# [NDUSTRIAL WORLD

NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING.

L III.—No. 64.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

S3 Per Annum.

## Andustrial Morld

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

P. PERMIT ONCE A WALK.

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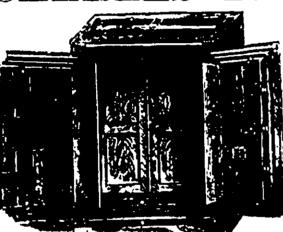
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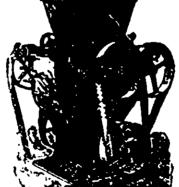
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The following is the full to t of the resolutions adopted at the recent "F dr convention I to in Lendon. Trade Lingland -

"Wherens perce industry and freestom of trade encourage commerce and increase the wealth of a nation, the wiscat policy as well as the most advantigeous, is that which tends most to desclop the practice or these coduring principles. Unfortunitely, a policy the very reverse of this has been adopted and faucted upon by all countries except Great Britain, not excepting even the principal colonies and dependencies of the British Empire cach Government excluding foreign productions with the arowed object of using for the national lenesit their own productive forces The reasoning upon which this pelicy is founded, it carried into practical effect, would result in excluding the products of British labour from all foreign mar-Lets And whereas the commercial polby pursued in England during the last sixty years has not, as it was predicted, tended to counteract the commercial during the year, with the number verihostility either of foreign powers or of field our cwn colonies and dependencies, it follows that England should not allow them to take for granted that she will rocklessly maintain her concillatory policy, but should held out the threat of retaliatory measures, and it necessary strictly enforce them in order to secure fair competition for her mational labour in the markets of the world. Be it theretore resolved --

- 1 That the distress at present existing among the working classes of this country calls for immediate redress, and that the Government should forthwith take into consideration the restrictions placed upon trade by foreign powers and adopt measures calculated to give greater freedom to British commerce, and thus increase and develop the resources of the Empire.
- 2. That the members of this conference engage to co-operate, irrespective of party politics, in the most strenuous legitimate efforts to induce the governments and legislatures of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies to rater into negotiations for the abolition of all tariffs in restraint of free trade throughout the Empire, and, if need be, for the creation of an Imperial flecal or custom union as fer as possible in accordance with and confirmatory of the principles of universal Free Trade.
- 3. That, considering the vast and constantly increasing importance to England of her colonies and dependencies, and of her colonial trade, and that these colonies and dependencies, unlike those of France and of the United States, are cattrely unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament; considering, also, that commercial and political treaties deeply atfeeting colonial interests are continually. being entered into by the Imperial Government without affording the colonies. any opportunity of publicly expressing their views on such matters as more immediately concern them; this conference is of opinion that, in all Imperial and international treaties, where colon- ing information and conclusions regarding ial interests, fiscal, or other, are directly or indirectly involved, the views of the this direction will be appreciated colonies themselves should be ascertained, and due weight be attached to their opinions, and that, effectually to sible to the prompt issue and publication attain this object, each dependency, of storm warnings. There is still, how-colony, or group of colonies, should, like branch of the service. The accuracy of a territory of the United States of America or a French colony, be privileged forthwith to commission one if not more representatives or delegates to the Na. tional l'arliament, with power of speech, whether or not with power of vote, as possessed by those of the French colonles
- 4. That in order to carry into cifuct the foregoing resolutions, and with a view to promote the material interests tions taken at sea. Other countries have and preserve the political unity and inand preserve the political unity and integrity of the British Empire, this Contegrity of the British Empire, this C tegrity of the British Empire, this Conwhich shall be called "The National League, having its headquarters in London, and which shall have for its object the consolidation of the Empire by an inscretable political union or confederation between the mother country and her colonies, involving adequate representation of the colonies in an Imponal Parliament, and absolute freedom of t.ade throughout the whole empire

League is in noise time to time feature.

#### METROLOGICAL SERVICE

partment or Marine and Preberies. Professor Kixustroy, the Superlatendent, states that (tigiven bing great sath face) tion to be able to report a continued increase in the accuracy of the warnings, also a diminution in the number of telegraphic delays. In the year

1877 the percentage of warnings verificit Was 4\*\*\*\* ... 1875 the percentage of warnings verified 1879 the percentage of warnings verified

WAS The number of warnings which, owing to telegraphic delays, reached their destination too late to be of service was reduced from thirty-six in 1878 to eighteen in 1879. The following table shows the number of warnings lesued in each of the Meteorological Districts

District.	No. Imped.	
Lakes Bt. Lawrence River		247
Gulf	147	116
Ocean	273	23
ļ		533

The report says that "out of the 601 warnings which were fulfilled, thirtyone were issued too late to be ofservice to the shipping. Of these ten were for storms approaching the lakes from the north-west, and nine approaching the Maritime Provinces from the ocean, and the failure to give more timely warning was owing to the absence of information from a sufficient distance in these directions. Although forty-nir- warnings in all, including those delayed in telegraphic transmission, were received late, twenty-four of these arrived at their destination before the storm reached its height" The total number of weather predictions, other than storm warnings was 4,089. The report says that although this is an increase of 308 over the number in the previous year, the high percentage of accuracy was fully maintained. The number of places receiring the daily "probabilities" was increased during the year to 125, including five stations in Prince Edward Island. The following extracts from the report deserve attention :-

"Before closing this report it may be well to call attention to the natural growth in the public app eciation of the usefulness of the work. The storm warn-ings are looked for by all interested in shipping, and applications to be furnished with daily probabilities are numerous.

"In order that we may be able to some extent to meet this demand for information i hope shortly to be able to make arrange-ments which will more than treble the number of probability stations, by having posted a daily weather bulleun at mearly every railway station in Canada. If the weather reports are made public in this way, as well as in the daily newspapers and numerous post offices, as at present, they will be available for practical purpoors to by far the greater portion of the people of Canada.

Although, owing to the limited funds placed at my disposal, it is impossible to do all that is desirable in the way of placthe weather immediately before the public,

"The great interests which the country has at stake in its shipping has led me in Dr. Fortla's scheme will do much in this direction, but there are still many points which are not reached. Were only two or three vessels saved it would more than

pay the cost of the whole service.
To increase our knowledge of meteorology, and especially of the laws of the tormation and progress of storms, it is necessary that we should obtain observathat the abipping interest occupies such a prominent position aroung the interests of the country, and now that our storm warnings and probabilities are an assured aucformation from parts of the ocean which few except Canadian reseals traverse; particularly between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. In England there is a special department of the meteorological office presided over by a superintendent who devotes his sole attention to this work, and which in addition to discussing

oread during each mouth in the year will attend the Convention. ships of European and other countries, and also by these of the faited States

The annual report of the Meteore agricultural interests received most attenlogical Service of the Dominton of tion, but in Canada agricultural meteore-Canada for the year ending December logs has untertunately failed somewhat last, 1870, has been fined by the December to background, much reliable to . lat, 1870, has been to ned by the De- formation, which would have been of very great value for disseminating among in-tended immigrants, might have been collected, and would have aided greatly in the sestlement of the North-West

To collect information available for agricultural purposes we require a very large increase in the number of stations at which observations are taken of the rainfall aud general weather, and a smaller number at which temperature observations are also taken. The study of the influence of the weather on crops should prove of reat interest to the farming population of Canada."

The Superintendent recommends that the Meteorologi al staff be attached to the Civil Service, and he expresses the hope that the result of investigation into the value of the work done will justify the Government in increasing the annual appropriation.

#### BUSINESS IN THE STATES

An American exchange gives the following state of the enso so far as trade d. prospects in that country are concerned The agricultuml products of the country, including cotton, wheat and corn, will be less than isst year's , but judging from protent appearances the planters and farmers will not lose much, since the decrease in the yield promises to be compensated for by higher prices. True, the enhanced cost of the food staples will fall upon the masses, but then the masses were never before more able to bear it The demand for skilled and unskilled iabour is quite equal to the supply, the deposits in our savings institutions are increasing and those is chosp capital for all legitimate business. It is true the local money market is stringent on inflated stock collateral, for the reason that money finds safer and more profitable employment in legitimate enterprises, which was not the case a few years ago That the capatilists of the United States have confidence in the growth of the prosperity of the country is manifest by the way they are putting their money into enterprises which depend for their success upon such prosperity. The productive industries, such as the iron foundries and cotton and woollen mills are running on full time to most the actual requirements of consumors, and, in many instances, manufacturers are unable to promptly execute orders. The waste places in the newer sections of the country are being made productive by new railroads and immigration, and consumption thereby correspondingly increases. This is pretty conclusive testimony as to the convictions in respect of the future of those whose mission it is to study the business of the country in its largest aspects "

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTUR-ERS CONVENTION.

It has been arranged that the National Convention of American manufacturers shall meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 30th of November Last. The objects of the Convention are briefly set forth to Connected with the Dominion Exhibibe, " for the purpose of considering and tion now open at Halifax we learn that recommending such Congressional action as will promote domestic and foreign commerce, and afford adequate protection to American industry." The subjects to receive attention are:—Immediate remedy of the injuries done by decisions of the Treasury Department and the Courts, which have so construed the tariff laws in many cases as to legalize evasions of customs duties, to prostrate numer-sus important American industries, and to give to foreign manufacturers large aums of money which should go into the United States Treasury, decisions which the Secretaries of the Tressury, in some instances, have declared to be wrongs which Congress should be asked to remedy. 2. The appolutment of a competent civilian commission to thoroughly investigate and report upon the progress, condition, and needs of American industries, and to

The maintenance of a favourable bal-That, moreover, this conference do proposed a successful destroys and some of trade by the enlargement of marting and John Campbell & Sona, of publishes from time to time issiractions are considered to earol as members of the league for alding mariners in their navigation, and process with its and also for avoiding severe atorus.

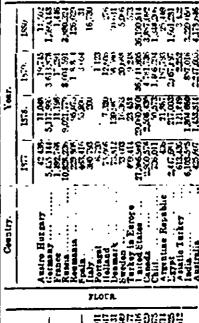
Logan and John Campbell & Sona, of Provincial manufacture for alding mariners in their navigation, and process and some Provincial manufacture for alding mariners in their navigation, and process and some provincial manufacture for alding mariners in their navigation, and also for avoiding severe atorus.

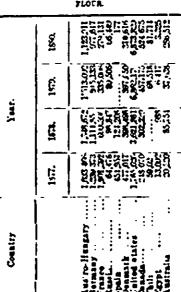
THE PAIR TRADE MOVE of the sulfield to such laws and its Utarts are sho usued showing the foreign communice energy included in Nova Scalia, but scattered all over in MENT less us the Connell of the National occurs during each mouth in the year occurs during each mouth in the year occurs during each mouth in the year of the Convention.

Other than the convention of the Convention of the Convention.

#### Before it was thought possible to pro-FLOUR PURCHASES.

the jurchases of wheat and flour by send them to customers instead of the highest from foreign countries during hibition, others prairies to till their callette to till the callette to till the callette to till the foreign could be spared to till the goods. The builts of the foreign could be spared to the for whoat show a diminution from all which are unrepresented, but which could had they the time to manufacture to Canada and Australia, while her front imports from the countries named have largely increased. The amounts are given in English centate -





The opening up of the North-West will have a tendency to increase the purchases from Canada,

#### MANUFACTURING PRO-GRESS.

Connected with several of the Industrial Exhibitions recently held it was complained that many manufacturing establishments were not represented. While the circumstance was to be regretted the cause was a gratifylog one. And what was it? Their proprietors were so busy in endeavouring to meet the demands of the trade that they could not spare time to exhibit their wares. the same complaint is made, and the same cause is attributed. In the Halifax Hereld's description of the main build-

ing we read :-"Last year and the year before it con-tained the exhibits of trult, flowers, roots vegetables, grains, &c., &c., which this year will be shown in the Horticultural Hall, in the Public Gardens, and machinery in motion in Machinery Hall. main building, therefore, will not look so full as in previous years, but all exhibits will (or abould) be shown off to greater advantage, and will show the largely in-creased number of industrial exhibits. These, we regret to say, however, are not nearly so numerous as was expected, and as our mauniacturers are able to show. There are various reasons for this. The late day at which the prize list was issued, and the want of sufficient advertising, to-gether with want of confidence in the energy and ability of the gentlemen manenergy and ability of the gentlemen man-aging the exhibition were smoog those reasons, but the greater cause of all is the tremendous rush of business at all our manufactories. For instance, the extenaire establishments of the Hurrill, Johnson & Co. Iron Company, Yarmouth, which in recommend such tariff legislation as will previous years made one of the principal exhibits in their line; the Bridgetown, all its parts, and adapted to the present Union Furniture Manufacturing Comcondition of the business of the country.

3. The consideration of the policy of an early and progressive reduction of internal taxes by the general government, and taxes by the general government, and taxes by the general government, and other industries of New Glassow; Davis & Co., of Figure 1 the extensive tennance of follows. of Pictou, the extensive tangeries of John

all these learned in laste; All or deep largely factored, while many to the their capacity, and not are untille the the rush of business. Heny as take the rush of business If my a s The following statement represents these concerns intended to exhibit Roofe, astonish many visitors brosherish to all manufacturing inquities casts, directed come the sing requires Still the establishments .epresent d in presses the observer with the great ste presses the coserver with the great str. I made in manufacturing in Nova Scot during the past two or three years. An the movement is still onward. If we have accomplished so much in such a should be such a should be such as a space of time, we can but imagine what space of time, we can not tangine what with our sugar, cotton, pulp, glawootlen, agricultural implements erga and other factories—the next decade was accomplish. The conditions are at accomplish. The conditions are a favourable to industry. Labour and cap tal can now find an adequate reward. that is wanting is enterprise and energy mingled with common sense and pluric Within the past two years new life has beinfused in both manufactures and operatives, the result of which is but partial, shown at this Exhibition."

#### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A special census agent has just pie pared a preliminary report upon the production of fron ore in the Unite States for the year ending 30th Jes. last. The total production is put dowat 8,022,398 tons Of this Pennsylvan. has 27.09 per cent., Michigan 2. 87 and Now bork 15.46 Sixtoen States at named as producers. The three nam : with New Jersey, Ohio and Misson, produce 87.73 per cent Marquett County, Michigan, gives the high . product of any one county-1...74,212 tons. The total value is \$2197 7 total capital, \$31,627,037

The United States Leonomest has me article on "Our Commercial Relation with Canada," which we re produce a another column. That reciprocal coumercial relations between the Unite States and Canada do not exist to no. the fault of the statesmen of this country, but is the fault of our neighbours, she hoped by refusing to renew the treaty which expired in 1864 to use mately force us into political enneztion It so happened, however, that toabrogation of the treaty did not prove source of untaid misfortane for Canada while as regards annexation the thin is not even dreamed of.

Tita Intelligencer says that " record- " the Belleville Custom House show the gratilying fact that a considerable aum ber of tamilies that emigrated to fu-States some yours ago are coming bach The returning tide set in about the years ago (which is significant), anhas been swelling in volume till at tupresent time scarcely a week passes without a number of entries for settleseffects are being passed by the Custons. officials. What is occurring here : taking place all over the Dominion, and not only are Canadians returning to their own country, but Americans ar going into Manitobs and the Norti West "

Tau Bulleten, an influencial moneta and commercial newspaper published New York, furnishes the following at teresties from of news for the particular benefit of advocates of Free Trade

"Here is something which will farn food for probable thought to those we are endeavouring to make it appear to a Protection does not protect. One of the most extensive firms engaged in the make racture of fine dress goods in England a Pricettey & Sons, whose works running, 1,500 luoms, are situated in Bradfor Heretofore fine woollen fabrics, in the shape of latiles' dress goods, have been to ported from Rogland, and no specie effort has been made to introduce manufacture Into this country Lapring, Mr. Herbert Priestley winted country, with a view to starting at bere for their manufacture. During past summer the newly-erected mill P erty of William Arrott, on Philip stre Philadelphia, was leased and lor lonut up, where they are now runt ander the supervision of one of the sc. Another large batch of loons has just rived from Rogland, and it is said that firm's intention is to remove their economic the supervision in the sect manufacture. English business, erect mammoth mu scale. It is understood that the operat will emigrate very largely and Jun !. American enterprise."

the "Government not" in the Canade Gazette of Saturday " one announcing that wunder Th

nada, merchant Georgo Burchell as state of Indiana, out of the United Rud tates of America; and John Franklin instead, of the city of Washington, in District of Columbia, one of the nited States of America, for the pur-. o of establishing, erecting, constructu.; maintaining and working a line or ace of telegraphic communication om and to any place or places throughthe Dominion of Canada, either by

#### SPECIAL NUTICES.

LIST & CO. DRUG MERCHANTS, ETC.

Linseel oil has been cultivated in anada for a good many years. The to al market has not yet been aupplied, and the price is not below \$190 per mibel Elliot & Co. are undoubtodly be greatest dealers in this line in Canais their warerooms are at 3 Front erreet, and their manufactory on Beatty Ther also manufacture oil cake | Fort George. n rast quantities, which is invaluable as a food for cattle. Their double exdmired at the exhibitions. At the Toonto Exhibition they reorived five first ides for linseed oil, oil cake, white is), perfumery and surgical instru-

#### E TOUONTO BRIDGE COMPANY

The " Toronto Bridge Company | is a vational Policy Industry, and one of the acet important, its growth being re-

fron bridges, iron roofs and railway t untables, with bridge bolts, etc. are the suple manufactures, and it is purely and intirely a Canadian enterprise.

Situated on part of the old exhibition grounds (they have about three acres) counded on the north by King street, and on the south by the railway tracks the Northern & North-Western, Orand Frank, Toronto, Grey & Bruco and redit Valley rallways, with sidings run-

Although only in operation since the nazguration of the National Policy, and wing to the undervaluation of imported redges, which practice has since been copped by our Paternal Government, miness has so increased and grown that his summer it was absolutely necessary to the control of the cont his summer it was absolutely necessary increase the shops and facilities his has just been done; another switch was put in two large new shops built ad new machinery added, altogether mobiling the former capacity, and even ow orders are in for months ahead.

The following are some of the orders on hand, the spansranging from seventy to two hundred and thirty feet each, lighway bridges all over the country, which aggregate over 1.500 lineal feet "together of highway bridging, the in hal ones being two trestle bridges Bosedale, a suburb north-east of incosto, one is 60 feet high, 30 i feet ag, and the other, over the Don ravine 40 feet high and 600 feet long

The principal works recently completthate, Westminster Bridge, London, that, which crosses the River Thames in ne apan of 154 feet . a swing apan over the Chambly Canal for the South-East a Railway . an iron treatic bridge 60 et bigh and 380 feet long at Chesley, ot, for the Stratferd & Huron Hallway, two rallway bridges over the new Welland Canal for the Tominion (lovernment, one hear borold, the other near St. Catharines, h bildge of three spans, the contre wing, with a fixed approach span on the bide, there bridges for the Dominoversment on the l'embina branch the Canadlan Pacific Railway, and wh but not least, two bridges for the wa line of the anno railway over the tion and western outlets of lake of \* a rapid, the water running to fast it | "" impossible even to take soundings, and putting in temporary staging or

der the tireat weal of the frontines, of difficulty was family and so executly and be rails were actually needed they know before the contract was awarded. Through duties on Canadian grain, we arough in the Province of Contails, in month heing used as anchorages and the Prices.

Cathala and the machiners and toude at, I but because I choose to lolt illiance of the town of Lafayette, in of home manufe tare the benefit to the country generally can be better apparen-

#### PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION.

At 10 30 o'clock Tuesday morning the l'acifio italiway Commission resumed its nittings in room No. ×, benete building, Judge Clarke presiding.

HOS. MR. WACKENZIE & TESTINONS.

In answer to questions put by the chairman, Mr. Mackwarie said I had charge of affairs of the Canadian Pacific al or water, with all the powers and Railway as Moister of Public Works durexileges incident to or connected with a necessary for the maintenance and sorking of such telegraphic lines, &c., years previous, but I do not know the exact expenditure. The surveys were, I think, merely exploratory. If Mr. Marcus Smith expressed the opinion that a good route from Edmondton to Burrard Inlet could be obtained, he receded from it alterwards. There were no instrumental surveys of location at all at that time. I cannot say how long after my Government assumed office that the Chief Engineer made areport which would justify decided action in relation to letting contracts. In 1874 Mr. Fleming said be had found a crossing from the Thompson liver to the Ris Rand impracticable, and at was decided Big Bond impracticable, and it was decided to explore the country northward, following the line of the Fraser to the boad of Chilcotem River. Tale line was ultimately adopted as far as Jasper House to

At this stage witness declined to be examined on the policy of the late Govera-

The Chairman thought it necessary to know the Government's policy to carry-

out an investigation.

Mr. Mackensie thought otherwise and continuing said Mr. Freming was not directed to follow any different course from that pursued under the previous Govern-ment. He was to make explora ory surveys, to be followed by instrumental surveys. The former to show where the latter were to be made. The location surveys mentioned by Mr. Fleming in his report of 1874, between Pembina Branch and north of Lake Superior, viere the first. We pretty well decided upon the location through the prairie country, the general location being decises as for as Yellow-head Pass. The telegraph lines were sup-posed to follow the taliwing I think the Shebandowan metlon wir .en loosted. I presume the tenders for no construction of telegraph lines were scheduled and opened as others were. I never opened opened as others were. I hever opened any tenders myself while in the Depart-ment I cannot say whether Si-ton, Glass & Co's tender was un-der-tood to be for the whole line, or only redit Valley railways, with aidings runing into the yard and shops, connectog with all the railways running into
the city, their shipping facilities to all
oints are easy and direct

line. Contracts were awarded upon catline. Contracts were awarded upon catculation of the engineer and assumed in every case to be lowest. As Minister, I had

than any other. I had no negotiations with the parties. I never dealt with the contractors excepting through the departcontractors excepting through the departmental officers; I recollect that the question of maintenance came up but do not know in what shape. Sifton & Glass may have called upon me before the contract was awarded as others did. I was not called to put a construction on the tender different to Mr. Fleming's interpretation. There was a question of profit relead, but I do not remember axactly. pretation There was a question of profit interview with him, and received assumption of profit raised, but I do not remember exactly what it was; so far as I know there were no terms granted as regards the profits of the line different to the tender. I gave no time it I might public that statement, which I did. He had done nothing important of the line different to the tender. I gave no decision in the matter. As regards these tenders in gave no decision in the matter. As regards these non-tender in the line different to the tender. I gave no decision in the matter. As regards these non-tender in the line different to the tender. I gave no decision in the matter. As regards these non-tender in the line different to the tender. I gave no decision in the interest were the leading in the interest of economy. Offer, Foster was then taken up. The Georgian Bay contract awarded to Mr. Foster was then taken up. The line in the interest of economy. Offer, in the interest of economy. Offer, if the contract were missingly in the line of the with him, and received assarble interview with him. Interview with relegance to the tender. I gave not interview with nim. Interview with him. Int bead case. I cannot furnish the evidence of what led to the displacement of the contractors Mr. Trudeau coght to have it in the Department. If he cannot give The Chairman-I understand the

ference between Oliver, Davidson & Co.'s tender and the lowest was \$27,000 which Mr. Trudeau could not explain.

#### STEEL BAILS.

The Chairman said the next question in order of time was the steel rails contract. The advertisement calling for tenders, he said, appeared about the and of September, 1874, and he desired to know what led to the opinion that it was necessary to make such extensive turchases at that

Mr. Mackenzie—They were made on the recommendation of Mr. Fleming, who considered that steel fails had reached buttom priors. Irrespective of priors, I thought that there was an absolute neces-alty, as otherwise it would be impossible to go or, with the construction. We have also to go on with the construction. We bought

Q About what quantity would be required on the Pennina dranch

A. About 30 tons fire tails.
Q. Tast would account for the recesof providing about 10,000 tons. Woods Each bridge is composed of any of providing about 10,000 tons. As to make rism of 200 feet, with a span of the remaining quantity did that welch in feet on each side. The western outlet the matter

A. Containly.

A SLIGHT RREEZE

O For the present if we could keep nut 'se works was out of the question of sight the cost. I supposed the price deragnat deal of consideration the was seen high a than it was at that time

any question us to the policy of the trove | & Co. had two months to formish the ueac place Thomas I nomeon Turn- The foregoing shotch will give some enment, but as so many falsehoods were to the city of Montreal, in the Pro- idea of the hop-stance of this midners circulated regarding the purchase of these not the city of Montreal, in the Dominton of and when it is stated that a very large rails I have answered every question put proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the proportion of the fron used in the message in the messa

> 12 I may say on bet alf of the Commission that if you will say now that the policy of the Government, as a whole, was to purchase these rails briespective of necesnty for their use, I will ask you no further questions.

A. 1 prefer you to go on with your nucetions

Q. Then understand that the responsibility of asking questions rests with you.

A The responsibility of what?

A The responsibility of want Q. The responsibility of asking ques-A. You have no right to a k questions

affecting the policy of the Government. Q. I repeat now, if you say that it the policy of the Government as a whole to purchase these rails irrespective of the necessity for their use, I will ask you no

A. I have aiready told you what were the two reasons for purchasing them, an

what more do you want you have already given the !" reasons, you must be able to give one. If you have a greater, you must have a less?

A. Of the principles of the Government

have no right to sek.
Do you decline to give particulars of

the reason of the necessity?

A. I have already said so.

Q. I fall to see where it existed.

A. There were 2,000 miles of railway to bulld

Q. In ten years, but was it the policy of the Government to purchase without a necessity. The Commission can assume necessity. The Commission can assume that the details of the department may be inconsistent with the principles of the Government?

