a splen- but no open water is visible. The fee did 3 year old buil weighing 2,870 lbe, various rounding of shairs tends to restrict Mr Webber siso sold a few other cattle to bet bers at 41725c. per h.
Roos.—Stone & Walters sold to W.

Masterman 118 hogs at \$7.50 per 100 ibs, Gov. Webbor sold 26 hogs at \$7 Masterman lought 96 hogy from Mr Hilliker and 64 from Mr. Mnelf on p.t. Mr R Bickerdike also bought a car load. Thomas Bonner sold a double deck car! load to W. Morgan, and 300 to atrive, on

NAPANEE

BLANKET MILLS

Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS. SHANTY BLANKETS. HORSE BLANKETS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES Por the manufacture of

grary Heporipties of Hisuket,

I am prepared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE

Arthur Toomey,

MATANES,

THE LUMBER TRADE

LUMBER TRADE.

Eugravers will surely soon have to find a substitute for boxwood blocks, for cont. the largest importer, states

Lumber recipits for m. East Syglow,

On Thursday, the 24th March, Mesers Parmworth & Jatilius, of Liverpool, offered a cargo of l'enracolo hewn and sawn pitch pine timber and planks, and about sixty logs of Quebec oak, a cargo of ht. John, N.B., spruce deals, Quebec on Saturiay se follows: Herses are in of bt. John, N.B., sprue deals, Quebco ample supply, and good workers meet birch t.mber, and other whitewood with fair sale, while for drivers goods. The attendance of buyers was lu a great measure confined to the local merchants, and though the competition was by no means brisk, the spruce deals sold compiratively butter than those on the previous Wednesday, as will be seen trade from a comparison of the prices in last | 1.000 feet. work's resur contracted with the following:-

15ft 3xii 7 17 6
15 to 18 " 3xii 7 17 6
15 to 18 " 3xii 7 12 6 to 7 15 0
11 " 15 " 3xii 7 5 0 " 7 10 0
21 ft add up. di9 7 15 0
18 " 3i9 7 15 0
18 10 19 " 3i9 7 10 0
12 " 16 " 3i9 6 0 0 " 7 2 6
10 " 10 " 3x7 6 12 0
12 " 13 " 3x7 6 7 8
few logs of Quebec breek S.vuce deale, &t John, N B -

A few logs of Quebec birch described as "figured," 131 to 17 in, deep, sold at is 8d. to is. 10id. per ft.

There was very little disposition shown to buy plich pine, and after a f w bids being made for the hewn tim-ber, the percel, 416 loge, was withdrawn, but the sawn wood, 165 loge, averaging 28 ft, was sold at 13d to 10fq. per ft. and the Qu becook, old and weathered, was sold at ridiculously low prices, vis 36 loge at 15d, and 23 loge at from is, 5d. to is. 6d. per ft.

The imports of wood to Cirds during the week ending 20th March have been two cargoes of ht John, N.B., sprace deals, one cargo of pitch pine, and one of for the conveyance of pitch pine recelved at Ciyde ports since the beginning of this year amounts to 12 969 and Trans, or take longitude 80 west tons; teak timber, 6,165 tons; New of Washington, and the eastern side con-Brunswick deals, 1,473 tous. The following are the figures at corresponding leatmost one boundless dosert of tree date last year:—Pitch pine, tonuage less prairie. California is far above an employed, 8 495 tons; teak timber, 1,600 tons; New Brunswick deals, 4,000 tons. sic to sic per ib, one splendid tons; New Brunswick deals, 4,000 tuns, prise steer weighing 1,040 ibs, und by they consumption for shipbuilding W. Pender, of Whitby, and a very fine the coders on hand and still and from the coders on hand and still A large consumption for shipbuilding and from the orders on hand and still coming in an adequate demand may reasonably be expected for the increases Imports. Of course much of the pitch pine is selected and taken up by private

contract.
Despatches from Saginaw of the 28th may all indications point to an unusually late opening of navigation and a season of entraurdinary scribity. Not for many years has Segluaw Bay presented such a solid surface of fee. From Towas Bay to the Saginaw Liver nothing but a solid bire hald of les presents likelf as far as the eye can reach Ocasivations have been taken from elevated points. the arder of vessel-men a-unity manifest taking things is surely. Lumber freights intal forcet cutting annually is estimated are expected to be much better than last at nearly one thousand million of dolseasou. There is 295,000,000 feet of fars. Again we sak, at this enormous immber on the docks, a large number of and wholesale tate of forest destruction the arason open late there will be a rising West and still provide for the pressure for capacity to most the re- wants of the East unless our forests are the business. It is protected by law? quirements of thought that freights will not open less tien \$3 25 to Duffelo. The river at this

The Mississippi Valley Immbermen and Manufacturer, speaking of the Michigan tumber crop of this winter, says:— Reports from the content shore of Michigan agree that an unusually large out of loss has been accurd, amounting to more than 1,000,000,000 feet, more than half of which is cut in the country drained by the Pittabewasses. majulty of the crews have quit hauling, owing to the warm weather of last week, which effected the roads so sat to make young clorks and bald place for delicate is amply protected against fire by large them almost impassable. The storms of young clorks and bald headed cashiers, out to the trouble and practice of the first passable and practice of the storms of the 19th added to the trouble and practice. tionly suded the work. In the central part of the State work will continue into April, probably, and the cut be materially increased, to be sun out both cust and westward. woods. The north shore of the Me- If they confidentmoon up a spirit of enter-nomines region turns out a very large prise and energy.—Belleville Intelliorep. The cut of the latter exceeds gencer.

The same of the sa 300,000,000. The milling capacity of the whole btate has seen morea-ud both by building miles and adding machinere to old ones. Taken shogether, the prospects are for some hundreds of milfion fort more lumber to be sent out of every year the supply of wood of the prosperity continues, the demands or

that there will be no more wood worth Mich., to Buffalo are expected to open at \$3. Segman Bay is still frezen se bit suevery direction as for us the eye can runch

Hall & Co's barges, of Ordersburg, have contracted to take lumber to Oswego this season at 50c. a thousand, which is the same as they received last

Buffalo patties have chartered three boats which will carry 1,750,000 feet of lumber each trip, and those boats will ly all the season between Pequanting. Mich, and Buffelo in the fumber trade. The chatter is for \$3.871 per

The statement has been made an distinctly that lumber shippers were willing firm sends a note to the Globe, however, stating that the Jane McLeod has been cliattered to lead lumber for Uswego as suon as sho arrives here at \$1.20 The note contained the observation also that \$1 25 had not been refused. This may be strictly correct, but it would The result has oven a surprise and disap-have been more explicit to have asid to intend to them, even their opponents that \$1.25 had not been offered. And, are surprised, for a few expected more than that \$1.25 had not been effered. And, in any event, the statement is from one firm only, which teares it quite possible that \$1.25 bas been effered by other patties, which we believe to have feen the case. The rate of \$1.50 is certainly far from being assured.

DESTRUCTION OF PORESTS

T I. Lewis, Boliver, Mo., writes to the Arkaneas City Review :- The Indifference aix States east of the Rocky Mountains which have a surplus of Umber: yet, East India teak. The tonnake employed nearly all ere denuding their lands and shipping wood, ties and lumber. Strike a line through Minnesota, Iowa Kausas tains all the timber, while the western less prairie. California is far above an average, yet only about cne-twentisth part is timbered. This western world of prairie is now teeming with active life, and must soon be the home of millions, with their shops, factories, milmeds, etc., etc. It becomes then a practi al question-will the supply meet the demands under our present reck-less system of the wanton destruction of our forest? It is an impossibility unless the timbered States legislate wisely on this example of Kantas in the cultivation of forcets. Let us look at the facts. It has been estimated that 30,000,000 of 100,000,000 cords annually. We have about 90.000 miles of railroads, cousuming 400,000 acres of number overs year, Steamboats, factories, brick vards, etc., cobsume annually about 35,000,000 cords. And more than 70,000 factories of wood anicles also contains about at this season of the year, and they are \$110,000,000 of timber every year. The wifen is sold, to go forward, and should can the supply meet the demands of the

McClymont & Co.'s Saw mili at New point is clear of loo and the water up to Rdinburgh has begun running. Mills

> Forwarders expect to do a good business this season Mr. J. B. Blanchard Hull at a cost of \$10,000, and two large barges with a carrying espacity of 250,000 feet of lumber each lie has contracted with Mr. E. B. Eddy for the carrying of 30,000,000 feet of deals to Quebec for delivery during the coming season, and will run on that route two ture and fifteen barges.

Granhic.

At the City Council last evening Aid. Dickson announced that negotiations were being carried on between the In-In this rigion the snow has not exceed- in distant places with a view to having ed two feet, and remained firm at now industries cetablished in Belleville, our latest advices. The west above has but that it would not, in his opinion, be also got in all or more logs than wise to make such negotiations public. cea be sawed, especially on the Though the public would like to be ac-Murkegon, which is the chief lumbering quainted with the nature of the negotiastream, but the cut of last year caunot tions, still it is gratifying to know that be exceeded, because the maximum something is coing done in that directlying capacity of the river and booms tion. It is, however, not very creditable was reached then, and if more logic are to the solid men of Bellevillo that cut than in 1880, they cannot be driven all help must be sought for outside when and handled. Meanly four feet of anew they are so-well able to furnish it themselves to the cite and another than a solid men and the learners from they are so-well able to furnish it themselves to the cite. in this section kept the loggers from selves to fer better edvantage to the city, delag as much as they intended in the and doubtless with profit to themselves,

OANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

topic to-day is the "Boot Act," which is being voted on. Both parties come to the contest well organized and are determined to the miner to be to the miner to be to be numerous interests. The opposition of the act owing to the numerous interests. owing to the numerous interests at sinke fine grain necessary for their production the East will more than also be all the tainly the greatest number of workers, the grows scarcer and accest. The price excess of Michigan, to say nothing of the and have secured all the available cales has quite recently been advanced 25. Her capacity of the West to take cate of the but the private city corresponces and in the trams from the country are pland at the dispussion the supporters of the by-law At 4 o'clock, when the polls opened, a number were ready to vote, and at conof the tweaty-nine polling places dues business appear to lag. Each party has an outside chalker who marks off each man as be thinks he votes. At most the antis say they are abend, but no reliaser can be placed on the figures before the total vote is counted at the close of the polls. Business is almost suspended, so absorbed do all appear to be in the contest. Bets are very cautiously made and accepted. The Temprance Union has sustained a daily used prayer meeting for about six weeks. Today the missing lested from 9 o'clock a m. until 6 pm, and was well attended. Both parties extends to reflect confidences the result press terfect confidence to the result. Hamilton, 13th -The Scott Act victory

rests upon the bauners of the apponents of to pay \$1.25 for cargoes from Toronto to the Scott Act. The flight has been a bot could be no doubt about it. A shipping no stops was left unturned to score a firm sends a note to the Globy however, tosfortly foror against. For several weeks inst uncellings have been intil, speechrade-irected editorials written, and propers affered. The temperance people mades thorough bouse to longe canvass of the entire city, and leit satisfied from the prom-ters they received that they were all right 509 of a majority when, before the returns sets att in and a majority of 1 150 against the act appeared, the effect man in imagined. In front of the Central Committee rooms of the anti-party an immense crowd had congregated, extending half way across the market square, and as the float result was made known, they should themselves house. The Licensed License fers were better organized than their opponents, and to this fact they mainly own their victory.
The ladies' Scott Act Association beld

of our people to forestry is criminal. It an all-day prayer meeting, and word was has been estimated that there are but received during the day that other places were praying for the temperance cause

The temperance people though disap-

pointed, are not despondent
The filocosed Victualiers and their friends are jubilent, and they will have a grand demonstration to-morrow night, when they will be joined by friends from Toronto, St. Catharines, Dundes and other places

The resurns show 1,663 rates for the act 2819 agelost, leaving a majority of 1,156 agelost the act. This is the largest vote aver polled in firmition.

The Speciator, in commenting to-morrow morning on the defeat of the Scott Act to-day, will say :-" We regret the race of true temperance has by this contest heed brought to some extent into discredit There are many was expnot dispulate that cause from the oppressive law which mistaken men sought to ally it Temperance is no less a virtue. no less a duty now than formerly, but it cannot be disguisted that it has received a serious matter, and the prairie States follow the discredit in the bouse of its professed example of Kaness in the cultivation of friends. An effort will be required to referred. Let us look at the facts. It store to many the conviction that temperatures are the conviction that the conviction that temperatures are the conviction that temperatures are the conviction that the convic ance may be taught and practised without our people use wood as first, cosming danger of revolutionary and anti-British the most sacred religious obligations and privileges have during this comparient been dragged to the mire. The Saviour of men taught his disciples when they prayed to enter into their closets and pray in secret. None but the ribald scotter will mock at the well-meaning tadies who have so widely advertised the prayers for the so widely advertised the pravers for the success of the South Act, but many will come to the conclusion other than divine niston tramps upon their cause or that the jetitions of good jeople are unbraid and aubeeded in the courts in hearen."

> The movement to have eggs sold by the pound father than by the dozen is believed to be a completely against the bantam hen .- New Haces Register.

New acitiers are coming in an thick the top of the docks. About 2,000 pieces of logs, and nearly every boom at this and of the river, have been carried away logs, the ice on the Duchesne Lake still being firm.

Now activers are coming in extitick of and tast that it is land to keep track of them. On Translay morning the first Saws, Creuler Shingle base, Italy Saws, Uniting Saws, Unitin All Saws warranted to be made of Very nineteen freight, and contained about 150 men employed.

Deople the greater postion of whom not is building a large tug at his yards in prople the greater portion of whom set off here, destined for the furtle Mountain SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COUNTRY Since then saveral other sictions of the party have arrived, nearly all landing here . - Emerson (Kanttoba) International.

> Some idea of the magnitude of the Bank of England may to learned from the fact that it covers five acres of ground, and employs 900 clerks. The building onglues kept in order for immediate use TORONTO WORKS, 253 KING ST. WES

Light is admitted through open courts, there is ing no wondows on the streets, so Hamilton, 13th - The all-absorbing that me book could force its way into the attucture except by using cannon to lat-

> The heaters used on the New York elevated initioned couniet simply of pipes extending the entire length of the cars. They are coupled from one car to the other by means of rubber hose. The average amount of steam aupplied by the los omotive is at a pressure of twenty-five pounds. This is regulated by a small "pop valve," arranged in the hose under the rear platform of the fast car When the sleads reaches any pressure over the desired amount, the valve is raised and allows it to escape, thus protecting the hose from bursting when the pressure becomes too great

One bundred years ago, when thread numbered 150 by the sundard set up by spinners it was considered the ulmost gree of fineness possible by Engilals aplimers. A pound of cotton apun to such finences would give a thread 74 miles in length, sufficient to touch from Boston to Concord, N H. The unchinery of to-day rpins for useful purposes thread numbered 000-from one pound a thread 198 miles in length. And machinery has been constructed so delicate that a poun ' of cotton has given a thread reaching 1,061 miles-further than from Boston to Chicago !

The following is tthe new achodule of wages for white falcore on the Canada Pacific Railway in British Columbia: Oreneem, \$125 per mouth; rock fore. men \$3 to \$4 per day; earth foremen, \$2 25 to \$5 per day; bridee foremen, \$3 per day; bildes carpenters, first class, \$250 per day; do. second class, \$2 per day; masons, \$2 60 to \$310 per day, blackstoltlie, flict class, \$3 per day ; do second class, \$2.50 perday; blacksmiths' belpent \$1.25 to \$4 per day; drillers, \$1.75 to \$3 per day; labourers, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; hewers, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; choppers, \$1.50 to \$3 per day. Board can to had at \$4 per week.

