

INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, FINANCE, IN FRANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING

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INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION AND EXHIBITIONS—WHAT THEY DEVELOP.

In a former issue we endeavored to show the necessity of industrial instruction for mechanics, and the means that are being provided in Ontario for their improvement. In this connection, the subject of the origin and progress of industrial exhibitions, which, on the present day, have such great influence upon the education and industry of the working classes in civilized countries very naturally, suggests itself. We may be better able to judge of their practical value, and show that increased national prosperity is the significant result of industrial exhibitions, and though it is only within the past century that industrial exhibitions have wielded such controlling power, and influenced the advancement of the commercial pursuits of the nations of the world, it may be of interest to our readers if we give a brief historical sketch of exhibitions, their formation, rise and progress. We have to refer to Holy Writ for the first exhibition, and there we are told, in the Book of Esther, that Ahasuerus "showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honor of his excellent majesty many days, even an hundred and four score days" when were displayed "white, green and blue hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple, to silver rings and pillars of marble; the beds were of gold and silver, upon a pavement of red and blue, and white and black marble." This exhibition, to a certain extent, may be called international, for Ahasuerus "reigned from India even to Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces." The purple would suggest the celebrated dye from Tyre, the fine linen the product of Egypt, and silverware the skilled work of India. The prophets Isaiah and Ezekiel refer to Tyre, Sidon and Carthage as the marts of nations. Afterwards, when Rome became the centre of civilization, and her public exhibitions, comprising the spoils of her triumphs of peace. The imperial Romans were luxurious in their dress, wearing golden robes even in death, were wrapped in golden shrouds, and the grave of the wife of the Emperor Honorius opened in 1544, thirty-six pounds of golden cloth

was found, which had had their ornaments of eleven hundred years. The subsequent invasion and division of the empires of the East and West prevented collective display of the industries of the world being made. In that era of rapine and pillage, even the soldier could not have been depended upon to guard such treasures as could have been gathered together, representing the manufactures of the world as it then existed. We cannot trace any attempt to form a collective exhibition illustrative of industrial progress until 1268. In that year a huge show of pageantry and splendor, combined with a display of articles descriptive of industries of various countries, was presented in Venice. In addition to an industrial exhibition, there was a water fête, also a procession of the trades. Da Canale says old and young thronged her three hundred bridges, and the galleys and gondolas of nobles and wealthy citizens moved in procession through the canals, until they were all massed in front of the Ducal Palace, where choruses were sung in honor of the new Doge, Lorenzo Trepolo. After the procession, they proceeded to inspect the exhibition, which was held in the apartments of the Palace. Soon after this, international fairs, for the sale and exchange of goods collected from all countries, were established. Some of these fairs survive to the present day, the most important being Leipzig, in Germany, and Nijni Novgorod, in Russia. Leipzig is one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, great importance being attached to its noted fairs, particularly those held at Easter and Michaelmas. The people congregated at these fairs from the different quarters of the globe, frequently equal in number to the entire population of the town. Every available space is converted into a place of business, the main streets and promenades are covered with booths occupied by dealers in Bohemian glass, porcelain, linen, lace, cloth, furs, hardware, leather, etc. Leipzig is celebrated for its publication of books, producing, on the average, 50,000,000 of printed sheets annually. It is estimated that books to the value of 8,000,000 of thalers (\$5,600,000) are sold at these fairs. The whole value of goods that change hands being computed at 60,000,000 of thalers (\$42,000,000). The annual fair at Nijni Novgorod, formerly held in Makariev, is now continued for two months, commencing on the first day of July. When instituted it was continued only for four days. A century ago it was represented by a wooden building containing 800 booths. It has now an iron structure, having 48 blocks and 2,400 shops for the accommodation of merchants from different nations who regularly attend the fair. The buildings are erected on a triangular space formed by the junction of the banks of the Volga and Oka. During the fair it resembles a busy town, churches, hospitals, theatres, etc., being temporarily erected. It is surrounded by the rivers and a canal, presenting a very busy scene, the water being literally covered with boats and vessels of every description. The fair is divided into regular sections for the different kinds of goods, which include shawls, carpets and silk goods, tea, furs and skins, iron, both raw and manufactured, and merchandises of various kinds, chiefly from Europe and Asia. The annual value of goods exposed for sale at each of these fairs is about \$60,000,000. In 1698 an exhibition was held in Leyden which may be claimed to be somewhat of an international nature. It consisted of valuable productions from different parts of the world, together with a museum of curiosities; but it exhibited more of a morbid taste than intellectual progress. Instead of public attention being chiefly directed to industrial appliances, the attractions were intended more to satisfy the curious, and were of no real practical value to the visitors; for example, the following articles formed part of the exhibit: "The skin of a woman prepared like leather, the ears and tongue of a thief who had been hanged, the stomach of a man, the hand of a mermaid, several thunder-bolts, a murdering knife found in England, on which was inscribed 'kill the males, roast the females, and burn the whelps.'" Although there was a large collection of so called curiosities, no doubt great benefit was derived from the study of the products of Arabia, India, Egypt, China and other countries which were displayed. About half a century after this, great advancement was made in the prospective success of industrial exhibitions by the inauguration of competitive exhibits, by the Society of Arts, in London, England. As early as 1756, this Society offered prizes for the best specimens of carpets, tapestries, porcelain, etc. The motto of the Society, "Arts and Commerce," has been fully sustained from its formation, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits this Society has conferred upon the British nation by its ready assistance in advancing all that relates to the arts and manufactures.

It is to France, though, that the world is most indebted for the introduction of industrial exhibitions, that country, too, is the first that received Government aid and support for this purpose. In the year 1797, M. Francois de Neufchateau, Minister of the Interior, appointed the Marquis d'Arve as Commissioner to enquire into the state of the manufactures of Gobellus (tapestries), of Savres (china), and of the Savonnerie (carpets). The Marquis found great distress in these establishments; the workshops were deserted, and for two years the artisans had been in a state of semi-starvation, and although the warehouses contained a full supply of goods, there was no commercial enterprise to relieve the general embarrassment. To ameliorate this distress, the Marquis proposed to the Minister of the Interior that there should be an exhibition of the industry of national manufactures. This happily-conceived project was approved of by M. Francois de Neufchateau, who gave instructions that the proposed exhibition should be immediately carried into effect. An exhibition building was easily secured, the Chateau of St. Cloud, at that time uninhabited, was used for the purpose, and in the course of a few days, through the co-operation of the manufacturers, the walls were hung with the finest tapestries, the floors were covered with the beautiful carpets of the Savonnerie, and the saloons were decorated with exquisite Sevres china. A wheel of fortune was provided, containing lottery tickets, which were to be disposed of at twelve francs each, and for every ticket a prize would be drawn of greater or less value. The fame of this exhibition induced a number of wealthy persons to visit the chateau for the purpose of purchasing some of these beautiful goods, and the proceeds of the sales were at once distributed among the manufacturers to be applied to the relief of the workmen. In the meantime, the arrangement proceeded rapidly, and the day of opening was decided upon. Everything was ready, but, alas! for human expectation! the projector was doomed to fearful disappointment, which he most graphically described. He says:—"The day of opening for public admission was the 13th Fructidor, and the days previous the courtyard was filled with elegant equipages, whose owners graced the saloons of the Exposition, when I received a note from the Minister, from whom I received an order to close the chateau. Already on the walls of our city was placarded the decree of the Directory for the expulsion of the nobility, with an order for their retirement within four-and-twenty hours to a distance of at least thirty leagues from Paris, and this under pain of death." He immediately made application for a company of dragoons, and after making an inventory of the goods, posted the military around the chateau, and then obeyed the decree of the proscription. Thus we find in the history of the first National Exhibition, that even where the masterpieces of manufacturing skill had been gathered together to be displayed for the benefit of a starving population, the decree of the Republic prevented their being exhibited. We shall in subsequent articles continue our commentary upon the progress of Industrial Exhibitions in France and England, with special reference to the exhibits from Canada and the advantages gained therefrom.

WHY CANADIAN INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE PROTECTED—HISTORY'S LESSON.

In discussing this question, it is necessary to consider: first, whom we are addressing. A considerable body will be composed of those who, until recently, at any rate, have neither read nor thought much upon the subject, and who have hitherto been under the impression that the matter in no way concerns them personally. If not entirely ignorant, they have been at least indifferent. The second class, numerically considered, will be those who, misled by the term "free" trade as used politically, are under the impression that this means no duties—no taxes—consequently, cheap goods and low prices—whilst Protection means "monopolies" and "high prices." The third class, fortunately for the country, is not numerous, but brilliant and sophisticated. To attempt to convince a man of this class is simply folly, as neither facts nor arguments are of any avail. He adopts ready made opinions and phrases, thrown off by the eloquent champions of Free Trade in England, and repeats them glibly in rounded sentences, without for a moment considering whether or not they are applicable to the situation in this country. Ignoring for the present the latter class, we wish to call the attention of those composing the two former to a few facts which are, undoubtedly, of vital importance to them. England stands to-day at the head of the manufacturing nations of

the world. A proud position, which she has held for many years (a century or more), but she does not owe it to the ascendancy of Free Trade principles. In fact, we may say of the last few years that she has maintained this position in spite of Free Trade. Referring to the early history of England, as pointed out last week, we find that, down to the middle of the sixteenth century, very little progress had been made in manufactures. The people were mostly engaged in agriculture, and England imported her manufactured goods and paid for them with the raw products of her farms and mines. For several hundred years the increase of her population was small and the condition of the people poor. During this period, a high state of proficiency in both commerce and manufactures had been reached by the nations of the continent, especially Italy, Germany and the Netherlands. Vast numbers of skilled workmen were employed in the chief cities of these nations. Great wealth was accumulated, and the arts and sciences flourished. The policy of Protection was initiated by Edward III, who induced cloth weavers and other skilled workmen to immigrate from foreign countries, and put such restrictions upon the export of wool and the import of cloth as gave domestic manufactures a start. Under Edward IV, the importation of many manufactured articles was entirely prohibited. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the legislation of England affecting the importation of foreign goods competing with those of domestic manufacture, grew more and more restrictive. As a direct result of this policy, great progress was made, the wants of the country were supplied, and, in the days of Elizabeth, the annual export of finished cloth reached 200,000 pieces. Commerce was stimulated by legislation in favor of British ships, large bounties of public money were granted to navigation companies, which system has been continued to the present day, and to such protective measures the commercial supremacy of England is mainly due. The policy pursued towards her colonies was such as to destroy or prevent any growth of manufacture or commerce, and absolutely to force them to buy from home manufacturers and merchants. It was not until 1842 that the home Government commenced to abandon protective duties, and down to 1859 such duties were still retained on various foreign goods. England possesses natural advantages and resources superior to any other country, in addition to which she has an immense accumulation of capital, vast workshops with improved machinery and armies of skilled workmen. But all these have not saved her, during the crisis of the last few years, from ruinous competition in foreign markets, and even her home markets have been invaded by her neighbors and competitors to such an extent as to extort the cry in many quarters for a return to a protective system.

