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AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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ENGLISH INVESTMENTS IN AMERICAN LANDS—A PLEA FOR THE COLONIES.

We are glad to notice that increased attention is being drawn to Canada as a home for emigrants from the United Kingdom. In the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of the 10th of June there appears a long letter from Mr. Molyneux Jones, pointing out the advantages of the North-West to those engaged in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. The publication of such letters cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results. And, editorially, the *Illustrated Freeman's Journal* says on the subject—"When a systematic emigration into Canada has received the practical aid of the Government as well as of private philanthropists, although one may not approve of a forced emigration from any country, it is only common sense to look facts in the face and find out as much information for the people who will go away as possible. It has been said from time to time that the value of the wheat lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada is little known of the cattle-breeding capabilities of the Dominion. English gentlemen of large means have explored land in the Bow River District. Railways are being made with surprising enterprise. The 'Bunchgrass Country' is rapidly growing in public estimation as a beef-making domain. Law and order are undisturbed. The Indians are in this part the strongest and best of this prairie have given rise to splendid breeds. Considerable facilities exist for obtaining cheap stock, especially of high class bulls, and of course the acquiring of land is comparatively easy in this early stage of the development of the Dominion. But every day will make it more difficult. The early bird catches the early worm." It appears that American railway and land speculators are particularly busy in the West, and are pointing out the advantages of settlement in the Western

States. Active agents are employed in picturing in glowing colours the resources and the climate of our neighbours' unoccupied territory, and every means that their ingenuity can suggest is resorted to for the purpose of promoting emigration and settlement there. The London *Times*, in a city article, recently drew attention to the nature of some of the land prospectuses which had made their appearance, urging caution on the part of capitalists. Commenting on the *Times*' article, *The Colonies and India*, a journal, as its name suggests, published in the interests of the colonies, says in an article entitled "American Colonization with British Capital:"

"With the purely speculative part of these associations it is not our business to meddle. It may be that the prospects before the fortunate shareholders of those who intend to share in them are purchased at a cost the larger passage money. And it is curious that one of the very inducements put forth to shareholders by the Dakota and Minnesota Land Corporation is a quotation from the *Money Market Review*, illustrating the success which has attended the operations of companies investing in the colonies. But if the illustration has any force, it proves something which is not what these American land companies desire to have proved—namely, that the schemes which have hitherto been successful have been, without exception, those which have made the colonies their field of operations."

Canadians, and residents in all the colonies generally, will be pleased to know that there are some few journals in England which take an interest in the development of their country, preferring to see British capital employed here rather than in enriching the United States. There never was a time when it was more desirable that the advantages of Canada should be urged than the present. Knowing the value and importance of our vast and fertile territories in the North-West, the Americans seem to be making a special effort to place their unoccupied regions in the west prominently before the people of the old world. The Government of the Dominion did a wise act when it invited British tenant farmers to Canada to see for themselves. It has already brought forth fruit. The circulation of literature bearing upon the nature of the soil, the climate and the general condition of our North-West possessions, the lectures of prominent men before the Royal Colonial Institute, the letters in leading newspapers from travellers who have visited the country, and the editorial comments which have appeared in favour of encouraging emigration to Canada rather than to the United States, have all been of great advantage to Canada; and we hope, now that increased attention is being given to the country, that British journals which have hitherto ignored this country will follow the example of *The Colonies and India*.

companies be robbing the Empire of its citizens, and adding to the power and resources of its most formidable commercial rival. It may be that this is a vain consideration in the eyes of those who get up these schemes, but it is our business to point out to those who intend to share in them as purchasers of lands in the American territory that the British Colonies offer advantages quite as great as any which Minnesota or Dakota can give, with this additional one, that the settler in one of them does not cease to be a British citizen. We have lands in Australia and in New Zealand, in Canada, and even in South Africa, equal, if not superior to any in the State, which may be obtained quite as cheaply, even if we include in the cost the larger passage money. And it is curious that one of the very inducements put forth to shareholders by the Dakota and Minnesota Land Corporation is a quotation from the *Money Market Review*, illustrating the success which has attended the operations of companies investing in the colonies. But if the illustration has any force, it proves something which is not what these American land companies desire to have proved—namely, that the schemes which have hitherto been successful have been, without exception, those which have made the colonies their field of operations."

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PATENTS IN ENGLAND.

In the British House of Commons a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Anderson, member for Glasgow, introduced a Bill affecting patents, a subject of interest in this country, and one upon which a discussion took place in the House of Commons last session. On the occasion of his moving the second reading of the Bill Mr. Anderson pointed out the nature of its provisions. We give the summary of his speech as we find it in the Liverpool *Courier*. Mr. Anderson dismissed the idea that the bill was for the benefit of inventors only, because the good of the inventor was the good of the public. The heavy tax on inventors had acted as a system of repression, though it had been argued that the heavy tax on patents had been the means of driving out the incomplete, imperfect, and useless patents. This argument was met by the answer that the useless inventions defeated themselves, as there was

a natural weeding out of useless patents by the public not taking them. He drew attention to the fact that the Russian Government actually refused a patent for the Bessemer process, and the German Government for the Siemens process. It was the interest of a country, he pointed out, to stimulate inventive genius to the utmost, and if this were done an enormous amount of good would be done to the manufacturing industry. The spirit in which the bill was drawn was that the interest of the inventors and the interest of the public ran in parallel lines—that the manufacturing industry of the country required the utmost amount of inventiveness that could be drawn from the brains of the people, and that that could only be got by treating inventors in a liberal spirit and rewarding them as much as possible. He reminded the House that the principle in America was that the Patent Office should pay its expenses and no more, and that every penny beyond that taken from the inventors was an injury to the country. In America a patent was given for seven years for the small charge of \$55. England charged \$875 for fourteen years, or twenty five times as much for a less valuable privilege. The American system stimulated invention so much more than England that they had 15,000 patents a year where they could only get 3,300. That paid them £30,000 a year, and it was now proposed to reduce the cost of a patent to less than the present sum of £7. The most important inventions of recent times, said Mr. Anderson, came from America—the sewing machine, the knitting machine, the type-setting machine, the electric light, the telephone, the microphone, and so through the whole gamut of inventions, down to the less important, such as mouse-traps, apple-peelers, and a thousand other useful articles. He considered that the reason the Americans could understand more intelligent workmen; and secondly because they had superior tools and labour-saving appliances, which were got entirely through the liberality of the Patent Laws. He thought proceeded to point out the principles of his bill. First, it was that here should be paid commissioners to do the work, instead of leaving it to the law officers of the Crown, who had far more important functions to perform. The next principle was to extend the period of patents to twenty-one years instead of the present term of fourteen. That, he remarked, might be too long, but at all events it should not be less than seventeen years, the American term. It was true an extension beyond fourteen years could not be got, but that was very difficult and costly. The next principle was that whatever change was made in the terms on which new patents were to be got, all patents in life at the time of the passing of the bill, it did pass, should at once enter upon the new state and get the benefit of the new charge for the remainder of their existence. The next important point was that there should be some term of grace for the payment of the period fees. If the extension in payment did not exceed three months, there should be a fine of an additional quarter of the tax; three months and not six, half tax extra; six months and not nine, three-quarters extra; nine and not twelve months, double the fee. The bill proposed a reduction of the fees, which proposition after all was only tentative, and might be further reduced if the fees then charged were found to be more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the Patent Office. There ought to be no payment beyond the initial payment (1) six or seven years, instead of as at present three years to enable the inventor to remunerate himself for the

first outlay. The next point was that servants of the Crown might take out patents, provided they were not connected with the Patent Office. Many of the servants of the Crown desired this exemption, and it was very hard that because a man happened to be in the service of the Crown he was not to get the benefit of any inventive genius he might possess. The last point was that where the Crown took the use of inventions the remuneration to be paid to the patentee should be estimated not by the Crown but by an arbitrator. He proposed also amendments to the present law. They did not include all the amendments that might be made, he remarked, but they would effect a reform which would be satisfactory to inventors, and be an immense benefit to the country. It might be said that he (Mr. Anderson) was aiming at too much, and that this was a subject which ought to be taken up by the Government. He would only be too happy if the Government would take it in hand, but if they intended to do so they ought to take it up in a liberal spirit. A short discussion followed, and the bill was referred to Committee.