A despatch pape:-Proparations are A Gespaich rays:—Preparations are being made by the United States Deparament of the Interior and Justice to institute proceedings at San Francisco against the Central Pacific Saliway for the purpose of baving vaccard the lease of the Sauthern Pacific and Western Division of the Fexas Pacific to control the Pacific Vaccard to Thomas under the Thurman Act. Twenty-five per cent of the net earnings of the Central l'arifio must be paid into the United Sates treasury from the companies' sinkfur fund. Huntington always resisted the payment, but, finding be could not escape it, he has, it is alleged, deliberately pleaned to reduce or wine out the net earnings of the Central Pacifichy direct. ing the numbers legitimately belonging to that road to the leased Southern lines. The Government will also ingiltute sulle against the Central Pacific to connection with the parment of dividends in 1880-81,

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THE LARGEST LAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Reports from the Billish markets are somewhat untavoumble, although some correspondents report that a good 85 per cent, of the fron and steel business of Great Britain is now done at a loss. The British education may be summed up as follows: The United States has increased her purchase of steel blooms and billets during two months of this year 3,792 tons; yet the entire British shipments of from are reported firm, with an excellent from and steel this venture been no more demand. Foreign markets, although yet tons; yet the entire British shipments of than 13 521 tone, of this D 292 tone have gone to the United States, sysinst 6,500 tons in January and Fobruary, 1880; at the same t me the value in February in-To United States is also reported as tinying British ratis, nearly all that is exported, for they took 10,419 tons out of the 10,945 tone shipped in February. The prices icceived appear in the first that the value of the 38.852 tone of rails (steel and from together) which were sent in February is set down at £263,375, against £242,195 as the value of the 35,393 tons sent away in February, 1886. Thus the increase on the month is about 3,000 tons in quantity and 80 per cent in value, and in the ta - months there is a decline of nearly 9 000 tons, but an increase in value of 13 per cent

The decrease i British export of free and steel represents 71,082 tons compared with Pehroury lest year, while the decline in value is 22 per cent. In the two months of this year the decline in quantity is 150,749 tons and in value 21.4 per cent. Be tish exports of pig and puddled iron during the month of Februsry were less by \$1,639 tons in quantity, and 57.3 per cent in value. In the two months the dec inc in quantity was 84,233 tons, and in value 50 " per cent. Of ter and angle from the security's exports declined to the extent of 6,000 tons in quentity, and 35 per cent, in value. For the two months the falling off was 15,000 tous in quantity and 36 per cent. in value. The decreased buying of the United States to given by makers as almost the sole tause of reduced shipments. There has been a slight reduction to the surchases also of Belgium; but Holland and Judia have been Beltleh courage themselves with the reflection that as compared with 1879 they are dolaga much larger export business lu iron and steel, taking a I the markets

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce sage: There is a spirit of impetuness in the metal, as well as all other trades in the city, which the adverse weather, the blockaded rouls and the scarcity of rolling stock for moving products cannot depress. Every one seems assured of an excellent trade just as soon as the spring fully opens. The demand for the various de-criptions of fron, faciliding Lake Superior charceal, continues good. Buyers are even inclined to place orders in excess of their wants, while many orders are forwarded to the East in anticipation of the demand here covering them as soon as the material comes for ward Furnaces are making proparations for a beavy spring business: all expect that the coming season will see the business of twelve months compressed into nine; al! anticipate an extraordinary development of the metal industry in its various branches. Prioss of pig fron are unchanged. Lake Superior charconl, Nos. 1 and 2, \$32; No. 3, \$33; Nos. 4, 5 and 6, \$34; Scotch (imported) \$27.504229, Scotch (American) \$27 to \$29; anthrecite, \$24 to \$26; coke, \$25 to \$27; silvery roft, \$24 to \$28. There is no change in the aspect of the steel rail There are orders away ahead for all that can be made. Iron rails are \$49 to \$53. The demand for manufactured iron is more or less affected by the backwill make decided changes in the manu-wardness of the season and the unloward condition of the roads. Still prices are facture of those articles, as well as in the condition of the roads. Still prices are manufacture of stool ralls." tory. Bar from in \$2.40 to \$2.50; sheet fron. firm, 10 to 14 gauge, \$3.50 to \$3.40; tank, \$3.50 to \$3.40; houp, \$3.20 to \$3.70, according to quantity taken Naticare fairly active; as the reads improve sales are increasing; with fine weather they would be much larger. For ordinary lots the rate is \$3 20, with the usual discount off for car load lots, Steel for agricultural purposes is as yet tackward, doubtless on account of the weather, with prices unchanged. other descriptions business is fale. For scrap fron there is a fair market, at forge, \$30 to \$32; wrought, \$26 to \$27; cast, \$23 to \$24; stove plate, \$17 to \$18 Standard wrought from lap welded pipes have been advanced to 65 per cent. diecount in our lots to 60 per cent.
discount in less an car lots,
The bad weather checks the
demand to some xtent. There continues to be a fair demand for bars The eastern mills are mostly filled with business, and prices with them are reseonably firm, although it is supposed that many of the old orders that have heen booked were at prices which to day would not be considered antisfactory, The ordinary jobbing rate in this city is \$2.40 to \$3.50, and \$2.30 is the extreme bottom for large orders. The movement in knop iren is fair and Norway and Swedes from is in moderate request. There is also a very good inquiry for atructural from, which moves at prices showing no reduction from the basis of the merchant tar market. Advices from the English market show that there is only a light trading in bars, Stafford-I cloulets.

shire marked bars being quoted at 12 to

Pig Iron-This market continues firm for plg iron raics, however, are not generally lar a being mostly confined wenk, were at last reports quoted a trifle firmer. The American orders have fellen off largely within the past few weeks, but it is thought that they will now improve somewhat We continue elsewhere, our regular quotations which represent the selling price on ordinary lote Transactions aggregating several thousand fons can be had at figures shaded somewhat from those we give Dealers quite generally report an increasing demand for most kinds of steel. Railroads in particular continue to be good customers of our steel houses, as in fact they have been during all the winter The worse the weather the larger will as more breakage occurs and the occasion for using steel is more trequeut. Plough steel is in fair request, but the inquiry for drill rods and the finer kinds of steel while being fair, does not as yet exhibit yery much activity.

A NOVEL BLAST FURNACE

A new revolving ore furnace which, it

is claimed, will produce iron directly

from the ore, is exciting a great deal of interest among the iron manufacturers of Northern Ohio, particularly as the inventor claims to have mastered the difficulties which prevented petrolcum from coming into use as A fuel Following to the description of and claims for the furnace: " The furnace is made to secure all the power possible of an immense blow pipe flame. There is first a fuel fur-nace in which any ordinary fuel may be used or oil if preferred. Against the upper portion of the flame from this furnace a blast of air is projected, similar to that from the mouth blow-plps spainet the fiame of a spirit lamp. Into this blast at the point where it strikes the fuel furnace flame, a stream of oil is introduced The on-going blast and the heat of the flame vapourises the oil, which is then in a condition to be completely consumed. The result of this arrangement is the production of a column of flame, some 20 or 40 feet long, of high temperature. This flams is projected herizontally through an Iron cylindrical shell, lined with fire brick, with a facing of graphite, into which the ore to be reduced in fed with a hopper at the further and. The shell is slowly rotated, so that the entire ore tumbling about is brought into intimate contact with the flame. It is also slightly inclined, that the material may slowly feed into the flame, and the melted material run down Into the crecible at the lower end, where it is tapped and the alag run off in the usual way. farther end of the revolving cylinder is let into a chamber, built of brick, stone or clay, which is divided into compart. ments by walls or sheets of incombusti-ble material kept constantly wet by running water. The hot gases, carrying vapours of the metals and ether ingradients of ore, are here gradually cooled down and coudensed, the character of the condensation depending upon the materials present in the ore. The hurn-ed gasess are withdrawn from the condensing chamber by means of an exhaust fan and discharged into the atmos-phere. The air and oil are both under perfect control, so that a heat suitable for smelting or vapourising can be pro-duced at will. This furnace, in a different form, can be used in potteries and glass houses, and it is claimed that it

CANAL TOLLS

There are often complaints made of the heavy charges for canal tolls in Canads, but so far as we can learn they are even at present very small in comparison with those charged on the Erie Canal. At the session of the Investigating Committee of the New York State House of Assembly, Mr. Nilos Case gave the following estimate of the exactions upon a comparatively small canal boat for a single trip from Buffalo to New York: The towage to and from the elevator in Buffalo averaged \$4; the trimming, \$10; the scalping, \$20; the inaurance, \$25; the tollage, \$82.80; the towing in line along the canal, \$69.25; the Hudson River towing, \$30; the wharfage in New York, \$1.50, and the elevation in the same city, \$40. This made a tax of \$283.55, not including function as capitalist and banker. shortage, and returning 't would be \$185.25. This made a total of \$450. At six cents they get \$480, which left about \$27. The only chance of making anything for their time and trouble is when the boatmen do their own towing. -Moniroal Star.

The set earnings of the Brie Railway from October to Fabrury show an inore uf \$485,000.

It is reported that the Coar has receive from the Mibilist committee a prieted problemation, dated March 22ed, offering to lay their arms down in return, among other things, for the amnesty of all revolu-

INSURANCE MATTERS.

LIFE INSURANCE PROGRESS

is not so much rest as strength-the strength of a rock in its place, yet not altogether as this, for it is the stillness of life, not the stillness of deeth-as the noon-day hush of a working world pansing in the might of its activity ability to stand still has not been a lifinsurance achievement-life insurance has not had strength sufficient to do it, the ground beneath It has not been secure, and when we pass over slippery places we instinctively trust more to the celerity of our feet than our capacity to stand, realising that as there must be inovement it is better that we should move over the glibness than that the glibness should move us Now be the lequity for steel from the roads, life insurance is gaining, and the gain is rather intrinsic than extrinsic, and this is a gain in ability to stand still-in other words, this is a gain in self dependence and in the quality to be less aff cted detrimentally by the force of contingencies This is at least the view we take of the present position of our life insurance, considered as a progress. It is acquiring a flemor hold. As a general statement, we can say that the life insurance banker is equal to the demands of the vicissitudes which beset the life underwriter Prior to 1870, when the premium receipts of a life office were less than its outgo-particularly to policy holders atone—the business was considered as practically at an end, and the sole question to be considered was the ways and means of liquidating. The companies couldn't stand still, and so had to die either by a long process or a short one. As insurance consists not so much in accumulating business as In accumulating resources against adversity, real insurance progress is in the latter directles, and, progressing in this direction, a period of commercially deficient receipts is accepted as one of the phases of the momy, to be paid for as a claim is paid, and neither deficiency nor claim is to be considered as an actual blos," though both may be so entitled. While this, however, is the case with life insurance, it is not so with other insurance, which stands upon the more simple commercial basis, and has no ability to stand still, and three aucoessive years of fire loss per cent. In excess of premiums would settle the fate of any fire insurance company, spart from about a dozen ex-ceptions. (Perhaps one day such a situation of affairs will not be called in-surance.) This explains the apparent contradiction of a life insurance company being commercially solvent while it may be in the life insurance respect insolvent, and the recognition of all the breadth of difference between the two solvencies, with competent action and provision in relation thereto, is progress-ing, as contradistinguished from mere doing Right progress is development; its results are, therefore, permanent, and not temporary. It is evolution by and experience. It discriminates between formula and practice, and shows where the former is available, adaptive American Exchange and Review. and fruitful, or, to the contrary, in-applicable. There was a great advance made when life insurance grew from a simple predential precaution to a formulated discounting of the future, but no one now supposes that all the besettings of the future are compassed by a death table and interest column. What one company can do, another cannot, is a revelation of insurance history which showed multiplied factors of produc-tion and depreciation beyond the range of actuarialism, and it is beginning to be tion has been previously called to the second year paid in this third year are understood that the economics of the business dominate the present mathematics of it; not that the economy Itself is not fundamentally mathematical, but the computations cannot make nor anticipate the particular experience, however close'y they may prefigure general recur-rence. "What has been will be again." but it will not be again as it was. insurance is now organized to meet exisency, not merely to follow processes itatistically it is much wiser than it was Of medical diagnostics, as prognostics, it knows romething, and it it cannot deand the line of distinction between health and vitality it letter approclates the value and non-value of modical examinations, and is at least making a more minute and recondite "survey of the risk." Financially it is growing in knowledge, with greater improvement than in any other department, and this has come with larger dlasharge of its Itecent ordeals and revulsions have been educative in this respect, and given some ineight into what is essential and what is temperal in values, and the ability of the offices to maintain their funds at the account figures has been tested-Important mistakes have been shown, and the losson thereby attained is itself a gros. value. Companies are learning to measure their surplus by asset figures at a minimum valuation, thereby meeting all possible fluctuations in market prices and interest earnings. While we would not my that the financial basis is ade-

quate to realst and overcome, sufficiently

to prevent detriment, such

red in the period 1937 - 41, their position, bad years are covered by the tife insurance institution is, by lowered estimator and increased writings tte interent exset characteristics, qualis and all goes well until audienly the lights breast all such storms of change directors and abareholders awake to The flat thing to learn is to stand to condition, if its normal operations 150,000 or it may be 1100,000 work to the ordinary amount required for infinitely to learn is to stand immediate consumption. As stated last week, the principal business. Macklin, the nester of the printing in the latter half of the collection in the col it denotes a power of seit community, the interest nature by a sometime of its their true position have nothing to few firm equipoise of a controlling war, and engineered popular approciation of its their true position have nothing to few character Not but there is a yast amount of infecomprehension, indifferthee and projudice to be overcome, but gleams of its worth as a social factor and force are dawning upon the general in-telligence. So far now has the ground been secured that controversy respecting He insurance is rather to be courted than avoided, adverse criticism, crimination. abuse and denunciation make the best apportunities, particularly whom the opposition is intelligent, wherein to enforce its merits and justify and exalt its work In management, administration, in exccution of details, experience is toiling in respect to discipline and system Never have managers been wiser in respect to not doing; never has there been less over-doing. There has been some failure to grasp new conditions, but there has been, on the whole, little fellure to appreciate the difference betwo en the progress of the atrong stand-still of the legitimate life insurance company and the self destruction of the rapid forward movement of the co-operative. Lastly, there should be a gain in integrity commensurate with the other accretions, and such gain will come! Mr. M. Bennett, Jr., a fire underwriter, said just the other day to his fire underwriting associates, gathered at Atlanta, Ga. "I hold conscience to be as much a creature of education as any other faculty of the human mind. Conscience is self knowledge, knowledge means soience, but to what does the knowledge of inexperience amount? Because our conscience does not upbraid us and our supnosed self knowledge cajoles our righteousness, it is by no means certain that we are right." Whatever view may be we are right." taken of this by the moralist or the metaphysician, it is particularly apt in its insurance application. There is a vast amount of ignorance as basis and cause of rescality—however smart it sup-poses itself to be. In insurance dereliction there has always been a large quantity of telf justification, recting on ignorance of the real character of Insurance; this passes away as insurance men learn to know insurance better. An insurance which knows itself will never be false to itee'f. It has no other foundation than right, equity, and the absolute truth of things—a false idea makes a false insuranco. A business run at hap-hauerd is prolific of irregularities, because reguiarity it has really none itself; but that which is established in normal prece-dures goes the way of those eternal verities which link the present with the all to be. So we trace the right progress of life insurance in those principles and conditions which primarily tend to conserve it and maintain it. Where it can stand by its inherent self mestery and self sufficiency, it stands as the tree stands "by the rivers of water," and draws life from air above and earth beneath, grows while and where it stands, and has outgrowth in leaf and blossom and fruit,-

RUROPHAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES ACCOUNTS.