Turning to the United States, we find that, after the separation from the mother country, a protective tariff was almost the first enactment of the young nation. It was very moderate—15 per cent.—and under it only the most common articles could be manufactured. English manufacturers systematically reduced their prices, flooded the country with goods, and endeavored to crush out the rising manufactures, and for a time, to a great extent, succeeded. The war of 1812 checked the influx of foreign goods, and turned the attention of the country to the state of its manufactures, which were found inadequate to supply their wants. They were without the means to supply clothing to their soldiers, or material of war. At this period the tariff was doubled, both for the purpose of raising the revenue and to protect and stimulate manufactures. This brought out capital, and there was a great industrial awakening. In 1816 a new tariff was made and the duties lowered, and the seven following years were most disastrous to the industrial interests of the country. In 1821, a tariff of a thoroughly protective character was passed, and the succeeding seven years were as markedly prosperous as the previous ones had been calamitous. In 1833 political changes occurred, and the protective policy was exchanged for one which provided for a general reduction of duties, until, in 1842, there should be one even duty of 20 per cent. The disastrous consequences of this tariff culminated, in 1837, in one of the severest financial panics in the history of the country, and the succeeding five years formed a period of deep depression and misery. The protective tariff of 1842 was followed by an immediate revival in business and manufactures, evidently the direct result of this measure. A change of political supremacy took place in 1846, resulting in a lower tariff being again adopted. Progress was arrested, prosperity checked, and, in 1857, another deplorable crisis took place. Such severe lessons as the country had thus received resulted in the adoption of a more

generous policy of Protection than had hitherto been tried, and, in 1869, the Morrill Tariff took effect, and formed the first of a series of protective enactments, extending over a period of 14 or 15 years, and these, with some modifications, continue in force. This period was one of wonderful prosperity, notwithstanding that, during four years of the time, a gigantic and destructive civil war was in progress. The crisis of 1873 was world wide in its effects, but was not followed in the United States by the complete paralysis of its industries, as was the case in 1847 and 1857. The great depreciation of the currency, and corresponding inflation of prices consequent upon the suspension of specie payment and the issue of irredeemable paper money, formed disturbing factors in business which it is unnecessary to discuss here. What is the present condition of the country? Can it be denied that, in the extent, variety and quality of her manufactures, the United States to-day compares favorably with any country in the world? Is it in the least probable that this position could have been attained without protective legislation? Would her coal, iron and other mineral resources have been developed to such a degree as they are at present? The recent "boom" has demonstrated in a signal manner the extent and perfection of her facilities for the production of goods; exciting a wonder equal to that caused by her marvellous capacity for consumption. The fever of speculation has now subsided, and a steady, active business has set in. Factories, mills and furnaces are busy on profitable orders, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of skilled mechanics and labourers, at remunerative wages. Let us glance at a page of our own history. So far as concerns manufacturing interests all is a blank until 1838. In that year Sir A. T. GALT introduced a bill in Parliament, as a protective measure, admitting raw material free and placing a duty of 20 to 25 cts. upon manufactured articles. This tariff had the effect of bringing capital and skilled labor into the country, and a large number of new enterprises were started and fresh impetus given to those already established. In November, 1867, Confederation took place, and a reduction in the tariff was required to meet the demands of the Maritime Provinces. Exceptional circumstances prevailed during this period which prevented the immediate bad effect of this reduction. The high prices of goods and wages established in the States, when the currency was depreciated to a very great extent, did not immediately recede when it approached a gold standard, and the extraordinary prosperity following the close of the war so occupied the attention of their manufacturers, that they had no time nor inclination to make war upon our Canadian manufacturers. The Mackenzie Government, although opposed even to incidental protection, advanced the tariff to 17 1/2 per cent. for revenue purposes. Without charging this government with the whole responsibility of the terrible prostration of trade and manufactures which existed during the last few years of its being in power, it is impossible for any man of reflective judgment to think otherwise than that a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff on the protective basis, would have ameliorated the condition of the sufferers, if not entirely averted disaster. At the general election of 1878, the question of Free Trade or Protection, for the first time in the history of Canada, came up as a political issue. It was the only important question of policy upon which the two parties differed, and the case having been submitted to the people, the Conservative party being pledged to Protection, gained an overwhelming victory. The Government having been formed by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Sir LEONARD TILLEY, as Finance Minister, was entrusted with the task of constructing a tariff upon the basis of protecting all the industrial and commercial interests of the country without doing injustice to any. Sir LEONARD'S first move was to get facts and information, and his second, the services of experienced and reliable statisticians, also of practical business men. All classes of merchants and manufacturers were consulted—deputations conferred with; and the result was the tariff which took effect in March, 1879. In answer to the question "why Canadian industries should be protected," history shows that without being protected manufactures have never flourished—every Free Trade period has ended in almost universal bankruptcy, and prosperity has only been regained by re-adopting protective principles. Situated as we are in Canada, on the borders of a great and powerful nation, with resources and facilities developed to the highest degree by a system of protection, it is absolutely impossible for our manufactures to extend and prosper without being fostered and encouraged by legislation. Our neighbors are vigorous and aggressive—their wealthy corporations can well afford, as they have frequently done, to sacrifice their goods in our market in order to crush out our incipient industries. This same policy was pursued by English manufacturers towards the United States, until the high tariff made it impracticable. Who are now loudest in condemnation of the new policy? Is it not FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR AGENTS HERE? If, as is asserted by Free Traders, the consumers pay the duties, why do importers of foreign commodities complain so bitterly? What is the ambition of Canada, with her vast extent of territory, her grand chain of navigable rivers and lakes, rich mineral deposits and unlimited water powers? Is it simply to be an agricultural country, and to remain poor and sparsely settled? It is just as improbable judging from the experience of the past, to expect this country to increase rapidly in wealth and population, without flourishing manufactures, as to expect corn to grow on a stalk without leaves. We

can neither retain our own population nor attract immigration from foreign countries, without giving the diversity of employment. To secure and employ skilled mechanics, capital is required, and capitalists will not invest in enterprises which may at any moment be crushed. They require and should have the guarantee of a matured National Policy.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

We have already quoted pretty freely from a remarkable article in a recent number of the London *Saturday Review* in which several startling admissions are made. It is admitted that this is a "sternly protectionist world;" that the world which English free traders once dreamed of now appears less likely than ever before to become a reality; and that "in their present low estate" they must plead with other nations for reciprocity, though this logically amounts to a surrender of the bottom principle of their system. Foreign nations, says our contemporary, look at the producer's interest only, and cannot be persuaded that the consumer has any interest that the Government is bound to respect. As we have said, it is also a thing to be remarked upon that it is precisely the greatest, the most advanced, the most civilized, and the most progressive nations that have of late shown the most determination in establishing protection, not as the experiment of a day, but as a system to remain and meet the test of time. We have but to name France, Germany and the United States to show that this is no idle or unmeaning statement, but one truly founded on facts. The *New York Iron Age*, we observe, devotes some consideration to the same article, and thinks that, much as our English contemporary has admitted, consistency requires it to admit much more. "From first to last," says the *Saturday Review*, "it is only the producer that they (foreign protectionists) think of. . . . They regard the community solely in its producing capacity, without in the least recognizing the fact that each producer is in himself a consumer of more things than he produces"—to which the *Iron Age* thus replies:

"It would not correctly define the difference between the two schools of political economy to say that Protection considers the interest of the producer, while Free Trade considers the interest of the consumer; but, were it true of Protection, that it made the interest of the producer more than temporarily paramount, it would have ample justification in the fact that every individual in the community who is of any value to society has larger interests as a producer than as a consumer. It is not true that 'each producer is himself a consumer of more things than he produces,' nor is it true if his family and dependents are included. If by 'more' is meant a greater variety, it is true enough; but if we take it in the sense in which the word 'more' is used by the *Saturday Review*, as meaning a greater amount, it is not true, and cannot be. Under such circumstances a nation would tend steadily, rapidly, and inevitably towards starvation and bankruptcy, as some have done, and others are doing, in consequence of having maintained Free Trade relations with every land. In this country production exceeds consumption by the amount of our annual accumulations of wealth, and by the extent of our surplus of merchandise exports over imports. Every house built, everything made and kept for use, every acre cleared and brought under cultivation, every dollar saved for investment, represents something that labor has produced in excess of current consumption. It is an economic axiom that the end and aim of human effort is abundance; but how shall abundance be reached, or even approximated, if there is no surplus of production over consumption from year to year?"

