

CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINION.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICES.

THE "INDUSTRIAL WORLD" CONTINUES TO RECEIVE THE HEARTY COMMENDATION OF THE PRESS IN GENERAL.

Port Hope Times

We have received copies of the first two numbers of the Industrial World. The venture is a plausible one, and judging from the specimens before us, deserves to succeed.

Mustola Herald

The first number of a new journal, the Industrial World, published at Ottawa, is at hand. It announces itself as being devoted to Home Industries (Protection) Finance, Commerce, Railroads and Mining. It is printed very neatly and is a credit to the publisher.

L. C. C. P. n.

We have received the second number of the Industrial World. It contains many important articles. The financial, commercial and industrial questions are treated with great vigor and much ability. It is a new champion of Canadian interests, which it will defend with energy and talent.

Strothroy Age

"THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST" is the name of a new weekly journal published simultaneously in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. It contains sixteen large pages of matter, and is well printed and well conducted.

Legal and Insurance Reporter, Philadelphia

We are in receipt of a new journal devoted to industrial pursuits, commerce, finance, &c., called the Industrial World, published at Ottawa, Ont. It is ably edited and the first numbers indicate the necessary energy and intelligence upon the part of its managers to establish a good and useful weekly.

New England Grocer, Boston

We are pleased to add to our list of exchanges the Industrial World and National Economist, published at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. It addresses itself to the commercial interests of the Dominion, and will undoubtedly prove an important factor in developing the resources of that country. We wish it success.

Philadelphia Trade Journal

The Industrial World is a new weekly published at Ottawa. It is a fine sheet of 16 pages, ably edited and nicely printed. The aim of the paper is, to use its own language, to "advocate the thorough development of Canada's resources, regardless of politics and politicians;" and, it is needless to remark, Free Trade doctrines find no place in its columns. The World gives promise of a highly prosperous and useful career, and we cordially welcome this new addition to the commercial press.

Montreal True Witness

The Industrial World is the name of a new paper which has been issued to supply a want long felt throughout Canada. It is issued simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, every Thursday, in a splendid appearance as it is useful and necessary in reality, and is only \$3 per annum. It strikes out altogether a new field for itself, but it is thoroughly national in sentiment. Every merchant, every citizen, every business man in Canada should become a subscriber, for all their interests are discussed in its columns.

Yemboke Standard

We have received the second number of the new Ottawa paper, the Industrial World and National Economist, which, as before, is a carefully compiled, well printed and thoroughly interesting issue. Our new cotem, devotes very considerable attention to the lumber trade, and we join with an American exchange in expressing the hope that it may speedily become the acknowledged organ of that great branch of business. In the meantime, the publication is one which deserves hearty encouragement from Canadians at large.

Toronto Sentinel

We have before us the first number of the Industrial World, a weekly journal published at Ottawa. The World is a sixteen page sheet, handsomely gotten up and well printed. As its name indicates, its columns will be devoted to the discussion of industrial affairs—banking, insurance, mining, &c., &c.—and from the matter contained in its first number, and the promises made in its prospectus, we have no doubt but that it will prove itself a most valuable chart to those embarked upon the changing sea of mercantile pursuits. We bespeak for it prosperity and long life.

Quebec Daily Mercury

We have received the second number of the Industrial World and National Economist, published at Ottawa. It is a handsomely got up paper, and is entirely devoted to home industries, to commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, mining, etc. It takes the position of a strictly non-party journal, which is the only one that a journal of this character can successfully maintain. It is ably conducted, and, judging from the two numbers received, it will soon take a high position in its special field of industrial work, and become an important and reliable authority on all subjects which come within its special province.

Indianapolis Millstone

The first number of the Industrial World, published at Ottawa, Ont., is at hand. It is a large sixteen-page weekly, and finds a necessity for its existence as the only paper specially devoted to the cause of home production. It will deal unsparingly against free trade notions, and endeavor to convince all patriotic Canadians that they can get along better by patronizing among themselves than by toadying to American interests or depending upon the government of their own country. We like the spirit manifested, but hardly think the Dominion yet capable of organized independence of the United States.

