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# NDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

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ND NAMONAL ECONOMIST.

NICHOLIS, GOVERN COOR. TORONTO.

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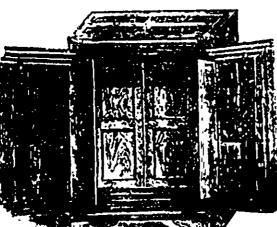
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### PROTECTION AND THE

PEOPLE Is Protection a regular system, does it system calculated to promote the interdetriment of the people generally? In it for the good of the many, or is it, on. the contrary, a system by which the many are impoverished to end had we Upon the answer to be given to the main question thus it diented the future both of Protection and of Free Trade depends. For it will be conceded that, over the civilized world generally, the political power of the people—the Kings and Aristocracies is diminishing the liberties and the power of the people; while those by which the principal independent are of the same general the United States by war was a great victory for popular liberty generally white freemen are more free than before since the slaveholder has been extintinguished, and the Great Republic is now a Republic in fact as well as in name. France, after having tried Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist Governments fully and fairly, and found them all wanting, reverts to the Republic, and flude in it that Government which divides Frenchmen the least," as the recent elections pretty clearly show. This time, however, it is the Conservative Republic, and not the Red Republic of Rosserman and Manay, or of the Commune. Parliamentary goverament is steadily being built up and made workable in Italy, and is progreesing, though under the shedow of the sword, in Germany and Austria. He would be a bold man who would venture to foretell precisely what the outcome of the Mihilist agitation in Russia is to be; but we must throw history to the winds if we would avoid believing that the final result must be in some way or other to transfer to the people much of the power that is now in the hands of the Czaralene, or in those or himself and the aristocracy and the bureaucracy together. All over the civilized world Democracy is "marching on;" the fact is too plainly before our eyes to be disputed But M Democracy —or government by the people—be thus grewing and spreading, then it is destimed most unquestionably to be the power that will in time to come deckle between the conflicting claims of Protection and Free Trade sespectively. spread of popular government is not gether, at the various industrial centres, in importance and influence between intere time to be stopped or reversed; gate of working men, bound by circum- election. No matter in what direction we it is on the contrary far more likely to stances to vote for the continuance of look we find that Free Trade is losing destined to be the system of the future, is a questica which is answered as soon as we know which of the two systems is the rush to take up land continues all people in tree countries, or in countries political freedom.

In England, during the contest and Radical statesmen, and was opposed parties then divided on this question. the conclusion has been too hastily selzed upon that the division indicated countries and for all future time-that people must continue to be on one side, with Protection and the repression of popular liberties on the other. Were would be already practically settled, In any country having free institutions grant that in countries adopting Protectual and protectual and practical and harmonious connec-Protection, with only the few on the so, this means an increasing number of from the pockets of the people and given centres will be embraced within the set that Canadian person. What alde of Pree Trude. Shall we appeal to weeking people interested in perpetu. to the manufacturers. If this to a true sphere of the company's operations; - crustee !

agitation now going on in England, a before the date of the Monney tariff, the British Islands Protection is the popular together the much for the good of the climati, Louisville, St. I content. certain particular question which has for the unbending opposition of the system-to existen which the working country But no Sir Rentance Caracter Stringentian particular question which has for the unbending opposition of the system-to existen which the working country But no Sir Rentance Caracter Stringentian of the system-to existen which the working country But no Sir Rentance Caracter Stringentian of the system of been much delated is bledy to be Southern slave includers. That represents to the country wish to see win network all longers adapted as bledy to be Southern slave includers. That represents the country wish to see win network all longers adapted as bledy to be Southern slave includers. That represents the country wish to see wind network all longers adapted as bledy to be Southern slave includers. brought to the test of events ore long | weight ones remised, the popular processing of the course it seems it is no necessarily stated and the other commend fiself to the masses of the Projection was established. The Southpeople as something which is for their orn slaveholders were not Free Trade the British werkers it is to be the outs publishes an elaborate t the of imports interest? Or is it, as some contest, a philosophers but a sure instinct guided exception to a general rate which holds for the two fixed a cons 1870-80 and usts of a few monopolists chicur, to the of home manufactures meant the growth of a large vottog population of working men, whose votes would most certainly be cast agains, the peculiar institution. White Louis Navolans ruled France he was able to but in force that mere semblanco of Preo Trade-the Course commercial treaty, but once the repressing power of Emperor and army was removed, France quickly declared for Pro-Democracy—is increasing, while that of Franco and Republican America are both Franco had broken off, sais -intensely Protectionist speaks volumes, The political changes of the last half there is no Free Trader in the century in England have had the net wold who can satisfactorily acresult of increasing enormously both count for it and still profess to be a "Liberal," and in tayour of popular government. Bir Charles Dilke, now a British Colonics have become almost very active member of the Glaperons Government, visited Australia a number character. The overthrow of slavery in of years ago, and what report did he bring home from "Greater Britain," on the other side of the globe? This, in not the blacks only have been freed, but substance, that the Australian Democracles were inveltably drifting towards Protection, and that the more Demo- The journal claims for Prince Blamarck cratic they became the more Protection. lat they would be The London Times was outspoken enough to say that he had rightly judged; and that, however unwelcome the truth might be, it was the truth that be told nevertheless. The Times said even more, for it added that British Colonial Democracies appeared to have an inevitable and irrepressible tendency towards Protection, and would bave to be allowed to go their own road it could only be hoped that at some future time, after they had autilitently tried Protection and had soon the folly of it, they would come to their sensos and adopt the orthodox Free Trade aystem of the Mother Country. As almost every young man of education is sure to fancy himself a "Liberal" in politics at some period of his early life, no matter how Conservative bis surroundings may be, so British Colonial Democracies appear destined to pass through their wild, hot fit of Protectionism, after which they will settle down and become view, the only consolatory view of mal has been able to entertain, is latter portion of the nineteenth century. certainly not supported by the ex- But what are the facts? Instead of Free perience of the United States, the only Trade making progress it is steadily the immense spread of manufactures there an igitation in favour of a change the South to no incomelderable degree, fartures is making progress-an agita-For, he it remembered, the growth and Protection has created and drawn to- tion which gives promise of increasing among movements that are likely in an exceeding great army in the aggreal the precent time and the next general keep gaining with every decade of years. the system by which they have their ground. r Protection or Free Trade is living. It is fatile to argue that the would be better employed on the land than at the furnaces and factories, for beet approved of by the masses of the the same and would continue were such places at Pittsburg, and Lowell, and Fall enjoying a passable degree of popular River to increase tentold. The nation is not substituting manufactures for agriculture; it is not engaged in any deluwhich ended with the great change of sive process of throwing away the latter thirty years or more ago, the cause of for the sake of building up the former Pres Trade was championed by Liberal But what is going on is the very simple and healthy process of adding to the by the Tories and Conservatives of that old production in one line a new proactually advancing, the plain result being an enormous increase of the tain at reasonable figures. In pressing is the natural and permanent one for all country's aggregate production all round. But increased production Free Trade and political freedom for the means increased employment for the luevitable connection between Protestion and popular interests—the interthis indeed true, then the question ests of the masses of the people. If were small and justgnificant it would for we all concede that the popular aids what all this means, they might see them. Therefore, the complaint smounts must win in the end, and hold its win- strong reason to doubt whether their to this-that the public are paying exnings, too. But it is not true, there's favourite system has really a future be- orbitant prices, not, be it remarked, on a the rub; in fact the very reverso is true fore it in the civilized world. For, triffing quantity and value of home- tions and extensions to bring the whole

them to the conclusion that the growth good the test of the world over the 1880-31 respectively, showing a large we must take another records, to show increase of importations from other how this particular question is likely to count ice, and from this fact, the infer-

### PRINCIPLES.

The Norldentsche Zewing, a Ivading Geman nowspaper, commenting on Sir CHARLES DILEN's appoint corent that the negotiations for the renewal of the comtection. The fact that Republican mercial tresty between England and

> "Accurately speaking, however, free trade uns perer esisted anywhere in the world, except among the South Sea Islanders and other wild tribes. The commercial treaties of the fast twenty years have been merely attempts to pave the way for a future adoption of Free Trade, the hope of anti-protectionists believing that unitions would soon become ountinged of the blessings resulting from reduced Ocatoms, and so be il-luded into abolishing them altogether. The attempt, bowever, failed at the outset. Continental nations suon perceived that the promised golden era did not dawn, but that the reduction of Customs merely inaugurated the rule of their own industries, and provided a market fue English manufacturers right mediact of commercial policy, and upont the self-seeking theories of Kaglish traders'

Free Trade prospects are exceedingly blue at present; and there exists about as much probability of Free Trade becoming the policy of all the leading commercial nations of the world within the next fifty years as there is of the United States of America becoming a portion of the British Empire. When Eugland, after a severe struggle, but not until after ber industries bai been placed in a position to warrant her in doing so, adopted the principle it was fondly hoped that her example would be followed by other nations, and it was believed that within half a century Protection would be unknown and Free Trade would have world-wide sway. Indeed Mr. Companielt so sanguine of the early trumph of unrestricted commercial intercourse, that he predicted that within a single decade from the time England set the world a practical sober, sensible Free Traders. But this example, Protection would be regarded as a principle of a bye-gene age, utterly probabilities which the leading jour- unsuited to the spirit of the advanced Democracy of British origin which has losing ground, and to-day England retried Protection for time long enough to mains the only rece Trade country in afford a passable test. There, through the world worthy the name. Even over the North and West, and even in of policy in the interests of manu-

#### DOES PROTECTION PRO-TECT

The opponents of a National Policy for Canada are certainly not consistent in their objections to it. They are continually advancing two conflicting sets serious detriment of the consumer---poor time not merely holding its own but price for goods which, but for this oppreseive tariff, he would be able to obthis argument, it is of course assumed throughout that the avgregates, both quantity and value of goods manufacworklog men, and here comes in tured at home which might be importsomething considerable, for if they Free Traders would but consider a while not be worth while to raise a fuse over

trited States Profection would have mount the growth and explaint to the first triangular for fact, it professions that the first triangular for fact, in fact, it professions that the first contained for a sengenteen-that, in fact, it professions that Committee, Tologo is to the first contained for a sengenteen-that, in fact, it professions that Committees, Tologo is to the first contained for the first contain feren o asserted itself insmediately, and work and water which wend terrationed with the what some Fire Trans parallel ing, of course, all interest in there is drawn that the fault has failed of its object. The tariff was designed FAILURE OF PREE TRADE to exclude torogn goods, so it is alleged, but foreign goods are coming in to greater amount than before, therefore the tariff is a fulure. Of course if this riew of the matter is to be maintained, then the contention that Caundian manufacturors are drawing millions from the people by exorbitant prices charged upon large quantities of their goods, must be abandoned, the two cannot possibly be made to "litch " together. Either Protection protects, or it does not. It it does, then the tatiff has certainly not falled of its object, though whether that object be a good one is another question You may argue that to develop and to expand home manufactures by Protection is bud policy, but if you allege that under it home manufactures are developed so much as to Impose a tax of several millions laid upon the community, you admit that the object of the tariff has been attained, a bad object though it be If, on the other hand, you may that Protection has falled to protect, because large quantities of foreign goods are still coming in, showing even a large present increase over recent years, you admit that we are still good cust mere to the Mother Country and foreign nations-too good for our own interests. as is clearly implied in the argument. But if this line of argument is to be maintained, then the contention that the tariff is a Chinese wall, shutting us out from the benefits of foreign trade, fails to the ground. We submit that opponents of the National Policy must select which of these grounds they will stand upon. They cannot strad upon both; that is impossible until we have a revolution in logic.

#### NEW TELEGRAPHIC COMBI-NATION.

nounces the fermation of a new tele-

The New York Daily Indicator an-

graphic combination. It appears, according to our contemporary's statement that on Saturday fast a combination. was resolved upon by the companies not controlled by the Western Union. They are the Canada Mutual, the Eastern Telegraph Company of Maine, the Baltimore and Ohio system, the Mutual Union and the Rapid Telegraph Company, and it is said that the new Postal Telegraph Company is a party to the arrangement. Referring to the importance of the combination the Inductor eays, it " will be realized when it is considered that in the aggregate the wires of these several disconnected companies extend about fifty thousand miles, and that the money necessary to join them that French capitalists were quite red ato a single system has already been secured by the chief promoters of the enterprise. One or other of these companies already connects many of the most important business centres of the country. Thus the Baltimore and Obio lines embrace Baltimore, Chicago, of arguments, both of which cannot be Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia sound, and the effect of which is that and the principal intervening points each kills the other. Bometimes it is between these cities. Its lines extend affirmed that through high Protection as far West as Vandalia, in Illinois, and Canadian manufacturers have obtained in ten days time will reach St. Louis. a monopoly of the home market, to the The Rutual Union, during the month of September, will comprise within its this French capital. day. Such having been the way that duction in the other, the old all the fellow-who is made to pay an enormous circuit Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Canada Mutual already reaches many important points the antecedents ut the prime materi in the Dominion, while the Kastern Telegraph Company, of Malue, and the Repld Telegraph Company, of New York, will form the nuctel for the extension of the system through New York and the ed chesply from abroad are actually Eastern States. The companies have simply combined to advance their mutual interests, and the increase of stock will not exceed \$5,000,000, of which the first cell is only for \$1,009,000, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to making the necessary connecand an educated people the natural tion manufactures must increase, even value, the extra charge on which large tion. When these connections are division is—the masses of the people for by a forcing process if you will have it aggregate comes to a vast sum, drawn made the fullowing important trade prophenying after he reads the following important trade prophenying after he reads the following important trade

history, and give inclined as 1 the ating the system, and in forth a presidential of the case, then it is cer-Montreal, tittawa and Terous in ception of the enterprise of, so well. statud, about 50,000 m.1 s et sir inst-class working condition As a understand the purpose of the products they do not propose to at the ter menco a war upon their great e sat t Western Union They will well t that corporation to commence to tell in which event the new conduct will not evado the contest W. , credibly informed that the requisconnections will be made wittin to weeks, and that in a month tear combination will reach four-fifthe of a paying centres of the Western I me business" Bo far as Canada is to. cerned, it is impossible to any at tree to what extent the new comtinate will affect her telegraphic interes The Montreal and Dominion Lais ; now under the control of a . . pany towards which, when it i. gamed sufficient strength, t new combination may assume t attitude of a rival . but we are in la to think it will be a considerable to before it will be in a position to do . The feeling which developed in Land a few works ago connected with a handing over of the Montreal Compoto the control of a great American co pany has subsided, and the remi which prevailed for a time that it w. the intention of certain capitalists : organize a new Canadian company t died out. It a strong company we organized in Canada we might expect hear of its making connections with t new American combination in oper tion to the Western Union and its in nections; but at present there does a seem to be an immediate probability any such company being form-Meantime the public will be well some by the existing telegraphic strang ments; for whother the people lee upon the late amelgamation favoural or unfavourably, it cannot be dra's that the facilities offered in Canada t the transmission of private mass. and general news are not inhied the of any other country in the world.

#### FRENCH CAPITAL IN CANADA.

We are alad to notice a tendenty the direction of foreign capital nadisa field for investment in Canela. T. inauguration of the National 100 ; gave encouragement to the morenece the prospects of which are to set it. least er courselns. In this connect we find the following announcement : the Quebec Chronicle of Monday -

"Mr. Sanecal, who arrived here by Da steamer resterday, is quite enthuses over the large amount of capital which fode ready in Paris to be placed at it disposed of all kinds of reliable and Am ide companies in Canada. Besides i money necessary for the purchase of a Q. M. O. and O. Railway, it General Maager informed his friends and the sev for cousting relay the South Beore Iser for county—"ing the South Shore tell, at Montreal, for working the new Kleck-Light Company, and if they salely then selves as to the prospects, for working adopted of Iron and erecting a factory the Ottawa Valley for the manufactor and phuric acid and superphosphate for the phosphate mined in that section of the country. That all this should be treated as a superphosphate the case means almost the root to be iron. the case seems almost too good to be ire. Delegates are to be sent bere, however, the course of a few weeks, to report use the prospects of the phosphate and inworks and the country's capability them. It must also be borne in word to unly reliable companies are referred to Senecal as likely to secure a share French capital. We suppose that t only way in which the investors will able to judge as to the reliability of the companies will be by a strict esquir them There are Kuropean carries who could give valuable tiets in the rection. We shall be delighted to be rection. We shall be delighted to to all the foreign capital that can be by mately and prontably utilized bretries, but we have no demic to " capitaliais suffer by careless and in the crous investments amongst us What Canada wants is population -

the development of her tast and .nrn able resources. The prospects in ici particulars are brighter now than th were at any previous period in bil i

We expect to hear of Mr Venue retirement from the field of west

#### **FOITORIAL COMMENTS.**

In the Ma + notice of Canadian manuat the Toronto Exhibition we

. I nomber of inaquisclusters slow ers scatte a system etc. of wool, and ne twente and clothe shown this year are al , liner than any exhibited before, and com the plainty and price of the material thest an makers cannot take a bigh best fouther manufacturers fa the the cast and the metriace The malouth of the metriace a le line wit and, mithout particularizing, it is 's just to say that it is Cifficult, if not it le, to dietnymsh their cloth, person i nist, to in the best English and minds tides in non-adays a per-ul with a funcation prejudice against or all goods and is savor of clutte im the atturnice t the ucian, can be aty in each use at the of course, no higher this imposed upon, because no laster at 1 unitation to mil Count up lung gaur other than a Cajalian

En duct's fairlished the t Howing area respecting the public debt of e [ gited States :-

" la 1"43 the national debt was \$20 210 with an appual interest charge of figures was \$231.612 fill. with an interest arge of \$12 250,002, and the aggregate Imunicipal Indebredores was \$27.538.423. 14 the annual Interest \$1,422 017 muking rotal of \$279,388,70% and an aggregate agent of \$14 and an aggregate. the rountry was about seventeen mil-1908. To-day, with 50,000,000 of lubanitate, there is a national dabt of \$2,000 (00). m, and a state and local indebtedness of \$1,15",530,503, making the prodigious local of \$3,187 534.598. The state debts of pday (\$250,722,081) are not \$20,000.000 nore than they were thirty-right years ago while the city debts (without deicting the sinking-funds) have increased on \$27,500,000 to over \$705,500,000 "

Latterly our neighbours have reduced te national debt by very large sums manify, and as long as the present resperity continues further large no 'retions may be expected. The national alt of England on the 31st of March, 170, amountal to the enormous sum of 1711,470,853, with an annual charge of -21,303,233.

