INDUSTRIAL WORLD

NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1881.

83 Per Annum.

Andustrial Morld

IND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

PERSONA OXER A WEEK.

4 EDERIC NICHOLLS, GPAREL MAXAGER, TORONTO.

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the Industrial World, on account of its ter and general circulation, commendatiself an advertising medium for all who seek urmers with manufacturers and the wholede trade. It advertision rates are low when arrared with these of other leading scientific 4 " dustrial publications. Client of entra replacations.

come adjustments about the antered the offer by Turnley morning in ... , no some practs of the paper go to pass

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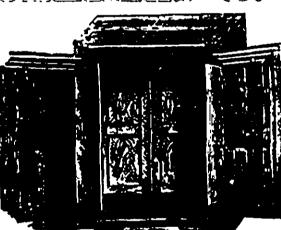
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A FREE TRADER'S CONSIS. look to Canala as the land of promise, and TENCY

A correspondent or the borkshire Post publishes a letter in that journal for the purpose of illustrating the peculiar manner in which one of the most prominent Free Trade champions in England to-day puts his theories into practice. It appears that at a recent meeting at Berwick Mr TROTTAR stated that he had heard that Mr. CHARRESTAIN (M.P. for Blimingham) had made a very large fortune by purchasing patents for Birmingham manufactures, and that there was not a keener Protectionist in that sense than he. The correspondent says Mr. TROTTER WAS fat from saying all he might have said on that subject He points out that the firm of which Mr. Chausertain fe fondlog partner bas not only bought patents, but has actually been known to suppress the manufacture of the article which the patent protected. He then alluded to the following case in point to bear out th barge The firm of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN IS A member have a inonopoly of the manufacture of brass scrowusils, which, although much regulred, are worthless for screwing into oak, rosewood and such like woods, because of the cert duty of their broaking in the wood. To meet this want a steel scrow with a brass head was invented and patented, and was knocking holes in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S monopoly, and would in course of time have butt his trado severely, but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN put on end to this state of things by purchasing the patent, the manufacturer's whole stock, and suppressing the manufacture of the much-needed and useful article. This action on the part of the rising Radical member for Birmingham provos to what extent he tolleres in the doctrine of " live and let live" when his own pocket is affected. And there are not a few blatant Grits and Free Traders in Canada who are most noisy in their denunciation of monopolies who at different times have endeavoured to control a particular trade for the purpose of keeping up prices, thus materially enhancing their profits, while the people have had to pay them, either directly or indirectly, the increased cost.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S IMPRES SIONS.

The Toronto Reening Telegram is anxious that on his way to Ottawa from the North-West the Governor-General should give the people of that city the benefit of his impressions of the vast country through which he has travelled. We are of the opinion that most of the reading people of the provincial capital have already formed their impressions of the North-West, a great amount of information on the subject having been furnished them. What is more necessary is that life Excellency's impressions abould be circulated in the United Kingdom, with the object in view of promoting emigration. Already the letters of the Rev. Dr. McCagnon, who has accompanied him in all his wanderings, have excited no ordinary interest in Scotland, while the letters of the Times correspondent have produced similar results in England. A cable despatch to the Globe of Saturday says on the sub-Ject .-

"Lord Lorne's trip has excited great in-Lord Lord's strip assexcited great noterest among the Scottish farmers, who have read of it in the letters sent by the correspondent of the Scottman, who is one of the Governor-General's party. The glowing descriptions there given of the richness of the soil arrest the attention of all the Northman's readers, while the acall the Scotsmen's readers, while the accounts of the success of immigrants of all classes who have taken to farming, the case with which land is acquired, the freedom from the annoying restraints felt by tenants on the setares of lordly land owners, open to them the immediate prospect of becoming their own laudlords. with every prospect of growing wealthy by the mere exchange of one country for another, involving a journey of but a few days, the discomforts of which have been reduced to a minimum. Nor is the least of the attractions of the new land the fact that it owes allegiance to the same (for-ernment as the one they would leave, and that by changing their place they would hat be soing to another part of the great Empire. The Times says the Scale and etters do much to coavince the people here tant the grand country the Canadians are opening up is a promising field for occupation by people who are still proud to call themselves Beltieb aubjects. If it should prove true that Lord Lorge will return to this country soon after bis tro is concluded, his arrival here aftern from the oralice, where he has seen all the wor derful sights which have been recorded

to regard emigration thitter as the junecea for the numerous cells with which he intopiffa platos on weath