The insurance press has from time to time directed attention to some imperfections in the management and modes of marine leserance business, but a grand matter for objection is the system of considerable number of companies, par-ticularly continental companies. Attenscaled manner in which the accounts many of the companies are being issued, and many of the defects of the system have been pointed out in order to warr the shareholders of the risks they run in scepting such statements as representing the exact position of affairs. This misleading system is still in favour with a few of the Roglish marine companies; but what is the exception in this country seems to be the general rule on the continent. It is simply impossible to arrive at a proper estimation of the position of the foreign companies (whether Swiss, German, or French) from the published balance sheets, nor can it be found whether a profit or loss has been made in any year for which the accounts are submitted. Instead of keeping each year's underwriting separate, setting the losses arising on that year's businces against the premlums received for the same accountthus onabling the shareholders to know whether a profit of loss has resulted—the foreign companies group all together so as apparently to mystify everybody. Cortainly a better method of decelving the public and the di ectors could not well be found. ٨ the sud of a year an estimate is made of the running risks and unpaid losses, which amount is added on to the termium received during the next your, and tach new year thus lange the burden of the unexpired risks of the preceding account. As the amount necessary to be carried forward is left to the various managers, who are chiefly componented identify by a share in the profits, the result is 5,000 tone of such a seen in ridiculously low estimates. In the bept that a good account may redeem and Kingston

by stating their accounts in a more intelligible manner, while they main considerable by the increased confidence reposed in them by their sharoholders and the insuring public. At present continental companies are looked upon with much suspicion by insurers, who find a impossible to glean any information as to the rest standing of these companies from their yearly balance sheets, and therefore, often insist on a guarantee from the broker before accepting the policy. With a few exceptions the continental companies have to be gunanteed, and it does not much redcund to their credit to have their solvency guaranteed by brokers, who are only individuals at best. The feeling we aliads to is not unfounded when applied to many of the weak companies, although we must in fairnoss admit that there is scarcely an Instance where a French company liquidating has not been paid 20s, in the pound. This, however, is owing to the admirable French law which forces all companies that have a certain portion of the capital to wind up but, while the insuring public profit by this law, it is of no benefit to the shareholders, who remains in blissful ignorauco until the crash comes. It is a strong statement to make, but we boldly exect that the accounts of most of the foreign companies do not show their true posttion, and the proof of what we have ad vanced lies in the fact that the mest of the companies lately liquidating on the continent have deficits of over £50,000 In their estimations. Such differences speak for themselves. The last two or three years have proved very disestrous to the marine companies on the coutieent, and many of thom have had nothing left but to wind up, with a loss not sur-prising to the managers, but astonishing to the directors, shareholders, and the public, who, trueting to the statements of accounts, expect quite a different resuit. There are many exculoat companies abroad, with elever underwriters, and it behooves them to at once change the unwise style of their socuate to one more Intelligible and sat sfactory, which can esally be done by keeping separate each year's account. We wish it clearly to be year's account understood that we do not impute dishonesty to anyone, but It must be patent to every person who heg, studied con-tinental marine statements that the system encourages all kinds of fraud, and allows unsuccessed underwriters to hide their blunders and deceive their shareholders and directors, and we only wonder at the blindness that has allowed this state of things to exist so long a time. We scarcely are astonished at incompetent underwriters being overcome by the great temptation placed in their way, and our readers can quickly see how easily a profit can be made to appear so long as low estimations for reserves are made and the business can be increased. the first year the company writes £50,000 premiums. The losses paid and expenses are £30,000, and to this is added as reserves for running risks £15,000, the year being considered closed, and the balance of £5,000 is called a profit. In the second year, £80,000 premium is reached, to which is added £15,000 reserves from per rious year, making £95,-000. The lesses and expenses are £60,-000, and reserves for running risks £25 000, in all £35,000, and this year is closed with £10,000 profit. In the third keeping accounts still in practice by a year, £150,000 premium is attained and a profit of £20,000 shows, although the losses from business of the first and far more than the w erves carried for ward to meet them. This can go on until the maximum premium is re when the insufficient estimates for reserves begin to tell upon the account. unavoidable deficit forces on a liquidation. Now, had these years' accounts been published rightly, the directors could have seen in eighteen months whither they were drifting, and either changed their underwriter or their class of business; but under the continental system they do not know where they are going until it is too late to weather the storm, and all kinds of unpleasantness occurs, reproaches between shareholders and directors, often law sults, and not unseldom ruin to widows and orphana To conclude, we are not aketching an Imaginary picture, but real facts, and can refer for testimony to many of the late liquidations on the continent-linenes Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

Sheriff Taylor has been notified of bid dismissal from the position of Spenil of Hastings.

A Pitteburg, I'a, despatch save: -The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Swel Workers have given the manufac-tures notice that all scales of wages beminute on Jone let, causing much unxiety ong the employers.

The visuals in the barbour at Napance are busy fitting out, putting on sails, etc. The low bridge at the mouth of the river will probably last a work yet, and prevent any resents leaving port until it breaks up. Mesers Cook & Carrington have 5,000 tone of pressed hay and synw to ship by water from ports between Wattor and Mination.

of the Hudson Bay Company My one thoughts were turned to the question,

Well more exambile than exploration durress. He adopted the instrumental garded as preliminary surveys, and in any case would have to be succeeded by in-strumental work. The explorations would base shown if it was worth while to go on with the more expensive work. They would have given a general idea of the country, come hundreds of miles of which at the sine were a blank un the map fourthmental surregs could not answer all submitted.

purposes of exploration and each sis cm. The Commission adjourned to meet on purposes of exploration and each sys cm. The Commission of discount advantages for particular pur- Wednesday sext. 93mi. la some cases tuatromental aurre s and been made through districts not wealt able for the route. Tile was because to sauwledge of the district had been otherwise obinited. In Mally Cases of exploration water nourses outled be occapit used for the transport of exploration parities. to the general line of the route. Undersoy can Unions Unmaiston. It is stated that the concentrate the full nature of obstacles for Americans, injured by Prooch troops

The Commission meet to the Stable properties of the stable proceeds these proceeds there are another states of the stable process of the transparence of the stable process of t PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION | could be manned | Exclusion parties instaline for the railway could be found and he was to carry out surveys, to fluid the test roote for its construction. Mr. Illiams of the Public Works P-partment, was one of the first parties appointed to act under him. The wisness then proceeded to read the following statement:—

In April, 1871, my official connection with the Pacific Haitway project commenced it was at the close of the session detrice which an Act was passed admitting if U into the Dominion, one condition of the union being the construction of the Pacific Railway and its commencement and completion within a limited number of years. Immediate ection became necessary, and I was asked to assume the duty of Kogineer in Chief My attention had previously been directed to the question of establishing frittory between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Ten years before the period to which i now refer the press of the country had discussed the subject with power and vigor. Twenty years ago it attracted a great deal of public solution arged the immediate construction of a communication while yet the Noish West Territories were under the control of the Hudson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Hudson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Hudson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Hudson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Budson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Budson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Budson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Budson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Budson Pacy Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Company My even thoughts were turned to the question, and the control of the Company My even thoughts and the pacy con th or the Hudson Bay Company My interests had over consulted in the case own thoughts were turned to the question, and as others did, I felt it a duty to give the public the benefit of my views. A paper of mine was published in pamphlet form in April, 1804, and it was subsequently published along with other doos mest on the same subject in the sessional support for the Year 1863. I refer to this paper ally made by bim but wars well wears really made. laterests had been a quautted In the case papers (No. 83) of the Provide of Usania for the year 1863. I refer to this paper alignment gave my then views of the grave by bind, but were really made by the Government. Parties were united fill may state that it has been quoted by spike now particularly in regard to the Commons and Senain also and the fest that men appointed by put year succe the Pacific Railway negate to be discussed. In this paper I gave expression to my views on the question of my views on the question of my views on the question of the first I had twenty years and dittors. At the end each year, found the to the fight I had twenty years ago and ditions. At the end each year found the with an imperfect knowledge of the tates the surveys were costs; g she. Government realeg country. While I advocated a grow than they would have cost a concombinous line of sailway, I set forth its pany. Did not remember calling the glantic propertions, and pointed out the Government's attention to the fact. If ad saumous difficulties to be ur-roome. Government's attention to the fact, find no doubt that he was at time in the motion consideration and endeavoured to perform it. Il-membered an instance form a due appreciation of the berguless where to had pointed out to toke proposed, it essents be surprisent a distance that I heatable when the Government with to do the work allott d to him, and his anticipations in this remeet has

is charge there was a wide-opened belief by the Narrows. It was an engineering derived from the reports of other parties, question, and the recommendation made amount them Captella Pattieer, that a by him was noted wards adopted by the Cov-Cauadian railway route to the Pacific enment it was shorter and bad occurry canonical not be had. He (the witness) did don't The contracts were next taken up. not entertain the idea. Before its struggiste the first in given the countries on the idea in the man in the country should be had. To obtain limited to any patients, form of teader: this he had organized parties to a strep it. they were to tender as they saw fig. The airsease were tuned to meet as they saw fig. this he had organized parties to sirvey to the first organized parties to sirvey and the Government was to exploration parties. Instrumental surveys more which was the unst acceptable to the telegraphic flow was intended to be a parties but a permanent over surveys He adopted the instrumental only a properties, not a permanent our, system partly because the time by buttered Knew the operance in the rest would be to to be at his disposal was short. The cause use timber that would had fire jents at of the greater expenses was the greater least, as by the contract to would be sumber of men required to early on the bound to do so. The fine had not correct instrumental surveys. The exploration the Government and the country as will surveys though cheaper could only be reagained at recludence surveys and to say. ness expected it would it but not be-in operation continuously. This side of Winnip-Rit but then much u ciul. The winning it out tech most using the line was \$848375; the lines usings for the who e line was \$1,04834. Had recounded the sociations of the lowest true des by sections if the work couls be died.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, and formerly of To onto, will give \$6,000 to establish public baths to the satur 2.1) which will be erected at once.

A Washington despatch seys \$6 000,000 This was not the case in this majance, as in claims here here fled by the citiz of the water courses often than it right angles of New Orleans before the Francis-Alle-franciscould not be leasted from explorations, under Marmilian, to M xo, will press which passed the Legislative Assembly, in the country moth of Lake Superior their clatter, and the French Government has been thrown out by the Legislative this was particularly the case as it will object to paying such clause.

Council, by a vote of it to?

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



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Registered matter must be posted half an

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Office hours from 8 s.m. to 8 p.m. For Sav-ing, Hank and Money Order business, 9 s.m. G. P. HAKER, Postmaster.

THE DOMINION BOLT CO.



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

Mathine-Forged Nuts, Hot-Pressed Nuts, Carriage Holts, best, Flough Holts, Machine Holts, beth Show Holts Holts, M. Track Holts, beigh Show Bolts, Holts Hivets, Bridge Kirets, toof Bolts, K. K. Spiker, Hlauk Bolts, liridge Inlts, Spring Holts, Noway's artisge Holts, T. bolts, liright Kivets, Stove Holts, The quality of the Iron, Salah of the Holts, and the at its of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE. And equal to the best Foreign Bolts, Nats

To Maltsters.

"Ill B undersigned bug to inform malisters I and the trade that, having lately added new and powerful steam machinery for the esseial purpose of weaving extra strong NT&KL WIRK CLOTH for mait and drying kills floors, they are new prepared to quote prices for the above goods. These floors are much more economical than iron tiles, saving from 30 to 60 per cent. In fuel and labour, and produbing a brighter sample of mail.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, DUNDAS, ONT. [8-26]



JAMES WRIGHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS, Art furniture and inlaid floors, sie.

BEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE. H TO 17 HERMINE ST., MONTREAL.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

It is estimated that freight have been enem, or from this port for May and June to recommodate from 10000 to 12,000 The following represents the closing operations of Canadian shippers from American ports this year: Watten Line, Boston to Liverpool, 8.8 Pembroke, April 7, C M Acer & Co., 50 head, R. 'rag & to, 50 had, and A'derman Meshanu 100 head, S. S. Canopus, April 9, C. M Acer & to and H. Craig & Co. 202 head each, S S Minnesolu, April 12. C. M. Acer & Co. and R. Uralg & Co. 100 head on it; S.S. Massachusetta, April 17, Thomas Crawford & Co., 134 head; 8.8 ford April 29, C. M. Acrt & Co. and R Craig & Co. 100 head on h. The S.S. Clitton sails from Baltimore for London on the 15th in-tent with 200 he-d, divided equally between C. M. for the amount mentioned to the tradets Acer & Co. and R. Cra g & Co Bestile these Elliott, Williamen & Goodfellow ship 400 is as from Halifax on board the Sh. Rosmore shout the 15th instant .-Montreal Star

> A London desparch says certain provinone of the new Land Bul perhaps forestadow the downtail of the law of Entail and Settlement

The Nova South Government bill grant ing an expenditure of about \$100 000 annually on the bridges of the province.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, MONTREAL. chosts LICE PROVINCE: Orthwestix guild is \$ 15 A 04

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Newfoundland forwardof daily on Heifex. 8 00 of daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by Packet fearing 6th and 2th July, LOCAL MAILS. Reauharnela Roufe. lioncherville, Contro-orear, Varennes and Vermeres order, Varence and Verheres.
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GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. Hy Canadian Line (Priday).
By Canadian Line (Supplementary—Saturday)
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WEST INDIES.

Letters, etc., propertd in New York are forwarded daily on New York, wheree mails are de-spatched Por Havana and West Indies, eia Havana, every Thursday p.m

*Puetal Car Begs open till 8.45 a.m and 9.18 p.m.

Postal Car Bags open till 9,00 p.m.
The Street Boxes are visited at 9 t5 a.m.,
12.3 , 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Registered Letters should be posted 15

Malls, and 30 minutes before closing of Eag-



THOMAS WILSON Dundas, Out.

Manafacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description. COTTON MILL CALENDERS, HOS-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

On and oper MONDAY, 21st JUNE,

Pairs tell run as collous.

Past office.

Past office.

Past office.

Pairs office.

And office.

And office.

And office.

Prockville

Anuser is ortan a

Express Train from the West,
leaving Toroglost 7 to a m

Express Train from Brockville.

Perils Pembroko, and off intermedicastation.

Trains run on Montreal lime.

Trains run on Montreal lime.

These trains much only four stops between Offices and Brockes to Juntion.

Connection made at fivekylle with the Lice and Black liver Rill. for New York. Atheny and all points South.

T. A. McKENNON. ARCHER BAKER.
Superintendent General Manages
Brockville, Ont., 21st June, 1880.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTA RAILWAY.

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

LEAVE OTTATA

For both East and West. 10 30 p.m. America in Otrawa.

From both East and West. 6 00 a.m. From the East. South and South-East 6 00 p.m. Ground the West. 6 20 p.m. Ground West take the 11 m.m. train. Ample time for diamer at Prescott Jupetion. Sure Coursections with Grand Traink Trains to and from both East and West. and with those of the Home. Watertown & Ogdensburg and Jake Champlain and Utica & Black River Reliways at Ogdensburg. To and from New York, Beston, and all pouts South and East.

New York, Beston, and all points South and Ratt.

A Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Exturdays and Sundays, at 3 a.m. counceling with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West.

A Soft Car will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa and Prescott Janellon.

Trains are run on Ottawa lime.

WALTER SHANLY General Manager, Ottawa, Ottawa, July 25, 1880.