Canadian Farmer

The Industrial World and National Economist. This is the title of a new journal started in Ottawa devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, &c. It is very ably edited and contains a vast fund of useful information relating to industries and trade of the country. Its market reports, insurance matters, industrial notes, Montreal and Toronto prices current, etc., etc., are usefully and elaborately gotten up, and one edition is worth the subscription price alone. If the future numbers keep up the merit of the initial number, there is no doubt of the high rank the paper will take among the journals of Canada. We wish it success.

Port Dover Independent

We have received the initial number of a paper journal published in Ottawa called the Industrial World. The Industrial World is full of interesting matter. It is a Canadian manufacturer's paper, and is devoted to home interests, its motto being "Home Industries and a National Policy for Canada." We hope to see the new journal flourish.

Strothroy Age

A copy of the Industrial World and National Economist, a new journal published at Ottawa, and devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, insurance, railroads and mining, has come to hand. It is a large paper of sixteen well-printed quarto pages, and filled with matter of special interest and importance to the business community. We are glad to notice that the Industrial World will be a strong advocate of Protection and the thorough development of Canada's great resources. It will fill a want that should be supplied now that Canada has adopted the policy of Protection, and we hope to see it receive substantial encouragement from every quarter of the Dominion.

New Market Free

The Industrial World and National Economist is the title of a new candidate for public patronage—issued at Ottawa by the Industrial World Publishing Co. in 16 page form—and is devoted to "Home Industries, Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railroads and Mining. With party politics it will have nothing to do; but its great aim will be, as announced the development of the country's resources, and the material advancement of the Dominion as a whole. The No. before us is a very readable paper, and enters upon the discussion of several questions of public interest in an argumentative way calculated to evoke thought and candid consideration. There is plenty of field for a journal like the Industrial World to occupy, and we wish it success.

Lanston Standard

The Industrial World and National Economist is the title of a new weekly publication which has made its appearance at Ottawa. From the initial number, which is before us, we learn that it is to be devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, and mining. Its motto is, "Home Industries and a National Policy for Canada." In advocating a National Policy it purposes to do so irrespective of party bias. "Leaving purely political questions to other hands, it will address itself to the far more pressing issues connected with the country's progress, commercial and industrial." Considerable ability is displayed in treating the various topics discussed in the first number, and we have no doubt that the Industrial World will find favor with the intelligent classes of the Dominion.

Montreal Times, Toronto

We have been favored with a second copy of the Industrial World and National Economist, a sixteen page quarto, published at Ottawa, and designed to treat the subjects which its title sufficiently indicates. Great courage is shown by its projectors in launching so large a sheet in the present condition of trade, but the contents show that some practiced hands are engaged in its production. We feel bound to say that there is one thing about it we especially admire: It has not made up its appearance in borrowed plumes, and its issues thus far are not burdened with unauthorized advertisements, giving token of an amount of public confidence which it has not earned. The new journal appears to have an honest start, and we trust that, pursuing the same course, it may meet with deserved success.

Whitby Chronicle

We have heretofore taken occasion to refer in commendatory terms to the Industrial World. Since then the second number of the new paper has been received, and a most creditable specimen of the printer's art it is in every respect. The well written contents are in keeping with the fair appearance of the sheet. The Industrial World addresses itself to practical things; it disclaims having anything to do with party politics; its great aim being the development of the country's resources and the material advancement of the Dominion as a whole. The endeavor will be, it says, to fill a void now unoccupied, and to divert public attention to the country's national interests, regarding which there should be patriotic unity. Our new cotemporary has high aims, and deserves the success it would and we trust will attain.

Port Perry Observer

Canada in her upward and onward progress has arrived at that point in her history when her best resources, finance, industries and commerce, demanded an active, fearless and able advocate in the newspaper world. That demand has been fully met by the establishment of a new weekly sixteen page journal which promises to champion these and other important interests necessary to the health and progress of our great Dominion. This new candidate for public favor is styled the Industrial World and National Economist and the title is no misnomer; its second number, which is now before us, is brim full of just such information as the country requires. It is published in Ottawa every Thursday; the subscription is only \$3 per annum; it should be in every dwelling in the country. Send us your subscriptions to the Industrial World Publishing Co., Ottawa.