Tex following is a brief summary of as new English Nowspaper Lib-1 Act of last session .- Any report of the proedings of a public meeting shall be rivileged if such meeting was lawfully savened for a lawful purpose and op-n to the public, and if such report was fair al accumie, and without mailee and if the matter complained of was for the pablic benefit. No oriminal presecution shall be commenced without the flat of he Director of Public Prosecutions in Sagland or of the Attorney-General for ireland in Ireland. A court of summary misdiction is to hear any evidence as Athe publication being for the public stacht, or any evidence such as might is addressed on the trial; and the court, fercpinion that there is a strong or . Wable presumption that the jury vesid acquit the person charged, may Limits the case. The court of summay jurisdiction, should it deem the bel trivial, may deal with the case rammarily by fine not exceeding £50 be Soard of Trade may allow the regisration of one or more responsible representative proprietors instead of all prorictors.

Tax liev. A. J. Bray, of Montreal, who cither for a lady or gentleman. is a land of snow and los-that all the rest touch, except for a few weeks in se Canada is supposed by the people bere to be another Siberia, and not a desirable stace to live in. That is a great mistake tare lived in Canada for five years, and have not beard during that time one-wrateth part of the grumbling against the wrather I have beard in Rugiaud in My one year. I know of no climate that 150 god as the figuration. stace to live in. or u and 30 degrees below tero, but we of and 30 degrees below a-ro, but we offer far away less from cold that you do selected. For one tring we dress oursites and build our bours to meet the retter, and then the air is so fry and retter, and then the air is so fry and ould do in England, for the air is bracing, and not depressing, as it so often is pero era it bange beary and damp with

The lecture, which was elaborate and entained much valuable information, f generally circulated, could acaroely all to remove much of the misspire- now occupied by them.—Hamilton Specreasion which prevails in England re- tetor.

garding Canada in quarters where the country is known, and to enhanter those who are in a state of ignorali .

Interesting figures showing the pur-Hamentary representation of Eastend, Brotland and Treland in proportion to the population bare recently been published. It appears, according to the last writer commons a source to et a et from t consus, that . Ireland has a population of 5,159,839, Scotland of 3,733,379, and England of 25 008 296. Ir land has 100 members, Scotland Co, and England 48, by Mr. John Lockwood. From these data it follows that Ireland secures one member for 50.00% persons. Scotland one for \$2,275, and higherd one for \$3,105. The poor-rate valuation or rental, taken in the same or ser and at the latest date, is \$11658013, \$22,-274.918, and £157.959,732. Hence, in Ireland £132611 is to resented by a member | £371 248 in Scotland, and 2323,944 in Eugland Again, if the comparison be made with reference to the property and income tax yearly assersment, as shown by the last report of the Inland Revenue, that for Ireland amounts to £20,768,945 , Soutland, £45 -\$16.066 , and England, £418,040.763 Therefore, dividing by the number of members for Ireland, £259,5 obtains one representative, by a similar divirion for Scotland 1760,268 obtiles one, and for England, £854889 one representative only. Moreover, Ireland paid to the imperial revenue to 1879-80 under the head of Exciso, Land, A.sessed and Property Tax,' £4,539 143 Scotland, with about three-fifths of the population, paid £5.536,173; and Hagland, with five times the population of Ireland, £20,985 630. If we take the netamounte assessed under Schedule D. alone, the profits of trades and professions, the som obtained from Ireland was £8,711,456, from Scotland £23 473,-018, and from England £193,006,582 "

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ir consequence of lack of space in this leave, interesting sketches of the following auditors houses, will be unavoidably crowded out, but will appear in next week's isst . . . Messra, Charles Clarke, Wheeler Vill-on Sewing Machine Co., Singer Sowing Machine Co., Heintzman & Co. Mason & Risch, P. Burns, P Cosgrave & Sons, Petley & Co, Thos. Davis Grant, Berfoot & Co. and Dunning's Canned Goods

THE LONDON FURNITURE CO'S WARRROOMS.

In this Company's warercome at 142 Youre St, can be seen on display enoof the handsomest and zons complete stocks of furniture to be seen in Toronto. A walk through their extensive establishment will well repay any intending purchases of articles in their line, as a selection can be made from an inexhaustible variety. One thing particularly noticeable about the ostablishment is the freeliness and new appearance of the stock, which is being daily secured from the fine fa tory of the firm in London, and comprises a fine assortment of dining room and library furniture, eldeboants, parlour and bedroom suites, easy and fancy chairs of all sorts, washatands, and a large and beautiful stock of secretaires suitable for a nice New Year's present The saow in England on a visit, recently returned in Hulme on "Canada as a tapestry carpets. The chief features, The beginning was a very small one, in tapestry carpets. The chief features, 1874, but the firm recognized in 1881 "ield for Settlement." Of our country and those which deserve special arten Mr Bray, who is an Englishman, said : tien in reference to this firm, are low The general opinion seems to be that prices, newest designs in every department, and a place where the rich and ver read, except for a few weeks in Asgast, we go about in fars or blankets in a outdat sate of abiver, and fear, and it is being paid to the smallest buyer actived of being from the prevalent, and the Casadians themselves are mainly impossible for it. The truth is that they we proud of their wister, and when they mad photographs of themselves or of any purchase what amend to greatest advantage, the same attention about the investment were a thousand disclination for the Toronto house, is long and favourable for it. The truth is that they we proud of their wister, and when they made in the investment were a thousand the Toronto house, is long and favourable where the provides of the investment were a thousand the investment were a tho poor may purchase what they need to 149 Yongo street, for whother they buy or not they will niect with courteous and liberal treatment.

The new brick factory on Main strict, for the Canada Whip Company, was to 150 good as the Canadian. The winter have been finished yesterlay, but will read, the thermometer will often regis- not be completed until the end of the not be completed until the end of the in these miles is no-tir of Canadian week, and the firm will start to remove on Monday. The building is two storers and a half high. It is 80 feet long and 20 feet wide. The fields of ceilings on Toronto; William Stephenson, Petrolia, H. M. Phillamy, Chatham, and in feet, and the garret 8 feet. The control of the stock room and initially represented the stock room and initial the stock room and initially represented the stock room and initially r the that we accross feel the cold at all. or On ground moor is area control of the can do more work in Canada than I of feet, and the garret 8 feet. The office, stock from and finishing room will be on the ground floor, the workshop on the second, and the garret will crage Company since they organized 30 be used for storing ratten. The office is have paid more than \$15,000. In neatly fitted up, and is separated from addition to the machinery there is a Blunheim and Drumbo, Sept. the store room by glass doors. The firm are very busy at present, and cannot fill orders for want of room in the premises

### NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Hille Ixor or at W nor at the place to ter the detailed a section if he becomed. plate of the contractor published in highern e lumbs. I will take but a test auruntes time and a postulo or I to a quart till with what or score on to your reight-mine d, and w. will scown in this immediate section of Can-Central, Uneph, 6ct. S to b.
Siness find country off Laminages, and in find —it has a much closer grain, and is Algoina, S. Ste. Marie, the 4. with the bosons are self-mathered, and we will eat! he who he must have some sure I by the

A new flour toill is taking enouted to the Acrella Valley Treety I may N &

Says the Bildgetown NS Winger Why go West? Mr. L. a Boad near Melvein Signne, has jest lurvested an Melvein Threshing Medding, which during the second of the related with a tow cleaner, so that the grom was thoroughly clouded, and he hadbushels of teautiful while

P.F. Island inflation up on to be prospering. McKinnon and McLean, founders, Charlette town are now emplusing 40 hands, where it sufficed a few trango. They are now making billers for four starch factories. A new woollen mill at Charlottetown is emplaying 25 hands, and all the other mills are rusping with increased force and now machinery, members of the firm of Dorsey, Goff & Co are away purchasing machinery for a new boot and aloe fectory. It fore the next general election the National Policy hum will be so loud and general that its oppon inta-(if any remains at'l be glad to hold that tongues about the opporessive tarist

Mr. W. Richards, of New York, nirrived in the city to-day. His visit is for the purpose of so ing whether he can secure an appropriate site for a catten printing and engraving establishment, which is is his intention to establish here if the facilities are natisfactory. The catabilishment would employ in the neighbourhood of 200 hands. In company with Mr Meliae he paid a visit to the cotton mill this afternoon, and sormed greatly pleased with the structure as well as the location. It is Mr Richard's intention to have one central establishment and locate branches in other places. It is to be hoped that Kingston will secure the central and in all probability it will -Kingston Name.

The Cobourg Sentinel-Star of Sept 1st gives the following Lattefactory Illnetration of the good effects of the National Policy . " This week a barge arrived here with eix hundred tons of Nova Scotia al-four hundred tons for the Woollen Mills, and two hundred for the Norval This roal has been found equal, if not superior to American coal, for steam purposes, and can be laid down in Cobourg for about sixty-five conts less than the Both of the mills here have used it for some time now, and have thoroughly tested it. A pleasing feature of the visit of Hir Leonard Tilley here last fall was that on his return from the Woollen Mills he met several londs of Nova Scotia coal, going to aid in making the 'bum' he had just listened to-a most practical illustration of the effects of the Pollcy bound so much to do in inaugurating, which gives Canada to the

Capallana' The Chatham Planet says. The fact that right in our very midet there exists one of the largest and most prosperius industries in Can da-we refer to the Pike & Richardson Cooperage Company, tive headquarters of which are at Fike-ville, a suburb of the town of Chatham community ly few people seem to be co.nisant of. It was only a short time ago that this organization was set on foot, yet to-day the productive capacity of the company's works in this vicinity is no less than 30,000,000 staves, 6,000 000 huons, 1,000,000 acts barrel head-Their factories are located (1) Pikeville, (2) Tilbury, C. S. R. R. (3), Comb r C. S. R. R., (4) Buxton C. S. R. R., (5) Charling Cross C. S. R. R., (6) Rod-1874, but the firm reorganised in 1881 on a much more extended basis with a capital of \$100,000. At Pikeville alone one hundred and thirty men are employ ed, and at each of the six other factories there are daily at work about forty men, or two hundred and forty men more-in all about three hundred and seventy men, besides those engaged in getting out logs, refilme, towing, etc., etc. Pikeville mill turns out each working day an average of 30,000 staves, 20,000 hoops, and 2,000 sets barrel headings The other mills are all stave mills, and produce about 0,000 stayes per day. Mesers. Piku & Hichardson informed the writer that contracts have strongly been concluded for 1880 for delivery Rurope and the United States for 25,000,000 staves, 5,000,000 hoops, and all the headings they can turn out. The weekly connect expenses are nowents of \$3,000. The machinery used in these milis is mostly of Canadian being the principal makers. To these firms alone the l'ike & Richardson Coopgreat expense connected with the erec-

tion and maintenance of drying kilns,

mostly of which we olin or by a mile | Nasagawaya, Booksille, Sept. 10. amount to upwards of \$50 000 permi- Howard, Rhip town, Sept 30, Oct 1 form. The clin is used for hoops and North Norwich, Nowich, Sept 30, Oct a stayes, and the hasswood for headings. Hallowell, Bloomic Id, Oct 1 stayes, and the leastrood for headings. special mention in this connection and Atian, Ackweight, that 3, 4 that is the superior quality of the clm | South Huron, Exeter, Oct | i. of a far tougher nature than clin grown tisewhere. Before this industry was commenced here all the class of goods (Logan, Bornbolm, Oct. 4) now being so largely produced here were Caford, Ip. Kenn tville, thet 4, 5 manufactured either in Ohio or Michi. Welland, Welland, Oct 4 to 6 gate and our slip here was considered almost worthbas, or at most was worth ! only about \$2 per 1,000 ft, while last vent as high as \$1 per 1,000 ft, was paid. and the average price to-day for heep dogs ratio sitem \$1 to 50 per 1 100 it.

#### (BE TORONTO EXHIBITION

Toronto Sept a - The nominal opening here, yesterday morning of the Lalilb nottal so-sA fairtrubal out to notifilled not attract any special notice, although a con-literable number of visitors were, Horn-ultural, Wroxeter, Oct 6 on the grounds from a oclock. Their tilenels, Markdale, Oct 5 on the grounds from boslock. There were indications, however, that the show will be the best held in Ontario, and the formal opening by the Lieut travernor on Wednesiay morning is likely to take place with grand honous. So effort has been spared to make the exhibition an incontestable success and to take the wind out of the sails of the Provincial Exhibition, which will be held this year at London towards the end of the month The Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, it muy be stated, is a corporation consisting chi-fly of representatives of various city bodies, such as the City Council, the Horticultural Society Board of Trade, Mnnufacturers Association, and the Corn Exchange, and of outside bodies such as the Education Department, the Association of Dairymen and Fruit Growers of Ontario, the Stock Breeders' Association and others. It is controlled entirely in the city, however It originated with a few energetic citizens after the holding of the Provincial Exhibition in 1878. The exhibition was a great advance upon its forerunners owing to Toronto energy, and the viry determined the following year to attempt to maintain an annual show rather than follow the provincial fair round among the small towns, the Toronto India trial Exhibition was accordingly formed, as above stated, with a subscription capital of \$50,000. The first show was held in 1878, when 6,000 entries were received and \$10,000 were taken at the gates. Lact year, 1880, the entries amounted to 11,000, with corresponding gate twcelpts, and the provincial fair was thrown into the shade to such an extent that there was talk of abolishin it altogether The entries this year so for are estimated at 15,000, and more are coming in. The exhibition will continue for two weeks.

#### FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Industrial, Toronto, Sept. 6 to 17.

Missisquoi, Q. Bodford Sept. 7, 8 Horticultumi, Bellin, Sept. 7, 8. Finch, Berwick, Sept 8. Osiavitick, P emant Valley, Sept. D. Shefford, Q., Waterloo, Q., Sept. 13. Brome, Q., Kauwiton, Sept. 14, 15. Biddulph Granton, Sept. 14, 18. Quebe Provincial, Montreal, Sont, i to 23. Carleton, Bell's Corners, Sept. 15, 16. Tuckersmith, Senforth, 8-pt. 15, 16. North Perth, Stratford, Sept. 15, 10. Mitchell, Mitchell, Sopt. 18, 16. South Huron, Seaforth, Sopt. 18, 16. Dandas County, Merrisburgh, Sept. 15, 16 Landon Township, Heletton, Sept. 16 Northern, Allas Craig, Sept. 19, 20. North Oxford, Woodsteck, Sept. 19, 20 Hullett. Clinton. Sept. 19, 20. West Kent, Chatham, Sept. 20, 22. Midland, Kingston, Scpt. 20 to 24 Dominion, Halfax, Sept. 21 to 30. Provincial, London, Sept. 21 to 30. Wilmit, Hamburg, Sept. 21, 22. Kinloss, Lucknow, Sept. 21, 22. South Grenville, Prescett, Sept. 21 to 23. Mitcheil, Mitchell, Bept. 22, 23. Turnberry, Wingham, Sept. 22, 23 Greenock, Pinkerton, Sept. 23. Bentinck, Hanover, Sept. 24. Elmaand Wallace, Lietowel, Sept. 26, 27.

Collingwood Township, Clarkeburg, Sent South Ontario, Whitby, Sept. 27, 28. Dereham, Tilsonburg, bept. 27, 28 Mountain, Man., Pilot Mound, Man. Sept. 27, 28.

Shefford and Abbottsford, Q., Granby, Sept. 27 to 29. Normandy, Ayton, Sept 27 Union, Amberstburg, Sept. 28, 29. Elma, Newry Sept 28. Dufferin, Orangeville, Sept 28 to 30 Lansdowne, Lanedowne, Sept. 28. Watt, Uffied. Sept. 29. South Grey, Durham, Sept. 28, 29 Rear Leeds and Laundowne, Lyndhurst Sept 28, 29.

West Wellington, Harrison, Sept. 29, 30 Port Elgin and Saugeen. Saugeen, Sept

Lownsond, Waterford, Sept. 29, 30. Prince Edward, Picton, Sept. 29 Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Scpt. 29. Lisgar, Man., Selkirk, Sept. 29. North Victoria. Victoria Road, Sept. 29,

29, 30 Whitchurch, Stouffville, Sept. 29, 30. drying houses, shols, railway tracks, (leimsly, Smithville, Sept. 29, 30, etc., too numerous to mention in detail, Holland, Chetsworth, Sept. 30, The annual payments for stock—logs, Prescott, Vankieck Hill, Sept. 30,

There is one thing which deserves Emerson, Main. Dominion City, Oct 3, 4 Raleigh, Town Hall, Oct 4 Wellerley, Wellerley, Oct 4 Southern Countries, Sc. Thomas, Oct. 1 7. stril. Hamilton Oct 4 to 7. North York, Newmarket, Oct 4, 5 North Brut, Pails, Oct. 4-5 I hatham & Dover, Wa laceburg Oct 4, 5. Lennox, Napamer, Oct. 4, 5 South Essex, Kingsville, O t 4, 5 Amprior, Amprior, Oct. 4, 5. First K at. Thomesville, Oct 4, 5, West Middle siex Stritting, O. L. 4, 5. West Simon, Berrie, Oct. 4, 5 West Gwillimbury, Bendtord, Oct. 4. 5 Howleh, Gord , Oct 4 5. Nonhern, Walkeston, Oct 4 to 7 N and W Oxford, Ingersoll, O t. 4, 5. E Zorra & S East hope, Taylstock Oct.