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

(OMMENCING on Wednesday, June 28rd.

77 1.00, ((2.1)		4-1000	
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Hochelaga.		9.00 s.m.	

[Local trains between livil and Aylmer.]
Trains loave Mile End Station seven minutes later.

237 Magnificent Palace care on all passanger trains and elegant elegant seeping cars on night

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

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square, TICEAT OFFICEA, 13 Place d'Armes and 22 X James Mr., Montreal, aud oppolits the M. Louis Hotel, Quobec.

i. L. A. SKNRCAL, He. emi Superigiendent,

1, 1,

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commend-ing 14th June, 1880:
Through Rapress Passenger Trains sun daily (except Sunday) as follows:

Leave Point Levis

"River da Loup
Arrice Trois Pictoles

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"Hillian 1.00 p.m. 2.05 p.m. 3.41 p.m. At. Jeg. Hallfax 6.46 a.m.

Hailfar

This train connects at Chaudiere Curve with Grand Trunk train toaving Flontreal at 10 p.m.
The trains to Hailfar and St. John raw through to their destination on devices.

Aft The Fullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Hailmenday and Friday, rune through to Hailfax, and that leaving on Tuesday, thursday and Saturday, to St. John.

Aft The trains teaving Heiliax at 0 p.m. and St. John at 10,25 p.m., and which resea Montreal at 6,35 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 8,50 p.m., runain at Campbellion over Sanday.

For information in regard to passenger farer, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

CAPT. McCUAIG.

Sparks St., Ottawa.

D. POTTINGER.

D. POTTINGER. Chief Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS P. WHITING MANC PACIFICIAND CO. 12 day lede, Out - Manutacturerest exister, forks, book, etc.

ARILINE DIES

1. MIL THOU KEP A Co. Martin Agenda Cr K. Gehter, Offenhach O. V. Germons

BRASS WORKS

II N PARILACO, Montreal Brees finishers and found its, beer pump manutacturers COTTON BROKERS

I WRIGHT, Dundes, thir - sole again in Co els Cre Ordway & Methure, cutton Co ers, Nashville, Tenu.

COTTON MILLS DUNDASCOTION MILLS CO. Dundas, Out only describes, denium, tokings, paries, etc.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO. Homaton
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10418 MACKAY | hunder, Oct --Manufac
turn of every description of cotton warps
and yarus EDGE TOOLS

f: T WILSON Dander, Ont.—U confectorer of over picks mattocks, grab loss and rail way contractors' supplies.

ENCILES AND BOILERS er, MORRIS . . Hamilton, -Lagines, boll-

TIGOS WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufac-turer of stationary and portable steem engages, boilers and machinery of every description—cutton inili calenders, hostery steam presses and propeller whicks, all sizes. FILES.

PREDERICK BAUSUII, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal -- Manufacturer of every description of hand made files and rasps FILE & SPIUNI (2), Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal. -- All kinds of files and springs. Files recet. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings patent concaved spring

patent concaved spring

1. OUTRAM A SON, Hominion File Works,
Montreal — Manufacturers of every description of files and rasps.

11108. Oit AllAM, Toronto.—Manufacturer
and resulter of bles and rasps.

FURNITURE

FURRITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont—
Furniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch,
off Yoage St.: Montreal branch, 447 and 440
Notro Datne St.

4 MERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

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

FERS & CO., If St. Honaventure St., Monetreal,—Manufacturers of office desks and revolving brakeares

4 MER WRIGHT A CO., 11 to 17 Hernales

AMRA WRIGHT & CV., 11 to 17 Hernaine ct., Montreal-Church, bank, house, store and office fittings, art farniture and islaid thouse, sto.

GLASSWARE.

II A MILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton - Manufacturers of first and green glassware.

SLOYE MANUFACTURERS II. STORKY & SON, Acton. Ont — Manu-facturers of fine gloves and mitts in every variety and style

MAMMERS. HENRY H. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' cools, etc.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.

W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manu-facturers of bubs, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and culter staff, etc. inks.

F. P. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of inks, blacklass, barness wis, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS. ANADA SCREW CO., Duodas,—Manufac-turers of iros and brass serews, buits and

towan & CO. Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-ery.

ery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., 47 St. Peter St.,

Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of bolts, hot pressed nuts, railway

r hes, bridge, belier and Irea rivets. Works

at Invests.

as leveste.

2i. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturer and founders: from railing and ornaments; from work a steelalty.

2i AMILTON BRIDGE & TOCL CO., Hamiton-from railway and highy ay bridges and from working machinery.

2ickPCHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundax.—Machine tools and wood working machinery.

2ilik OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orbaws, Oat.—Manufacturers of malicable from I also patent serew wronobes.

RMFE WORKS.
THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., St. Catharines, Ont.—Manufacturers of mowing and reasing machine
knives, soctions, guard pietes, cutting
apparatus complete, apring keys and cotters,
etc.

MANUFACTURE
**MANUFACT S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas,—Manufac-tucers of plain and fancy hostery.

LASTS, BMES, ETC.

CITAS CHILLIS, Montreal.—Manufarturer of a boot and shoe lasts, dies for autiling sole leather, upper leather, envelopes, boxes, cuffs, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING.

10MINION BELT AND HOSE ON., Toroste.
—Oak tanned bolting, lace leather, etc.
ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal—Manufacturers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

IOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mounts in St., Mon-treal.—Tuning and repairing attended to.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS. CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 500 & STAL Paul St., Montreal - Manufacturers and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills at Windsor, Sherbtooks and Fortages.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Inter St., Masircal.—Manufacturers of manifia, book and news print, cardboard middles and coloured papers.

JOHN PISHER & SONS, Dundas-Manafacturers of printing and wrapping papers
WM. BARBER & BRCS., Georgetown.—
Manufacturers of book and the papers

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & CO. St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, placturing trenchs. Shaw knives, etc. Solo manufacturer provide Dominion of Canada of the octobrated "Simond's Saw."

SHURLY & DISTRICIT, Galt, Out.—Manu-factorer of circular and eross-out saws, plasts, us trowels, etc.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jan Cl. White & Co. Toronto, Manufacturers of all kinds of state lard season Factory, loc Adeland.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAYERS, ETC

STOYES

WM. CLENDINI NO Mo treat - Starte rates, the control rates of all the land rata , fat - . eq iiv > .

TELEPHONES HOLT TPLEPHONE 49., Toute - Tele phones wide error; \$5 to \$20 error; wite 4 to c period; wo ketwomics.

TRIERS

WIRE WORKS

other, NING A CO., Ham he i, Ont --Manning arers of wire rops s, cloth and gon or I why weekers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 690 Crate St . Montreyl -Manufa turers and importers of wire cleft and wire goods and dealers in railway and full implies

TIMOTHY SIRLENING & SONS, Dundas Out -- Manufactive set of the sense of disease of the sense of

WOODEN GOODS T. BRANION & CO., Toronto-flave special ficulties and anachinery for the not afact its of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS ROUTH & CO , Colourg -W. sileo Manu-

futurers JOHN WARDIAW, Gelt. Ont -Menufan turer of Reotch Engering, wheeling and knitting yarus.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO . Toronto. - Dealers to wool and cotton warps.

PETROLEUM.

THE DRITISH MARKETS

arthur brown a co's presoleum prport Loxdon, Murch 28th, 1881.

quantity for September-December deliverles changed hands at from 71d, down to

To-day's market closes rather firmer, apot 63d to 63d. Beptember-Decumber, 73d. to 7 6-16d.

Naphtha Quiet, 9d in 94d for ordinary on spot, 10d to 101d for best English tefined.

Coat Oil -No business.

There are two vessels in the river not included in above stock with about 2.700 barrels.

	PETROLEC	A OIL	•	
Prices of 8.) W. Petro-) leam)	Y. Yerk London	.710.	N. York	sid.
	Rofined.	Cru.	Refined.	Cra
Stock this day	77,765 bbl. 34 e4.		155,917661. 811 or.	·
week. Delivered	7,309 bbl. *8.854bbl.		1,005661. 5,041661.	
	200 barre	de t		Trom

	CUAL O	IL.			
	184			100	
	Refined.	Cra.	Roin	ed.	One
day	We ser		827	bol.	<i>.</i> .
last week	200 PPI	•.	_	661.	
Delivered } last work }	130 661.	l i	77	ы.	١.

Above represents stocks and movements at Inndea and Thames Haves l'ablie Wharves

Exports of petroleum from New York to various countries during three months inclurers of the "Excelsior" organs.

| See advertise of the "Excelsior" organs. | 49,308,000 gallons, against 59,887,000 |
| See advertise of the same time in 1880. Close |
| Parametrical organs. See advertise |
| Britain: over 12,000,000 |
| Parametrical organs. See advertise |
| Britain: over 12,000,000 |
| Parametrical organs. See advertise |
| Britain: over 12,000,000 |
| Parametrical organs. See advertise |
| Britain: over 12,000,000 |
| Parametrical organs. See advertise |
| Britain: over 12,000,000 |
| Britain: over 12,000,0 Planor and Cableet Organs. See advertise: on 9 000,000 gallons went to Great Britain; over 13,000,000 gallons to Great Britain; over 13,000,000 gallons to Great R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufaction and Holland Manufaction of Charles organs. Belgium and Holland. Then 945,000 gallous went thence to Africa; #36,000 to Australia; 1.054,516 gallous to Brezil, and another million to South American ports, with 603,000 gallous to the West Indies, British included.

The following table shows the prodecilon of perroleum in the United

Representations (1864 to 1	1850 —	
Years.	Barrela	Years.	Perre!
1864	9.478.747	18.0	
1985	2.454 2 8	1873	7,324.3
1000	3167,769	1974	11,188,7
13 M		1 187X	18 (83)
1995	4 044 144	11575	
1400	1411512	1274	IV FEET
1870	5 444 714	3673	

THE TIABILITY & CARRYING COMPANIES

Should think not decided in the appeal confluence deposide able interest form-SPICES, ETC

I D. VAN DE CARRE A SON. Toporio - Fring companies and traders as iffective Manufacturers and important activation in bitatility of the former in contain the physic ream tarter, muchanism. cumstinces for the safe trinsit of goods. The pursuers, D. and W. Kerr, grain P. DEVER & co. E-mont. - bloom opens and four merchants, It Bothwell street undetercotypers. In success and consistent action in the ordinary should not wood. court some time ago concluding against the defenders, t e State Steamship Come cans (dipdred) for the sum of £166-148 for which, according to their condescend ence, the defenders had become lintee in this way. In the month of August, 1875 the Atlantic Milling Company, of at Lou - America, shipped at that place with the Merchant's Despatch Transportation BUTIFR & CHEFSE TRIFES Robert Company and the State Line Company, Bonaldson, Montreal, incumberous of tor Giasgow, 10 0 sacks of flow in apparent seasor triers. tar as New York by the former company with whom if c State Line have an agree-ment for the land carriage of goods from all parts of Am rich to New York All the flow to consigned, with the exception of fifty-six racks, was duly delivered in Glasgow, and, with reference to the fity-six racks, the pursuers state in their condescendence that in beptember, 1879, the defenders intimated to them that the fifty-six sacks had arrived in Glasgow per their steamer, the Alabama, and requested a payment on account of the freight. The pursuers at once made the payment requested (£20), and dislivered up to the defend as the till of lating in exchange for which they re-ceived from the defenders a delivery order, but "that order, although duly longed with the defenders discharge clork had never been honoured by the defenders, who said they could find no account of the flour." The pursuers alleged that the flour had been sold by the defenders In New York. The defenders, samresull of their inquiries, ascending that the fifty-six sacks had not, in point of fact, been shipped on board their steamer by the Mercuanta' Despatch Transportation Company, "who acknowledged their liability to account to the pursuess for the value of the flour, and who, accord-Refined Petroleum Oil -- Values in all ling to the defenders, were, at the fine positions have again given was in the action was raised, endeavouring to ympathy with the decline in American adjust the loss with the railway comquo ations. We understand that the pany in whise hands the flour went Standard Oil Co. are not a flug at the amissing." The defenders pleaded that daily quotations, but only the new they were not liable, as the bill of lading refluction. Prime and Standard White Pan. 85. Louis provided, inter and, that in case of the flour forms. aylvanian sold on the spot at 7id. to 6id. of any loss or damage done to or ausper gallon, for prime brands at near fained by the werelandsee receipted for wharf, short and over prompt parcels that company should stone be held selling as low as 65d. April business answerable therefor in whose actual done at 75d, to 65d, and a considerable custody the merchandise might be at the time such loss occurred. The defenders also pleaded that the delivery i unded upon beving been granted by to countril r apon neving occupanticity; the unitary could not clothe them with liability for the loss sustained by the pureuers, and that the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company having acknowledged liability for the loss of the flour the action was

Coal Oil—No business.

Turpentine—Has fallen over £2 per ton in all politions to May, and the meriton in all politions to May, and the meriton in all politions to May, and the meriton of the pursuess for the sum of favour of the pursuess for the sum of favily steady at 32s. April, 31s. 2d. to first steady at 32s. April, 31s. 2d. to £104 2s., with expenses. His lordship found that the defenders' superintendint at New York had refused to allow the 56 coals of first in the transferred from a The stock at the wharves to-day is sacks of flour to be transferred from a 10,853 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,123 terrels, ground that the barge was leaky, and the ground that the barge was looky, and the flour appeared to be damaged by water. After the flour had lain for a day After the flour had lain for a day or two in the barge, the barge owner put it on another pier, and thereafter he and the insurance agent—the defenders representative looking on but not interfering—sold the fleur and retained the proceeds. Through some bitch between the defenders in Glaegow and their New York agents, information of the true state of the case was not sent to Glaegow, and hence arose the mistake in granting the delivery the mistake in granting the delivery order for the missing fifty-six sacks. It had been proved, his leadship observed, Sour even in the damp condition it and for which the defenders are responditionally would not have been sociously injured ble. The fourth clause of that if the defenders had loaded the itself nor damaged other articles; but if the def nders apprehended any such in-jury the easy and correct course would have been for them to have had the bags emption, dried and refilled. In refusing to take delivery of the flour when tendered to them by the bargeman at New York the defenders, Lis lordship found, committed a breach or their contract, and honce he decerned against them for the full amount, less a small balance due nor

> freight. In the note to his interlocutor, Sheriff Murray observed that the defenders were not justified in retuing to accept delivery of the flour because it was " By their contract they had nocented such risks. The goods bring delivered by pursuers' representative at St. Louis into the hands of the joint agent of the defenders and the Transportation Company, it was impossible for the pursuers to exercise any longer control over them, and they were in the bands of the defenders and their joint fellow carriers. When, therefore, the goods were tendered to the defenders by When, therefore, the the bargeman, forming the previous link necessary for their own safety, ment."
>
> evidence of the condition of the means Bannairnes, Kirkwood & Menes Bannairnes, Kirkwood & Menes Bannairnes, Kirkwood & Menes Boots, and then to have proceeded Januer write the agents for the pursuers, and Menes, Roberton & Ross for the defenders.—Glasges Herald, Peb. 21. beard. But to refuse to morept delivery

THE MONEY MARKET.