The *Iron Age* well disposes of the assertion, or implication, whichever it may be, that in a prosperous country there would be more consumed than produced, leading to the inference that, therefore, the interest of the consumer is greater, and of more importance to the State than the interest of the producer. But there is something more to be said with regard to the effect of Protection on the interest of the consumer; it does not work against him, as the Free Traders argue, but in his favor. When a duty is imposed upon any article, for the purpose of Protection, the intention is to cause the article to be made at home. Now observe what follows, supposing the purpose to be accomplished, in any important degree. To the production of foreign countries, from which the supply was drawn before, a large home production is now added, there is more of the article seeking a market. The consequence is that the consumer is better supplied than before, and prices fall. Take the American manufacture of steel rails, for instance. From 1867 to 1870 steel rails sold at from \$100 to \$90 per ton in England, but in the latter year the price had fallen to about \$50. That year the manufacture, before only experimental and on a small scale, was begun in earnest in the United States, with the high Protection duty of \$24 per ton, since reduced to \$25, which is still a very high figure. Now, did the high duty keep up a high price for steel rails in the United States? Nothing of the kind, instead of that the price has kept falling, as the following figures show, being the prices per ton, in currency, average for each year, also, the year's produce, in the United States, in tons:

Year.	Product in gross tons	Price in currency
1872	83,901	\$112 00
1873	115,192	120 50
1874	129,414	94 25
1875	260,000	68 75
1876	398,200	59 25
1877	500,000	45 50
1878	600,000	42 25
1879	800,000	45 25

As the home production increased, so as to toll more and more on the market, the price kept falling, until a price much below the old English price was reached. In February last a number of prominent railway men were examined on this question before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, and several of them said they supported the duty for the reason that it kept up the home manufacture and assured an abun-

dant supply of steel rails at a reasonable price. In other words, they believed that the way to a cheap steel rail lay through Protection. It is not easy to say what would have been the price of steel rails in England, during recent years had there been no American protection and, consequently, no American manufacture to keep the price down. But everybody in the trade well understands that, had there been no American manufacture English price would have been very much higher. This remarkable and important instance of the consumer benefited by Protection is worthy of being considered.

THE HOME MARKET

From the Free Trade side there comes an old objection in a new form. Our own manufacturers, it is said, have no more right to the home market than foreigners have, and the latter should be admitted to share it the same as the former. To give home manufacturers superior privileges in the home market is in principle the same as what the French Seigneurs did, when they had by law the power of compelling the people to grind their grain and buy their flour only at mills belonging to the favoured class. There is a difference between the two cases, which the objector fails to recognise. The old French law was specially directed against home enterprise; men who wished to build mills at home, and to run them, were prevented from doing so, through a prohibition resting upon the people who might have been their customers. But protection, on the contrary, stimulates home enterprise and expands it, in fact this is the very aim and purpose of a protective policy. We set foreign production on our ports of entry, but within the market is free as air to all who have the ability and the enterprise to try it. Anybody amongst us, having the necessary capital, is at liberty to join the ranks of the "protected manufacturers" if he chooses. As is well-known, there is now an excess of money invested in bank stock or deposited in banks and drawing only moderate interest. If the profits of manufacturing under such protection as we now enjoy in Canada are so enormous as represented, why does not this money leave the banks and seek investment in the "monopolies" we hear of? There is a point in connection with this home market controversy which is worth stating. In a hundred trades, occupations and professions, the home market is and must be almost exclusively possessed by our own people, that is, by ourselves. Bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, doctors and lawyers, belonging to Canada, have almost exclusive possession of the home market for the various articles they sell and the services which they render. We may employ a few foreigners in building, either as architects or workmen, and a celebrated foreign doctor may occasionally be called to a Canadian patient. But, in the instances named, and in a hundred more that might be named, the controlling circumstances of residence and neighborhood compel each of us to depend mainly upon near neighbors for the supply of our wants. This is not felt as hardship, but is accepted as a matter of course. Two instances of another kind may be cited. The Canadian duty on cheese is three cents per pound, the American duty four cents. The lowest of these figures is high enough to shut out foreign competition, except to a very limited extent in fancy makes. Canadian makers have, therefore, a monopoly of this market, while American makers hold a monopoly on their side of the border. Now, according to the "monopoly" view, the price here should be at least three cents higher than in the States, while in the States it should be four cents higher than in Canada; but instead of that, we find that the difference between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York, in the price of cheese, scarcely averages a quarter of a cent. It is by pressing the free trade theory home to its logical conclusion, as in this example, that its absurdity can be best demonstrated. Again, we impose 25 per cent. duty on boots and shoes, the Americans, 35 per cent. On the home market monopoly theory prices ought to be 25 per cent. higher in Montreal than in Boston, and 35 per cent. higher in Boston than in Montreal, such is the absurdity to which the theory would lead us. But what we do know as a matter of fact is, that Canadian and American prices differ by fractions only, and that on both sides of the border there is an abundant supply of boots and shoes for the million at very low prices indeed. The objector assumes the existence of a monopoly of the home market possessed by somebody; something which does not exist, the market being free to all who are able and willing to manufacture at home and take the risk. The retention of our own home market by our own producers is no monopoly, but, on the contrary, destroys monopoly and reduces prices. The right of our own producers to the exclusive possession, as far as possible, of the home market, is capable of a good logical defence, and we hope on another occasion to show the grounds upon which it rests.

The Emperor of Brazil has been speculating in coffee. He shipped coffee to New York and Baltimore, drawing bills against it and forwarding them to London, thus obviating the difficulties which arose from the high rate of exchange between Brazil and England owing to the depreciated currency of the first-named country. The coffee was sold at a good profit, and Dom Pedro demonstrated that he possessed not a little ability as a merchant and financier.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It is proposed to have an International Exhibition in Rome in 1885-86 and a journal has been started further the project. An effort is being made to secure the celebrated buildings and mounts for the exhibition.

The official statement of the imports and exports of the United States is completed, and the statement made up to June 30. It is found the trade is the best ever known in the history of the country. Total exports were \$852,936,843. Total imports, \$700,875. Excess of exports, \$152,063,968. The net exports were greater than in any former year.

An official return of the revenue derived from tobacco in the United States shows a remarkable increase in the consumption of cigarettes. The month made this year was 108,000,000 against 2,000,000 last year. The revenue yielded by tobacco from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$870,140, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$1,214,962. This falling off resulted from the lowering of tax on manufactured tobacco, and from 24 to 16 cents a pound. There was an increase over the preceding year of about 13 1/2 per cent in the number of pounds taxed and about 16 per cent in the number of pounds of snuff.

A DISPATCH from London says: "At the Manchester Assize several officers and directors of the Northern Counties of England Insurance Company were found guilty of fraud and conspiracy in falsifying the company's accounts. The General Manager was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor, the Chairman of the Board of Directors to twelve months' hard labor and four others to six months' imprisonment." This the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* adds: "If prompt justice could always be meted out to fraud and conspirators in the insurance business in this country, it would be a blessed good thing; and the people interested in insurance would cry Amen!"

From the reports of the British Board of Trade for the half year ending with June last, it is seen that considerable increase has taken place both in imports and exports. The former amounted to \$1,053,000,000 as against \$923,000,000 during the corresponding period last year, and \$948,000,000 during the first half of 1878. Exports are valued at \$338,000,000, as compared with \$441,000,000 in 1879 and \$473,000,000 in 1878. For the month of June the increase in imports over June last year is \$40,000,000, and the increase in exports \$20,000,000. A large increase in exports appears under the head of cotton, cotton goods, linen piece goods, iron and steel, wool, woollen stuffs and carpets, though the augmentation is not striking when compared with 1878. The heaviest and most enlarging market for cotton piece goods is the British India.

The stockholders of the First National Bank, Newark, N.J. (suspended), have been served with official notice that they will be required to subscribe one hundred per cent. on their stock to make good the deficiency created through mismanagement. The capital stock was \$300,000, divided in 3,000 shares. This sum will have to be raised from the unfortunate shareholders, upon some of which the assessment will fall heavily. The official order demands the money to be paid in sixty days, or in cases of refusal proceedings will be instituted to recover. Referring to the above the *U. S. Economist* says:—"This is the most sweeping penalty ever inflicted upon bank failure in this country, and will bear its appropriate fruit. Shareholders in financial institutions will be so careless in the future when they remember through this example, they will be called upon to make good any deficiencies resulting through their control."

LATE English exchanges contain full reports of an interesting case heard before the Master of the Rolls, wherein the "Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company" was defendant. The proceeding was brought to restrain the defendant company from using the title under which it was used "or any other title framed as to be a colorable imitation of the name or style by which the plaintiff's business is carried on, tending to deceive the public." The evidence showed that the defendant was incorporated March 10, 1877, and succeeded to the business of a company which had been in existence since 1877 but is now being wound up, and whose name was the "Guardian Horse and Vehicle Insurance Association;" that the distinguishing words Horse and Vehicle had been gradually dropped and the corporation came to be known as the Guardian company; that the business was carried on at an office on Lombard street, near that of the plaintiff; that a number of mistakes in the delivery of letters and otherwise had been made, the one corporation being taken for the other. In these circumstances the Master of the Rolls held substantially that while there may have been no intention on the part of the defendant to appropriate the plaintiff's name or obtain any of its business by such appropriation, there was such colorable imitation of title as warranted interference, and accordingly it was ordered that the defendant should be restrained from using words and conduct its business under the name of the "Guardian Horse, Vehicle and General Insurance Company."

following is from the Northwest Lumberman... second number of the INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST of Ottawa, is replete with arguments and statistical facts...

The following gratifying reference to the INDUSTRIAL WORLD is from the Welland Telegraph... The INDUSTRIAL WORLD is the title of a new aspirant...

Table showing imports of pig iron, rails, &c. for the U.S. in 1880 and 1879. Columns include item, 1880, and 1879.

Table showing imports during the eleven months ended May 31, in net tons. Columns include item, 1880, and 1879.

very exhaustive paper was read before the Statistical Society of London, recently, by Mr. T. A. Welton to prove a considerable increase in mortality of years among British males from 35 to 65.

BANKING RETURNS. Table showing monthly Government return of Banks in Ontario and Quebec for May 31, 1880, compared with that of the previous month.

ASSETS. Table showing Specific and Donations, Notes and Cheques of other banks, Due from other Banks in Canada, etc.

Including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick banks, the total liabilities of banks were \$108,833,272, and the total assets amounted to \$181,741,074...

Table showing Discounts were granted in the following proportions by banks having their head offices in the following provinces: Quebec Banks, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

The column in the report "Liabilities of Bank Directors" shows that there is due to Quebec Province banks by their directors \$3,592,397...

