

lating time and distance. If the new competitor shall be able to show a better record than the older lines—allowance being made for the progress of electrical science in the meantime—for quick and correct service, it will earn the gratitude of business men, and, what is more to its purpose, will get its deserts in the shape of increasing patronage. Meanwhile it is not to be supposed that the Great Northwestern Company, with its 40,000 miles of wire and 2,000 offices, added to the network of lines in the States, operated by its American connections, the Western Union Telegraph Company, will allow its business to be diverted without a struggle. The tendency of competition usually is to increase business. And the effect of the efforts of each company to attract custom by careful and methodical working must be, if possible, to enhance the swiftness and exactitude of telegraphic communication, and so assist in satisfactorily effecting commercial dealings.

DRY GOODS NOTES.

—A London correspondent draws attention, in to-day's issue, to what appears to him a noteworthy omission from the list of articles shown by Canada in London, viz., native wool. It appears that Canadian wool was sought for in vain by the experts who are examining wools from other colonies, and who are considering whether it may not advantageously be mixed with other wools. Cheese and honey from Canada will presently be shown at the London Exhibition. "The Canadian whiskey shown," we are told, "as well as the beer and the best class of wine sent were speedily sold."

—It was scarcely to be expected that a pronounced rise, such as has taken place in foreign wools and woollen fabrics these few weeks past, should be without its effect on woollen goods of Canadian make. So great was the production, however, and so timid was every manufacturer about "offending the trade" by making the first step towards an advance in price, that the rise has been slow and comparatively slight. We learn that an advance of ten per cent on Spring prices may be considered as established in flannels, blankets and other descriptions of Canadian woollens. The makers decline to receive fresh orders at the old figures.

—A very well-condensed statement of the evils of over-producing and over-trading is given in a recent issue of the *Milling World*, which says: "Close competition, cut prices and forcing business have seriously affected the mill-furnishing industry, and long credit has still further added to the burdens of the firms and individuals engaged. A halt is being called on the credit point, but it is not easy to see how it will be possible to limit the invention and manufacture of milling machinery to the actual needs of the country. The machines once made, the agent is called into service and he sets out to seek customers. One firm follows another and competition seems inevitable. If some inventor will invent a method of checking the overdoing of business, there will be 'millions in it' for him." Is not

the same true with respect to the field implements made in Canada, and what of organs and pianos? We do not wish, at present, to carry the enquiry any further, though other directions will easily suggest themselves. How about textiles?

—The Grand Trunk Railway makes a favorable showing for the first half of this year; there being a surplus of £80,000, while in the corresponding half of last year there was a deficiency of £48,000, the total gain being nearly £130,000. This result is gratifying and will be encouraging to the preferences. But the real question is what the four per cents will get. Unfortunately there was a previous gross deficiency of £129,604 to be met, so that there is still about £55,000 to be made up. The Chicago and Grand Trunk was the weak member of the concern; its deficiency, which was £93,000 last year, is now again, for the half year, £36,000. If the company meets these deficiencies, instead of deferring them, what will the four per cents get? The tide seems to have turned in favor of the company; but the future is unfortunately not free from uncertainty.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

"Why," said an enthusiastic exhibitor from one of the Maritime provinces at the present show, "I had no kind of idea of this exhibition; I thought it was a mere side-show to the Provincial Exhibitions of Quebec and Ontario, of which I had heard so much. However, I was persuaded to take space for our firm's products and I am glad I did. Now that I am here, and see what an important occasion it is, you may bet your life I intend to keep coming." Another gentleman said to the writer, referring to the Industrial Fair, "I will guarantee to bring five exhibitors from St. John to this show, and I have a friend and exhibitor present from Nova Scotia who volunteers to bring as many from his province another year. We had no notion of the number of people that come together here, nor did we imagine there were anywhere in Canada such appliances or such grounds for an industrial display."