	TORONTO STOCK REPORT.									
	BANKS	Share	Capital sub soribed.	Cordtal paid up:	Kant,	Invidend lut 6 months	Closing April Vellera	11.13		
)	lings tal Merchante' Bank of Canada Merchante' Bank Gontreat, toptano Hank Standard Toronto,	888 885 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	970, #0 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 5,718,300 2,010,000 12,411,110 500,420 509,710	2,040,400 970,250 1,010,00 745,00 916,00 6,705,000 1,998,000 1,997,000 2,997,000	85.000 220.000 80.000 475.000 100.000 5,000,000	# ct 4 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2	18 65 AN 18 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	in i		
horization and an constru	Anglo Canadian Mortgage Colludidos, and Loan Association Canadia Mortgage Colludidos, and Loan Association Canadia Landed Crodut Colonadian Savings and Loan Collominion Savings & Inva't S'y harmers' Loan and Savings Collomition Provident & Loan S' Invoid Frie Savings & Loan S' Invoid Ravings & Loan S' Invoid Calandon & Calandon & Lasadon & Calandon & Calandon & Canadian & Agency Condon Loan Connessor Calandon & Calandon & Loan S' Loan Savings & Loan Se People's Collono Loan & Debenture Counterro Savings & Loan & Control Loan and Savings Collono Western Canada Loan & Collono Loan and Savings Collono Control Loan and Savings Collono Control Loan and Savings Collono Loan Collono Loan Loan Loan Loan Loan Loan Loan L	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	750 000 1,500 000 412,500 600 100 1,077,250 1,079,400 1,000,400 4,000,000 434,700 1,460,600 1,600,000	7 13 214 2 000 pm 277 766 509 003 600 005 841 000 241 700 241	31,446 88,000 61,415 211,601 221,601 207,000 165,000 168,000	6764886 R .C	1001 190 1221 135 144 1194 192 123	THE STATE OF THE S		
	British America Western Assurance Canada Life Consular Life Association Consumers' Gas Lominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph Globe Printing Co	\$ \$5.55 \$ 12.55 \$5.55 \$	5-30-000 5-30-000 5-30-000	600,000 711,799	235,000 96,064	8	153 1331 1331 122	150 219 333 710 128 126		
	DEBENTURES, Ac Dominion Govm't atock, 5 per County (Ontario), 6 " Township 6 " City of Toronto 6 " Toronto, cl. A B bond 6 " Toronto and Nipissing bonds	et. 30		and Otta	don (Kag),		ļ ·	110		
	NAMR.	2 2	Capital	Capital paid-up.	Rost		Closing Apr	Pyles () 13.		

| Connadian Hank of Con Shoutinion Hank | Fuerinion Hank 6 Months Saliera. Buyen 143 141 90 115 46 148 120 78 100,000 ios 102 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,700,000 800,00 ARESENTED AND 1,777,370 10.50 40.50 1 711,766 2,060,000 1,860,000 600,000 600,000 1,000,000 71) 709 2,800 800 1,800 800 1,800 800 1,800 800 2 76,000 23 Ř 32×6 106 1061 106 103 ···· •••

and the proceeds pocketed by others, was conduct which was utterly unjustifiable The fourth clause of the bill of lading is not really in peint By it, if any demage occurred, the company in whose hands the damage actually occurred is to be the party liable. Under this clause, if the defenders had accepted delivery and brought over the flour, it might have been contended that, as the damage by water occurred before they got delivery, they were free, but it cannot apply to a case like the pres when they failed in their duty in taking the delivery at all, and where the main damage was really caused by their own act in refusing to take delivery when to dered.

The case was appealed to the Sheriff Principal, and his fordship has isseed an interlocutor adherent to that of the sheriff substitute, with this variation, that decree is given for £87 13s. 7d. inst of £104 2a, the defenders being held liable in the expenses of the appeal. In brief note, Sheriff Clark may it was admitted on both sides that there is a clerical erne as to the amount involved.

His fordship wids: "It must be especially kept in view that this is the case of a through bill of lading, and that the in the chain of carriage, it was their rights and duties of the parties must duty to accept delivery, preserving if he construct with reference to this ele-

formiere .- Glargon Herald, Peb. 31.

of the tondered flour, and to stand soide with their hands in their to kets.

Mr. Gladstone is to take a trip to the while pursuers' property, for which they pointed at Mr. Petersburg to set in case Meditoranean during the Sauter recent were repossible was being dispused of of an accident baptening to the Cast

Mr. Egerton R. Boss, the Kingston cattle dealer, who was re cial difficulties, believes he will be able to make arrangements with his only oreditor, the Foderal Bank, by which with a short extension of time he will be able to meet his liability in fail.

The increase of steamship tonnege in 1880 over 1879 is 25 80, and of seiting vessels, 23.25, the whole increase for the year belug 23.90, on occess and 27.00 on island craft. The proportion of come steam tonnage has been 75.52, and of salling ships 24.28, against 74.44 and 25 5€ for 1879.



Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmarter Jeneral, will be recoursed at Ottawa until meen, on PRIDAY, 20th MAY, 20th Meen on a proposed contrast for fear years, six times per wock seek way, between Billings' Bridge and Ottawa, from the list July next. Unrepanse to be made on footer otherwise, via the menally travelled road. The manin to leave Ottawa daily (bunday excepted) at 11 U c tt. and to trive at Bi lings' Bridge at 11.0 a.m.
To leave Billings' Bridge at 12.18, need, and to arrive at Ottawa at 1.00 p m.
Printed sections containing further later matter as to conditions of proposed contrast may be seen, and blank forms of incider may be core, and blank forms of tacker may be cottained, at the Post Officer of Billings' Bridge, Uttawa, and at the office of the seventiber.

T. P. PRESCH.

T. P. PREFOU, P. O. Caspooler Post Off a Inspector's fiffice, Utlaws, April 12th, 1861

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

teen evidenced in the moderate amount of bunzess which has been transacted in disting The seeming ou stude sal bearind act vity prevailing in par lines and departments of good, lourter, are by no mans arm mal, Let the direct result of the physics que to ilch we have rotorio! Asthe sprin season has be n so backwant and is how vorging well towards its close, lobbers generally seem to to in argurating the policy of "low prices amen's produce and quick sales," to distri-There is no galance. but the it stocks. move them Kep clarty has this book true of cere in kinds and cla sos of cotof the prop a for the spring and annuar little tette malerone to the me k t. Of one thing we arecertan considering the cost of the rew material reproduce them for the pri on at which with resp. ct to the lower grades of b own and beacted out one and If ht wel lit wollens and is to some waterst reflee oil ct that manufacturors a ocur ailing the preduction of goods as much as possible From these causes the jobeling business, as well as the pack se trade, w s into ruptedocto some extent hild in check dur ing the pate of k, and boy somer or lead deterred from making acts to manify wis deterred from making min to mavig ude tion to the in-proving feeling pr valent, mus are nany days bed me in re I beint parch semotguids. Notwi listanti ug the coation d for prices provailing for many strict of rigal rand sees mable introns the sie weeingle a litt a better under tone to the m ricet, and a mo a hopeful and buryant feeling is on rent in commis ion virel s. One of the most promfring an i encouraging fratures has been the enlarging exert dim ad for our ottone, and will it is not only making large t reda in the suppl , but is a se largely absorbing the energit pen within of some of the most popular makes. The espice for the well willing the Shilat nr from this part clone egrogated nearly five thou and parkare amounting in value to \$2-0,254.
Wound related a leading out on milt in New England, within the past tew day, theola contract which will about hits production for eight mounths to come for The Chet manufactur a exported from the U find ine off fr m the previous ye r. Bit carring the first old months of the corrent year, in the said of December, the export wer va wed at \$0 \$55 141, a. com mid Wib \$6,249,965 d fing the ownerp nd isk period in 1879—an increa e of about twenty-five por cont Up to the resent time the expects of outh go de trou this t during to e your 1881, sta ed in hum. of tacks or tas born fully thicks. are pe cent, and the exp ris fum B. s. ton lavous r. that double is to be there f to safe to predict that when the figure-It the winds of the curson your nice m do up they will a cow a votue of fully \$12.000,000, whi h will be quite to a per tent lare t than over behire. The hundrenfor men's w as wie liens has not develop of thatif grounfaction as temahalt gen erally a tiefactory to ornamicalus mor-Courts and manufacturers. In spring grade tices ar very u settled and ex-freta ly low. W down is he idelery of crade, if the cost of raw materil | ad leman he taken in a secount, if they *leing woollens are to ing jubbed at fig. rul d doll and quiet. to in ricule on u. This, as a master as de from receiving momen a igh attention of course, is very advisinguous to coninvest, and places a fair article of media animation in first basels.

factory as we could have wished, her much larger than usual, simply be and more goods were made up for stock and tern on orders than was the case has der goods circ'es, both fo blng and year. In addit a to this the inclement weather and sen ral by keaning a of channels of distribution and to mak trade more un attenctory t an it probeffect on the product on of full weathern, insomneh as it is making both manuf co turers and commission merchants more careful in regulating the soptify of the same more in according e with the legistmate dumand, and affrong such selling ing the fact that the knife by both com-mission murchants and j-blers of I to Al hough go end trade in new all has so n just sate many kinds of go of a to wights has been comewhat quiet during ho work, yet there is a more coefficial forthing prevalent in commit alon circles, becased wootlens adapt d to the wants, which is being gradually reflect d in a

Too marker for men's west wool ens

during the just weed has been concurred and labour and the se eral condition of land by more or less quietude in first the country, some styles and qualitia habits. In spring weights the regular they are welling to day without a rious folist g rando in light weigh a han been That this is the six o of afferm of file priort our but the prices at upon the finer and he wier qualities of turer. In fict he latter cannot reprolittle but rione to the sensial market top oney fal gooda, as the prices now affice the the sam are generally about as low as they on well afford to g . The orders durin the "lemm" exciton at are now o mine forward and in king some for a feet one for future it livery. This of itself is a good onesy, and shows that the cour e vatev , I vel her ad tuyers have some could heat that prices and about as low as they will provable in while on the other tand to use de-less who reklessy g v. their onler- last your are negatively holding off, looking for still law r ful es. But from the west mukt and th freedom while, some would manufacturers selection of a y class apart from pulled a we neen picking up old totalet the would biolium of strictly choice de-2 CTAL OF pri o mise in in i r the ova d worlens. Con identito qualities of express the need to as to assert the need our cuttons greatly such fact forcy caseliner a continue that manufacturers ought to purchase favourement to the elevent a, to be dispuse tof b agents at meteral t cir supplies now while pri or are so and eill far ely to if o pace supplies c nosmitted pro a, while the re, it is tow, rather the wait until the new fivation on islanteer or driven. But demant from the same has been of tight appring Collects and Texas clip comes leg the last fiscal year. July 1, 1819, to dim natura. The last to de however, Jone 30, 1880, the total vitte of cutton has be not berly active and a time of cutton. get distribution has been effected at Stat a was \$6 \$61.418 - very alig & fall- pero a which are penyling more or less market. But, with all this respect to attra the to buyers. On fall wel lits, aside from the stonly plac mont of small orders for future det very, to we the st marned dit ing the work has boun a the what quiet. Were ed contings of th her fat a v. s have not exhibit of much anim then as regar a their mor ments on the a s form that heads during the just for data, atth ugh on some tel sel sreatly d pressed. Light apring fance to make tell grad a dors construit on are self to take a restation of 20 too men o m am traly and a dericentinns to be placet. The fact of the matter is, thue is them little or no vim heavy work to and proor up rit to ready durings the past work I . spring guests the market with agents has been us a dingly quiet or the with opening prices were to per cent be on jo beracouddenbiert vedutabaro leen tor effact year. Bo long as Chipchilla d - oned of at reds at states. Over- goods we ghing 18 to 18cm can be bought d at men, an ep for the most popul r myl a of fancy clad and stripe back effects have been on tand mor o loss al w in movem at from first ha de-Bla k clothe and waking her exceluted be expected that the wood market will mediange of import mediting the part week, but the been in rather limited inquiry for both new and socon i farming were ever known to be such an as at the Ropel onto have be e without may a test from time. The fact of the matteria, of interest, out on he other hard tester wen which lear no direct relation to also be remirked of cloudings, which, trade want them at you the Pricon. The

to the maste of the people for the first the wants in a cord with the stewn of the national states and the people for the first the wants in a cord with the stewn of the national states are post to the treatment of the first the treatment of the states and the states of the first that the states are post to the treatment of the states and people for the first that the states are post to the states and the states are post to the state simple estation. These, we we have time of fairer fit matters of quality style and time egain stated, are not due so of times and price most in the variety of times and price most in the variety of times and price most in the variety of the state of th tare bein in many just of to country insites of course the closing out sales of shuttings ti or has been a computatively up until within a few days. But node wall styles 'if no olicha at the end of falca grountedemand from both first and from the, that trade generally during each season are more or fear ensternary (see out hands at the extreme tribing the past week has not been as author yet in the present one they have been for the same. Some of the most desirerepresented by wthe average Englishthe makes in the better grades are well me "knows nothing or the wool tade under the control of orders, and stocks of our great continent in the bourbein m " crite" has de me a rule are rather Ocean, and tout, leaving merchants out small for the time of tear, while in the of the question, the large majority of lover qualities supplies are quite full edu-ated men in the mother country the spring t reled to cog the techter and the demand rather slow even at the have no sou d conception of the enor recent revised prices. In blesched cot took the request has apparently been the able otherwise would have be in. If we meat a the for flue shirifuga and wide ever, this is having a perceptibly usual sheatings, for which there was a full. sati-factory distribution by both the package and the piece. Aslite from a limited number of changes in agents solding values of the low and medlum grades, we have no additional fatures of feterost to note in this line Co oured cuttons, such as duling, ducks, dri le tickings, etc., have been in for reasorting request at the established prices. For some styles of the some the export inquiry has been of much larger proportions. For corsot Jeans and estter un there has been a moderate demand for small lots at the current quotations Cottonades and theriote have been in Inquiry from thest hands in accordance with the general requirements of trule of wollens and cuttors have never heart rout the from agenta has been fight and The place distribution of the arms hajobbal more chiap y thin is 'n ow being irresular. In votume and indifferent to teen I is, but go estally at prices some done. Yet it in we I known that the character, a though some combilirable what under agents figur a. Occability, manufacture a of the emoule could not lots of add and cide? have been added from as ady though moderate dis moved at greatly reduced prices. The tribution by the piece, have exhibited to special f atures of interest. Quette inof file or just our but the prices at cluding Marcellia, honeycomb, erother which they are bet at well are then used to be of the leading makes are gentive, affording but a small profit to the eralls fairly so it up in first hands, with bobb eard a direct less to the one uses of comperatively already demand current turer. In feet, he latter cannot represent to the same. Yarna, warps, twines and lots, cannot well to donled that the com- duce the goods at the prices at which page are without much change, the depensation f r this is being found in the they are so ting co-day without a heavy month inving continues includes to fair gradual depiction of su, p ion, and i the loss. As no time within the last re of at the rates now prevailing for the same. the trails, taking all thing into consider | thing sime have continued a cadi ya tive ation, have wool en goods for the spring in both first and account heads, and are season ben juited so cheap y as they among the batselling goods in the mar-ate being to ay. This makes it very ket, cutton dress goods, save the most miraniageous to the consumer, as it is desimble up clattes, have been rather bringing the laws of medium grades of light in inquiry, a chaugh on some styles done allo stotiling weathers within his of the same aborationcess one in prices reach at almost u o rec den by low prices, are being made by Jobbers, which is bewas at However, on to any odderous of at a time when the resident on the general periods to find to a wider distribution.

Le latter are now present in the merket, ployed at good, fail ways: In new full For printed dress fabrics the dense does not see and about going confident on property well it is rice, sit a ugli the merket had been in receive moderate in con be a somewhat quies r, the dimand sequence of cooler weather having pre-through small rules tas teen mover vailed. For print cloths there has at it evenly. The resistancement to teen apparently been a little wider inquiry on the be is of 250 for extra 64161 cloths and 3fo for 56280 picks. In prints, solds from the most desirable work and affects, for while there has been a conmen who has your delined to place tinued steady sale, the market has feen somes lat quiet with agents. With fobbere a great many "off any lea" are being

distributed as a inparatively low ugures. The Wool Trade.