A. The Commission has no right to as-AUDO

Q. Do you decline to give any evidence of the necessity for their use?

A. I have already said ail I've got to say about the purchase. Q Will you say the price is a material element?

A. I bare already said so Q Are you willing that the reasons be lavestigated?

A. Investigate whatever you like The

A investigate whatever you like the fact is, Mr. Fleming thought the rails had reached their lowest.

Q Did you not, as head of the Department, consider it your duty to exquire into the ressons?

A. I accepted toy engineer's reasons . To the Chairman -There were no Canadien manufacturers to compete for the work; there were agents. If I had not bought eight days notice sufficient to get English manufacturers to compete I would not have fixed that time I was advised subsequently to extend the time, and I did. awarding of tenders I did not give

Preference to any one
Witness was here examined at length
on the awarding of the contracts, but
nuthing new was elicited. He maintained that the lowest tenders were accepted in all oaser unless some good reasons could be given, and which would be familished by the Department. He now it was that Cooper, could not say Fairman & Co's offer for freighting from Liverpool was accepted at £10 70s per tos, and Urawford's at £10 5s as rejected. In dealing with the tenders for the 40,000 tons, the intention was to award to the lowest, and go up as forced to by the rise. in price.

MR. MACKENZIN'S BROTHER. The Chairman asked if witness des'red to say anything about Charles Mackenzie his brother, in relation to Cooper, Fairman & Co.'s contract.

Mr. Mackenzie said he first saw a statein the Cazette, to the effect his beother was interreted meat in is the company. Subsequently be had an interview with him. and received assur-

After Recess.

The examination of Mr. Mackenzie was continued. The Government had adopted the policy of outstructing that portion of the line west of Lake Superior upon the representation of the Engineer. Shebandowar was at first the western terminus of No. 18 at first the western terminus of No. 13 contract, but it was found necessary, owing to the roughness of the route west of Surgeon Falia, to deflect the line nearer Thunder Bay. (He here dealt with the policy of the Government, which, he said, had already been given in his speeches.) He also referred to the question of grades He also referred to the question of grades and quantities, which have already been dealt with. Location of contract No. 1s, from Red River to Urow Lake, was decided upon by the Engineer If there was any remonstrance on part of contractors as to the portion of the line next Red River not being located, it should be in the Dejartment. He did not remember the second of the White-Dejactment He did not remember any it was intended that White-head abould do the work for the contractors and not the Government. What Whitehead received be considered was to be deducted. The question of haultage was not submitted to me. Regarding

THE FORT PRANCIS LOCKS no investigation had been made as to whether the money was properly expended, because it was not considered necessary. The engineers were responsible for the

proper expenditure

mough in the Province of Untatio, in ments hing used as anchorages and the position of Canada, solicitor, plets as towers. This piece is with his province and the province of Canada, solicitor, the fine the fallenges of the fine of the fine the fallenges and the plets as towers. This piece is with his piece in the piece is with his piece in the piece is with his piece of the first pour an tool lands with the policy coinsideration for without of the first pour and the piece is a coincide of the fir ce-sary security, and having failed, the contract was randed over to other parties. He. Macdons'd was tendered the contract. but he wanted to make a provision that section 14 be completed in the required time. This would make the Government responsible for the delay which they declined to accept. On section 16 the Government were bound by the agreemint with the Canada Central to pay 75 per cent on rails delivered. A quantity point possible to the line. Mr. Foster was building the road to Pembroke, and applied for the loan of 200 tons of rails for which he gave £0,000 in Fastern Railway bonds as security. They were afterwards satisfactorily ac-counted for. With regard to the contract for carrying rails from Literpool to Vancouver Island at £3 per ton, and amounting to about \$30,000, he said the only enquiries they made about rates were what they saw in the papers. The contract for the transportation of rails from Duluth to Kingston was awarded to the Kitson line because they controlled the boats and were the only one who could perform the work satisfactorily. Another reason was that they charged nothing for storage or wharfage. The next contract was No. 20.

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO.

for the transportation of rails from Montreal to Fort William. The lowest tender was from Mr. Samuel, but that gratleman was from Mr. Sampel, but that gentleman not being a toat owner be was passed over. Regarding section A, he did not know why the same prices were paid for work done on prairie lands as was paid on section 15, a more difficult country. The prices for embankment were, he thought, the same, but Mr. Fleming fixed a price for off ditches, which were omitted from the original contract as far as he could recollect. Regarding Brown's telegram, which had been made the pleasfor increased prices by contractors, he said he could not have possibly authorized anything that exceeded the testractions in anything that exceeded the instructions in the Under-in-Council.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Mackenzie

bad anything else to offer. He replied in the arguive, and the Commission ad-journed eine die

**UANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.** 

(United States Economist-) Many considerations demonstrate the importance of mutually free imports, exports, and transit throngbout the United States and Canada. Not only does our warmer climate enable us to produce many erticles not easily or profitably grown in Canada, yet accessary for the comfort of her people and for which she can give us valuable exchanges, needed in the daily life of our citizens and as materiel for the manufactures we export, but our rivers, ratiroads, and cabals are the only direct means she has of communicating with southern regions, while unfet-tered transit through her territory and the perpetually tree navigation of the St. Lawrence are conspicuous wants of the Western and Rastern States The people of Canada sprung from the same nations of Western Kurope as those whence we derive our origin, have all the characteristics of a commercial, enterprising, and progressive nating, however its manifestations may bays been fetarded by trolation from the remainder of the continent, and favoured by the fesources of a new and broad territory, their products and exports are of greater value then those of a copulation of equal number, but of any other race in the world. Already, though with inbuffining numbering less than one-twertieth part of those of Russia, Canada, yet a possession of Great Britain, occupies the fourth rank among the nations of the world in the magnitude of her commercial marine. In the general education of the people, modern Canada is unsurpassed. Separated as they are by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the nations of the Old World,

and enjoying the yet slightly developed advantages of their country, their rates of the wages of labour are on the whole not very widely different from our own.
From the greater part of the
Canadian settlements, and at an average
Coet not far if at all exceeding that of the wages of an artisan for a single day, a man may come to the United States where he can earn such wages as are paid here and enjoy the advantages of republican institutions. In addition to these considerations, Canada is on the whole a forest and form the manager ready not only to and farming constry, ready not only to sell us many of the bulky articles as we need for common use or for exportation, but also to receive in return those manu-factores of which we usually have a large surplus, and for which we have not yet found sufficient markets tound sundest markets
It has followed as a matter of course,
from the relative positions of the United
States and Canada, and their dense populations, that their commercial relations

ingaged the attention of the most sagucious statesmen and merchants of our country from the beginning of its history to the present time; and the advocates of the most literal and intimate system of exchanges with the Canadlans have been confined to no party, but have included in their numbers Protectionists as well as Pico Traders. The advantages which, under a system of just and tair reciprocity, our own citizens and the pro-ple of the Dominion would mutually give and receive are at least. In proportion to for its preservation and perpetuity. The barriers to intercourse between our estisens and the Canadians are wholly attificial, the results of human law, and can easily

der the tireal weal of the Limitage and the state were actually preded they and be rails were actually preded they also before the couract was awarded that the 9th day of the state of the and canals and giving work and weges to vast multitudes of men now in need, and adding to the profits of our shippers and merchants, besides, through increased em-ployment, entarging the demand for the agricultural and other products of the regions through which they pass. What in these respects is true of the city and distate of New York is also true of Phils-delphia and fishimore and the States of delphia and Baltimore and the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The latter, more semote from Canada, have not so clearly perceived the advantages of being enabled, with fewer or diminished impediments, to sell to her the products of their workshops or their imports from Europe and the regions of the tropics. Railroads, now giving such easy access from Battimore and Philadelphia to the copingst the the continent, have placed within their reach new advantages as regards trade with Uanada which they do not yet adequately appreciate, but are slready of much importance, and will continue to increase for centuries to come.

#### THE UROPS OF 1881.

Montreal, 27th .- The Grand Trunk authorities have issued their annual report of the state of the crops along their line in Canada. The oat crop has given the most abundant yield of all coroals. liaving been large in all sections of the country and very extensively sown Barley is also a large crop this year and in the Bay of Quinte district, where this cerrial is the staple product the berry is light, plump and above the average portion weight, the greater portion of the crop grading as No. 1 in quality. Whist does not appear from the reports to have been so extensively sown this season as in former years, probably because the crop of 1880 was a signal failure, but the result has been very milisactory, the yield averaging higher and the harvest being gathered under favourable conditions. Fall wheat was very generally substituted for spring wheat in this season's crop, having proved more profitable in 1879 and 1880, in each of which years the yield was large. The procent betweet again gives a most gratifying result, nearly one-half the reports placing winter wheat above an average crop, while only eleven out of eighty-eight roturns make it mader the average. Peas base bardly come up to the standard of yield it the past two years, and in many localities in Western Ontario the grain was cleatroyed by links. The ccups which have proved a failure this year are hay, maise and trutt of all was light, per louistly in Province of Quebe., HAT the drought and excessive rain following one another at most inopportune periods, stinting the growth of hey, and compelline farmers to house much of it in a wet state. Malze is not largely grown in this country, and the fallitto of the crop is of less importance than would has a been a disaster to any of the other grains. Taken altogether the harvest has proved a most satisfactory one. wheat, oats and bariey exceeding a fair

The assault Guitesu, it is stated, nurses a vain hope that he will excate the extreme penalty of the law

RYCIAGO CTOP.

The action of the French Col. Negrrier in destroying the tomb of Sidl Chelk is approved in Algeria, and a subscription is being raised to present that offi-cer with a sword of honour. Outside the colony, however, his course is generally condemned. "Never," says the Paris currespondent of the London Telegraph, " was a more wanton or foulhardy deed committed than the desecration of a si rine that was held in the utmost veneration by the entire Mohammedan world, and which was visited by pilgrime."

The vine at Hampton Court Palace has been presented by Her Majosty to the Princess Frederick for her private use. This vine, one of the curiosities of the gardens, was p atrd in 1769, and, according to popular belief, is the largest in Europe, if not in the world. The official guide to the pelace mentions that win the automo it almost drags the house slown with its thousand clusters of purple grapes, unmbering, in fruitful seasons as many as 2,500 bunches of a pound weight each." Hitherto the fult-the black liamburg grape-has been exclusively reserved for the Queen's dessert. The principal stem, nearly thirty inches in circumterence at its base, is about 170 feet long, and, if permitted would outgrow the building, which from time to time has been enlarged unt ! It now occupies a hall of 2,200 square feet.

A Canadian mechanical engineer, nemed Arnolds, has invented a device designed to give a partial security against boiler explosions. The invention consists of an electric adjustable attachment to the ordinary stoam gauge now in use, to give an instant and continuous siarm, at any distance from the bollers in other pressure generators, of any exocus of pressure over that at which the atern has been set, and where there their respective populations, as valuable as | is more than one generator in operation, those which any States or groups of States an onlinary "tell tale" can be attached tuose which any masses or groups or material ordinary "tell talo" can be attached outer upon each other by unlimited fires, to signify which generator is at fault, down of trade between them, and twose The invention possessors a great many benefits are among the greatest derived valuable features, prominent among from the union, and are the strongest boad | which may be noticed that it is extremely simple and inexpensive, and can be attached to existing arrangements at no expense beyond that of the alarm itself, proper expenditure

Too next contract taken up was No. 15, the results of human law, and can easily too Sutton & Thomason, who subsequently too. Whitehead in. He did not appropriate legislation.

#### SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL markets is a willt greater disaster, and AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

NEW ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION

(3t. James' Carette )

It is suprising to see how Euglish pubto men of eminence and ability either esade or are unable to grasp the true economical question which is taking so arm a hold on English opinion-brought, un doubt, into prominence by the pre-valling distress, but assuredly not created by it Lord titey, who seems to care for nothing but abstractions, proves to demonstration that stipulations for the lowering of sluttes in commercial treattes found no place in the theory of Free Trade as devised by its original inventors Lord Derby, who appears to care for nothing but facts, points to the figures which show that, in spite of upwand downs, the British trader has on the whole been making money between 1870 and 1880. No controversialist worth mentioning has denied either position It is quite true that Free Trade was originally supposed to be good in Iteelf, and to be capable, through its manifest serviceableness to mankind, of unlimited self propagation. Nor need it be denied that several inconveniences have followcd from the expedient of extending its area by international compact. It is area by international compact. It is Free Trade having been once established, we as a free trading nation negosion of British prosperity which has only lately begun to give signs of serious diminution. But the real question is what is to be done, and whether anything can be done, in presence of some wholly new facts, absolutely unexpected when the laws protective of British industry were repealed farty years ago. Free Trade has turned out to have exactly the opposite quality to that which was attributed to it with such unshrinking confidence. It proves to be endowed, not with attraction, but with repulsion. The more we have practised it the more foreign nations dislike and fear it; and the result is one that must be stated in words incapable of being too often repeated-that the entire civilized world is closing its markets against us. Our colonies, the moment we confer self covernment upon them, imitate the example of the colonies which throw off our authority by force. Australia and Canada go as far as they can imitating the strict protectionism of the United States; and the British manufacturer is confined for his markets to the homes of savagery, batharism, and semi-batharism -the seats of unknown forces which may explode any day. Wherever there is national will, there is protectionism. The countries under the Turkish sceptre are open to our guods; so is China under present treaty with us. But France, Russia, Spain and Germany, the United States, Canada and the Australian Victoria have built a barrier of customs dutief all round their boundaries and

Will anybody in his senses proclaim that these new facts are of no import-ance whatever? Will anyone really assert that the contraction, and probably the eventual loss, of the markets of cirilization is an idle and immaterial circumstance. The men who have The men who have talked a particular jargon until it does duty with them for thought have never had the audacity to assert this. They morely jog on with their old claim of They eternal truth for their own theories, with their old imputations of motive, with their old abuse of opposition. If they ever really came to close quarters and esserted that there was anything in our present fiscal system which makes the entire or partial loss of a great market a matter of no consequence, it would be easy to shut their mouths in a memont with the example of the United States. We have over and everagain pointed out that it is the American tariff which instrument of production, but its uses the difference to this country may be abused. An axe is capital in every individual member of society has makes the difference to this country may be abused. An axe is capital in every individual member of society has between had times and good. From the bands of its owner, yet it may be derived a bettered condition from the period when the United States settled employed to commit murder as well as greater abundance of the instruments of of the South in the War of Secondon, the Industrial prospectty of Great Britain began to slacken. Every now and thea the community which has attained to such aplended industrial success under conditions which ought, according to the theories prevailing here, to have brought nothing but ruin. is overtaken he name et ruin, is overtaken by neceslities which it cannot for the moment satisfy. It has not from enough, let us say, for the railways which it is constructing at headlong speed; and then it is willing to pay such a price for British iron as will make it profitable to the Eritish manufacturer to sell it even with lightened and more progressive than the American duty to pay. This is what constitutes a revival of British industry; this is that return of good times which has so often flattered the hopes of the Brit- Indeed, the welfers and the progress of ish optimist. But in a little while the demand slackens; the American iron producer has made up his leeway, and the British trader cannot force his goods over the barrier of the American tariff, Then come bed times sgain, which, combining with the pressure of an intolerable deteri ration of climate on the Brit-ish agriculturist, have set all classes of stride in their progress. The finding this country a thinking, with the not uncommon result of thought—that certain eld idels are in much danger of is fast working the c unfail of mon-

their purchasing power—is a commer-cial and industrial calemity of the first peak, and bring up a large family of order. The loss of two or three such highly practical and beceficial results.

if, instead of a loss, there is only a serious contraction of such markets, there is at most a mitigation of the evil. It ought, further, to be recognized by all who are not chelicately blind that the trade are being closed are enormously plex by a fiscal system which has deprived the producing classes of the home or densetic market, by throwing this market wide open to the produc-tions of foreign nations. We may add that these difficulties are not less, but cause they have invested in foreign setherefore, being one of the greatest omthe energies, of British statesmanship in a very awkward and ancoying way. is a very small matter in our eyes that it tiate under the greatest difficulties; because in reality we have no compensations to offer. We can only promise to impose no duty on coal-which means that we will alienate a part of our capital; or that we will reduce duties imposed for the sake of revenue-which really implies that we will buy a market for one class at the expense of another. But the question remains, what is to be done? It would be madness to sit still; and the fact is that It is for the moment impossible to do anything except to pur-chase marke's for our goods by international bargain and sale. Indeed, rigorouely speaking, the matter has passed out of our hands. Foreign countries are practically declaring under what oundiditions they will admit our productions. Look at the French fiscal system, which may be regarded as typical. The French Government and the French Legislature have created a "general tariff" which expresses the normal commercial policy of the French Republic. It is sternly Protectionist, and, as regards the bulk of oatch a glimpee of the idea that antago-British goods, it would undoubtedly be prohibitive. But it is to be subject to exception in case of treaty. Thus fer France has declared, in the clearest, most public, and most positive way, that she is by rule Protectionist, but that she will allow her market to be purchased by concessions under treaty. And this, no doubt, will very shortly become the system of all Europe, and possibly in time of the United States also It is a system very much more likely to spread widely than Free Trade. Hence we are really placed between commercial treaties and loss of markets. It is true that there is a pelicy conceivable which might give to this country the command of a very different position. The British market is so great and rich that, if the British nation would submit to temporary sacrifices, foreign communities might well be brought to terms for the sake of obtaining it. But if there is courage enough in the people for such a policy as this, the courage of our statesmen is a great deal more open to doubt.

HABMONIZING LABOUREDS AND CAPITY GISTS

(Chicago Industrial World.) It is a grave mistake to suppose that there is any antagonism between capital Many a labourer in this age would have and labour. These are always and unliken a capitalist in that. In brief, to chop wood. That is not the fault of production. Had the people of the the axe, but of the criminal intent middle ages possessed our knowledge, to chop weed. That is not the fault of which misdirected its genuine instrumentalities. Still, the are itself is not destroyed. It may falsify its functions in doing a murder, yet afterwards perferm them in chopping hundreds of cords of wood. So it is with capital in general. Its true office is to elevate the condition of man, first converting his drudgery into toil, then his toil into labour, finally his labour into work. If, for a time, it is perverted from its office, it returns to its duty at the earliest opportunity. The nineteenth contury is more enany one preceding, because it possesses more ,capital in a higher state of activ ity, increasing at a more rapid rate the lebourer are inseparably bound up with the increase and the activity of capital However, the meet useful and po-tential part of capital is precisely that which the labourer generally regards with least esteem. We allude to principles. When the principle of the arch archical institutions. Discovered prin-It may be taken, therefore, for granted that the loss of a civilized market—that the liberty of selling to a community appear to have doibing to do with utiliof men where needs are always increas-ing and who are constantly increasing satisfaction of curiesty; yet, as they

While there never has been antagone insurance received assessments. With agree to any contention of datus while the barrens a needloon of freedom passed would destroy any beauty and beaut While there nover has been antagoner and the copitalist. Boldeliness in the primal cause of this opposition. We are who are not obstinately blind that the among those who believe that the rela-difficulties of a populous manufacturing flous between the labourer and the capitpountry against which the avenues of tallet will never be settled upon a perfectly equitable basis until all bearts shall be increased and rondered vastly more com- limbuod with a strong dedict to do unto others as they would others should do unto them. Sin brought discord into the world, and sin must be crade ated in order to tenish discord

Por a series of centuries, the general condition of the latenirer has been congreater, in the case of a country of which stently improving. His right to wages, the ticher classes do not suffer in pro- and even to good pay, is now almost portion to the sufferings of the poor, be- universally conceiled. But it was not so always. At one time the labourer was curities the great gains which they made a serf attached to the soil, and trans-in more fortunate times. The position, ferred with it as so much property, by sale or by conquest, tiften he carried barrassment, and, we will further assert, about his nock a collar, with an inscripof very actious danger, what remedy tion which showed that he was born a
can be discovered? We fully admit slave, and belonged to a particular masthe inconveniences of the method of ter. In that day, any serious talk about creating markets artificially which was compensation for labour would have devised by Cohdon and carried into been considered as wickelly innovationed by Mr. Gladstone. Beyond a long, and as worthy of merciesa punishments it ties the hands, and thus fetters ment. Through a natural process the serf worked out his freedom. His toll was unproductive because there was in It neither heart nor hope. He produced little and got little. The master soon maw that he could increase his profits by tempting the slave to increase test-seort, giving him alt the surplus he a purer administration of justice, or from could earn after finishing his task. With improvements in automatic machinery, this partial liberty of working or from other source, must tend to confor himself came the stimulus of vert labourers into capitalists capable of hepe; he worked harder for himself self employment, and so of independent than when working for his master. It action in applying their exertions. We was finally seen that more exertion advocate a protective tariff because it could be obtained from him, and at a operates to energise production, and thus really cheaper rate, by paying him wages than in any other way.

new stages of development. The labourer perceives that the capitalist realizes a profit upon the hire of services, and knows that all this gain would be his own could be only discover some way of will be taken by the labourer in his slow slavery to one of full power of self asnism between the capitalist and the inbourer will cease when the labourer shall himself become a capitalist. Assuredly, the tolling millions are advancing in that direction. This fact is discernible in the growing number of perseus who own their homes; in the larger variety of comforts, conveniences, and even luxuries enjoyed by the working classes, particularly in this country, and in their rapid elevation in the scale of intelligence. Now-a-days we would consider that man plunged in the depths of ponury and wretchedness where daily fare was horse core, brans, peason, cate, tares and lentils; and the certification of his such miserable condition would make him an object of general commiseration, and spredily the recipient of charity; yet such was the common state of the labourer in the fourteenth century Harrison, a high authority, affirms of those times that if a man in seven years after marriage could purchase a flock ted and a sack of chaff to rest his head upon he thought himself as well lodged as the lord of the town, "who peradven-ture lay eldom on a bed entirely of feathers" The home of the manual day labourer in the nineteenth century contains furniture and utensile which in the fourteenth century, would have represented a high grade of luxury. Many a labourer in this age would have our skill, our mastery over the forces of nature, they would have occupied our place in the scale of civilization, instead of their own crude and clumsy development, and we should very probably have been as far advanced be our present situation as that is beyond the situation of the middle ages. Social progress consists in the growth of lation and capital. Both begin at sero together, and go . continually in-

creasing. It is not capital that is untriendly to the labourer, but its concentration in few hands, and its prostitution to oppressive ends under the rule of selfish. ness. Even then the rapid increase of capital is the speedlest remody for the evil; for the more there is of it the stronger will become its inherent tendency to diffusion. In feudal times the principle of the concentration of capital was powerfully active, it being the rula as Blackstone says, "that the king is the universal lord and original proprietor of all the lands in his kingdom, and that no man doth or can possess any part of it but what has mediately or immedia ately been derived as a gift from him, or to be beld upon seudal services." king had his vaccal lords, who, in turn, had their vassal tenance. Capital was meagre in quentity, insecure in tenure, and inferior in quality; hence the labourer was almost helplessly dependent upon the capitalist. As capital augmont, and fedual services were convert. They have pledged themselves to the little agency to any converted to to the nobles and their underlings. Capital growing more rapidly, the arbitiary authority of the sovereign ceased,

who hire the services and pay the wages of attempting to remedy temporary con-there will be antagonism between the mercial depression by reserving to see two, because their interests are different. Whatever tends to increase production, and thus to augment capital, whether the tendency arises from freer political institutious, or from juster laws, or from operates to energise production, and thus to increase capital. It is where produc-tion is most active and most diversified After a considerable period of trial, that the labourer finds the largest and this system is now rapidly advancing to steadlest demand and the highest pay stendiest demand and the highest pay for his services permissible by the form of government and legislation under which he lives. In a country like ours, where the masses of the people are the governing class, and where the doctrine self employment. Co-operative sociotics of equality of political rights prevails, etics of various blads have grown out of this view of the subject. It thus seems widely distributed among the population, that co-operation is to embody the next a protective tariff becomes a prudigious great fundamental step of progress that force to augment and to diffuse capital. Nevertheless, as one difficulty of the and painful movement from a state of savery to one of full power of self savery to one of full power of self savery to one of self direction. Here we will emerge from the adjustment, in its turn requiring consideration, just as the emancipation of the Southern slaves was followed by the necessity for civil rights, and the granting of those is now supple-mented by the need of education to fit the liberated blacks to exercise in-telligently and beneficially the franchises of citisenship.

Plually, it is plain that the world has barely entered upon the acquisition of capital. An incalculable abundance awaits appropriation in the vast storehouses of nature. Every successive generation inherits an augmented accumulation, and this increase embodies the process constantly going forward, by which the circumstances of all classes have been raised. Additions of capital, whenever productively employed, and that is the tendency, will operate as certainly to the benefit of the labouring population at large as if the owner was a trustee in their bobalf. We therefore repeat, with all the confidence which comes of a conviction of being in the right, that the welfare and the progress of the labourer are inseparably bound up in the increase and activity of capital.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY NE-GOTIATIONS WITH FRANCK

(English Press Opinions.)