OUR LETTER BASKET.

CARPENTER, London, Ont.—A combination of walnut and ash seems to be the most popular for inside finish in houses, though cherry and walnut, and sometimes maple and cherry are used.

W. D. L., St. Johns, P.Q.—In the provinces of the Dominion, generally, a married woman holds all her property and earnings free from the control of her husband.

BACKWOODSMAN, Des Moines.—Authorities differ as to the proper time to cut timber. In Italy, Spain, and some other countries, timber is felled in summer, and is found nevertheless to be very durable.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

A telegram to the New York press quotes from a Liverpool grain circular of Friday as follows: "Grain has been firm, but inactive. A better choice of cargoes of coast induces a better demand, but continental enquiry is still wanting."

ENGLISH GROCERY MARKETS.

A special despatch of Friday, from London, to the New York press, reviews the London grocery trade during the week as follows: "In Mincing Lane the unsettled weather and the course of political events keep the markets dull. Prices generally are rather lower."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Silver ore has been found in Sugar Loaf Mountain, Cumberland County, N. S. by James Chisholm. The Compensation Bill has been defeated in the House of Lords by a vote of 92 to 51.

A Berlin despatch says that diplomats there are now almost certain that a naval demonstration will not take place in Turkish waters.

The shotholders of the Banque Ville Marie have voted to continue business as usual. The bank has been in liquidation for some time past.

Great activity exists in the workshops here of the O. M. O. & O. Railway, in manufacturing rolling stock to meet the increasing traffic of the road.

The first sample of barley of this year's crop, was brought to the Montreal market on Tuesday last, and was an excellent sample.

Some excellent specimens of gold bearing quartz have been found on the property of Dr. Jennings, on the Quinpool road, in the vicinity of Halifax.

Since the opening of navigation 107 vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom House for the local trade of the Province.

Harrington, a whiskey peddler in the Northwest, was shot by a Constable while attempting to escape arrest at Hawk Lake, N. W. T., on Friday last.

Several complete threshing outfits, bound for the San Joaquin Valley, passed through California recently. A new feature of these outfits is a portable kitchen on wheels.

A three masted schooner of about 260 tons, called the Eca Naud, was launched from the shipyard of Wm P. Cameron, South Maitland, U. S. on Wednesday.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards at the Quebec Custom House from the opening of navigation up to the 29th ult., was 432.

A St. John paper says: "The dearth of logs has caused a lull in the mill business during the present week, and in several cases work has been suspended, owing to the supply being consumed."

Last autumn, Johnson & Phair, of Presque Isle, in shipping their starch to market, used the County Court House, Fredericton, N. B., as the depot for their produce.

The town of Annapolis, N. S., was visited by a great fire on Tuesday last. Thirteen houses and stores were destroyed. Among the losses are:—Haines Hardwick, Mr. White, Mr. Morrow, R. F. Lockett, Mr. Robinson, F. Leavitt, Ang. Harris, Crowe Bros., Dr. Robinson, J. B. Wilson, J. S. Crowe, J. W. Owen, Dr. Cunningham, G. W. Corawa, and Mr. B. mound.

The traffic on the railways throughout the Dominion, and especially those centering at Montreal, is enormous at present. All the rolling stock on both the G. T. and Q. M. O. & O. lines is found entirely inadequate to meet the pressure.

On July 25th, the Vienna correspondents of some of the London newspapers announced that the powers were preparing an ultimatum to present to the Porte, giving the latter three weeks grace in the fulfillment of the Montenegro Convention, the alternative being a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

The Chilean transport Loa, purchased at the commencement of the present war, was blown up by a torpedo in Callao Bay on the 30th ult. The affair caused great excitement in Lima and much glorification among the Peruvians.

A correspondent of a paper published at Twillingate, Nfld., writing from Little Bay, says that by recent researches, "Whale Back Mine, which was discovered some time since, will probably turn out to be one of the finest sources of mineral wealth that has been discovered in Notre Dame Bay."

Ryland's Iron Trade Circular furnishes the following table showing the production, home consumption and exportation of British pig iron:—

Table showing Production, Consumption, and Export of British pig iron from 1872 to 1879.

A writer in the Victoria, B.C., Colonist strongly advocates the introduction of the Angora goat as an industry which could profitably be pursued by the Indians. He says that only by this means can two-thirds of the entire area of the Province be made productive.

A deputation from the Board of Trade of Stratford, composed of W. R. Marshall, Thos. Babin, M.P., M.P.P., S. R. Henson, M.P., T. M. Daly, W. Mowat, Gilbert Home, T. R. Barton, S. S. Fuller and V. Kuttner, waited upon Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, recently, in reference to the interests of the town in respect of railway freights.

Mr. Hickson thanked them, and said that he fully appreciated the value and importance of the views of the deputation, and he was quite alive to the importance of the fact that any unfair discrimination in tariff rates against the town would be detrimental alike to the interests of the town and the railway.

The New York sugar market ruled active and strong with a large business reported in the latter part of last week, and the advance in values demanded early in the week was established. Refiners expressed a much better and quicker market for their product, which increased their requirements for raw material, and they were accordingly free buyers at gradually hardening prices.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

The Eastern, North, Middle and Southern groups do not at present supply their home demand; the Southern middle States have a small surplus, the Ohio Valley consumes about half its production, while the more western groups produce three times the home consumption.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT BELT.

Thirty odd years ago the great bulk of the wheat produced in this country was grown east of the Alleghenies, whereas at the present time considerably over fifty per cent is grown in the trans-Mississippi section.

Table showing Sections, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1877. Columns include Section, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1877.

The Eastern, North, Middle and Southern groups do not at present supply their home demand; the Southern middle States have a small surplus, the Ohio Valley consumes about half its production, while the more western groups produce three times the home consumption. The States which lie between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers there has during the last decade been a large increase in the number of acres cultivated, with little or no gain in the agricultural population.

CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINION.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICES.

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

Port Hope Times

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

Mustola Herald

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

L. C. C. P. n.

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

Strothroy Age.

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

Legal and Insurance Reporter, Philadelphia.

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

New England Grocer, Boston.

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

Philadelphia Trade Journal.

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

Montreal True Witness.

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

Yemboke Standard.

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

Toronto Sentinel.

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

Quebec Daily Mercury.

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

Indianapolis Millstone.

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

Canadian Farmer.

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

Port Dover Independent

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

Strothroy Age

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

New Market Free

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

Lanston Standard.

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

Montreal Times, Toronto.

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

Whitby Chronicle.

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

Port Perry Observer.

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

Harbour Grace, N.L., Standard.

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

HOPEWELL CORNERS, N B

A Thriving Little Town.

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

THE CANADA LAND PLASTER CO.

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

EASTPORT, N B, SARDINE FACTORIES.

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

BEEF ROOT SUGAR COMPANY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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

THE MINING LAWS OF QUEBEC.

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

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

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as coffee, sugar, flour, and oil with their respective prices.

PAINES, & CO.

Table listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and other grains with prices.

PETROLEUM.

Table listing petroleum products such as kerosene and oil.

WOOL.

Table listing wool products and their prices.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Table listing various types of hides and skins.

LEATHER.

Table listing different grades of leather.

PRODUCE.

Table listing various agricultural products.

GRAIN.

Table listing different types of grain.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various food provisions.

SALT, &c.

Table listing salt and other related items.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Table listing various styles of boots and shoes.

LIQUOR.

Table listing different types of liquor.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TORONTO, AUGUST 4 1900

Main body of the weekly review text, discussing market conditions, prices, and economic news.

Additional text on the right side of the page, continuing the market analysis.

LONDON, ONT., MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in London, Ontario.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Text describing market conditions in Hamilton.

SPRING WHEAT.

Text discussing the market for spring wheat, including price trends and forecasts.

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE U.S. COAL SUPPLY

The coal supply of America is the last thing that... The coal supply of America is the last thing that...

PUDDLING

(Illinois Reporter)

Of all the exhausting physical labor in the arts there are few that compare with that of puddling... Of all the exhausting physical labor in the arts...

THE DANGERS OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY

(Chicago Industrial World)

It is no uncommon thing for young men, and old men for that matter, to lose their heads in business... It is no uncommon thing for young men, and old men...

"I have read and found That the devil throws never a man to the ground, Whom he scores not first or last"

If there is no excuse for one in adversity living into the tolls of dissipation and destruction, how much less is there for him who is started fairly on the high road of prosperity

THE LABOR PROBLEM

(New York Indicator)

Endowed with the whole of a movement that is... Endowed with the whole of a movement that is...

PROTECTION

(New York Indicator)

More than one-half the revenue of the United States is obtained from duties upon articles imported from foreign countries... More than one-half the revenue of the United States...

THE GRAND TRUNK AND EAST-BOUND TRAFFIC

(Railway World)

The exhibits recently made of the earnings of a considerable number of the leading railway lines of this country during the first five or six months of this year show a very gratifying increase... The exhibits recently made of the earnings of a considerable...

Which should be applied to the Grand Trunk of Canada... Which should be applied to the Grand Trunk of Canada...

TARIFF PROTECTION AND SCARCITY

(Chicago Journal of Commerce)

As a prelude to an argument upon, we reproduce the following... As a prelude to an argument upon, we reproduce the following...

Every workshop and factory would cost at least one good workman... Every workshop and factory would cost at least one good workman...

Table with 2 columns: Location (Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Boston) and Price per bush (40 cents, 40 cents, 41 cents, 42 cents, 43 cents)

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

COMPOSITE DIAMOND.

A diamond expert of the name of that many of the so-called softies... A diamond expert of the name of that many of the so-called softies...

SOMEWHAT CONDENSED.

A French chemist is said to have condensed the body of his wife into the space of one day... A French chemist is said to have condensed the body of his wife...

SIMPLE METHOD OF SHARPENING RAZORS.

It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which one-twentieth of its weight of nitric acid has been added... It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor...

A CURIOUS UNIFORMITY.

One of the most wonderful things in the world is the uniformity of apparent accidents... One of the most wonderful things in the world is the uniformity of apparent accidents...