A WEATHER PROPHECY FULFILLED.

On the 21st of June, Dr. Stone Wiggle, of St. John, New Brunswick, now of the Finance Department, published in this journal a letter signed "Astronomer," announcing the approach of a terrible tornado that would in a few days visit this continent. A portion of his letter reads as follows, most of the journals who copied it heading it with the words, "An Astronomer's Warning":—"As the moon will be at her inferior conjunction on the 25th, and as the planets will be but a few degrees out of conjunction, I would advise seamen to get their vessels into safe harbours till that date be passed. Terrible gales, accompanied by hail, will blow from the southeast along the Atlantic coast. Brilliant showers of meteors will occur, especially within the tropics. The tides will be unusually high in the West Indies, and hurricanes will prevail on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The month of July will be excessively hot, owing to the heated atmosphere returning from the equatorial regions." Knowing that this gentleman had twenty years ago written a work on Astronomy, those words were considered of such importance that they were wired to every part of the continent by the Associated Press Agent in this city, and the following morning appeared in all the leading journals in Canada and the United States. This gale, here so accurately foretold, and which for its wide area, its violence and destructiveness, has had no equal since the settlement of the country, first showed itself in the Southern States, its fury, if possible, increasing as it proceeded northward, where many lives have been lost and millions worth of property destroyed. On Saturday, the 25th of June, it swept over Georgia and Virginia, uprooting trees, throwing down chimneys and prostrating buildings—burying many persons in the ruins—and carrying timbers through the air as if made of straw. Thousands of bushels of wheat were literally pounded into the earth, and for twenty-four hours the ballstones lay six feet deep upon the ground. On Sunday, the 26th, it appeared so far east as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Moncton, N.B., the hail could have been collected in bushels. On Monday it appeared at Washington, doing immense damage to the city and its vicinity. At the same moment it struck into New Hampshire. A Franklin despatch (N. H.) of the 28th says: "During a tornado here yesterday (Monday), ballstones more than an inch in diameter fell. Half the houses in the town had the windows shattered, multitudes of chimneys were swept down, trees uprooted and gardens are everywhere in ruins. Many buildings are severely

and its land is highly esteemed. In the United States and English...

playing about one hundred and fifty hands. The county has twenty-four cheese factories...

There are a woollen factory in Adirondack, saw and grist mills and a cloth factory in Bromley...

These are almost wholly confined to lumbering and to the hemlock bark trade. There are, however, several steam flour mills...

There are, in all thirty-one cheese factories and seven creameries in the county. Also several grist and saw mills...

There are six cheese factories and one creamery in Victoria, and several saw, shingle and grist mills...

Waterloo has a good exhibit of local industries, many of which help towards providing a market for agricultural products...

The city of Guelph, the county seat of Wellington, has large manufactures of sewing machines...

There are seven cheese factories reported as in operation in the county; also grist, saw, paper and woollen mills...

Omitting the city of Toronto, which has no municipal connection with the county of York...

THE CANADIAN ACADEMY ART EXHIBITION.

Halifax, 4th.—The art exhibition of the Canadian Academy was opened at Halifax on Thursday evening in the old Provincial Building...

Douville, Toronto. The exhibition will be thrown open to the public to-morrow. You enter the building through the Pallis street door...

The exhibition will remain open for two weeks. The rooms are well filled with pictures, and the exhibition is said to be fully equal in merit...

NIAGARA FALLS.

The following letter from Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow University, appeared in a recent issue of the London Times...

Sir.—Your leading article in the Times of yesterday on the storage of electricity alludes to my having spoken of Niagara Falls as the natural and proper chief motor for the whole North American Continent...

Your obedient servant, Wm. Thomson. The University Glasgow.

IMMIGRATION.

The books of the Immigration Office at Ottawa show for the past six months, which closed on the 30th of June last, a most gratifying condition of affairs...

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of arrivals during the corresponding six months, ending June 30th, 1880 and 1881...

Table with 2 columns: Arrivals from the St. Lawrence, Arrivals from United States. Total 491 628.

Table with 2 columns: Of this number there were—Sales, Females, Children. According to nationality there were—English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, French and Belgians, Other countries.

The exhibit is certainly a satisfactory one, the increase is large and the general satisfaction shown by those who have settled in this vicinity gives every reason to suppose it will continue...

THE HALDIMAND PAPERS.

The Dominion of Canada is doing a good work, not only for its own history, but likewise for ours. Sir Frederick Haldimand, though born in Switzerland...

It was Sir Frederick Haldimand that sought to detach Vermont from her sister states during our struggle for nationality, and nearly succeeded in doing so...

Mr. Frederic collected together a vast number of documents during his service, which, instead of turning over to his successor, as Carleton had done before him, he kept and hoarded down in his family...

This most valuable collection forms 223 large volumes, and was some time since presented by one of Gen. Haldimand's descendants to the British Museum...

Requests for leave to copy the collection in whole have always been refused until quite recently, when permission was given to the Canadian Government to make a complete copy for its archives...

Having recently spent some days in examining this historical treasure, we cannot forbear calling the attention of students of American history to its riches...

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The early wheat fields are now advancing under very favourable conditions of weather, the prevailing high temperature suiting the present stage of growth...

The grain markets have continued firm in price under renewed complaints from America of damage done to the winter wheat fields by severe weather...

Farmer's home supplies keep very scanty, and fall short of local demand; value strong at full quotations. The wheat average made at Derby this week was over 47s, or about 3s per qr. above the average price of the United Kingdom...

Foreage is in improved request at about 5s per load advance from a fortnight ago; clover, 7s to 130s per load; hay, 50s to 120s; straw, 30s to 43s per load.

At Versailles France, on Monday a deputation of Irish and Irish Americans deposited wreaths at the foot of General Hoche's statue. A poem was read. A banquet was given and patriotic speeches of the most description were delivered by Rev. J. H. Pappoe, Davis, Ryan and General McAdams...

The trial of persons charged with the murder of Abdul Aziz commenced on Monday at Constantinople, with a public examination. Nouri Pasha admitted having ordered Abdul Aziz to be put to death by command of a commission composed of Midhat, Ruchdi and Mahmoud Pashas. Midhat, in a long speech, denied the existence of such a commission, and maintained that Abdul Aziz suicided. The witnesses were then examined to prove that Abdul was murdered. The prosecutor demanded the penalty of death against the actual assassins and fifteen years hard labour for Midhat, Ruchdi and Mahmoud Pashas...