> Haldimand, Cayuga, Oct. 5 Klegston, To Sydenliam, Rd Oct 5 Sull.van, Dosboro, Oct. 8 Holland, Sullivan, Oct. 5 Tuorah, Benverton, Oct 6 West Huron, Goderlich, Oct. 5, 6. Yarmonth, Yarmouth, Oct 5, 6 Morris Man, West Lyone, Oct 5, 6 N Dufferin Man, Nelsonville, Oct 5, 6. West Hastings, Belloville, O t 5, 6 South Lanark, Perth, Oct 5 to 7 Central, Lindsay, Oct 5 to 7 Howland, Little Current, O. t. 6 Tilbury East, Town Hall, Oct. 6. Fast Giev. Flosherton, Oct. 6, 7 Rockwood, Man, Stonewell, Oct. 6 Melanction, Shelburne, Oct. 6. Walsingham, Walsingham Centre, Oct. 6. East Lambton, Wyoming, Oct. 6, 7. East York, Markham, Oct. 6, 7. Camden & Dresden, Drosden, Oct. 6, 7. Past Huron, Brussels, Oct. 6, 7 Missa and Ekfrid, Glencoe, Oct. 6, 7. Brock, Smalerland, Oct. 6, 7 Weilington Centre, Fergus, Oct. 6, 7. - Artemesia, Oct. 6, 7, South Colchester, Harrow, Oct. 7, 8.

> Reach & Sciigoz, Port Porry, Oct. 7, 8 Bouth Norwich & East Oxford, Otterville, Clct 7. A Picketing, Brougham, Oct. 10, 11 West Haldlmand, Hagersville, Oct. 11,

11 Halton, Milton, Oct 11 12 Cardwell, Beston, U.t. 11, 12, Monck, Welland, Oct. 11, 12 West Elgin, Wallacetown, tlet. 11, 12. North Outario, Uxbridge Oct. 11, 12. North Es-ex, Woodslee, Oct. 11, 12. Egremont, Holstein, Oct. 11. -. Dreeden, Oct. 11 Forest Union, Forest, Oct. 11. Bence To, Underwood, Oct. 11.

Lincoln, St. Catharines, Oct. 11, 13, East Wawanish, Bo-grave, Oct. 11, 12. Medonte, Hilladale, Oct. 11. Orford, Highgate, Oct. 12 Morris, Blythe, Oct. 12. South Dorchester, Belmont, Oct. 12. Walpole, Stage Road, Oct. 12. East Hastings, Thrashers Corners, Oct.

Manitula Provincial, Winniper, Oct. 11,

12 Mariposs, Onkwood, Oct. 12, 13. Harwich, Blenholm. Oct. 12, 13. Whitby and East Whitby, Ochawa, Oct. 13, 15.

Rast Durham and Cavan, Milbrook, Oct. 13. 14 Caledonia, Caledonia, Oct. 13, 14, Calcdon, Charleston, Oct. 13, 14. Norfolk, Simcoe, Oct. 13, 14. South Waterloo, Ayr, Oct. 13, 14. South Dufferin, Man, Mountain City, Oct. 13 Canfleld, Canfleld, Oct. 13.

Thedford, Thedford, Oct. 13. West Garafraxa, Douglas, Oct. 13. Uxbridge Township, Goodwood, Oct. 13. 1 elham. Fen wick Oct. 1 Certwright Township, Williamsburgh,

Oct. 13, 14 Aldbere', Rodney, Oct. 14. Hillier, Pleasant Valley, Oct. 15 Morsey, Leamington, Oct. 18, 19. Binbrook and Saltfleet, Stoney Creek,

PE-ACIPAL AMERICAN PAIRS.

Agricultural and Live Stock Fair, Chiongo, Sept. 12, 17, American Institute, New York city, Sept 17 to Nov 26. Central Ohio, Mechanisburg, Sept. 🔉 to 16 Cotton Exposition, Atlanta, Ca., Oct. 5 to Dec. 31 Illinois, Penris, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1. Iowa, Des Moines, Sept 8 to 9

Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 25 to Oct. 1. Kentucky, Lexington, Aug 30 to Sept. 3. Kaness State Fair Association, Topeks, Sept. 12 to 17. Michigan, Sackson, Sept. 19 to 24

Minnesots, Rochester, Sopt 5 to 10. Maine, Lewiston, Bopt, 6 to 9. New England, Worcestur, Mass., Sept. 6 to 9. N.-W Exposition, Minneapolis, Minn,

Bept 5 to 10. New York, Elmira, Sept. 12 to 17. Ohio, Columbus, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2. St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3 to 8. Tri-State Fair, Association, Toledo, O., Sent 12 to 17.

Vermont, Montpeller, Sept. 13 to 16. Western Michigan Agricultural and Ind. Fair, Grand Rapida, Sept. 26 to 30. Wisconsin, Fond du Lic, Sept. 26 to 30.

AMERICAN SUPPLIES OF GRAIN TO EUROLE

(Monetary Titues )

such ngland leave no doubt that there will be a lurge distributy in the coop in that country, and that an unusually barge quantity of bread-tuffs will require to be brought about Imported Heaty generalizations about the crops in the test of Europe do not encourage the belief that more than an avorage crop will be found there. The United States wheat crop is unquestionably deficient. The United States Department of Agriculture, on the 1st August, reported spring wheat at 31 as against 88 at the same date fast year Winter wheat at a little earlier date Was set down at 63 as sgainst 95 last what are the respective proportions of and there in careless and inefficient winter and spring wheat grown litt workmanship is clear gain litt in this there are btates which find that spring they are sadly mistaken. Nowhere does wheat answers best, and which grow good and nectionous work pay so this kind almost exclusively. In these as in the manufacture of machinery States the aggregate of spring wheat is a general rule mannacture of machinery As 11,854,000 acres this year, against 14,-140,000 in 1880. Whatever reasons there may be for doubting the estimates severe and practical tests of its strength, of the Agricultural Bureau, and these are very strong, helpg based on their wide discordance in previous years, with facts afterwards ascertained, no one contends that this year's crop is equal to last use. It is a comparatively easy matter year's. It toliows that the United States to slight the work in producing will be able to share for export less machinery of many descriptions, and it will be able to spare for export less machinery of many descriptions, and it wheat from the crop of 1881 than she is often a difficult matter to show where expected of that of 1880.

ture ability of the United States to contribute towards the supply of European one of our machine shops the other day deficiency. Considering the newness and asked the cost of making a certain and the supposed fertility of much of the special machine. Upon being informed States is very low. An average crop of that he paid for one which he already apring wheat is put down at 14} bushels had in his shop he was surprised, and to the acre; and the data are probably demurred at what he thought was an very nearly correct; but the official essential extravagant price. But, says the maker, timate for this year, 8t on the 100, "the machine you now have does not do brings it down to 11.74 per acre. This perfect work, the one I propose making decrease, which is but a bushel less to will." The purchaser reluctantly left the acre than last year, if it could his order, but after getting the inachine be relied en, would aggregate 41, home and using it for some time he 000,000 bushels. The decline in returned to the makers and frankly the quantity of winter wheat is made to acknowledged that the high priced appear still greater. This in spite of the machine was in fact the best purchase fucrease of acrospe, from 21,892,000 to be ever made. Now suppose this manu-24,149,000 acree; the assumed difference facturer bad, after receiving the order for It seems difficult to believe that there

has been no increase in the acreage of way construction during the year which in it construction. He is, in fact, a might be otherwise utilised, but if the perpetual advertiser of the skill, good workmanthip and beneaty of the manual last year's prices, has not increased, facturer who thus furnished him with a the fact is one which may prove to have great significance for the United States. It may show that the area of land available for the profitable growth of wheat is not capable of very great immediate extension. Supposing the estimated reduction of yield per acro to be true, it would not necessarily follow that the decline is more than accidental and is due to permanent couses. Still, the lev which show a decrease are Texas Callfornia, Nevada, Colorado and territorios,
which are too young to have given much
off, at once, and :nake a selection, with
opportunity for exhaustion. It might be
out first learning something about the
policy was adopted, the allk weavers

Went of progress in the extension of wheat cultivation, if the fact he certain, may flud a partial explanation in the in-Agricultural Bereau first put at 2, and then, a mouth after, at 20 per cent. The average of corn must have been the same on the 1st July that it was on the 1st August; and this extraordinary revisal briwsen these two dates shows on what sandy foundation three figures real. What resees is there to suppose that the average of wheat is any more correctly given? If the average of wheat is low, that of corn is probably high; but how low it really is is the question. The liurean's estimate of the increase of corn is almost certainly too high; and corn is not accepted as a universal substitute for wheat in Europe.

A low average in the United States incans more than a low average in Canada, bocares there a large part of the best solls have been brought under cultivation, while here our lest soils have secreely can touched. It is, no doubt, true that there is everywhere a tendency to bring the hest solls under cultivation tirst, but this is not always possible. It was not possible to the immigrants who came in the Mexicory to the ricky coast is the result? In the reliest of harvestof New England, because the best lands,

stea of land in the Western States of heighbours. The most popular made country to emigrate productive powers have not in a life in the backet cody, and those that from and the protected country a good in the largest sates, me those while it is correct to any apacitor or less extent while it is not to the last requisition for dear dillet in the formal defending to the formal the formal to be found that the continuous has a packet or less extent to the backet of the last to a found the found to show a loss of the found that he is to show a loss of the found the found of the show of the show at lines in the past year of the second still, in the past year of the show at the show at lines that the found in a transfer mater the most or many factors. In the past year to show at the found the found the part of the most or many factors and the past year of the show at the found that the past year of the show at the most or many factors. In the past year to show at the found the found the part of the most or many factors. The deployabless counts of the forces of time will come when Canada will supply well fine had working parts when this in cosasty tending of every industry changing base modellit that for will a force supplies of wheat to furope than and the cosmittal, and that have stated is to now. It may be laid down a large difference in the community of the stated in the control of the contr years touck clapse before that change is

THE ADVANTAGES OF A GOOD REPUTATION TO MAKIERS OF MACHINERA

(Chicago Industrial World.)

There are many makers of machinery who do not seem to understand the true Value of a good reputation for their pro-ductions. They evidently think that The statement does not show the saving of a few hundred dollars here good and meritorious work pay so well durability and general working qualities. Deception in the manufacture of machiners will almost invariably come to light when the machines are put to care and labour have been bestowed upon It is possible to over estimate the fu- certain machines until they are placed in operation A manufacturer went into soil, the average yield of the United that it would cost double the amount being in the reduction from 13.72 to 12 the special machine, slighted the lamble the acre, and amounting to an work, as ordently the makers of aggregate of 25,000 000 bush. According to these figures, the total decrease in the other had done; the result would have been that he would the wheat crep as compared with last year is 93.000,000 bushels. the ill will of his duped purchaser, because the latter would have discovered wheat grown this year; which would the cheat the moment that he had set show the States to be, temporarily at the machine in operation. Now as to the machine in operation. Now, as it least, in the extension of the growth of happens, the purchaser cannot say too wheat, in a non-progressive condition, much in favour of his new machine, and Much labour has been employed in rall- the high class of workmanship exhibited good job.

Frequently the inquiry is made, why does not such and such a manufacturer succeed in building up a trade? The reply will be that while it is true that he has a good kind of machine, it is so peorly constructed that it will not sell. It is a common practice for buyers to take time to look around and examine different kinds of machines, and make average yield of an average year would numerous inquiries of those using them, influelly imply an approaching exhaust before making their selection. It can tion of soil in some parts of the country, thus readily be seen how essential it is: But this area would not seem to be re- for the manufacturer to establish a good latively very large; for among the States reputation for his goods. Suppose one different with Virginia, Tennesser, and working of the engine from those who were an important element in the popular of the name of farms. It appears even Wisconsin and Iowa, which also had employed it, or had knowledge of lation. They have been dwindling in that the average also of heldings in Ireshow a descioncy as compared with last its good or had qualities. Sometimes sumbers every since, year. But when what is taken as the buyers rely on the statement of the The great industries normal average is only a little over 14 seller in such matters, but a caroful and bushels an acre, there must be a very low | pradent purchaser would investigate the average in some places to infance the marits of the segine for himself before heavier crops produced on the new soils buying it. Should be get into a shop where a similar engine was employed, and there find that, while the principle of its construction was all right, work itself was alighted, the materials se of corn cultivation, which this employed were poor, and that parts that should be finely finished were only roughly and imperfectly made, he would most likely conclude that he nceded a better finished engine, and thus the maker would have lost a customer. But alighting work and employing theap material are not confined to the most costly machines. We find this trouble cropping out in all descriptions of machine work. True there are cer-tain kinds of machinery made rough and cheap on purpose. The buyer purchases them as such and intends them for a purpose where quality is not a prime consideration. In such instances the maker is not depending upon the repatation of life work, but upon the price

The value of good workingship is probably nowhere made more apparent than in agricultural machinery. is defective, made of poor material, and ready to break at any moment; lio also fluis that the woodwick is poorly constructed, and of inferior material. log, whon ever hour is valuable, his

required

investigation are being more and more gether educated to buying with their cyes open. Information to now being wattered broadcast, and people are better able to find out the deceptions practiced in the trules than they were, and therefore, saids from any considerations of duty, the manufacturer who is the most conscientious and painstaking in his work will be the most ancressful, other things being equal. The denand for good and substantial work in machinery is growing as the experience of manufacturers legrowing. The day for "aliam and shoddy" in machinery is rapidly justing away, and what is more good work and good prices are going hand in hand together. While cheap and workliss machinery will doubtless be made and sold as long as dishonesty and shiftless. ness remain to curse the world, it is still an indisputable proposition that it is far more profitable to make good work than poor workin every case where the manufacturer depends on the good reputation of his machinery for its sale.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF FREE TRADE.

(Toronto Mail)

Free trade in England has resulted in some six or wight manufactures in a state of congretion; all the others dring of depletion. It is curious to note how the vigorous English pertinacity has strug-gled in the vain effort to austain manufactures in places where under the old and labour were for hooming for the pursystem which made England a manufacture pose "Water, roads, tences, etc." comturing country, some branch had taken root and flourished till the new system killed it out. Coventry, for instance, was first colebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets. These were superseded by the manufacture of weetlen watchmaking, that by the manufacture were occupied as meadow or pasture of ribbons. The history of Coventry is land, leaving 15,000 of fallow and 340, the history of many places. The history of woods and plantations. of menumetures in England is a blatory of efforts succeeding each other like the transient boarders in an urban hotel Manufactures, like that of sugar refining, have risen to a great height. They have fallen to nothing. The cotton manufacture, notwithstanding its immense development, is in a precarious and un-certain condition. It is dependent upon a foreign supply of the raw material The silk manufacture has taken to Itself wings and found a home in France.

The industrial history of France and the United States shows no such changes. It is steady progress. Let an industry get a hold in either country and it goes on growing. In illustration of this, take the best-root augus industry and the slik industry in Franco, both started under the protective policy of the first Napoleon, and both growing year by year. The elik industry in the United States shows the same steady growth; le-ginning from nothing, it has grown to respectable dimensions, with every promise of attaining immense propor-tions. In England, when the free trade

The great industries to which, under England's peculiar conditions as to labour, a free trade policy has given an impetus are the cotton, the woollen, the fron, the linea manufactures, the manufacture of machinery, and the coal in-dustry; and there is not one of them but wn a yearly decline in the amount exported. There is not one of them but has been stlacked in its home by outside You will see American cotton guods in Manrhester. American cutlery in Sheffield, and so on. Then it comes to thie, that the industrial history of England shows a great variety of manufactures springing up under a protective policy; a great decay of these, and an enormous development of a few manufactures, under the free trude policy Ever since England began her career as a manufacturor, there has been a constant procession of manufactures; first, into the country under protection; and second, out of the country under free like acarod gliosts from the Island, just as they retired, as we have shown, one by

One from Coventry Now, we contend that any country is safer just in proportion as it maintains better assured by the proportionate development of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, rather than by foordinate il-relopment of any one of the the three We contend further that the industrial history of the several nations shows which lay in the laterior, were inaccess imachine brooks down and he has to beyond a doubt that under the free trade since 1873 has been more than 20 per he subscribed for the enterprise as sille to them; and in like manner the leave his work and rush of to town for a policy there is a survival of the fittent for ourt, and the total of the smaller animally projected, and that the we remain the control of the

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL and much less grateful than that of our poor machine on his hands and will ment of all industries. As a coinsequence fatten far below it, and to a day a special should be about it millions as most be a fatten of find in the Western States of teighbours. The most popular makes country to emigrate them. Plus have become still a few to the foot and the protected country a send popular, and have decreased; trule in Logismi there have been more The topicitacturer should glassy land changes in the manuta tures of Eugland in mind that the is apparential than in ell the protected countries of the capital in the good reputation of his world put together-more industries that work. That tells in the future, and if have fallen to the rear, wounded and honestly acquired should grow with the sick, while the world's army of workers years. It is better to sacrifice a few in these countries has increased in numdultare in the enter of the present to lete, more that have sorrowfully bound reap thousands or dollars on the sales of themselves out of England than in any the future. Purchasers in this ago of protected country, or than in all to-

on and approximatification for the

AGRICULTURE IN IRCLAND.