The Times says the consent of the English Government to renew the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Franco can have been given only on the anderstanding that France is prepared to make very considerable concessions in the direction of free commercial intercontrac. If this be so, a very short dis-cussion will be enough. If it is not so, it would have been better to have declined altogether to discuss terms which an come to nothing in the end. The English Government has more than once declared that it will be 7.0 party to the conclusion of a treaty which is not at least as good as the present treaty. The nation, the Times is sure, will hold the Government to its promise in this matter. Englishmen have no great wish for a commercial treaty France or with any other country. It is se a concession to French weakness that they consent to entertain the idea at all. It is the policy of France to trade only on terms. A foreign nation which de-prives itself of the benefit it might obtain from the admission of French goods is punished by retaliatory measures from which Prance is the chief sufferer. For this state of things a treaty is the natural cure. It is arranged, of course, on the give and take principle, after a due amount of higgling over details. But this implies a view of trade which is not the English view, and which is entirely oppresed to the English view The true course for England, as Mr. Bright said in his recent letter on the subject, is to open her ports as widely and completely as possible, whatever may be the tarigh of other countries. The renewal of the treaty negotiations with France comes as a curlous practical comment on Mr. Bright's words.

The Standard proper that in the re-

would destroy any branch of Lru; trade, although to ask them to carry out this principle to such an extent a t-promise not to injure any indivitual law emanating from a small part of the article of trade, however amail, would be people taking the piece in the societary simply elaund. If our own dovernment formation. With every successive in- make a firm stand on the principle, the poople that we will every successive in- base a nim stand on the principle to formation. With every successive in- base a nim stand on the principle to formation of capital there has been a result- base of capital there has been out doubt, succeed in obtaining a treatmunity, to greater or less extent acmunity, to greater or sens where, no surfling to its quantity and quality, un- English people, and ultimately result in the most civilized countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more could under the countries of increased trade and more countries of increased trade and in Europe, monarche are rapidly losing powers and prestive, and the people, with thould they be unable to carry the expanding francisties, and the people, with product they will better secure the respectable to control their own pres no control their destiny. Him deal than by consenting to one who mountains that expital is the great savours too much of the spirit of one than the secure and their destiny. mountailes that capital is the great savours too much of the spirit of one leveler. It is the labourer's unifring promise. The inopportune agitation matchy redoem him from every species of thraidom. The more plentful and the more active it can be made, the solution of the difficulty, toth ty consoner will arrive that grand day of uniform two feeling here, and by causing we to the feeling here, and by causing we to the feeling here, and by causing week Bo long as society shall be divided into politicians to waver in their allegiace two distinct classes—labourers who let to Free Trado principles. The Starter their services for wages, and capitalists has more than once exposed the faller. mercial depression by reserving to me sures of false political economy has lich trade, no doubt, has been suffering from depression, from which it is hip from depression, from which it is lap-pily recovering; when the normal con-dition of prosperity has again be-attained, the public will recognize the it is only by adherence to sound fire. Trade principles that the great progress which has really taken place in the ten-few years has been secured. France also, will slo well not loss sight of the also, will do well not lose sight of the facts in the forthcoming negotiations and to confess, by acquiocence in reasonable proposals, its respect for proved economic laws.

The Daily Telegraph regards ittion, because it has been secured without any surrender of principle on the part of the English Government. When Franrefused to grant a prolongation of the tariff fixed by the treaty of 1860, it was thought that the menace involved in the refusal would have terrified our nego-tiators into a capitulation; M. Tirard has now found out his mistake. The thres-had no influence whatever. The English representatives refused to surreoder their objections to the new tariff, and the negotiations were suspended. It thus seemed possible for a time that the whole trade between England and France would, in November, fall under the new and protective scale of duties, to the derangement of vast industries on bah aides of the Channel built up on the basis of the extended intercourse in was creditable to the Cabinet that ther manfully faced that possibility rather than sanction by their signature a reactionary tariff. By a departure from economic principles to gain political ends, Cobden, twenty-one years age made reciprocal imports a matter of the gain; at the same time, however, b. secured reduced duties which tended in the direction of Free Trade. But had He Chamberlain and his colleagues accepte the propositions laid before them sevent months ago they would have affixed the signature and approval of England to a tariff tending the other way-to a newer and higher scale of duties, some decidedly of a protectionist character. That would not only have violated the abstract idea of Free Trade, but would have peid practical humage to very opposite pria ciples in economic law. The Ministry must be congratulated on its firmness and on the result.

The Daily News dees not think it worth the while of the English Govern ment to assent to any arrangements which would not place English commodities in at least as good a position as that assigned to them by the treaty or 1860. On that understanding we are prepared to negotiate. From a purely conomic point of view, the objection to the principle of commercial treatics is difficult, if not impossible, to answer The familiar arguments which have been lately recapitulated by Lord Grey and treated as dangerous novelties by some who instruct the public on the true monning of Free Trude may be accepted by a statesman who can nevertheless at that there are political considerations on the other side. To a treaty which bound ut in any circumstances not to reduce daties, which committed us in any way to a policy of pretection under any duguise, England would never consent. But if by concessions which do not violate the tundamental principle o international commerce it is possible to coment friendly relations between two countries, and at the same time to estim some class or classes of native produces. it is pedantic to urge that we are therricondoning heresies of foreigners. It is personally on some occasions to act upon the reasonable certainty that unsound and mischievens principles will continue. for a time at least, to be acted on by those over whose conduct we have be control. Mr. Colden was at least as well acquainted with the doctrines of political economy as those who imagine that But France will do well to bear it mist that the consequences of a failure to pos-clude a fresh treaty will not be very perious to English commerce.

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Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  Dec	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dried Apples  Hork, meas  Bacon, loog clear  Camberland cut  Breakfast Smoked  Hams smoked  Lard.  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per ba.  Stoved  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip licots  Split Blogas  No. 1  Men's Coagress and Balmorn  Boys' Kip Boots  No. 1 Stogas  No. 2	13
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  Dec	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dried Apples  Fork meas  Bacon, long clear  Camberland cut  Breakfast Smoked  Hams smoked  Lard  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per bas  Stored  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian, per bas  Men's Congress and Balmora  Boys' Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian, per bas  Men's Congress and Balmora  Boys' Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian  Momeas' Balmorals and Ga  ters M. S.  Womeas' Balmorals and Ga  ters M. S.  Womeas' Balmorals  Balts  Childs' Balmorals  Balts  Tarned Cack, per de  LiQUORS  Prices to Country or  INFERIAL MEAS  Rye and malt  Brandy  Wine, Port.  Kative  Rum, 60 2-p  Jamacia  Old Tom, cases  Bitters, J. Balt, per case.  Ginger Wise, No. 1  Repherry Syrup  Holland Glin, red  Irish Whiskey, in weed  Bootch  Brendy, ets  Josepherry Syrup  Holland Glin, red  Champagne, qis  Josepherry Syrup  Holland Glin  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters	135 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  Dec	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dried Apples  Fork meas  Bacon, long clear  Camberland cut  Breakfast Smoked  Hams smoked  Lard  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per bas  Stored  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian, per bas  Men's Congress and Balmora  Boys' Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian, per bas  Men's Congress and Balmora  Boys' Kip Boots  Canadian, per bas  Split Stogas  Canadian  Momeas' Balmorals and Ga  ters M. S.  Womeas' Balmorals and Ga  ters M. S.  Womeas' Balmorals  Balts  Childs' Balmorals  Balts  Tarned Cack, per de  LiQUORS  Prices to Country or  INFERIAL MEAS  Rye and malt  Brandy  Wine, Port.  Kative  Rum, 60 2-p  Jamacia  Old Tom, cases  Bitters, J. Balt, per case.  Ginger Wise, No. 1  Repherry Syrup  Holland Glin, red  Irish Whiskey, in weed  Bootch  Brendy, ets  Josepherry Syrup  Holland Glin, red  Champagne, qis  Josepherry Syrup  Holland Glin  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters  DUNDAS,  Mayrracters	135 78 80 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  Dec	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dried Apples  Fork meas  Bacon, look clear  Breaklast Smoked  Hams smoked  Lard  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per ba  Stored  Solid Res  Split Stogas  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Kip Boots  Mon's Congress and Balmora  Bylit Stogas  Callerer and Balmorals  Monese Balmorals and Us  ters M. S.  Women's Balts  Caller Balmorals  Batts  Called Balmorals  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Stored  Split Stogas  Kip Boots  Canadian, per ba  Women's Balt  Gold Ralmorals  Balts  Called Balmorals  Batts  Collds Balmorals  Batts  Collds Balmorals  Called Balmorals  Called Balmorals  Batts  Collds Balmorals  Batts  Called Balmorals  Called Balmoral	135 78 80 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  De	00000777077777777777777777777777777777	Dried Apples  Fork meas  Bacon, look clear  Camberland cut  Breaklast Smoked  Hame smoked  Lard  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per bas  Stored  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip Hoots  Kip Hoots  Kip Hoots  Men's Coagress and Balmoral  Boys' Kip Boots  No. 18 Hoots  Womeas' Balmorals and Us  ters, paged  Womeas' Balmorals and Us  ters, Paged  Womeas' Balmorals  Batts  Childs' Balmorals  Batts  Tarned Cack, per do  Liquors  Prices to Coardy or 6  Internal, Batts  Rem, 20-2p  Rem, 20-2p  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Childs' Balmorals  Brandy  Frices to Coardy or 6  Internal, Ball, per case.  Ginger Wise, No. 2  Rapplerry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry	135 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  De	00000777077777777777777777777777777777	Dried Apples  Fork meas  Bacon, look clear  Camberland cut  Breaklast Smoked  Hame smoked  Lard  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per bas  Stored  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip Hoots  Kip Hoots  Kip Hoots  Men's Coagress and Balmoral  Boys' Kip Boots  No. 18 Hoots  Womeas' Balmorals and Us  ters, paged  Womeas' Balmorals and Us  ters, Paged  Womeas' Balmorals  Batts  Childs' Balmorals  Batts  Tarned Cack, per do  Liquors  Prices to Coardy or 6  Internal, Batts  Rem, 20-2p  Rem, 20-2p  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Childs' Balmorals  Brandy  Frices to Coardy or 6  Internal, Ball, per case.  Ginger Wise, No. 2  Rapplerry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Brandy  Grapherry Syrur  Indiand Gin, red  Grapherry	135 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ber, per 100 lbs. (at four months)  De	00000777077777777777777777777777777777	Dried Apples  Fork, meas  Bacon, loog clear  Camberland cut  Breaklast Smoked  Hame smoked  Lard.  Liverpool, coarse, per bag  Canadian, per bar  Stoved  Boots AND S  Men's Calf Boots  Kip licots  Split Blogas  Kip licots  Split Blogas  No. 1 Stogas  No.	135 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

#### WEEKLY REVIEW.

Potento, Sept 24th, 1981 Took in all its bean best as been very

the prospects of increased business is family this fall are very encouraging The excitement of the exhibition is now oper and tualgem has resume mel condition

Brooks -The stock market has been more active during the past week bank stocks are generally firm the only one showing weakness is Untario, which has declined 4f in bid fluring the week I can & Savings Companies have been It is also practifying to note til at letters dult and firm without any particular are being received from different parts feature to note. Insurance, etare dull without any quotable change in prices.

tino gairs.-Business continues good Country orders are coming in pretty treely Remittances are fair for the season. Cofice is quiet without Fish are muving freely, espechaoge cially a fot of 4 blds herrings which are selling at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Fruit continues very firm with market almost bare of stock. Molasses is quiet at quotations. Syrups continue in good demand and are held firmly in anticipation of higher prices Rice is meeting with very little demand owing no doubt to scarcity of milk in the country Spices are in hir demand at quotations Sugars are quiet and unchanged. Teas continue fairly active with pri- nominal. Hannwarz—Bud des continues very

satisfactory, and our marchants are getting a fair share of sales in light goods, which they have fought hand for Heavy goods such as fron, nails, tin and Canada plates, are being sold in Montreal at auch extremely low prices, and freights from there to points reached by the G. T. R. are so decidedly in favour of that city, that our merchants are devoting their attention more to shelf goods, in which they can readily compete with Montreal merchants, and buyers can,

of course, get their orders more quickly filled, Hipza AND Sgigg-Hides are somewhat weaker, but prices, however, continue unchanged, though if the supply increases with colder weather, as is expected, a decline may be looked for. In calisking there is nothing doing. Sheep-sking have advanced to 900, the supply is plentitul. Tallow is very scarce and wanted Prices are unsettled owing to the rapid advance in England, but none can be had within from 1/21c per its. of

recent figures. Wood-The fleece combing market shows symptoms of some inquiry for good lots, but nothing that will approach demand enough to absorb snything like the heavy surplus of these stocks. It is feared this healthfer tone will not result in much business as country dealere show an inclination to advance their views, aiready too high, to prices which must retard business; 24c is about outside value for country lots at present writing As was anticipated in a previous report the home production of the softer wools for domestic consumption has been found totally inadequate to the demand, and manufacturers have found it necessary to fall back on imported stock. The inquiry has been heavy, and something over 50,000 ibe. of foreign wools were sold and shipped from this city for the week ending September 24th. A steadiness in value of this wool abroad during the past 30 days indicates a higher range of prices here in the near future sumers are diffident shout taking orders for goods at prices now current. Everything points to an unusually busy season for this branch of trade.

LEATREE.-Prices unchanged. Trade steady, with rather more doing in upper leather. Spanish sole, especially prime plump stock, in active demand and market very low.

PRODUCE .- Markets liave ruled very firm during the work. The demand for both wheat and barley has been very active, at times almost an excited one. Prices have advanced fully 5@7c per bush, and i io at the close buyers are very eager.

100 Carpo lots of wheat have sold to-day at

\$1.39 for both spring and fall. Flour has also advanced. Barley is in good demand at full prices.

> An English fournal thinks there is some thing peculiarly absurd in the announce-ment of harvest "thanksgiving" services, seeing that instead of being abundant and good quality, the yield seems tikely to be scenty and poor.

Truck has discovered that the Americans are an ingentous people. Finding that the boxes is which American apples were sent in such large quantities to Mag-

such alternations of tear and supernoons, in the Barbank & Armins protection and Lord rishfax, and who churn, of Danville, Qua., and Lord Wilton and Lord rishfax, and who saw although under university conditions, the CHECKED AND
STRIPED SHIRTINGS,
2.75
COTTON BAGS,
WARPS, YARNS, ETC.
The productions of these milis continue to have a deservedly high repeatation in the traile. The productions are determined to maintain the quality of wars-passed excel
observed by hare heretofore held.

CHECKED AND
STRIPED SHIRTINGS, and Lord Halifax, and who cturn, of Danville, Qaa., and, although under unterestive, and, although under unterestive better was brought in 90 minutes, and that of good quality. It is expected that long the deserved of the productions of these milis continue to with Mr. Piscus, Mr. Lordlard's trainer, competition. Every exhibitor on the maintain the quality of wars-passed excelbeavily, and there have been many trouble incurred in bringing his articles to

#### PACIFIC RAILWAY LANDS.

(Winniper Times, Soil 20th) of their lands on Monday next, all the preliminaries and minur details having been finally arranged. There have been the morning, games on the Exhibition already, 40 applications for lands, representing as nearly as can be estimated, and an illumination of the harbour botween 700,000 and H00,000 acres The applicants are chiefly well-to-do-farmers from Ontario and Great Britain, who are selling out below and coming here to get more land for their families It is also practifying to note that letters of the United States—Pennsylvania, lows, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota lows, Michigan, Illinois, and are and and Dakots—not only enquiring for information about the country, but a country the making applications for the purchase of land. The majority of the applications as yet received are for 480 and 320 acre blocks, although whole sections are frequently applied for, while of course there are some only desiring a quarter section. In addition to these, we are told, offers have been made by wealthy individuals to purchase large tracts with the intention of cultivating and erecting buildings on them, and disposing of them as improved farms, at the proper time, to those who would prefer escaping the difficulties of pioneer life and are willing and able to pay a little more for a ready made home in the west. Of

interrets of the pountry. The price of lands, as has already been announced, is \$2.50 per acre—one-sixth cash and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. payable in advance on unpaid balance. The company will only sell to persons who will cultivate the land; but these are divided into two clauses: First persons who actually reside and erect buildings on their holdings; and second, to non-settlers. The greater inducements are of course offered the inducements are or course onered the former; for instance they are only required to cultivate one-half their land in four years, while the others are compelled to bring three-quarters under cultivation in the same period. To both is the relate of \$1 25 for each acre cropped offered as an inducement to cuitivate as largely as presible. We olsowe in looking over the contract that every provision is made for dealing most liberally with purchasers who may become actual settlers, and who place substantial improvements on their land. It only remains with the settler to satisfy the company of his boss ade intention in this respect to obtain such inducements. On the com-pletion of the payments and the par-formance of the terms of the agree-

course, this is a speculation, but it seems

to be a good and wise one, and in the

be hereafter located over the land.
Commissioner McTavish and his assistants have had a difficult task in gettion the department into working shape, in beinging order out of chaod as it were, but they have accomplished it, and, in carrying out the liberal policy of the syndicate, will, we have every confidence, not only do it efficiently, but with the most beneficial results to the company and the country.

ment, the company will give a deed conveying the land in fee imple, re-

feet wide to be used by the company for

right of way on other railroad turposes, wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific

Railway or any branch thereof is or shall

serving, however, a strip or

#### EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.

Montreal, 25th.—The receipts of the exhibition here this month were \$22,204.

London, 28th.—The crowd at the exhibition to-day was by far the largest sirce the opening. The estimate is that there were 25,000 prople on the grounds.

St. Thomas, 28th. - The Southern Counties fair which commences here on October 4th, promises to be a great success. Entries are pouring in very 'ast.

Entries are pouring in very fast.

Orangeville, 28th — The Northern Union Exhibition opened here to-day, and promises to be quite equal to former years. The entries in live stock are fully equal to those of previous years, and in some departments better. Orain is well represented, and roots are extra, while the ladies' fancy work is seperior to anything we have ever had here before. If the weather continues fee a large crowd in expected in town to-morrow and

Halifax, N.S., z8th.—To-day was another splendid one for the exhibition. The attendance was very large in both the afternoon and evening. The number of were sent in such large quantities to Magland were afterward of little use, they now
pack the apples in coffins, which command
a ready sale.

It was the ancistor of the new British
Minister, Mr. Sacketile West, the Lord
Delaware who was the first royal Govermor of the Old Domaios, woo gave
name to the State of Delaware. He was
third Lord in 1618. The new Minister is
become of the present Karl. The Raroay
dates back to 1200. Mr. West will be the
fifth British Minister at Washington a
backelor, the others having been Mr.
Fuz, Sir Unarlee Yaughan, Lord Lyots,
and Sir Edward Thornion.

Since Mr. Gascofgra's Jerry won the Since Mr. Gascolgae's Jerry won the Que, and the milk of the grade Jersey was St. Loger in 1824, there have never brea found fully equal to that of the pure such alternations of fear and hope about the race as this year. Two old veterans, in the Barbank & Arkins patent Lord Wilton and Lord ralifax, and who churn, of Danville, Qua. and.

to Halifax. All are taking a greater or tess number of orders for their goods, and be exhibitors of agricultural implements The I and Department of the Cana, are being particularly fortunate To-night dian Pacific Railway commences desting a promessed concert and display of the with the applications for the purchase of this lands on Monday next, at the which drew an immense crowd of people To-morrow's amusement programme in-cludes a grand review on the Common in

in the evening.
Prizes have been taken in the exhibition by the following -For cultage plane, diploma awarded to Weber & Cu., Kingstoa. For harmonic or cabinet organ-diploma to W. Bell & Co. (Juelph. W. F. Abbott & Co., Huntreal, got bonour-able meation for organette. W. H. Lynch. shipton, Que, honourable mention for butter worker and miking pail. G. Octram & Sons, Montreal, get first prize, 30, for best assortment of files and rasps. J. i'. Goodbue & Sons, Danville, Que, gain first prize for the best three sides belt leather, and also for the best leather belting, and honourable mention for lace leather. First prize was taken by the Franze & Pope knitting mataken by the France & Pope knitting machine, made by Croelman Brothers, Georgetown, Ont. John L. Johnston, Montreal, first prize for best assortment of canned meats. Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, first prize and diploma for best assortment of fancy biscuits, and same for collection of biscuits, cakes, jambies, etc. Morse Scap Co., Toronto, first prize for best assortment of fancy and tollet scaps, and second for assortment of barries and second for assortment of barries scaps. and second for assortment of hard soap William Lemon & Sons, Sorel, one Brat for best baking powder.

The growth of Irish agrarian crime during 1830 is made very plain by the re-cently published judicial statistics. The indictable offences which can only be tried by a jury show an increase of 1,430, or 44 e cantiover 1879, lawless as that year

It is remerkable that the agricultural depression, so widespread in England, has been little felt in Wales. The most prosperous English counties agriculturally at the present time are Devon and Cornwall, Northumberland and Cornwall. The ex-

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tained to multiplying tunnels for justen-cer routes, the cost thus incurred to coormous, chiefly in consequence of the interference with the sewers and whole arrangements of underground Lendon by such a line. The cost could not be estimated at less than from \$3.0,000 to A high level railway, on the other hand, while much cheaper to construct and more acceptable to the passengers, le suctly regarded as insulmissible from the stead of Sannia. The sellers consequentground An electric high level linethe London termini with which no other could compete. And therefore, before subscribing to any now London extension of the railway system, we advise our friends and readers to wait for the thorough establishment, or the reverse, of the claims of the electric railway. We think it far from impossible that a judicious application of this invention to the existing reliway feature of London may lead to as full and as adequate accommodation being given to the railway public as would have been the case it the central station or stations to which we have referred had been erected 40 years ago, - Builder.

#### THE Q M O. & O. BAILBAY.

Our Montreal despatches state that In consequence of the constantly increasing traffic over the Q M.O & O. Railway, it has been found necessary to divide the duties of the assistant superintendent, a corresponding ratio with the business of the road. With this view, it is, we believe, intended to relieve Mr Scott of office to be removed from Hochelaga to Montreal. Whilst congratulating the Government upon the sound sense which is indicated by their continued confidence in an excellent official, who was the nominos of the previous administration, it may not be amire to draw atten. tion to the remarkable success of Mr "cott's connection with this railway Appointed in 1878 to the difficult task of taking possession of the western divi-sion of the railway from the contractor, Mr. McDonald, by military force, so efficleatly was this duty performed that regular trains were running within 24 nours. He also organized a competent and efficient staff, and had the road working with punctuality, speed and safety, and paying a handsome profit besond its working expenses, almost from the first week of its operation. Upon the taking over of the castern or Quebec division, the effects of the same excelient management became at once apparent; and to-day the province may boast that, for safety, punctuality cleanliness and comfort, the Q. M O & O. Railway will compare favourably with any road on the continent. It is to be hoped that although Mr. Scott's dutles will new prevent life personal superintendence of the running of trains, tho same punctuality and freedom from ac-ident will continue to be the characteristics of the Q M. O. & O., and that travellers may continue, at it has been facetiously said, to "set their watches" by the arrival of trains on this road —Quebec Chronicle.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Vice-President of the C. P. R., Mr. C. D. Rose, of London, England, one of the directors, Mr. Charles Cassils and Mr. Hugh Mackay. Mr. Mitchell spoaks highly of the energetic manner in which the Canada l'acide is being pushed aboad. The Rainy River Branch will be completed in about fourteen days to hat Portage, which is situated about a hundred tolles east of Winnipeg. When this section is completed it will enable the contractors on section "B" to push on the work with greater facility. The party proceeded West, passing through Fortage is l'rairie to the extreme point to which the road completion of the line in two years and is laid west of that place, the distance two menths. The cost of the works, being about eighty miles. The track is including lands, stations, rolling stock. laid to the city of Brandon and is being continued at the rate of a mile and a fielf to a nile and three quarters a

day Brandon city, which had no existence on the 1st of May last, now leasts of >0 or 100 residences, composed chiefly of canyas tents, with many wooden buildings, a very respectable botel, two fine large livery stables, a good many mer-bante' shops, shoo shops, dry guods stores, a lawyer's office and a doctor s shores, a lawyer's office and a doctor's sharty, as the hon, gentleman styled it, a number of privato residences, and a steam saw mill. A section has been laid off in town lots, which were being held by the owners at from \$500 to \$600 a job, and leaving £50,000 for capital proposed to be the £866,000 of capital proposed to be the £866,000 of capital proposed to be instantaneous action. A train on the dependent party, two to instantaneous action. A train on the dependent party, two to instantaneous action. A train on the dependent party, two to instantaneous actions at the first pipe faits or a train breaks in two and two decided according to the first pipe faits or a train breaks in two according to the first pipe faits or a train breaks in two according to two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have been prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train breaks in two recent cases where accidents have decided and automatic brake illustrate the was elected at a summary four prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train or accidents have also prevented by the Westinghouse twenty-four journalists. It is pipe faits or a train or accidents have a summar

pets with other southern routes, the result being that large purchases have been made to be delivered at Chicago innoise of the locomotive traffic. But if, ly will naturally select such ports as as fatimated to us in recent articles, the locotic method of propulsion be established method of propulsion be established for the fatiguda and the fine fatiguda mense carrying business will be lost to the Dominton. There will be over five we put the matter as yet on a possibility hundred miles of track graded by the might afford a mode of articulating close of the season since the commencement of the work in May last, and two hundred and rifty miles of track laid within the same period

#### THE MERSEY BAH WAY

continue to be divided by the Mersey at the point where above all others they should join. Bome years age an Act of l'arliament was obtained to authorize the construction of a railway under the tiver Mersey, but for a variety of causes into which it is not now necessary to enter no practical measures were adopted until lately to carry out the undertak-ing, the great national importance of which is generally admitted. The Mer-Mr. C. A. Scott, so as to relieve him of sey Hailway Company have now, how-some of the work, which is increasing in ever, commenced vigorous operations, and stope are being taken to construct a liue of rather more than two miles and a half in length. Under an agreement that portion of his duties connected with with the London and North-Western the running of trains, so as to enable his Railway Company it will form a 'unction at Tranmero with the Birkenhead Joint Railway of the London and North-Western and Great Western Companies, and passing through Birkenhead and riago release valves before the train under the Morsey, will, for the present terminate in Church Church street, Liverpool, at a point near the Central Station of the Midland, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Companies The joint population of Liverpool and Birkenhead is upwards of three quarters of a million (or 704,152), of which Liverpool-contributes 681,936, and Birkenhead 82,-216 The finest docks in the world are at Liverpool and Birkenhoad, and it is estimated that 26,000,000 of passengers and 500,000 tons of goods are annually passed to and fro. For these there is no railway nearer than Runcorn (30 miles distant) and the ordinary carriage is by mouns of steam forries for passengers and lighters for goods. In foggy and temperatuous weather it is difficult and sometimes even impossible for the steam ferries to cross the Mersey. The proposed tunnel railway will ensure a safe and expeditious means of transit for passengers, while by means of atations near Woodside, Birkenhead, and St. George's Dock, Liverpool, rapid com-munication will be provided for all kinds of goods between the docks and both sides of the river. The connection with the joint railway at Birkenhead will for the first time open up a through route for passengers and goods ever the an engine not fitted with the brake. whele of the Ureat-Western system, in-cluding the coal fields of North and South Walce. The Great Western Com-automatic brake is the loss of time con-automatic brake is the loss of time conpany have shown their confidence in the undertaking by nominating two of their The Hon. Peter Mitchell has recently proposed to be made will be upwards or returned from a very interesting trip 2j miles in length, the portion actually under the river Mersey will not be more than C. P. R as well as other parts. directors to serve on the board. Althan a mile. The work of construction has already been undertaken at the Laucashire and Cheshire sides of the river A careful series of boring discloses the fact that nearly the whole of the tunnel under the river, as also of the underground railway approaches on cither aids, will pass through the new red madstone rock, and that a minimum thickness of 25 feet of solid rock will inter-vene between the rown or roof of the tunnel and the bed of the river The cost of the undertaking, regard being had to the magnitude of the work, appears to be exceedingly small, and a contract has been entered into for the completion of the line in two years and automatic brakes are now nearly univer-two menths. The cost of the works, sally acknowledged it is the fact that and incidental expenses and contingen- allowing the train to overrun the intendcles, will not exceed £866,000, and competent contractors have undertaken to complete it for that rum. It is estimated that the gross annual receipts will not be less than about £140.000, mails up of £108,000 for 13 millions of passengers as 2d each. £25,000 for balf a mil-lion tons of goods, at one shilling per ton, and £6,000 for purcels and sundries. The working expenses are put down at 50 per cent. or 170 000. leaving a bel-

RAILWAY MATTERS.

from the company at a name ranging would be equivalent to a dividend of a meaning a bridge which is only one span nearing a bridge which is only one span a rose the line, the bridge sudding fell classes and bridge sudding fell that their crops are sold if a wheat being standard to a dividend of a nearing a bridge which is only one span nearing a bridge which is only one span a rose the line, the bridge sudding fell the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and hought has train to a stand touch the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and hought has train to a stand touch the follows.