METALLIC FLOORS.

A method has been devised for rendering floors to a certain degree fire-proof, by employing iron bars of sheet metal... A method has been devised for rendering floors to a certain degree fire-proof...

OUR DAILY BREAD.

A nutritious diet may be well enough adapted to the ordinary plodding in fields, the monotonous life of a country shop-keeper... A nutritious diet may be well enough adapted to the ordinary plodding in fields...

THE GERMINATION OF UNRIPE SEEDS.

Many instances have been put on record by diligent observers of unripe seed germinating... Many instances have been put on record by diligent observers of unripe seed germinating...

ACCEPTED FACTS ABOUT BREAD.

A Parisian patent agent has lately written to the Editor of the 'Economist'... A Parisian patent agent has lately written to the Editor of the 'Economist'...

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

For about a year a little girl, ten years of age, has been a patient in the County Hospital, Chicago... For about a year a little girl, ten years of age, has been a patient in the County Hospital...

The following mixture is recommended for the destruction of parasites on plants... The following mixture is recommended for the destruction of parasites on plants...

After extracting phosphorus from bones a glass can be formed from the residue which consists of lime and phosphoric acid... After extracting phosphorus from bones a glass can be formed from the residue...

The origin of the South African diamond is, according to J. A. R. Smit, volcanic... The origin of the South African diamond is, according to J. A. R. Smit, volcanic...

An Englishman very ill with chronic dysentery put himself into the hands of a Parisian doctor... An Englishman very ill with chronic dysentery put himself into the hands of a Parisian doctor...

The ingenious French mechanic, M. Regnier, well known for his electric incandescent carbon lamp... The ingenious French mechanic, M. Regnier, well known for his electric incandescent carbon lamp...

with the other things comparable to that of Bunsen... with the other things comparable to that of Bunsen...

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Fire Marshal Swindle, of Chicago, has secured a patent door opening which will do away with smashing in doors and windows during a fire... Fire Marshal Swindle, of Chicago, has secured a patent door opening which will do away with smashing in doors...

A novel plan of insurance for employees has been inaugurated by the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway Company... A novel plan of insurance for employees has been inaugurated by the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railway Company...

A parliamentary paper just issued gives the London Globe reports on the laws in force in France and Germany with regard to the insurance of persons employed in mines... A parliamentary paper just issued gives the London Globe reports on the laws in force in France and Germany...

The following mixture is recommended for the destruction of parasites on plants... The following mixture is recommended for the destruction of parasites on plants...

THE HIGH BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD.

The crown of the hat of the statue of William Penn which is to surmount the tower of the new public buildings of Philadelphia, will be just 575 feet above the pavement... The crown of the hat of the statue of William Penn which is to surmount the tower of the new public buildings of Philadelphia...

It may not be generally known that paper is becoming a very important building material... It may not be generally known that paper is becoming a very important building material...

THE ST. CROIX COTTON MILL COMPANY.

The cotton mill, recently erected at the Falls of St. Croix, is the largest of the kind ever built in the United States... The cotton mill, recently erected at the Falls of St. Croix, is the largest of the kind ever built in the United States...

BLACKSMITHING IN GERMANY.

In the interior towns and villages of Germany it has been the custom for many years for the farmer to purchase the iron for his and horseshoes... In the interior towns and villages of Germany it has been the custom for many years for the farmer to purchase the iron for his and horseshoes...

Messrs Phillips & Co's (Toronto) workmen and their friends, in all to the number of two hundred had an excursion to Paradise Grove Niagara on Friday... Messrs Phillips & Co's (Toronto) workmen and their friends, in all to the number of two hundred had an excursion to Paradise Grove Niagara on Friday...

A ball was given by the Canada Company, of Cornwall, to its employees last Friday evening, and was a great success... A ball was given by the Canada Company, of Cornwall, to its employees last Friday evening, and was a great success...

Bismarck's protectionist policy seems to have caused a notable expansion of the Bessemer steel rail industry in Germany... Bismarck's protectionist policy seems to have caused a notable expansion of the Bessemer steel rail industry in Germany...

The Frederickton N. B. Reporter says:—Quite an extensive business is being done by Mr. George Miles, of Lincoln and an American gentleman, whose name we did not get in the preparation of a salmon and sturgeon for the American market... The Frederickton N. B. Reporter says:—Quite an extensive business is being done by Mr. George Miles, of Lincoln and an American gentleman...

To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, the following hints from the Workshop Companion may prove useful... To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, the following hints from the Workshop Companion may prove useful...

An exchange says:—A legal decision, characterized by more than ordinary stupidity, has just been made by the Master of the Rolls on a copyright question... An exchange says:—A legal decision, characterized by more than ordinary stupidity, has just been made by the Master of the Rolls on a copyright question...

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MON. AND TUESDAY

MON. AND TUESDAY

Table of Montreal prices current, listing various commodities such as flour, sugar, oil, and hardware with their respective prices.

Table of weekly review, listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, and oil with their respective prices and market conditions.

Textual analysis of market conditions, including sections on 'Bank of Montreal', 'Wheat', 'Corn', 'Oil', and 'Sugar', providing commentary on price movements and trade volumes.

week or two and a good steady trade is looked for during the balance of the season. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Stocks and Shares—Travelers are now in from the country, and minute buyers have begun to fill and the market is now being worked up. A quiet business is looked for until buyers visit the country and then start out on a sorting trip next month.

Manufacturers—The manufacturers are generally in a better mood than they were a few weeks ago. They have not yet begun to put out their full force, but they are beginning to do so.

AND CHEMICALS—The market for chemicals is rather quiet, and the outlook is not very bright. Prices are generally firm, but there is a slight tendency to lower prices in some lines.

THE CATTLE MARKET—At St. Gabriel Market yesterday five carloads of cattle were offered for sale, the shipping cattle being quickly disposed of.

THE HORSE MARKET—Horse trade during the past week has been about the same as it has been for some time past.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The market is steady at following quotations.— Three uppers, \$40.00 to \$43.00. Pickings, \$30.00 to \$32.00. Fine common, \$20.00 to \$22.00.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.—The following are quotations in the Ottawa market.— 8 stocks, good, \$18.00. 8 culls, \$10.00. 8 good, \$15.00.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.—Chicago. In looking over the general 6-13, presented by the markets of the country, we find a unanimous expression of satisfaction from all sources.

the prospects are favorable for a good fall trade, the same from all quarters. Here for the past week has been one of our heavy weeks, with a number of large orders being filled.

Good to hand, any quantity, \$4.00. Common to fair, any quantity, \$3.50. Good to hand, any quantity, \$4.00.

Petroleum.—The market is firm and prices quoted, and all report an active trade. Shingles are looking up a little more, and dry lumber is in good demand.

Albany, N. Y.—The trade has been larger for July, just closed, than it has been in the same month for several years previous.

NEW YORK CITY.—YELLOW PINE—FLOOR PRICES.—Timber, \$22.25. Siding, \$24.75. Step plank, \$25.00.

Bay City, Mich.—The inquiry for stock continues good, but transactions are hampered by the lack of desirable lumber on the market.

Toledo, Ohio.—There is nothing of special note to mention. Trade is only fair, but not much trade is expected in July.

FINISHING LUMBER.—Uppers, 1 in, \$40.00. 1 1/2 in, \$42.00. Selects, 1-inch, \$30.00.

Huffalo, N. Y.—The following quotations are for the month of July. Box and cull, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Com. 1 in, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Hartington, N. Y.—The following quotations are for the month of July. 1 x 12 x 12 to 16 feet as run log out, \$40.00 to \$42.00.

Minneapolis.—From the interviews with most of the lumbermen of the City of St. Paul, Anoka, Minneapolis, and a number from other points, a number of letters received from various markets.

STOCK BOARDS AND BATTENS.—A Stock Boards, 12 inches, \$39.00. A " " 8 inches, \$35.00. A " " 10 inches, \$36.00.

NEW YORK CITY.—WHITE PINE—WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bill timber, \$22.25. Deck plank, \$25.75.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.—July 29th—Thomas Murphy, deals and plank, Cape Cove wharf.

The sawmills at Wawan, Wis., ran night and day and turn 350,000 feet every six hours. There is a piece of pine in the Lullin Museum supposed to be over 4,000 years old.

The lumber on the River Phillip has been nearly all marketed. Considering the dry season, sawing and stream driving were attended with a good deal of expense.

The following is a statement of the quantity of lumber brought down the Moose River this season. Name, Logs, Cull, Sills, Posts, etc.

The growth of the Saginaw Valley has been rapid during the past few years. The lumber trade has been one of the leading industries of the region, and the population has increased steadily.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Five hundred immigrants by the ss. Sarmatia arrived at Montreal on Monday, en route for the Northwest.

Diggs, the man who outraged Mrs. Schiffler, at Rockville, Ind., recently, was caught on Monday last and hanged by a crowd, headed by the husband of the outraged woman.

A large part of the town of Yale B.C., was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. A Victoria dispatch says the total loss is \$100,000.

A rumor is published by the London World to the effect that Baroness Burdett Coutts is to marry her secretary, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

On Friday, Mr. Puleston gave a dinner at the Conservative Club, London, Eng., to Sir John Macdonald.

A fire at Buffalo last week destroyed property to the value of \$225,000, on which there was an insurance of \$105,000.

A Toronto correspondent of the Northwest Lumberman writes as follows:—Toronto trade during the past four months can only be characterized as fair.

The good trade of last fall and winter cleared this market pretty well of all desirable stock, and the supply since may be said to be desultory.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

It is now in the hands of a southern representative...

Mr. Blount, General Manager of the Great Western Railway Company...

The Hamilton Times says: The grading on the N. & L. B. Railway to the north is now about completed...

The great demand for railroad spikes has called into existence a remarkable machine now in successful operation at the establishment of Dilworth, Port & Co., Pittsburgh.

For years railroad companies in making up their passenger trains, placed the express cars just after the locomotive...

Chicago Journal of Commerce: The traffic on all Canadian railways is increasing to an enormous extent.

