

INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

FOCUS TO HOME INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING

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INCREASE OF SMALL INDUSTRIES.

which the National Policy is doing to is not mentioned by the building and of large factories. Of course the large new most strikes the eye of the observer, and it is which makes most show in the newspapers which attracts more attention, and in of, and we read more about it in the than a hundred small enterprises having in aggregate double its importance. One large employing a hundred men will draw more of observation than twenty small shops employ men each, though the aggregate of the latter is greater number of smaller ones, which have been created by the N. P., or have under it into renewed life, should not be forgotten. It is nature of things impossible that the increase of small shops is so rapid and expansion of hundreds of small manufacturing concerns be made a matter of distinct and separate in the papers, in the same way as is done with the concern. Nor is it the great number of small shops doing a large aggregate business a difficult task to give figures which would show a comparison between the at time and a year ago. The expansion of in old shops is, very fit, exceeds that due what has happened, and what is now going not so much the building of new workshops that there is a great deal to be observed, the increase in work turned out and number employed in old shops. Hundreds upon of the latter, after several years of suspension during the depression, are now what literally as well as figuratively. A certain in gain in the real dimensions of the in the fact that many new lines of manu- are being carried on in old shops, and by who have been in business years before, but on a small scale. Many a new manufacture there is apt to escape general observation, simply the fact of its being carried on in old premises. It has happened, unfortunately, that throughout country the number of shops only half occupied, or occupied at all, has been so considerable that them all to small amount of expansion will be noted. In this way the casual observer is apt to the real importance of the change, the aggregate improvement being diffused throughout the in small concerns and numerous minor lines manufacture. But the magnitude of the change going on is such as must cause it to be very seen and very strongly felt ere long. In all have in view these industries only in which is direct competition between manufacture at

and important than those which are not. The latter are not mentioned by the building and of large factories. Of course the large new most strikes the eye of the observer, and it is which makes most show in the newspapers which attracts more attention, and in of, and we read more about it in the than a hundred small enterprises having in aggregate double its importance. One large employing a hundred men will draw more of observation than twenty small shops employ men each, though the aggregate of the latter is greater number of smaller ones, which have been created by the N. P., or have under it into renewed life, should not be forgotten. It is nature of things impossible that the increase of small shops is so rapid and expansion of hundreds of small manufacturing concerns be made a matter of distinct and separate in the papers, in the same way as is done with the concern. Nor is it the great number of small shops doing a large aggregate business a difficult task to give figures which would show a comparison between the at time and a year ago. The expansion of in old shops is, very fit, exceeds that due what has happened, and what is now going not so much the building of new workshops that there is a great deal to be observed, the increase in work turned out and number employed in old shops. Hundreds upon of the latter, after several years of suspension during the depression, are now what literally as well as figuratively. A certain in gain in the real dimensions of the in the fact that many new lines of manu- are being carried on in old shops, and by who have been in business years before, but on a small scale. Many a new manufacture there is apt to escape general observation, simply the fact of its being carried on in old premises. It has happened, unfortunately, that throughout country the number of shops only half occupied, or occupied at all, has been so considerable that them all to small amount of expansion will be noted. In this way the casual observer is apt to the real importance of the change, the aggregate improvement being diffused throughout the in small concerns and numerous minor lines manufacture. But the magnitude of the change going on is such as must cause it to be very seen and very strongly felt ere long. In all have in view these industries only in which is direct competition between manufacture at

RE-OPENING THE FISHERY AWARD

We learn from a Washington correspondent that Col. Low, of Gloucester, Mr. Arthur Foster, of Boston, and Prof. Elliot, of Washington, are to form a Commission of Inquiry into the Hiss charges. This is probably the meaning of what has appeared lately in the telegraphic despatches of the intentions of the new President's Secretary of State. The advent to power of Senator Blake seems to add a new departure for anti-Canadian sentiment, and extreme journals are already anticipating that Canada will be made "Albion's" fishery award. The late Congress left to the incoming President the task of investigating Hiss's mad accusations. Possibly this Commission is the mode adopted. A printed document is sent by our correspondent containing a report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs to which the Hiss indictment was referred. The preamble recites "charges of perjury and fraud in regard to the testimony introduced by the British Consul and officials before the Halifax Commission." The report proceeds as follows: "These charges have been widely circulated and are principally, if not wholly, based upon information furnished by Mr. Hiss. Your Hiss, a Canadian statistician, under whose supervision an important portion of the statistical testimony used in support of the British case was prepared. This gentleman now charges that very much of this testimony was transposed and changed as materially to affect results, that this was done deliberately, and with intent to deceive the Commissioners, and that it produced the desired effect in the award of the Commission. The committee have no present means of proving or disproving the statements of Mr. Hiss, nor would it be possible to do so during the term of the present Congress. At the same time the charges are of so serious a character and affect so greatly the relations of the two nations that in convention, and the award made by the Commission, not only in its present operation, but prospectively as a basis for future negotiations regarding the fisheries, that the committee deem it important that the testimony bearing upon the same should be secured and preserved for the information of this Government." The above report assumes facts which are every whit as false as Hiss's assertions. It styles the professor "a Canadian statistician," which he is not. It says he was employed as such in preparing statistical testimony used on the British side, which he was not. It asserts that evidence prepared by him was afterwards altered to deceive the Commission, and so affected the award—all of which is not even alleged by Hiss himself. We readily concede that any committee which degrades so much important evidence as this really needs an indictment. But the American public can hardly be led to depend upon the impartiality of information prepared in such a spirit. The House of Representatives appears to have accepted the following joint resolution: "Whereas allegations have been made, apparently related to credit, relative to the authenticity of the testimony introduced before the Halifax Fisheries Commission by members of the British case, and the integrity and good faith of said members; and whereas it is important that the truth of said allegations be known regarding the relations of the parties to said Commission, the validity of its award, and the reliability of the same as a basis for future negotiations, therefore, "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be requested to investigate at once all matters relating to said allegations, and to secure the testimony bearing upon the same, and to report said testimony to next Congress, and that he be authorized to incur any expense for said purpose." If our friends across the border really have thought it worth their while to employ commissioners to investigate these charges, it is unlikely that objection will be made from any quarter. The Canadian Fisheries Commissioners' exhaustive report has thoroughly exposed them to the extent that all rights needed to be done. It is quite possible that some

REBELLION AGAINST LAWS.