The market for the staple c. nilnues in A very unsatisfictory condition and prices to a great extent are mass t ed ad compound nominal, although not more o than has been observable for the past fortnight or three weeks The work of iled ab a flore woolfe in the merket is with quite that it, nor is there muon of a would Holders of strictly the co de- and high-the two graem teller reckens acceptions consequently hold their sup- tog ther-at 77,700,000 and 73,200,000 Cin alone, not to sy mything of ruling pricus, we think the latter will scriptions consequently hold their sup-ther in it which also have a consider not neve their wishs to fised. If we plies with some confidence that a reac-able priors of her prides on or the mistake not their wishs to fised a fine with some confidence that a reac-able priors of her prides on or the mistake not their ydays hence will so a control of expect union. The charm much firmer and a ronger market for the market that of an isome good judges sensible filling off in the pro-tion of expect union. to market as a more a tive demand at such a morner could not will to imp it area or strongth and hunyan y to the such consideration, there is a great deal of good fig. wood offering here owned bed a ere in other morkers, which can to h light low, my at 3d to 3610 for Wiscous n and Mich gen and Abu to 400 for good to choice X and XX Onlo The truth of the mat or in, the woulder no ils trada la exceedingly languid and to 25 per cent fr to opening roles, and ard upon d a ora at a concession of 1000121 pe cent, from operate priors, notwin standing that b low a dot ar or a y seron shi lings and so long as the o is no demand for felt long remures of Australasia and the goods or colless w to beaters, even at unenergy and enterprise of the colonists. autiale trury and rulinous rutos, it connot But stat stics resating to the preduction deve on any monifestations of activity of of word in Au trained are not only tune bunyancy. Here is the moret of the prevellous by thomselves, but a comparison of them with those in connection with the indust y in other perts of the world nout democal and commission of the would and wooden goods market. It is no longer a scur-t that woulden goods are in will affort Australians further cause for over sink and preceded to sale be free the self gratulation. Thus, it is shown that, out of the total quantity of 411,109,000 long cultinged cold weather is the pounds of weal imported into Great printery cause of this condition of things be ain in 1579, 287,767,934 pounds o me

ton grade domest: cloth within the! The warket for cotten goods during need any large supplies at tall torries, the globe thus contributing commitmently branchest the short and any of the grade that the property of the state o THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

In reflect the sold defines is cloth within the platter is cert to the maintenance in platter is cert to the maintenance in platter is cert to the most plass as a fix plassed states from the first to the most plass as a fix plassed in the most plass as a fix plassed state from the first to the most plassed in the most plas

It is often remarked by Australians,

and with good reason, that highard, as

mous wealth incolved in the staple in-

dustry of An tralaga. Most gentlemen. if sounded as to their kn wledge of our Australian ordenies, can talk g fbly for a fix infinites of the diametry of gold, the "rushes" at liait rat and Bordler, the marvellous growth of Methourne, the placed to reline a of Sydney Harbour, the climate of Tasmania, the go alter i nature of New Zealand colonists, and the recent suportation of fresh Australia most tius of the wenderful growth and extent and value of it o wood to dustry they well be found to know next to nothing Tho Melbourne Exhibition has resulted in the publication of v. rious statistics in conno flow with the produce of wool in Aux trainsia which may, with advantage to those of us who are unacquainted with the colouism and their rapid progres, the shores of Port Dackson on January later, and in the year 1807 New South Wales ex orted to the mother oo atry 245 pounds of wo L white in 1822 as much as 170,860 pounds weight of the e- found their was hom; from Port Jacks n Such, then, was the beg nn ng of the wool trade of Australia, founded by convict labour on the slopes of the green hills which overlook the hundred bays of Sydary Harbour. How its lo did those few priso cra-dream that their small begin ins would develop into a trade watch in annual volue now far sur, asses the revenue of many European anti-net Y arrol ed on, T' su ania was settled, and her coloniers s on f uni out the fut, not only that their flocks throve beyond ale anticipation in the g nist balmy climate of that lovely teland, tue the the florest wore decid dly finer then any produced on the great continent to the north. Then came the mi rather to Victoria, the die ove y of the sp endid pastu e land of the Mivering in the conthern districts of the mother colony, and the acclimationtion of the sleep in the hotter latitudes of Queensland. Then New Zealand grew rapidly into notice both as an agricultural and a grant g country, and finks mu tipl ed throng out the I ngth and breadth of Australana, so that the attinate of the number of sheep in the whole group of Colo les la 1879 places the total at 65,-941.236 head. he tistics of the other two grad pasture farms of the world, the liver Plants country and the United States, give the to al number of sheep and woul entiron dus the suple of the Colonica. In the year 1879 New Zonorti gwoel in 1848, or Lou of her ports 64,220,810 lb , va ued at £3,126 439 worlst Victoria experted 47,973,991 tos, of the estimated in us of £1653,516. But It was left for New Youth Walcoto top the list with an agencysto of weig tand value almost equal ing the combined exports of the two younger to on cs-123. 710:450 lbs of w o', v lued at £6.491. 198. In the year 1879 the whole group of Colonies - xported 313 274 330 lbs of wood, valued at to e sum of £15 901.189. It is early enough to say the figures a o often misleading; bu facts are a nuburthings, and faith shall flee and feets in con e tion with tend of An training con o tion with the WUU t - most car hing investigation. fact that, at of a sepulation of loss than two and three-quarter millions, the equatting class should be able to wap at taw materal land times that taken up in the colonies, to the calue of nearly sixt en millions sterling in a sing a twelvemon he amonstrates alike the marrel-

line nece, mainly by reason of the advantageous position of Methodine as a post and the extension of its rallway system. The Hobsen Bay line runs from the bert of the city on to the Sandridge Railway pler, along id which all the large ships lie, so that the Lales can be worked into the hold from the trucks without any intermediate carings. At Sydney, on the other hand, the terminus of the lines which tun porth, south and west is a calle distant from Circular That this wa great disadvantage Quar to shippers bas long been recognized, and it is now proposed to continue the railway through the city to the shores of Port Jackson New Bouth Water has also recognized the necessity for capping the Riverina by means of an extension of the Boutborn line to Norramlera and Hay, by which means a very large portion of the woof of that great equatting country will be diverted to byduey, instead of crossing to bord-r, as heretofore, en route for Metiourno. That the shipping busi-ness of Victoria is being threatened is already manifest from the fact that whereas the shipments from New South beles only sg in t 298.573 bales from form a jeg up n which to hang a few Victoria in 1879 80 the numbers were on see notes. It was noticely in the 199,878 against 201,401, thus showing an oldest oldny, No. For h Wales, stat the a vance of nearly 65 000 bales by New in reduction of the sheep into Austrilia South Wales, against at advance of took place, the expectition under Captain less than 3,000 by Victoria. The fact, Phillip, who holst d the Br tich flax on too, that it exceeds eteamship lines now make Port Jackson their terminus in-26, 1788, having landed, amongst other stead of Melbourne speaks conclusively animals, a small flock of English sheep, in favour of Free Trade and the well The Spanish media was introduced nine defined advance of the mother colony. These for stat silent notes will suffice to show the marvellous increase, extent, and value of the wool trade of Aus-

A NOTE PAID FORTY-FOUR YEARS AFTER MATURITY.

It is not an every day occurrence that we have to note, and it is not without. any procedents, though the furt-no differe in some temperts from similar deeds with are neverted to the honour of bus ness men In 1837 a firm falled owing a note held by a New York bank, which here the indurarment of a Boston firm, which also stopped psyment during. the mule. A few days sin a the bank in New York was called upon by n repreantitive of one of the indursers, with a satement of the tremsaction, which, upon referring to the books of the tank, was found to be owrect. gentleman, to the asionishment of the officials, stated that he was authorized by the ikuton gentlemen to pay the principal and interes, and thesenon handed a check for \$12,500, which was found to be correct. The bank officers may that they had no tegal claim to the ain unt, that the bink 1 ad changed its charter and tout itself experienced financial difficultie, but the g nt enian as-used them that his orders were peremptory, and the money was accepted, The name of the goutleman is not made public for many rea out but it is a deed worthy of being recorded. - Boston JOHERAN

ONE QUARTER'S FAILURES.

In the annexed table will be found, from Bradureet's, the tot I mercantile fallures in the United Steba and Territories and in Canada for the first unarter of 1881, together with the smout t of masers and if billties -Location. Pal- Assets, Liabill-

Let

In comparison with the above figures it wou dan, ear that for the fir t quarter of 1879 the total munifor of full rain for the United States and Territories was 2,875 . themm in \$19374.700 and the liabilities, \$41,121,865 In Canada and privinces during the same period, the number of a failness was 60f; the samets, \$4,643,294, and the liabilities, \$9,393,384. In the U ited Statos and Tertitorie durlem the first quarter of 1880, the total number of fallures was 1,502. the assots \$1,441,206. and the liabilities \$15.817 257 corresponding time in Canada and provincos the number of talls or was 268, the assets \$1,208,019, and the listilities \$4 454 889

Mr James Slater, of London, is in commu ication with the nuthicities of Wing-bem relaitve to the starting of a oution mul at the latter place.

It is stated in Montreal that Mesors. Chaffee, of the South Rastern, and Mr. Second, if the Confidential callmans, who are now to New York and are engaged in forming a comment there for hallfly the The senson is too far advanced new to from Australiain, the "tith quarter" of railway tunnel under the St. Lawience.

The folls on the first Canul on all wests they can possibly toos would be seven the use of the trade mark described in and declaration in each case, with a first they would not lose any course trade by the St Lawrence to such sam. We have heard of one course trade by the St Lawrence to such sam. We have heard of one and from the great west, and just in case, where eighteen thousand tons of the case, where eighteen the case, where eighteen the case of the trade of the case, with the statement, that no either that the declaration in each case, with the statement, that no either that the declaration in each case, with the statement, that no either that th proport'on as these causis fulfil that object will the expenditure prove to tave been a wise our Since these works were undertaken, the conditions of to apportation have largely changed, and it is absolutely necessary that, have in, regard to these changes, our canal algument would have come by Mon-phitry should also be modified. We treat, and would have come by Mon-believe that the time is not in distant the lacking canal, realizing alone to the when the question of the atolition of Government very much more in revenue. all tolls on the canals, except those from from the St. Lawrence Canal tolls than an American to an American pert, pass-

perhaps, hardly reached that point yet, although it would be a very great mis- dize! take not to keep it stendily in view. But we have reached a point when we cannot avoid some changes in the tolls without seriously icopacidising not only ton. Where the can-i vestel took its the value of these large expenditures to freight direct from the ocean ateamers the Canadiau transportation trade, but also the occan trade by way of the St.

course of trade upon the canals as shown the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1880. These returns, of course, only Canal tolls to about twenty cents per refer to the year ending 30th June, 1880, ton, and the Welland Canal tolls to but they are the latest to which we have about forty cents per ton, making in all revenue from the Welland Canal, exclusive of hydraulic rents, was \$163,836 90. Imp canal amounted to 865,664 tons, showing the tells to be an average of a fraction under nineteen cents per tou. Unfectubately the returns are so printed That we cannot separate the tolls on tonnage going west from those on tonnage coming east. But how largely the Wolfind Canal is trust as a means of comtounlistion between one United States pett and another may be judged by the fact that the tounege upwards was 150 409, and the tourage downwards 133,614 a total tonnage of 284,043, or very hearly one-third of the entire ton-mage jeasing through the Welland Canal, From Canadian ports westward to United States ports there only passed 25,750 tons, white from United States ports to Canadian purts downward, which may be said to have been grain chiefly for export, the tonnage was 389 -247 tone. It will thus be seen that so for as goods passing from Canadian sucts westward to United States ports ly the Welland Canal are concerned, the quantity is comparatively small only about one-eighteenth part of the entire tennage. It is important to bear this fact in mind in considering the method of dealing with this question which we are about to suggest.

Bu far no the St. Lawrence canals are emporned, the total tevenue, exclusive or hydraulio rents, was \$82,848.33. The total tonnage was 943,858 tons, of which 218,657 tone passed westward and 728,-001 tons eastward. The largest items of tonrage downward, that is taking the articles of which there were over twenty-thousand tone coming down-

ward, were as tollows:

COM	00,104	WHI.
Tens	42,342	w
Wheet	106,858	44
firewood, in vessels		
Lumber, sawn, in vessels.	22,558	м
Cola		
Wheat	200,365	et

The last two items of corn and wheat having paid toll on the Welland Canal, passed free through the St. Lawrence. The notual tonnage-paying tolis on the Bt Lawrence Canal was 849,868, so that e epiocel the Mt. Lawrence 394,100 tons passed free, having paid tolls on the Welland Caral. The average tollshupon the St. Lawrence canals, therefore, amounted to a little over fifteen cents a ton. The trulic on the casals is, for the purpose of classification, divided into five classes, the first including tolls upon the vessels the second upon passengers, the third farm produce and cattle, the fourth upon general merchandise and the fifth upon the products of the forest. There is a special class in addition to these, from which, however, the entire revenue only amounted to \$2,269. By an order-in council, passed some yours ago, wheat and other produce paying tolls on the Welland canal is paranted to pass through the St. Lawrence canals free of tuils; and fron and sait passing through the St. Lastence canala, going west-ward, and having paid the tolls on them are permitted to pass through the Wel-land Canal free of tolls. What is wanted taw, and what we think the Covernenent should do at once without a snoment's delay, is to extend this same principle which applies in the once of ealt and froh, to all the articles included in the third and fourth clauses going westward.

We have obtained some information upon this point which shows how little risk the Government would run adopting this plan. Last year the

THE CANAL Tolles

to revenue from tolls on the bt ner in which the trade mark 1 shows the paid thereon will be duly applied. Those who have paid only \$10 as a first item are alrised that the law does not therefore, the tiovernment adopt the form of an oath by the person or by a that there is not a moment to lose in therefore, the tiovernment adopt the inclining with the question of the canal principle of rentiting all tolls on the Nells in view of the fact that the batter bolls in view of the fact that the batter provide for a division of the entire provide for a division of the legal fee of the one formerly fyled, all a large percentage of the cot of the provide for a division of the legal that the law does not therefore, the tiovernment adopt the form of an other of the fine are advised that the law does not therefore, the tiovernment adopt the form of an other of the fine are advised that the law does not therefore, the tiovernment adopt the form of the fine are advised that the law for an other of the fine are advised that the law for an other of the fine to the enter are advised that the law for an other of the fine are advised that the law for an other of the fine are advised that the law for an other of the fine are advised that the law for a case, where eighteen thousand tons of calculated to deelve, that such trademark goods were driven to New York via the is used in lawful commerce with some foreign nation (or nations) or some Investigation of Montreal and the Canadian dian tribe (or tubes), and that it is truly canals. We are assured that had the represented in the face trade presented in the face trade presented in the face trade presented in the for registery.

This particular case, this important constitutions of production of goods to which it is applied.