(St. James' Gauette )

The authors and friends of the Land Bill are too much occupied with the theories which they are now forcing upon Ireland to have much time to bestow on so dry a subject as agricultural statistics. Those, on the contrary, who expect no miraculous prosperity to be the effect of that measure will look with as much interest this year as before at the returns compiled by the Irish liegistrar, and just issued by the Lord Lieutepant. Dr. Grimshaws figures show very clearly the position of the Itlah farmer during this which has been the most eventful year yet known to him. It ratests, as do the annual returns of English agriculture, the slow and atendy course in which a considerably targer crop, and sheld things rural move, whether from had to have enabled the occupiers to maisture good or—as in these days is too often the a larger stock on their farms ladde. case-from bal to worse. It will be seen, too, from these statistics how little the relative prosperity of the Irish farmer depends upon such nostrums as are presented in the Land Bill. Of the total surface of Ireland-

20] million acros—mere than 2 million acros must be deducted from the agricultural returns as consisting of barron mountain, and nearly 1; million acres as bog and marsh; though it is certain that the greater part of this last could be converted into good land if capital and labour were for booming for the purprise an extent not cording far short of one million acros; so that there remains available for culture of one kind or anothera total of rather more than 151 million acros. Of this, speaking in round numbers, 5 million acres were last year under arable cultivation, and 10} Comparing this with past years, it seems that the barren mountain land has increased 10,000 scree since 1879, and the "water, roads, fences, etc." 1,000 acres whilst about 23,000 acres of bog and marsh were reclaimed, or otherwise disappeared from the returns. In the ten years ending with 1880 the total of un-productive land, excluding fallow, increased more than a quarter of a million acres-from 4,290,000 to 4,620,000. The land bearing owned and group crops de-creased in the same period from 51 to 5 million acros, while the gress land 'a-creased from 10,000,0000 to 10,750,000 Woods and plantations show insignificant increase in sise; and insignificant increase in size fallow land remains a within average of the ten years. At the same time the number of holdings has steadily but very slightly declined; showing no greater change in the sub-division of farms than might naturally be expected in any country. The total number of holdings in 1880 is reckened at 574,000, whereof about 50,000 were held in more patches of less than one soro in extent, and \$24,000 were worthland is about 27 acres; and indeed the most numerous class of farmers consist of those who own between 15 and 30

There number 101,000 egalast SCIES. only 134,000 who hold between 30 and 50 acres, and 73,000 who hold between 50 and 100. The whole class of " peasant proprietors" who occupy less than five s does not include more than 115,000 persons. This latter class is, moreover, shown to have remained nearly unchanged in numbers during the last year; and it is only in the increased number of the larger holdings-above 100 acros-that there was any notable altoration. It is, however, remarkable that, excluding the petty holdings over one scre, there was during the period a decrease in every province in the number of occupiers, amounting in the whole to a failing off of 1,300, although at the same time the holders of 50 acros increased 20 in number.

The land, thus parcelled out among its occupient, taniatained in 1880 a stock arado, industry after industry retiring of cattle almost equal to that which it maintained in 1871. Even since 1873 the falling off in homed bearin has not amounted to more than about 5 per cont.; and in the matter of liveres, mules and seed there was an increase of some mer buya respect he takes it into the lite variety in manufactures, just as in 6 per cent. Every one of those cate-field to work, and finds that the gearing broader lines a country has its prosperity (gorles show, however, a decrease since 1870; and so do those which enumerate the goets and the poultry, though they are still above the level of ten years ago. But it is in the items of alleep and pigs that the year 1889 shows the most cen-apicuous decrease. The toss in shoep

off may no doubt be partly a concretely by the increased cheuppess of host a the market. but it is to be teared that vast number of cotteser and small o the rist have depended a or hogic with the animal whose special d ty was to furnish this fund. It may b now as cheep to buy become us to lead a at home, but the difference between the decline in the muster roll of pize trees. not only idiences and improvidence of the part of the quendam pig ower, but also forcesing barrenness of the land !. cultivates or pretends to cultivate To single feature in the return of live sixs for 1880 that can be called at all ca cournging is the comparative stead:anwith which the horses are kept up to's level not far below that of the previous year, and above the average of ten year past But even the antisfaction to be derived from this is largely mediawhen it is observed that there is a very heavy decline, of 17 per cent, in the total of foals under a year old For the culture of arable and meadew

fand 1880 was a good year in Irelast.
The estimated produce per acre was well above the average of ten years, son In the case of cats and root crops has only twice been exceeded in the decate The much smaller quantity of leaf sown with cereals produced accordingly a considerably larger crop and should a larger stock on their farms beside themselves living beyond the need of charity or a roduction in rent tistical details show, nevertheless, that the good harvost was much less produc tive than it should have been owing to the small acroage of land cultivated for thescrops which turned out best Thepe tato crop, for instance, was nearly three times as good as in 1879, and 30 per cent. better then in 1871. But the po tato grounds in the latter year covermore than a million acres, whereas in 1880 they included only about 820 880 Again, the wheat lands produced 25 ac cent. per acre more in 1880 than in 187, liut in the earlier year there was culb vated for wheat in Connaught above 19 000 acres, and in the later year only 7,000 Of the twelve categories late which the crops are divided, all but to are shown to have been grown either on lose land than in the previous year ores an acroage practically the same and these two are oath, which were cultirated on 20,000 more acres and flex wald-548 Krows on 157,000 acres, sysiast 114 l ooa.

Dr Grimsliam's report contains an appondix dealing particularly with the la quiry made into potato grounds in In-land. The potatoes grown are divided into fifteen varieties—the fifteenth class including some forty species of mise-impertance. Reparate returns are giren of the result of planting each sevent kind in the different clustricts, and the 820,000 acres cultivated for potatoes em thus senarated into distinct testiez grounds for ascertaining the relative erits of all the species. The descrip tion of (1) sound, (2) partially diseased and (3) lost by disease, is affixed in second and another than to the results in each dearate columns to the results in each & triot, and the effect of the whole is said to be in favour of the "champion." The variety, only recently introduced, already eccupies 220,000 acres, or more than on fourth of the whole area sown with petatoes; being especially popular in Numeter, but yet not so well established in the other three provinces. These sail the "magnum bonnes" abov the high eet percentage of sound produce, sai bave forced their way into favour. The reports sont in from the different centres all testify to the prevalence of the per nicious custom of using again and arms the last year's seed on the same ground, and dwell on the oradication of this slovenly habit and the introduction of new seed into Ireland as a certain curfor the evils which have so sorely affected potato growers. In effect the yield or potatoes of all kinds last year amounts! to 3 G tone per acre, against 1.3 toss in the previous year; and it is impossible to consider the season, for it was ted in many mapects, as accounting for the whole of this improvement.

There are, I gather from the police report, 7,092 public houses and 4 425 here houses in the metropolis. During 1889 29,865 persons have been appropriated formationness. Of these 15,196 were made and 18 20 meters. and 13 370 were females. The averages approhension for dennicement steems ever, to be diminishing. Daring the he preceding years the proportion was about 7,500 per 1,000 of the population, where in 1880 it was only G315. Against the proportion was about 1880 it was only G315. in 1880 it was only 6315. Agui victions, whereas in 18:5 there were 1.031 - 25-21 1,031 - Treth

A committee of the original burn commissioners of the New York worl). fair project is canvassing among law ness mon with a view of carrying out the enterprise, and it is said many present ment ment connected with the original morement are offering them every en conregement. P. L. Thicott, the beaker mend to-day that \$3,000,000 was realy !he subscribed for the enterprise as con-inally projected, and that the were organization is quietly going on ar ".

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\$ to 10 berrels .....

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

LOW-NEW Nept 11h, 1881

the sea is continue unusually dry and cannot but laye a lad offer upon 11, indeating that fave a fact the tree are very preval at to the reath of me and a ach valuable property has been deroved. A good rain lengently needed Business seticity consequent upon the improved in all directions. Processed production are socked ma bitig of our exhibition is a commone of tituer and demand in atrouger, but least ed in earn of and the number of myers lamines is finding acceptance in come. already rejorted to very trige. In dry quines of the far overseld condition of mad burgarinderd must be herd to feune manifested to decline parties contracts it they cannot purel us to then satisfies tion both in regard to price and quality. titelian are coming in rapidly, and a very barge business for spected to be done this . Payments are reported as very satinfa tory, as soiled tricy ore in all trades.

Stocks -The sto k market has been quiet during the past work, but prices are on the whole weaker than they were a week ago. Bank of ferento has alvanced I in bid, but is the only stock which has improved. On the other hand Dominton, Federal, Merchants, Montreal and Unitatio have each recoded in mand equally good rates, and overy week point, and Standard is offered i sade to the volume of fron thus sold lower, though hid is unchanged about. Mill from is firm and advancing the remainder of the list is unalresed. But for foreign fron, the fear of which is Loan and Savings Companies. These stocks have been firm throughout the week, with the exception of D minion Savings, which is offered 2 low-r, and Union Loan, which has declined ! in Lal Capada Landed Credit is up i in has advanced 1 in bld. Consumers' Cas has declined 1, Dominton Telegraph is up fin bid, and Montreal Telegraph 1 GROCEBIES-There are no changes to

report in prices this week. Payments body seems afinld to touch it. Large continue to be satisfactor. Business is blocks of it went last spring at \$16 to very active. LEATHER - This trade has improved \$18.50 to \$10.50 for the same iron, within the past week, and there is every for the balance of the mouth Spanish down grads. Considerable was sold a sole of prime tappage is scarce and commands good prices. The market is still ures sent buyers home, and prices have used of Canadian calf. Other leathers declined to \$24 and \$25, and still they prospect of a good business being done are firm at quotations.

Boors and Smons-Manufacturers are very busy filling their fall orders. Pay- that will be paid grudgingly. There is ments are reported as more satisfactory a very large demand at this price, but than for years past.

HIDES AND SKIES.—Hides are in good ing a stiffening of prices at present, but demand, all offering finding a ready when their temporary needs are promarket. I ambe and shearlings are firm wided for a reduction is expected to at 35c, and are in strong demand. Tallow follow continues firm at quotations.

l'aoppon. Me kete bave ruled very firm during the \_t week. Deliveries of both wheat and barley by farmers have been much larger than is usual at this season of the year, caused no doubt by the high range in prices, and also that the dry hot weather has prevented farmers attending to their fall seeding. Sales of cargo lots of fall wheat have been made at \$1 32 and \$1.33, spring at \$1.32. No 2 barley is offered at 80c. for October delivery, and No. 1 at 90c. Blocks of flour are very much reduced . superior is quoted at \$5.90 and extra at

Provisions.—Cheese has advanced to 121c. here, cabled at Gla. Butter is very ecuroe owing to the poor grass feed.
Prices are too high for export. For local
use it is worth 20c. in crocks and tube,
and pound rolls realise as high as 30c. Eggs are fitmer and are quoted from 13c to 15c, for round lots. Meats are scarce and prices are very firm at quotations. PREHENTS.

Freights from this port are unchanged. and \$1.25 is still the current rate on lumber to Oswego. Prom Charlotte 35c is offered on coal, 1 c on grain to Kingston, and 5c to Montreal.

Case and Floretta, coal to Racine, at \$1.25, St. Peter and C. O. Micer, coal to Detroit, at 80c; S. C. West, coal to Detroit, at 80c; S. C. West, coal to put. Sandrsky, at 50c, and coal thence to Bay City at 700; str. City of Rome and schr. Allen Spry, coal 10 Chicago, at \$1.10; M. E. Fremble, bulk salt to Chicago, at \$1.20; Angue Smith, coal to Milwaukee, at \$1.10; steam barge Huren City and consort, schra Sem Fline and Jemes F Joy, coal to Portage, at \$1.25; Maue, coal to Toledo, at 23c; Scotts and S. H. Paster, coal, from Cleveland to Chicago, at \$1.30.

Canal Proights - Orain freights dult and unchanged, but lumber firm and bigher. Whost 44c, corn 4c, eats 3c to New York , lumber to Allmay, \$2.40 per 1,000 feet, and to New York at \$3 per 1,000 feet

Chicago, Sept. 6 - Lake freights unchanged, on the base of 31c on own to Ruffalo, with no charters for Canadian DUNG INTOTICAL

Petrolt, Mich. Sept. 8-Very little doing in grain at this port, and no in-quiry for Kingston and Montreal. Char-ters—Schr. L. Seator, wheat, Buffalo. Sc. scow Airess, lumber, South Harrisville to Detroit, \$2 50 on rail.

The accounts of the Apache dissaler ECKED AND HOW prove—as was not altogether unex-STRIPED SHIRTINGS, jected—to have been growly exaggerated General Carr telographs that only The productions of those mills reactions to and seventeen men lost their lives. He sections are \$47 to \$47.50; light sections a deservedly high repetative in the declares his belief that the Indians have tions are active in small lotant \$49 to \$37.50; light sections are determined to been preparing for the outbreak for six Old rails are dull at \$27.50 Bayers await manual the sanity of unsurposed sixely months part.

### PHILADELPHIA.

(Pentangengalignen) i libi b

Eastern Pennsylvanian Markets Revived. - Prices Advancing. -Demand Improving.

Postangients bept 7th The Pennsylvania iren merket bas has naturally created some district among consumers who have not yet provided for even urgent wants. The firenecession who have authoral most from toreign from resulting competition and the apathy of communers during the first dix months, are now auxious to avail themselve of the advantage tendenches, and accordingly have pursued a conserhave been generally turn. Bank stocks sative policy. Notwithstanding this, show but few changes, and if anything the market has been cleared up of all the finert grades, which ordinarily command SI per ton more than other equally a r. il cable from This withinwel of special brands has permitted the other more modest brands to step in and comadds to the volume of fron thus sold sheed. Mill fron is firm and advancing But for foreign fron, the fear of which is greater than the probability of its importation, price of grey forgo would advance to \$23 and har to 28. In fact these prices would be paid to-day if they were demanded. There is a heavy strait on the fron industry, and the probabililid, Canadian Savinga 1, Untario Sav. ties for a general upward movement are inga 1. A transfer of 8 starce limiting growing stronger. Very little from is k Loan is reported to day at 1012 offered or in the market. There are insurance, etc.—British America is offered. tion for a general upward movement are ed 3 lower without bids, Canada Life makers terms are paid No 1 foundry commands \$25, No. 2 \$22 50, and G 1 \$22 50 to \$23 delivered Beyond negotlations there has been nothing done in

for ign fron outside of Bessemer. Every

blocks of it went last spring at \$16 to

\$17, and no one now feels like paying

especially when they have three months stocks on sand Bestemer is on the

do not come out. The opinion is that

\$23 is enough for Bessemer, more than

not above it. Colonial buyers are caus-

The market for flat-hed irec, construc tion iton and railway material of all kinds is very active, and prices have a decided upward tendency. Orders are being held in abeyance by buyers of all kinds Manufacturers cannot accept a quarter of the tusiness presented, most of it is pushed on under the apprehension of advancing prices. These fears are to a certain extent groundless. During the first half of the year priors were drooping because buyers held off. Now everybuly that requires iron is demand-ing it, and prices have goes to the opposite extreme. Facilities are being rapidly extended, with cooler weather the out-put will be increased one-fourth, and the amiliary will he probably allowed and the anxiety will be probably allayed Three and other circumstances point to a quieter market later in the fall. Manufacturers have been wise in declining to ndvance the market by quoting prices for impossible deliveries. Muck has advanced to \$42 in small jots and \$41 in large lote; 2,000 tons sold at this latter feure. Blooms are not to be bad under three to four months, and quotatious are nominal. Merchant bar mills are so overcruwded that most business is permitted to remain without acceptance, except at dates of delivery suitable to manufacturers and at prices current at attendy to-day at \$1.10 per ton to Chicago date of delivery. This is the method of doing business. Mills are generally come and Milwankes. Charters—Schra. J. T. Case and Floretta, coal to Racine at crowded for three months to come, and put. More or less auxioty prevails conorming toreign from, none has been ordered as yet, and but little disposition is shown to try it. Stores get 2.7 and mills are getting 2.0, no formal advance has been declared as it is thought better to allow the market to fix prices. Importers are figuring closely upon bush nose, but the recent advance in freights has arrested possible imports. There are no obsuges to be noted in plate and tank or in structural shapes. Demand is still upprecedently active and very heavy orders are placed at intervals which indicate the character of the enormous consumption. Shapes run from 24 to 34. Plete and tank from 31 to 64. Streets from 53 to 43. Some mills are unable to accept now business this year. Tuelas's orders were for one thousand tons of plates at above figures, December delivery. In porhaps one month this strong upward tondracy will have alated anmembat. Eroductive capacity is equal to all requirements, but consumers all want to bey at once. Seventy-four thoseand tone of steel tails were sold at \$37, and perhaps 80,000 will be sold this work. Quotations run from \$37 to \$00 for American 1882 delivery, and \$60 to \$62 tor foreign. Makers do not rare to take orders beyond July 1882, but enough business is to be had to atmost the entire year's out-pat. Iron milears quiet, beary

allier hands, but consumers are fairly Scrap favory metter, and is ampfilled advancing for No 1 arought Machinery is \$11, store plate, \$17, old car which, \$20, bied for manufacturing purposes is in unprecedented demand The works report a steady rush of orders, and at advance quotations. Imports show that our facilities are unequal to requirements. Orders for six mouths

The demand for cost and coke is steady Theanthimelto combination have not advanced September prices yet all toils and furneces. The disposition from ore is steadily improving and the rathut of the torne for the year is rot. The Shippards are crowded to utinost

apacity, all along the Delaware The firsding It it contest still continues, Gowan will tight at the next election. The receipts this year up to August 1 were 5,779,582 49, against 4,600,602 73 for same time 1880.