This is exceedingly graticylog lotelilmunicated direct to the journals usued, per of members was stated to be 11,180 and from them it has been copied into a receipts during the last duanciel year, large number of provincial journals in all points of the United Kingdom. His Excellency, therefore, has proved one of the best agents for encouraging emigintion from the Mother Country to Canada we have ever had. His trip will prove of incalculable value, for we have ermy reason to anticipate that one of the direct results of the dissemination. of the information contained in the cortespondents' highly interesting and perfectly reliable letters will be the settling in of an unprecedented tide of emigration from England, Ireland and Scotland to the North-West.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the amount of the public debt of the United States for the last twenty-our years, ftem July 1st, 1860, to July 1st, 1881, also the amount of interest .-

1) ar.	Lebt.	Interest.		
1800 1-01 1802 1803 1961 1863 1863 1863 1867 1870 1870 1871 1872 1872 1873 1874 1875 1875 1875	\$*2.011, 1/2 01 \$7,018 000 \$ \$5.53-232 17, 1.111,350,737 41 1.709,452,277 42 2671,815,836 76 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 268,631,771 43 269,630 33 1.106,662 20 1.106,630 33 1.106,627,00 75 1.106,100,500 33 1.106,100,500 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100,100 33 1.106,100 33 1.10	\$3,443 (47 29 50/24 50 45 41 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 01 78 354,148 00 78 354,148 00 78 354,148 00 78 355 78 01 78 355 7		
1840 1840	1.990,382,583, 45 1.946,414,005,13 1.910,720,747,75 1.519,000,154,23	19 6 4 472 84 13,775,778 50 19 673,961 00 15,015,005 60		

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The explosion of a portable cugine boiler, while engaged threshing at a farm near Belleville on the 23nt inst., causing a sail loss of life, has once more called publication to the terrible dauger attending the use or them. The number of sugines used for agricultural purposes in this country is yearly incrossing, and as they are almost always In the hands of men who are not skilled cogineers the danger of accident is great. The manufacturers of these engines could do much to help in this matter by impressing upon the purchasers the urgent necessity of care and caution But competition is keen, and among other evils leads to the boasting of the extraordinary amount of work which can be done by "our engine," and of the very high pressure of steam which "our boiler" can carry The result is that the simple-minded farmer is imbued with a superabundant confidence in the belief that the particular engine he has purchased ought to be able to do more work than any other and that his boiler will never explode, will exceed \$14,000,000, and the total of it. "Where ignorance is blirs it is short of \$150,000,000, folly to be wise," but where ignorance is sudden death and territin destruction, explosion were followed by a full says and "expert" Government inquiry and the facts made public, there would soon be much less of ignorance and a great deal more of practical wisdom brought to hear upon the manufacture and use of those important alits to our farmers. It ought to be quite within the range of modern scientific skill to manufacture such an ongine as might be regularly used for years by any tarmer of ordinary intelligence without his emigration generally has been composed being in such great danger of killing of a very good class of settlers. The in-terest that is being awakened in the counnimself and those around him. There try by the accounts of the journey of the can be but little doubt but that Canada in the near future will furnish an immense field for the use of steam power suitable for settlement, will in all proba-In agriculture, and something should regant to economical adaptability for the year.

work intended.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A Parliamentary return has jus. becu issued showing the number of building gence. The information furnished to societies in Scotland incorporated under the readers of the Scotmen and the the Building Societies Acts of 1874 and Truce is direct. It is not more heareny, 1223 and up to the 31st December, 1279. but was glesned on the spot, and come. The number of societies was 51, num-£638,225

> Iv the Social Science Congress in Dublin yesterday a discussion took place in the Economic Section on the Free Trade question, when, we are intormed, nearly all the speakers, including Professors Price and Goldwin Smith, maintained the soundness of Free Trade doctrines. As to the soundness of Free Frado doctrines, few will dispute them; but the difference between theorists and practical men is, that the former scem to regard theories as applicable to all circumstances, while the latter are guided by what is, not what by what should be.