The most powerful statement of the day are now engaged in making a "new departure" of vast importance, which challenges the hostile criticism of Free Traders the world over. In the *German Empire* speech, about a month ago, there was what the cable called an appeal to the working classes, apparently directed to millions of the relations in June. He was, naturally for Social Taxes, must be sought not only in repression, but in an equally positive attempt to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. He hopes that the Workmen's Accident Insurance Bill will be welcomed as a complement to the legislation against the social democracy, on which it may be reinstated that if such legislation appeared advisable a few weeks back, the terrible taking off of his Imperial brother of Russia must make it appear a matter of most urgent necessity now. To the powers that rule Europe the St. Petersburg tragedy sends a warning of dread import, which at their peril they must heed. If before they see danger approaching, they must be instant in means to avert it now, when it is even at their doors. High time is it, indeed, to do something "to better the lot of the working classes, which is desired to be the object of certain legislative measures now proposed for the German Empire. To carry out the "ally-on-the-wheel" idea, and leave the working classes to better their lot unaided and in their own way, appears to be a hazardous procedure on the Continent of Europe just now. *Bismarck*, at all events, seems to have become convinced that something must be done, and current rumor credits him with having in hand no mere tinkering measure, but a scheme of vast proportions, and conceived on a grand scale. The *Toronto Globe*, which on Free Principles is and must be opposed to any National Policy of the kind indicated, says that if the most recent fore-shadowings are authentic, and the innovations now proposed are to be regarded as but the earnest of measures so extensive and thorough-going that a great social revolution must be in store for Germany, and, perhaps, for all Europe. The first step is the abolition of some £20,000,000 sterling of direct taxation, of a kind that bears most heavily upon the poor; making up the amount of heavier imposts on brewing stamps, and in some other ways. This, the *Globe* thinks, might not be so far wrong, but not even a qualified approval can our contemporary give to the Accident Insurance Bill, which embodies the principle, a startling one to Free Traders, of compulsory insurance. The workman is not to say whether he will or will not be prudent enough to insure himself against privation through inability to work caused by accidents, but the Government steps in, says that he must and shall be so insured, and does it for him, without asking his consent. It is proposed to provide for the contingencies, not of accident only, but also of death and helpless old age, from which workmen's families so frequently suffer. The latter class of workmen are to pay a part of the necessary premium for themselves but those whose weekly wage falls below a certain measure to have the premium paid for them, partly by their employers and partly by the municipality to which they belong. All Free Traders are bound to agree with the *Globe* that such a measure is unsound in principle and can be but fatal in practice, and that as an interference between employers and employees it violates one of the fundamental maxims of political economy. That it ruthlessly kicks aside one of the fundamental maxims of political economy, so called, is true enough, but has our contemporary ever duly weighed the very important question which the fact suggests? Why is it that, not alone in Germany, but in other countries as well, certain dire necessities of the present time are driving statesmen to this result—that they have to extend obedience to the alleged "laws" of the "distressed science" as bringing chiefly misery to the people and danger to the State? In England, orthodox public opinion holds these much vaunted "laws" to be almost of Heaven-born infallibility; but in conspicuous rebellion against them we find three great nations—France, Germany, and the United States of America. Because these three are great and highly civilized and progressive nations, they deserve special mention; but the truth is that, outside of Great Britain and her colonies, nearly the whole civil world is in rebellion against these very "laws." A

system of national economy, sustained in the leading language of civilization by scores of the ablest advocates that the world has known to during the last fifty years, stands so derided by events that statesmen have to throw it out of their way like rotten wood on an economic crisis comes, and when a nation is to be saved. A system of ruling it may pay attention in fair weather, but in the storm of popular want and pressure it is found worse than gold. Some countries of positive duty, in fact. This year France decided to go beyond all known precedent in the attempt to create a national currency to be issued by government subsidy, while Germany proposes that the State shall take the whole class of workmen in charge, and do for them that which it appears they cannot or will not do for themselves. There are indeed startling violations of the fundamental "laws" of what is called "political economy," but whence, we ask, the necessity which compels statesmen to such violations? Are the so-called "laws" really as certainly true and infallible as their advocates assert? Or do these "laws" hold good in England only, while wholly false and inapplicable in other civilized countries? These are questions which the doctrines of the Free Trade school will have to answer. They are no mere debating-school questions, raised for argument's sake only, but questions of grave, practical necessity. Upon a right and practical answer to each of them the fate of more than one great nation hangs, and the matter is of more than parliamentary urgency. The signs of the times certainly do not favor the boasted "system" of Free Trade and a minimum of governmental interference with a country's industry and business—with the getting and spending of the people. The stars in their courses seem to be fighting against this system, and it appears to be doomed, notwithstanding all the ability exercised in its defence. Its advocates had better propose to put forth their very best effort in the next few days.

THE PROPOSED IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION

The proposal has been made that too scattered iron production in Canada should form themselves into an association, the object of which would be the promotion, by all lawful means, of such legislation as will create a basis of security for the investment of capital in the business. We need scarcely charge upon the power of the associate and concerted action of many to bring about results for which individual unconnected effort might labour everlastingly in vain. The English Anti-Corn Law League lives in history as the first great example of combination for a specific economic purpose, conducted in such a way as to harmonize with the genius of a free people and free institutions. Since that first great success there have been many smaller ones, all showing what can be effected by men who are in earnest, and combined for a purpose. That the Dominion would benefit by millions annually were the vast treasures of ore in course of being transmuted into reliable iron at home, is what nobody denies; but just as clearly does it appear that without legislation for the express purpose, no beginning worth speaking of will ever be made. All hope of any large extended development of iron production in Canada without tariff changes such as will give confidence to capital is to be dismissed as utterly vain and futile, and it is but what is which could encourage it. Under exceptional circumstances an individual like Mr. McDevitt, of Three Rivers, or a company like that of Doncaster, may make a limited business in special lines, and the enterprising men engaged in these ventures deserve high credit for the value of their example before the country, but it is plain that without more N. P. legislation they will have few imitators. The Government which gave Canada a National Policy is doubtless able to bring iron production as well as other industries within the sphere of its shielding influence, but for further steps a strong and unmistakable backing of public opinion is imperatively required. It is for those who are specially interested in the development of iron making in Canada to appear and show cause before the public in the matter. If they want the Government to do something, and public opinion to sustain the Government in doing it, they should be able to give the reason why. In order to do this, association is necessary, the work is beyond the power of any individual Association for all sorts of purposes is an old story which is now passed it should not require much urging to show the application of the principle to the present case. The latest and nearest example for us is that of the American Iron and Steel Association, some particulars regarding which we will at an early day lay before our readers.

SPRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

SOME THINGS ABOUT THE EXPENSES AND PROFITS OF MINES.

By the Editor.

Some people imagine that all mines are very profitable... The fact that a mine can show high grade shipments should not commend it over another of lower average unless other things are nearly equal...

may be used for this item... The fact that a mine can show high grade shipments should not commend it over another of lower average unless other things are nearly equal...

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 159.)

The late developments with regard to the Silver Conference held at Paris on the 10th of April are by no means so encouraging as the earlier announcements... The French Government, for instance, is now putting into the Bank of France the gold received for taxes...

...the very real progress of our country in respect to the very real progress of our country in respect to the very real progress of our country...

THE CHAUVINIST AND DISHONEST PARTY.

For the most bankrupt—the most bankrupt man who is struck and mantled against a nation only to find himself sinking deeper into its depths—we have the Chauvinist and Dishonest Party... The return in the matter of the Chaudiere Bridge arbitration contains a great amount of detail as to prices and valuations...

THE CHAUDIERE BRIDGE ARBITRATION.

The return in the matter of the Chaudiere Bridge arbitration contains a great amount of detail as to prices and valuations, as also the reports of the arbitrators... Mr. Taylor, of Montreal, makes the value of the bridge material \$5 per hundred weight...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes 'Cost per entries', 'Duty paid', 'Freight-1,135 tons at \$7.09 per ton of 2,000 pounds', 'Cost of erection, painting, etc.', and 'Total'.

The contract price of the superstructure of the bridge was \$194,000, so that the firm would have had a profit of some \$61,508; and this as above stated led to suspicion... The value of real estate seems to be steadily advancing in Montreal. A few days ago, a dispatch says, Mr. William Clendenning sold a property on Fleury street for \$8,300 for which he paid \$4,000 a few years ago.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table of Toronto prices for various commodities including Groceries, Hardware, and Drugs.

Table of prices for Paints, Petroleum, Wool, Hides and Skins, Leather, Produce, Provisions, Salt, etc.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Stocks.—Today's markets were quiet, with but little change in bank stock quotations. The transactions were as follows: Ontario, 25 at 10 1/2, 11 at 10 1/4, Commerce, 30 at 13 1/4, Standard, 40 at 10 1/2.

THE LONDON TEA TRADE.

Reinachs, Nephew & Co.'s circular, dated London, March 8th, says: A fair average amount of business has been transacted since our last, especially considering that during the whole time most of the northern ports in Europe have been closed by ice.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET

London, March 21.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: A week's fine weather has incontinently benefited agriculture.

demand was unimproved. Millers of wheat had the advantage of position, and succeeded in obtaining 6d to 1s advance. Buyers of flour, however, resisted the advance, and the trade has been quiet.

MONTREAL'S IMPORTS

Table showing Montreal's imports for February 1880 and 1881, categorized by Dutiable Goods, Free Goods, and Coin and Bullion.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

To the Editor of the Belleville Ontario:—Sir,—At a public meeting called to discuss what steps should be taken to induce manufacturers to locate in Belleville, I ventured to suggest that \$100 spent in advertising our facilities, etc., in such papers as the Industrial World, the Iron Age and other trade journals, as well as in the metropolitan dailies, would be a sensible and business like effort in that direction.

WINANS & CO.

Every grade of wool now in store, at lowest figures that unequalled facilities and cash purchases can possibly provide. Send for samples.

Advertisement for Direct Trade between Canada and the Brazils, featuring a steamship illustration and text for Montreal and Halifax to Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

Advertisement for Winans & Co. located at 18 Church St., Toronto, offering wool and other goods.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

FIRST RAILWAY IN CANADA

...not only in this Province but in the rest of the Dominion. It was opened in 1825 and the Government General... The first railway in Canada was built by the Government of the Province of Lower Canada...

REGULATING RAILWAYS

The House of Representatives passed a bill for the regulation of the railroads of the United States. The bill is intended to regulate the rates of freight and passenger fares, and to provide for the safe operation of the railroads. It also contains provisions for the regulation of the operation of the railroads, and for the punishment of those who violate the provisions of the bill.

What is required by such a supervision of an railway system as will secure, first, just and living rates of fare and freight, and the doing away with all discriminations favoring certain individuals or places at the expense and to the detriment of other individuals or places, and third, proper penalties for the violation of regulations as shall be made, with every and rapid means for their enforcement. When this is done, all is done that is necessary to accomplish the object for which the bill is introduced.

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

We have to report the annual report of 1879 to the Government of New South Wales. The report is of an encouraging nature, and shows that the railway system of New South Wales is making rapid progress. The total length of the railway system is now 1,720 miles, and the total passenger traffic is 4,302,600. The total freight traffic is 1,720,815 tons. The total value of the goods transported is £2,445,000.

Letters patent have been issued under the great seal of the Dominion, incorporating the Canada Clock Company with a capital of \$50,000 and headquarters at Hamilton, also Sir Hugh Allan and others as the Canada Lithographic Card Company with a capital of \$75,000.

MINING NEWS.

AMERICAN COAL TRADE

The shipments of anthracite coal continue to be largely in excess of the demand. Some 1,000,000 tons were shipped last week, and the demand is still increasing. The coal trade is generally prosperous, and the prices are high. The demand for coal is increasing rapidly, and the supply is not keeping pace with the demand.

OUR GOLD MINES

We learn that the well known American firm, Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., have at length got their new pump machinery in operation at their mine on the famous Rose ledge at Montauk, and work is resumed in their main shaft. The ledge from one end to the other of their works, which now extend to over 1,000 feet, looks rich and promising.

...to complete the purchase of the property of... The property is situated in the State of New York, and is one of the most valuable mining properties in the State. The property is owned by the Consolidated Mine Company, and is being worked by the Consolidated Mine Company.