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

CONFISCATION ADVOCATED AS A POLICY

(Monetary Times)

Mr Henry George, of California, author of 'Progress and Poverty'... The next great struggle, as if any man in his senses believed that the next great struggle would be to confiscate the right of private property in land, undertook to vindicate Mr. George from the sin of Kearneyism.

able, in its results, from the land... The rule must be that, without the improvement, the land would have been worthless to men advanced to the agricultural state.

of Nova Scotia. It made the farmers anxious only to know the state of the markets in the United States... The National Policy is the principle of patriotism, supporting and sustaining it.

THE NATIONAL POLICY AND ITS FRIENDS.

(Hullfax Morning Herald.)

The towns of this Province, like the cities of the Dominion, are rapidly coming into line with the Liberal Conservative party... The life of a town, the growth of a town, is intimately connected with the development of manufactures.

OUR FISHERY ADVANTAGES.

(St. John Daily Evening News.)

Are our people doing all they might do to profit by their fishery advantages? Are they taking the pains necessary in fish curing and packing to secure the highest prices in the markets which they find in part supply?

The British Government, having resolved to take no action this session on the Oaths Bill, and also to prevent Bradlaugh's taking his seat, the latter will probably try to forcibly enter the House on Monday.

Another Nihilist manifesto has been issued, this time rovidly accusing the Russian Government of using torture to the murderers of the late Czar.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At this time a sketch of the career of President Garfield will prove of peculiar interest. The following is from the pen of an old friend.

James Garfield's father was Abram Garfield; his mother was Elizabeth. They were married in New Hampshire, where both had resided, and a few years later Abram removed with his wife to North Carolina.

At this time a sketch of the career of President Garfield will prove of peculiar interest... The boy was new out of employment, but he took the job of chopping twenty-five cords of wood for a farmer in the township of Newburg.

which his mother had taught him. He felt the rope tighten in his throat... He pulled himself up, and overhauled out of the ditch at the foot of the boat, and found one of the feet of a log.

Recent events in his career are familiar to the reader. At the Republican convention at Chicago in June 1880, rather unexpectedly, he received the party nomination, and became leader in the great political contest of that year.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table of current prices for various commodities including Groceries, Hardware, and Petroleum.

Table of current prices for various commodities including Oils, Paints, Wool, Hides and Skins, Leather, Produce, and Miscellaneous goods.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Weekly Review text discussing market conditions, commodity prices, and economic trends.

RAAGS OLD STORY

Text titled 'RAAGS OLD STORY' discussing the wool trade, market conditions, and industry news.

Advertisement for 'THE WOOL HOUSE' and 'S. Lennard & Sons' featuring wool products, hosiery, and machinery.

AMERICA'S COAL SUPPLY

Text titled 'AMERICA'S COAL SUPPLY' discussing coal production, market conditions, and industry news.

Advertisement for 'DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO.' located in Dundas, Ont., listing various textile products.

Advertisement for 'JAMES WRIGHT & CO.' featuring store and office fittings, and 'Wm. WILKIE' featuring sewing machines and ironing equipment.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The other day a special meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shareholders was held in London, England...

ture, and it is to be presumed that the extension of the new line from the boundary to Winnipeg will be constructed under such a charter...

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The Daily News says the struggle respecting Canadian railway stocks continues, the purchasers showing a preponderating force...

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Earnings of the Eastern Division. The earnings of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific Railway...

Table with 2 columns: 1880, 1881. Rows include Passengers, Freight, Mails and Sundries, and an increase over 1880.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the provisional directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company was held at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday last...

At a conference held subsequently with Colonel Grey, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway...

The charter for the Ontario and Quebec Railway was prepared during the last session of the Dominion Parliament...

ANOTHER OBJECTION REMOVED.

The new railway line which is now being projected from Duluth to Winnipeg, will affect, when completed, an important outlet for the produce of the North-West.

of the Mississippi and Marquette which cannot very well be avoided. It is thought, however, that these regions will afford valuable traffic once the line has been built.

Some of the directors referred to above stated in conversation after the meeting that the work would be proceeded with beyond question, no matter what the opposition might do.

The promoters of the older company are in the meantime not idle, and are rapidly locating their line.

The engineers and surveyors engaged upon the survey of this line have left their camps at Maberly and again at Sharbot Lake, being busy endeavouring to find a line south of the lake as an alternative route.

Mr. Campbell, of Port Perry, has commenced to purchase the right of way for the Toronto and Ottawa railway between Peterboro' and Madoc...

The traffic returns of the Midland Railway for week ending June 21st, 1881, were:—Passengers and mails, \$1,927,91; freight, \$8,004,86; total, \$9,978,87...

The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 24th June, 1881, are as follows:—Passengers and live stock, \$42,562; freight and live stock, 48,207; mails and sundries, 2,938.

The earnings of the Chicago & North-Western Railway for the twelve months ending May 31 amounted to the large sum of \$19,318,742 11, an increase of \$1,969,393.01 over the previous twelve months.

The railroad committee of the New York State Senate has reported adversely on the bill passed by a large majority of the Assembly some two months ago...

The proposition of the American Syndicate to build the Island Railway has been laid before the Provincial Government. The syndicate ask a grant of lands from Esquimaux to the Seymour Narrows, 140 miles long and 40 miles wide.

The Oregon Short Line, now being built by the Union Pacific railway company, from Granger, Wyoming, to Portland, Oregon, will be about 850 miles long.

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We have to record the continued satisfactory condition of railroad earnings. Forty-five roads reporting for May show aggregate earnings of \$16,708,604, against \$14,242,197 for the same month in 1880, an

increase of \$2,466,407. This increase is partially accounted for by the increase in mileage, which rose from 28,901 miles in 1880 to 32,903 miles in 1881, but there was an actual increase of earnings per mile of about 3 per cent.

A firm of scalpers at Indianapolis, in revenge for the efforts of railway officers to prevent them from carrying on an unlawful business which affords natural places of resort for ticket thieves, passenger and other swindlers of travellers, have attempted to annoy some of the roads by filing complaints against their employees for desecration of the Sabbath.

The Duke of Sutherland sent to a San Francisco theatre a box. The manager returned the money with the tickets, saying that he would be glad to concede the party as guests.

The Irishmen who tried to fire the Town Hall at Liverpool seem to have been caught by a brother Irishman, by name Peter Casey.

As soon as the legislation regarding the government bonus to the Ontario Railway has become law, a meeting of the directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company will be held in the City of Ottawa.

The capacity of the steel works of the world is estimated at about 3,000,000 tons a year. The Bessemer works in England contribute about 800,000 tons.

An incident really occurred at the Bagshot bazaar.—A young gentleman thought he fancied a certain article exposed for sale at one of the bazaars, and he was certain he fancied the lady who presided at the bazaar.

A man more husband than a young physician of Chicago, as shown by testimony in court, it would be hard to find. He had a wealthy father, but dissipation had cut him off from money in that quarter.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Co. on Tuesday the following report was read:—The directors beg to report to the shareholders of the company that since the last general meeting a bonus of \$200,000 had been voted by the city of Ottawa towards the construction of the line.

MINING NEWS.

MINING IN ONTARIO.

Excitement Over the Gold Find in Kaladar.

June 21st.—Yesterday, after having had a great deal about the newly discovered gold mine was the chief topic of conversation among men, women and children. There was, in fact, a pretty genuine gold craze existing, which threatened to become of a decidedly "virulent type."