Tur emigration to Canada question is growing in importance in England. At a meeting of the Junior Clerical Box lety of Liverpool, held on the 26th of September, the Rev John Bridger, well and favousably known in connection with Church emigration echemes, delivered respect, and the duty of the Church towards it. 1 Alr. Bridger contends that the Church should exercise supervision over those of her members who emlgrate, and he orges her rich members to aid the poorer ones in fluiling homes elsowhere Mr Bridger is enthusiastically in fevour of emigration to Canada

The following is a return of French imports and exports for the seven months of 1881, from January to July, inclusive, as compared with two corresponding penod in 1880.

	IMPORTS.	
Ford Raw ionterials Maautsctures Miscellaneous	Value, 1931. . \$197,819,074 234,807,813 64,473,073 20,204,774	Value, 1890. \$227,014,012 214,025,716 49,313,430 27,339,801
Total .	800,000,003	8558,811,000
	TORTE.	
Food Raw materials Manufactures Miscellaneous	Value, 1531 531,145,883 67,141,882 145,067,877 21,872,801	Value, 1540, \$75,968,102 75,960,789 198,710,810 31,688,124
Total	5375,217,728	\$-570,001,\$A;

THE New York Daily Industor points out that United States receipts from meternal revenue for the month ending eigner. October 1st were \$12,866,210 48, an Incrosso of \$1,787,669.62 over the corresponding month last year. The receipts for the quarter ending Saturday were \$37,401,352.47, against \$32.684,407.13 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$4,760,855 34. The total receipts for the liscal year ending June 30th, 1831, were \$134,928,658 15, which was an increase of \$11,050,416 93 over the receipts of the preceding twelve months. If the receipts of this quarter, the first of the present fiscal year may be taken as a fair index, the increase for the year over the receipts of last year

The London correspondent of the what fully not to be wise If each Globs, in a letter dated September 24th,

"Under the direction of Sir Alexander Calt the London agency of the Dominion Government now presents an organiza-tion for dispersing information regarding Canada, and generally advancing the in-terests of the Dominion in the Old Country, second to no similar establishment representative of any of the Colonies. At the London office a large number of enquines are received daily in regard to emigration, and many men of means have started this year from England and Scotland for the North-West, and the Governor-General and others, and the extensive distribution of bility lead to a still larger emigration of now be done to cirvain the standard of Especially may we predict this when we excellence aimed at by manufacturers, bare regard to the way in which farmers first in regard to safety and then in subscrable point—their pocket—this

Av English paper tells the following Twenty millions of france, or four mil- story of the journeyings of a postal bon dollars, have been subscritted in card -A member of a club at Chaux de Prance, Calro, Egypt , Bombey, India , Ilong Kong, China , Yokobama, Japan ; San Francisco, California, New York, United States , return to Messie. Maniglet & Co. at Chang de Fonds, Switzerland." In one corner of the post-card were the words- Postmasters are requested to forward." The post-card in question was duly returned at the and of last month, bearing the post marks of Matseilles, April 2nd, Port Sald, April 0th; Suez April 12th; Bombay, April 26th and 27th, Hong Kong, May 20th . Yokohama, June 6th and 11th . and San Francisco, June 27th, The card had been stopped at New York, but on the 15th of August It was sent on in an official envelope, accompanied by an intimation that according to the regulations of the Postal Union cards of Skins..... this kind should not be transmitted through the post.