Harbour Grace, N.L., Standard

The first number of a new paper—the Industrial World and National Economist—now lies before us. It is a large weekly of 16 pages, and is published at Ottawa, Ont. "The World will be entirely independent of party political ties or affiliations." The very best talent of the Dominion will be employed in discussing living vital issues, and advocating such economical reforms and measures as promise to give stability to national industries. The great aim of the World will be the development of all the country's resources and the material advancement of the Dominion as a whole. With party politics it will have nothing to do; it will not be an organ either of the Government or of the Opposition, but will be thoroughly independent of both. It will muster facts to expose the delusion so carefully propagated by free traders that their system is gaining in the world. It will be shown, on the contrary, that outside of the British Isles, the advance made by free trade has been but trifling; that it was the accident of a day, so to speak, while the causes that are compelling civilized nations to adopt protection are of extensive range, deep seated and permanent in their operation. The ground will be taken that, as a country advances in material civilization it necessarily becomes more protectionist. It will be maintained not only that as a matter of fact protection is now every year gaining a firmer hold upon all progressive nations outside of England, but also that this must be so—that no other result is possible.

HOPEWELL CORNERS, N B

A Thriving Little Town.

Hopewell Corners is the terminus of the Albert Road, and is 15 miles distant from Salisbury by rail, and from Moncton by road and by rail, and is 12 miles from the County Court House. The Corners may be called the center of the county, as it is more easily reached from all points than any other town. It is situated at the head of a beautiful bay on the St. John River, at the junction of Crooked Creek, and is flanked by such flourishing places as Harvey, Javelin, and Hopewell Hill. The inhabitants loudly hope to see it constituted the Shire Town. The place is admirably located as regards scenery, and has admirable manufacturing facilities which may be more fully detailed in a separate article. The St. John River at Crooked Creek has about eleven saw mills, but the majority are of humble pretensions. That of the Hopewell Mill Co. is, however, worthy of mention. It is situated in a short distance above the Corners, and the railroad has its last set of rails directly at its doors. The owners are St. John and the resident manager is Mr. Andrew Anderson, whose long experience and skill in the business is a positive asset. The mill employs about 20 hands, and is driven by a Laith wheel. Besides the gang for long lumber, it is provided with double saw, both and single machine and a planer. The logs are procured from the Crooked Creek and have also been towed from Harvey, and brought by rail from various parts of Alberta. The mill has two slips, one from the tide and the other from the fresh water. The sawn lumber is loaded on the cars with great ease, as they run directly underneath the rollers on which it is passed out of the mill. From here it is taken to the wharf at Riverside, from whence it is shipped. The mill has a never-failing water-power, and can saw in the driest season, if it has a supply of logs. Abundant facilities both for manufacturing and shipments by land and water are found at Hopewell Corners and in its vicinity. The farmers of the adjacent country have of late given much attention to wheat raising, and seem sanguine of better results year by year. The culture of this important cereal suggests the necessity of better facilities for its manufacture, and the situation of the Corners is admirably adapted for a first-class grist mill. The location of the village is central as regards a large number of settlements, and it is easily reached from all points of the compass. The village, as it now exists, is not an old one, though it has long had a local habitation and a name. Within the last decade it has made a marked stride commercially, and the majority, if not all, of its present merchants date their commencement here back to no certain period. The stores are sufficiently numerous for the size of the place, and all appear to do a good business and prosper.

THE CANADA LAND PLASTER CO.

(Paris, Ont., Transcript.)