Returns of traffic on the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway, for the week ending July 21, 1880...

The return of combined traffic on the Northern of Canada and Hamilton & North-Western Railways for the week ending July 22, 1880...

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1879, 1880. Rows include Passengers, Freight, Mails and sundries, Total for week, Aggregate for half-year, Increase for week, Increase for half-year.

Colonel Flatters, the chief of the Trans-Sahara Railway expedition, who has returned to Marseilles, reports the practicability of a route about 200 kilometers south of El Golea...

In the Supreme Court of Michigan a lumberman sued a railroad company for the conversion of a lot of ties which subcontractors for the building of the road had used.

To prevent the chance of a train running past the danger signal during a fog or snow-storm, without the engine-driver seeing it, the Northern Railway Company of France have recently adopted the plan of having a steam-whistle on the locomotive...

The destructive fires in the oil regions that have been so common this year, enforce the necessity for renewed care in the storing of oil...

It is some of the uses of wood in the north which should be discontinued...

Says the Montreal Herald: One of the most striking projects of this year is the building of a railway from Quebec to St. John's...

The Eastern railroad averages 12,000 passengers in and out of Boston daily, each way, and runs 150 passenger cars...

The railroad war between the manager of the St. John & Maine and the Grand Southern Railway Company has excited a great deal of interest...

SAVED BY A HAT.

Major Rube Allen, Commodore Vanderbilt's favorite veteran engineer of the Central New York road, a man of giant stature, with a brave heart...

MINING NEWS.

THE HULL IRON MINES

A Visit to the Works (Ottawa Citizen.)

Wandering about on Saturday afternoon in search of shade, a CRIZES reporter stumbled across Mr. Few, of the firm of McLaren, Pow & Co., who are at present engaged in mining operations in Hull township.

A CHARMING DRIVE.

There is perhaps no city in Canada that can boast of so many charming country drives and attractive bits of natural scenery as Ottawa...

the city, he is content with the scene, and almost led to sing with Dece...

The hidden wealth of the Hull mountains is as Lord Dundreary would say "something that no fellow knows anything about."

At present Col Robbins is working two pits from which he is extracting some very rich ore, and which give employment to about 75 men.

The company recently organized and composed of Messrs. McLaren, Pow and McLaren have commenced operations, and in a very short time will make matters at their mine boom.

It is the intention of the company to go into mining on an extensive scale, and establish smelting works at Ironides or some other convenient locality.

The captain of Colonel Robbins' mine has been enjoying a good laugh at the expense of the Ottawa people who heard the earthquake which was reported several days ago.

You follow up the mountain side until you come to where the primitive rock is left bare. Above this you may look for fissure veins.

Wandering about on Saturday afternoon in search of shade, a CRIZES reporter stumbled across Mr. Few, of the firm of McLaren, Pow & Co., who are at present engaged in mining operations in Hull township.

COAL DISCOVERY IN PEMBINA MOUNTAIN

Mr. Robert Gray, of Section 23, Twp. 1, R. 10 W. 20, has discovered a vein of coal about two miles long, and about 20 feet thick...

THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

The received opinion that a vein of coal represents a mass of vegetation, which has been changed directly into that substance, is opposed by M. Fremy.

The Ontario silver mine, Utah, is six hundred feet deep, and the vein is about four feet wide.

An ingenious instrument, termed a "Spark test" for indicating the presence of inflammable gases in mines, was exhibited and explained at the meeting of the Manchester Geological Society...

The following case of animal intelligence has been communicated by Professor Schutzenberger, of Nimsburg, in the Revue d'Anthropologie.

Woodland, the hero of the Hudson River Tunnel disaster, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1840. When a youth he shipped as a sailor, and he followed that calling until 1871, when he was in Philadelphia...

THE MILLERS' COLUMN.

WHEAT CLEANING

A correspondent of the Evening Post writes as follows:—The necessity for cleaning wheat preparatory to grinding is so apparent that it is not requisite to state upon the subject...

compare with the best millers of the world in the home and foreign markets. The profits of milling...

THE GRAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE COMPARED WITH AMERICA

The Chicago Tribune of a recent date contains a very interesting article on the subject of the Grain Producing Countries of Europe compared with those of America...

Table with 3 columns: Countries, Population, Production. Lists countries like United States, Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, etc.

The following is a tabular statement showing the amount of wheat, corn, and oats raised in the United States and seventeen European countries —

Table with 3 columns: Countries, Wheat, Corn. Lists countries like United States, Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, etc.

Mr. Porter states that the average per capita production of cereals in Europe is 16 bushels. In 1850 it was 39 3/4 in the United States...

PYRETHRUM FOR GRAIN WEEVILS.

Adjacent to my office is a warehouse filled with wheat. This spring the grain weevils therein commenced to migrate, and infested my premises...

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT

How He Bore the News of His Rejected Application.

The day on which the judge's decision on the Claimant's writ of error became known to the authorities of Her Majesty's Convict Prison at Portsea...

It appears probable that the new cabinet of law in England had no just cause. Well, said the Claimant...

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF A MURDER

The following account of a murder which was committed in Bermuda in the autumn of 1878...

MARK T VAIN ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Some German words are so long that they have a perspective. Observe these examples:—

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS

There are now 97,568 nautical miles of submarine telegraph cables working, a length of 11,823 miles having been made in 1879...

THE COOK TRIUMPHS

The corker closely resembles the ... of oak, and is well known in English shales...

TWENTY-FOUR PROVERBS IN COOKING.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking...

HINTS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS.

A useful hint to cooks was given at a recent sanitary convention in Grand Rapids, Michigan. It was pointed out that by adding sugar to sour fruits...

CURING NERVOUSNESS.

An eminent French physician, says Max Adeler, claims to have discovered that fiddling will cure nervousness...

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

... shows ...

THE STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

... of the currency ...

NEW YORK PRICES MARKET.

... of the market ...

London, 31st.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Harrington announced that the British agent at Quetta telegraphed on the date of the 2nd instant, that it is said Aroob Khan has marched to Mir Kabaz, and detailed a force for an attack on Chaman Chok.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER EXPORTS.

The clearance of lumber-laden vessels from the port of St John for trans-Atlantic ports during the month of June numbered 55, of 49,304 tons. The exports were as below, showing the ports to which they were shipped—

Table with columns: Ports, Debits and credits, Birch Timber tons.

The following table gives the names of the shippers, with the amounts shipped by each—

Table with columns: Shipper, Debits and credits, Birch Timber tons.

There were 43 vessels, registering 51,665 tons, cleared from this port in the month of July last for trans-Atlantic ports. The following is a statement showing the exports and the ports to which they are shipped—

Table with columns: Ports, Debits and credits, Birch Timber tons.

By the above it will be seen that the exports of deals, etc., during last month were over 8,000,000 sp ft less than during the previous month of June. Below are given in the names of the shippers in July, with amount shipped by each—

Table with columns: Shipper, Debits and credits, Birch Timber tons.

The following is a statement of the lumber shipped from the port of St John across the Atlantic, from January 1st to July 31st 1897, showing the ports to which it was shipped—

Table with columns: Ports, Debits and credits, Birch Timber tons.

The Imperial Oil Company of London, Ontario, have commenced burning down Spencer's mill. The best portions of the machinery from this and the other refineries owned by the members of the company will be placed in the Victor Works. The idea is to make these latter works equal to all others combined. A large paraffine factory will be built on the Victor grounds.

A respectable farmer named Jourdonnais, of Cyprin, P.Q., was in the act of getting upon a load of hay, when he had just cut in one of his muscles when the woodwork in front of the cart upon which he was stepping broke under his foot, propelling him between the vehicle and the horse, the latter taking fright dragged the heavy load over the man's body, killing him instantly.

The good old Puritanism of Boston is not quite yet. The plaintiff in a recent civil suit has been so feeble that neither the letter nor the spirit of an edict has become obsolete. He had accompanied funeral from Boston to Mount Auburn on Sunday afternoon. Instead of returning by the same road he returned by the way of Charlestown. Going through Somerville he met with an accident and sustained injuries by reason of a defective thoroughfare. He was taken to the hospital and now the Sanborn Co. holds that the action cannot be maintained because the plaintiff was travelling in violation of the law when the accident occurred. The Court will not attend a funeral on Sunday as a necessary matter in Massachusetts. The plaintiff had not violated the laws of the Commonwealth in going to the cemetery because he had properly taken the most direct route, but going a mile or so out of the way for the purpose of a friendly call was in the eye of the law a Sabbath breaker. He has no legal ground of complaint against the town of Somerville for having carelessly left its highways in a condition highly dangerous to life and limb.