Consumno on a speech delivered by Lord Randolph Churchill at a mostlug recently held at Oldham, and to the favourable reception his "Fair Trade" sentiments met with on the part of the workingmen present, the Morning Post says .- " When we speak of the depression of English trade 31r. Chamberlain tells us to regard how much we are buying from the foreigner, that is to eay, Engilshmen are to reloice at the an address on "Emigration, its social fact that they were buying from foreign labourers instead of employing Cabinet Organs. their own. The talk about cheap bread is the omtorical stalking horse of the Radical party. The fourpentry loaf is down to threepence, but which is best for the workingman, which in reality is cheupest for the workingman-not to have the threepence and to be driven to go without the loaf, or to be able to pay journence for 11) Foréign competition, protocted a hundredfold by anti-English tariffs, menaces on every side. It does not promise to diminish, but is certain to increase. Our industries are forbidden to sell their products treely in the markets of the world. For want of custom sive alterations in its works last year they must dwindle and disappear. The fight is too unequal. If the svil is not upon us in full force as yet it is surely coming as the iron ring of anti-English | instruments brisk, and they are as 1 tariffs becomes more solidly wellful and more completely closed; and meantime Mr. Bright can only declare his unalterable conviction, combined with characteristic denunciation of the *lower and baser soft, who set battlottem above party, that if every port in the world ful were closed agalust English exports he would keep the ports of England open for the productions of the for-

The Pairs correspondent of the Times writes "The Royal Commission appointed at Rome for the study of econemic questions has just decided unanimonely that all the treatics of commerce ought to be deferred till the general tariff of the Kingdom of Italy has been bigbly satisfactory, particularly in region revised. We do not yet know what will be the exploration and discovery of a thin effect of this electrics on the be the effect of this decision on the be the effect of this decision on the around Winnipegoosis. After expluitreaty in course or negotiation at Paris the Forcupine Hills the party went up to between France and Italy." The cor- mounted police station, and commercepondent adds " If this is correct, and ED, was as the Swan River Barracks, wie between France and Italy." The corit has every appearance of being so, the Tuey remained here about ten days, c. ing which time they made further sales. provided that sufficient water be kept in the internal revenue will not fall far On Saturday last the zemi-official Notes tance north-east and the latter south-east and the l had bad inck in its treaty negotiations told us that 'it was said' the Italian of Livingstone. A member of the ra treaty would be signed by the Plenipotentlaries to-day On Monday I savertained on pretty good authority that the rose coloured view taken by the semiofficial Note was hardly justified, seeing that up to then one of the chief questions-namely, that of wines-had not yet been settled, and that the prospects of a specily termination to the negotiations were not so great, on the Italian side at least, as was represented. This days, which has accomplished a evening's Note, which throws about as little light on the real state of thems. little light on the real state of things as could well be managed, seems to show that a hitch has in me to extered. To fulge by thu tons of several of the second of the sec judge by the tone of several of the representatives of English industries who a balt was made to suit the Indian is have come here to sive the Commissions here in charge of Inspector Johnston, w have come here to give the Commission- to be one of the most successful manage to be one of the most successful manage. ors the benefit of their special knowledge of the benefit of their special knowledge of the interests at stake, a hitch must very soon occur in the Euglish negoting North-West, and the crops tions also. This, however, is not the all kinds of oreals and routs raised on the secolid in yield by that of a view of all, and must be taken for what of a second in yield by that of a other part of the country. The land described as a fise undulating pro-From h Government, dearous of offering overy facility for the negotiations, has tributary at this point, the Shell for the negotiations and the property of the shell for the property of the shell from the negotiations and the property of the shell from the negotiations and the shell from the negotiation of th accorded to the wish of the English delogates to be heard before the international loss the buck Mountains, which are wor derful sights which have been recorded by the correspondents, will do much to advance the course of emigration to Canrence tunnel and South Shore railway, and This is but another evidence of the antia staff of engineers will be immediated which becomes every day more patent ately despatched from France to make that the British farmer is beginning to surveys and report on the scheme,

Fonds, having made a bet that he would been hoard are dissentable. They expected to be examined before the Commission. Several of those who have been hoard are dissentable. They expected to be examined before the Commission, instead of which they merely
that the British farmer is beginning to surveys and report on the scheme. presented as troing to beight of 1,20 ones the eastern ald, but which slope on the eastern side to an elevated tableland been hoant are dissatisfied. They expected to be examined before the Com-ibotic and while shooting, Prof. Mace was the violins of a gus accident that very meanly deprived him of the thumb of

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

[The Industries World will be the call receive items of news from its realers the perts of the country, for publication in the columns. It will take but a few mingerete and a bostel card to seconial as aits after going on in your neighbouthent, sel we s always find toom for all lentimater man cations, which must be accompanied to a miliet, u bame an a gratautes et forit inip!