MINING IN MARMORA

Of late the gold activity which has been going on in mining circles in Mado, and the almost ceaseless reports concerning the iron mines of that township, have to some extent drawn away public attention from the present condition and future prospects of gold mining in Marmora. But there is at least as much energy and enterprise being displayed in Marmora as in Mado, and the prospects of gold mining in the former township may be said to be as bright as the prospects of iron mining in the latter.

Canada's mines exported the following values in the past three years. In 1878, the products of the mines were \$2,816,347, of which \$2,472,979 were sent to the United States. In 1879, the exports were \$3,082,000, of which the United States took \$2,636,334, and in 1880, \$2,877,371, the United States taking \$2,495,624.

A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature provides that no railroad exceeding five miles in length shall charge more than 10 cents per mile. Long's road is a novel basis on which to fix charges. The same bill proposes to restrict rates on all roads that have paid a 4 per cent. annual dividend to 2 1/2 cents per mile, and on those that have paid a 6 per cent dividend to 2 cents per mile.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table of Montreal prices for Groceries, including items like Congou, Java, and various oils.

Table of Montreal prices for Drugs and Chemicals, including items like Alum, Borax, and various acids.

Table of Montreal prices for Leather, Boots and Shoes, and Raw Furs, including items like Buffalo, Calf, and various furs.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Weekly Review text starting with 'MONTREAL, March 23rd, 1881.' and discussing market conditions for various goods.

Additional market news and reports, including sections on 'Liquors', 'Flour and Grain', and 'Wool', providing further details on prices and market activity.

New smoked hams are in the market, and about 1 1/2 cts per lb, as to size of lot...

The butter market is in a perfectly demoralized condition, owing to hold stocks being sold at low prices...

Maple Sugar and Syrup - The receipts of syrup have been very liberal of late, and prices have in consequence been forced down...

Livestock Market

Cattle - The market for cattle to-day at Upper Market was not very active...

Horse Market

Business at the moment is rather quiet, although last week's transactions showed a capital record...

THE LUMBER TRADE

THE BRITISH MARKETS

Business is yet dull, but as the weather improves we hope for a more active tone in our trade...

Whitewood - A transaction was negotiated at 2s. 4 1/2d per cubic foot for a good pine of 65 cubic feet...

Red Pine - A parcel of choice 50-55 feet primo and length was placed at 2 1/2d per cubic foot...

Pitch Pine - The import has been excessive, and a considerable quantity was sold to consumers...

Maple - A parcel primo 50 feet average was placed at 2s. 2d delivered, equal to 2s. 2 1/2d in ponds...

Oak - A quantity was sold last month at from 3s to 3s 6d per cubic foot...

Birch - No transactions of any note occurred since the sale of Pictou cargo...

Deals - Quebec 1st pine - The consumption is not active, and prices are drooping...

Several cargoes were sold on contract, a St. John or Miramichi cargo of extra specification...

Staves - No transactions to report.

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up as fast as possible, taking advantage of the open creeks, expect to be able to tow these rafts down to St. John ahead of the main body of ice...

PRESERVATION OF STANDING TIMBER ON FARMS

The usual treatment of the standing timber on a farm, unless cleared to be used as a grove, or where it consists wholly of sugar maples, is unscientific and wasteful to the last degree...

Now, in most cases by selection and good judgment, the bush may be saved, and enough timber for all useful purposes still obtained...

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River, on the line of the Pacific Railway. He will afterwards attend to the iron bridges by the same company over the Seine, Rousseau and Joe rivers on the Pembina branch.

The first train of Mr. Taylor's Grand Trunk party from Ottawa and Montreal, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, being nearly twelve days on the journey...

The second train arrived two hours after the first, and a third one is expected to arrive tomorrow...

An arrival from Boston landed 2,375 barrels of corn meal and 240 barrels of flour.

There were expected 400 quintals of dry, and 1,105 barrels of pickled fish, to go to the West Indies...

The imports from the West Indies for the past week amounted to 690 hogheads of sugar, 500 pounds and 24 tiers of molasses...

The Montreal Daily Witness says: Passenger traffic on the Grand Trunk is now very heavy. It is said that it is now carrying more lumbermen from Michigan to Canada than ever before in its history...

A firm of agents in Edinburgh, Scotland, for shippers of cattle from this country wrote to their clients here that cattle greatly deteriorate on the passage of the first of October in consequence of the cold weather...

A Victoria, B.C., dispatch says that, by a vote of twenty to four, the resolutions of the Provincial Government appointing Mr. O'Connor a delegate to London to petition Her Majesty on the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway question were carried...

In South Africa ostriches cost as much as carriage horses do here. At a recent sale, we are told, the chief attraction centred in the ostriches, which were in good condition...

The Agriculturists and Arts Association met in Toronto on Thursday at the Agricultural Hall, there being a full attendance of representatives...

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Aylesworth; Vice-President, Mr. Drury; Treasurer, Mr. Graham, re-elected. The Treasurer reported that the funds on hand amounted to \$1,800...

Several cargoes of extra specification, larger portion, 11 x 3, was sold at 27, 17 Apruce - The sale of about 1,000 standard to come forward, 80 (and over) per cent 11 x 3, spoiled change of working average specifications...

At a meeting of the House of Assembly's Committee on Private and Local Bills to-day, a bill to allow the city to assess for the sum of \$10,000 annually for twenty years, to enable them to subsidize any company building a graving dock in Halifax and investing not less than \$500,000 in the work, came up...

London, 27th - The Daily News has reason to believe that the fishery dispute between England and the United States is on a fair way towards settlement...

Winnipeg, 27th - Martin MacDonald and Capt. Brabois, Registrars respectively for Turtle Mountain and Little Saskatchewan districts, were sworn into office...

Hon. Mr. Norquay, Capt. Scott, M.P. Senator Girard, Senator Sutherland, Joseph Ryan, M.P., and J. G. Moylan have arrived from Ottawa.

Land guides will hereafter be under the direction of the Immigration Department, with Mr. Heasler in charge. Messrs. Dabrowe and Stone are continued in the force.

Mr. Stickney and staff are busy at work arranging for the transfer of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Syndicate. The work of appraising is almost completed, and it is believed that the transfer will take place on the first of April.

A deputation from the Westbourne and North-western Railway Company, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Brown, Bessette and A. W. House, met the railway Committee of the Portage La Prairie Council on Wednesday, and agreed upon the details of a \$100,000 bonus by-law to the road, which is to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Joseph Tomlinson, chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, has gone to Portage, to superintend the construction of steel bridges by the Toronto Bridge Company over two branches of the Winnipeg River.