SILVET MINES OF conditional trains within a tew saids of the fallen debrid.

Considerable interest has been on land by the reports of mining operate to be a common centre. As there are no constant to the fallen debrid.

Silver MINES OF conditional trains of the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand touch the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver.

Silver MINES of continues of the driver, seeing it tell, applied his brake and brought has train to a stand to the driver.

Silver MI preduce, the fining of settlers being so the erections, the Hersey Ballway was miss using passenger, was allowed had quietly secured certain that their crops are sold right on no doubt soon be an accomplished fact. Shatford, a Longhton train was allowed had quietly secured certain that the the ground and when it is opened and carrying notion to enter the station through some missible C lift Company have already lions of human 1-large and millions of take, an official, seeing the train come taken into the country over 20,000 tons of merchandise, people will wonder into the station, put up his hands to tons of merchandise, people will wonder into the station, put up his hands to it was known that a mining hermitiely have received from the Government why so obvious and legislants an entered with the have to contend against a specialty as the railway will connect the first of the station, put up his hands to the station, put up his hands to the was known that a mining hermities want the driver of the approaching the order of states. An official, seeing the train come into treatment to the station, put up his hands to the was known that a mining hermities want the driver of the approaching the competed for which the highlity of the part of the station and the station of the station, put up his hands to the station, put up his hands to the station and the station of the station and the station of th by such a line. The cost could not be the hability of the part of the U.T. It estimated at less than from £300,000 to to supply the necessary care to tranship. England (now divided by what may be which vehicle contained over a description of the mat rates such as to be able to come termed an arm of the sea, but the two which vehicle contained over a description of the standard over a description over a description of the standard over a description over a description over a description over a descript great arterial rallways of the Empire

#### AUTOMATIC BRAKES

Writing to the London Times on the subject of "Automatic Brakes" Mr George Westinghouse, jun, says that in the account given on Monday of the collision near Bow Road Station it was stated that one of the trains was fitted with the Westinghouse brake. At the inquest on Tuesday, however, Mr. Westinghouse states, "the guard of the pas-songer train said his train was fitted with the Clark chain brake, which could not be operated by the driver, and after the inquest, in answer to a question, he said he might early have pulled up in It has long been almost a national retime to avoid the collision had his train, like the empty train, been fitted with Saginaw is to be the great railway centre of the northern portion of the lower beautiful. San he instantly applied on the peninsula of litchigan, and in support of the contract of the same he instantly applied on the peninsula of litchigan, and in support of the contract of the same that with the Shore proach that while great engineering works have been accomplished to conneet places of comparatively little importance, either as regards population or which can be instantly applied on the trade. Lancashire and Cheshire should whole train instead of the chain brake, which takes several valuable seconds for its application. In other words, had the condition of the trains as regards brake power been reversed, the accident, under precisely similar circumstances, would have been avoided. The empty train was fitted throughout with the Westinghouse brake, excepting on the engine. The air pressure had been left in the train by the previous engine which had taken the train to Fenchurch street, it being a poculiarity of the brake that its connection between carriages can be separated by hand without setting the brakes, leaving the air stored on the train roady for an emergency. From further inquiry it was discovered that the brakes had actually been applied twice for shunting purposes after the brake engine had been disconnected, and In cach case were taken off by the carstarted on its journey A further pecu-liarity of the Westinghouse brake—and a neciful one with all automatic brakes -is a provision against the automatic application of the brakes as a result of an ordinary leakage The testimony clearly showed that the brakes of every carriage of the empty train had been applied, and thus conclusively established the fact that they had not gone on from leakage, but had been applied by some audden reduction of pressure in the brake pipe. It is a common occurrence for guards and others to open the brake valves in the vana to test the brakes, and when this is done thoughtlessly with a charged train, without a brake engine to release them, the brakes go on and remain on until released by the carriago releaso valvos. It has been suggested that the best course to pursue in case of automatic brake trains would be to discharge all the air from the carriages when the engine has no brake apparatus, so that it would be quite impossible for the braces to be put on, but against this is the fact that several accidents have already been avoided by the timely use of the stored up power of the automatic brakes, such as the guards have under their control when in charge of carriages charged with air and dmwn by sequent on the occasional self application of the former, when not required, be-tween stations, for no one trusted with bring a train to a stand at any unexpected point, then the safety of the block system is not in practice realized. For one obstruction to traffic caused by an unexpected application of the brake there are many hundreds caused by other circumstances incidental to the working of the traffic. And these numerous cases of irregularity, which cannot be avoided, led, in fact, to the establishment of the block system, at an expenditure of millions, to protect any stationary train from being run into by a following train The following serious objections to nonthey are liable to fall when wanted, thus ed stopping point that, insamuch as the power has to be transmitted tack from the engine to put on the lanker, they are necessarily slow in action, involving the loss of valuable seconds, each second making a difference of from twenty to thirty yards with express trains; that they cannot be similed by come off, even after having been put on,

Shatford, a Longhton train was showed the content of the content the station through some mixto enter the station through some mixpassengers, who were in it owing to the Shore men who were supposed to be well clowded condition of the train, and makes informed respecting the value of the detoss of two seconds in getting the brakes purorunts respecting and value of the or or in this instance would have resulted posits they sought to secure 80 gr m on in this instance on the upset price (a materials). My only excuse for an advance on the upset price (a materials). very disastrously. By only excuse for an entrained out the upace piece and writing at such length is to correct the ing license (twenty deliars) wend to mid-hading impression that automatic indicate that in the judgment of the bid mi-leading impression that automatic brakes are not worthy of the couldence that has been placed in thom

The traffic returns of the Great Western Ballway of Canada for the week end ing Sept. 16th, 1881, are as follows -

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries . \$15,0 9 (3,73) (4,27) Total
Corresponding week last year 114,70

Decrease that claim says that with the Shore Railroad to Alpena, which will be constructed next season, the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron narrow gauge between Fast Saginaw and Selewaing, completed this season, and ultimately to be extended to Bad Axe and Port Austin, the Port to Bad Axe and Port Austin, the Port who at once brought a specimen to hi Huron & Northwestern between East James Hickson, of Bathurst, a genti Baginaw and l'ort Huron, to be completed i man who had considerable knowledge of this season, and also the Manistee trunch infinerals. Mr. Hickson thought it values of the Flint & Pero Marquette, connecting the city with Manistre the present year, together with existing railway facilities, East Saginaw is fairly out of

the woods. At Harriaburg on Friday last a charter WAS granted to the Big Level & Bradford Railway, which is to connect with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and with the Pittsburg, Bradford & Buffalo Railroad, near Kane, Pa, and with the New York, Lako Erio & Western Railroad, north of Howard Hill The length is fourteen miles and the capital stock \$250,000 A charter was also granted to the Kinzua Railroad, which is to run a line to connect with the Big Level & Bradford Railroad near Howard Hill, and Bradford Rattroad near rivers Smettigert with the Bradford Bordell & Smettigert The Railroad near Simpson Station The length of the road is to be fourteen miles, and the capital stock \$150,000 Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, is President of both roads, and holds most of the stock.

Information has been received of the extension of the Tixas Pacific Railroad to the l'ecos liver, 401 miles west of Fort Worth Sixty miles of the line between Aroya and the Pecoa lilver have been just tinished Construction trains are running twenty miles beyond the l'ecos, and the grading is done clear up Into the Rio Grando Valley, and will soon reach El Paso. Another line of the Gould Texas system, the International & Great Northern, is also being extended from San Antonio down towards Larodo, on the Rio Grande The line has advanced 101 miles from San Antonio, and is within nifty-two miles of Laredo. Another line is being extended from Shreveport to New Orleans, and is now about fifty-one miles south-rast of Shreveport, and they are extending it north from Alexandria. The distance between two ends of the track, now under the construction party at Alexandria and Shreveport, is 100 miles, and the gap will be completed by the first of

January. The preliminary steps looking to a the working of a railway strictly operat-ed on the block system can admit that it ties have actually been taken, and the is an element of danger, so far as followling trains are concerned, suddenly to
stop a train on any portion of a line so
operated. If it is dangerous suddenly to
the been discussed by Messis
Vanderbilt and Gould, and a plan for a solution of all the difficulties supposed to exist arrived at. Official announcements, however, will not probably be made prior to the 15th of October, as October, as the arrangement of the details cannot be effected before that dute, they necessarily requiring considerable time in their preparation One matter of importance to the travelling public, in this connection, has transpired. The l'uliman car service will be superseded by the Wagner on all the Sould souls, and will eventually be extended into Texas. It is to be hoped that if such a change shall be finally determined on public opinion will compel Mesers. Vanderbilt and Wagner to provide tetter accomedation than that afforded by their existing rolling atock, regarding which the general ventict is that nothing could be worse The whole Wagner system is a fraud upon the community, and its extension will be looked upon with disgust, unless for better accommunistion is guaranteed the public than that for which such a high price is at present detunnded.

In the Hungarian Parliament, which was elected some weeks ago, there are twenty-four journalists. Eight belong instantaneous action. A train on the North-Eastern Hallway, which left liums of the Ministerialists, eleven to the Indicate that the first train on the dependent party, two to the Moderate will on the 2 and of American actions.

under the Provincial Incorporation Act been so sharply competed for who offered by auction at Fredericto, that the tievernment had realized therefor the large sum of thice thousand thre hundred dollars, the bidders being liet! ders the property promised to be of great value, and this impression was a penby the further report that the sale is stock in the only company that has offered any was stopped by order of the Directors with a view to increasing the price for the unsold abares. We there tore thought it advisable to send a mem but of our staff to head quarters to acce tain the facts for the information of on readers. The result of the inquiremade leaves no doubt that very to a silver ore has been discovered in illour ter and that the prospect of finding the numeral in large quantities is exceedingly good We trust that this will prove to De the case and that the enterprise of the gentlemen who are now prospecting wit. be rewarded with success equal to their most sanguine auticipations Silver ore was discovered in the bed of

able, as also did his brother, liev Edward Hickson, of St. John, who has also given much attention to such subjects These gentlemen resolved to secure a grant of the land containing the deposit They succeeded in doing so without arousing ausgicion as to their objects, thus obtain ing the property at a nominal price They then associated with themselves Messrs J H Hanling, of St John, and John Ellis, of Bathurst, and the five soon became incorporated under the Aci of New Brunswick, by the name of the Nigadou Silver Mining Company, the capital stock being fixed at \$150,000 30,000 shares at \$5 each), and head quarters at liathurst. They were able to onamize on the 2nd August last, when Mr James Hickson was chosen pres. dent, flev Edward Hickson treasurer and Edward Hickson. Jr, secretary At the same time Br H H. Seccombs was employed as manager, and preparation made for immediate active operations Some eight or ten men have since been employed sinking a shaft a few reta from the bed of the creek, and they have now reached a depth of about 75 feet. Twenty thousand shares in the capital atock were allotted to the corprators (4,000 to each) for their later est in the property, and it was resolved to sell a portion or the whole of the te maining ten thomsand shares at \$2 each for a working capital. Some six thou sand shares were quickly disposed of when the directors thought it advisable to discontinuo the sale with a view to inc vasing the price. Meantime samples of the ore were sent to Prof. Burward, of Backville, and Prof. Bartlett, State As sayer, of Maine, for analysis. Two lotwers sent to Prof Burwash, one in June and another in August. The first lot contained.

Lead. 613 lbs. to ton of 2,000 lbs. Silver, 31.1 or, to ton of foad

Gold, alight traces

The second lot, assayed August E. Lead, 71 per cent, or 1,420 lbs. to top

Silver, 36 ounces Troy to ton of one. marly 50 ounces to ton of lead, value. \$119 per ton.

The assay by Professor Bartlett (Aug. 15) showed following results: Gold, } pennywelght, value ....\$

Silver, 72 67 oz Troy, -Lead, 60 15 per cent. 60 7

Total value of a ton of ore .\$141 66 These results were naturally highly satisfactory and well fitted to establish confidence in the mine. The consequence has been that the Nigadoo Company has moved quietly along, developing the property, and manifesting no disposition to sell stock until the necessities of the enterprise demand more money. They liave now a shalt sunk about 15 feet, and the managers reports of the indications at different points are very encouragin, The Nigadoo people are, therefore, not only hopeful but rangular indeed, the seem to have almost no doubt at all the

they have a most valuable property.
The Gloucester Silver Mining Company was organized on the 10th September, instant, under the Company's fuorporation Act of New Britanick The corporators are ten in number, each with rijual Interest, and the stock has been fixed at \$250,000, 50,000 shares at \$each. This gives 5,000 shares to each of the fortunate ten, and the best of it is that it is juid up stock. However a Working capital is a necessity and to obtain this the Company has authorical 5,000 shares to be sold at \$3 each. Thernelegate party, two to the Moderate are being rapidly disposed of. In the Opposition, and two to the Nationalists, Company the stock is - pooled," sales while one is interpretable. being made for the benefit of all and so

- المستات بيساتيان السابيع wird at member being at liberty to colorate, where he is said to save teen exceedingly fortunate, and where he want have learned much that will be useful in developing the mines of Olomister, being similar in many ejects to those of Leadville. The two less Adams are Miranichi boys and anthers of the Surveyor General.

to addition to the Nigation and Glou-ster companies, both organized, and or actively at work, there is another edy of men who have accured inlining mentes covering the whole of Gloucestot and part of Restigouche Wo underand that this company is composed of the members of the Ulaucester Company and one or two others. It was this company (not yet incorporate) which and \$3 150 for a mining license, as fore stated. A mining license gives the right to search for ininerals for one ver, without power to locate within the tear When so located the party has the right to carry on infining operations NI 20 Tears

The mines are situated about 16 miles trom Bathurst in a north-westerly directoo The vein runs nearly east and seit, but how far in either direction is sacertain Where the Nigadoo Comsail bounded at each side by smooth respendicular walls of slate, and the supposition is that the ore descends to a reat depth. The time at our disposal and not permit a visit to the mines, the code at present being exceedingly ted, hat the fullest information was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hickson and others .-Boucton Tomes.

1808 MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A preliminary report upon the prodaction of iron ore in the United States dering the year ending June 1. 1881, prepared by Raphael Pumpelby, special agent of the census, has been published. The States turning out a product of over a million tons each are Pennsylvania, Lichigan and New York, the first amed State bonding the flat with a prosection of 2,173,415 tone, Michigan coming next with 1,834,712 tons, and New York with 1,239,959 tons. New Jersey and Obio each produce over half a influentous of Iron ore. The total output criron ore in the United States is 8,022,on tone, the product of twenty-three States. In the Census of 1879, only sixtern States were reported as producers of iron ore. The following table shows the nereaso in percentages on the returne

ments
leasin yearly income of man
lessin percent, of value of product said
for fabour 5.21 value of products 4.20 sain for material is in percent, of value of preduct re-tained for royalty, interest, profits, 1 01

THE STANDARD COAL AND IRON CO OF OF 10.

A few days ago there was fyed in the three of the Secretary of State of Obio, at Columbus, an application for a certifiout and from mining interests of the locking Valley. The land already acbules, or 20,000 acres. The blast furnaces rected upon it have a present annual pacity of about 20,000 tons of pig from rom native ore, with native coal, and two others of the largest size and the sost modern type will be making from efere the end of the year The coller-"\* already opened and mining coal for duction of four and a light million tone, an amount which is capable of quite in-4 Galte expansion

The liocking Valley is situated most evourably with respect to the markets of the country It is nearer to the critcomputer of the census, than any other within easy distance of lake naviga-tion on the north and of the Ohio river on the south. It is the centre of a sepulation rapidity developing in numera, wealth and industry. It is so situaicel as to offer its products on the arest throughout the north-west. Only these weener aware of the great development of the from manufacture in that section table ontry can appreciate the signifinore and more to transfer the manufacidio of heavy acticles, stoves and castments, and the like, to the districts where ioriation. The next few years is to wit- ors are able from the Palace of Industry they are to be used, thus saving in transhear further important stops in this

nces, and to prepare Itself for a large inseveral thousand coal cars. In neither coal nor from will it be able to meet the rapidly increasing demand, and as long as it can produce and market the products for less money than it can be done by others, it will be able to obtain a profit on any market

The advantages that will result from the consolidation are many and various The conomical and harmopleus management of all the mineral interests of the valley are, of course, the chief of these, and next to them are the advantages in the way or a command of capital secured by a union of all interests. The Standard Company will number among its stockholders at the start not less than fifteen hundred persons who are already interested in one or male of the proper ties to be consolidated. The list of stockholders will of course be increased as fresh investments are made by the company with the new capital that is to be attracted.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICITY AT PARIS.

Electricity Exhibition, but the visit was in no way ceremonious. M. Grevy, moreover, is well known to have a hor ror of ostentation in any shape. It must be confessed, too, that the exhibition was far from being in trim. implies no blame to the organizers, prominent among whom are M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and his two able lieutenants, M Goorge Berger and M. Antoine Breguet, for the Palace of Industry was occupied by the Salen till the 24th of June, Iraving only five weeks for clearing the building and refilling it Moreover, the number of exhibits exceeded the expectation, not to speak of the delay in the carriage of the apparatus, and the difficulty or procuriug hands during the tuilding sesson In short, it was impossible to finish by the 2nd of August Happily, M Contidoes not tolerate the word impossible, and this it is which has enabled him to make more improvements in two and a half years than his prodocessors had done in 50 Electrified by him, his in these castings were hardness and assistants do not effect the impossible, want of solidity, and truly homogeneous but they attempt it, and accomplish all that is possible. The President's visit was marked by no special incident. As customary, he commenced his inspection with the foreign sections, and naturally with the English. The commissioners and then the exhibitors of each nation cave him brief explanations. The exhibition has two distinct divisions—the first comprising all that telates to electrio lighting, and the second the other applications or electricity. The latter alone is yet complete, and is chiefly on the ground floor. Entering by the great door, you find on the left England and Germany, both of equal extent, and each occupying more than 1 000 square metres, then, in order of size, lielgium, America, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Spain, Switzer-land, Holland and Denmark. Even Japan exhibits a table of percelain Tasca, and porous square and round jars of lacall of incorporation of the Standard quered stuff for cells and insulators, on the cutting tool. But these objections are fast becoming things of the past, is to be a consolidation of nearly all the and Telegraphs, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Municipality of Paris In the centre of the palace is an electric lighthouse surrounded by a basin, on which a bont, propelled by electricity. moves round. The space under the gal-teries is occupied by steam engines, giving a total of 1,000 horse power, electric motors, etc , the Fronch steam generators alone taking up more than 400 square metres. The whole is splendidly lighted by all the electric systems combined. The effect is dessling in the extreme but it will, of course, he impossible to distinguish the abate of each system To make a just comparison we must ascoud to the first floor, where each of the 28 roums are lighted by a different sys-I will pick out here the more interesting of them Room 1, lighted by the sun lamp, contains only pictures and objects of art. This is an application of electricity to the lighting of museums Room 2 is a perfect theatre, with iootlights, etc., where everything is lighted by electricity by the Werder-manu, and the other rooms by the Jamin system It is needless to say that these rooms or stain all the known applications of electricity to domestic and fashionable life. Itooms 5 and 6. lighted by Jablochkoff candler, containing every lectrical plaything, are a great attraction But here comes the most marvel-lous thing or all Behind dark hang-ings, intended to deaden the sounds outside, rooms 7 and 8 contain telephones in communication with the Opera and Theatre Francais. Thus the visit-

faith ref. John Adams, New York, Commonwealth Francis of Same Commonwealth is the intention of the Standard Cost and places with a kind of turncock for music Iron Company to begin at an early day and acting, met as they now have a turnthe croction of ten or twelve large furni- cock for water and gas throm in devote ed to electropathy is lighted by the crease in the coal trude by building Meritin system Room II is devoted to electric photography, and room 13, lighted by Mr. Siemens, contains testing instruments Room 18, illuminated by the Mignon system, is devoted to a kind of retrospective exhibition of historical apparatus Amperes table, Armstrong's machine, and Volta's pile Leatly, in rooms 23 and 24, Edison exhibits the instruments which have made him famous. Thus, if the visitor has the good fortune not to become blind under the dazzling light of all these systems, he will have all the elements before him for appreciating each From this com-parison, something will, to doubt, result, if it only be the conviction that all these systems of lighting are really less different from each other than is thought The south gallery is entirely occupied by a little electrical railway, on the model of those it is proposed to substitute for the pneumatic tubes in the transmission of letters and telegrams. Lastly, outside there is a little electrical tramway which transports visitors from the Place de la Concorde to the door of the exhibition The organizers, in fact, have very judiciously mixed the doess of pure science and the attractions, so as to secure for their exhibition a thoroughly popular success. Everybody is interest-ed in Electricity, that two in awaddling President Grevy paid a visit to the clother, as it was recently represented in Peach, on the point of outstripping his elder sister, Steam.

> INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT STEEL CASTINGS.

In a paper read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, in Scot-land, Mr. Fr. W. Peak gives the following description of the steel castings made at the Hallside Steel Works, by the Terrenoire process -

"Although steel castings are known, appreciated and largely used by many sugincers, atili it is a fact that at present a great number are either entirely unacquainted with them, or have conceived totally mistaken ideas about their nature and merits. Much of this misconception has no doubt, arisen from the doubtful success which has attended the crucible stock castings I rought before the public some years ago. The principal defects want of solidity, and truly homogeneous metal was a rarity. It was found that by crucible casting blowholes were less likely to be formed than in casting on a larger scale by the Siemens-Martin or Bessemer processes, hence, notwith-standing the expense and the many disadvantages inherent in the crucible method, it has been somewhat extensively applied, both in this country and on the Continent. In crucible steel castings a high percentage of carbon is employed to insure fluidity in casting and the sub sequent process of annealing is relied on to make them soft enough for working. In spite of every care there castings are often so hard as to be useless. A further objection which militated against the earlier steel castings was their want of homogeneousness. Hard spots were of frequent occurrence, surrounded by softer material. These spots appeared as lumps when the casting was turned or plaued, and made it impossible to keep an edge now possible, and is a matter of every day practice, to get castings made of a material which is soft, strong, tough and free from blowholes, which can be hammered cold or hot, which welds easily, and, in fact, which behaves in every way like superior wrought fron, with this difference, that it is very much stronger than wrought from. It may appear strango that a simple custing should possess toughness equal or greate than from which has been wrought, but it has been found by experiments made at Newton (as already noticed by Euverte) that the properties of a piece of strel (free from blowholes) dependentirely on its chemical composition and its molecular condition, and not on the manner in which that condition has been steel may be given induced so that if different means can be in connection with the induced so that if different means can be found to produce similar conditions in steel the final result is not affected by the method employed. For castings such means are found in annealing and tempering, the effects of which will be noticed later on. It has been already stated that the difficulty encountered in the early attempts to make castinus of Stemens-Martin or Bessemer metal was the formation of blowholes. In the Terrenoire process this fault is entirely remedied by the use of a silicide of from and manganose. The presence of a trace of silicon is found to have the singular effect of preventing that violent evolution of gas from fluid steel at the moment of solklification, which caused the objectionable unsoundness. The metal when run into the mould remains increased by increasing the carbon.