We learn that three of our most enterprising citizens, Messrs. John Allan, David Brown and S. Gill, have just formed a partnership under the title of Gill, Allan & Co., and purchased the Paris plaster mill and mines formerly owned by Mr. T. W. Coleman, as also the extensive mill and white gypsum beds of Mr. A. W. Thompson, of Cayuga, with a view to carry on this important business in both places in future with increased energy. A stronger combination it would be difficult to find. Mr. Allan, from his lengthened experience as a journalist, and subsequently in other business capacities, is widely and most favorably known throughout the province. He will act as traveller and general business partner of the firm. Mr. Brown is a thorough and reliable man of business with a singular talent for finance, while Mr. Gill, having had over sixteen years' experience in the practical part of the trade, besides being an excellent farmer, is the very best man that could have been secured for the position. Indeed, as a plaster manufacturer, there is not his equal in Canada. With the Paris mill and beds our readers are already familiar. Their resources are practically inexhaustible, while every facility for transport is furnished by the Great Western and Grand Trunk railways. The Cayuga property covers over 85 acres of ground, and comprises, besides the mill and beds, a commodious wharf and several workmen's dwellings. The mill is situated about 2 1/2 miles from the town, and is connected with both the mines and wharf by tramways, which render the facilities for boat shipment unsurpassable. The firm can likewise utilize three different railways for shipment by land. With the manufacture of the grey article here and the white at Cayuga, Messrs. Gill, Allan & Co. can supply not only the Canadian trade, but purpose extending their operations into those States of the Union bordering on the lakes, several of which have already been supplied for years from the Cayuga mill. We sincerely wish the new firm, what we doubt not they will attain, success. The plaster interest is gaining in popularity every year as a factor in the great agricultural problem, and it is a matter of no small importance to the farming community that the main establishments for its manufacture in Canada have fallen into such thoroughly reliable hands.

EASTPORT, N B, SARDINE FACTORIES.

The Eastport Sentinel says that the Eagle Preserving Fish Company of that town, when in full operation, employ 200 hands, and 200 cases of fish are finished for market daily. A large number of boats are constantly employed in securing the fish, and a small tug for towing is kept busy on its mission, at home and abroad. The weekly pay roll, when business is booming, foots up to \$2,000 for factory hand employ. This does not cover the expenses of preserving the fish or materials for packing. Besides the oil sardine, this and other companies do a large business in the French mustard sardine packing. The next in size and business capacity is the American Sardine Company, Messrs. Sellman, Martin & Balcome, proprietors. They employ 150 hands of both sexes, with men and boats to take fish. Todd's Head Sardine Factory, P. M. Kane, manager, has been in operation two years. With a good supply of fish, eighty hands are employed, male and female. Young & Simpson, at their factory, employ 75 hands and pack 75 cases a day in lively business times, disbursing some \$700 among their employees. Connected with their factory quite a business in smoking herring, salmon and fish of all kinds is carried on. Warren Brown employs 100 hands and averages in good times 300 cases a week; pays out some \$500 weekly for hired help. He does quite an extensive business in Russian sardine packing in barrels for the New York market, for which he receives \$4.50 per barrel. At Michener's wharf, H. Beaumeister has a factory and employs some 50 to 75 hands in the sardine packing business, besides men and boats.

BEEF ROOT SUGAR COMPANY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(St. John's Free Press)

This company, established at the town of Caplan, is now thoroughly organized with a subscribed capital of \$100,000. The Board of Directors, lately appointed, consisted of the names of gentlemen residing in Montreal and in the vicinity of Farnham who, for their known ability and wealth, are in themselves guarantees of success. The buildings are to be capacity equal to the working up of 100 tons of beets per day. The main building will be 150 feet long, wide and three stories in elevation. Another large building is required as a store house for the beets apart from the pits, which will also have to be provided. The time which enters into the process of the manufacture will be prepared on the premises. M. Cassavant, a director, and a well known man who has large experience in the cultivation of beets in Canada during a period of eight years, and who is perfectly acquainted with the success of the enterprise, will in a few days commence making arrangements with the farmers for the production of beets. The company has already contracted for about 600 acres. As much more will be necessary, which the farmers in the vicinity of Farnham should secure, as far as possible, as the land already taken is chiefly near St. Hyacinthe, St. Eustache and Ste. Marie. The company intend to distribute the cultivation themselves to a considerable extent, selecting some 20 acres in each parish in order to exhibit the proper and most approved mode of management. Work will be begun upon the buildings this fall. Valuable prizes will be offered the next summer for the best three acres of beets contracted for. Those who intend to engage in the cultivation will have to commence to prepare their land before winter sets in. It is probable that printed instructions will be issued furnishing information concerning the system of cultivation, and the quality of beets demanded. Messrs. W and E. Donahue, directors, have, during the past week, visited the factory at Portland. They report most favorably. All concerned, both capitalist and farmer, are fully satisfied, notwithstanding the unfavorable situation of the factory. The yield of beets is all that could be desired, on a person reporting 40 tons to the acre. The factory at Franklin, Mass., put into operation through a report on the success of that at Portland, will commence work this fall. It is gauged to work up about 1.5 tons per day. It will require 1,500 acres of beets, and these have all been taken up, many individuals contracting for several acres. Reports of the success of cultivation are entirely satisfactory, promising good remuneration to all concerned.