This particular case, this important constitutions of production and the case of the registered, with the name and ground into which the seed is care of the marks registered, with the name and didness of the registered, with the name and ground into which the seed is care of the marks registered, with the name and didness of the registered, with the name and didness the entire amount that they are soked Last year the tolls on the Erle Canal

on westward bound freight averaged about reventeen and a quarter cents per In the port of New York, there were no barboar dues, so that the only dues paid to the public on westward bound mer-It may be well to state bitefly the chandles was seventeen and a quarter pure of traite upon the canals as shown cents. Coming this way, the Montreal ty the returns published in the report of harbour dues, under the old teriff, would amount to twenty-five cents, the Lachine furing that year the total eighty-five cents, It is not to be wondered at that with this condition of things Imports for the Western States through the St. Lawrenco route are practical: disappearing. The forty cents of Welland Canal folls remitted would, as we have been assured, have secured for the St. Lawrence route the particular consignment to which we have referred. Bu simple a method of relieving the trade ought not be require much deliberation on the part of the Government. They run no rick under opinion of those who are best able to Judge, persons actually engaged in the trade, they would gain enormously to invente, while the country would gain enormously in its transport trade. eincerely trust that no time will be lost by the Unvernment in pessing the necessary Order in Council extending the principle which applies now to salt and from to all merchandise going westward.

> THE NEW AMERICAN TRADE MARK LAW.

The following are the tules and regulations adopted by the United States Patent Office for the registration of trade marks under the Act of March 3.

1. (a). Any person, firm or corpora-tion domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade mark and uses the same in commerce with fereign nations er with Indian tribes. The following ing countries have treaties with the United States at this time, vis. Russia, Belglum, France, Austria, the German Empire and Great Britain.

(b). Any citisen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade mark in any foreign country the United States as a condition precedent.

2. Every applicant for registration of

a trade mark must cause to be recorded In the Patent Office :-

l of the min poration desiring the protection of the longer, except in cases where such trade direction of agricultural progress and im-trade mark, and the residence and citi- mark is claimed for and applied to atti-provements is to contend against the senship of individual applicants.

(b). The class of merchandise and the particular description of geeds comprised in such class to which the trade mark has been appropriated.

(c) A description of the trade mark itself, with fee semiles thereof, and the mode in which it has been applied and The length of time during

which the trede mark her been used by the applicant on the class of goods decribed 3. A fee of \$25 is required on filling

(d).

each application, except in the cases hereinsiter named. (See paragraphs 10 and 17) 4 An application for the registration

and the for similes, with deplicated thereof.

5. There should be precoded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration, and signed by the applicant.

G. The statement should appounce the

full name, citizenship, domicile, rest-dence and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what state or na-tion incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade mark, particu-larly discriminating between its seven-tial and non-sescutial features. It should

United States before a notary public. justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secrotary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person an American to an American port, pass— the entire amount tracting moses the qualified by the laws of the country ing through the Welland Canal, will be to give up in extending the principle, duly qualified by the laws of the country the great quantion of the day. We have, which they now extend to from and to administer oaths, whose colicisists and to all other classes of merchans that the certified by a representation of the day. sentative of the United States having an official seal.

9. Where the trade mark can be represented by a fac simile which conforms to the rules for drawings of mechanical patents, such a drawing may be furnished by applicant, and the additional copies will be produced by the photolithographio process at the expense of the office, or the applicant may furnish one fac-simils of the trade mark, mounted on a card ten by fifteen inches in size, and ten additional copies upon flexible paper, not mounted. but in all cases the sheet contalning the mounted fac simils or the drawing must be signed by the applicant

or hisauthorized attorney.

10. Altapplications for registration are considered in the first instance by the trade mark examiner. An adverse deci-sion by such examiner upon the applicent's right to registration will be reviewed by the Commissioner in person

upon petition, without fee.

11. No trade mark will be registered unless it shall be made to appear that the same is used as such by the applicant in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes, or is within the provisions any circumstances, taking the figures of of a treaty, convention or declaration last year as an illustration; while in the with a foreign power, nor which is merely the name of the applicant, nor which is identical with a known or registered trade mark owned by another and appropriated to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly recembles some other person's lawful trade mark as

chasers. 12. In case of conflicting applies proceedings on such interference will follow, as nearly as practicable, the practices in interferences upon applicaions for patents; but each applicant and registrant will be held to the date of adoption alleged in the statement tyled with his application. On the petition of any party dis-atlated with the decision of the Examiner of Interferences the case will be reviewed by the Commissluner without fee.

18 When these requirements have been complied with and the office has adjudged the trade mark lawfully registrable, a certificate will be lessed by the Commissioner, under seal of the Interlet Department, to the effect that applicant has complied with the law and that he is entitled to the protection of his trade mark in such cases made and provided. laws of which require registration in the Attached to the certificate will be a fac simils of the trade mark and a printed copy of the statement and declaration.

14. The protection for such trade mark will remain in force for thirty (e). The name, demicile and place of years, and may, upon the payment of a che not manufactured in this country, and in which it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for shorter period, in which case it will cease to have force in this country, by virtue of the registration, at the same time that the trade mark ceases to be ex-

cludve property elsewhere. 15. The right to the use of any trademark as assignable by an instrument of writing, and such assignment of a regis. tered trade mark must be recorded in the Patent Office within sixty days after its execution, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or morigages for a valuable con-sideration, without notice. No particular form of assignment or conveyance

them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870, (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States) may register the man for the same goods, without too, on come makes it to away towards the pllance with the foregoing requirem nts. west This causes the posts to enlarge with each application of this character the heles into which they are sank; the a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required.

17. Applicants whose cases were fyled under the act of 1870, either prior to or

too revenue from tells on the 8t ner in which the trade mark I - been to the date of the one formerly fyled, all a large percentage of the cost of ten

On fo ling an application for registration of trade analk \$25.00.

For recording assignment:

Luder 3:0 words
One of the stand 1,000 words
One of 3:00 words
One of the stand 1,000 words

For single printed copy of statement and declaration
Single copy Official Classics
Annual subscription Official Classics

20. All letters about the addresses to

remittances by postal order, check or draft should be to his order.

21. Letters relating to pending applications should refer to the name of the applicant and date of fyling. Letters relating to registered trade marks must refer to the name of registrant, number or date of certificate, and the class of merchandles to which the trade mark is applied.

22. The office cannot undertake to reapond to foquiries propounded with a view to ascertain whether certain trade marks have been registered, or if so, to whom or for what goods; nor can it give advice as to the nature and extent of the protection afforded by the law or act as its expounder, except as questions may acise upon applications regularly fyled. A copy of these rules, with this paregraph marked, will be regarded as a courteous answer to all such inquirles.

WIRE VERSUS LUMBER FENCES.

The lumber mon and barbed wire fence men have Joined in a contention as respects the superfortry and inferiority stock, it is folly to contend that wood is of their respective products. The lumber men are a good deal like the tanners in Alsop's fables, who thought that for fortification purposes there was nothing like loather. But the trouble with inther was that though leather might be tough enough there was source enough to be likely to cause confusion in the of it to fence in the city. Now, that is mind of the public or to decrive pure a good deal the way with lumber for f noing purposes at the present time. There is not enough of it to go around. In pure as to the right to not which regions of the country is so drawing may arise between an applicant and upon our timber resources that men in a prior registrant, the office will the lumber trade admit that in less than declare an interference, in order that the a generation the supply of inches in the parties may have opportunity to seem to receive the supply of inches in the supply of declare an Interference, in order that the a generation the supply of lumber in the parties may have opportunity to prove United States will be practically ear priority of adoption or right; and the haustel, unless it is reinforced by some proceedings on such interference will new and untried material. Indeed, so eatiefied are many of our far seeing lumber mea of this fact that they are invosting largely in timber lands wherever they can be found, while those who make such investments are sure in the long run to reap enermous returns. But the lumber men, like those engaged in all other trades, are generally apt to be blinded to the possibilities of rival materials. It was as with the builders of wooden ships. When from ships were first proposed the idea was laughed at and scouled as preposterous. Hew could iren float? One might as well think of building ships of stems. But think of building ships of stone. But from salps are rapidly superceding weeden, while steel already appears destined to take the place of both. In the large cities and even the towns of the country iron is rapidly superceding wood as build-ing material. No building is new consider-ed thoroughly fire proof that is not wholly composed of stone, brick, and iron in the returns are equally conclusive of the combination. In fine, the age is essent benefits of protection. This industry is tially that of iron, and to contend that of such recent growth that the returns inevitable. Board fences superceded the eld post and rail principally on account of those very superiorities that the wire frace possesses over the wooden. The eld post and rall consumed more valuable timber and more valuable space than the board fence which succeeded it. It was also a resting place for noxious weeds and all other descriptions of mestiness including vermin. The post and board fence norishes similar woods in its shade and gathers the snows of winter in banks to obstruct and delay the carly opening of spring. The cost of the bost description of board fence is 50 per cent. more than that of the barbed wire. This is on the very lowest estimate of of a trade mark will consist of a 'atement is prescribed, but the trade mark abould the respective expenses of the two de-and specification, a declaration or cath, be identified by the partificate number. scriptions. The barbed wire feace will 16. Owners of trade marks for which last five times as lonk. Wind, or rain, protection has been sought by registering or snow door net affect it. On the other band, if the wind blow strongly from the west against a board fence it makes it to inc'ine towards the east. Then, if it blow from the opposite quarter it

modified this plan. Last vear the lariy discriminating between its sevenrevenue from merchandles, other than
the two articles that we have referred to,
also state from what time the trade mark
from tolls on the St. Liwrence canals
from tolls on the St. Liwrence canals
going westward on class three was
of merchandles, and the particular goods
going westward on the Welland Canal only
comprised in such class, to which the
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How the Chainel Islands. In Herefords, a
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weighs 28,080 pounds. A post and board fence of dry, well seasoned lumber for a quarter section of land weight 68,000 pounds. Now the post and hard fence requires the posts to be put eight fire apart; in the barbod wire they are six. teen feet apart. The difference in the cost of hauling the two descriptions of 20 All letters should be addressed to material five miles will at once be see "The Commissioner of Patents," and all to be enormously in favour of the more modern substitute. Barb fencing costs
72 couts per rod; old style \$1.08 Ac cording to the state reports, up to 187-the cost of fences in Kansas had rouched thirty millions of dollars; in New York 144 millions; in Iowa, 74 millions, in New Hampshire, 42 millione; in Penn sylvania, 106 millione; in Massa;hu sette, 23 millions; in Maine, 25 millions Barb wire would have saved in those states 25 per cent, on the first over Harb fencing would have saved to the farmers of New York State alone futy. one millions of dollars in the cost of their fences. According to the reports of the United States department of agriculture the fencing in use in the United States in 1875 has cost \$1,748,529,185 Barb fencing to the same amount would have saved \$882,910,454.08 to the people of the United States, six times the amount of the national debt in 186; Now, when we consider that the annual expense of maintaining the wooden tences of the United States is \$449,416. 098, and that even in such a rich state at Iowa the aunual cost of keeping up the fences exceeds the total sales of the live more suitable for fencing purposes than wire. It is just as possible to return to the old post and rail and the old post and beard system of fencing as it is to return to the days of wooden railing or steam vessels. It is well knews by maritims men that steamships such as ocean commerce now calls for cannot be built of wood, even if the material could be had. It is well known to intelligent farmers in the west that this country cannot be senced in with wood; for, in the first place, the material is not to be had; in the second place, if it were to be had, it is in every way underirable, as compared with barb wire. This is our conscientious decision as respects this lumber and barb wire contention.—Ab-

SOME RYPECTS OF PROTECTION

For the beseft of those who believe in the virtues of Free Trade, we give the following comparative statement taken from the United States communications. of the effect which a strongly protective tarif has had upon the cotton and silk manufacturing industries in that cons try during the past ton years:

1879. Teoms 157.510 Seindice 7.125.416 Persons employed 135.200 224 .22

Thus during the decade there has m an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of looms, over 50 per cout. in number of spindles, and about 30 per cent. in number of pers ployed.

As to the silk manufacturing industry during that short period the number of hands employed has been nearly doubled The figures are as follow:

34,44 8 9,017.8 9 16,869,50 84,410,463 Operatives 18.50 Wasse paid 25 Capital inverted 17.518.50 Value of products 27.585.771

Such facts as these confound all the theory that free traders can advance, and completely refute the arguments of those resident in the United States who urged Canada to adopt a policy different from that which has proved so successful in their own land.—Intelligencer

YALUABLE PEDIGRER CATTLE FOR CANADA.

An Knelish correspondent writes -The Lion, Matthew Hy. Cochrane, 11 Hillburst, Province of Quebec, where pedigree shorthorns imported in 1877 or ated such a sensation in this country, when Earl Bective and Mr. Loder purchased several of his Canadian bred animals at uvir 4000 guinous cach shipped justenly by the Dominion the Line steamelily Free one of the most valuable configuration pedigree live the heles into which they are sunk; the stock ever exported from Great Britain water gets in, the timber rots; and the It comprised in shortherns two Bate's fonce blows over in some hoavy sale. helfers and four valuable cows, a num-In the bribed wire frace there is no ber of Jurey and Guerasey buils, cows awaying of this kind. It is always up-tight, always steady and firm. The the Chainel Islanda. In Herwoods, a

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reducies are apparently a little jealous in convequence of the position and title accuration by bir ALEXANDER CALT AS High Commissioner for Canada In England. The correspondence between the Cana-to and Imperial Governments in r spe t to this matter, which has recently lers prolished, is being much discussed a Australia. There is, we note, a recited opinion that those documents, to use the language of his light PARKES, mark a material edvance in the relation etreen Great Britain and the posses-ion under separate parliamentary prernment, and there is also a general dale throughout the Colonies to see the effice of Agent-General invested country, would have been agreed upon. soner possessing the same influence as or A. T. Gatt. One representative speaking on behalf of the whole of Australaria would nescenarily have far greater influence than half a dozen tgents-General, who probably would

IRISH EMIGRATION.

ly a fecture recently delivered by Mr. W. McCullogh Torrens, M.P., on "impenal and Colonial Partnership in Kmigation" before the Boyal Colonial institute, that gentleman said respecting the Canadian Government's proposals summarised some time ago in the Ciriann:---- What was desired was to see the Government of this country o-operate with the Government c' the Dominion of Cabada on terms of perfect equality, and say the one to the other: We have spars labour, and we have rere gold; you have spare land and room for enterprise. Why should not we take off the weight of your burden y you taking off the weight of ours?" ile bad always owned that he was afraid that any such proposition coming from England to Cacada or New South Wales, or any other of the colonies, would arouse suspicion in the popular mind in those pieces, and therefore they would tall in their object. He had longed to see some good spirit inform the Colonies that they should begin Tovernor-General of Canada, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing, in no casual terms, but with icliberation, care, and segacity, an clab orate plan of systematic assisted emigration from Ireland to Canada." At the conclusion of the lecture critical re-marks were made by Sir A T Galt, Sir Arthur Blyth, Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P. Major-General Lawrie, and the theirman, Lord Dynraven, who sliuded to the pleasant interviews he had had with Sir John Macdona d and the Hon. John H. Pope during his visit to Canada last rear. Referring editorially to the anadian Government's scheme, the Colonel Register says: "Canada has taken a hold step in this matter, and we believe she will find it to be a wise one; and we hope that before long her example will be generally followed by the Azetrallan colonica"-Cities.