The railroads already built connect ones with one ear and Photo with the inspect of his shares at his a might pleasure of his shares to his touchness in on mid his his action of the gates of his shares to admission of the gates of his customed that his admission of his shares at his a might pleasure of his shares to admission of the gates of his customed that his admission of the casting and the subsequent treating of the metal is its extreme toughness. In one had to his his customed that he calculated and much had not his his and runters to extreme difficulty. It is not have a mid runters to extreme the mid his his customed that he will be extreme toughness. In one had not his his his customed that he calculated and runters to extreme the mid his his customed that he w he made of very soft metal, while more Intricate ones require to be made rather harder, but in no case is the metal really bard, that is, too hard for tooling. In general the variation does not exceed 6 tons per square inch, and ringes from 29. to 35 tons per square inch. The exteneion varies from 36 to 13 per cent in lengths of eight inches parellel. The stronger qualities can be main, but any increase in strength is gained at the expense of toughness. The elastic limit has been invariably found to range from j to f the breaking strain

"The ultimate character of the steel depends much on the treatment to which it is being subjected after being cast The practice of long continued annualing and heating in contact with oxider of iron, often adopted in connection with crucible stool castings, are not referred to but simply the effects of heating and cooling in different ways. Of three samples of steel taken from the same casting, the first, which exhibited a largely crystalline fracture, showed the steel almply as it was cast; the second, which was much more compact in appoarance had been heated to a cherry red and cooled gradually; the third, which had a very close texture, had (after annualing) been again heated to a cherry red and cooled in oil. Reginning with the casting in its original state, the effect of reheating and cooling gradually is to greatly increase the toughness and extension, to increase a little the breaking strain (except in very soft metals, in the case of which it is not much changed), and to decrease a little the proportion which the classic limit boars to the breaking strain. By reboating and dipping in oil the breaking strain and elastic are increased, the toughness and extension are diminished, and the metal is compacted. It will be noticed that the effect of dipping in oil appears to be analogous to that of hammering; much the same changes are induced. Of two bars 1 inch square, cut from the same casting, one was annealed simply, the other was annealed and dipped in oil They were tested transversely with 3 foot bearings. The annealed one took its first permanent set with a load of 0.4 ton applied midway between the sup-ports, and finally sunk with a load of 0.7 ton. It had been bent through considerably more than a right angle, and was not broken. The one dipped in oil took its first permane it set with a loud of 0.5 ton and sunk when leaded with 09 ton, breaking when bent through 90 degrees These bending terts corroborate the reaults of many tonsile tests with regard to the increase of strength and decrease of toughness due to cooling in oil.

"The art of steel founding is now as perfected that it is acareely too much to may that anything which can be cast in cast from can be cast in steel. The applications of steel are already almost innumerable. From it are made crank shafts, thrust shafts, connecting rods, eccentric rods, crosslicads, guides, propeller blades and horses, and even the nuts for them, gearing of all descriptions-the toothed wheels already east ranging from a few pounds to as much as 12 tons in weight -carriage and waggun wheels, locomo-tive bodio centres, rolls and rolling mill gear, anchors, hydraulic cylinders, steam hammer faces and anvil blocks, and so on. It is seldom that a working stress of more than one ton per square inch is allowed to be put on cast iron. Hydrau-llo riveters of Halleide steel are in daily and satisfactory use under a working stress of 14 tons per square inch. Here, then, is a material which can be moulded to an, shape as readily as cast fron, and which is stronger and tougher than Atonap. iron, it can be wrought under the hammer and welds with facility. It is almost unnecessary to point out the advantages which accrue from the Possession of such a metal. The simple process of casting will in numerous mace displace the more difficult method of torging. In cases, also, where the engineer is tied to weight—as often instanced in marine engines-it is evident that the use of a material which is at least six or seven times stronger and more reliable than cast from offers one means of securing lightness without the

sacrifice of strength "In conclusion, one or two examples of the relative durability of east from and A rest from worm ming gear of one of the steam cran at Hallaide was found to grind itself away in from two to three days. The steel werm by which it was replaced lasted eight or nine mouths. A driving pinion in the rail mill when of cast iron usually gave way in from one to three weeks and failed through breakage of the tech A steel pinion, made to re-In the place one of these, was taken out at the end of two years continuous work, and then only because the teeth were so much worn that they did not gear properly Steel is invaluable in rolls which are much cut into by the sections they are used for. In plain rolls the surface lasts well. The method of chilling is not used, but the hardness can be ors are alle from the Palace of Industry perfectly quiet, and a sound casting is should perhaps be mentioned that the to hear Mille. Krauss or Mille. Bartet, readily obtained, possessing a smooth unless indeed they prefer to hear Her- skin and sharp edges.

The railroads already built connect some with one ear and Ply to with the A principal characteristic of this NOVLL USES OF THE ELECTRIC

ing strain various according to the nature night. One great advantage will result of the casting and the subsequent treatment. Plain castings of some size may poor horses, will be protected in summer f on the brolling rays of the sun

A company is now negotiating with the I' B Unvernment for a contract to light the city of Mushington by placing around the dome of the Unpited & series of powerful electric lamps, aggregating several hundred thousand candles in brilliancy. It is proposed in this way to light the city to a distance of a mile in all directions better than it is usually done by street lamps

Penti fishing, it is now thought, can be conducted with great success by means of submerged electric lights, in place of the old mode of ciaploying divers Incandescent lamps of the Edison form will be let down to the ocean bed, making it as light as the surface in daylight, while operators with suitable grappling tongs, at the surface, will pick up the pearl system and deposit them in crates sunken for the purpose at the depth of a hundred feet or more. Look out, now, for a supply of there lovely goms, larger than have yet been seen, since aged oysters can be taken from a depth far beyond the reach of the old time diver.

Common glue lias most enermous strength and adhesive powers if it is good. But to be good it must not have been injured in the making by decom-position, to which the material and glue position, to which the material and give itself are peculiarly subject. If offensive, it cannot be trusted to hold wood. The atrongest known glue is that made from the sounds and skins of fishes, and the strongest of this class is made in Lapland from the skin of a perch. The Laplanders use it in making their bows, which are both strong and durable. In making is their cold climate is greatly in their favour; here a fish skin will begin to undergo decomposition before it can be dried. In making it the skins are put into a bladder, which answers for a water bath, and liested in water until a sort of glue results.

Some relations between the cranium and the skeleton of human beings have been discovered by M Manouveler The weight of the skull varies in a general way with the weight of the skeleton, but not preportionally us the weight of The weight of the skeleton without the crantim varies nearly in proportion to the weight of the Comur The weight of the crantum is greater relatively to that of the famur the lighter the latter is. The weight of the contum is much more considerable to that of the temur in woman than in man-a differonce so pronounced that it constitutes one of the best secondary sexual characteristics. About 82 women to 100 have the confum heavier than the two femura while 82 men in 109 have it lighter. The lower jaw is heavier relatively to the cianium in the authropoids than in man.

A new battery carbon, which is said to have as much conductivity as retors carbon and to be more electric negative, invented by lias been Signor Mauri He sets about its construction in this way: Sulphur free from carbonates is well mixed in equal parts by weight of thoroughly pulverized gra-phite, and then heated in an iron vessel until the sulphur is thoroughly melted, care being taken meanwhile that the temperature does not rise above 200 degrees As soon as the mass appears quite fluid it is poured into a mould of the desired size and shape, and immediately afterward a thick copper wire, bent rig-rag, is inserted into the mixture, a small portion of the wire being kept above it. When the contents of the mould become solld under slow atmospheric cooling, they can easily be withdrawn in a single comp which constitutes the "carbon" all ready for use If greater resistance is required, nil that has to be done is to increase the proportion of sulphur Coke powder, which has too little conductivity, cannot take the place of the graphite. The report of the anthropometric com-

mittee of the British association contains a new and unexpected statement-that there is a very slow but decided increase in ristore in all classes of persons up to the ago of 70. This is explained by the survival of taller and butter developed members of the population, and the elimination of the smaller and feebler ones. In the matter of lieight, to him that hath shall be given If you are tall and strong at 21 you may go on getting decidedly, though very slightly, taller for links century. The discovery, therefore, does not concern men who are in extremos. The dwarf will grow no teller, because he is not tall to begin with, The giant will grow no taller, because gients, since Goliath, are usually well developed. As regards class and occupation, the two extremes of the anthropometric scale, both as regards height and weight, are the artisans and the professional class, the average difference between the two being a little over two inches and rather more than sixteen. pounds. The labourers and the com-mercial class come between, the average height and weight for all four classes being -

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### WEEKLY REVIEW.

Movemen, Sept. 29th, 1881

A lull has followed the bustle of exlibition week in dry goods and several other branches of the wholesale trade, but on the whole a steady business is being prosecuted. Pig and bar fron has advanced in value, owing to the sharp rke in the English and Scotch markets, and the fall trade in this line promises to be brisker at the close than at its commencement. Sugar has advanced during the week 1 per lb, granulated being now quoted at 10c, which, however, is 1/2/2 lower than in New York, where prices are firm at 101/2/10/2. Very little change has occurred in other according to the statement of one of our lands and lands are lands and lands and lands are la ly liquidated.

Day Gooce-Our principal wholesale in the trade will be the sorting up trip, which will commence in about two or three weeks. A report of yesterday's

Mew York market says. With agents
the chief business has been reached pocted in consequence of the very mournful appearance of all surround tracted by the event of the day, and be-I requirements there has been little disposition to make selections quiry, telegraphic communication with the chief centres having become so tardy and unreliable that any brainess of importance can only be transacted by mail. Sales of 25,000 places 64x64 cloths at 3 15-16c, loss 1 per cent, have been made to-day. Previous quotations are con-tinued without r ange, being steady at 3 15-16c, less 1 per cent, and 3 c for the respective grades."

pulces were inevitable. We move up our prices \$1.50 a 2.00 per ton Chose those of last week for leading brands of Scotch ply, sales being reported of Coltnessat o | \$.450/02300 | Summerlee and Gart-shertle at \$22.02250 and Eglinton at \$20.25 But from to also very strong at advanting values. Most of our dealers are asking \$2.00 for Stationalshire Crown ture, which formally and at \$1 \$5 per 100 lbs Canada plates, tin plates, ingot copper and tin are steady at last week's full rates. Hardware is steady under a good country and city demand and anuex. valuevare stiffening

throcenes. - In general lines there has the first lots of the reason have changed lislands, etc., it will give our reade thands, sales being reported of layers at some little idea on the great is suble and 52 v5, loose muscatels at \$3.18, and of expense the collection entailed Taliandon layers at \$3.25. Black basket has sold at \$3; sultans are scarce and in good demand selling at 13c. In sugars their trouble, Contemplating samples there is a good and increasing demand for refined, which has caused prices to the form of the communication of the came gives to many tancies and carried the of the communication of move up to per lb to 10c for granulated. Hontreal yellows are firm as last quoted, but the tendency is upward. Raw sugars are still quiet. Teas are very quiet, the sale of last week having had a demoral-land effect when the tendency had been for the ploughshare and lzing effect upon the market. Fine grades of Japana, however, are in fair demand at from 40c to 40c per lb, a few jobbing lots having changed hands at those figures. Tobacco is firm and unchanged and animal and animal and animal and animal animal and animal ani changed, and spices are steady as last never hear of except as the scene or quoted. There has been quite a movement in rice, some large sales having not dilate further, as space will not permit. been reported at \$3 721@3.75 In mo mit. The exhibit under notice also Syrups are very firm.

former being very firm and higher for fine descriptions, the sale being reported petitors. Mesers. Winans & Co wen of a fine lot of greazy Cape to arrive at awarded a silver tacdal and high com-21c Hard coal has advanced during mendation for their wool exhibit, points the week to \$8 25 for stove and \$6 for egg and chestnut. Scotch steam has been sold at \$4.75. a round lot being

placed at that figure.

Barenercyrs. The wheat market has been very excited during the week, and yesterday wheat was sold on this market at the highest prices of the season, a cargo of Canada white winter selling at \$1.47 and a cargo of Canada red at \$1.50, which are the highest prices obtained for years past. Corn also sold at 78c, peas at 08@208]c, and oats at 41@42c.
Barley in car lots brought 75@80c, and
ryo in cargoes \$1@1.01. The flour
market was also imbued with like strength, and prices during the week have gene up fully 2000250 per bbl. on some descriptions. Superior sold yester-day at \$6.70, with \$6.75 wanted. Spring extra at \$6.45, now held at \$6.50. The cxtra at \$6.45, now held at \$6.50 The market is very bare of superiors and spring extras, and prices for such grades are very firm We quote: Flour — Superior extra, \$6.70 \( \tilde{O} \) 6.75; extra, superfine, \$6.60 \( \tilde{O} \) 6.65, spring extra, \$6.45 \( \tilde{O} \) 6.55; middings, \$4.75 \( \tilde{O} \) 6.10, atrong bakers', \$6.75 \( \tilde{O} \) 7.25, fine, \$5.45 \( \tilde{O} \) 5.65; middings, \$4.75 \( \tilde{O} \) 6.00; pollario, \$4.40 \( \tilde{O} \) 4.55; Ontario bags, \$3.15 \( \tilde{O} \) 3.25; city bags (delivered), \$3.55 \( \tilde{O} \) 3.55 \( \tilde{O} \) 5.00; commeal, \$3.40 \( \tilde{O} \) 3.50.

bil, \$4.90.05.00; comment, \$3.40.03.50.
PROVISIONS, STC.—Sales of mess pork are restricted in this market by the high

branches of our mercantile trade. Re- leading provision men are not half what mittances are only moderate, but next they amounted to hast year. Lard has mouth large amounts will be coming sold at 15c to 153 per 1b. in pails, and due which it is expected will be prompt-The egg market remains firm at 170 to Day Gooos—Our principal wholesale 180 per dox. Ashos are quiet at \$5.10 dry goods establishments have not been for pots and firm for pearls at \$6 to as busy as they were last week, owing to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. We quote:—Provimany buyers having left the city after slons.—Mess pork, per bbl. \$23 to \$24; as busy as they were last week, owing to many buyers having left the city after having their wants served. They left a sons.—Mess pork, per lbl. \$23 to \$24; hams, city cured, per lb. 130 to 140; hams, canvassed, per lb. 140 to present purchases and in the wiping of of arrears. The next event of importance in the trade will be the corting up 181. low, rendered, per lb. 70 to 740; Tallow,

rough, per lb. 42c; eggs, per dosen, 17c to 18c; ashes, pots, per bbl. \$5.10. Datay l'accoca.—This department of the chief lusiness has been reached through the distribution of receipts in the execution of orders, but outside of this there has been a light and indifferent request for seasonable fabrics, and any selections have been confined to the numerous daily orders calling for miscellaneous assortments. From jobling hands there has been a fair demand only, which is not unexbing hands there has been a fair could not give anything like organized, its war establishment, incled demand only, which is not mex- what our dealers wanted to let them out ing colenial troops, barely exceeds 300,000 whole. The cheese market has been equally quiet, no mios of any importance ings. The market is full of byers, but laving taken place. Today a lot of their attention has been somewhat disabout 300 boxes of fine September changed hands at 13 c. The cable is still 62s. Prices are as follows: Butter—wholesale prices—('reamery, late made, per lib, 24e to 26c. Townshine Raglish breadcloth. What he could not Printing clothe have been in little in- made, per lb, 24e to 26e . Townships, made, per 10, 240 to 26c. Townships, good to choice, per lb, 21c to 22]c; Morrisburg and district, per lb, 20c to 21]c; Western dairy, per lb, 18c to 10]c. Chesse.—Septembe., per , 13 to 13]c, August, per lb, 12c to 12]c; skims, per lb, 6]c to 7c. To the above price lc to 25 aligned by 11c. To 11c. 20 should be added for the jobbing and rctail trade.

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### SPECIAL NOTICES. AN INISUAL EVERY

Among the exhibits at the contra dustrial Fahlbitlen in l'or nito on which attracted a very large share of a tention, particularly of the wall manufacturers was that of Mes. Winana & Co. which occupied a lar. space on the ground floor of the mu. consisted of over the distinct varieties of wools, and compared samples four every civilized and rethe center. In general lines there has been a little more doing on country and civilized country on the face of the country and the outlook is better than for globe, and when we mention at his several weeks past. In fruit we hear of the sale of 1,000 boxes of Valencias at the sale of 1,000 boxes of Valencias at the sale of 1,000 boxes of Valencias at the first lots of the season have changed Lealand, Van Diemons Land, Sandan it the first lots of the season have changed is some little idea of the great trouble of layers at lance and spear for the ploughshare and lasses we hear of a few jobbing lots comprised samples of every variety of seiling of liarbadoes at 5740 per gallon bobbins and other manufacturers sup Imperial, large lots being offered at 55%) plies, particularly beams of cotton varpe in which latter they are the largest We have no important changes to make in other departments of the whole-main trade, except in wool and coal, the Hamilton Cotton Co, whose warps tool first prize (allver medal) against all comconsidered boing ceriety, quality, prices. and considering that they handle three times the quantity of wool that does any other firm its Canada their awani and this notice were well carned. This is a house we feel every confidence in commending to our wool consuming readers Their office in Toronto is a regular bead quarters for all manufacturers visiting the city.

> The oft-repeated charge, that American wine shipped to Europe returns to this country, is declared by Hostonia Ceresta to be raise. The amount exported last year amounts to less than 75,000 galless. d went mainly to Mexico and South to France, and none of that has returned

> Whitson, as Town Marshal of Chama, New Mezico, was instructed to enforce at are mexico, was instructed to enforce at ordinance against carrying weepons. He saw a pistol in Keiser's belt and tried to take it. Then Keiser proposed a dorl at ten paces, and the officer agreed. It was a bright mocalight night and the firing was done at once with the customary formalities. Both were hit mortally. ties. Both were hit mortally.

The British Consul at Kluklang, Chiss, says that the Chinese are too much wedded to their wadded cotton dresses to make to their wadden cotton dresses to make their country a good market for imported weelless. But the Government have cognized the desirability of woolies clothing for the troops, and have started a mill where coarse blue cloth is made at a rate lower than it could be imported

There are no less than four new theatres in progress in London now. The Savey, M d'Oyley Carte's, will soon be finished so will the Avenue, a very handsome little atmeture, built altogether with Carp stone at the back of the Grand Hotel. A third is in course of construction somewhere off Oxford street, and the projected new opera house stands half finished, as it has been for the last two years, with no sign of advancing further.

In Savannah the annual death rate for ties of the sick. The authorities provide medical attendance and dispensaries for them, but they have not yet le rued to take full advantage of the city's liberally

importance In 1843 O'Connell attempted to intro sy a lot of duce that rage for frish manufacture Suptember which is alive in Ireland just now, asu in cable is always appeared in a huge frieze cost a follows: But this rage soon Cickered down, and be do Keglish fashios, which was followed here, be effected in establishing "the Ulater," which is still worn in winter br the Jeusesse dome of London and New York.

A new Chicago theatre has two "fashion boxes," containing twenty chairs, each directly in front of the cutomary processum boxes, and so alranged, with the rails only slightly above the floor, and the seats rising sharply that a clear view of the occapants out be had from the other parts of the boses. The idea is to let handcomely directly women exhibit themselves, and the actionishing fact in the matter is that they emorace the opportunity. A new Chicago theatre has two

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE PRIZE LIST.

the following mis extracts from the Cult sking, mun & Co. \$4 of list of the Ontario Provincial I x. Little Big rogress at London -

- Machinery and Parts Theren and Tools.

tadial diller, J. G. Binker, \$6 Lettes - Highly commended, Brown Morris, London, cabinet maker a tools marched W. C. Manning, London, neegh and gutter former; J. Bates, New Erighton, knife cleaner, diploma recomwinded F turtle, jun, London auto-atic screw machine.

Part 3 -- Woodworking Machinery saw mill, steam, in operation, W

Estras J. G. Bricker, hub boring machine, hub borer, boxing machine upe simmer.

Bilck making machine D Darvill

oodon, \$10 tlar coupling, rathroad, Small & Hazte-

on, St Thomas, \$1.

Knitting machine, power, for manusciuring, Creelman Bross, Georgetown.

Knitting machine, hand, Creelman cros, \$1. Platen printing press, J T Lively

.ordon, \$4. Printing pross, power or treadle, W 3 nekson, Yorkville, \$0. O. F Schaffer, ondon, SI.

Extras —Thos. Pink, Pembroke, cant ook for lumber, W. Payne, London actisis bicycle, diploma recommend-

Class 51 .- Stores and Costings Cast from work, ornamented, for fences

etc. R. Dennis, London, V. Cooking range, pretable, McClary Eanufacturing Co. \$6, 2ud, Copp Bros

iamilton, \$4. Occking stove, for wood, McClary Vanufacturing Co., \$0, 2nd, Ochawa tore Co , \$4.

Cooking alove, for coal, McClary Manufacturing Co., \$6; 2nd, Ushawa tore Co. \$4. Enamelied hollow ware, assortment,

opp Bros., \$4. Furniture for cooking stove, i set

McClary Manufacturing Co., \$4. Hall store, for wood, Cahawa Store to., \$4; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$2. Hall store, illuminated base burner,

'opp Bros.,\$4; 2nd, Oshawa Stovo to,

Hot air furnace for coal, Osbawa Stove

Parlour stove, for wood, McClary Manfacturing Co., \$4, 2nd, Oshawa Stove

Parlour stove, for coal, McClary Manfacturing Co, \$4, 2nd, Osbawa Store Co. \$2. Parlour grate, Orhawa Stove Co. \$4

ed, Copp Bros., \$2.

Parlour cooking stove, McClary Man-afacturing Co., \$4. 2nd. Copp Bros., \$2. Stover, ranges and hollow ware, best and largest display, Copp Bros, dip-

Extras-T. C. Collins, Toronto, Imperal Oil Stove, Copp Bros., hutel cook-ag stove; R. F. Carter & Co., Niagara alls, improved Monitor oil stove. Commended-W. Allen, Yorkville, Biddens' jetent stovepipe clothes dryer.

Class 58 .- Saddle, Harness and Trunk Nakers Work, and Engine Hose and Bolting.

Harness, set of single carriage, Darch & Sons, London, \$6; 2nd, R. T. Bradley, Watford, 34.

Harness set of team, J. Darch & Sons, and, B. T. Bradley, S4. Harness, set of catt, J. Darch & Sons.

Saddie, gontleman's plain shaltoe, J. Carch & Sons, \$5. Whips, an assortment, Hampden Whip Co., Wootfield, Mass., \$1.

Part 2-Baddle and Harness Sixk. Brown stran and bridle, two sides of rach, C. S. Hyman & Co., London, \$4. Carriago cover, 2 skins, whole, W. Age & Co., London, \$4. Check, for horse cotlar, 1 piece, T lierbert Marsh, London, \$4.

Enamelled cloth, W. Sage & Co , \$1 Harnoss leather, two sides, C. S. Hyman & Co. \$4.

Horse blankets, two pairs, T. Herbert Mareb, \$4.

Kersey, for home clothing, 1 piece, T ilerbert Marsh, \$1 Patent leather, for carriage or liarness 10th, 20 R. W. Sage & Co., \$4.

Skirting for saddles, two sides, C " Hyman & Co. \$4. Katras - Recommended to diploma-Wm. Vahey, London, horse cellar block-

ne reachine. tion 30 -Shor and Boot Materi II ri

and Material.

PART 1 .- Books, etc

floots, generation's, hand made, an accontinent, A W Mislaw, Toronto, So.

Camellan materialistic Porch Bear

Pant 2 - Showather To do wat No

Cult + know, named of zon to Software

Con., albed two steen C S Herrigh

800.3 Dog skins two, diese t t > Hymen & Co. 52

Kip, two skins t S liyman & Co. 82 hip, grained, two sides, C & Hyman &

Leather, kinds not otherwise described

amortment, t . Hisman & Co. St. Linings, six skins, Russett, t. 8 Hs man & Co. \$2. Sheepskins, riv, coloured C S Hyman

k (20 \$2 Solo leather, two sides, shoughter, to H

Hyman & Co. \$2. pilles, two sides, C & Hymun & Co., \$2

Upper feather, two sides C S Hyman

I pper leather, gmined, two sides, t. S Hyman & Co, \$2 Class CO - Wearing Apparel and Fire Flow, Hemp and Cotton Goods.

Pant 1 - Wearing Apparel,

Gloves and sultts of leather, W. H. Stutry & Son, Acton, St. Gloves and mitts of kid, W. H. Storcy

Overcoat, of Canadian cloth, Petley & o , Toronto, \$1 , Jul, R Walker & son,

London, \$2 Shirts, gentlemen's assortment, R. Walker & Son, \$5, 2nd, R. A. Garlick, London, \$2. liest made gentleman e suit, Canadian

· Ioth, O. Walker & Son, \$5; 2nd, Petley & Co. \$3. Suit, hoy's, Petley & Co. \$5. 2nd B. Walker & 800, \$3.