THE MINING LAWS OF QUEBEC.

(Monetary Times)

During the recent session, the Government of Quebec brought forward a measure intending to facilitate mining in the Province. It is described as being founded, to a great extent, on ordinances of the French king, before the conquest; and some of those who so describe it extol the measure as something little short of the perfection of wisdom. It is said, at the same time, to agree in certain particulars with the mining laws of Ontario and New Brunswick. Our mining legislation is in its infancy, and it would be strange if it were anywhere near perfection. This species of legislation depends, for its utility, more upon any experience than almost anything else. If we would avoid gross errors in mining legislation, we must go to countries where that experience has been enjoyed, for hints or models to work upon. For instance, if the owner of mineral lands is unable to work them himself, he may be required to cede either to the government or to a company the right to work the minerals; and his compensation is to be named by the Commissioner of mines, subject to a right of appeal to a Superior Court judge. This requirement does not extend to the lands, but is confined to the minerals. This is a peculiar and unusual power. In the States, a person who discovers the outcrop of a vein on his property can follow it underground, as far as it goes, whoever may own the land beyond the limits of his own. It is probable that this law will soon be altered, and mineral locations confined to definite limits. The appropriation of minerals does not seem to rest on any proved necessity. If a person owns minerals and is unable to work them, he is generally ready to sell. No doubt he often has exaggerated notions of the value of the property, and asks what no one conversant with the practical business of mining would think of giving. It is scarcely safe to give the government the power of acquiring mines. As a rule, it could not work them; and it might easily be misled as to their value. The right of the government to acquire mines might open up a new field for jobbery; but it could scarcely lead to valuable results. There is some chance that an individual may withhold from use a mine on which he sets an artificial value, unless compelled to part with it; but that chance is very small and can scarcely amount to a grievance. To keep a mine unemployed is to forego any profit that a sale might bring; and if one will not sell another will, so that there is little danger that mining lands will be monopolized by persons who do not use them. In Quebec, the discoverer of a vein of ore cannot follow it beyond the limits of his own land, and the owner of the next lot can strike it on his own property. The origin of the measure in question probably arose out of the De Larvy property, on which minerals extend a great distance, and which has led to disputes. In various forms, for years past. But, whatever the reasons that suggested it, this measure opens up questions of expropriation not before dreamed of; for it is obvious that if expropriation may take place in the case of mineral lands, it may extend much farther, in various directions. Herein lies the danger of a measure, which seems to have been too lightly adopted.

—Another wholesale boot and shoe firm, Fortin, Constant & Co., of Quebec, has suspended. Mr. Fortin was formerly in the grocery business in that city, and Mr. Constant foreman with N. Valois & Co., and subsequently a partner with G. L. Rolland, both boot and shoe firms in Montreal. Somewhat over a year ago they bought the estate of P. Couture & Co., who failed early in April, 1879, and did not succeed in effecting a composition. The difficulty from the outset with Fortin, Constant & Co. was lack of sufficient capital. It was, however, reported that Messrs. Ross & Co. had arranged to make them advances, and further coloring was given to the supposition when about two months ago they purchased the machinery of J. & J. Woodley, lately occupied by that well-remembered firm. At the meeting of creditors held in Quebec last Saturday, an offer of fifty cents on time, secured and bearing interest, was amended to fifty cents in the dollar, cash. The liabilities are \$68,154; assets, \$58,235.