The best way, says Mr. Buckland, the well-known English naturalist, to pack salmon to send away, is to cover him completely with silver paper, giving him as much as a new skin. The silver paper will adhere by means of the natural glue. The fish should then be placed in a box and buried in clean sawdust. When the silver paper is washed off with a sponge it will be found that the beautiful tints of the fish are better preserved by this mode of packing than by any other. Salmon as Mr. Buckland points out, are without doubt, at their best when caught actually in the sea. They are then full of "oat" This will disappear, and the fish become limp if placed in ice for a journey. Those, therefore, who wish to send away a fresh-caught salmon in its prime five or ten minutes before packing it. Boiling water instantly consolidates the albumen—the curd, the boiling process must of course be completed when the fish is to be eaten.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

Table with columns: NAME, Par value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: NAME, Par value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

(St. John Telegraph) A careful review of the situation leads the New York papers to think that there will be no actual ice famine, though prices will be high. The stock in Maine produced last winter is found to be equal to 1,426,800 tons, worth in New York more than twelve millions of dollars and in Maine at least six or seven millions. A New York paper says— New York City and Brooklyn, and their suburbs, consume annually, when the demand is not limited by high prices, as during the present season, from 1,500,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons of ice. The average daily consumption is about 20,000 tons when the price is from \$3 to \$5 per ton. At present prices, less than half that amount will supply the demand. At the rate of 2,000 tons per day for 162 days, the consumption would be 324,000 tons for the season, leaving a reserve in the companies hands of certainly not less than 1,000,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons. When rates advance from \$3 to \$5 per ton, it is found that the sales diminish from 50 to 150 per cent. This season the consumption will be kept within the maximum limits on account of the high prices. Ice is now selling at 10¢ in this city at \$10 per ton, for vaults, at \$12 per ton, to families, from \$10 to \$25 per ton, according to quantity and convenience of delivery. It is the heaviest consumers, some of the largest users are the 000 to 20,000 tons in a season. Packing houses are the next heaviest consumers. Then come in order, the Atlantic steamship companies, saloons and restaurant averages about 20 tons of ice for refrigerator purposes on a trip to Liverpool from New York. To preserve a cargo of fresh meat during a trip across the ocean requires about 100 tons of ice. One-half a ton of ice to each individual inhabitant of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, is the usual estimate for the season. About 50 per cent. of the people purchase no ice, but are indirectly consumers, being the patrons of butchers, brewers, milkmen and grocers, who have the first use of the article to preserve their perishable goods. With a minimum demand for 1,000,000 tons for the season, and a maximum supply of 1,500,000 tons, it would seem that the danger of an ice famine in New York is not imminent. The amount of Hudson River and Lake Champlain ice now on hand cannot be stated with certainty, but competent persons estimate that it is not yet half exhausted.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

Table with columns: NAME, Par value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

LONDON STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Table with columns: NAME, Par value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

Table with columns: NAME, Par value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug 4.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Orders have been received for the... The St. Catherine's Hospital... seeking in open air...

Several new... the... there is a...

Only the... Canada.

Waterloo... the... of the...

London & Sons... the... of the...

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THE COAL TRADE.

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THE PEACH CROP.

A good many of the peaches... of the... of the...

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

This is the result of our... of the... of the...

HAGGERTY BROS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We congratulate this company... of the... of the...

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The report of the annual dinner... of the... of the...

THE METAL TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES MARKETS

New York

Direct demand may be seen very gratifying evidence of a general and healthy revival of the iron industry of the country. If we take the cable...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American Pig, Scotch, and other iron products.

Scotch—Sales of over 2,000 tons are reported for the past week at figures below our last quotations. It is noticed that importations are lighter than they have been for months...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists various iron products and their current market prices.

English—Inquire is more active, and holders who would have been willing sellers, one month ago, at \$18 per ton, now quote No 1 Middlesburgh firmly at \$22.

Rails—Best American steel rails are quoted at \$65 cash at works. But all mills are sold so far ahead that no transactions are mentioned for any earlier delivery than September or October.

Tin—There has been a further sharp advance in price of big tin under extensive speculative operations, strengthened by favorable accounts from abroad...

Copper—More business in ingot is reported, and price shows corresponding improvement. Sales include 300,000 pounds at Baltimore and Lake at 18 1/2 cents cash...

Lead—Sales reaching 500 to 600 tons domestic pig at 4 1/2 and a shade under are reported. The market is yet rather weak.

Pittsburgh

Pig Iron—The market up to the close of last report was extremely quiet, as reported, but in the latter part of the week there was more activity.

Manufactured Iron—There is considerable inquiry for the various kinds of manufactured iron, but buyers are not very prompt in placing their orders.

Nails—The Western Nail Association have agreed to fix the selling price of nails at \$3 00 per keg, usual terms.

Railway Spikes—There has been no change in price of railway spikes, and we repeat last week's quotation—27 cents per pound, 30 days.

Old Rails—Are worth from \$29 to \$30 per ton. Scrap Iron—Dealers report a stiffening of prices but consumers of No 1 wrought are still supplying their wants...

Copper—Prices have undergone no change. Lead—Pig lead is quoted at 6 cents. Manufactured, unchanged.

Philadelphia

Pig Iron—The pig iron market is stronger than it was last week. A few of the best brands are out of the market altogether, the owners holding them for higher prices.

Blooms—Best cold blast charcoal at forge \$83 for No. 1 (2464), with numerous inquiries for immediate delivery; rimout anthracite, \$55 1/2 57, at forge (2464); scrap blooms, \$50 (2240).

Muck—The improvement in muck bar mentioned last week has been sustained and prices are firm at \$41, with numerous inquiries and a higher figure probable in a few days.

Merchant Bar—Most of the sales are in small lots at 2 1/2 cts cash, though plenty of orders for very large lots are in the market, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cts is the current quotation.

Nails—Nails have advanced to \$1, with an active demand. Buyers having seen that bottom was touched at \$2 1/2. Makers are filling small orders and refusing large orders except at current rates...

Sheet Iron—The quotations given below are still the ruling rates, but prices have advanced during the past few days. That leading London buyers have declined orders this week on that end. Quotations are as follows: Ruled No 28 to 28 1/2...

Scrap Iron—There is considerable demand for No 1 wrought scrap, which sold this week, expressed, at \$23 to \$25, ex-yard, \$28.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—II.

(Pall Mall Gazette).

Returning to the subject of an article which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette on the 18th inst, we may begin by enumerating the exports in quantity of various kinds of iron and steel from the United Kingdom to the United States during the past five months (January to May) of the present year 1880...

Iron and Steel—Exports quantities in 1,000 tons: 11-11,000 from the United Kingdom to the United States first five months, 1878...

Table showing iron and steel exports in 1,000 tons for five months to May 31 across years 1878-1880. Columns include Year, Pig Iron, and other iron products.

The exports of the five months of 1880 are nearly ten times those of 1879. The total exports of 1871 were 916,000 tons. The exports of the twelve months ending July 31, 1880, will be not far short of 1 1/2 million tons; and of that quantity one million tons will be pig and "old" iron...

Table of United States iron and steel exports in million tons for years 1876-1879. Columns include Year, Pig Iron, Bessemer rails, and other products.

Mr. Swank says that on March 1, 1880, there were 697 furnaces in blast in the United States with an annual capacity of 6 1/2 million tons (of 2,000 lb. each), provided the furnaces worked all the year...

United States—Iron and steel. (1), Lowest prices 1877-79; (2), Highest prices, February, 1880; and (3), Prices, May 15, 1880, in shillings sterling—(1) dol. ad.).

Table with 3 columns: Lowest prices and when, Description, and Prices. Lists various iron and steel products and their market prices.

Comparing the prices of February, 1880, with the low prices of 1877-79, there cannot be any wonder that the collapse has been so severe. But even the prices of May, 1880, are still 50 to 70 per cent higher.

First, that in 1880, and most probably in 1881 and later years, the demand for iron and steel of various kinds, but principally rails, in the United States will, at a certain range of prices, compel that country to import about 1,900,000 tons or more from this country...

Secondly, that the strong efforts made this year in Congress in support of Mr. Covett's proposal to reduce the iron and steel tariff by one-half or two-thirds...

Thirdly, that with the occurrence of a favorable harvest in 1880 in this country and on the Continent it is almost certain that the home consumption of 3.1 million tons in 1879 will be materially increased.

70s to 80s, or even prices much less. Hence the fall of the market to a lower level in the summer of 1877 has retarded the activity of the solid consumptive demand.

Lately, that the pressing practical question now relates to the price at which British iron and steel can be offered in the markets of the world, with reasonable profit to the producer. It may be assumed as almost certain that with such average annual prices for (sheet) pig iron as 18s. in 1878, and 47s. in 1879, the yearly output in 1879 of 20 million tons cannot be sustained.

Leaving those portions of the subject which relate more particularly to detail, it is necessary to examine some of the larger conditions of which the specific economic facts are but a few of the consequences for the production and consumption of iron and steel.

Regarding America, the larger conditions which modify all others are: 1. The rapid increase of population and production in the West and North-West, and to some extent in the South; and (2) the shifting of political power, which, under the Constitution, will follow as a matter of settled law the population of the several States as shown by the census of the present summer.

In the single year 1878, about 15,000,000 acres of wild land were brought under cultivation in the new States and Territories by settlers, who were chiefly men with families taking up farms of about 160 acres.

The tool steel used in Russia is imported chiefly from England, although some private firms are using German steel. The Obouchoff Steel Works, near St. Petersburg, are, however, making tool steel for their own use, and are also filling some orders for other Russian works.

RUSSIAN TOOL STEEL.

The tool steel used in Russia is imported chiefly from England, although some private firms are using German steel. The Obouchoff Steel Works, near St. Petersburg, are, however, making tool steel for their own use...

A ROLLING MILL TO BE STARTED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Last week's National Labor Tribune says:—On last Sunday six good members of the Association left Pittsburgh en route for the United States of Columbia, South America, where they have engaged for three years, at splendid figures, to work in a new rolling mill at their respective trades.

THE WOOL MARKET.

New York.

There has been no new feature noticeable in the trade of the wool market since we last reviewed it. The market continues quiet simply because no manufacturer is working up their stocks, hoping to tire out the pattern of wool growers, and if it is continued still wool would be a calamity to the woolen interest...

Your view of the wool situation seems judiciously the absurdity of selling goods below cost of production. In coming to a final conclusion, you must remember that the price of wool is 20 to 25 per cent higher than it was at this time last year, and the tendency of the wool market is now towards firmer prices.

The above change in wool is after a very considerable decline from the highest price, and on the general wool we see the rise 25 per cent now.

Our best grades of woolen shawls for several years have been sold at an actual loss. This is an important acknowledgment, and it is known to be true to the letter, we leave the trade to digest it as they deem proper.

Philadelphia

Wool continues firm and in good demand, with the stock; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—AA above, 48c to 50c; X, 47c to 49c; medium, 47c to 49c; coarse, 42c to 43c, New York, Michigan, Indiana...

Australia.

Advices are received from Sydney up to June 16th, from Messrs. Griffiths & Co. report transactions as few and unimportant, with prices merely nominal. They also assert that there is likely to be a large increase in the exports of wool from there the coming season...

The season had been favorable in most of the wool-growing districts, and shearing will, therefore, commence early. Facilities for carriage had been greatly increased by the opening of railways in all directions, and the improvement effected in river navigation...

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE.

(N. Y. Economist.)