Five cargoes of sugar arrived at this port to-day; one from Brazil for the St. Lawrence Refining Company, Montreal, three from Cuba for the Canada Company, Montreal, and one from Cuba for the Nova Scotia Refining Company.

At a meeting of the House of Assembly's Committee on Private and Local Bills to-day, a bill to allow the city to assess for the sum of \$10,000 annually for twenty years, to enable them to subsidize any company building a graving dock in Halifax and investing not less than \$500,000 in the work, came up...

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NAPANEE BLANKET MILLS. Special to the Trade: WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Every Description of Blanket, A VERY LOW FIGURE. ARTHUR TOOMEY, NAPANEE.

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO. Dominion Saw Works TORONTO. Circular Saws, Gang Saws, Butting Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Shingle Saws, Mill Saws. Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Gang Saws, Mill Saws, Butting Saws, Cross Cut Saws. INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY. All Saws warranted to be made of Very Best Material, and only First-Class Workmen employed. SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED. RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING, FILES, FILES AND CUTS, EMERY WHEELS, GRINDSTONES, BABBITT METAL LUBRICATORS, PACKING, FELTING, IRON TUBES, WHITE LEAD, ETC. TORONTO WORKS, 253 KING STREET WEST. R. H. SMITH & CO. (Successors to J. FLINT) SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA OF THE "SIMONDS" SAWS. ST. CATARINES, Ont. Sole Manufacturers of the genuine HANSON, IMPROVED DIAMOND, IMPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION CROSS-CUT SAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best. THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

The steel trade... The steel trade orders on hand are considerable... The steel trade orders on hand are considerable...

most of the... The following was the closing prices in the London metal market February 25, 1891...

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following was the closing prices in the London metal market February 25, 1891.

Table with columns for various metal types (IRON, STEEL, COPPER, BRASS) and their prices per ton or unit.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

(American Manufacturers)

Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron—There has been little if any change in the pig iron market since our last report... Manufactured Iron—This market presents the same features as reported last week...

Philadelphia... The following was the closing prices in the London metal market February 25, 1891.

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UNITED STATES MARKETS.

(American Manufacturers)

New York.

Pig Iron—American In no particular has the market shown the faintest alteration... Scrap—Prices have varied a little, and sales of choice selected, ex yard, in large lots have been made at \$29 to \$31.

mill, as to delivery and \$20000... The general figures for foreign...

INSURANCE MATTERS.

MARINE INSURANCE.

In reference to the quotation of marine... The rate of rates was not unreasonable...

PREMIUMS IN MILL INSURANCE.

It cannot be denied that the present method of fixing the rates of insurance on flour mills is not only unsatisfactory but in many cases unjust...

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

ARTHUR BROWN & CO'S PATROLIFUM REPORT

LONDON, March 7th, 1891.

Refined Petroleum Oil—The trade demand for spot has continued very large as is evinced by the large deliveries again this week. More disposition has been shown to do business for the last four months, but transactions still remain difficult to put through, owing to slight difference in buyers and sellers' ideas of value. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold at 4d to 7d per gallon on spot, but short prompt "Crown Prince" brand has sold at considerably less money. Month has been very steady at 7d to 7 1/2d April 7d to 8d, September-December 8d to 8 1/2d. To-day's market closes steady, spot 7 1/2d, September-December 8 1/2d. Naphtha—Steady, ordinary 10d to 10 1/2d, best English refined 10 1/2d to 11d. Coal Oil—No business. Turpentine—Has again been quiet. Closing prices spot, 34s, April, 33s 9d, May, 33s; June, 32s, August-December, 26s.

PETROLEUM OIL.

Table with columns for 1891 and 1890, and sub-columns for Stock this day, Landed last week, Delivered last week. Includes refined and crude oil prices.

COAL OIL.

Table with columns for 1891 and 1890, and sub-columns for Stock this day, Landed last week, Delivered last week. Includes refined and crude coal oil prices.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

(Petrolia Advertiser.) Since our last issue, the demand for crude has been somewhat better than for some weeks past, owing principally to the final adjustment of the gravity clause by Parliament, which seems to have given general satisfaction to both producer and refiner. The price paid for it is from \$1.55 to \$1.60 f.o.b. The demand for refined continues active. Prices may be quoted at 20c, London freight, per Imperial gallon. Operations in the territory are now beginning to assume a lively business aspect, and as the spring advances so will the drill and pump increase in speed and number. No new strikes of any kind have been made for some time, with the exception Mr. H. Corey's last strike in the North-West, which is pumping at the rate of from twenty to thirty barrels a day, but as it has only been just struck, nothing certain can be said about it, yet, however, we hope for our friend "Tip's" sake it will continue.

OIL SPRINGS.

The oil business here is beginning to assume a genuine appearance, as it did in the days of old when crude was \$11 a barrel and refined 90c a gallon. Developments are going on with increased avidity, and the wells that are pumping are holding their own. Among the new ventures is that of the London Company, whose engine, boiler and tools are on the spot. Their lot is No. 14, on the north side of Main street, and has not been much tested. It is a trifle over half a mile from the Phoenix well. Mr. Boulton, of Petrolia, is pushing on with his rig on lot 16, 2nd con. Mr. Palmer intends putting down three or four wells, as do several other owners of property in this once deserted village. Altogether a very busy time is anticipated during the coming summer.

The market here for crude oil, by the car load is from \$1.55 to \$1.57 per barrel. This price has been paid this week for the crude oil certificates of the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these certificates can be bought from producers regulates the market. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Grantford, by the latest quotations is 85c to 90c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pipe line he obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

REFINED OIL MARKETS.

Table listing refined oil prices per gallon for various locations: London (Ont.), Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. Johns.

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car load; the price per single barrel is generally from 1c to 2c above these figures. The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows: Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Raybold tester, 8 1/2c. Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of 50 to 100 barrels, 100° flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 10c. Refined oil of 150° burning test, 13c to 17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for export, 119° burning test, cargo lots 12c to 13c, according to brand.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

Table listing petroleum products and their prices: Lubricating, Tar, Benzine, Oil, Paraffin Candles, Wax (rod).

The New York Tribune announces that the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway have issued \$15,000,000 of common stock. No bid has been in the treasury since the reorganization of the company. The adds nothing to the company's funds; but completes the amount of authorized common stock, i.e., \$48,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT.