At Flinton, after the horse had been led for I was not long in learning that the newly discovered gold mine was the chief topic of conversation among men, women and children. There was, in fact, a pretty genuine gold craze existing, which threatened to become of a decidedly "virulent type."

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necessarily become richer as they are worked to a greater depth. The simple truth is that very few of the Californians of the early times know anything of quartz mining at all. They have had some experience in alluvial digging, but that teaches them no more about quartz mining than digging potatoes would. Nearly every farmer in the vicinity of Flinton whom I met had what he averred to be a show of gold from the new mine. But in all the samples of quartz thus shown me I did not see a trace of gold, though the strained mica that was scattered through most of the specimens thus shown me looked very like gold.

While all this absurd nonsense is being talked about the new discovery, it must not be set down as a settled fact that the whole thing is a "sell" or "humbug." On the contrary, it is an undoubted fact that the vein contains gold, and it is not impossible that it may prove very rich, but in the meantime all this absurd talk about its extreme richness is premature. I am of opinion that it is neither better nor worse than many gold-bearing veins in North Hastings which have been known to carry gold, but which have lain unnoticed and unworked ever since the subsidence of the first excitement incident to their discovery.

THE MINING INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Of our great natural sources of national wealth none has perhaps been so little attended to, up to the present time as the rich and varied mineral deposits which are distributed over the whole Dominion. Our agricultural, lumbering and shipping interests have been developed with an energy which speaks well for the people of so young a country as ours is, but mining, the great industry upon which, next to farming, the future welfare and importance of the Dominion must necessarily depend, has been comparatively neglected; and it is only of late years that capitalists have begun to realize the immense advantages that would accrue to themselves individually, and to the country generally, from the development of the regions where the economic minerals abound.

years past, and we are fast shaking off those disadvantages which always cling around a new country in its early progress, so that in these matters are the only ones that have kept us from making the best of our mineral resources we may reasonably look forward to a great revival in this branch of industry in the immediate future. That this revival has already been inaugurated is not difficult to perceive. The settlement of the trans-continental railway question has given a decided impetus to the investigation of the inexhaustible deposits of copper along the north shore of Lake Superior and in the islands of that inland sea. The old foggy style of mining that has so long kept the Nova Scotia mines in the background is being rapidly replaced by more economic methods based on scientific principles. The phosphate regions of the Ottawa valley have at last been appreciated, and the output of the mines there is increasing at a remarkable rate.

THUNDER BAY.

During the week there has been quite an excitement among the various mining interests of the district. Numbers of capitalists and mining experts have been in Prince Arthur's Landing in connection with various enterprises. The most promising of these is the property known as the McKellar Island, and which has been sold to a company to be known as the McKellar Island Silver Mining Company, Ltd. The organization of this company with a capital of one million dollars has just been completed.

Mr. J. W. Biston has returned from his prospecting tour of the gold fields on the Russian river. Ten borings were made in different localities, defining accurately the situation of the bed. In four of them coal was struck at a depth of 25 feet. The seam varied in thickness from two to six inches, and extended in a north-westerly direction, being at least three-quarters of a mile in breadth.

being forwarded as quickly as possible with a large force of men as can be used advantageously.

A matter which will have a future bearing upon a property here which all would be pleased to see prospering is the arrival of Mr. John C. P. Randolph, of New York, to examine and report upon the Duncan mine. We believe we are correct in saying that Mr. Randolph's standing among the eminent mining engineers of the United States is second to none for reliability and correctness. He holds the responsible position of consulting mining engineer to a number of large corporations, some of whom have immense interests in Mexico and others on the south shore of Lake Superior. This is his first visit to this shore, although by some error he has been reported to have made a former one. Naturally and properly too he is very reticent as to his impressions of our district, so far as he has seen it, but he is free to admit that we have a most picturesque country and delightful summer climate. It will be some weeks before the result of his researches is known, but we sincerely hope that it will prove favourable.

In a few days it is expected that a number of directors of the Pie Island Silver Mining Company will be here to commence mining on that rich property which they have lately acquired. The work of opening up the old shafts is going forward quite successfully, and some of the blasts have brought quite satisfactory results. The work is being prosecuted under the directions of Mr. John McKellar. In addition to the New York gentleman connected with this enterprise, it is likely that Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P. for Algoma, will be here next week. Mr. Dawson has made a rapid trip east in connection with a mining project, and on his return we shall no doubt hear that several other mines which have been idle for some years will be put into active operation.

During the week quite a number of residents of Silver Islet have been in Prince Arthur's Landing. They all speak well of the Silver Islet mine, and state that the prospects for the continuous working are now favourable. The shaft has been pumped dry. The new pump is fully able to cope with the inflow of water. It is proposed to sink the main shaft another hundred feet, which will give it a total depth of 1,000 feet below the surface of Lake Superior. On reaching this point a drift towards the location of the silver ground will be made, and if it is found that the rich ore extends downward a window will be sunk from 960 feet level and the ore stopped out. A large quantity of rich ore has been obtained from this point of the mine, and there is more to come, which, under the new arrangement, can be brought to the surface without being re-landed.

In view of the existing state of affairs in general, we think we may safely say that the long-expected mining boom has been fairly inaugurated and is now well under way. — Sentinel

CHEAP BUILDING A FRAUD.

The Irishman who went into a store to buy a pair of boots, and upon being asked what else he wanted replied that he desired the largest pair he could get for his money, was no more foolish than the man who tries to see how large a house he can build for the smallest expenditure of money. Yet every day we see hundreds of examples of this kind of foolishness, and a large amount of the poor building that is being done arises from this prevailing desire to spread over the greatest amount of surface for the least amount of money. Men who set out to build a residence often think that it must be as large and as showy as their neighbours', but they do not wish to or perhaps cannot make the same expenditure in constructing it that was necessary in building the other. The result is that a system of cheapening is undertaken all the way through, from cellar to roof. The first slighting begins with the foundations; perhaps brick is employed instead of stone for the foundation walls, or perhaps the cheapening process commences in the purchase of the lumber, or other material entering into the construction of the buildings. This so-called economizing in the way of hiring cheap carpenters, buying inferior lumber, poor glass, cheap hardware and poor nails, as well as substituting an inferior roofing material for the best, may, in the first instance, make a saving in the cost of erecting the building, but is such saving an exhibition of true economy?

Probably the owner who has to replace the worn out and leaky roof with a new one will not think so, likely the parties looking "squinny eyed" through the stinky window panes will also hold to a different view, as will the owner, who is compelled to replace his brick wall in a short time with new materials, or find that his building will be cracking and moving out of shape. The tendency to over build, or to unduly enlarge, is very great, but the builder before allowing himself to do so would do well to count the cost, present and prospective. The true policy is to build substantially. If one's purse be not free enough to admit of erecting as large a house as may be desirable, and at the same time make it in accordance with a sensible design, and to finish it as it should be finished, it is far better to restrict its dimensions, and put the amount thus saved into better materials, and to increasing the necessary outlay for work upon it. What we have said about building residences will apply equally to the construction of mills and factories. If only a certain sum can be devoted to erecting works, it certainly is not an evidence of good judgment to see how extensive these works can be made, regardless of the manner of their erection, or the quality of the materials entering into their composition. It may be, and doubtless is, true that greater care is requisite in building certain kinds of works than others. Thus it would not be safe to slight the foundation work or the frame work of buildings where heavy machinery is to be operated, while buildings only intended for sheltering machinery or material from the weather might possibly be less carefully constructed. The item of repairs should always be considered when building a house or shop. Leaky roofs, rotting clapboards, p or brick, fading paint, cheap locks, cheap screws, cheap knobs, and cheap window fastenings, are all annoyances which not only keep the owners in a constant state of trouble, but they are expensive luxuries which cannot well be afforded. Besides, a cheaply built house or factory is like shoddy cloth or cotton velvet, always presenting an undesirable and played out appearance. We are not contending now for what might be called ornamental building, reference being only made to substantial work—work that shall last, and look well more than a day after the contractor has been paid and has left the job. It is true economy to build well, to use the best materials, to have work thoroughly and conscientiously done, even if by so doing the building is reduced in its proportion or the expense is considerably more than it otherwise would be. Cheap building is a fraud! — Chicago Industrial World.

