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A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

N.B.—Letters by order promptly attended to.

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M. STAUNTON,

Manufacturer of

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WINDOW BLINDS,

Has now on hand a large stock of the above,
also, 4 TONS GREEN PULP PAPER, 36 and
42 inches wide, in large rolls.

No. 23 IRON BLOCK, FRONT STREET,
TORONTO.

apt to do things "under compulsion," whether right or wrong, and the same element enters into the composition of the men. Every man naturally likes to retain control of his own business, and so long as he finds the capital and runs the risk of its failure he ought to have such control. Much better would it be to give up a business when management and responsibility have to be divorced. As these difficulties nearly always end by a compromise, would it not be better to have the compromise at the start, and thus avoid the difficulty altogether? Of course there are many cases where that is impossible, owing to the exorbitant and unjust demands made. The nine hours difficulty has been successfully dealt with in a good many cases by employing men by the hour, and permitting them to work any number of hours, from eight, say, to ten, and paying so much an hour. This plan has the effect of forestalling the eight hour movement, which is the next thing on the carpet, and robbing the agitation for shortening the hours of labor of its much applauded sentiment, which is its chief source of strength. A result would be that when men find that they cannot support their families on eight hours work they will want to work nine or ten. It might also be made a condition of every man's engagement that he should work a certain number of hours per week. He is a poor man, physically, who cannot work ten hours per day at most kinds of employment, and we regard that rule as reasonable and not unjust to the employed. The farmers of Canada work twelve, fourteen, and sixteen hours without bewailing their lot, and their labor is more ex-

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SESSIONS, TURNER & COOPER,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
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Boots and Shoes,

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Toronto, Ontario.

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hausting than that of most mechanics. While all who reason upon the subject know this to be true; yet we are convinced that argument will not settle the question; nothing will so well impress upon the men the justice and wisdom of the present day's work as to let them try how they can live on the wages that a shorter day will produce. A mere strike for higher wages should be much easier to deal with than one for shorter time, as only mercenary considerations can be advanced in the one case, while in the other the demand is based partly on high moral grounds, and is, therefore, though the same in substance, much more difficult to dispose of.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, May 13, 1872.

A new well has been struck by Messrs. McGarvey and Hessay & Co. on the Webster lot said to be equal to 150 brls per day. The Meridith well, north end of Mr. Lamb's property, promises well. Mr. Hyde has also struck a large well on or near the Monroe lot and is getting ready for another one. The D. M. well has been sold to Geo. A. Childs of Chicago, who promises to become an extensive operator here, the figures have not transpired. The Deluge still pumps as largely as ever.

The Crude Oil Association have issued their monthly report for February, March and April: In February they sold 38,217 brls at \$1.20 per brl—\$45,860.40.

In March they sold 32,633 brls at \$1.20 per brl—\$39,195.60.

In April they sold 11,796 brls at \$1.20 per brl—\$14,155.20.

The reductions in the sales of April are accounted for by the collapse of the Refiners Association and the very low price of oil in New York. This has been remedied to a certain extent by the Crude Association taking 10c per barrel off the crude and the refiners forming a new association in which it is supposed that every refiner has joined.

The shipments for the last week from May 2 up to Wednesday 8th were as follows (in all seven days):—

Crude	5,732 brls
Refined	112 "
Distillate	1,260 "

Total

Business dull in all its branches excepting the developing line. No sales of land to quote.

Crude	\$1 10 per brl.
Refined, wholesale . .	30c. per gal.
" retail	33c. per brl.

SALTING, PACKING, AND SELLING BUTTER.—Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, as sufficient for keeping; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much, and this is found sufficient if the casing has been properly removed. Butter makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world-wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a cedar, zinc-lined chest, with apartments at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market. For the great mass of butter-makers, the wooden tub, holding from 50 to 100 pounds, must ever be the most economical form of package. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak, with thick covers, having the owner's name branded upon them, are used and reused year after year. In some parts of the West miserably poor oaken tubs are employed, which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities ashen tubs are favorites, while in Northern Vermont the most approved tubs are the spruce. Spruce is, unquestionably, the least liable of all timber to affect the flavor of the butter injuriously, while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure good white oak is preferable. Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends on the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white, completely dissolved in water to a clear liquid. The office of salt is 1st, to remove the butter-milk from the pores of the butter; and 2d, to render harmless what cannot be removed.—*American Grocer.*

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY AGAIN.—The new postal telegraph bill introduced to the notice of Congress by Mr. Ramsey is, we think, devised in the hope of popularizing a scheme which has never found any favor with those who have given the subject careful and intelligent consideration. In this bill the hook set to catch the popular fancy is covered with tempting baits of low rates upon messages, the extension of the telegraph system to include many points not now provided with telegraphic facilities, &c. To secure these advantages a private company, acting as the agent and representative of the Government is to be given a monopoly of the business of telegraphing within the limits of the United States. This company is to shape its policy of management, appoint its clerks, operatives and assistants as the Government shall direct—in other words, it is to be a political machine, through the agency of which the Government will have the disposition of a vast amount of political patronage. Such a scheme is wholly objectionable. Indeed, we do not see how anything could be said in its favor, for according to our view it would injure the efficiency of our telegraphic system, and deprive the business community of all assurance of promptness and accuracy in the transmission of messages. Cheap telegraphy is, doubtless, desirable, and all proper efforts to secure it will receive the hearty co-operation and approval of all classes of the community; but accuracy and promptness is vastly more important than cheapness, and a government pure and free from political intrigue is more important than either; hence we think that a large majority of the people are and always will be opposed to the passage of the measure in question or any similar measure.—*New York Financial Chronicle, May 4, 1872.*

—The citizens of Montreal have ratified the by-law granting \$1,000,000 in aid of the Northern Colonization Railway.