The Pennsylvanian Road is increasing its osmings. Last years receipts, large as they were, are exceeded by this year. The net earnings this year over 7 months last year are \$1,091.213.

Our leading manufacturers are preparing to take a controlling band in the creation of a commission to revise the terif Their is still considerable latent hostility to our protective system. All They will the Wattersons are not dead yet be flurd from A revision is con-coded as desirable, but it must be made by friendly hands, not bostile ones Economics have been developed in various channels and there is room for a material modification without injury to the interests which ought to be pro-

### THE WOOL HOUSE.

Winans & co.,

to Church Street, Toronto, Recognised as Manufacturer's Headqueriers.

All grades of foreign and domestic WOOL.

Beam Cotton Warps.

every variety, at mill prices.

All second-hand woollen machinery in Canada on our books. Ad-dress of sellers given free. on appli-cation.

### S. Lernard & Sons

MANUPACTURERS OF

AIN & FANCY HOSIERY. To the Wholesale Trade Only.

DUNDAS, ONT

### GRAND Provincial Exhibition,

BRT RO GJSK BE OF

Exhibition Grounds, MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,

MONTREAL. ARRANGED IN THREE DEFARTVENTS. AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL,

-8K240-

WEDNESDAY, September 14th, Exception Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days inter. viz., FRIDAY, September 16th.

-CL06E3-PRIDAY, September 28rd.

Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Mentreal on or before TitlingDAY, September Ist.
Price Less and Forms of Matry, with any other information required, one be obtained on application to

en application to (IEO, LECLERE,
Secretary Conneil of Agriculture,
S. C. STEVENSON, "48
Secretary Council of Arts and Manufactures, [1[-30]



Brayley & Dempater,

-----

MANUPACTURERS OF Wrought Iron and Saddlery Hardware.

Seren and Strap Hinges a Specially 47 and 49 KING WILLIAM ST. in decline to \$27. Stocks are low, in HAMILTON ONT., CANADA. 130-141

#### RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY

The completion of track leging on section. A recalle viridly to the public mind the fact that the Parish Brillway in rapidity. Some day the public will wake up to the fact that the country lias a new railway system of enormous extent, involvion great possibilities for this Dim nilulon It was not till the end of 1874 that the first work was done on construction. In that year the Pacific Ratinay totegraph line was contracted for by Me Mackenzie, and on the whole more than 1,200 miles of who has been laid through the land. In 1874 the Pembina branch was begun. In the same year the Can-ada Central was subsidized. In 1874, also, Mr. Mackenzle made lile inimitable nurchase of steel ralls which conferred on this country the doubtful blessing of sa inextingulabable Hability. In 1875 section 13, west of Port William to Sunshine Creek, 33 miles; and section 14, from Belkirk to Cross Lake, 76 miles, were put under contract. In 1810 a contract was made for the construction of 80 miles from Sunshine Creek west to English River. In 1877 a section from Cross Lake to Keswatin, 36 miles, was put under contract. In 1878 the Georgian lay scheme was undertaken -- since abandoned. In 1878 a section was let 100 miles west of Red River, which was the first attempt to really open up the ptairie country. And at the same time the "missing link" of 183 miles between English Siver and Keewatto was let in two contracts, known as section "A" and section "B." At the close of 1879 the Yale-Kamicons section of 127 miles, from Yale to havona's Ferry, was put under way. Thus 722 miles of railway was under contract at once, and was all being rapidly pushed to completion. After the date of the last report 100 miles more, still west of Winnipeg, was contracted for, making the total length con-tracted for \$22 miles All this work is going rapidly on, and the railway situation is becoming interesting. The Canada Central is rapidly nearing Callender Station. She syndicate will then put fall ferce on the westward extension in Meantime a judiciously chosen part of the Sault Ste. Marie road is being contracted for, as a means of more completely throwing open navigation to the commerce of the west. The British Columbia section (Yale to Kamfoops) is to be finished by 30th June, 1885. In three years the road west of Winnipeg will be at the toot of the Rocky Mountains. Already branch lines epening north are projected by the syndica a and rival schemes of railway connection are constantly talked of. It is obvious that Canada is rapidly ripening for a great and wealthy fate, and that in that tate the Pacific Ballway, so much denounced, so much opposed, so much slandered, will be a most active and valuable factor. Considering that the very first contract was only made in 1874, the progress made has been considerable. It is since the present Government came into power that the rate of progress became striking .- Mail.

NORTH-WEST RAILWAY NOTES.

Regular passenger and freight trains will not be run on the Canadian Pacific rest of Portage la Prairie until the line is completed to Brandon next month.

The provisional directors of the Winniver & Southeastern Ballway, chartered hipsg a counsemern maiway, castrered by the Manitoba Legislature, to build a line from Winnipeg coutheasterly to the international boundary, where it is pre-posed to connect with the Duluth & Winnipeg rallway, meet here September 25, when stock books will be opened.

Buckett, Clark & Co., Canadian Pacific reliroed supply contractors, whose headnumertors are now at Pine Creek, will reove them almost immediately to about thirty miles west of Brandon, where they will establish themselves comfortable for the wister.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Comyear has invited tendors for clearing and grading elaty miles of the Sault Ste Marie branch, from Alsoma Mills on Marie branch, from Algoma Mills, on Lake Hu.an, eastwardly to the north of Spanish Eiver. Construction is to be proceeded with during the winter.

Preliminary plans for a depot to be erected by the Casadian Pacific here have been prepared by Mr. Ruffington, the Ht. Paul architect. It will accommodate six tracks, all under cover, and will have the general offices of the company on the second story. The plan has not yet been decided on by the board, but is likely to be adopted. The cost will be about \$75,000.

Brewn & Co., contractors for the first 100 miles of the South-Western Colonia ration liniway, have 200 men, 75 teams and a New Kra grading machines at week. They are grading two miles a day and expect to lay fifty miles of track before snow files. The Assinibolas River is to be crossed as company twelve miles north of Winnipeg, by a siderable distance, and two other parties rate of transportation. It would have are dispatched westward, on location, cost him in 1879, \$183 to move thirteen which is expected to be completed to

\_\_ the company will be located here

being constructed will a good deal of great deal la delay. One of the effic to

THE PULLMAN CARS IN ENGLAND

Mr. A. Rapp, Mechanical Superintendent of the Poliman palace care in Fogland, is in Chicago on a lossiness visit to the home office of the company. He will sail for Liverpool two weeks beme Mr Rapp inturmed a reporter of the Times that there are now forty-seven l'ullman care in service upon the Eog. lish and continential railways Some time are a hotel car was nut on the Great Korthern Road, between London and Leads Thorum is one of four hours, and the car makes a sound ship daily The success of this undertaking has prompted the Milland Rellway Company to order from the Pullman Company a hotel car for service on that line. This car will be run between London and Liverpool. Mr Rapp added, in this connection, that no journey could be made by rail in England which affords the traveller so much sight-seeing of a plettresque cider as one through the countles inversed by the Midland Ilno. The first l'ullinen sloeper introduced in England commenced sunning over the Midland Railway in 1874 Mr. Rapp said that ten new sleeping cars, now in procres of construction in this country, will be exported in a few weeks for use on the English railways, which additions will swell the total number in service beyond the see to fifty-seven. The care built for the English are four feet eight and a half inches in gauge, and are not less ornate than the flasst sleepers in use on American lines. The question was asked whether or not the cars had proved of too great a width for some of the Eng ish lines, owing, as has been reported, to the proximity of platforms to the tracks, and to this Mr. Rapp replied that they are available on any and all the roads in England. Only a few weeks ago Prestdent George M. Pullman journeyed in one of his care over all the lines in Scot-Mr. Rapp says that on the Edinburgh and Olasgow lines a certain large class of patrons will not undertake a fourney by rail except in a Puliman car. They seem to have forgotten that it is an American invention When the cars were first latroduced, in 1874, the English railway officials and the people generally predicted that the sleepers could never turn the sharp curves on the Mid-iand. The reason they gave was that the cars were too long. The adaptation to sharp ourses was the merit most par-ticularly claimed for the cara and, after the trial, the English companies commenord building longer carriages than had ever been in use in that country. Mr. Rapp said, in answer to an inquiry, that the rates charged in England for berths are the same as in this country. The fare from London to Edinburgh, 420 miles, an all-night run, is sight shillings, or \$2. Speaking of the rate of speed, he said that the run from Derby to London, 130 miles, is made in three hours, with two stops of five minutes each. special train of Pullman day cars to be tun between Lendon and Brighton will commence operations in October.

THE BENEFITS OF RAILWAYS.

In a recent address Edward Atkinson said: I weighed by setimate the crops of the United States. The grain crop weighs about 78,000,000 tons; the bay crop adds 30,000,000 more, but is converted partly into meet and dairy products. The measure by weight of the best and dairy produce I cannot tell. We export twelve per cent. of the grain crop for the year. We export 9,400,000 price of the whole. That posibility of export has come by the cheap movement pon the rail. Without it, it would have sen impossible. The rate charged from upon the rail. 1866 to 1869 applied to the quantity of grain and most exported in 1880 would have amounted to 203 per cent. of its satire value, which would, of course, have forbidden its expert. Now, I at tempted to find a quantity of farm produce midway between the quantities produced and the quantities exported. Therefore the quantity of commodities I took is a matter of judgment. We export more wheat ratably than corn : but I think I came very most the most, and I chose twenty berrels of flour, 100 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn. 100 bushels of oats, ten barrels of bost, ten barrels of pork, 100 pounds each of butter, fard and wool-the quantity representing thirteen tons. I obtained a list of prices since 1862. I reduced those to gold, and I find that the merket value of that specie, thirteen tone, in New York in 1869, at the beginning of this railroad progress, was \$632. 68, and in 1889, \$631.32-a difference of Oarden, who is running the line the total quantity of less than \$2. between Headingly and Nelsonville, is Therefore the farmer has received the now at the Boyne, having located a con- | full bonefit of this wast redection in the tous from Chicago to the east, and it

ting alarmed over the business proposts ting alarmed over the business prospects coupts 51 per cour. The return of rolling garments of a very usual and coupts of this fall and winter. The great designs shows that the number of locome it lass of citizens. The return of the seconds of the seconds of the second of the secon alone sufficient to diminish shipments must for the 13.311, carriages arrange. We see that atone sufficient to diminish shuments and for the conveyance of passengers greatly. But this would not affect the only, 22,500 goal waggons, 470 034, reads so buffy if there was a propert and the total number of vehicles of all the total number of vehicles of all that the existing traffic would be shipped this way as formerly, as in some sections of the West the cornerop promises quite The great danger after from the fact that the corn crop to Texas and the Southern States has proved almost a complete failure, and the corn in Illinois. Missourt and Iowa is being bought up for local consumption in Texas and the South, and the business, instead of coming here for abipment East, is going backward to Texas and the South this condition of affairs already exists is best shown by the fact that yesterday corn was quoted in this market at sixtyone and sixty-two cents, while at Kenwa City it was quoted at sixty-five cents. This discrepancy in prices shows that the corn is being bought up at Kaneas City and other Western points."

A railroad war of unprecedented magnitude fooms up on the horizon. An agreement was made last year that the Builington road should abriain from building to Denver and the Wabush and Union l'acifio should keep out of the Nebraska and Iowa territory of the Burlington. Since that date the Wat seh bas made its carry into Des Moines, and Gould is arranging to extend the Missouri l'acific to Omaha. The result of several conferences at the Butlington headquarters was a notice to the Could lines that the compact was dissolved by bad faith. Gould then threatened to run the Missouri. Kansas & Texas road into Chicago by a perallel line from Quincy Next came the Santa Fe road with a protest against the extension of the Burlington track into Denver. Another firebrand was a movement by Gould toward an ailiance of the Atchieon, Texas Pacific and Union Pacific interests against the Central & Southern Pacific. President Huntington then pledged himself to extend the Central Parific to Yankton should Gould carry out his plans. The latest scheme is one for an alliance between the Burlington, Rio Grande and Central Pacific roads against Gould and his coparceners, for which negotiations are said to be in progress. The Rock Island and Northwestern roads baye such a large interest in the Denver traffic, and must take skies in the controversy.

"Reports have lately been circulated," mys the Chicago Tribine, "that there is trouble about for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and that it will find it difficult to maintain its hold on the Evansville & Terrehaut Railroad It is claimed that two-tenths of the stock, which will be voted by Mr. Mackey, is the balance of power, and that it will be voted at the annual meeting in October in the interest of the Louisville & Nashville combination, which holds four-tenths of the steck, thus giving the control of the Evansville & forre Hante to the Louisville & Nashville people. President Huldekeper, of the Chicego & Kastera Hillnois, bewever, claims that there is no truth in these reports, and that they are circulated for the purpose of depreciating lils stock. He says his company has a majority of the Evansville & Terre Haute stock, and the road will remain in possession of the Chicago & Eastern Il-linois. It is believed that the Louisville & Nashville people are fighting to gain possession of the Evanaville & Tarre Haute, because they believe that the Cheespeake & Obio, which is rapidly becoming a powerful rival of the Louis and inapplicable in this case. tons of food, 1,000,000 of meet and dairy boooming a powerful rival of the Louisproducts, 8,400,000 tons of grain and four. The export of grain fixes the Chicago & Eastern Illinois as its 
price of the whole. That posibility of case and the Louisville & Nashville is cago, and the Louisville & Nashville is therefore anxious to spoil the arrange. ment. Yet with the backing of the Cheespeake & Ohio it is hardly probable that the Evansville & Terre Haute road can be wrested from the Chicago & Eastern Hillings by the Louisville & Nashrille?

The railway returns for England, Scotland, and Ireland for the year 1880 have been issued. The total authorised capital up to the date of the leturn was £402,014,004 The total publ in stock and share capital was £547,538,217, and the total raised by loans and debentures, £181,758,G31, making a gross total of £728,31G,848. The length of line enemed for traffic on December 31, 1880, was 17,933 miles. The number of pas-songers conveyed was 603,885,075, of whom 38,767,926 were first class, 65,-034,870 second class, and 500,082,220 third class, including l'arliamentary This is exclusive of 502,174 holders of season or periodical tickets. The goods traffic amounted to 165,670,034 tone of minerals, and 69,635,325 general mer-chandles. The number of miles travolled by trains was-l'assenger trains, 122,548,258; goods and misoral trains, 115,408,045-total, 240,956,181. receipts for passenger traffic amounted to assume to measure, but this departto £27,200,464, to which sum first class

and the proportion of expenditure to re- applying the incendiary's took to u stock shows that the number of locomodescriptions used on railways is \$31,467

#### INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE TAKING OF RISKS.

(New York Insura- > Report, 1881.)

It would seem to be a sound principle that no fire risk should be taken without a careful personal examination of the lies in reform there. A statem undproperty insured Companies should be prohibited by law from taking a risk ition any place of property greater than the value of the property at the time the property which the agent never saw co rick is assumed. Of course the rick on the part of the company should be less, probably not greater than three-quarters, but an exact calculation is not always possible, and so if the rule is made that In no case shall the sum named in the policy exceed the value of the property the end sought of proventing over insurance will be gained. It must be patent to all intelligent men that a prolific source of incendiarism atless from over insurance. Companies, at least many of them, are not as strict in this regard as they should be. Agents are anxious for business, and push their operations cometimes with a reckless disregard of the transaction. There are possible consequences. Buildings of insignificant value are insured at some which are very tempting in the direction of fires. This habit provails largely because agents understand, what is not always comprehended by the policy holder, that in case of fire the company is only liable for the actual damage course no company should be liable for more. When it has paid that it has met every moral and legal obligation, and has answered the ends for which insurance companies are established, which is to make good the material loss or damage which shall accrue from fire. But when policies are issued by a company in such a careless manner as to name a sum in the rick greater than the value of the property insured, the weakness of human nature is not always proof against a disposition to make a forced sale to the company at a profit. Out of occurrences like this, not unfrequent in every part of the country, has grown the pre-valent demand for what is called valued policy laws. The popular reasoning is that if companies are willing to receive premiums at an excusive valuation they ought also to be willing to pay the equivalent insurance. It is in vain to say that they do pay the actual loss. The answer comes, and it comes with vory great force, that then they aboutd only have taken the premium upon the actual insurance. It is inevitable that the mass of men will under. stand themselves to be insured for the sums named in their policies. It may be said that this is unpardonable ignorance, and that every man is bound to understand the nature and terms of any contract which he may make. Grant contract which he may make. Grant tween the propor incurances at thus at that to be so, but the fact still remains certained and the unnatural and falsels that insurance contracts are minute and complicated, that the body of the policies is usually filled with infinite details, and that really the most careful and socurate of men, having read one of them through, might be puzzled to clearly explain just what it did or did not agree to perform. The Scotchman's idea of metaphysics as something which you cannot understand yourself, and which nobody else under- surance, instead of being coheared stands, is not inapplicable in this case, would be largely reduced. Let the law force and effect of an insurance policy is tion of his duty by the serveyor and fewidespread and general. That mis-false and deceptive statements by the understanding, without some effective assured. This fixes responsibility and and radical change in the method of issuing policies, will never be circumactibed or removed. Public interest, not companies and will be certain t less than the interest of the companies themselves requires that the issuance of policies abould be so regulated that fires caused by a disposition to lesc-the one great source of misunder- good sales and prompt returns on the the one great source of misunder-standing and evil, that of over insurance, should be readered practically impossible. It does not seem diffirsh, certainly, in the once of permanent buildings, to do this, nor should any question of increased cost be permitted to stand in the way of this escential reform. No citizen should expect to get his property insured at less than the proper cost of effectively delag it, and no company can survive the perils of ricking insurance at less than such cost. What an honest man wants is that his property should really be insured, and to feel that In case of fire the loss will be surely and promptly paid What bonest insurance company needs is that its policies shall be placed on reel and not visionary values, and that it shall not be compelled to send out its adjusters in the smoke of every fire to take an imaginary inventory of evaporated moosabine. What possibilities are within the range of an expert insurance adjuster's scope if might be presumpulous in mortal man Hooke Perces this fail.