Hamilton's expens to the Lute States for September last were of the value of \$71,422 Animals, west facts and malt were the mainstens thet lowing is a list -Animals.... Woul Batley

Lumber Egge. Malt.... bowing machines.... Household effects.... Miscellaneous Guelph's exports to the United Sta for the quarter ended with State of were valued at \$218,189, of which \$1

929 worth was shipped that me at \$61,425 In August and \$50,935 m 16; The heaviest from of September 137. was barley The following list a show the principal materials _ Barley 10,008 bush 3414 104,020 dog

Slicep & Lamb. . . 205 Horses Potatoos.... 8,140 bildi Bran.... 294 tons Sewing machines

- 6

A docided improvement in businhas taken pince in Guelph, especia among the manufacturers. The Men Bell & Co. shipped, fast month, we a told, 44 organs to England and it Australia. One day last week this fir received a letter from England mk. for 50 more instruments of different styl The Saymond Sewing Machine Wor are supplied night and day, and still t machines cannot be supplied a cough Extensions are being made the premises of Measra McCrae & : in order to keep twee with the grown, demand for their yarns and knitt goods. The Carriago Goods Hanufacti ing Company, which made such exte order to supply the demand, again t themselves heavily taxed to turn o their goods when wanted The links I ano Warks find the demand for the as they can well be. Engine and L Implement manufacturers in that co report a similar position of affairs. T abundant harvests, the growth of t country and the "N.I." all have to with this condition of business, wh appears pretty general throughout C. ada and for which we should be than

RETURN OF PROF MACOUN A HIS PARTY.

Professor Nacoun and party returi last night from their exploratory tour Lakes Manituba and Winsipegoons a: tributary streams, together with that se tion of the North-West around the Pon-pine Hills and the Duck Mountain. [at latter connection two tine atteams ! Swan and Red Deer Rivers were care'u explored. The tour was in some lastera bexardous one, but the results have to Swan River to Livingstone, once Mountains, the former being a abort reports fine spruce and poplar timber the mountains as well as on the tanks the Swan and Red Deer River. Poplar well as survos tress here been seen t measured about one hundred teches in a cumference, and the former has been for to have an altitude in some places of a bundred feet. Having saturated themes. in regard to that district the party . pottaged their boats and suppose... Livingstone on the Swan to Fort Pelly the Assimbolue, a distance of about for the Manager of the was accomplished to as far as the Pelly fudian Reserve, wi

sere sirgical attenues and he now has the stheetily lest night, and he now has the stheetily lest night according to the street again and a seried kett believe on Friday last, the white-premier. A dismemberment of satisfact form on rriday last, the shade-premier. A discommerment of rearry here took place, two members of rearry having concluded to settle, one a Elice and the other at Qu'Appelle on it with l'rol Macoun, his con, and with white returned to Wieners u it wittin a for stacous, and won, and eage Moore telurned to Winnings gring brat sold their boats and their on Fort Ellice on Saturday aftermoon by se south treil reaching l'eandon in four the distance by trail being just exde 125 miles The commant of the part the train for Winniper, arriving stefore stated festerday atternoon apy Times

THE METAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA.

(From our own Currespondent)

Jenneylvania Iron News. - Prices and Profits. - Foreign News. Lecal Points.

Priladelphia, Pa , Oct. 10 - Your cor spinlent discovers a more unsettled abilion in the from market this week in for some time past Production of fron is belog nominally restricted arrest white here it is being increased 'ages bave a declining tendency abroad. this here they are tending upward. of it stationary abread, while here cost satisficing. These facts point to posdilities unfavourable to us. We have sible, escriber England has Hence wis- We lisot permit our markets to be ricoiled ath stocks, which would enhance prices head and deprosa prices here. Still, to traction trade is healthler than it