Large table with columns for Banks, Loan and Savings Companies, Insurance, etc. Includes sub-tables for Debentures and Interest Payable.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns for Name, Amt. Val., Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest., Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices March 23.

WINTER PORT QUESTION.

A Halifax despatch says:—At a meeting of the City Council to-day, a report of the delegates to Ottawa recently in the interest of Halifax as a winter port was read. The delegates represented the City Council, Chamber of Commerce and citizens generally. The following is the report: The committee on the winter port question, appointed by you, beg to report that in pursuance of instructions received they proceeded to Ottawa as early as a favorable opportunity offered for an interview with the Government on the subject. Your committee had several interviews with the Minister of Railways, and pressed the claims of Halifax as the ocean terminus of the Intercolonial Railway. The Government apparently were quite prepared to erect a grain elevator and provide additional wharf accommodation at Richmond. Your committee urged the necessity of extending the railway further into the city, say to West's wharf, in the interests both of the city and of the Intercolonial Railway itself. The Minister of Railways expressed his approval of the scheme, provided it would not cost too much. It was suggested that the line might be brought down outside of the dock yard wall along Water street, and your committee were led to hope that if the necessary wharf accommodation could be got at a moderate price, and if the city would grant the necessary right of way along Water street, as well as the price of land and water lot A, between West's wharf and the dock yard, the Government might be induced to accede to their request. It thus became necessary to ascertain at what price West's wharf and the properties known as "Granite Wharf" could be obtained. This has been done, and others of these properties under bond have been secured and placed in our hands within the past few days. It now becomes necessary to ask the City Council to grant the right of way, and also a lease for 999 years of the piece of ground and water lot referred to; and in the event of this proposal meeting the approval of the City Council, it will be necessary to get a bill in accordance therewith passed by the Provincial Legislature at its present session. Prompt action is necessary. The other of the wharf properties is bonded for only a limited time, and if the extension of the railway into the city is not made now your committee fear that it will be a long time before as favorable an opportunity may again offer. Your committee discussed with the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canada on other points which they deemed

desirable or essential to making Halifax the winter shipping port for Canada, and they have reason to believe that if the terms above indicated be secured all other necessary arrangements and facilities will also be granted. The illness of the Minister of Railways, as well as other circumstances, unavoidably delayed your committee in their report. Your committee desire to express their appreciation of the valuable efforts of our country members, Messrs. Rieby and Daly, in the cause of the winter port, not only whilst your committee was at Ottawa, but previously, much having been done to facilitate the accomplishment of the object of their mission.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Montreal, 26th.—A meeting of the provisional directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company was held to-day at the Windsor Hotel. Messrs. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, who occupied the chair, H. K. Howland, of Toronto, the Hon. L. R. Church, C. J. Campbell, the Hon. Roscoe Thibault, Alphonse Desjardins, W. H. L. Gordon, E. A. Oler, A. B. Chaffee, E. O. Bickford, of Toronto, P. X. Archambault and J. A. Oulmet attended. The arrangement for the organization of the company was completed, and the directors adjourned until April 26th to receive the report of Mr. Lumden, C.E., who has been entrusted with the preliminary survey of the line, and is now engaged at the work. A committee of directors was also appointed to confer with the Quebec Government and the various railway companies interested in the early construction of the road, which is now a certainty.

The Fall River mill owners have commenced a general movement for the discharge of all persons connected with the Spinners' Union. The United States Commission hopes for the speedy extermination of the Rocky Mountain locust pest. There will be considerable opposition to the granting by the Montreal City Council of \$4,000 for building a reticent wall along the extension line of the Intercolonial Railway there. The amount asked for the current year's expenses of the water department of the corporation is \$30,000, being an excess of \$30,000 over last year.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER AND INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

- AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS: A. & W. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO.
ANILINE DYES: E. H. THOMAS & CO.
COTTON BROKERS: M. WRIGHT.
COTTON MILLS: DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO.
EDGE TOOLS: R. T. WILSON.
ENGINES AND BOILERS: O. C. MORRISON.
FILES: THOS. GRAHAM.
FURNITURE: OSKAWA CABINET CO.
GLASSWARE: HAMILTON GLASS CO.
HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS: F. W. HORN & SON.
IRON WORKS: CANADA SCREW CO.
KNIFE WORKS: THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO.
KNITTING MILLS: S. LENNARD & SONS.
LEATHER BELTING: DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO.
MACHINERY: HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO.
MALLEABLE IRON: OSKAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO.
MILLS: JOHN FISHER & SONS.
PAPER MANUFACTURERS: CANADA PAPER CO.
SAW MANUFACTURERS: R. F. SMITH & CO.
SCALES: CANADA SCALE WORKS.
SPICES, ETC.: R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON.
STREETWORKERS, ETC.: F. DIVER & CO.
TELEPHONES: HOLT TELEPHONE CO.
WIRE WORKS: B. GREENING & CO.
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS: J. ROUTH & CO.

CASTORINE OIL MACHINE. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED. TORONTO OIL CO. 25 SHERBORNE ST. TORONTO.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

The demand for goods in the West and North-West has been very active... The market has been quiet... The demand for goods in the West and North-West has been very active...

The market for cotton goods in first hands has during the week moved along moderately and quietly... The market for cotton goods in first hands has during the week moved along moderately and quietly...

The resolutions were signed by the following firms: J. & B. Allen, T. C. Love, Coopers, Batten & Co., Pease & Landreger, Aaron Jones' Sons, Clark & Beatty, Charles Spencer & Co., Schofield & Branson, Samuel Whittier, Flavel Bros., McCarroll Bros., Gunn, Johnson & Co., Wilson & Co., John J. Glazier, Bro. & Co., H. Becker, Thomas B. Cope & Bro. and J. J. Jenson & Hanfen.

The market for cotton goods in first hands has during the week moved along moderately and quietly... The market for cotton goods in first hands has during the week moved along moderately and quietly...

The following are the goods to be offered on March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, at Messrs. C. M. Langdon & Co. a public sale... The following are the goods to be offered on March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, at Messrs. C. M. Langdon & Co. a public sale...

THE DOUBLE STANDARD AND COTTON.