The Delvik & Winnipeg Reliway have then, the farmer who could move his just lessed for a term of three years the produce in 1800 at a profit at the rate second storey of the Hosmer Block, Dutten charged received the extra profit letter, a large luck building now ap
In 1800 361. How, passenger contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the contributed £3,844,033; sections the world has yet known has ploded recently with great force end in contributed £3,844,033; sections the contributed £4,844,034; sections the contributed £4, ment is guite sure that no other pro-

class of citizens. The fault is not on the adjusters. Their services cannot !dispensed with as the business is one done. The difficulty is in making the adjustment at the wrong period It .. made at the end, whereas it should be made at the beginning. It is made at the fire has occured, whereas it should inado when the risk is taken It .. made when the property is destroyand cannot be seen, whereas it alreald ! made when the property is to existen . and can be examined and appraised The whole system of taking risks is d. fective and dangerous The return which a total stranger may come into a lesurance office and place an insuraat a sum named by himself on a piece neither be judicious or safe. Nor is much more justfiable that even the wel . known and reputable citizen show dictate unquestioned the sums at which he will take out insurance on his pre perty A life company subjects cret, applicant to a careful and accupator. medical examination, for it knows the the bloom of heath is not unfrequently deceptive, and that the man who bearthe outward appearance of the most desirable rick may turn out to be the mou dangarous customer. It settles the matter in advance. It makes its adjustment at tho should not make a corresponding crass nation before taking upon itself respon-abilities tavolving the payment of manthousands of dollars. The cost of doing it is night in objection, but this cannot be accepted as sound. Buch cost muebe incurred as is necessary to make the risk justifiable to the company and satto the public. In all places with a population of one thousand and upward. It would be easy to have a surveyor, v. be paid according to the amount of work he should do, by the several companies doing business in such locality plan would involve but a trifling cost to each; and would fasure a degree of milete and protection which would be greate. advantageous to all. It would also in press the community with a sense or satisfaction which is not always fel-And the cost, whatever it should be would doubtless to many times compen sated to the companies and to te community in the decrease of fires. Let there also is redoctes quired, as a condition precedent to the issuance of a fire policy, a regular appl. cation of prescribed form, to be signal by the applicant and certified by the surveyor, as a proper case for insurace at the sum named. Or, let the surreyer in case of roal property fix the case value of the same, and then let the com pany be probiblited from taking a risk to

excess of 75 per cent. of this In case o

personal and movable property let the

same careful survey be made, and the

to the insured will in very many cases

be mot by the difference in prenium be-

aurance otherwise named. The apparent loss which the company would meet in

this reduction of premium receipts went

be many times counterbalanced by the reduced expenditures for loss by fre

The insurance would be natural and mi-

the losses would be normal and small

and the result of a few years' experience

would demonstrate that the cost of tu

will insure care. It will give greater

confidence and strength to insume

reduce in a very marked degree that class of incendiar

part of the owners of preparty. It =

also still the waters of agitation ocu

foaming in so many legislatures in d

mand of relucd pelicy and other sime s

laws. It will bring new prosperity t

the companies and now security to the

people. The department is convince that in this direction lies a reform whi

will be of wast benefit to all interest-

In that belief these augmentions are man

without at present submitting any distalled plan. It involves a radical chas.

in methods and time should be give

for consideration in advance of action

But unless demonstration can to mais

that such a plan would be impractial

and would not result in credication a

least partial, of the evils complained of

the department will be disposed at see

for any-wilful visi-

marini

الالمواد

early day to ask legislation to this cal Lard has added itself to the list ! poculiar explosives, and must be a down in the same catalogue with m. and coal dust. The lard in a val at a Hoboken rendering ostablishment etThe tetal value of the imports into present interest for the destant during the year present in teach to which we have a long teen hall touch it is now correctly the first threat Britain and these some terms.

United Augadous.

Violetjane

#### MANCHPATER

The returns from Manchester, the cottoo menufacturing centre of the world, show an increase in each quarter of the year ending September 30, 1880, amounting in the aggregate to \$0,421,937.30, or
more than 721 per ceut, as compared
with the proceding twelve months. The previous report showed an increase of more tian 74 per cent. During the war under consideration cottons constiinto more than 46 per cent of the entue value of exports; during the pre-ceding year they were 641 per cent., and the year before that 58 per cent.

From the following statistics it will leasen that notwithstanding the large increase in in value of exports during the past year the declared value of exports still falls short of what it was in 1813.00

#### TEAR ENDING SETTEMBER 30.

1473	10 Par 100 100 17 Oct 100 100
1973	 18.139.641 27
1576	 10 111 092 94 9 878 754 04
175	 8,178,896.53 8,814,643.92
(位) (神) 。 。	 15,234,341 28

#### OTHER CONSCLATES.

Our Imports from Newcastle rose from Our imports from restriction to the state of the \$1:93 289 in 1878 to \$1,018,300 in 1870, and \$2,728,551 in 1880, but they still fell short of what they were in 1873, when they reached the sum of \$3,239,-180 Sodas constituted more than 32) per cent. of the values against \$1 per cent. the year previous; from ranked sext, constituting nearly 26 per cent. turs and skins amounted to about 6 per sat, and chemicals to about 2 per cent ageinst a percentage of 194 for each the

Our trade with Nottingham has taken inge proportions. For the three years respectively ending September 30, they were as follows: In 1878: \$3,062,216; In 1879; \$4.421,233; in 1880; \$7,137,796. Lace is essentially the staple of this district, the declared value of exports in that breach alone being \$5,055,938 or nearly 71 per cent. of the total value for

the year. From the Plymouth district we get most ly China clay, which furnished more than 33 per cent. of the entire value of declared exports in 1880 against 97 for the preceding 12 months. In the various seres and shops of the Island of Jersey -a dependency of this consulate-may be seen quite a variety of American ironmengery goods, the American bay forks and other agricultural implements being preferred to those of English manufac-

The rate of increase in the trade of Sheffeld with the United States during the past year was 90% per cent. The experts, which in 1873 amounted to \$14,197,614, fell off largely every subsequent year until 1878, when they were only \$2,140,443; since then they rose to \$2,723,943 in 1879 and to \$3,189,692 in 1600. Of the large increase now noted, no less than '79 per cent occurred in the shipment of licencer rails, steel and cutiery. Although several branches of the Sheffield trade with this country are new about extinct, the aggregate of last year would seem to indicate that either, in the words of our Cours! General, to a consi regulating ber former prosperity, or, as some to us more probable, that the manufacturers of that district are making desperate efforts to recover their lost advantages-a purpose which they would readily accomplish at our expense should their agents in this country be successful in breaking down the taciff barrier that has done so much to build up our industries.

We published in our last a report from Consul Lane on the cathenware trule of Tunstall. It may be added that the returns from this consulate show an increase of more than 38 per cent. In the value of exports to the United States for value of exports to the United States for exports of colonial wool from the Luited the year 1880. They aggregate \$3,703, Kingdom to Germany — \$14, 97 per cent. of which consist of carthenware

#### BRITISH FORKION TRADE.

-8" writer in the St. Jenes listeur 44 fullows :--

Six-Students of statistica base receatly been oftered unusual opportunities for the increase of their store of answiedge in respect to lititle commerce with foreign countries. An array of figures is seldom much to the taste of the average reader, and yet the information it conveys good often further towards showing the exact relations betwees one country and another than a volume of diplomatic correspondence. By commercial ties nations are knit to-gether; and trade statistics, however for-tioding in one sense, have the tendency to serve as a measure of value one counby bears towards another.

all fulfills into tireat lititate and that our incoders, we off provide to at the forts into threat Britain and that our ancesters, we call possible to related. There was an increased value consult them, would continue of implies with fall, 700,000 over the imparts of 1875, an increment the increase value of our text rather than the other was \$20,000,000 over the imparts of British and text of 1875.

The cotal value of exports of British for including the including of the including produce and inaminated text of the value of the including produce exported from the large text of the post of the including the produce exported from the large the produce and including the passes that the including the passes that the produce including the passes that the including the passes the including the passes that the post of the analysis of the passes the p third hingdom.

The amount of customs revenue colored at London during 1879 was \$50.00 This an access of Lincoln the Loted hingdom last a decline of \$344,000. This an average of Lincoln the loted customs was 53 per cent of the total customs. Indied himself of Lincoln the succeeding the years the expectation of the loted in the Latter of the lotes and the lotes of the receipts at all ports in two boiled ports resched a total of 21,123552.294, showing an excess of \$214, rul,145 over and above the previous the years These happy results were collered by greater successes during the subsequent period lictween 1871 and 1875 the ex-port trade rose to £1,488,434,480 -the excess being equal to £314,351,192 follows that within the space of ten Years the augmontation of our exports to foreign countries was equal to 13 per cent. With the close of the year 1876, however, we enter upon a period of de-cline. The deficiency is of a fermidable character, reducing, as it does accumulated profits of previous years by nearly £200,000,000 Dividing the experts into four distinct groups, the following statement affords a companion between the

fund animal of 19-	e tao besto	<b>41 -</b>
	1571-75.	1175-10
Ecmpe	574,602,615	2010145 2010145
Africa Ana and Austral-	PATES INTE	316,600,611
aria	الخاطارون	210,400,011
Total £		£1,220,060,913
TAIAL AABAGAAA	in value. C	195.253.37

A competion between these two periods is not viewed with universal favour. It is true that the first half of the past decade comprised two or three years of extraordinary commercial activity, culminating in an excited prosperity, and leading to an enormous rise in the value of all commodities. And it is true that the prosperous days of 1873-73 were fullowed by a period of acute suffering. extreme rates dwindled down to ruinous lew rates during the period of 1876-80 But, however all this may be, the statement above referrol to must prove ir-

If we compare the value of our ex-ports during 1876-88 with the period an-terior to the luflation, we find still an excess over the period comprising the years 1866-70, when the grees total is considered. But a more careful analysis of the trade teturn shows the fal-lacy of the belief that we have made progress towards the recovery of trade losses sustained during recent years, Thus, for instance, we arrive at the following results in regard to the export of woollen and worsted goods:-

	**	
	Yarda.	Volue.
IMI G) .	1.6.9.279.AT	101.94.60
1865-70 1871-75	1,303,376,700 1,770,613,111	117,570,310
	1 919 171 /49	44.000.63

The results obtained in the exports of wootlen and worsted yarns are slightly worse than those referring to manufac-tured goods. In linen goods the export has falten offalmost year by year, as will be seen from the following -

1861-65 1864-70 1871-75	 . •	915,094,001 1,118,273,055 1,154,796,891	Value. LYCACIAGE SELTERS SELTERS
1476-91	 . •	K86,815,415	30,137,577

tinen yarns we export about one-ball the quantity compared with the period 1861-65, since when there has been a gradual but stoody decline.

As to shipments of cotton manutactures, a fair comparison of the last decade with former years seems out of the question, viewing the violent factuations in the value of the raw material which prevailed consequent upon the American Civil War. Suffice it to my there is a very large deficiency in our dealings with Germany in cotton recouped by a large increase in exports to the East.

The buiden of the decline in our oxexports of woulden and worsted goods ties and the other having to s and yerns affects mostly the Bradford dis-Havare as the losses must appear, both to the mill owners and the working classes, we submit to them. Furthermore, we ourselves promote the woollen and in far Australia and New Zealand We are bushly Industry of Germany occupied in procuring the raw materials from Australesia and other distant parts, and largely ro-abin raw wool to Germany As a practical illustration, we have sgain recourse to a few statistics, showing the

١	Lange.	OC 10 01.1	•	
	100.	. 11.077.794 to 11.577.011 "	1875 1579 1480	37,000,357 a 

Within ten yours the increase comes to nearly 400 per cent, a fact which tends to illustrate the degree of presperity which attends the woollen industry of Germany Nor is this all White the Government of I' ince Bismarck, by reason of high tariffa makes it difficult for British manufacturers to operate in German markets, we continue to be large purchasers of Ostman manufactures, while, a drosely stated, the exand worsted goods ports of w ... and worsted goods have deelly year by year, we have increased our imparts from Germany as

allk goods and velvets imported from they "cannot affort" to keep justs not land.

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



### POST OFFICE, OTTAWA

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

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Begistered matter must be posted half hour previously. Office house from Sam to 8 p.m. For Sings llank and Honey Urder business, 9 a.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster

Germany have increased enormous and that even in toys our impo have doubled compared to what the were a few years ago. Toye, it she be temarked, are manufactured in d tricts where the people are, as a reexposed to the severest kind of pri

#### IN SHIRT BLEEVES

There was a time when the Ligh praise to be given to an employer of t was that " he pulled off his contwent to work like his men in a sloever. The snimus and intent of aloever. The management as ever, but and anylog is as good now as ever, but an energency, lits literal sense except in an emergency, and the in halp before a rain or helpa freebet.

The proprietor and manager of a man-ufacturing concern who really takes off ble coat and works among his men, except in an emergency, is probably doing his business an injury and risking the welfare of his men. The business as well as the work of a shop demands at-tention, and it would be folly to say that the slop proprietor who depends upon outside and solicited custom should stick to the shop and neglect the sugges-tion of his shop to his possible customers. An intelligent and judicious agent might relieve him from his outdoor bustness and allow him to attend to his indoor work, but an intelligent and judi-clous foreman, or manager, in the shop would, in most cases, be more useful. But generally where the proprietor sticks to the abon he does not employ either outside agent or indoor manager. He is usually a "three cont manager," who for-

and fifty dollars profit.

Take three concerns within a radius of fifty, all employed on the tho same class of work, all is ready communicated ton with railroad facilities, two within the ca-icet reach of the freighting facilities and 30 minutes before closing of Kng.

The street Boxes are visited at 2.15 a.m., Trains leave Hill and Aylmer I Trains leave Hill and Aylmer goods one and a half miles. This last as a reputation and trade that goes all over this country and Canada, fiede admirers and customers abroad, in Europe and he never takes off his coat in his extensive shop except to cool himself. But he is a busy man outside. He is acquainted with most of the great dealers and menufacturers in this and other countries, if not personally, by reputation, and by reading the payers devoted to business, and by judicious advertising,

tlin work he senils out. The two other run their shops nearly They have the best of shipping alike facilities. They have a tocation in the heart of a pispufacturing centro. They make work very similar to the one just mentioned—and they work. They work hard Generally a caller tinds thom in, creased our imports from Germany as wine, with pulls sicross round of which indeed and only a fifth under coulting to keep his books; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting the books; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting to hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting the hooks; the other keeps his deserts and only a fifth under coulting the hooks; the other heads are recommended as extending over 2,411,510.

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### POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

### POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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to preserve patterns which may be readily altered to suit other orders. Probably the entire combined amount of their business will not equal, in one year, what the first mentionol party accomplishes in one month.-Beston Journal

A German statistician has arrived at the conclusion, after carefully examining all the latest census returns, that the world contains 1,455 939,000 lahabikeeps b elf thoroughly posted. His tants, or 18,718,000 more than it did a establis -t never inches work. He quarter of a century ago. He allots employe a superintendent and soveral 834,707,800 to Asia, 318,925,000 to foremen to look after his large force of Europe, 203,679,000 to Africa, 95,405,000 active mechanics, keeps a draughtsman to America, 4,121,000 to Australia-continually at work, and duplicates all followed his amountainer of

gions. Germany bal a population of 43,943,000 in 1877, Austria-Hungary of 38,000,000 in 1819, France of 36,200,000 in 1876, and Russia in Europe of 87,-900,000. In Asia Russia has a super-ficise of 7,383,750 square miles and a population of 434,600,000; Japan 34,-300,000 inhabitants, and British India 240,200,000. Airios is computed to have except when they are out collecting a 240,200,000. Atrios is computed to have bill And when found in they are a social area of 18,364,375 square miles. always at work, with shirt electric rolled of which rather more than a third are up. One employs a relative to keep his deserts and only a fifth under cultiva-

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



### Canada Central Railway. MIT TO BOKAHO

On and once StONDAY, 21st JUNE. trains will run as follows -

trains will run as follows.

"Western Express Train, making these connection with strain from Railway for Toronto and all points these, errising in Toronto at 11.15 s.m. Pembrike Express frain, connecting at traited and Junctin with trains for l'erb, Smiths 'Falls and Brockville. 11.27 a.85

Liockville

Irochville A. 1914 P. OTTAWA.

Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7 3) a m

Express Train from Irockville, leaving Toronto at 7 3) a m

Express Train from Irockville, leaving Trains from Irockville, later modiate stations

Trains run on Montreel time.