The International Machinery Exhibition, annually held at Breslau, will take place next month.

The convention between the German steel works is reported to be definitely abandoned, the great increase in production by the Wendel and Stumm works having totally altered the condition of affairs.

Six months ago a party of hunters tried to smoke out a fox that had taken refuge in a hole ten miles west of Somerset, Ky. In so doing they set fire to a bed of coal, which has been burning ever since.

The design and construction of a bridge over the Forth officially occupy the attention of four eminent engineers of Westminster, and more will be heard of the Forth bridge and Forth Bridge Company in a short time.

The men employed at Krupp's great manufactory, at Essen, Germany, are working night and day in supplying orders for large guns. Roumania has ordered 109; Greece, 700; Sweden, 60; Holland, 120; and Italy, 400.

While the Anglo-French commercial treaty is being agitated, commerce is declining between the two countries. Exports for the first five months of the year have decreased 62,000,000 francs. Last year England exported to France \$150,000,000 worth of British manufactures.

The deposits of manganese near Chalac, in the department of the Indre, are now being actively worked, and the Terre-Noire Company has secured a contract for 3,000 to 5,000 tons per annum from three different mines, the ore from which contains respectively 60, 64, and 40 per cent. of manganese.

Like many other iron companies, the Skerme Ironworks Company (Limited), which failed two years ago, and was reconstructed at the beginning of last year, has lost money on the year's working to the extent of £8,601. The company are large manufacturers of ship plates at Darlington. The report just issued states that the losses are due to the purchase of 10,000 tons of pig iron and other raw material at high prices, just prior to the unprecedented fall of iron in the spring of last year.

Extensive steel and iron works are being put up in Russia by British capitalists. Members of parliament and others, representing some of the wealthiest commoners, are engaged in developing and utilizing the mineral resources of Southern Russia. Near to Odessa, where there are coal and ironstone in abundance, they have erected ironworks, which they are now augmenting with steel works. Machinery weighing 155 tons, part of a total of 304 tons, will shortly be followed by the makers, the proprietors of the Highfield Works, Bliton, for dispatch to Odessa.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table of Montreal prices current, categorized by Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fruit, Rice, Salt, Fish, Liquors, and various other goods.

Table of various goods including oils, chemicals, window glass, iron and hardware, and tin plates.

Table of weekly review, listing prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

ward goods, part of the rice has been lost... The London Times of July 2nd, in its financial article, says: "The opinion that the Bank of England has virtually agreed to purchase and hold a certain amount of silver in lieu of gold against its note circulation, on condition that the United States and France and the other countries of the Latin convention agree to maintain a free mintage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1 of gold, still continues to affect seriously the price of silver and rupee paper."

Every division or subdivision of business has its disagreeable phases, and the packing trade is not an exception. A practice indulged in to some extent by several firms is to pack very inferior goods, brand them with the Actillon name, and place them on the market for what they will bring. Of course, the jobbers are well aware of this, and are seldom deceived, but after the goods have passed through the hands of a number of dealers, which is frequently the case, before getting to the consumer, the quality is sometimes lost sight of, and the consumer gets inferior stuff instead of a good article of vegetable or fruit which he supposes he is buying. This reprehensible practice is without justification and brings no advantage to the packer for the quality of goods thus produced would at once and forever condemn the reputation of the packer were his name or brand placed upon them.

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

(American Manufacturer)

The week has been much broken. In all the districts the Whitsuntide holidays have been observed...

The excess of make of pig iron in all the districts continues, and the consequent tendency of prices of raw iron is downwards with equal universality...

The total value of iron and steel sent out of this country during the five months ended May was £10,179,722; this is a decrease of about 20 per cent...

Sales of pig iron in Scotland have fallen off by 118,000 tons since the beginning of the year as compared with the corresponding period 12 months ago...

The iron trade in the North of England has not improved. The revelations made by the returns for May...

The encouraging prices to which ship plates were put up in April could not be maintained. Ship plates dropped almost from the day of that advance...

The hematite trade in Whitehaven is quiet. Consumers of hematite ore, whether upon the spot or at a distance...

Trade in Sheffield shows a slight improvement in the week. That is to say that, whilst the Whitsuntide holidays have prevented much work being done...

Business in South Staffordshire is very quiet, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, but prices are firm, and for some descriptions of iron makers ask more money...

the prices asked by the sheet makers for new contracts, but in other cases buyers whose stocks are low are conceding a slight advance for early delivery.

Prices of marked iron are unchanged at £7 and £7 12s 6d for bare. Unmarked iron may be had from £5 15s to £8 10s...

Regret is generally expressed at the failure of the Employees' Liability Insurance scheme, owing to the opposition it has met with among the operatives.

Mr. W. G. Bagnall, of the Castle Engine Works, Stafford, has just completed the smallest locomotive ever fitted together for practical use.

In the stove, grate and kitchen range branch there is no great activity; but a somewhat better demand has been experienced of late for gas stoves for cooking purposes...

More is doing on export account, especially with Eastern and Colonial markets. France continues to be a good and improving customer for machinery, wire rope, cabinet brass foundry, cutlery, guns, stamped tinware, metallic bedsteads brass and copper wire, etc.

foundries being well supplied with orders, so much so that prices of mill products have advanced somewhat.

Nails—May be quoted at \$275@300, as to quantity for 10d to 6d, 90 days' time, with a discount of two per cent for cash.

Railway Supplies—Spikes, 2½c per pound; splice bars, 2½c; track bolts, 3½c—all thirty days.

Scrap Iron—There has been no change in prices since last week. Consumers are supplying themselves at 28½¢ per net ton for No. 1 wrought scrap, and 28¢@28.50 for railway machinery scrap.

Philadelphia. Pig Iron—Last week's report said the market wore a brighter aspect, and that a good many offers were made for pig iron at unacceptable prices.

Iron Ralls—The iron rail mills have secured a full summer's work at \$46 to \$47, and are now able to meet the wants of buyers as to deliveries.

New York. Pig Iron—American: For the past week a more satisfactory volume of business is reported, and besides there is an increased demand that causes a more hopeful general view of the market.

Pittsburg. Pig Iron—So far as actual business is concerned, the market during the week showed no change from its condition for several weeks past, although there was more inquiry, which was mostly for August and September delivery.

Manufactured Iron—Two results have come to improve the manufacturers' situation: first, an increase in the demand, and second, a slightly wider margin.

millis will make short work of repairs, orders are too pressing. Several country mills will stop on Friday evening and not resume until Monday week.

Steel Ralls—To day an inquiry for twenty thousand tons of steel rails came to light. The mills cannot meet requirements, which are taking wider dimensions than was anticipated.