The Lebigli furnaces are all well sold some of the largest operators there out care to sell another ton for sixty AL New York parties are trying to aum a few blocks for delivery in Januof hibrary and March for speculative sposes and made reasonably fair offers, at there are too many uncertainties o intervene-first, fuel; second, labour, and ore , fourth, something clea which gract now be anticipated. Furnacemen e not making very fair profits in sellag non at \$26, as most of them are, ome in fact at \$10%(19.50. Hence ver desire to put of long contracts, seculty with speculators. English Noteli jig has braced up under allegams. The activity has produced aporanty good results. How long they n'i lut is uncertain. Ocean freighta are studioz. Two weeks ago they were wfor Glasgow, then they shot to 15a, ew they are down to lis. Shippers ma t calculate. This uncertainty is lizaring. Of course leading shipper the special rates, but even these parties want order only sparingly. Last work's As York imports were the heavy at for ureal months. Philadelpla -the their quotations to-day are about 350 asked for good brands of No 1 moder. though considerable lots maged bands below this; No. 2 is tall at \$72.50 The foundrymen are not ed nog freely. The mill men are pretty wil covered to end of the year, but by pick up all old lots that can be and at \$20. Very few furnacemen care abold on to stocks, but seem anxious to 'alizi, and this accounts for the case th which buyers can supply themaces except for certain fine special

Desemer is firm in consequence of a tatmued active continental demand, "11 here at \$25425,50 les swalt a decline of prices to legiasse limite.

failuad material of all descriptions w demand has not abated. Inquiries or received this week for 10 000 ton " 'quotations liave been made at \$50, thei deliveries, \$58 Foreign raila distion with German makers for both eruls and ingote. The South is inof her considerate; so is the ""West but foreign mills get the succe Breent sales, for a week past, er op 40,000 tons, but it is not posret the truck of all transactions. * Oleans is becoming a centre for resent negotiations. It is quite; " that tierman nel ninkers will the quantities of fairs for Mexic

time, and the necessities of 1 yers will be not much more promptly. In n is fire in store at soil and the head mills refuse to entertain orders vet. Tiatores, so far, have had all the easter. and the mills has taken the soil Structural aliapea are in very active demand, and manufacturere have aje ken of some large contracts as the result of aring best wild introduced in with their the past week's business. Angles are quoted at 20, the lighest point set reached, and tree. Plate iron is in as commission house, it is time are obliged active demand, and those who want 600 to descree their onersics to foreign iron buyers are constantly coming around restinctia liv way of improvements Nalls are actually scatter. Another meeting will be held this week, but it is hardly probable an advance will be ordered over \$140 Still the market would take it Unlers are in abundance and nalls cannot be imported. Shelf iron runs from 21 to 33, a good advance from

If Stafford Northcote MP, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, is in our city to secure an eastern untiet for the Canadian Pacific Railway He is prepared, he says, to arrange for the construction of an outlet to the Atlantic coast, should nogotiations to that end fail with the trunk lines. Philadelphia would gladly shake hands with her Canada Pacific neighbour were it goographically pos-

We are all going to Yorktown to celeon is necessary to accest the unward brite the termination of a fermer unesdacy and keep prices at limits which pleasantness. We have now to think a moment to remember there ever wa

ROY Why not bury all such recollections? The control by the Penesylvania read of the southern outles to Washington hastate for years. Demand is expand-is as the autumn passes, and consump-by the B & O coal. The clevaled un is absorbing every ton of fron that road will be in operation at Christman on laborating every ten or from that town will be in operation at Unitarmes a te had Inquiries follow up the limited indicating an active market in the theory. Indicating an active market in the theory. Indicating an active market in the theory in the car along are belief, and the car along are belief, and the car along are sent at the car along the carrier and th compliers and 45 000 freight care, and still has not enough - Rallroad Improve ments are laing prosecuted in acreral portions of the city, all designed to expedite the handling of freight and the transfer of passengers. The Baldwin a Laxoniotice Works have been abliged to send away several orders for locome-

Pitteburg.

Pottslottz, Oct. 6th - Considerable rain has fellen is this vicinity since our last report, and on Tuesday and Treaday night the weather suddenly became quite cool. The cooler weather is the vourable for the free workers and monulacturers, craiding them to turn out an increased product, but the rain has hunly little effect on the rivers, and the Olifo, the great natural trade artery from b-re to the West and South, testill clined to navigation.