There are many things in the main corridor one would like to stop and examine, and many more that one wishes to describe. But a visit to the spot and the sight of their own eyes will better satisfy our readers. Whether by accident or design, the central water fountain in the Main Building has been surrounded on four sides by four different liquids: oils, inks, paints and wines. Shuttleworth's inks and Elliot's paints being faced by Rogers' oils and the Pelee Island wines. Across the way from a gigantic pyramid of bags, representing British salt, is the exhibit of the Enterprise Salt Works, whose proprietor is Mr. F. C. Rogers, of Brussels. Here is pottery from Belleville and Picton overlooking canned fish from New Brunswick. Close by a cabinet of silverware and crystal, is Macfarlane, McKinlay & Co.'s array of plain and decorated window shades, in delicate colors.

The famous exhibit of CCCLXV varieties of Christie, Brown & Co.'s biscuits, under glass, in a frame as big as a farm settler's house, is to be seen near the south entrance, resting on black velvet and gold cloth, supported on red and blue railings. Door mats from the Toronto Steel Mat Co., and brushes from a Hamilton

Brush Co. The visitor passes, in as many rods, a dozen displays of tassels, toys, household requisites, sewing machines, mantels, furniture, vehicles, organs, paints, pianos, safes, ice-boxes. And then he comes to a booth which is never without a stationary crowd, to wit: that of the glass-blowers, next door to whom is the artificial flower maker, male and female. The hundreds who crane their necks and trample their neighbor's toes to see these artists, are not careful where they climb. We have seen half a score of them mounting the stoves and soiling the carpets of the Windsor Foundry Co., of Nova Scotia, just across the passage, and we have wondered that the company's representative, Mr. Clarence Dimock, did not pull them down. To bring some thirty stoves and a ton or so of models all the way from the Bay of Fundy, in competition with Ontario foundries, was a plucky thing for this company to do. It has a specialty in ships' stoves, ship-capstans, iron windlasses, &c.

But when the maritime province man determines to do a thing, he often does it with a will. Here is a St. John firm, which not only takes a space in the Dairy Building for a pendulum churn, patented last November, for which it is agent, but takes another and a larger space in Machinery Hall to display its own manufactures. Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, the firm in question, are brass founders. The articles they now desire especially to show are (1) their new patent boiler-feeder, (2) a patent check valve, (3) an ejector basin-cook with an interior vacuum to prevent leakage. The firm turns out steam whistles, steamboat gongs, pumps, lubricators, bearings and such goods. Mr. George McAvity, we understand, has already built up a good connection for the firm in Quebec and Ontario.

As good as a lecture on chemistry is a visit to a certain booth near the Eastern door, delivered by one of the attentive and voluble staff of a paint manufacturing firm. "Here," said he, addressing a group of farmers, "is a vial full of Paris green, a preparation you know something about. And here, under this glass case, are samples of the four substances it is made from. Three white chemicals and a blue one, mixed, and the result is this bright green poison!" The four ingredients were, acetic acid, white arsenic, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of copper. Turning to the *MONETARY TIMES* man, who stood near, the lecturer continued: "These glasses that you see ranged on the lower shelf are pigments, ground in water, and furnished to manufacturers in the shape of pulp, for laying on wall-papers. They are made by Wm. Johnson, of Montreal, of whom you have doubtless heard." Now, that we were formally introduced, and the scribe assured the lecturer that he was not a trained chemist or metallurgist or opposition canvasser, much more information was given as to Johnson's Superfine Coach Colors, which, said the speaker, have superseded Masury's in this country.

No one will be surprised to find the familiar red ticket: "First Prize," attached to the display made by Jas. Park & Son, the well-known provision merchants, of this city. It has been awarded in former years, and the present case is no exception. Their appetizing breakfast and roll bacon, savoury-smelling canvassed hams, juicy beef hams, and packages of toothsome preserved meats, are placed in the Dairy Building, and attract attention from the throng that passes through that interesting department.

The Toronto Syrup Company, which does not on this occasion show any of its syrups,