The second month of the summer has closed, and with it, we trust, the long lull which has intervened. Signs of awakening activity in mercantile circles are apparent on all sides, and the week passing in review has developed in many lines of goods an improvement in the distribution from commission circles that is alike cheering...

Conservatism and prudence seem peculiarly to mark the course of trade. No excitement or rush appears visible, but, on the other hand, transactions in nearly all departments of merchandise are characterized by a legitimacy, growing out of a healthy but gradual development of current and prospective wants. In woollen and worsted dress goods a large business has been transacted, and steady improvement is noted along the entire line of plain and fancy fabrics.

—H. R. H. Princess Louise laid the tablet stone of the Louvre Embankment at Quebec on Thursday last. H. R. H. accompanied by Prince Leopold sailed for England on Saturday.

—On Thursday last twenty-four members of Parliament and other gentlemen breakfasted at the Palace Hotel, London, Eng., under the Presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to meet Sir Charles Tupper and Senator Vidal. Sir Wilfrid Lawson congratulated the Canadians on having passed a measure to prohibit the liquor traffic. Sir Charles Tupper responded in an appropriate speech.

PETROLEUM.

THE PETROLIA MARKET

The market still continues to ascend, though slowly, thereby pladdening the heart of the producer and otherwise making him happy...

Table with columns: QUANTITIES, F.O.B., MARKET, BANKS, EXCHANGES, etc.

Out, per bbl. 1.00, Pa. 1.00, etc. REFINED (IN BARRELS) PER GALLON

OIL CITY QUOTATIONS

Aug. 2.—Sales on Saturday 836,000 bbls. Opens with 93 1/2c bid for old 10 05 a.m....

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

The price fluctuates considerably each day, average for each day of the week just closed about the same.

Table with columns: Refined, Crude, etc.

TIME INDICATOR.

MONTREAL, 12 O'CLOCK.

Table showing time indicators for various cities: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chicago, Boston, etc.

SWILIBRIL

How bright is the summer dusk With heretofore innocuous and mawkish...

The blue-eyed prattler who have I loved All day for us in the shade Among the garden flowers...

Poor little, plucked with childish hate, Your sunnier sweetest, as it were To be the child's play...

A branch of sweetbrier—Ah, my heart! For tender tears unbidden start To weep, world-weary eyes...

How follows my last darling words The sweetest of green! She loved it in me Than many-tinted bloom...

My little love in days of old! Youth's morning-hour of rose and gold Comes back to me tonight...

I smell the sweetbrier in her hand, I see the garden where we stand On England's southern shore...

She was too frail for earth's employ, Too calm and pure for Lutan joy But like the sweetbrier green...

Thy life and mine, my little love, My life below, thy life above, God's love shall reunite...

NIGHTS IN THE WOODS

Nothing can exceed the beauty of these Northern nights, a beauty so calm, grand, yet jestic, almost awful in its majesty...

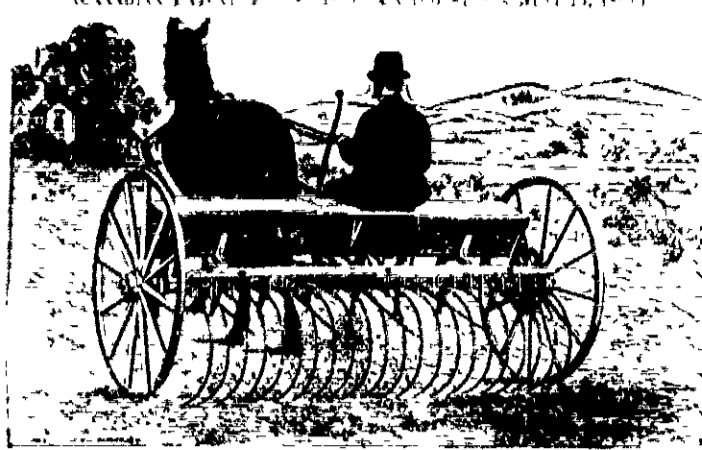
THEORIZING ON INSANITY

A German physician has started a pleasant theory with regard to insanity. It is, he thinks, a mistake to look upon it as an unmitigated evil...

REVENUE RETURNS FOR JULY

St. John, N.B., 1st.—The customs revenue for July amounted to \$90,188, and for July last year \$11,726. Toronto, 2nd.—The customs receipts for the month of July were \$289,276 77...

MAINN'S IMPROVED BROADCAST SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO HORSE RAKES.



With no box, without change of seed, all the following can be sown in any desired quantity per acre: Wheat, rye, barley, oats, grass, clover, timothy, clover, millet and flax seed, also fertilizers...

Post Office, Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, July 5, 1890

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING, etc.

Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Table with columns: MAILS, CLASSE, DELIVERED, etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

THE time for receiving tenders for the supply of Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be delivered during the next four years, is further extended to 1st October next.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Stg.

LONDON OFFICE—3 COLLETS LANE, LOMBARD ST., L.C.

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Secretaries—R. W. Bradford.

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MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - - \$5,500,000.

Reserve Fund - - - - 475,000

Head Office, Montreal.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The splendid paper... the Industrial World and National Economist...

COPIES SUPPLIED.

Our subscribers... should be supplied with the paper...

EVERY CITY AND TOWN.

Our paper... will be sent to every city and town...

INDEPENDENCE OF PARTY.

Political bias... subjects will be treated without reference to the interests of political parties...

The very best... in the Dominion will be employed in its... living vital issues...

Correspondence... on every commercial trade or industrial question will find a place in these columns...

Every manufacturer... every merchant, every trade representative, is earnestly invited to make a special effort to introduce and maintain the Industrial World in his neighborhood...

The price per annum... of the Industrial World (\$3.00 per annum) has been put at the lowest possible figure...

The Head Office... of the Industrial World has been established at the Capital of the Dominion—Ottawa—It being found that statistical and other necessary information is more readily obtainable there...

NO EXPENSE.

will be spared to make the Industrial World and National Economist perfect in every particular—a mirror of the Dominion as it is, an advocate of the Dominion as it should be.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD PUBLISHING CO.

P.O. Drawer 1010, OTTAWA, ONT.

No. 4 of this issue.

YOUNG MERCHANTS.

Many young business men have taken advantage of the present return to prosperity, and, embarking in business, are now either on the high road to prosperity, or they will in a few years add to the never ending procession of those who go down to ruin...

The Rapid Telegraph Company announces the completion of its line between New York and Boston, and a charge of only 15 cents for 20 words.

The Jacques Cartier Bank is to open an agency in St. Hyacinthe under the management of Mr. S. A. Durocher, formerly of the St. Hyacinthe Bank.

A movement is on foot for the construction of a grain warehouse and elevator on the line of the Canada Southern Railway near St. Andrews market, St. Thomas.

It is understood the offer of 50 cents in the dollar, cash, made by Mr. Young for the estate of Young & Chapman, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, of Montreal, has been accepted, but the business is to be wound up.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Canada Central Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

Work will be done... on the line between Montreal and Ottawa... from July 1st to July 31st...

O. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1890, and running as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Station, Montreal, Montreal, and Express. Rows include Montreal, St. Jerome, and various intermediate stops.

Local trains between Montreal and St. Jerome... will be run as follows...

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes, Montreal... J. A. SENECA, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Station and Time. Rows include Montreal, St. John, and other stations.

This train connects at Chaudiere Curve with Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JULY, 1890, will run as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Direction and Time. Rows include Montreal to Ottawa and Ottawa to Montreal.

From West take the 11 a.m. train. Ample time for dinner at Prescott Junction. Sure connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from both East and West...

WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, OTTAWA, July 25, 1890.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 20th August, 1890, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Pakenham and Panmure.

from the 1st October next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a suitable vehicle, from Pakenham to Antrim, thence to Kesh, thence to Marathur, thence to Panmure, and thence direct to Pakenham.

Advertisement for National Wire Fencing. Includes an illustration of a man standing next to a large roll of wire. Text: NATIONAL WIRE FENCING CO. OTTAWA. OPEN FOR USE. FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS, STOOLS, WATERPROOF WAGON AND HORSE COVERS, PARAPET SHEETS, COALS, LUGGINGS, etc.

Advertisement for Miller Bros. & Mitchell, Machinists and Millwrights. Text: MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL, MACHINISTS AND MILLWRIGHTS. 114 and 116 King Street, Montreal, P.Q. ECONOMY OF FUEL. With increased capacity of Steam Power, by setting boilers the Jervis method. Waste fuel used without loss...

Advertisement for Burnell's Steel Barb Wire Fencing. Text: BURNELL'S Steel Barb Wire Fencing. FOUR POINTED GALVANIZED. There are now before the public a number of Four-Pointed Barbs, which to the casual observer, are similar in appearance to the Burnell Barb which we are making, but a close examination of them will show the difference...

Advertisement for Canada Wire Company. Text: CANADA WIRE COMPANY, MONTREAL. H. R. IVES - - - - MANAGER. OTTAWA. STENCIL PLATES. STEEL STAMPS for marking tools, etc. STAMPS AND SEALS of every description. Fritchard & Mingard, SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

Advertisement for Pictou To Brewers and Maltsters. Text: PICTON. TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. The mill ground, having rollers... TO CAPITALISTS. A SPLENDID SITE FOR A LARGE MALTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Advertisement for W. T. Crandall, Produce Commission Merchant. Text: W. T. CRANDALL, Produce Commission Merchant. ORDERS FOR BAY OF QUINTE BARLEY SOLDIER. Samples and prices furnished to maltsters and the wholesale trade on application.

Advertisement for Kingston Vinegar Works. Text: KINGSTON. Kingston Vinegar Works. The Kingston Vinegar Works, of which Mr. A. Haas is Proprietor, manufactures White Wine, Malt, Older & other Vinegars.

Advertisement for Hamilton 35th Provincial Exhibition. Text: HAMILTON. 35th Provincial Exhibition. Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO. To be held at Hamilton ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 2ND, 1890. \$18,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

Advertisement for Mail Contract. Text: MAIL CONTRACT. TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 20th August, 1890, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between South March and Stittsville.