THE PROTECTION OF IRON FROM

The problem of protecting the autiece of iron from sust by chemical menus has "176 the Times, recently received another entation. The methods by which this eyect has been proviously effected, other

the den tuils and cowe perchand in the cost of wron ht iron objects with a side of composition, which is applied out the control of Stratement's A relection of Stratement's pled either by ne use of a brush or by displaying the form in a tath of solution of Stratement and Oxford-life out of the conting quickly dress upon the orbit of the conting quickly dress upon the objects which are their passed through a function of the first of the strategies of the interval of the conting quickly dress upon the objects which are their passed through a function of the first of the first of the first of the strategies of the first of the first of the strategies of the first of the first of the strategies of the first of the first of the first of the strategies of the first the flux of the same atemps the composition is thus insert and intended into the parts of the many hardonness and as the into the parts of the many hardonness o tion of the silicate composition with sitelficile colours by this means smooth Auf . 15 G. NERAL OF THE COL. pollabed coloured surfaces are produced upon the Iron, which present superior and more ducable results than those The Colon & Register of the 20th of clientable by ordinary painting and Ps. ch, says Some of the Australian varnishing

ORAPE AND SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

The alsence of snow and the general apring appearance of the weather nature community, and the products of the field. And we have asked ourselves, would it not be well for our fatmers to devisto a tittle from the ordinary programme, and try some new crops with which to sow their fields? A new de-parture in the line of full and vine culture might, for Instance, be undertaken with advantage. Grapes are probably the best paying of all fruits that can be sulted to our climate, and they require posseries. The subject might have been much less labour and they require afrantageously discussed at the recent intercolouid Conference, and if this had been done, perhaps a joint representation once the vines are planted they are a subject to the Imperial authorities, perhaps are improved status for the Australian representatives in this learned from unquestionable authorities, country, would have been agreed them. that a farmer may not from three to five We are inclined to think, however, that hundred dollars out of one single acrouf it is only when Australian Coofedera- grapes. Small fruits such as strawtion becomes an accomplished fact, and berries, currents, gooseberries and many the coloules work together in a more other small fruits which go so lar to united manner than they have hitherto adorn anti-give a cheerful appearance to lone, that there will be a possibility of the farm gardens, can be cultivated with having an Australian High Commislittle cost, and a ready market can always be found. Some will say that our climate is too cold, and that fruit will not mature. Those who say this must certainly never have board of the aplendid success which has attended the enterprise of Mesers Gallagher & Ganthier, not agree amongst themselves as to the tho well known proprietors of the details of the matters which they were Beaconsfield Vineyard, at Point Claire, discussing." vineyard, on the banks of the lake, where they are more exposed to wind atorms then here, sheltered as we are from the northern blasts by the mountales. We, not only for the personal good of each farmer, but for the general development of our country, to which fruit growing would add a source of revenue, would like to see our farmers and gardeners make a move in this direction, confident that it would prove in partium investment. However, the a paying investment, - licekly Dis-

INDICATOR DIAGRAMS.

Regged places or steps in the ex-pansion line and vacuum line indicates that the piston of the indicator works etifty.

Too rounding a curve on the compression or cushion corner shows that the exhaust closed too soon. The more cushion the less trouble from

pounding on the centres. A tounding admission corner shows

that the stram was admitted too late.
If the exhaust corner he rounded, it shows that the exhaust has been too

If the steam live fall on a slant, instead of being parallel to the atmospheric line, it shows that the throttle was closed in part or the atom passage too amall.

If the line flowt the cushion corner to

The atmospheric line is always below the diagram of a non-condensing ougine, by reason of back pressure.

Properly speaking, the expansion curve of the indicator diagram should be a perfect h perbola.

But in fact it is not so, by reason of the time required for the steam to enter and leave the cylinder, piston clearance, space between the valves, leakage of valves and of piston, condensation in the cylinder, etc.

If we cut off at one-fourth stroke that is, at two-eighths—the height of the curve at the third sighth should be twothirds of two, the fourth two-fourths of

The piston clearance and valve spaces should be calculated and enough added to the length of the diagram to get the curvo tight.

Looky steam valves cause the end of the expansion line to be too high Leaky than by that of painting, are two-name- exhaust valves cause this line to be too planet that the portrayal of the one in-

Mr Ward, consists in the combined application of silicates and heat, and is its interpretate winoyadising process. This is der fall below that of the atmosphere—that the state of the state of silicates are stated as a second of silicates and silicates are stated as a second of silicates and silicates are stated as a second of silicates and silicates are stated as a second of silicates and silicates are stated as a second of silicates are stated as a second o the basis of several subsequent processos by reason of catting off short, for ex-forornamenting the authors of the metal. ample—air would enter the cylinder and the inoxydixing process consist in con-course the curve to rise

Cabbage sown in frames.

Cabbage sown in frames.

Catori, in drills 21 foot.

Clerry, send

Clerry, plants, 4x) feet

Clover, Lucerne

Clover,

A Winnipeg despatch says, -During the past summer the engineers of the Selson River Rallway Company aur reyed the route between the Norway House, at the outlet of Inke Windley and Fort Churchill on the Hudson may, a distance of three hundred and tilty miles. The surveyed route first follows the course of the Nelon river a distance of nearly one hun-dred miles over a level country. The hext part of the road is over a brok-u tocky country, where the Nolson river has a descept of nearly seven hundred feet to the plateau, where the country sgala becomes level and continues so to liudson's Bay. Upon satering the focky range, the aurusyed route feaves the Nelson river, taking a more northerly course toward the valley of the Churchili river, which is reached at the intrance on the lower plateau, and continues to follow the course of the river to its outlet into Budson's Bay. The esti-mated cost of building the good is ten thousand dollars per mile through the tocky portion, or an average of twelve thousand dollers per mile along the whole route. It is said that transportation to Liverpool, by this toute, will be cheaper than the freight charge to Montreal over the Pacific Railway, and the steamship service is practicable via the Rudson's Bay route from May to December.

PLANKTS IN APRIL.

The planutary interest of the month culnorth of Saturn. twenty year conjunction, because that time will pass before the phenomenon is repeated, and centuries will roll on before the planets will pass so neat sech other in the sign of Tunrus. present conjunction is made more noteworthy since Japiter, two hours after his conjunction with Saturn, comes into passed his conjunction with the sun just welve hours previous. Three important events, therefore, occur within the space of twelve hours. They are the conjunction of Saturn and the sun, the close conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, and the conjunction of Jupiter and the sun. Saturn sets on the 1st of the month about twenty minutes before eight o'clock; at the close of the month he siene not far from a quarter before five o'clock, a few minutes before sunrise.

Saturn is evening star until the 21st, comes into conjunction with the sun, and becomes morning star. Ills conjunction with Jupiter has already been doserthed, and his movements are so nearly allied with those of his broth r same time with Jupiter.

is now fair to son. But a change will then washing it out. The egg will leave come over the queen of stars, for the the hair surprisingly clean, and the scalp greatness of her glory as evening star is soft and free from dandruff.

increases the difficulty of finding him He must be looked for about an hour obtain a glimpae of the only planet that fourteen miles from that city, any ona twickles will be well paid tor early rise may have ocular demonstration of the fing. Mercury rises not now far from a result: he has obtained quarter before tive o'clock, nearly an hour before the sun; at the end of the month he rises at half past four o'clock

Mars is morning star, and is not yet near enough to be an object of interest, though he is coming towards and will soon attract attention in the morning soon attract attention in the morning way. He class now about ten minutes after four o'clock; at the end of the month about ten minutes after three o'clock. The April moon fulls on the 14th. The new moon of the 29th of March comes jute conjunction with Venus on the 1st, passing about 3] degrees south of the radiant planet, the waning moon have her restricts to The waning moon pays her respects to Mars on the 24th, and to Mercury on the 26th. The day before her change sho is in conjunction with Saturn, and she closes her circuit by passing nea Jupiter, her conjunction with the newborn morning stars being doubtless beautiful to behold, but bidden from view in the san's collecting rays. The now moon of the 25th passes near Young but this picture is also in-

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

fore it was applied. If the stuff had been water—though it was not, no death; come soothing application—it would, with all his rubbing, have done same good. It will be found that most of the applications for presenting the state of the second continuous times. tions for preventing indiness and en-couraging the growth of hair depend upon either a vigourous rubbing of the scalp, or they are preparations which are to be first rubbed well into the hair and then washed out, thus securing the cleanliness so e-scutial to a licalthy condition. Let any one with naturally dry hair try a persistent brushing with a suff the Colonies that they should begin the negotiations. They had got it at the negotiations. They had got it at time of the rounding. If it be on the list. That very day on the tables of toth Houses had been laid a despatch, which he had the honour to move for some formight ago, from Lord Lorge, as the first of County and commences had been laid a despatch.

If the steam line fall on a slant, in
The planuary interest of the principal strong to the new of a fine toothed comb, brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, and only increased the power of landfords to endowned the beautiful did not a slant in
The planuary interest of the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, and as far as it regarded them the brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, and as far as it regarded them the for some laid and as far as it regarded them the brush, or the use of a fine toothed comb, brush, and only in
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some disease of the scalp, the hair will did not seem to the scalp, the hair will did not seem to the scalp them the brush of the scalp, the hair will did not seem to minairs around the g'ant orb when Jupi. to become injured, and no help can be and were thus deprived of those benefits ter passes nearly one degree and a third looked for so long as the practice is fol-It is called the lowed With others, and in many cases, balduess in comparative youth is hered! tary, and in such cases it is doubtful if any treatment can be of use Where the hair has fallen out on account of severe illness or from other temperary causes, some gentle stimulant to the scalp may promote or hasten the growth. Une of the most useful preparations of this kind is half an ounce of the tineture of cantherides (kept by the druggists) to a quart bottle of lay rum, using this upon the scalp, with gentle rubbing, on going to bed. When the barber kindly informs his patient that his hair is very builty filled with dandruff, and proposes to shampoo it as a remedy, it is safe to my "No," most positively; the majority of the harbers use as a shampooling liquid either a solution of "salts of tartar" alone, or mixed with borax. They are probably not aware that "salts of tertar" is but a name for purified when at nine o'clock in the evening he potash. When a solution of this is put upon the head it combines with the natural oil of the hair and scalp, and forms a scap which makes a dense lather in the linit. This is washed out, and, while it effectually removes the dandruff and and it has also removed the oll, If, by the application of asperheated low. Locky stuffing boxes will lower cludes that of the other. Saturn sets which is needed to keep the hair in a steam, as in the Barif process, and of the curve so long as the pressure in now about right o'clock'; at the end of bealthy condition. Avoid all such beated air, as in the Barif process. The the cylinder remains above that of the month he rises not far from a quartake process. The strong a such as w process, which has been devised by same time with Juniter. Venus is orening star, and having just yelk of an egg, worked thoroughly inte passed her period of greatest brilliancy the hair, applying a little at a time, and

beauth is evering star, and may be recte without any earth. Since November by the naked eye on clear, moonless for less, the date at which his research infalts. His position has changed but by period successful, he has, with the little from that of last month, and he exception of a six weeks stay in l'aris, still may be found near a small star in liven continually taking plants from the hind leg of the Lion, and forming a ground and applying his processed other, from less the continual state of the c trian, he with Regulus and Dembols, 150 i has never found the feast intercaption in leading state of the constellation, being their venetative functions, on the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the month, about a quarter before two of the month, about a quarter before two o'clock.

Mercury is morning star, and reaches the createst western apparently as a parameter to a property of the month, about a quarter before two against the middle of December and the mid his greatest western elongation, or many remained from two and a half to greatest distance from the sun, on the three months in blessom. Other plants pare remained from two and a half to is greatest distance from the sun, on the third months in plassic. Only plants in the printresses, dalsies, violet, auricular, the may be seen with the naked exe, the lave not only keen in bloom for this being one of the three favourable three months, but have thrown out new periods for picking him in during the buds. Bulbovs roots, small shribs, exotic year, though his southern declination plants—such as assless and cyclamens—increases the difficulty of studing him. Duncant exhibited some specimens of plants blooming without earth, in the tefore sumise, about twelve degrees plants blooming without earth, in the south of the sunrise point. Those observers who have the good fortune to her and at his home tweet wil, about the contract of the co

HEWS ITEMS.

A San Fenneisco despatch says the Gov ernment has brought a suit against the Central Pacific Hallway, to recover \$201,000 alleged arrears of income tax

A Poplar River despatch says. - Capt. McDonald, of the Canadian North West Mounted Police, has arrived with delegations of Indians en route to Fort Bulord, where he expents to arrange for the aurrender of Sitting Bull, who says he will not delay coming in if a tavorable report be brought from Bulord of the Localies there encamped.

Becretary Windom said on Tuesday altornoon that from assurances siready received he felt very much encouraged as to his line of policy regarding the maturing of United States bonds, and that Judging from present indications, it would prove successful. A number of telegrams were received from the National Banks and other holders of six per cent bonds during the day, announcing their concurrence to the plan proposed.

Some forty years ago, says the American Agricultures, there was introduced a preparation called "liaim of Columbia," which, when used according to the directions, produced temarkable results in the liair from falling off, and even in causing a new crop to grow. The directions were essentially these: Before going to bed rub the scalp with a stiff irush for (we think) it was ten minutes; apply the Balm, 'rub some more minutes, and then go to bed. The whole efficacy of the "Balm" was due to the ten minutes' scrubbing of the scalp before it was applied. If the stuff had been water—though it was not, no deubi, come acothing application—it would, with all his rubbing, have done some good it will be found that most of the applications for preventing baldness and ene-

At a Land League conference held in Dublin on Monday Parnell said the first portion of the bill relating to rents and tenure was obscure and distinctly projudicial to tenants. These were 32,000 holdings under £8, and 750,000 under £4, many of the tenants belog in a bankrupt condiwhich the Land Act of 1870 conferred on them. There were thousands of these leases which were of such a character as to make it impossible for tenan's to satisfy the clauses of the bill pertain-

ing thereto. Dillon said it the bill passed it would destroy the power of the Land League and the combined strike of the tenantry against rack renting.

A resolution was passed declaring the bill famlequate.

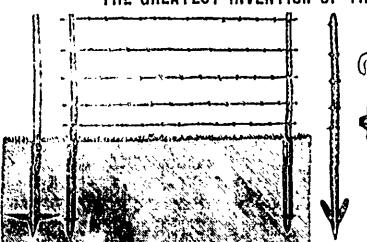
A Denree deenatch save -The Commercial Bank was incorporated here in February with a capital of \$100,000, and was supposed to have a reserve fund equal to the amount. James Van Woert, President; Ellen Van Weert, Cashier, Pliny Byco, Horton Cotton and P. Smith, Directors. It is now state t these people evidently hat plans well advanced towards perpetrat-ing a signatic swindle, and says that Wort was six years in the penitentiary, Charleston, S.C., for passing counterfeit money. Subsequently ho started a bogus bank' at Winstead, Con -himself president and wite cubber ile disappeared, leaving many debts, and swindling hundreds of people. An indictment for bigamy is ponding over him, and he is accused of many other crimes. His associates, with the exception of Smith, are of the same stripe Ryce is well known to the police, and there is an indictment against him at Leadville for obtaining money under false pretences. Van Woert was to leave for New York to place \$500,000 of stock belonging to the Longmount Middle Park and Pacific Rallway.

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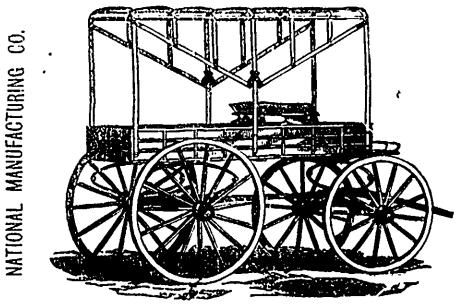
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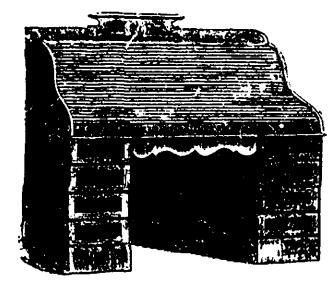
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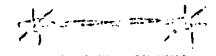
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