Pig Iron-Tho merket is still quiet and with the exception of Bessein r, which is about fifty cents per ton hig or, prices are subs antiquy the same cause of the quictude is the same as that previously ment oned-the in-lisposition of consumers to pay the prices flum-nded by makers, or, to put it differently. the indisposition of makers to sell at prices while consumers will pay. This adeadlock will, of course, be broken before very long, but which side will yiold it is impossible, as well as im-proper, to say. Upon this point every one interested will view the situation and form his own opinion, and if the opinion abail prove to be ill founded, why—so much the worse for the opinion Two facts are well known-first, The large companies, however, the consumption of pig is a continues Acre to their policy of not offering very heavy, and, second, prices of fla-tab iron. Production is too hearly labed products remain at full card rates al to consumption to justify very stiff On the other hand, the furnace caps ity of the cou-try is enormous, and fully equal to all requirements as to quantity, but as to quality there is not so much certainty - that is, it is a question A4 stales I whether the furnaces can supply the requirements for certain grades of iron Without discussing the question further e present quotations, as fumished to into tirm, but recent transactions in reliable desters: Neutral mill from metic material are of small amount, from nettre ore, \$22.50 %23, 4 most mill from inclined to red shortness, \$23

cash Bessemer, \$28, 4 mos. No. 1 foun-dry, \$25, 4 mos., and No. 2, \$23.50

80, 4 mos, anthracite m i iron

car axies \$ 660 c; that steel apring scrap, \$1 ×0 per ext Old car wheels an quoted at Society per gious ten-

New York.

Pig Iren - American The market leas under cone to clanze in any particular during the past week. Business is very tair to say the least while prices are firmly maintained throughout, and the prospects for the remainder of the year all that could reasonally be wished. The tone in two weeks have to wait three to and old material, but, while they may four months. It is susprising how many have personal reasons for negretting that such is the case, more of their number with orders for delivery inside of thirty will go so far acto deny that the present days. Yet they come. The large profit absence of floating stock of American from absence of ileating stock of American from realized everywhere load to heavy in- is one of the most favourable features of the market. They all agree that it bears out the general impression that makers are finding ready sale for nearly the entire current product, and, furthermore, that it acts as a check upon outside speculation, whileh, though proving a mately results in a more or less serious disturbance of values, and consequently a very poor market for all concerned The markets abroad continue very strong, and that fact alone is helping matters here materially. There is some fear that the British makers are rushing matters too tast, however, and, profiting by past experience, makers on this side are minding their own business, in the strict sense of the m, instead of following the lead of their foreign cousing The result is that American foundry from is now cheaper than the less bounds of "cotch, while our gray forge is relatively lower than Middlesbrough irou. The hest brands of No 1 X foundry are bringing \$25@26, according to quality. No 2 X foundry is generally quoted at \$23, with \$22.50 a possible price for some brands, while \$214722 stands the tange for Ltay forge

Scotch Pig-Scarelty of ocean freight room on one hand, and extreme high prices at Glassow on the other, are keeping the market here very firm tu some instances holders are now asking volume of business is moderate, buyers considering present figures higher than used for these special purposes clrcumstances warrant, and consequently confining their parchases to imperative requirements of the moment. If he is comparatively little of the current importation coming on the market, howser, and importers quote spot stock at \$23,500,024 no for Egilaton; \$25 for In Birmingham production is zenerally Cambroe. \$23,625,50 for tilergarnock, active, and manuacturers for the most for Coltne s

brough are not very numerous, nor do of limited value. Home criters, how-ther extend to round lots. There con- ever, are gradually improving, and face things to be a fair demand for the article, however, and the pistket is very firm at £21 for best brands of mer in still quotes firm at \$21 % 25, withour however ant extensive movement.