Old Ralls—Imports are limited. It is said that shipments cannot be made at present prices, 32¢. Buyers are not anxious. There are bids in the market at \$25 and \$35 on cars, but \$36 seems to be the inside figure.

Scrap—The past week has been like many former ones, quiet. A few sales of small lots are being made at \$27@28 for No. 1 wrought. Holders prefer to wait rather than sell at concession.

Iron Ralls—The iron rail mills have secured a full summer's work at \$46 to \$47, and are now able to meet the wants of buyers as to deliveries.

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with the mixture of comparatively light No. 1 X American iron, and it is believed can be secured at that price...

Scotch—There have been purchases of several good sized lots of the various brands for future delivery, the total of which is placed at 1000 to 1500 tons—at least it is so reported in some quarters.

English—Only small, unimportant transactions have been reported, but prices seem to hold quite steadily.

Steel Ralls—More or less extensive amounts continue to be placed for next year's delivery, but the sharp competition from abroad keeps prices unsettled.

Iron Ralls—There are still a good many orders pending, and some business effected, but, as in the case of steel, prices are unsettled.

Old Ralls—The sales have been moderate, and mostly of small lots, including about 1800 tons less at \$25@28, and 1400 tons double heads at \$28@29.

Scrap Iron—A little more demand prevails, and sales are reported including 500 tons inferior wrought at \$24.50@25.50 ex-store, and 300 tons No. 1 ex-warehouse at \$26.

Goats are parasites in the same manner as leeches, since, like them, they suck the blood and live at the expense of others. The females only are greedy of blood. If this falls them they live like males on the juices of flowers.

Society at Portsmouth, in England, has been aroused and excited by the issue of the following order by Admiral Foley, for the style of which a precedent might in vain be sought in the annals of garrison or dockyard towns.

The London melodrama, "The World," which has had a great success there and in this country, is pretty clearly shown to be a plagiarism from an old Bowery play, "Bavard from the Wreck."

The Jew agitation in Germany seems to have abated. Jews have had as much ignominy cast on them as anywhere. Within the memory of living persons they were not permitted to be within the walls of Bremen and Ham-burg after sundown.

STOCK EXCHANGE GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: "There is no denying the fact that the wealthier classes in France, not only in the matter of society or the only way of life, but in the political, take an active interest in politics."

A SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

Nearly all the New York journals unite in saying that the recent movement of the machinists and iron workers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City to secure a half holiday on Saturdays has proved remarkably successful.

that the average life of mechanics has been considerably lengthened since that custom was adopted. An interesting feature of this increase of average longevity is that it has gradually gone forward since the hours of labour were shortened. This reason alone would seem to be strong enough to warrant the ready adoption of a universal plan of suspending work in machine shops half a day every Saturday.

THE PINE APPLE.

Within a very short time this favourite tropical fruit will make its usual plentiful appearance in our active market, and occupy, for the season, a position of great commercial interest in the business operations of the trade and the majority of our most prominent packers.

POSTAL TIME TABLE. POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Table with columns: MATTERS, Time, Delivered. Lists arrival and departure of mails for Ottawa, including routes to Montreal, Toronto, and other provinces.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Table with columns: MAILS, CLEARING. Lists postal services for Montreal, including routes to Ottawa, Quebec, and various provinces.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Canada Central Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, 21st JUNE, trains will run as follows: Western Express Train, making close connection with Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto and all points West, arriving in Toronto at 11:55 a.m.

ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows: LEAVE OTTAWA. For the East, West, South and South-East... ARRIVING IN OTTAWA. From both East and West...

Q. M. O. & U. RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Mixed, Mail, Express. Shows train schedules and times for various routes, including Montreal to Ottawa and other points.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June, 1880. Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (except Sunday) as follows:

Local trains between Hull and Aylmer. Trains leave Hull and Station seven minutes before the hour of departure. Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night trains.

dreds and hundreds of negroes engage in the same traffic for their own account, and when their crop ripens and become marketable through the wharves and business places, offering their stocks to the traders and buyers with a perseverance and pertinacity almost unendurable.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

In view of the recent dastardly shooting of the President of the United States, the publication of a list of some of the most noted acts of assassination, or attempted assassination, since the close of the last century, may not prove uninteresting.

1792, March 16—Gustavus III., of Sweden, was shot at by a masked ball in the Theatre of Stockholm. He arrived thirteen days later. April 15—Francis, King of the Two Sicilies, was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons. 1817, January 20—The Prince Regent was shot as he was driving to the House of Lords to open Parliament. He was not injured.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. A. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. ... ANILINE DYES. FINE LINE DYE CO. ... BRASS WORKS. H. N. TARDY & CO. ... BRIDGE BUILDERS. TORONTO BRIDGE CO. ... CAPS AND FURS. J. JOHNSTON. ... CARPETS. DUFFLEY & CO. ... COTTON BROKERS. M. WRIGHT. ... COTTON MILLS. DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO. ... HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO. ... EDGE TOOLS. H. T. WILSON. ... ENGINES AND BOILERS. G. C. MORRISON. ... FILES. THOS. GRAHAM. ... FURNITURE. OSHAWA CABINET CO. ... GLASSWARE. HAMILTON GLASS CO. ... GLOVE MANUFACTURERS. W. H. STOREY & SON. ... Hammers. HENRY H. WARRER. ... IRON WORKS. CANADA SCREW CO. ... LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO. ... LEATHER GOODS. ROBIN & SADLER. ... LEATHER MANUFACTURERS. WM. BRILL & CO. ... LEATHER WORKS. DOLTON & SMITH. ... LEATHER WORKS. DANIEL BELL & CO. ... LEATHER WORKS. DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO. ... LEATHER WORKS. S. R. WARREN & SON. ... LEATHER WORKS. WM. MORRIS & SON.

ORGANS AND PIANOS

WOOD, POWELL & CO. ... PAPER MANUFACTURERS. CANADA PAPER CO. ... DOMINION PAPER CO. ... LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO. ... SAW MANUFACTURERS. R. H. SMITH & CO. ... SEWING MACHINES, ETC. W. WILKIE. ... SCALES. CANADA SCALE WORKS. ... STOVES. WM. CLENDINNING. ... TELEPHONES. HOLT TELEPHONE CO. ... TRIERS. BUTTER & CHEESE TRIERS. ... WIRE WORKS. B. GREENING & CO. ... WOODEN GOODS. C. T. BRANDON & CO. ... WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO. ... WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINA'S & CO.

PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT

(Petrolia Advertising) There are no material changes to note this week. Crude may be considered firm in small lots at our quotations and no difficulty to find purchasers. It is rumored that a prominent operator has transferred 1,500 barrels at a price in advance of \$1.00. Quite a number of new wells are projected. Refined may be quoted firm at from 17c to 18c. We have nothing new of note to note from Oil Springs. MADINA The Canadian says Mr. W. F. Taylor, of Our Boy's Oil Company, took a sample of the oil produced at the company's well, on the Mettrecor farm to London, on Monday last, for examination by the analyst of the Victoria Oil Works. The analyst reported the oil as differing in many particulars from any yet produced in Canada. He pronounces it a lubricating oil of the very first quality, almost identical with the famous lubricating oil of West Virginia, and much exceeding in every requisite of a good lubricator the surface oil now produced by a few wells in Petrolia, the selling price of which is \$10 per barrel. The specific gravity of the oil is 32. The oil has also been practically tested by many machinists, all of whom pronounce it of the very best lubricating quality, and a sample of it is now being carefully tested by engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway. The quality of the oil may be considered settled, and Our Boy's Company may congratulate themselves upon realizing a most valuable property for themselves, and at the same time adding a most valuable product to the resources of the Dominion. Mr. Ward, the contractor of the new well on the territory of the same company, began drilling yesterday, and expects to have the well finished in about eight days. The first syndicate well on the Leckle property is now under way, and will be finished with all speed by the contractor, Mr. Fair, of Petrolia. Mr. King has not yet completed his arrangements for pumping the salt well, but expects to begin the test very shortly. CRUDE OIL MARKET. The market here for crude oil, by the car load, is from \$1.04 to \$1.70 per barrel. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is 85c to 90c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificates. This price has to be added the pipe charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pipe line he obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it. REFINED OIL MARKET. The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon, at which refined oil is sold by the car load, the price per single barrel is generally from 1c to 2c above these figures. The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows:— Cargo lots for export 110° burning test by the Saybold tester, 8c. Refined oil for the New York City trade, in lots of 50 to 100 barrels, 100° flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 9c. Refined oil of 150° burning test, 13c to 17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for export, 110° burning test, cargo lots, 11c to 12c, according to brand. PETROLIA PRODUCTS. Lubricating oil \$2.00 @ \$3.00 per bbl. Gasoline 0.45 @ 0.75 per gal. Diesel 0.12 @ 0.15 per gal. Oil—25° 30° grave 0.22 @ 0.23 Paraffine Canada 0.18 @ 0.20 per lb. Wax (refined) 0.08 @ 0.10 The steamer Nellie Caldwell did not leave Kingston, because the Government Inspector will not issue his certificate until she has been made to fully comply with the law. The recent steamboat disaster at London has sharpened the Government officials, who are especially particular that all the necessary apparatus for saving life is provided. An Austrian journal reports the curious fact that four "Titans of the German stage" have lately become insane. The calamity was due in two cases to overwork impelled by monetary cupidities. Herr Messer, of Vienna, whose wonderful memory was the amazement of theatre-goers, has suddenly become incapable of remembering twenty consecutive words. Bogumil Dawson, who played here Othello to Edwin Booth's Iago at the Winter Garden, exhibited the opposite symptoms. His violence in tragic parts increased, and one night while playing Othello he accused the Deedemones of the evening of having spoiled by her conduct a pose which he had contemplated. He rushed on her with a drawn sword behind the scenes, exclaiming: "I will really kill you, for I know you have done it purposely."

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT. Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Dividend, etc. Includes entries for Canada Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, etc.

DEBENTURES, &c. Table with columns: DEBENTURES, INTEREST PAYABLE, WHEN PAYABLE. Includes Dominion Gov't stock, County (Ontario), etc.

MONTRÉAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: NAME, Shares, Capital, etc. Includes British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, etc.

The lady, Marie Berg, who is a member of the famous Meinagen Company in London, was rescued by the actors just as the infuriated actor had grasped her by the hair. The tenor, Alois Andor, seems to have destroyed his intellect by the extraordinary means he took to save his voice. One night during the "Prophets" he became voiceless. Another new application of electricity to a motor has been experimented in during the last few days in Paris. M. G. Trouve, a well-known electrician, has devised a method of applying the electrical current to the propulsion of a boat, and so far the results have been eminently satisfactory. The experiments have been made on the Seine, on several occasions, with a small boat containing from two to six persons. M. Trouve's electric motor consisted of a Siemens' coil, which, by a simple but ingenious arrangement is made to transmit its power to a three-bladed screw at the stern of the boat. The motor itself is fixed in the upper part of the rudder which it follows in its movements, as does also the screw. The motor, with its accessories, does not weigh more than five kilograms. M. Trouve's apparatus may be adapted to any boat, and there seems no reason whatever why it might not be so modified as to be applicable to vessels of much larger dimensions than that experimented on. Experiments in navigation by electricity were made on the Neva in 1839 by Jacobi, but the method adopted had so many drawbacks as to be practically useless. The London Trunk tells this story about the young Mail of Shrewsbury who eloped with Mrs. Mandy recently the fair partner of his company.

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET. ARTHUR BROWN & CO.'S PETROLEUM REPORT. LONDON, June 20th, 1881. Refined Petroleum Oil.—There has been but little change in any position during the past week, spot and near deliveries have fully maintained their price, while rates for winter months have been the same in buyers' favour. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvania sold on spot at 7d. to 7 1/2d. per gallon. Month at 7 1/2d. to 7d. Sept. Dec. 7 1/2d. to 7d. To-day's market closes steady, spot 7d. to 7 1/4d. Sep.-Dec. 7 1/2d. Naphtha.—Firm, ordinary 8d, English refined 8 1/2d, finest distilled 8 1/2d. Coal Oil.—Unchanged. Turpentine.—Had a sharp fall of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. on spot, and 1s. 3d. forward, but prices have again rallied to 35s. 6d. spot. 33s. July. 31s. 6d. to 31s. 2d. Sept.-Dec. To-day's market closes firm, 35s. 6d. to 36s. spot. The stock at the wharves to-day is 7,948 barrels, including 649 barrels landed last week, while deliveries for the past week, ex-wharf, are 1,440 barrels, and over 300 barrels, making a total delivery of 1,740 barrels. PETROLEUM OIL. Table with columns: Price of S. W. Petrolia, etc. COAL OIL. Table with columns: Stock this day, Landed last week, etc.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVICE

(From a Mercantile Journal)
The general dry goods market is in a somewhat quiet situation...

dress styles are steadily held, with stocks well controlled. The present market has been moderate...

INSURANCE MATTERS.

INSURANCE LITIGATION

Although the great majority of life insurance companies are evidently unwilling to appear in court without good reason...

reversal of the order of Judge Westbrook, and sustaining the Comptroller, was announced on the 17th of May...

the state. No eager are they to take tasks that they have even invaded the poorhouses to write policies on the lives of the paupers...

NEW SYSTEM OF SCALES

A scale with which detachable weights are not employed is quite a departure from those in ordinary use...

AN UNCONSCIONABLE EFFORT TO GRAB LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS DEFEATED.

It will be remembered that during the term of office of the new notorious Ex-Supt. Ins Dept., State of New York, John P. Smyth...

BONUS LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETIES AND EXAMPLES OF FRAUD

The State of Pennsylvania appears to be the favoured hunting ground for ghouls and other vandals connected with assumed life insurance...

As the profits of the companies depend entirely on the number of deaths, it would be absurd to expect that they would investigate any claim...

LUMBER TRADE.

LUMBER NOTES

Table with columns for 'LUMBER NOTES' and 'CRIBS'. Lists various types of lumber (e.g., CARIBBEAN SLIDE, CHATELAIN SLIDE) and their corresponding crib numbers and prices.

BRITISH TRADE NOTES

(Timber Trades Journal, June 25.) The result of our efforts during the last month to feel the pulse of the building trade throughout the country is presented to our readers in the present number.

Our latest advices from Canada seem to indicate that the supply of pine and spruce deals will not be in excess of last year. At the Ottawa, Montmorency, Three Rivers, and Booth's Ottawa Mills it is not anticipated that any increased production can be made.

Up to the 10th inst., there had arrived at Quebec 100,688 tons of shipping less than at the corresponding period last year, and at Montreal the disparity was also great.