The last monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Co. Liverpool, has the following remarks on the cotton trade and its dependence on the adoption of the double standard... The last monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Co. Liverpool, has the following remarks on the cotton trade and its dependence on the adoption of the double standard...

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LONDON FUR SALES.

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BANK RETURNS.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of Ontario and Quebec, according to the Government returns for the last two months... The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of Ontario and Quebec, according to the Government returns for the last two months...

Table with columns for Bank Name, Assets, and Liabilities. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank, etc.

These movements, in connection with the usual course and show that the deposits in the banks have been little if at all affected by the very general... These movements, in connection with the usual course and show that the deposits in the banks have been little if at all affected by the very general...

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CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN TRADE.

When national interests are endeavoring to merge into any specified groove for the furtherance and universal progress of a country's growth... When national interests are endeavoring to merge into any specified groove for the furtherance and universal progress of a country's growth...

A Halifax dispatch says: The committee appointed to prepare the prize list for the Provincial and Dominion Exhibition submitted it to-day to the Central Board of Agriculture... A Halifax dispatch says: The committee appointed to prepare the prize list for the Provincial and Dominion Exhibition submitted it to-day to the Central Board of Agriculture...

of an estate of this magnitude, and but for the... of the \$100,000 might have been paid... of the Act, and grant it accordingly.

COURT OF APPEAL. BROWN PATRICK, J. A. An Involuntary appeal. Mr. Gormally vs. Mr. W. Cassels and Mr. Hogg.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN SOME COLONIES. The net weight of cane crushed at the mill of the Rewa Plantation Company in the Fiji Islands for fourteen months...

BEET SUGAR.

Mr. Feros—L'Union Sucriero Franco-Canadienne now daily constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 francs of which 1,000,000 is already paid up for the immediate construction of the Beffleur (on bank) factory...

LEXAU, Representative of L'Union Sucriero Franco-Canadienne. Windsor Hotel, Montreal, March 25th.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The British Secretary of State for War has sent the following communication to the proprietors of leading newspapers in London:—

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN SOME COLONIES. The net weight of cane crushed at the mill of the Rewa Plantation Company in the Fiji Islands for fourteen months...

FOREIGN LOANS IN DEFAULT.

Table with 4 columns: Name of State, Approximate Principal Unredeemed, Approximate Interest Overdue, Total. Includes Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Louisiana, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Santa Domingo, and Virginia.

BULLION AND SPECIE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Exports, Imports. Sub-headers: Gold, Silver. Includes Excess of exports and Total.

That is to say, England had \$11,850,000 in gold and \$1,154,000 in silver during the year. Of the gold imports, Japan supplied \$2,900,000, Australia \$1,071,000, France \$1,050,000, and Belgium \$1,770,000...

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY STATIONERY.

A return recently laid on the table of the British House of Commons shows that whereas in the year of the establishment of the Stationery Office, 1827, the expenditure amounted to £20,000 sterling, for the current year, 1880-81, it will reach over £1,000,000.

AMERICAN CUSTOM REVENUE.

The following table exhibits in the order of value the principal dutiable commodities in the United States, with the amount of duty collected on each, during the year ending June 30, 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Articles, Duties collected. Includes Sugar, molasses and confectionery; Wood, and manufactures; Iron and steel; Silk manufactures; Cotton manufactures; Flax and manufactures; Tin and manufactures; Chemicals, dyes, drugs and medicines; Fruits (including nuts); Leather and manufactures; Hemp, jute, and manufactures; Spirits and wines; Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food; Diamonds (cut), camcos, mosaics, etc.; Tobacco, and manufactures; Wood, and manufactures; Earthenware and china; Fancy articles; Glass, and manufactures; Buttons and button materials; Furs, and manufactures; Animals (living); Embroideries; Seeds; Books, engravings, and other printed matter; Spices; Brads, plate, flats, lacis, trimmings, etc.; Paintings, etc. (not by American artists); Clocks and watches; Salt; Coal; Paper, and manufactures of; Fish; Hats, bonnets and hoods; Metals, metal compositions, etc.; Paints and colors; Copper, and manufactures of; Musical instruments; Hair, and manufactures of; Provisions; Beer, ale and porter; Oils (vegetable) fixed or expressed; Vegetables; Marble, and manufactures of; Zinc, and manufactures of; Hats and mantles; Coats and corset cloth; Brass, and manufactures of; Oils (volatile or essential); Soap; India rubber manufactures; Lead, and manufactures of; All other articles.

DECREASE OF DEBT.

Table with 2 columns: For the year ending March 1, 1878; 1879; 1880. Includes Total reduction in four years and Annual interest charge.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

England, from the Free Traders held up as a pattern of wisdom, takes a custom revenue of about \$100,000,000 on \$2,000,000,000 of imports, nine-tenths of which are food or raw materials absolutely necessary to her physical and industrial existence.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

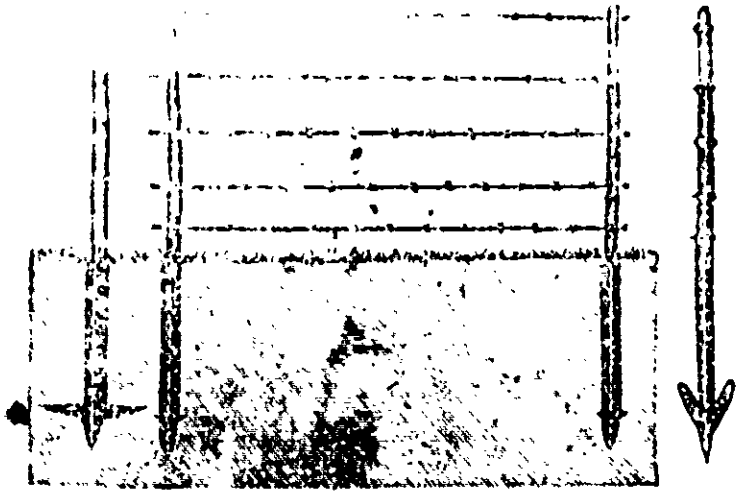
- 1848—Nov. 26—The life of the Duke of Modena attempted.
1849—June 21—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.
1851—May 22—Safelongo, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, and broke his arm.
1852—June 28—Robert Pate, an excellent name in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.
1852—Sept. 21—An infernal machine was found at Marcellus, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.
1853—Feb. 18th—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was seriously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna, by a Hungarian tailor named Linder.
1853—April 10th—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.
1853—July 5th—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III, as he was entering the Opera Comique.
1854—March 20th—Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.
1855—April 28th—Napoleon III was fired at on the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Puerli.
1856—April 28th—Raymond Fuenes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.
1856—Dec. 8th—Agostino Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples, with his bayonet.
1857—Aug. 7th—Napoleon III, again. Barcoletti, Gilardi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.
1858—Jan. 11th—Napoleon III for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.
1861—July 14th—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.
1862—Dec. 18th—A student named Dossler fired a pistol at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg) at Athens.
1864—Dec. 24th—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III, were arrested at Paris.
1865—April 14th—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.
1865—April 6th—A Russian named Kavarzoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.
1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition, at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris.
1867—June 19th—Maximilian shot.
1868—June 10th—Prince Michael, of Servia, was killed by the brothers Radzarowitch.
1871—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted.
1872—August—Col. Gutierrez assassinated President Balta, of the Republic of Peru.
1873—Jan. 1st—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.
1875—August—President Carlos Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.
1877—June—President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Moles.
1878—May 11th—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emilie Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.
1878—June 2nd—Emperor William was shot at by Dr. Nobbling while out riding. He received about thirty small shot in the neck and face.
1879—April 14—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Solowjew. He was executed May 9th.
1879—Dec. 1—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow.
1879—Dec. 30—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen.
1880—Feb. 17—Attempt to kill the Royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded.
1881—March 13—The Czar killed by a bomb.