Part 2 -Furs

Furs, set of lady's, any other kind, S. R. Clark, Brunswick, Australia, \$4

Fur sleigh robes, assortment, not less than three kinds, S. R. Clark, \$0. Sheepskin mats, dressed and coloured, assortment, W J. Robinson, Toronto, St.

Part 4 - Gotton Goods. Bass, assortment. Dundas Cotton Mills

Calico, unbleached, 2 pieces, Dundas

Cotton Mills Co. \$6.

Counterpanes, asso tinent, Miss II Wiltsie, Derwent, S4. Hosiery, assortment Wm McGrath,

Yorkville, \$1.
Extras—Petley & (a), black dress suit; R. Stinson, Toronto, collection of furs from Australia; W. H. Storey & Son, Acton, sasortment of givre leathers: R

Walker & Son, black suit of clothes Class 61 - Woollen Goods - Part 1. Blankets white, 2 pairs, Christina Mc-

Intyre, Morristown, SG Counterpanes, noven, Miss H Wiltsle, Derwent, \$3

Etoffes, assortment. 3 pieces, Mills & liutchison, Montreal, \$0. Flannel, all wool, white and colored,

picces, A. G. Van Egmond, Seaforth, \$3, 2ad, Christina McIntyre, \$3. Flannel, union white and coloured, A.

G Van Egmond, SC, 2nd, Christina Mc-Intyre. \$3. liest assortment flannels, of Canadian manufacture, A. G. Van Egmond, diplo-

Serge, white and coloured, A. O. Van Egmond, \$3, 2nd, Christian McIntyre,

Tweeds, winter assortment, 6 pieces,

Mille & Hutchison, \$6. Tweeds, summer assortment, 6 pleces,

Best assortment of Canadian tweeds, Mills & Hutchison, diploma Wincey, assortment, 3 ploces, Chris-

tina McIntyre, \$0.
Yarn, made from Canadian super wool, white and dyed, 3 lbs., John Wardlaw, Galt, \$3.

Yaru, made from Canadian super wool, assortment of mixtures, 3 lus. cach, John Wardlaw, \$3.

Yarn, made from merino or foreign wool, white, dyed and mixtures, 3 lies. each, John Wardlaw, \$3.

Yarn, combed, white, dyed and mix-tures. 3 lis. each, John Wardlaw, \$3 Extras—John Wardlaw, hosiery yarn, fingering yarn, fleecy yarn, cloud yarn, tweed yarn, highly commended.

FAIR TRADE AND FREE TRADE

does not contribute a furthing to the rates and taxes which his own produce pays before it comes into the market, yet the case of the farmer is harder still.

The producer of cuttery or of wersted fabrics pays rates not on his income, but

coulds rent for the farmers become is Be t essentment or hosts and shows of estimated for the income tax at built the annellan magnification. Possick, Rose rent, and very often that is too high Suppose a farract paying 12,000 a year real and a manufacturer with no ir come of 41,000 a year to live in the same poor Calf skills one down to S. Hyman A. law uction. Suppose that inter are lialf a crown in the pound (and they do get to two shillings in places) then it is less that the manufacturer would be tow, butted two select S. Heman a paying in rates, 200 half crowns and the tarms 2,000 into crowns. Thus, of two men whose facome is the same, the one lass just sen times more than the other This is the grievance of the former that he is rated for all purposes on twice his income, and other people are only rated on that small part of their 'ncome which good in rent. It was the neglect of this griceance by the Comercutives, when in power that sopt so many counties into the lands of the Liberals at the la t election.

As long as a parish was wholly agricultural and each parish kept its own poor, as form was rated sgainet farm, probably a rate on a man's rent was a fair enough rate on his mouns as compared with other farmers in the same parish-as in a town the rate on each man's liouse was roughly a talt rate on his means. But when town parishes and country parishes were thrown together and were rated together, although the rates in the town and the country were both, say, half a crown in the pound, yet, in consequence of rating together things that had no relation to one another, the incomes arising from agriculture had to pay ten half crowns when incomes arleing from any other source of production had to pay one.

And then we are told that it is imporsible to tax food. Yet while they fell us this, these Free Trude gentlemen are the very men who have added rate to rate, and so arranged matters that the production of food is taxed ten titaes more heavily than any other produce. The difficulty seems to be, not in taxing food-which is very heavily taxed when we grow it-but in taxing food when grown abroad as it is taxed when grown Why, the beer of the poor is taxed six times as much as the cham-pages and claret of the wealthy, because even the very sugar used in browing obtained from mail is taxed twice as much as sugar for brewing obtained from any other source, because we grow the one and some one else grows the other.

It is not that we want the price of agricultural produce to be unnaturally relead, but we want it to be put upon the same terms as the foreign grown food in respect of rates and taxes. This like a quadratic equation, admits of a and a negative solution. can be done by placing on foreign pro-duce as much burdens as we have placed upon our own, or else by relieving agricultural produce of all rates and taxes whatever If the other classes would agree to it, I bad very much rather we were placed upon even terms with the furtigner by the latter process. At the same time other interests would receive precisely the same justice by having duties feried on foreign made goods equal in amount to the rates and taxes the like goods have paid while produced at home.

In the one case justice would be done by the negative, and in the coller case by the positive solution; but in both cases it would be strict justice. The old system of protection of homo industries failed on many occasions to keep em-ployment going. The new system called Free Trade, but really the protection of the foreigner, has also failed diagraceful-There is a fine chance of success for a system difficult of acceptance by many men, but of extreme simplicity neverthe-

other producer, and then loave him to compete with the world without making the world pay any rates or taxes-is to deetioy the farmer as a customer; it is to

tax him out of existence. I am, sin your obedient servant.

LORD CLANDEBOYE'S SWIMMING FEAT

Our readers will doubless be interested in reading the particulars of Lord Ulande-boye's recent awimming feat, which was previously reported by cable. The London Nears of the World thus describes it: "Another candidate for the honours awarded so liberally to champion swimmers appears in the person of the oldest son of Lord Duf-FAIR TRADE AND FREE TRADE in the person of the oldest son of Lord Duttern. To the relebrated names of Leander, Lord Byron, Lieut. Eksahead, Sr. Patrick Colqubous. Mr. Beckwith, and Captain Webb, must now be added that of Lord thrown out of work by being undersold the classic ground immortalized by the fire of Museus and the author of "Childe Harold." The ardudes not contribute a farthing to the property of the property of the person of the oldest son of Lord Duttern. To the relebrated names of Leander, the person of the celebrated names plished by the lover of Hero, priestess of Venus, of swimming across the Hello-pont and back sgalo; the madcap freak of the 3rd of May, 1810, when Lieutenant Rkenhead, of the Salactic, and his com-panion Lord Byron awam from Abydos to 

by the Er clish poet and the naval lieu-tenant, on the whole, Lord Clandeboye came out of the task with dying colours. Leader was drowned: Lord Byron took the ague; Sir l'atrica Colquboun was, according to bis showing, sourwhet inaccording to his showing, sourment in-convenienced from his iong immersion; but, so har as we can see, Lord Dufferia's son sud heir a rived at Ecicos as fresh as did Captain Weth when he touched ground on the west side of Calsis harbour, having been in the water for twenty-one bours still three-quarters."

The defective heating apparatus and ventifating of the Indianapolis Court House caused sciatio rheumatism in a juror, and he has brought a sult against the sounty for \$10,000 damages.

Vaccination is making gradual beadway in China. The people of the interior detest the outside barbar an, but bave a still greater distiko to the disease which utten carries of whole triber of them.

"The two really great things your army has done in this century," remarked a dis-tinguished German officer to an Englishman at the recent autumn manwuvres, "are the battle of Waterloo and the march to Uandabar"

In the possession of a member of the Ferkeley family, of England, is a ring composed of a large enerald, surrounded by diamonds. This once belonged to the famous Admiral bir Cloudesley Shovel, drowned off the Ecilly Islands in his war ship in 1707 On her deathbed an old woman sent for the parson, to whom she re-vealed toat she had murdered the Admiral, whom she had found in a state of exhaustion on the abore, for the plunder. The parson gave the ring to Shovel's great friend, Lord Berkeley, who was on one of the ships of the fleet when the watch occurred.

Edward D Armstropg and bis nicce made a marriage engagement at New Windsor, Ill., and when the girl became Windor, ill., and when the girl became convinced, through the arguments of her parents and others, that such a union would be improper, and sent him word that she would not keep her promise, he declared his intention to commit soicide. "But if any of yor who are so strong at arguing can convince me that it is worth while to live," he said, "I will not kitl myselt" They talked with him a whole afternoon, and supposed when they left him that he had changed his mind; but they had not got out of hearing when he fired the fatal shot.

A Chicago police captain arrested a

A Chicago police captain arrested a wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the woman, and the case seemed likely to fall through. Knowing that the prisoner would be speedily discharged, unless some proof was forthcoming, the captain arrest of the captain arrested as wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the captain arrested as wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the captain arrested as wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the captain arrested as wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the captain arrested as wife murderer. tain entered the cell with a paper in his hand, and said "Your wife isn't dead after all. She was found alive where you let her and taken to the hospital. This is her sworn statement of what you did to her. She wants to see you." The mur-derer was completely deceived. On the way to the hospital, as he supposed, he was induced to tell where he shot his wife, and there the body was found.

The new French army list shows that The new French army list shows that the French army includes a total of 48,039 officers of all arms and classes. The general staff comprises 100 Generals of Division and 200 Brigadier-Generals. The infantry has 23,011 officers, the caralry 8,032, the artillery 8,414, and there are 1,506 officers of sugments; there are \$41 officers of gendarmeries, and, with the officers of gendarmeries, and, with the formers of the Customa, Coast Guard, any Forester mervices. a total is artifyed at of Forestry services, a total is arrived at of in conviction, and she will get off with a 37,130 officers. The medical staff, the lighter punishment, because she became a veterinarians, telegraph operators, ac- witness for the prosecution.

totales, Bullion it includes the rest of paying rates not only or blading more ardicous task than that accomplished countains, and other non-combatant and building the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly bolding the rank of officer, number nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly belong the second that the nearly by the Erreliah port and the nearly by the Erreliah bolding the rank of officer, number nearl. 11, 10, and so the strength is made to reach 44,000, as stated above.

A wolf, like a tiger, having once eatman, prefere bim to all else for a divocr. has already dided off one or has hydro-photos. In the Franco German war of 1×70 troops of wolves followed the art. y ... Alsaca-Lorraine Hydrophobia is not uncommon event among wolves If committee lately appointed in France to consider the question of wolf destroyers are in favour of abolishing the force surposed to be maintained for that purpose. known as the liverties, which had realist a direct interest in maintaining the wolve-They think that the extirpation of them may now be left to the land owners, who suffer from their ravages, and to the zural nollos in the last instance.

A most unhaltering view of New York is taken editoricily by the Philadelphia. Times, which avers that oven New Yorkers "are beginning to recognize that Manuat-tan Island is the poorest apology for a great city to "e seen in the civilized world." From the same source it is learned that there is not "among the acres of menamore squalid, ignoble, uninviting stretch of indigence and industry than the water fronts of Manhattan Island, from Spoyten for our architecture, with the exception of a few residence streets, it is "more repulsive than the Obettos of the old German cities. Broadway itself does not compare with hundreds of streets in London, Paris. Vienna or Berlia. Its regular altitudes, its prebald buildings, and tasueless architecture have a stranger in doubt whether be is in the capital of Morocco or the rained cities of the pials "

The Prince of Wales is advised to keep out of Glassow for a time. It appears that at Liverpool recently be said. Everpooly knows that Liverpool, after London, is the second greatest town of the United Kingdom." When this statement was read in Glasgow nearly everyboar in it come to have grown pale with inacticu-late rage; for Glasgow has long claimed, and still claims, to be the second city in the Emrire. The last e-nans rather stag-gered Glasgow, for it assigned to Liver-pool, within the municipal limits, a population of \$40,000, and to Glasgow only 510,000. But Glasgow gesped out that its suburbs must be looked at, and where would Longon be without its suburbs? If put to it, Glasgow is prepared to annex Paisley as a suburb, although Paisley tersite like a Transvaal. With power to fix its own suburbs, Glasgow claims 704,000 against Liverpool's 481,934, and asks. with a shout of triumph, who is greatest now?

Dr. Cream and Mrs Stott were in love at Belvidere, Ill., and they concocted a peculiar plan for safely murdering the woman's husband. State being ill, the doctor was called in to attend him. A doctor was called in to attend him. A prescription containing a safe amount of strychnine was sent to a drugglet, and when the medicine came a large quantity of the poison was added. It was calculated that Bitott's death would at once be traced to the strychnine, and that its presence in a fatal proportion while be ascribed to a blunder by the drugglets. The murderers would probably never have been detected it the woman had not distributed ber partner. When she heard that he had himself announced that death was the result of poisoning, she mistakenly inferred that he meant to fix the crime upon her, and she heaves to make . Statemen: inculpating him. His trial has just ended in conviction, and she will get off with a lighter punishment, because she became a

### bridces.

# But to do as we do at present—to make our own sericultural producers beer ten times the burden borne by any other producer, and then leave the first producers and then leave the series beer ten times the burden borne by any other producer, and then leave the leave t

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron and Steel Railway

HIGHWAY BRIDGES,

-410-

TORONTO, ONT.



R. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS'S

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Sala Manufacturers of the sequine HANLAS, IMPROVED DIAMOND, (MPROVED DIAMOND, Sequine PROVED CHAMPION CROSS.CUI SAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cover-but Saws. Health Saws from the chospost to the very best.

THE LANGEST SAW WOOKS IN CANADA

#### THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

Cor of Americal Manufacturer !

Wolverhampton, Sept. 3, 1884 - Hore a giving any this week. Hen who normal condition, holders should be rehave been holding on altho in Scotland and in t leveland are less contilent of the fature and have been accepting less are not much increasing. On Thursday money for raw from. To what extent night they held 180,400 tone, which was to a all appear in the ron. This is not only is a ton factorise on the steek.

the controlled in which they are. The heavy trades of bhefilete ising not. But neather, had harvests, now almost without exception be bad trade, and low farm rents are neak, said to be fairly active. The Bestung none confidence in unrestricted some rail mills are kept running full The actionspess, of which I have procity movement has begun to stare us in the race. The Conservatives, in Par- from market shows additional atcadiness. Hament and out are gradually showing their colours and candidates at by-elections go so far as to encourage farmers to believe that a tex can be put upon American com-indeed, upon all com imported. The farmers believe it, and sesterday and to-day the Liberals have lost two county sents which they won ut the general election. The results are staggering Upon trade, the effect will be to increase the depression which the inauspicious insvest weather has in much part occasioned. It is a grave matter that the manufacturing classes ere not wholly proof against the Conser-utive blandishments. The principle of shat it has now become the fashion to 'all "fair free trade," was received with "vident favour at the great annual Sheftield gathering two nights ago, known as the Cutlers' Feest-en occasion only second for semi-Parliamentary utter- £4 10s per ton; ordinary, £4 17s 6d; succes to the Lord Mayors dinner in guaranteed tempers, £6 10s; extra, London.

The prices that are being accepted are not allowed to transpire whenever they can be kept secret. This week, however, rumour is being busy in Sheffield Saturning that £9 per ton is the price at which the last very considerable order for steel rails for America was placed with Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.

Mainly on criters for America the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Works are in very active operation. Here there are being turned out for the American marher, not morely steel blooms, but likemace department there are five furnaces smelting 10,000 tons of Bessemer pigs per minth. The outturn of flanged rails in the same time is 0,000 tons. Rails in 100 feet lengths are here being folled at night by the aid of the electric light. Some 150 tuns of steel plates or 600 tons of blooms are produced in the plate mill. Cogeing steel plate slabs has been successfully achieved at the West Chinberland Works. The method has been devised by Mr. Snelus, the manager of the company, and he was encouraged in the result by the appearance of Lloyd's committee, who, having Milited the works, pronounced, as was to ave been expected, that "cogging was inuch preferable to hammering for steel platos." Need 1 explain that Lloyd's committee are the authority who pronounce upon ship building, and that their dictum determines the class of ship upon the register, and consequently the rate of a surrance.

Quite a new thing is one of the results of the French Ship Bounties. You will probably by this time have learnt by ablegram that a number of Scotchmen with Mr. B. Calrd, of Calrd, Son & Co., of Greenock, at their head, and backed by a syndicate of French bankers, have leased ground at Havro for a shippard with requisite docks, intending to build ships upon a scale which means the employment of two or three thousand

bands

In the Scotch pig fron market the chief feature this week is the manifestation by the holders of warrants of a desire to sell out, which argues lessened confidence in the future of trade. The result has been a mora pronounced drop in the value of warrants than has taken place for some time. On the opening day of the week prices during one period of the market receded to the extent of Gld per ton, and by the close of the day only lid of that drop was recovered. Yesterday (Priday) business was done at 45s 9d to 45s 101d cash, which were about the same prices as those that ruled on Monday. Notwithstanding that it is deemed well to be blowing an increased number of furnaces now compared with this time last year, still the trade is in some respects in a worse position at date than a year ago. For example, the shipments of pigs for the present year have been 112,000 tons less than during the same period of 1880, while the stocks of warrants are 113,000 tops larger foreign demand cannot be said to be satisfactory, although the home conaumption is. The shipments for the week ending August 27 were 11,200 tone. About 5,000 tone have been addod to Mess's Connals' stores this week, which non amount to \$50,000 tons. An regards manufactured fron, the demand is active, and most of the works in Lanmakers are quito busy. As a rule makers are getting the higher pricer recently asked. Angle and barare quotod at £5 17s Gd per ton; ship plates £6 17s Gd, and boller plates £6 17s Gd, atecl suip plates, £10; angles, £9, and boller plates, £10 10s.

The Cl. veland pig fron trade has been even less tatisfactory this week than last. The resolute attitude which has for some fittie murked amolters in resisting any fall below 37s for No 3 Las, as I

should be to 30s 63. And still they hold off For No 4 torge, sellers quote 11's ", but few buyers offer more for warrants than makers price for No 3. In truth, it may almost be said that warrants are unsaleable. If the market were in a celving at least 1s od or 2s per ton more than makers are getting Counsis' stores

The heavy trades of bheflield may time, and the same remark applies to the works where steel botter plate and steel ship plates are turned out. The and the inclination is to increased quotations, and to a disinclination to book forward orders at the present rates Stocks of bost raw materials for the manufacture of Besseiner are held. There are plenty of common materials In the market, but these latter are not much asked for. As a consequence of this state of things foreign pig from suitable for making Bessemer are advancing in price somewhat. Holders of manufactured Bessemer decline to make any concessions whatever on recent rates, and some steel masters will not commit themselves to fresh deliveries this year. The cast steel converters ex-perience increasing competition from the makers of Bessemer billets, and such quotations as the following are those which they find it somewhat difficult to sell against : Billets, common sorts, L8; and suitable for common springs, eni ea

The rusatisfactory state of the barvest has bad the effect of checking the lome demand in the light trades of Sheffield somewhat considerably. Still in sheep shears there is a very large business doing. Files are rather flat; and the electro branches are r.lso languid. Cutlery is generally brisk, and there is a remarkable trade doing in telephone, telegraph and cable wire. Agricultural implement makers have just finished a

faitly good season. In Birmingham in most of the heavy Industries there is tolerably steady employmont at present, but in all complaints of prices are still loud, the advance in iron, tin, spelter, and other raw material not being covered yet by any rise in the price of manufactured goods. Nut and bolt manufacturers are for the most busy, both on railway con-tracts and machinists and boiler makers' orders. In the japanning and tin plate working branch the reports are of a very similar character-employment fairly abundant, but not remunerative. There is more doing in metallic bedetcade; and the lamp trade is generally brisk. The heavy steel toy branch may now be reported comparatively active, chiefly on nome orders. There are large orders in hand for wrought from tubes for South America India, Sweden, and Germany, but owing to bome and foreign competi-tion prices are reduced to a lovel which little more than covers the cost of pro-duction. In the wrought pall trade the recent advance in wages has not had any effect upon the price of nails, and in fact lower quotations are now ruling than were quoted last quarter day.

#### THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market Sept 2nd, 1881:--

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Bars, Weish (in London)	ð	18	0	•	0		0
Bare, Swedish (in London	19	10	0	•	0	0	0
Bars. Staffordshire (in Lon-	•						- 1
Jon)		15	٨	•	0	0	0
Pig. U.M.B. f.a.b Clyde.	. ž			5	2		3
Palla (Calab Indiana)	. 💈			2	5	7	6
Rails, Welsh (at works) Italis, North of England (a	٠v	0	٠	•	9	•	
tentistricting of Politica (if	٠,		_	_	_		
works)	. 6	5	Q		5	10	0
BIREL							
	•	_	_	_	_		_
Besseiner ralls (at works)							0
Knglish spring	11	U	0	ø	13		
Ewedish (in kegr)	15	U	U	4	0	0	U
Swedish (in faggots)	10	U	0	•	2	0	Ó
A			-	-		•	•
COPPER							
Sheathing and sheets.	~;	0	0	•	7.3	0	0
Plat hottores	.74	Ö	u	•	73	Ó	Ŏ
Manak aska	64	ŏ	ň	=	66	ŏ	ŏ
Best selected	č	ŏ	ň	=	ĕ	ŏ	č
Burra or P.C.C	š	ŏ		5		ŏ	č.
	_	. •	v	•	w	v	0
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Roglish pig. W.B			^	•	16	10	٥
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English red	· Ĭô	43	ŭ	•	.0	.0	Ó
English white.	. <b>Z</b> L	13	- 6	y	27	10	
	17					o	0
Spanish pig	-14	10	0		0	•	Ó
TIX (per to			-	_	-	-	•
Postlet fame	~!/	10		_	•	_	
Pasilch ingot	95				96	0	
Roglish bars (in barrels)	1.6			•	117	Q	
Koglish refined	47				98	0	
Bianca nom		0	ø		0	n	0
Straits	90	10	Ú	•	ō	0	Ō
·			•	_	•	•	_

A piece of also placed upon the live ronle in a hot atove, it is said, will clean out a stove pipe, the vapour produced carrying off the soot by chemical decomposition.

TIV PLATES (per box)

Charcoal, I.C., let quality. 1 ? 0 . 1 4 0 I. C Coke . . . 0 18 0 . 0 18 6

SPELTER (per ton)

English (Swansea) .....15 10 0 @ 0 0

It is not so very long since glass windows were first used, and now comos an inventor who proposes to make window blinds of glass, and why not? They can be made of any kind, coloured, plain or engraved, and never need painting They will serve to exclude vision from anticipated last week it would, at last the outside, yet admit more or less light, broken down, and 3Gs 9d has become which is softened or diffused so as to amelters prices. Buyers, however, have provent injury to the eyes or to delicate reduced the an of what the price corpets and upholatery.

#### PHILADELPHIA MARKET

(From our own Corre mondent ) Philadelphia, Pa , Sept. 26-The sudden termination of an event which the nation dreaded threw business out or gear for a few days. Men have not felt like buying or selling for a week. To-day closes the scene | Bo many or our elliz ne knew too late President personally and fatin stely that his death weemed as the derth of a warm triend. Your corresbattlefield of Chicaman a where the Union forces less 17,551 on the 4, ld out of 40,000, according to war reports. He deserted his retreating commander and rode with a few men to General Thomas and helped that old war horse to airest the crushing blow of 70,000 men on a flying remnant of 25 not But this is not from The nation's heart is as heavy as lead to-day.

Trade reports since july have been

recording great activity, advancing prices, sushing of order, scant stocks, deficient facilities, and so on I our readers have become accustomed to these phrases, and they coase to convey a forch ble impression of the actual state of the market. Yet they must still be recorded The unusual activity has not aluted and nothing betokens a decline. So far as can be seen demand for all kinds of iton will continue into and through the winter. There are several facts upon which this view is based, some of which have been referred to. One is that the general increase of wealth will result in a greater average consumption of iron and steel. The extension of railroad lines at the rate of eight to ten thousand miles a year, the filling up of the new territory with fron buying customers, the necessity of fron to transport the rapidly increase ing cereal product, am a few of the points to keep in mind in forecasting probabilities. But manufacturers are in no mood to forecast. Their facilities are engaged to full capacity for months to come, and buyers are urgent for impossible deliveries. There is more business on the market to-day which seeks immediate delivery than at any former period. Buyers are more urgent than in July, because winter is two months closer, and Jobbers, storekeepers and users of fron who have contracts to engage thom all winter are anxious to get stock alread. They cannot do lt.

Here is the shape of the Eastern markets at present writing Pigiron is some-what master to be lied. For weeks past there has been talk of scarcity. some reason there is more fron to be had, but so far prices have not weakened except in the case of No. 1 English.