It may be apprehended, nevertheless, that some of the chief importing houses in the West of England are still disposed to do some speculative business, and keep up their system of bringing forward enough for the trade of the minor ports of their districts whether they have closed contracts with them or not beforehand.

There is a reduction in wood freights across the Atlantic averaging about 5% per standard as compared with this time last year, but, without an abatement also on the first cost, it will probably not induce much speculation from the side, as it is only in the detail business that profits appear to be made just now.

The stock of firewood in London is reduced to a very low ebb, and some of the yards are almost entirely cleaned out; this is owing to the large consumption during the past long and severe winter and the lateness of the Baltic arrivals.

prospect of value improving about 10% less. Several large parcels of regular battens were held at a price with the expectation of doing better by and by.

In Colonial goods for Saguenay spruce, unsorted, a bid on 10 was asked for 3111 regulars, and 10s to 15s less for shorter lengths.

Quebec regulars, 1st bright, ex R-I Jacket, 122 1/2 was the upset price, which did not seem out of the way, but things are very quiet for wood of this class.

Lathwood and mouldings were offered successfully, and the sale was brought to a close about half-past three.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

If it happen that President Garfield die, according to the constitution of the United States, Vice-President Arthur will become President. The following sketch of Mr. ARTHUR'S career is from the New York World.

Chester A. Arthur is the seventh Vice-President elected from the State of New York. His predecessors were Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore and William A. Wheeler.

Arthur was born in Franklin County, N. Y., October 5, 1829. His father, the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, emigrated to this country from the County of Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died October 27, 1835, in New York City.

Arthur was educated at the Union College, Schenectady, studying law in 1847. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He came to this city after having taught school for two years in Vermont, and entered the law office of Erasmus D. Culver.

Arthur first gained prominence by appearing as attorney in the famous suit of Jonathan Lemmons, of Virginia, to recover eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Payne, of the Superior Court of this city.

With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered. - R. H. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1877.

word impugning General Arthur's loyalty of integrity as a man and a gentleman, but he was not in harmony with the view of the Administration in the management of the Custom House. While I would not censure him for having resigned his position, yet I could not refrain from expressing my regret that he should have done so.

The atrocious attempt made by an assassin upon the life of President Garfield has necessarily excited the public attention upon the political condition, the political administration, and the personal qualities of the Vice-President of the United States.

From all we can learn Mr. ARTHUR shrinks from the responsibilities of the Presidency; but if, as the result of the death of the President, they be forced upon him, he will have to nerve himself for the task.

Arthur was appointed to the position of Vice-President of the United States on the 20th day of September, 1881, following the death of President Garfield.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. Auction Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is given that, under instructions from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, there will be offered for sale by public auction - I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer - at the Government workshops, Parliament Grounds, Ottawa, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 16th DAY OF JULY next, the following first-class wood-working and other machinery, viz: One Horizontal High Speed 20-horse power Stationary Engine, 10 by 16, with feed-water heater.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lamaska Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 15th July next, insofar as the general works required for the improvement of the navigation of the River Yamaska, Quebec, according to plans and specifications to be seen on application to Michel Carden, Esq., Village of St. Michel, Yamaska, or at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained from the 25th inst.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa 23rd June, 1881.

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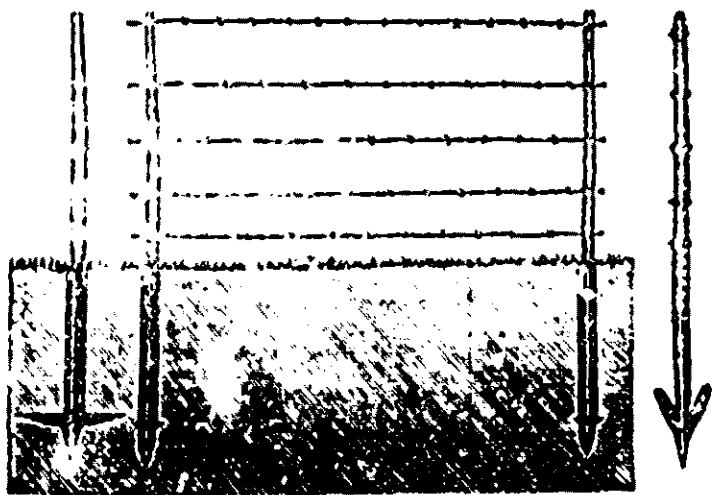
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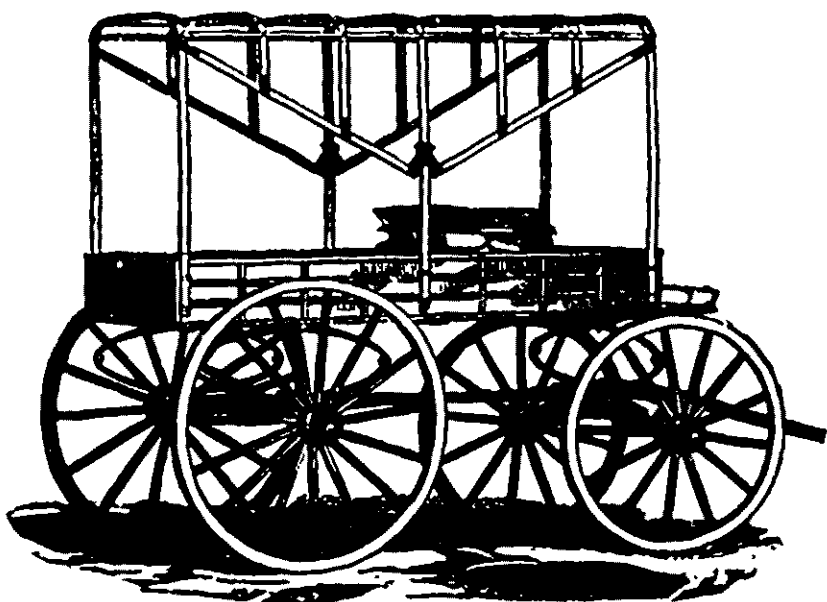
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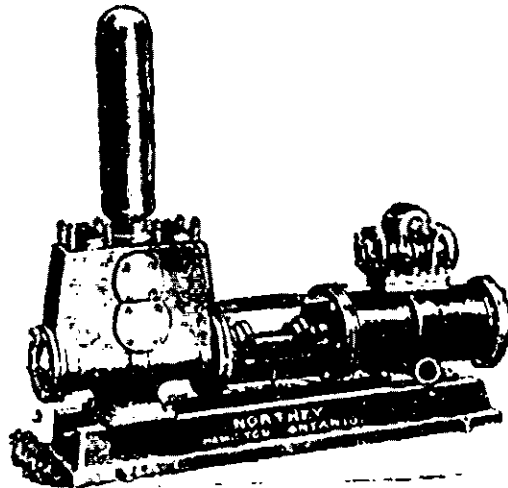
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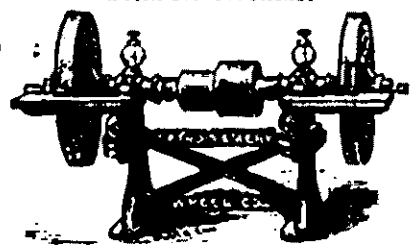
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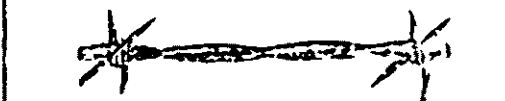
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