THE SUN DO MOVE.

The Rev. John Jasper, Richmond's well known coloured preacher, repeated his celebrated lecture in Richmond Sunday evening, before a large audience. The renowned "sun" orator preached from the book of Exodus: "The Lord is a Man of War, the Lord is His Name." In a very graphic manner the preacher carried his large and very attentive audience over the times when Israel was in Egypt, and across the Red Sea, the Wilderness, the Jordan, passed Jericho, and down to the wars of Joshua, and at this point proved to the satisfaction of a large class of his hearers that Joshua did command the "sun to stand still." The preacher referred to many passages alluding to the rising and going down of the sun. His logic about the distance of the sun from the earth was very fine, when, with contempt, he said some wise men, so called, stated the distance to be forty millions, others fifty millions, and one as much as one hundred and four millions of miles. "What could you get a tape line long enough to measure such a distance? And how could a man get up close enough to the sun to hitch it on so as to measure? The railroads can't get that. The balloons come nearer than anything else, but who can go up? Now, in August it is so hot here that folks want an umbrella, a fan, and plenty of ice water, and yet those wise men say we are 104,000,000 of miles from the sun. It is foolish to believe such stuff." And, turning around, he looked into the faces of one of the most accomplished divines in Virginia, and one of the best civil engineers in this country. Mr. Jas. treated all such figures as the work of a wicked, foolish mind, who was not satisfied with the plain Word of God, but must go outside to teach such things that no man can learn. To his mind the idea of the earth being round is so foolish that he would not insult his hearers with any argument on this subject. The Scriptures say the earth has four corners—and that was proof to him that it is not round. How could men be under their feet? How would they stick to the earth? They might be like flies that crawl on the walls: I don't believe any such stuff." Mr. Jasper is a most earnest man. He fully believes all he says, and wields a powerful sway over his people, who regard him as the most powerful preacher of their color. From the N. York Virginian.

COUGHLIN'S PATENT FROST AND FIRE PROOF IRON FENCE POST

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.



BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE AT VERY LOW FIGURE.

P. COUGHLIN, PRESCOTT, ONT.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY

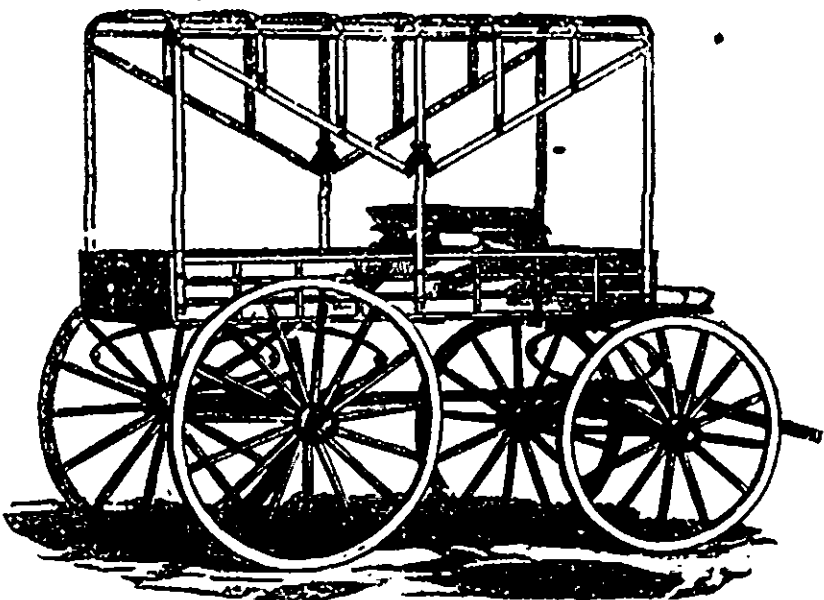
DETROIT EMERY WHEEL.

Each Wheel strengthened by a Brass Wire Web inserted. Send for Price List and Circulars.

Hamilton, Ont.

44" Bronze Medal and First Prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880.

THE CELEBRATED



NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.

202 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

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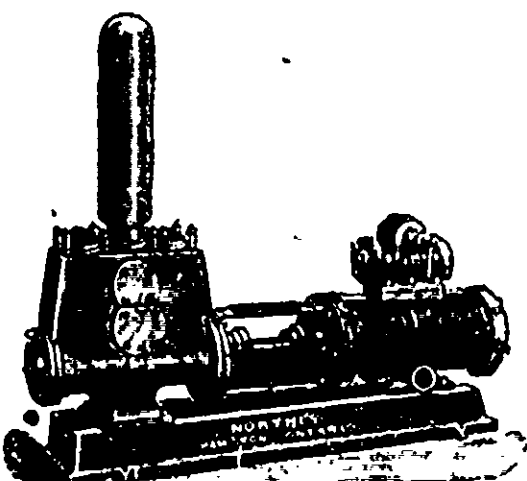
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