The mills are beginning to use more iron and very soon will be on double time. Prices are very firm at 2.7 and may reach 2.8. The mills are running their spare stocks into the stores as that system of solling involves no disputo about wages. The rush for iron will disappear soon after the maximum production is reached. The advance abroad, though slight, has quieted the talk about imports. To-day's quotations for muck bars are \$42, for blooms (charcost) \$70, anthracito \$60, but these quotations are nomir il as the forges are not taking orders, preferring to sell on the market and take advantage of the rising prices. Bridge fron has been very active for several days and a large quantity, several thousand tons, mostly small orders, was added to the existing engagements. The mills are under contract for a large amount of bridging, to be completed this fall, for northern roads, and the loading manufacturers are negotiating with southern roads for some very extensive and fine bridge work. The abundance of capital is leading to one very desirable result in railroad building and that is the best material. Some attention is seeing stood. The pivot is a non-nowing single pot wanted, but steel. Fine fron bridges and spacing the moulds so as to radiate bigh heat. It is not one thing, but the best material. Some attention is being are being put up where a tew years ago, with capital at 7 to 9 per cent and bonds selling away below par, cheap stuff went into routs. The South is a good start in cotton manufactures. Our foundries and machine shops have a good shere of work and expect more

Nothing new can be added to last week's remarks on plate iron beyond the fact that there is a steady run for iron which cannot be supplied. The high prices which some buyers offer for fron in a pinch has led to a holding off in some quarters, to allow makers to secure fron to sell to the highest bidders. But the rush will soon subside. The capacity is enormous, and when it is employed the wants of buyers will soon to met. Refined from is quoted and sold at 32. Flange, 542.4. Resides the rish, there is a heavy latent demand swalting for a fall in prices to the June level. These buyers will be heard from in the winter. Steel rails are wanted Quotations on \$60 cutries of 5,000 to 10,000 orders have been recently made at \$58. The South-Western railroad builders are in the market for narrow gauge inaterial. Nothing can be said of iron rails. Old rails are on the downward grade, and scrap is a little casier. Nothing has been done in Bessemer for a week. The demand is awaiting \$23/624 quotations. The four steel converters nearing completion will not be ready any ton soon for inquiries are just to hand for steel rails for next year which shows the ic-

quirements are far from satisfied

MANUFACTURE OF TRON DIRECT Is as pig fron, and worth \$12 to \$15 pt

The following is condensed from a paper read at the Franklin Institute tute 17, 18st by Charles M. Depuy, as prepered by the author for the Roston Journal of Commerce -

Reteriod latefly to papers read in 1-18 and 1870 on the subject and printed in the fournal. Then, sheet from cases contained the ore mixture, and finally were welled up with fron. Now coors are dispensed with, and yet equally as good from produced at a lower cost metal infeture is mould d by machinery into tubo shapes, like drain pipe, 8 inches in diameter, 24 Inches thick and 15 inches long. They are placed on end, nearly touching over the bottom of the furnace

Sand bottom turnees are objectionable as the alkall of the mixture dissolves the sand, injuring the iron. Clu-der bottoms keep the iron clear. The mixture is combined with lime and clay. so as to be firm both out of and in the furnace, and when heated thoroughly forms a ' non-flowing slag," enveloping and protecting the granules of new metal, preventing re-oxidation. The mixture being highly basic, it dephosphorires, desulphurizes, as well as dealliconface, thus utilizing a large class of

impure orea.
One-half ten of coal should produce a ton of bars, but, practically it takes three tons. A wide difference between theory and practice, the reason for which does not seem to be well understood. May it not be caused by nitrogen, which forms 700 pounds out of every 1,000 pounds of blast, and which dees not produce com-bustion? The oxygen, which only forms 230 rounds out of every 1,000, is the only dependence for combustion. A gas filling so large a furnace space and so diluting the ovygen, cannot itself be neutral in its effects, as has hitherto been supposed. It, at least, retards rapid combustion.

Beeldos this the blast pressure drives the nitrogen into the molecules of metal as Dr. Muller and others have lately proved by ingenious devices, forming as high as 50 per cent. In volume, along with hydrogen, of the drilled hole made In the fron for the experiment. May it not be the presence of pitrogen forced by the blast pressure into the liquid pig fron which prevents it from making fine steel? It is different with this mixture. As the heat sets the gases in motion, they flud their way out by the prossure outwardly created by their expension and the pressure of the plast is not suffcient to counterbalance this outward motion and to penetrate the interior of the moulds, and if it were able it would be prevented by the "non-flowing slag"

from ingress. This slag permits the furnace to be driven high at once, and not as formerly kept in a carbonic oxide condition, where one-lialf the carbon passes of madecomposed, out of the stack, and the other half only exerts half its power. High liest means quick working and economy of fuel, labour and metal. In a word, it means commercial economy. The metal mixture is a fuel of itself, besides, acattered all over the furnace l-ottom. Pure oxygen combines with atoms of carbon, as it is given off from the metal mixture, and reaching the author is transformed to carbonic acid by the furnace gases. This generates high heat, which radiates from one mould to another and is effected from the roof. It is oxygen, not one-fourth oxygen and threefourths nitrogen, but as pure oxygen as the chemiet can make in the laboratory.

There is nothing new in fluxes or in moulded mixtures. Time and again both have been tried and failed, because all the conditions were not well undertout ensemble

furnace der. e developing as a customer and has made mer scales and slags, lave been quite as that a given vessel would cost 41 per successfully utilized, as ores, by this prowas reduced in 21 hours at Bound Oaks, England, with bituminous coal dust, rolled to bars, cut up and sunk in char-coal forges. Then it was forged, rebested and rolled to wire rods and in six

nasses drawn to No. 16 without breaking. Some 30,000 pounds puddle cinder, within three months, were worked at the l'benixville Rolling Mills. The average heats were three hours. The balls were squeezed by a rotary squeezer, and rolled to muck bar at the one heat. Part of the time the furnace was run night and day, averaging six heats in twenty-four hours, and 607 pounds of muck ber at a heat. The cluder contained 190 phosphorous, but proved to be reduced to 39-100ths in the muck har Within two works, forgo cinder has been reduced and ships of either metal forgod to blooms in one hour the whole heat completed in 14 hours, and four heats between 10 oclock a.m., and 4 o clock p.m., yielding it per cent of bammered from in blooms of 110 to 180 pounds.

The metal mixture in one experiment | then those made from pushical from the was made to contain in all 30 per cent. was made to contain in all 30 per cent. Consett Iron Company are likely to respond to forthy impurities, and the analysis of substantial wivantages from the change liament there were no less than 410 55-100th of earthy impurities, showing divisions in all. Allowing a quarter of an hour for each division, this would respond to order than the present over twelve days of eight hours present over twelve days of eight hours work consumed for divisions alone.

Was made to contain in all 30 per cent. Consett Iron Company are likely to respond to example and the analysis of substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned that they are contourned in the 20 per cent. Consett Iron Company are likely to respond to example a substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned in the 31 per cent. Consett Iron Company are likely to respond the change which they are contourned they are contourned to yet on the change which they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, showing a substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, showing a substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, and the analysis of which they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, showing a substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, and the analysis of substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned which they are contourned to yet of carthy impurities, showing a substantial wivantages from the change which they are contourned which they are contourned which they are contourned which they are contourned to contain only which they are contourned which they are contourne

ton more, if only of same quality as put-died pic, but is very much superior f

that with rearing ores for blast furness, coking the cost to enable it to bear the burden, and moulding the pig led anew for every cast, the blast furnit labour is much more costly. Padding lig is excessively exhausting. By this ayatem the metal is reduced withour labour. It does its own work. As to It makes the finest grades o quality steel, either for the crucible or op-a bearth. Such in charcoal it makes the finest grades of tough sheet from either black from or plantshed. It makes root wire. All these fe to have been proved on a working scal :.

Taking into consideration its simple city, cheap plant for a given protect and the higher grade of motal it produce. the process commends itself to the rea sidemition of fron and stool manufa.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF STULL FOR IRON A decision announced by the Consett fron Company must be regarded as significant at the present time. That com pany has been one of the most fortunate of those engaged in northern metallurge It bought immense fronworks and col-licries in the north-west of Durham at a very low price, and by Judicious expendvery low price, and by judicious expenditure and good management it has paid wouderful dividends for many years. Over a series of years it paid 14 per cent. per annum to its fortunate shareholders. and in the last two years it line returned 25 per cent, per annum and given a bonus in addition. These large results contributed to by the coke manufacture, have been chiefly attained by the iron trade, and notably by the iron plate trade. For the year just closed the Con-actt Iron Company had a profit of £204. 906, and out of this £160,230 was the profit on from plates and pig from The company is, indeed, the largest from plate producing concern in the world; and hence it is a fact of very great significance to find that it has decided to erect a Siemens-Martin plant for the production of etc. plates. Hitherto the ships built on northern rivers have been iron since the cosstion of wooden vessels. with a very few exceptions. Exceptional steel vessels have been built in the north of England-on the Tyne and the Toes and at West Hartlepool; but all the steel for some of those, and much of it for others, has been taken into the district from Scotland and Wales-districts that have earlier commenced the production of steel plates for shipbuilding. The north-eastern district, down to a few years ago, was almost exclusive-ly au iron making district. Steel making commenced on a large scale some three vears ago only, but the immense steel rail mills erected near Middlesbrough produced 69,000 tons of steel rails in 1879, about 90,000 tons last year and this year will enlarge that quantity These were made at first exclusively from foreign fron ores, to the loss of the consumption of local ores; but the dephosphorization process enables the latter now to be used, and hence there is a growing production of steel in the form of rails in the north. Practically the production of what was one of the staple manufactures of the district-iron rails -le now extinguished in place of those of the more enduring metal. For long there has been a controversy whether iron thus amplianted would also have steel aubstituted for it for shipbuilding uses. The Consett Company takes the lead in the production or iron for ships. and hence the significance of the step it has now announced, if even that step be taken on a scale comparatively small. Locally and nationally the question of the comparative service of iron and stool in abipbuilding is being discussed, and is also undergoing the test of expe-Forgo, puddling furnace, and houting rierco. In the most recent of these discant, more per ton of dead weight carry ceas. Cinders were formerly worked in ing capacity if of steel than it would it blast furnaces largely, but more metal is of iron, while on the other hand it wanow required than their working in blast claimed that even with steel much above furnace will produce, and so cinders are iron in price, as at present, it would, by slow of sale and now crowd valuable carrying more, cost loss per ton of carry space around rolling mills. During fast ing capacity. An example was given of winter highly phosphoretic puddle cinder the cost of steel and fron vessels—the former of a certain size costing £18,350, and an iron one the same size costing £17,000, but carrying 80 tons less freight. Hence it was contended that for the additional coat there was a very large Interest. When the matter is nar-rowed to these dimensions it can scarcely be said that is too soon to speak of the ultimate substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding. The importance of the question to the north-cast of England may be judged from the statement made by an authority that "one-half the vesacls of the world are produced of iren from Cleveland ore '-many of them built in the north-east. If that district is to retain its hold of the shipbuilding trade, it must be prepared to build its

that may be de-

manded by the builders. Should the time specully arrive that advocates of

the more enduring metal expect, when,

by the use of cheaper use and by in-creased production, steel will be pro-duced cheaper in the shape of plates

Consett Iron Company are likely to map

no me to be likely to have to enter into their to was the largest or to add a competition with State enhantled to ... Although the iron trad or I iance ta select other nations, in the sense metaarthet our manufacturers have had of industry, in no other courtry in a unique rate years to compete, it is essential that our results should be those that are chargest, most powerful and enduting. This forms a final reason, giving algoritance to the entrance of another of the great shiphuilding districts into the excentre manufacture of the more endurisg of the forms of material needed and be form that is claimed now to be the bespect in relation to service, and one itely also to be specifiy the chaptest www. tally - Pall Hall Garette

#### TRON IN FRANCE

The Collegy Guardian has a detailed sticle concending the manufacture of long for our uso, but from which we exout the following -

tif the total production of pig fron in mution of finished from, in proportion to that of crude from fell below that ratio, but in the most adverse year the

that ir owing to the increase in the production of steel in later years, and if we or find the balance restoroil. The finished from trade in France la constimes carried on in departments that produce no pig. Such is the case to he Aube, Cote d'Or, Haute-Garonne, Sierre, Oise, Seffie, Tarn, Ye e These departments produce over 100,000 tons of finished from but no pig from. The ealy departments, on the other hand, that produce pig iron, but no finished iron, are Ardeche, where, strange to say, the preduction last year was 100,653 1003, and the Rhone, which produced 2,000 tons In the production f steel France occupies the same relatire position as in that of finished or pig ros but it has much fewer convertors than any of the other great fron makers in 1879 she liad only twenty-four con-recters, while Germany had eighty and England one hundred and four, but no country has since then made greater additions to its means of production. The great drawback to that industry in France, as in other Continental countries, has been the unsuitable character of the ores for the Bessenier converter. but the French iron masters showed great ingenuity in the skill with which they made the best of their limited re-courses. It was in Franco that the production and use of manganese in steel making were first carried on on a considerable scale. After the first efforts to produce it in Glasgow in large quantities came to an end, its manufacture was taken up and improved at Terrenoire where its quality rapidly improved while its price fell. It was by the use of the ferro-manganese that steel was nade from French pigs. Both in the production of finished from and steel, the production of finished from and steel, the numbers and amounts terminated trance has been able to supply her own under the nest three heads wants; but her requirements of that description appear, like her population to have been almost stationary during the isst twenty years. In 1865 there was as much finished from produced and consumed in France as in 1878. If we look at the production of finished from alon-, it would appear that there has been a falling off in the recent years of com-mercial depression; but if we add the production of steel to that of finished iron we get a remarkably uniform consumption. The department that shows the greatost change in those materials is that of rails. In former years France generally made from 128,000 to 150,000 tons of fron rails; in 1807 she made 140,000 tons of fron and only 11,000 the reverse has been the case In that ear the production of steel rails rose from 64,000 to 102,000 tone, and the maximum, production was reached last vest-namely 279,847 tens. The proluction of iron rails last year was 40,000 The following figures will give detailed information as to the production in France of Iron and steel since the Franco-German war, which temporwilly interrupted the course of this in-

	Total Gnished Iron.	Iron Plates.	Total Steel Produc- tion.	Steel Rails.
	Tops.	Tone.	Tons.	Tone
র	635,870	80.700	78.454	22,613
47.	74,23	120,322	120,103	32.194
47.1	800 JUL	1.71.623	155,004	64,047
71	862.254	110.301	206,072	102.227
<u>153</u> .	204,9YU	115,063	24.242	13)144)
<u>ين.</u>	373,711	114,410	221,473	1 mart
4.1	751,540	110,076	241.817	1 15,749
<b>1</b>	754,823	105.655	THE DIE	194,341
2	837,0 2	1.35.872	17.20	2 .1,74.
4.00	762,718	155,720	341 6520	259,547
The	re is one	departm	ent of t	he from

the production of light castings. A part of the annual production of pig fronsmally about one-fourth-is remaired of the manufacture of castings of a tetter description than those made dis metly from the blust frinace, and the average value per ton of castings is genenally one and a half that of castings raade direct from the blast fornace see-lith or one-sixth of her total prodection of finished from. The maximum was reached in 1872, when the quantity

Now that our mercantile thet fing that the production in all deputs continuelly represented us a decaying ous condition or to be experiencing "reader expansion

### INSURANCE MATTERS.

The YEARS WITH THE LIFE COMPANIES

The beaucist trigen tone of all the life insurances companies at the United States during the year 1-74 and an exhibit of their fluancial condition at the end of that year, as set forth in the Cenaus Bulletin compiled by Mr Chris topher Ryle, have been pretty generally controlling the manufacture of commented on in the newspapers. The ren and steel in France, which is too policy account, however—that is, the amount of insurance issued by the Census Bureau-to far as we are aware, has escaped comment, owing, we presume, to that country, more than 80 per cent. has the fact that the particulars are not aummarized in the document referred to. on and steel. In the years of the summarized in the document referred to, and required some labour to collate them franco-derman war-1870-71—the pro-This we have undertaken and now present the results to our resilers The number of policies issued by atto, but in the most adverse year the atto mass over 60 per cent. Since then business during the ten years from 1470 it has never risen to the same relative to 1879 inclusive was 1,300,301, covering position that it occupied before; but leaurance to the enormous amount of that it owing to the increase in the pro \$3,007,002,401. The number of policies duction of steel in later years, and if we cearing to exist during the same years add the finished iron and steel together was 1.109,905, covering insurance to the set find the balance restoroil. amount of \$2,090,027,031, showing a net gain on the ten years by the tifty-nine companies of only 15",438 pullifes and \$11,874,470 of insurance-an evident incongruity, as those figures indicate an average of about \$74 to each policy The number of polities in force on the slot of December, 1879, is given as 725,418. covering \$1,500 1.21,024 of insutance.

The largest number of pole is, as well as the greatest amount of insurunce, Issued during any one year was in 1870, when 171,330 policies were issued, in-suring \$417,835,773. From that year the decline of the business went on steadily (with the exception of the year 1873 Which, in policies nauni and amount insured, make next to 1470) to 1578, when the number of policies issued had declined to 04,405 and the amount insured to \$174,744,283. In 1879 the number of policier two d had increased to 122,865 and the amount insured to \$187,049,113

The classified account of policies care ing to exist covers only nine y ais. namely, from 1871 to 1479 laclustve and their methods or termination are classified under eight heads as follows Death, maturity, expiry, surrender, lapse. change, not taken and those whose mode of termination has not been specified in the returns of the companies. Only there policies classified under the first three heads can be retry said to bave performed their mission, and while the smount paid to the helders has been, per re, very large, it nevertheless bears but a small proposion to the whole amount terminated. The following are

Mode of termination.	Policies.	Lmount.
Death Marurity Expiry	73,70° 17,5° : 22,230	5.19, 17.295 31, 17.194 77.577.004
Totals	123,450	S-27,416,384

These are the policies which, as we liave said, have fully performe their mission, or, in other words, were held in force by the insured until their legiti-mate termination. Upon these under the head of expiry," however, nothing has been paid by the companies, the full value of the premiums being taken out in temporary insurance for some special purpose by the persons to whom the policies were issued. Those under the heads of "doath" and maturity, theretone of steel rails. Since 1874, however, fore, comprise the claims actually paid by the companies, and will be found to amount to 91,184 in number and \$231,-844,330 in amount.

During the nine years there were no less than 210,123 policies, covering \$563,-301.279 of insurance, voluntarily surrendered by the holders to the companies, either from inability to continue the payment of premiums or from the original motive of insurance coasing to exist, or other cause. For these surrendered policies the companies presumably paid a fair consideration to the olders. possibly on an average about 50 per cent. of the reserve held against them, so that the holders, in addition to the protection afforded them while the policies were in force, got some of their money tack in

· Impact ' policies are those upon which some premiums have been puld, but which the holders have abandoned to the companies without receiving any consideration for the extra premiums paid over and above the value of the inunde in which Prance excels—that is, surance for the time they were in force, either because such consideration was not applied for, o. because the ruice or the companies excluded the holders from receiving any. The number of policies which have ceased to exist in this way during the nine years covered by the tables in the Census Bulletin, non-hed the immense aggregate of 479 904, and covered insurance to the environment sum in former years France usually exported of \$1 180.858,803! These figures, it must be admitted imply a great loss to the holders of the influes, for which they cannot rightfully blanto the companies. was 200 000, out of a total supply of whose greatest gain would have been in 50,00° teas, but in 1478 the exports the continuation of the contracts, while POSTAL TIM" TABLE.



POST OFFICE, OTTAWA. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Maris	; ! !	Chis	:	Deli	vered.	l
	' <u>-</u>	· u	·		F N.	I
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Mantimo Prop		100		1 00	3 00 3 00	l
Western - King	ا 10 ئىس			8 00	7 00	
U.s , rin Ogdeba	ווֹסְ נִיט		4 (4)	.,	7 00	ĺ
Western U.S.	10 m	ı	N 00		7 60	ľ
Kemptsille, etc. Manotick	100	1 0	'}	R 00	1 10	l
A'th Gower, Kur-		1 4	,'		1 10	l
Motento, Russell etc	10 0.	12 47	1	,	4 40	
Pembroke, Ren-	9.5		- ne	8 00		1
Ashton, Sittle-			۰ ~	"~	-	۱
ville Huntley Perth, Swith's	9	i			2 ∾	1
Falls, etc.	5 %		7 %1	\$ 00	200	
prior	2.50		1 70	800	3000	
Bristol, Clarendon Bell's Corvers	9 %	i		1	300	
Richmond	l Lice	2 14		to 30	1 600	
If wit }	10 (-		5 00	2.00		ŀ
Asimer. Eardies.	10 Qu		5 00	200		
North Phote and Montreal	30	1	1	• ••	3 00	
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British, ver NY .			8 00	}		ŀ
British, e. Hall-	1	•			١.	l
fax, Thursday British, supple	!		12 00	0000	ì	l
mentary		٠٠	1 30		l	١
Registere I matt	CF DE	art b	o hot	od he	If an	١

hour presiously. Office house from 4 a.m. in 4 p.m. For Savings' Bank and Money Under business, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

6 P. BAKER, Postmaster.

been realized by the companies is altogether erroneous although, doubtless, some feonsidemile pecuniary advantage has resulted to them in consequence of these lapses.

The policies issued but not taken also amount to a very large number, being no less than 152,438, covering insurance to the amount of \$364,763,198. The expense of issuing these, including modical exminimation fees, can scarrely have been less than \$500,000, which, of course, has been pure loss to the companies

The policies terminated by "change" amounted to 60,450, covering \$184,501,-317 in insurance, but these, of course, 1 not lose their life, being altered in

1 xm or amount to sit the whim or convenience of the lighter, or "twisted" by the ingenuity of agents eager for commission into other forms, deemed more advantageous to the companies issuing

The policies censing to exist, the mode of whose termination is "not specified, are said to amount to 77,138 in number, aud to cover \$100,587.939 of Insurance We must confess that we cannot fully understand this showing, which finds no counterpart in any of the annual reports of the companies to the various insurance departments of the several States. It may, possibly, he in part accounted for by the large number of so called "industrial " policies which have terminated during the latter period of the term of yours covered by the census document; but the fact that the policies appear to average over \$1,300 each con-filets with this idea.

The foregoing figures are, at least, interesting, although the information gained from them may possibly be considered "more curious than usual."
They are, moreover, provocative of a
variety of comment which may be isvourable or unfavourable to the com-panies according to the estimation in which life insurance is held, or the knowledge of it possessed by those who may think it worth their while to give them any consideration. The only comment which we desire to make at the present time is that our study of the tables from which the foregoing results are collated icads us to the conclusion that a cateful revision of its work by the Cenaus Bureau would be desirable before their final publication

The port of Obock is likely to become a French rival to Aden. It has an excellent harbour, and occupies a favourable position from which to open up with Show, Abyesinia and the trade occupy Obock the leaders of which are mody. provided with letters and presents from M. Greer to the Sultan of Aussa.

German telegraphic engineers, it is said, have lately been making some promising experiments with aluminum as a material for telegraph wires. This metal can easily be drawn out to a much finer gauge than is possible with Iron, and its conductibility is twice as great, but its greater cost has prevented its use for this purpose It is now found, however, that an alloy of aluminum and fron can be readily made which will produce a wire much superior to from as a conducting medium, while it is both finer and stronger, and also less susceptible to atmospheric changes.

tell to one-half that quantity. Last year the copular is a that a gein correspond between minute crevices in joints that blue, passing gradually into a violet tacy showed no increase, notwithstand- on to the loss of the colory helders has

## FOSTAL TIME-TABLES.

## POST OFFICE, MONTREAL

Mosno and do 1,28% ONT GREO A WEST A.u. P. B. .... P. X Ottowaby rallway Prossuces of Unitaria. Manifolds & British Columbia

6 15 Ottawa River Route up 0.31 to Carillon QUEDRO & EASTERN PROVINCES. 8 05 Quebec, Three Rivers, lierthier and Strel, by Quebeo by Steamer, Purchase and Rivers, Arthanhaska 8 00 U 00 2 30 Acton & Sorel Ry
St. Johns, Stanbridge
and St. Armand Station
St. Johns, Vermont
Junction & Shefford 600 10 00 Junction & Shefford Ry a South Eastern Ry . thew lirunswick, Nova Bootia and P.E.I Newfoundland forward oi daily on Halifax, whence depatch is by landet leaving oth and 2th July. . . . . 5 00 LOCAL MAILS. Reanharmois Route.
Boucherville, Controlous Court, Varennes and Vercheres.
Cote St. Paul.
5 30 Tanneries West. 6 co.
6 30 Cote St. Antoine and Notre Daine destrace 8t. Cunegonda liuntingdo: 0 000 Lachine 10 1000 St. Lambert 1 aprairie Port Viau, Sault-au Recollet Terrebonne ad St Vin cent. Beanharmole Route. 1 45 6 00 2 00 12 45 6 U 2 30 3 30 1 03 ccat 2 39 A RP sint St. Charles 6 00 1 30 St. Liurent, St. Martin and St. Eustache 7 on North Shore Land Route to Hout de Usie 8 00 8 00 1 15 [4 5

8 00 2 50 3 50 3 51 UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng-tend States, except Maine 6 0 5 40 10 30 New York and South 6 07 215a 5 (0 12 30 feisml. 1 bond, Portland and Maine 2 30 \*Western and Pacific. 8 15 GREAT DRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Friday). By Cr. Jian Line (Supplementary 6 00 -Saturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Fri-By Canadian Line, Germany (Friday)
By Cunard (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly
notice
By Packet from New York for,
England (Wednesday).
By Hamburg American Packet to
Germany (Wednesday). 7 30 5 23 2 16 2 15 2 15 WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are de-spatched. For Harana and West Indies, win Havans, every Thursday p.m.