Trains run



#### ST.LAWRENCE&OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and ofter THURSDAY, 19th JUNE, 1880, traine will run at follows:-

LFATE OTTATA. For the East, West, South and South-Kest 11 15 a.u. For the Kart 2 00 p.m. 10 30 p.m.

For hot Kast and West 10 30 p.m.

ARRIVING JX OTTAWA.

From both Rast and West 600 a.m.

From the East, South and SouthLast

From the West. 6 20 p.m.

Going West take the II a.m. train. Ample
time for dinner at Present Junction.

Bure Connections with Urand Trank Trains
to and from both East and West, and with
those of the Rome. Waterlown & thelensburg and Lake Chersplain and Utlone & Hisek
River, Italiwass at Ondensburg, to and from
haw York, Boston, and all points Bouth and
Last.

A Steambest Kapress Train will leave
Oltawa on Tuerdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
and Sundays, at 8 a.m., connecting with the
different lines of steamers on the St. Law
rence, for both East and West.

A Sofa Car will be you on the Night Trains
between Ottawa and Freecott Junction.

Traine are run on Oltawa time.

WALTRI SHANLY

Teneral Manager, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 28, 1890.

### Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 20rd.

10 20 New York and South 6 002154	COMMENCING on Wednesday, Jone 20rd.
8 00 12 39 Island Fond, Portland 2 30	
*Western and Pacific States States \$ 15 \$ 00	Leave Mother 1.00 a m. 8.36 a.m. 415 p.m. Arrive at Hull 10.30 a.m. 12.10 p.m. 9.20 p.m.
Ry Canadian Line (Fridas).  By Canadian Line (Supplementary) 6 00f.	Ilochelaga. 2.00 a.m. 8.26 a.m. 5.05 p.m. A rrivo at Ilochelaga 10.30 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 9.15 p.m. Night
By Canadian Line, Germany (17)- day)	500 \$.00 p.m. 10,00 p.m. 200 p.m.
notice By Pasket from New York for Rugland (Wedocsday). By Hamberg American Parket to Germany (Wedocsday). 2 13	Leave Quebec for Hothe-
WEST INDIES.	Afrivo at Hochesta 1,00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m.
Latters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are de- spatched Por liavana and West Indice, vin	Jerome . 6.39 p.m
Havans, every Tauralay p.m. 2 1	Jerome for licohelage 645 a.m.
*Poetal Car Bage open till \$45 a.m and 9.15	

at 4 n.m. All trainerum by Montreal time.

REFERAL OPPICE, 13 Place d'Armes Separe, Ticret Offices, 15 Place d'Armes and 302 St. James St., Montreel, and appealte the St. Louis Hotel, Quebes. L. A. SENECAL. General dusy rintendent.

#### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commenced ing lith Inno. 1800.
Through Arperts l'ausenger Trains run daily (except Sunday) as follows:

Leave Point Lavis

"River du Loup
Arrive Trois l'esfoles.

Himouski....

(ampbellion
Palhonsie...

Hatharrst

"Newstalla Ilimouski ... 3.4 p.m.

Campbellion ... 7.66 p.m.

Jalhanion ... 8.3] p.m.

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Jalhanion ... 8.3] p.m.

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Nowcoalio ... 1.40 p.m.

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Mineton ... 1.50 p.m.

The trains connects at Chaudiers Cerre with Grand Trunk train leaving Mostreal at 10 p.m.

The trains to Jialifax and St. John Fun through to Haifax, and that leaving Mostreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, russ through to Haifax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Inurally and Salvering Haifax, at 5 p.m. and which reach Montreal at 6.30 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiers Curre with the Grand Trunk train at 1.50 p.m., and which pack Montreal at 6.30 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiers Curre with the Grand Trunk train at 1.50 p.m., season at Chaudiers Curre with the Grand Trunk train at 1.50 p.m., the tota, rates of Trains, train at rangements, etc., apply to CAPT. MacCUAIG.

Sparke St., Ottawa.

D. FOTTINGER.

Chief Superintendent.

D. POTTINGER. Chef Superlatendent.

fore be new, and very useful for refer-

nightly service, is to run between Bouen

and Montreal in au mer, and Halifax in winter Four vessels of 3,000 ton each

have been chartered, and an order has

been given for building new vessels. The French Government have granted a

aubildy of \$100,000 for annum for ten

rears, and the Canadian Covernment

Hugh Ailan, who -- recently to Parla

steamers between Bracil and the De-

Dominiou broke down, the Prench took

Mr. Lefaivre, the ex-Coneu. General of

\$50,000 per annum for three years

company.
Il. - When the projected line

I.-A new line of steamers, with fort-

Decrease..... \$12,963

PRENCH CAPITAL IN CAN

ence:-

### DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

#### INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. WIIITING MANUFACTURING CO.

is the thurs, etc. WELLAND VALE MANT PACTURING CO., Lock No. 2. St. Catharines, Unt., cane h.— Minufactures of axes, acythes, the loos, rakes and edge tools

ANILINE DYES 1 Wi HOURET & CO., Montreal-Agenta for a clother, Offenbach O. M., Germany.

BRASS WORKS. II. V. TABRA (V) Montreal -Brass anishera und toun lers, beer pumo manufacturers. BRIDGE BUILDERS.

HANDE BUILDING.

10 RONTO BILLDING (O) Toronto.—Relifers
of Steel and Iron, Railway and Highway
linkes.

CAPS AND FURS

i JOHNSTON, Toronto, eint - Manufac-ti rere to the trade only.

CARPETS

CAPPELS

PTLEY & CO. Golden terffin, 123, 130 and 132, King http://East, Toronto,—Wholceale carpet dealer.

CO. TON BROKERS.

V. WRIGHT, Lundes, Ont.—Sole agent in tonada for Ordensy & McGuire, cotton fuctors, Nashville, Tenn.

COTTON MILLS.
DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO., Dundas, Ont.
—tirey domestics, deaims, tickings, yarus,

et..

II.A.MI.TON COTTON M.I.L.S.CO., Hamilton.

— Dapims, tickings and yarns.

JOHN MACKAY, Dandas, Ont — Manufacturar of every description of cotton warps

and rame. EDGE TOOLS. R. T. WILSON, Bondas, Ont.—Manufacturer of axes, picks, mattocks, grab hoes and rail-way contractors' supplies.

way contractors' supplies.

EMGINES AND BOILERS.

G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.—Engines, boilers, steam hammers, etc.

THOS. WHISON, Dundes, Ont.—Manufacturer of stationary and portable steam engines, boilers and machinery of avery description—cotten mill calenders, hotelary steam presessand propeller wheelt, all sizes, engineers and machinery. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

JOHN PRNSOM. Toronto.—Engineer, Ma-chiplet, etc. Manufacturer of hydraulic, steam and hand power massenger and goods elevators.

ENGRAYERS, ETC.

JOHN FLRMING & SON, Colborne St. Toronto, Ont — Klentrotypers, engravers on ronto, Ont - Klent wood, designers, etc

wood, designers, etc.

FILES.

TIIOS. GRAHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutar of files and rasps.

FREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of anad made sites and rasps.

FILE & SPRING CO. Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of files and gerings. Files recut. Sole manufacturers of Shamidings patent concaved spring.

O. OUTRAM & SON, Dominion file Works, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of files and rasps.

FUMITURE.

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.— Furniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, 97 Young St : Montreal branch, 447 and 449 Notre Dame St.

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Out.
—Manufleturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, breekets, etc.

TRES & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal.—Manufleturers of office decks and
revolving bookenees.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine St., Montreal-Church, bank, houve, store and effec Stilags, art furniture and inlaid

Score, etc. BLASTWARE.

JIAMILTON GLASSOO, Hamilton.—Manufacturers of flut and groop glassware.

BLOVE MANUFACTURERS W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton, Out —Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitts in every variety and style.

HAMMERS, HENRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Men-treal.—Meantheturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' costs, etc.

WHE AND SENT GOODS.

N. W. HORR & SON, Hamilton, Out.—Mand-fleturers of hibs, spokes, rime, shafts, poles, sleigh and outler stuff, etc.

MKS.

. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufectur vs of lake, blackings, harness oils, perfusery, etc.

IRON WORLS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundes.—Manufacturers of iron and brase series; bolts and

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

tion of boits, but pressed muts, ; spikes, bridge, boiler and from rivets. R. IVES & CO., Mentreal.—Hardware manufacturers and founders; from railing and ornamental from work a specialty.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and iron working machinery.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dunda.—Machine tools and wood working machinery.

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orhaws, Ost.—Manufacturers of malleable from a size patent seres wrenebos.

OLMSTRU & SON, Hamilton, Oct.-Manu-facturers of fountains, fonces, creatings, verse and statusty, wagen akeins, etc. KNIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPAC-TURING CO., &c. Cutherines, Out.—Mac-Ulacturers of mowing and reapire machine knires, sections, guard plates, outling apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,

ANITTING MILLS. e. LENNARD & SONS, Dendan-Manufac-turers of plain and fancy hostery.

LASTS, DIES, ETC.
CHAS, CHILDS, Montreal.—Manufacturer of hoot and slow lasts, dies for catting sole leather, upper leather, any elopes, boxes, cufs, and paper collers. LEATHER BELTIME

DOMINION BEATHER BELLING.

DOMINION BEATH AND HOSE CO., Toronto.

Oak taned belling, less feather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Mentreal.—Manufacturers of every description of leather belting. ORGANS AND PIAKOS.

WM. BELLA OO., Guelph, Ont.-Manufacturers to the trade. BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Mon treel.—Tuning and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toresta.—Menn. Returers of the "Excelsior" ergans.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Roumanville, Out. — Manufacturers of Pianos and Cabinet Organs. See advertisement in another column.

S.R. WARREN & 80N, Toronto.—Manufact-urers of charch organs.

CREAKS AND PIANOS - Continued.

W.W. NORRIS & RON, No. 8 Adelable St. Least Toronto - Wholesale importers of planos, organs and cloth covers, and manufacturers of planos of this Toronto, Unit - Manufacturers of plano to the Country Countr

With Power, & Co., office and Ware tooms Corner thesion and Esses Streets. The above are while all principles the sight, that, - Manufacturers of Reed Imperial gallon, et which is intended it them.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

CANADA PAPER MANUFACTURERS
CANADA PAPER CO. (Lamited), 304. Cd. 3.
578 of. Paul Nr., Montreal — Manufacturers and superters of all kinds of payers. Mills at Window Shorthcoke and Fortners.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 87 of Parer St., Montreal — Manufacturers of manifely back and news print, cardboard middles and coloured gapers.

coloured papers
JUHN YISHER & SONS, flundes -- Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers.
LINCOLN PAPER MILLES CO. Merriston,
Out. -- Majufacturers of every variety of
paper, paper begrand floor sacks.
WM. BARBER & BROS, Georgetown.-Manufacturers of book and fine papers

#### SAW MANUFACTURERS

R. H. SMITH CO. St. Cathariose -- Manu-facturer: of all kinds of saws, plantering trowels, atraw knives, etc. Sole manufac-turers for the louminion of Canada of the celebrated "Simond's Saw."

coming into general use in the Unite States.

Caros of refi set oil for export, 1100 burning test, cargo lots, 1110 to 1120

SHURLY & DISTRICH, Gott, Ont.-Manufacturers of circular and cross-out saws, plastering trowels, etc.

W WILKIE, thoring, one and research and hardware novelities.

James and the second states and hardware novelities.

SCALES. OANADA SCALR WORKS, Inc. O. White & Co., Toronto.—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Eastory 202 Adecade St. East.

St. East.

C. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanade Street,
East, Toronto.—Manufacturers of the Improved Wilson Feales. Besigners to the
livernment. Received 29 first prices,
medal and Governor General's grand
diploma.

HOWR SCALE CO., 6" Tonge Street. Toronto
—Those in wast of scales with ins than at
any other House in Ostario. there was but little change until Thurs day when values were alightly lower. On Saturday there was evidence of more activity, and this morning prices have

SPICES, ETC. R. D. VAN DR CARR & 80N. Toronto — Maunsaturer and importers of coffres, spices, cream tartar, reastard, e.o.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC. P. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Ricetrotypers and stereotypers. Designers and angravers on wood. STOVES.

WM. CLENDINKNG, Montreal.—Stores, ranges, furnaces, railway and machinery castings. TELEPHONES.

HOLT TRIEFILIANE CO., Toronto.—Tele-phones sold outlight \$0 to \$20 per pair; wire se, to \$c, per rod; works two miles.

TAIERS.

BUTTIFR & CHEERE TRIERS.—Robert
Donaldson, Mostrosi, manufacturer of
pump augers, butter, cheese, Sour and
sugar triers.

WIRE WORKS.

GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—
Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers. (AJOR & GIBB, 666 Craig St., Mentreal.— Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

IMOTILY GRRENING & SONE, Dundae, Out - Manufacturers of the strongest de-scription of steel wire cloth, mait kiln floors, and general wire weavers.

#### WOODEN BOOOS.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto-Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence selicited.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Mentreal,
-- Manufacturerof Sharpe's patent safety oil
cablects: also, refrigeratory, children's
aeru, maggons, rieighs, and general woodenware.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.-Weolien Manu-fecturers. JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Oat.—Manufac-turer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and kaitling yarns.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Terenta. - Dealers in wools nod cotten warps.

#### PETROLEUM.

#### CANADIAN MARKETS.

#### (Petrolia Advertiser.)

The market for crude can to-day be DOMINION BOLT CO., 130 Front St. East, eafely quoted at \$2, and although we reported—Macatheturers of every describ- can't name many sales at that figure. still that is the ruling price (f.o.b.) here now. How long it will remain at that price we will not venture to predict, but our opinion is that \$2, at least, will be a factor not only in Provincial but also paid for orade for the next three months, in Dominion affairs. So far as we have if not riors. The market has reached seen even the Montreal papers have not this figure in a perfectly healthy and legi- clearly set forth the number and charactimate way-no "bulling" whatever being resorted to.

The Refined market may be said to be the same as last week, vis., 19 cents, but as the price for refined is in a great measure gauged by the price of crude, and as the country is known to be very bare we look for an early rise in the price of refined.

The market here for crude oil, by the carload, is from \$1.95 to \$2.00 per barrel

This is the price obtainable for the crude oil or warehouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies, at Petrolla Ont, and includes the pipuge charges of 'rom 3c to 7c per barrel, according to the distance of the producers' well from the shipping tanks at the railway.

The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Tituaville and Bradford, by the it up, and we are assured of a service from France to Brazil via Canada and latest quotations, is 770 to 780 per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe La Plata. The company has been form-Line crude oil certificates—to this price ed by the seal of Mr. Bentley, Consulbas to be added the pipage charges of General of Brazil in Montreal, and of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cers. When a producer has his own France at Quebec. France gives a sub-pipe line he obtains from 10c to 20c per sidy of \$100,000 per annum for ten harrel more for his oil than the price at years; Brasil, \$50,000 for the same the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

#### THE MONEY MARKET.

	BEHINED OIL MAREAT.	AMI MANINE MARKET.							
	Petrolog (Out ) and e perguit, with any femiliary of	T	ORONTO STOCK REPORT.						
3 -1,	Toronto 0 to	BANK	Capital Court Rest. Divident Courts of Bast Age						
e and State Liked	sold by the car load the price per search harrel is generally none to to 20 above these figures.  The latest reflued oil questions in New York market are as follows —  Cargo lots for export, 110 2 bunning	Canadian Ring of Commerce Consolitated Remainer Rank Federat Bank Istuitton Incretat Verchaut-* Rank of Canada Molecule Bank	## A001/011 2004/010 1140/010 4 144 18  ### 2011/010 2004/010 150/010 4 144 18  #### 2011/010 2004/010 35.000 4 144 18  #### 1000/010 2005/010 100/010						
	Refined oil for the New York City trade, in inta of 50 to 100 larrels, 100 9 flash test by the Paglishue pyrometer,	Toronto	ພ 2,000,00 ຊຸກວາ,000 }						
	1930   Item and oil of 1500   Item ing test in 150, according to brand   This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States.  Cases of reflect oil for export, 1100   Item in i	liuding and Loan Association Canada Isonied Credit to Canada Isonied Credit to Canada Isonied Credit to Canada Isonied Credit to Canadan Savings and Loan to Loanied Savings at Isonie Sylvamers' Loan and Savings Correshold Loan and Savings Correshold Loan and Savings Correshold Loan and Savings & I., Sylvamerial Ravings & Intermit Co. Loandon & Cadin La & Agency Colondon & Cadin La & Agency Colondon Loan Company.  Manitola & N.W. L. & Inv't Co. National Investment Co. Ontario Loan & Debestine Co. Contant Savings & Invisit Sylvameria Co. Isonie Savings & Invisit Sylvameria Co. Ison Loan and Savings Co.	0) 400,000 751,211 30,000 4 101 102 102 102 102 102 102 102 102 102						
k 5	THE BRITISH MARKET.  ACTION RECORD A CO'S PRETROLECH ERPORT.  LORDON, August 22nd 1981.  Refined Petroleum Oil—The closing prices of our last Monday's report might be taken for every day of last week as	INSUBANCE, &c.  British America Vestern Assurance Canada Life Cunfederation Lafe Association. I Consumers' tias Lominion Telegraph	50 500,000 500,000 615,300 8 115. 60 500,000 400,000 835,000 71 214						
	there was but little change until Thursday when values were slightly lower. On Saturday there was evidence of more activity, and this morning prices have materially improved. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold at 6fd. to 6fd. per gallon, and business was done right up to March, 1882 at 6fd. The	County (Ontario), 6 " Township 6 "	INTEREST PAYABLE.  Soih April and Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto 107;						
	quantity leading and affect for London direct is about 146,000 barrels last year To-day's merket closes firm at 6 13-16d	Toronto and Nipissing bonds	January and July London (Eng., & Toronto to Toronto						
1	on the spot.  Nachtha.—Sellers are a king more		NTREAL STOCK REPORT.						

Wandsha Calles on a blan war.		MON	TKRYP S	STOCK R	Brort.			
Naphths.—Sellors are a king more money.  Coal Oil.—No transactions.  Turpentine.—Business has been stoady	\	ra Per	Capital aub- soribed.	Capital paid-ap.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months	Closing	Prices
and prices without change, 33s being nearest quotation for spot and up to the end of the year. The stock at the wharves is 10,253 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,276 barrels. Market closes steady.	Dritish North America Canadian lank of Com. 2 Dominion Lank Du Peuple Entern Townships, x d Rachange lank Pederal Bank	8888	# #55 #55 # #55 #55 # #55 #55 # #55 #55 # #55 #55	200 S	240,000 240,000 300,000 50,000 220,000	21	Sellers. 146j 139 139	146 161 73 116
PRITECLECH OIL.  Prices of El. V. Petro- leum  N. Yerk. 71e. Londond 13-101 Londond 2d.  Refined.   Cru.	ifamilion ijoshejaga imperiai hank jacques Cartier Marilime Marchanti H. of Cd'a Moleon's Bank Montreal Nationale	189 189 189 189 189 289	1,000,000 1,000,000 800,000 800,000 8,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000	745,100 	80,000 100,000 471,000 100,000 5,000,000 800,000	7 7 3	1211 90 166 123 112 2011	1227 H 50 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12
Stock this   01,895 bbl.   112,200 bbl.   1,554 cc.   1,554 cc.   1,554 cc.   - bbls   - cc.   1,755 cc.   1,755 cc.   - bbls   1,755 cc.   1,755 cc.   - bbls   1,755 cc.   - bbls   1,755 cc.   - bbls   1,755 cc.   - bbls   - cc.   - cc	Standard	\$888 88. 888 188	2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,997,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,992,900 919,870	100,000 678,000 800,000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	165 112 157 911 45 121	201) 202) 203) 203) 203) 203) 203) 203) 203
1661   1880	Intercologial Coal Company One See Fire Association Co.	\$888888	2,000,000 600,000 000,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 600,000 500,000 1,500,000	78,000	4 5 3 3	125 145 115 50 30	の一種で
Delivered 30 bbl. 211 bbl  Above represents stocks and movements at London Public Wharves, excluding Thames Haven Wharf.	Graphic Printit's Co'ys beeds: Dominion & p.e. Stock Meatreal Har. 6 p.a. bonds: Meatreal & p.e. Block Meatreal & p.e. Block Do. 7 p.e. de. Do. Ourseration Bonds Do. Waterworks de.	60		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			110 106 108	106) 106)
The traffic returns of the Great West- ern Railway of Canada for the week end- ing 26th August, 1881, are as follows:— Passengers 84241 freight and live stock 45,875 Mails and sundries 3,215	Dundas Cotton Company				:::::::		70 113 126] 21A 135 100 100	00 111 121 270 1111 90 91
Total	O TRY DIVIDE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE						<b>6</b> 0	

III .- Reinairt & Co, bankers, of l'aris,

IV .- The same bankers are sail to be Our readers are perhaps not aware to forming, or prepared to form, a powerful French syndicate, for the purpose of what extent French capital is becoming leasing or buying outright the Morth Shore railway. There is logic in this, seeing that this is clearly the eastern een even the Montreal papers have not branch of the Pacific Rallway. Reinairt & Co's, bonds are rapidly being taken up ter of French enterprises established in this country within the past two years. The following information will therein Paris.

V -The same company are engaged in selling large tracts of railroad lands in the North-West to French capatalists for colonization. VI .- A company has been formed in

Paris, with a capital of 12,000,000 france, for the development of the mineral deposits in the Laurentian range.

VII .- Arother company in France, with a capital of \$1,500 000, have already antered u on phosphete mining along the Dn Llevre river, where they have Bir paid 5.100,000 for the land Vill -Still another French company

is supposed to be connected with the with \$100,000 capital, has taken up lamis In Ottawa county to develop Its rich fron

IX .- There are in this province two Crodit Foncier companies formed in Paris with \$10,000,000 of capital each. They liave already lent, within a few months, over \$500,000 each to farmers at G por cent, and their operations extend Ontario, Manitoba and New Branswick. X-Our Provincial Government ob

tained with case a foan of \$4,000,000,000 at exceedingly favourable rates.

years; Brasil, \$30,000 for the same XI—There is the French company of time; Canada, \$50,000 for three years, Canadian Phosphates, with a large capital and La Plata, \$45,000 for three years, and headquarters at Bordeaux; their Other Bouth American State, will c.n. gent in Montroel is C. O. Perrault, Keq., tribute, if steamers touch at their poits French Vice-Consul.

XII.-There is the great enterprise of are leading members of the Canadian the Union Sucrite or best augar manu-l'actio Raliway syndicate. ready fully familiar.

This catalogue is long enough sarely, and it is fully of significance. France is a very rich country, and if her first ventures succeed with us, as we believe they will, we may look for an influx of still more capital in the future. The rapid development of the great resources not only of the west but of the real, mer therefore be safely counted upon-8 John's News,

Some merchants use very little jedgment about selectising. So long at they have an add," in some newspaper. paying for it, they think it is sufficient. and tipst to luck for the consequences They shut their eyes and discharge their gun in the air, and wait for the game to drop. They are for duck and get crow Advertising requires as much good judgment as any other part of a merchants business Judicions advertising always pays. There are some business mer who soldom advertise, and they are al-They treat advertising as the improvident, shiftless fellows do roofs the sun shines, they do not reed jaiching; and when it rains they caused patch them. When trade is fair they see no need of advertising; and when trade is dull they my they cannot affect to advertise. Moral: Repair a leaky roof when it is fair weather, and adrer ties in all soasons. Advertising pays all parties interested better than any other commercial investment. - Unideattie! Exchange.

ISOLATED FARE TRADE.

Sineteenth Century The good sauguize must allow there is a must allow the sauguize must allow the fingland. We have a population of 31,000,000 of the left would accuse the two little account in accuse the fingland of accuse the fingland of accustoms in accustant in accus The next saugular in the state of England. We have a form in the state of England. We have a form action of Alackin, inco of the wat working face in the world, accusationally active and to gradient and to gradient and to gradient and to gradient and to subject the banking facilities and cedits, cheaper ceal and from and and cedits, cheaper ceal and from, and and cedits, cheaper ceal and from, and theter engineers and mechanics and tester engineers and mechanics and tester engineers and mechanics and tester educate for importing row graver facilities for importing row graver facilities for importing row graver facilities for industries; our climate in any year collimate in the world, and yet the agricultural industries of the say soil in Europe or America; we have the foest breed of horers, beauts, plyster allowed the manufacturing interest is in a condition that alarms allowanges. Her condition that the result in the action, her vest applied in the same; her population is increasing. We are told that he fresh and Helgians heat us because her resulting the free trade and foliation aloues the foliation of the first trade, and Ragland is the only country in the world that he same interprise form a strailly decreasing trade as contrasted with the only country in the world that he resulting the only country in the world that he resulting the only country in the world that he removed the resulting of free trade has removed the resulting of free trade has removed the resulting of the only country in the world that is resulting the only country in the world that is resulting to the particu od oer markets with cores, and often a...'y, manufactored grode; it has transferred the production of between fifty and saty inflines, worth of manufactured goods from English manufacturers and English operatives to foreigners. It has made our immense manufacturing capital appropriate in the manufacture of the communication. isglish operatives to foreigners. It has made our immense manufactuing capital assessmentative. It has made the employment of our operatives uncertain sed spasmodic. It has very much determented the quality of our manufactured goods. It has increased the balance of trade against us, till it has reached the alamner of trade against us, till it has reached the alamner of trade against us, till it has reached the shellers of cattrade and future of our manufacturing indestries. It has reduced the industries of England to this condition, that with the exception of the bankers the brukers, the brukers, the brukers, the distillers, and the publicant, and the importers of foreign goods, every class in the community is either losing mesery or working writhout profit. Wages have rised more rapidly in proportion in protective Yrance, Belgium, and America, than in free trade Kagland and, what is of infinite more importance, employment has been more aleady and continuous. The position of the operative mader protection in America is better in every respet than his mate under treated. Operatives indeed to king-itself such and offeres trade. It is protected in a protection? It is not be indeed to receive the land of free trade. It is protected in the land of free trade. It is protected in the land of free trade. It is the did so, wealt the working classes be benefitted by AT. The answer te the first question must be seeght in a careful analysis of the rat to protection? 2. If she did so, wested the working classes be benefitted by at The answer to the first question must be seight it a careful analysis of the ceases. It appears probable that the operative classes as a body will go for "protection to land and labour." If they do so the manufacturers, the landowners, the tenset firmers, the labourers, every trademan and shopkeeper in the manufacturing and agricultural towns and villages throughest the country, the brewers, the publicans, the carriers, and all the salal industries, directly or indirectly dependent on the prospecity and spending power of the operative and agricultural classes, will follow them to a men. Secondly, seposing England done return to protection, will the working classes be benefitted by it? Will foreign nations buy insere of our goods, because we put a duty on their goods? Certainly not, they will continue to buy from us just what they do now, neither more ase lies, what they cannot buy better elsewhere But, on the other hand, we should tay 40,000,000. or 60,000,000. less of their goods and consume 40,000,000. less of their goods and consume 40,000,000.

where But, on the other hand, we should lest 40,000,000%, or 60,000,000%, less of their gueds, and consume 40,000,000%, or 28,000,000%, more of our own gueds; and 20,000,000%, or 28 000,000% of wages that new ge into the pockets of foreign operatives would go into the peckets of Kaglish speratives. My confidence, therefore, is acet absolute that when the nation realizes its trae industrial position, and common asses has removed the question roos the arens of party golitics, the demand throughout the country from almost marry class for a return to protection will be irrestible.

THE CODDEN CLUB

be litimutible.

It is mid the famous Cobden Club is apidly dying a natural double in Eugland. The Boston Adminser, the loading journal in New England, has the following in reference to the institution .-

The Cobden Club Lan decided upon omitting its famous dinners, the money thus save to be invested in tracts. This new arrangement will deprive the Free Trade directs of some outerrassment. and the disluterested outsiders of some isnocent amusement. Perhaps the tracts will suggest some mild entertain-ment, particularly these emanating from the imaginative pen of Mr. Mongredien. The last diuner was ridiculed, wih due gravity, by come of the Landen Journals,

the Tones not excluded. But the true season for celebrating the profiter of universal Free Tento no longer in after dinner speech or may have to be found in the opinions petitions from Sheffeld, in the Manchest's League, and in the schil-efficial designification of the Tories, that possibly, the subject of Protection may line to be reconsidered in the light of modern experience. By that as it may, the dinner is to be omitted, and the listtish world will have even the incidental amonities of Free Trade. The tracts, it Is hoped, will not be indigestible

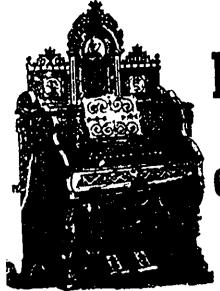
Tale loss of appetite looks ominous Perhaps the following letter from the sugarretiners to Mr Gladstone was what turned their stomach

We have received with much surpilse and disappointment your I tier, dated tune 21, la answer to ours of May il One passage only in your letter we assent to. We entirely agree with the substance of your concluding paragraph, that it is useless to continuo our correspondence with you any longer on this subject. and it is for the purpose of its conclusion that we now address you. But we must repeat our statement that employment has been lost for 44,000 men through the action of the foreign augar bounties, and a letter in proof of this is in preparation, and will to sent to you immediately. The simple fact remains that you and your Cabinet will sanction the rain of every British judus. try by the action of foreign export boun-ties, that you will not strike a blow in their dotence nor sise a word to aid them That being so, working men will dis-tinguish between friends and loss, and this demand of ours for simple justice, which you refuse to us, must now loave its former neutral ground and be transferred to that political areas which shall give to the industrial classes of this country a voice in a matter which concerne their very existence. It will then be seen whether the members we represent are the few whom you treat as not worthy your notice or care, or whether they are not the great mass of the working population, who detert the unfair aystem you uphold, but which they, by the exercise of their constitutional rights, are determined to uproot and destroy

The London correspondent of the New York World ways :- I have told your readers in these 'etters, from time to time, of the extraor linery deprecia-tion in the value of lane, and I have learned from solicitors who have been trying in vain for two years past to dispose of catates which ten years ago could not have been bought for love or money, that the price has fallen another money, that the price marrailed another a per cent, during the last fortnight. In the good old days the English 'Squiro had as happy a lot as is given to mortals, nowadays nature has conspired against him, and the Radicals threaten to complete what little remains to him. to complete what little remains to him from had arasons and American competition. On the average the price of land has fallen about 28 per cent. since 1878; in many districts there has been a fa'l of 35 and 40 per cent. Houts have come down with a run, and yet thousands of farms are laying idle. The very best farming districts—the south-eastern counties, the East littling of Yorkshire, Davon. Lincoln, Salop, Wilts, Oxford, Derby and Nottingham—suffer perhaps more than the poorer ones where the Sarmer sticks chiefly to graning. Even the thrifty Scotch iarmer, whose superior system of agriculture has saved him during many a lad season, is beginning to despair. has fallen about 28 per cent. since 1878; beginning to despair.

The report of the British Poetmaster-General states that over 5,300,000 letters were dealt with in the Returned Letter Office, 475,000 of which it was found impossible and allege of the control Omes, 475,000 of which it solutions on possible to deliver or return. One contained a bank-note for £100, still unclaimed; and attached to the seal of another was a sovereign, which was returned to the owner, who had forgotten to remove it. In addition to the letters, about half a million of poet-oards, four millions of bruk packets, and 400,000 newspapers found their way to the samo office. More than 27,000 letters, an incrosse of 3,000 over last year, were posted without any address, 5,000 furnished no clue to the name of the sender and 1,340 contained articles of value to the amount of nearly £5,000. The use of too tragile covers occasioned the escape of some 30,000 articles. The babit of transmitting animal and perishable matter, such as fish, sausages, birds to be stuffed, clotted cream, truit, yeast, salads, jellies, live kittons, and drad rate still prevalle, and the Postmaster-General appeals to the public to discontinue a practice, so injurious to the health or the officers in one branch of the department, and repeats the warning that such forbidden articles will be stopped. The return of a letter, posted without an address, to a firm whose direction appared within led to the discovery of a posted within led to the discovery of a systematic robbery of goods, and the apprehension of the offenders. The popularity of the new postal order is shown by the fact that in three months £646,989 of such orders were sold, of the value of £292,150. The whole of the clerical work in connection with the new postal orders is performed by a staff of female clerks. The business of the poet office annuities and life assurances expands but alowly. As to the finances of the postal department, the net revent . is returned at £2,926,616. For the first time, the net telegraph revenue for the year, £328,878 has been sufficient to pay the full interest, three per cent. on the capital, and leaves a real surplus of 22,62 towards the cancelling of debt.

# MASON & RISCH,



# PIANO - FORTES

MANUSACTORERS AND IMPORTANCES

- 770-

# CABINET ORGANS,

12 King St. West,

TORONTO.

## COSGRAVE'S VIENNA LAGER.

### NOW READY: THE PURE AND WHOLESOME SUMMER BEVERAGE.

### PROF. CROFT'S ANALYSIS.

I have examined it chemically, and find it exceedingly pure. I have no hesitation in certifying that it is as GOOD LAGER BEER AS I HAVE EVER TASTED, and that it is a PERFECTLY PURE and therefore WHOLESOME BEVERAGE.

The TRADE and FAMILIES supplied in Wood and Bottles.

Orders by Post promptly attended to.

COSGRAVE & SONS.

## Oshawa Cabinet Company, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

OSHAWA.

Highest Awards and Two Silver Medals at Dominion and Toronto Exhibitions, 1879 and 1880.

RETAIL WAREROOMS:

97 YONGE ST., TORONTO, # 447 & 449 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

## THOS. DAVIES & CO.

PIONEER

LAGER BEER, ALES and PORTER,

BOTTLED FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

NOTE ADDRESS.

THOS. DAVIES, TORONTO.

# PETLEY

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GRIFFIN, KING STREET EAST (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE MARKET),

TORONTO, Ontario.

THE LARGEST

GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL And Clothing House in Canada!

Persons visiting this City will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock when in the City.

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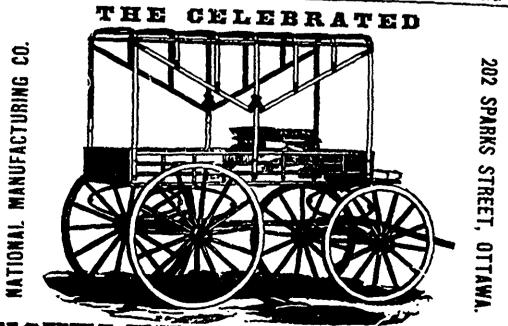
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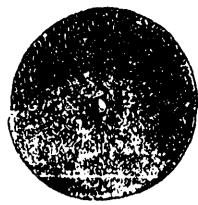
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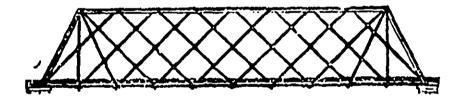
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