\*Postal Car Bage open till 8.45 a.m and 9.15 Hochelaga. ... ... 9.00 a.m ...

p.m.,
1Postal Car Hags open till 9.00 p.m.
The Street Boxes are visit... at 9.15 a.m.,
12.30, 8.39 and 7.30 p.ts.
Registered Latters should be posted 15
minute before the hour of closing ordinary
Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

or nuts or steam joints. They should be ignited when possible, when the effects of host and diffusion will soon loosen the metals. Nuts rust so tight sometimes that no wronch will remove them without breaking off the bolts. A gentle hammering on the sides and top will sometimes start them a little. A driven joint or rust joint between flanges, formed by cast from borings and sal ammoniac in solution in them, cannot be parted by neighbouring countries. An expedition has just sailed from Marsellles to ings. The scrap heat is the only re-

Experiments on cotton seed oil, which may be found useful in the application of their rosults for the detection of sporious olive oil, have been conducted by Prof Wideman. Cotton seed oil has at 0 dogre the specific gravity of 0 9406, but at 30 degrees of only 0 9200. Treattlat, which is deepened by stirring . and after the lapse of twenty-four hours the mixture thickens and tecomes deep brown in colour. When sulphy-ic acid and potassium bichremate are applied to the oil a violet reaction ensues with an evolution of sulphurous acid, the oil then taking a blood red colour. Cautto alkalies of a specific gravity of 1.24 thicken the oil and make it straw yel-Reroseno oll or naphtha, or even tur- low, and whom the mixture is stirred pentine, will in a short time penetrate with a glass red the upper layer appears

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



### Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

On and other MONDAY, 2 " TUNE trains vill run as rollens -

\*Western Papers Train sink ce close connection with them? Trunk Indiany for To-onto and all public West, arriving in Pembroke Express Train, connecting at Carleton Junction with trains for Perth, Smiths' Fallean! Brockvillo 11 3 a m

or at tarteon suction with trains for letth, Smiths' Fallean 1
Brickvillo arrive to option.

\*Express Irain from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.55 a to Express Train from Brockville.

Letth, l'embroho, and all latermediate stations 1.40 p.m.

Trains run on Montreal time

\*These trains make only four stops between Olitarea and Brockwille Jinction.

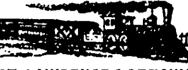
Connection made at Brockville with the Utica and Black River It. to New York.

Albany and all points South.

T.A. McKINNON, ARUHER BAKER.

Superintendent. Hencial Manager.

Brockville, Ont., 21st June, 1850.



#### ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and ofter THURSDAY, 16th IUNE, 1880, trains will sun as follows

LEAVE OTTAWA. For the East, West, South and South-East For the East For both East and West 11 15 a m. 10 JO La.

For the East and West 10 50 j.m.

ARRIVATO IN OFFICIAL.

From both East and West, 6 00 a.m.

From the East, South and Nouth
East

From the West, 6 00 j.m.

Gloing West take the 11 a m. train. Ample
time for diamer at Prescott Junctice.

Bure Connections with Orani Trunk Trains
to and from both East and West, and with
those of the Rome, Watertown & Ordenshurg and Lake Champlain and Utica & Elack
River Railways at Ordensburg, to and from
New York, Boston, and all points South and
East.

A Steamboat Express Train will leave
on Itswa on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
and Bundays, at 8 a.m., con.ecting with the
different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both Kast and West.

A Sofa Car will be run on the Night Trains
between Ottawa and Prescott Junction.

Trains are run on Ortawa time.

WALTER SHAMILY

General Manager, Ottawa.

Otrawa, July 25, 1880.

## Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANCE OF TIME. 165 40 COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 23rd,

O 1550, trains will you as lollows:-								
		Mixed.	Mail.	Express.				
	Leave Hoche-	1.00 a m	7.30 e.m.	5.15 p.m.				
	Arrive at Hall	10.30 a.m.	12.40 p.m	9.23 s.m.				
	liocholaga.	1.00 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	೩೧೩ p.⊯.				
'	liochelsga	10.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.15 p.m.				
	Leave Hoche-		Pattenger					
	lass for Que-		10.00 p m	200				
,	Arrive at Que-	ı	0.30 a.m.					
,	Leave Quebec							
i	Agelyo at	ı	0.30 p.sa.					
	llochelaga Leave lloche-	\$.∞ a.m.	ىنى» ھ. <del>س</del>	4 49 p.m.				
	lage for BL	5.30 p.m.	'	:				
	Arrive at St.		Mixed.					
,	Leave St.							
	Hochelsga. Arrive a' Hochelaga.		6.65 a.m. 9.00 a.m	, ,				
	I DUCAGLARA	l	y					

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

### Marnifcent Palace cars on all pa seger trains and elegant elegant cars on alg.

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

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

#### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commenc-bing lith June, 1990.— Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (except Sunday) as follows—

(except Sunday) as foll
Leave Point Levis
River du Loup
Arrive Trois Pistoles
Himonski
Campbillton
Hishousie
Hishousie
Listhurst
Cewastie
Nionoten
St. John

Hallfax

Ilalian 19.45 p.m.,
This train connects at Chaudiere Curve with Grand Trunktrain iseving Montreal at 19.m.,
Tase trains to Hailian and St. John run,
through to their destination on Sunday.
20 The Pullman car leaving Montreal on
Monday Wednesday and Friday, runs
through to Hailian, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thurday and Saturday, to St. John.
25 The trains loaving Hailian at 6 p.m.
and St. John at 19.25 p.m., and which reach
Montreal at 6 30 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 2.30
p.m., remain at Campbellion ever Sanday.
For information in regard to passenger fares,
tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements,
atc., app to

D. POTTINGER.
Chief Superintendent.

#### DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO.

CLAND AAIR MANIFACTIRING On Jock N. 2 St. 6 th above that, and - Manufacturer 1 was, extlus, within and offer to be a sure or were over NAME MANUFACTIBING

ANILINE DYES.

O' MILL'S MARTIN, Montrest — Ago to to the following highling book — 2011 to the a countly factory at the feld, sie much of the day to the Agost

MIL that RET & Co. Matted - le it. h "bler, usen a no. M. firmus

BRASS WORKS 11 V. I HBA CO., Mentreel - Presentations of the enders, beer pump manufacturers.

BRIOCE BUILDERS CAPS AND FURS

(CAPS AND FURS

(CAPS AND FURS

JOHNSTON, Torento, Unt. - Manuface

CARPETS.

FTLEY & CO., Golden tiriffin, 12. 19 and 12. hing street East, Toronto.-Wholesale curret dealers. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

COCOAS AND ENOCOLATES

(ID)[INSTER, MITCHELL, & CO., Deminto Cocoa and types Mills, Toronto.—Manuta-turers and wholesale dealers in plain and
apills checolates and occoas, fire reasted
and ground coffees, grantee spices, mustand,
ream Larter, India currie powder, arrowcot, etc. Checolate liquor for confectioners
a pecialty. Importers of green coffees and
whole spices.

CACTAM BRAKERS

COTTON BROKERS. V. WRIGHT, Dundas, Ont.-Sole agent in Canada for Ordway & McUnire, cotton tactors, Nashville, Tunn.

COTTON MILLS. 1-UNDAS COTTON MILLS CO., Dandas, Ont. -- Grey domesties, denims, tickings, paras,

eto.

NAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.

Denims, tickings and yerso.

JOHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont -Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps

atil yarns. EDGE TOOLS.

d. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturer of axes, piclos, mattocks, grab hoes and rail-way contractors' sapplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

chungs and butters.

1). C. MORRISON, Hamilton.—Engines, bollers, steem haumers, etc.

THOS. WILSON, Dundas, Oat.—Mannfactorer of stationary and portable steem engines, boliers and mechaery of avery elemination—cotton mill calenders, hostery steem presses and propeller wheels, all sizes. ENGINEERS AND MACMINISTS.

JOHN VANSOM. Toronto.—Ragineer, Marhinist, etc. Manufacturer of hydraulic, steam and hand power passenger and woods clayators.

ENGRAVERS, ETC.

IOHN FLEMING & SON, Colborne St. Toposto, Oat. — Electrotypers, engravers on
mucd, designers, etc.

FILES.

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FILES.

FILES.

FREDERICK BAUSCII, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made flee and rapps.

on mand made nice and rasps

FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Alt kieds of flea and springs. Files
recut. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings'
patent concaved spring.

... OUTRAM & SON, Dominion File Works,
Wontreal.—Manufacturers of every description of files and rasps.

Filemitrice

FURNITURE

17-IIAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—
Furniture Manefacturers. Toronto branch.
17 Young St.; Montreal branch, 417 and 487
Notre Lame St.

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.
—Manufacturers of all binds of fanc, furniture, brackets, etc.

TEES & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Mon-treal.—Manufacturers of office desks and revolving bookenses.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine St., Montreal—Church, bank, honse, store and office fittings, art farmiture and iniaid floors, etc.

BLACEMARS BLASSWARE.

11 AMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.—Manufacturers of fint and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. II. STOREY & FUN, Acton, Ont -Manu-facturers of the gloves and milts in every variety and style.

HENRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—Manufacturer of every description of hummers, Medger, hatchets, contractors' tools, etc.

HURS. SPOKES AND BERT GOODS. F. W. HORE & 80N, Hamilton, Oot .- Manueleub and cutter stuff, etc.

INES.
F. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—
Namefacturers of inks, blackings, harness
oils, perfemery, etc.
IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundar - Manufac-turers of tree and brees screws, bolts and

COWAN & CO. Galt.-Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL Co., Hamilton, Iron rallway and highway bridges and iron working machinery.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundar.— Machine tools and wood working machinery. THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orbawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of malleable iron I also patent screw wrenches.

o) I.MSTED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of fountains, feners, creatings, vases and stateary, w.gon skeins, etc.

Enife Works.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPAC-TURINU CO., St. Catharnars, Ont.—Man-ulacturers of moving and realing modulae knives, sections, mand plates, catting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,

KRITTING MILLS. . LENNARD & SONS, Duplay.-Manufac-turers of plain and fancy boolers.

LASTS, DIES, ETC. "HAS CHILDS, Montreal — Manufacturer of loot and abor lasts, dies for cutting sole leather, upper feather, envelopes, boxes, call, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BELT AND HOSECO., Toronto.

—Oak tanned reliding, lace leather, etc.

ROBIN & RAI ".KR, Mostreal.—Manufecture retemofevery descriptions of leather letting.

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES Imperial gallon at which refined oil is try.

ORGANS AND PIANOS

W. B. & L. Cut , the lib, Out - Value tracks to the tracks Lings to the trade

BoLTON A SMITH 1.7 Mount du St., M. of test — Lucha and repaire action let to

DANIEL BELL A. Co. T., nto—Macu.

Inclusers of the "Freeled T" organ-

DON'NION ORGAN AND PIANO C. Bommanille, Oct. — Manufacture — Praise and C. Biritti gate. See Avert a ment in another column. B R. WARREN & 80N, Toronto - Vanalact urers of aburch otrace

urers of aburch orress.

IN M. NORRIS & PON. No. a. A letable St.

Last Leronto — Wholessia traperters of
planner, organism below to overe, and manu-lacturers of planestools.

HEINTZMAN & CO., 117 King St. West,
Toronto, Unt. — Manufacturers of plane-fistes.

Roud, POWELL & CO , Office and Ware rothe Conter to rides and Free Street, Guelph, Out , - Manufacturers et Reed

PAPER MANUFACTURERS CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 54, 76 & 54 Mt. Paul St., Moutreel - Manufacturers and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills at Window, oberbrooks and Portocul.

at Windor, Sherbrook and Portoeuf.

DOMINION PAPER (O., 27 St. Peter St. Montreal.—Manufactureur f manilla, book and news print, cardboard middles and coloured papers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundax.—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers.

LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO., Merritton, Uni. — Manufacturers of every variety of paper, paper bags and four sacks.

M. BARBER & BROS, Georgetow .-Manufacturers of book and fine pepers

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & OO., St. Catherines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plestering trowels, straw knives, etc. "Jole manufacturers for the bominion of Canada of the celebrated "Simond's Saw."

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.—Mannfacturers of circular and cross-cut saws, plastering trowels, etc.

DEWINE MACHINES, ETC.
W. WILKIE, Guelph, Unt.-Manufacturers
of sewing machines, apple parers, erg
beaters, sad irons, skates and hardware
novelties SCALES.

CANADA SCALR WORRS, Jas. O. White & Ca., Toronio. Manufacturers of all kinds of stanuard scales. Factory 103 Addiands St. East.

bt. East.

C. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanade Street,
East, Toronto.—Manufacturers of the Improved Witton totales. Designers to the
Uovernment Received 29 fars prizes,
medal and Governor General's grand HOWE SCALE CO., 65 Youge Street, Torento -Those in want of scales will find a larger and better sworted stock with us than at any other House in Ontario.

SPICES, ETC. R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto.— Jianufacturers and importers of collect, spices, cream tarter, mustard, etc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC. F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and stereotypers. Designers and engravers on wood.

STOYES.
WM. CLENDINNENG, Montreal -Stores, ranges, fornaces, railway and machinery castings. TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto - Telephones sold outright \$5 to \$20jerjalr. wire
to be per red; works two miles-

TRIERS. BUTTER & CHERSE TRIERS.—Robert Lonaldron, Mentreal, manufacturer of pump aggers, butter, cheese, flour and augar triers.

WIRE WORKS.

B OREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers o. wire ropes, cloth and gen-eral wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 646 Craig St.. Montreal.— Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dundas, Out.—Manufacturers of the atrospert de-scription of steel wire cloth, taslt kiln floors, and general wire weavers.

WOODEN GOODS.

C. T. DRANDON & CO., Toronto—Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of sell kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 53 College St., Montreal.
—Manufacturer of Sharpe's patent rafety oil
cabinets: also, refragerators, children's
carre, waggons, sleighs, and general wooden.

**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.** J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg .- Woollen Manu

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufac-turer of Scotch angering, wheeling and knitting yarns. facturers.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Toronto. - Dealers in woole and cotton warrs.



## THOMAS WILSON,

Dundas, Out. Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description.

COTTON WILL CALENDERS, HOS-

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ARTH RESIDENCE & OF APPROPRIATION AND A

hd spot, and to 71 d Nov the Sephitha - fullet, ordinary 31, re-

fined 10d toal Oil -No.1 In se

Turpentine-Has feetner advanced during the past week from \$461 to 126, both for spot and to end of the year The stock at the wharves to-day is 9,521 barrels, landings during the just week 395 barrels, and delivertes from wharves 1,209 larrels Tooday a market closes

PFTRUIFE W DIL W. Pe.ro- N. York. 159V. te N York. Ne. 13. London Ald. Refined |Cru. | Refined |Cru. Stock this 2 92.514 Lbl day ..... 2,300 es १३४ व्ह १३४ व्ह Landediast Week Delivered 14,339 bb1 10,561 bb1 — ct. 110779911 31 cs. last week ! COAL OIL Inbl liefined. |Cru. Refined. |Cru. Stock this 905 bb1 5,530 bbl. Landed 730 bbl.

Above represents stocks and movements at Landon Public Wharves, excluding Thames Haven Wharf

703 W.I

- 11

9 bbi.

last week Delivered

last week !

CANADIAN MARKETS.

(Petrolla Advertieer.) The centinued firmness in the price of crude keeps the drill active and the producer busy. Since our last no new strikes have been made that are of any importance. Small wells are now the recognized order of things, and so long as this continues two dollars a barrel at least will be paid for crude. The operations in the territory now going on are particularly noticeable at the east end of the town. Hesers. Englehatt & Co. are almost ready to sink the drill near Glosson's refinery; J. H. Fairbank's No. C on the flats is doing three barrets. Glosson's refinery; J. H. Fairbank's No. on the flats is doing three barrels, while his No. 7 is ready for the drill Mr John Brake has just complete the complete last venture near his residence. The pump is to be put in at once. H. Cooley is trying his luck near his rink. Hoskins & Smiley are down 200 feet on the race course. Mr. S. May's (late Capt, Wood-ward's) is good for two barrels, while Ed. Fletcher is busy putting in order the old Wolverine and Oxford wells on the flats. Ed. also intends putting down three new ones in the north-west. Good for you Ned, more power to your elbow. T Bolston has a rig roady in rear of his house. Mr. Chan Farr has a rig ready in rear of his hotel. The last strine on the Lawson farm continues to hold out at 50 barrels, while Mr. Lawyer's Bonanza still pours it out at the rate of 80 barrels per day.

OIL APRINGS.

On lot 13, 2nd con, Mr Mulholland has struck a good show, the pump will be put in immediately, and the result will give in our next. Mr. Evoy is just about ready for operations on the flats of Mr. Yater farm. Mr. Lancaster is erecting another now derrick on lot 17, in the 2nd con , near the old well that he is pumping, good for three barrels. All the wells are pumping except H tarrel is general Laney's below the old water velo, which these figures. is eased off with artesian casing. average depth now is in the neighbour-hood of 400 feet. Mr. II C. Crocker has got another good well in his No. 3, which he citaned out and sunk deeper. It is now good for 10 barrels right along. The market bere for crude oil, by the

carload, is from \$1 05 to \$2 00 per barrel f. o. b. The The price obtainable for the crude cil or warehouse receipts issued by

the different Pipe Line Companies, at Petrolia, Ont., including the pipage charges of from 2c to 4c per barrel, according to the distance of the producers' well from the elipping tanks at the railway, is \$1.98 in tank. The price of American crude oil in the

various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is 9710 per bar-rel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificatos-to this price has to be added the pipege charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pipe line his obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he closs not get the actvantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oll for a rise and get money advanced on it.

REPTAED OIL MARKET.

| Petrolia (Ont.) | \$0.37 @ 00 per rail, cash, | London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. 

THE MONEY MARKET.

3080×40×400 € 14 FORL Cogation is Divilend G (#1) Last sale 1 ا ماس س London Sept Leth 1981

Letned Petroleum till Imring flor carly part of last week pri es retailed dull that towards the close handened some that, opening this meaning sety from Prime and Standard White Petroleum Sylvanian sold on the spot at old to id per gallon, Norembra-De ember of dead freshous Brakentantia Standard To-day a market closes quiet at 7d to 1 To-day a market closes %1% g The property of the property o <sub>1</sub> 111 1 16 w LOSS AND HAVENCH! COMERN'S | 100 | 400/00 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | Anglin Canadian Mortguse Co Building and John Assistation Canada Landed Credit Un-Cana is Fermanent L. & S. Co Canadian ravings and Loan Co Dominion Navings & Invet Ki-Framers' Loan and Ravings Co Freshold Loan and Pavings to Hamilton Provident & Loan S's Juron & Krie Savings & L. h's. Imperial Ravings & Lusm't Co-coulon & Cal'n L. & Assney Co-london Loan Ommany Manitoba & N. V. L. & Inv t Co-National Investment Co Ostario Loan & Hebrature Co Ontario Loan & Hebrature Co Angly-Canadian Mortgage Co. 141 (1)(1) Humn BUDITOO 412,700 860 (un 1,057,250 1,050,831) 旨 100 1,000,000 60 1,000,000 60 4,000,600 60 4,000,600 60 431,700 15 143 (00) 20,441 100 60 1,160,000 15 ••••• i÷ ii . 3) People's Real Retate Loan & Dontr's Co Union Loan and Ravinga Co. Western Canada Loan & Co 144 154 mm.m 200,000 147,000 ł. 1.000,000 1,000,000 INSUBANCE, &C. 500,000 830,000 1,000,000 600,000 711,749 2,000,000 120,000 120,000 140,000 500,000 12,000 11,700 11,700 2,000 2,000 210 2} lio **`4**` 100 IXTERPAT PAYABLE, WHERE PAYABLE. DEBENTURES, &c. 30th April and Ottawa, Montreal, and 31st Oct ... Toronto Dominion Govm't stock, 5 per et. County (Ontario). Township "City of Toronto 14 City of Toronto
Toronto, U. & B. bonds, 6
Toronto and Nipiteing bonds January an I July London (Fing), & Toronto

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT. Capital Capital palu-up. Dividend Closing Prices Sept. 21. NAME. last 6 Month sub-scribed. Rest. British North America
Canadian Hank of ComJominion Bank
Ju Fennie
Latern Townships, x d
Krebenge Hank
Frederal Hank
Hamilton
Hocheleral
Imperial Hank
Jacques Castier
Marstime
Merchante B of Cd's
Molom's Bank
Hontreal
Nationale
Untario Bank x d
Quebeo Bank
Ktandard
Townsex 4.5%/05 6,007,000 970,270 1,700,000 1,72,007, 1,000,000 1,000,000 743,100 \$ 1,10,000 1,400,000 255,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 Beyer. 4.96666 5,00,000 1,60,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2 3} のコンピカド 3 117 120 1,000,000 9,15,000 100,000 100,000 (20,00) 800,000 (80,140) 100,000 (80,140) 100,000 (10,00) 12,000,000 (10,00) 12,000,000 (2,00),000 12,000,000 (2,00),000 12,000,000 (2,00),000 12,000,000 (2,00),000 110 ž) 23 100 47',000 100,000 31 125 5,000,000 41333 91 112 SIDOU 101,000 475,000 Quebec limbt

Standard

To route xn.

Union Italk.

Yille Marre.

Canada Cotton Company
Iominion Telegraph Co.
Montreal City Gas Company
Montreal City Gas Company
Montreal City Gas Company
Montreal Lin & Mortgage by
Richelleu & Ont. Nav Co
Intercolonial Coal Company
Unelec Fire Association Co.
Silver Pinne Company.

Horal Canadian In. Co.

Graphie Pinni'g Co'ge bonds
Dominion 5 p.c. Stock.

Montreal Byc. Stock.

Montreal Byc. Stock.

Jo. Orporation Bonds
Jo. Waterworks do.
Montreal Building Asso
Canada Salpping Company
Unolase Oxton Company.

Montreal Cotton Company.

Montreal Cotton Company
Londas Central Bonds

Fell Telephone Company
Canada Central Bonds

Fell Telephone Company
Unaplas Central Bonds

Fell Telephone Company

Canada Central Bonds 2,000,000 1,902,990 919,570 250,000 1,000,000 2,900,000 1,900,000 625,000 1,500,000 13 x 41 13 d 111 2,400,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 24663 100000 1,000,000 12. 75,000 30 100 100 1,500,000 180 6 (n. 300,700 5 110 105 100 I(G 1001 611,027 80 11765 100 \$00,000 \$10,000 STERES S 000,000

sold by the car load; the price per single crossed the Straits of Dover. Except

Tile latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows:-Cargo lots for export, 1100 burning test by the Saybold tester, 81c per wine

gallon. Refined oil for the New York City trade, in lots of 50 to 100 barrels, 100 5 flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer,

9]c. per wine gallon. Refined oil of 150° burning test, prime white, 10c to 1010 per wine gallon, water white 11 to 14c per wine gallon, water white 11 to 14c per wine gallon, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadlan market, and is coming into general use in the United States.

Cases of refined oil for export, 1100 burning test, cargo lote, 111c to 121c, according to brand.

PETROLECH PRODUCTA. Intricating . .. \$2 00 @\$10 00 jer, abl. 32 0 m 510 00 per abi. 0 90 m 1 00 0 12 m 0 15 per gall. 0 22 m 0 21 0 14 m 0 20 per 1b. 0 66 m 0 10

The woman Stewart, convicted at London of procuring an abortion, was sentenced to aix months' imprison-

Even in these days French people rarely travel ours use. A French family may occasionally he found at Spa, Baden, or even at Chamcuniz; but who over met a French pater and meter families, with their boys and girls, in Walcz, Scotland or Ireland? Probably there is not an instance on record of a French family travelling in this coun- mid, load to misunderstandings and pro-Very few French tadies have bottle accidents

any other Continental people, partir perhaps, because they have more money in proportion to population.

A Bohemian peasant, living in the hamlet of Dubrowitz, having quarrelled with his wife recently, brought a suit for a divocoa against her. Being defeated in the littgation, he went home from court in a fit of exasperation and set fire to his house. A strong wind drove the flames against adjoining houses, and soon the whole village was burning. Thirty six houses, with the barns and other buildings belonging to them, were reduced to ashes. A woman perished in the flames, and other per sons suffered sovere injuries. The in-cendiary, whose rage led to these dissitrous consequences, was with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces by the francic populace of the village.

A movement which has just book set on foot by the Association of Ballway Employoss of Great Britain for a reduction of the period of work to nine bours a day has met with considerable object tion from the boards of directors. It is no uncommon thing at present for signal men and even engine men to remain on duty fourteen and often nitera hours at a stretch. The opposition to granting the concession asked for is that, independently of the extra expense which the change would cause, great inconvenience would arise from changes in the staff during the working hours. Onman, when permanently at the post, gets into all the minutir of a complicated routine, whereas the division of the work between two men would, is is

## HAMILTON COTTON COMPANY.

" IMILTON, ONT.

MANE FAITE 21 P4 1/3 HOSIERY, YARNS

SHITTING TARMS, BEAVER WARPS, AC.

or the percentages.

DENIMS AND TICKINGS.

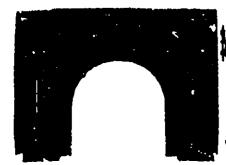
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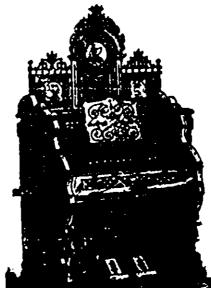
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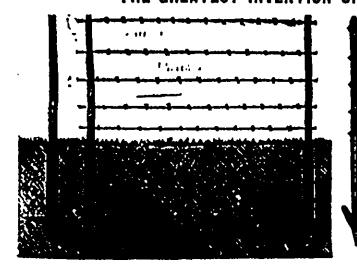
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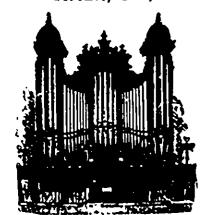
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