Storl Bails-The syndicate engaged in construction of certain railroads in the Bouth liave made a pirchase of about 30 000 ton- German rails, at a price. It is said, equal to \$40 delivered at Southern No large sales of American are rejected, but a free demand will prevails, and makers continue to quote \$58/200 for post v aradeliveries

Iron Rails-There has been no importent movement, at least none is teported, but agents claim that mills are well supplied with orders, and prices hold quite firm. American 80 lb. are quoted at about \$167248 at inill, and \$45@47 here ween about the figures for foreign

prices quoted

Scrap fron-The spot supply of desirable wrought continues moderate, and \$28030 are the lowest figures holders will name. There is a good demand, but no large lots bare been placed during the week.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

(Cor of American Manufacturer)

Wolverhampton, Sept. 17 -The con- those produced alike in the Birmingham

betne to work short time

In spite of all the disadvantages under which the heavy trules are said to be estried on in Sheffleld owing to heavy rallway rates, there is great activity in coul meanly all departments. The output of M steel rails is something extraordinary Perhaps there never was a tirio when the output was so great. Large con-tracts are now in course of completion for nearly all the Lome rallway companies, and good orders are also in hand on account of the Indian State rallways, the United States Bouth America, and other distant markets. One firm alone is credited with having onliers on their books amounting to nearly 69,000 tons Not much that is favourable can, however, be said regarding the prices at which these contracts have been and still are being secured. The current price of Bessemer atoel rails of ordinary sections is believed to be not quite £6 temporary source of commissions, ulti- per ton at the works; indeed there are those who would assure me that the price is nearer £5 12s 6d than any other figure. Yet it is this week stated that on account of the mentably three prices compare with the quotations which prevailed during the "boom" years of 1872 and 1873. At that period the selling price of steel raits at the works was £15 per ton, and of late years it has scarcely been meintained at one-third that figure

The armour plate inills are running full time, on orders for the French and Chinese Governments, as well as for our own Government, the boller and ship plato makera bave important contracts in hand for the ship bull-lers of the Clyde, the Tyne, the Weir and the Mer-

the emetide steel makers continue to experience somewhat severe competition from the manufacturers of good quality Bessemer material, and this not alone of native make. For many of the tool makers are now using foreign made Beseven high r pri-es than those current at the date of our last week a report. The work required of it, and much cheaper than the ordinary cost steels previously William Jessop & Sons, Limited, the cast steel makers, propose to pay an Interlin dividend for the half year ending June 31th, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum. The dividend for last year was

25.50 for Summerice, and \$263:10.50 part have quite as many orders on their banks as they can execute by the quar Engilah Pig-The sales of Middless tora end, but new business to scarce and for are generally busics, now than ther have been sluc- undermiss. In the export department, the South American 3, and \$1970 10 50 for No 4 Resses markets, Canada and Australla con-ris still quotes from at \$147125, withexecution. but the latest mails from i these thankets are less setisfictory. their some of their professions. Business is: fairly steady in the Los, bearing hast (Swallers) Bronzed from kettles app at to be in >, al demand fast now and the leading makers of goods of this class are fully employed, and some of them are turning out at the rate of 100 dozen kettles weekly. The export markets are chiefly for the Cape and the South American markets. Unst hollow ware makers do not report very favourable of trade. The present is never a brisk scassin for this branch, but, compared with the corresponding period of last year, rather more is being done, al-Old Rails—Some sales at comparative though hardly any firms are working ly low prices were effected early in the anything like full time. Competition reck, Including 500 tons tees at \$27 and continu a brisk, and complaints are rife The demand for the best axles for the home trade is indeed, limited, but the export orders continue on a large scale, more especially from South Africa, Australia and South America. The cut nail trido continues in an unsatisfactory con-

"of in Western account. Becent and regular, while quotations are the reces of that of writing mannis for the plan by water. The result of all this has one committed wealth breat British lends

gright hand. He was not able to have are all in active request on Furojann are worth about the regular tendence until he reached to interest of the real are also getting source source of the real are also getting source. Source of the real are also getting source of the real are also getting source of the real are also getting source. Source of the real are also getting source of the source of the contrare of t tion, selviced them, on the contrary, as great extent by the Ligher prices demany as could, to emigrate to the Units manded. Buyers are not yet convinced, cil bitates, and the rest who remained at las a body, of the stability of the rise, and largo special ations generally are with-held. Additional strumess is imparted to the iron market just now by the proport of a rise acxt month in the price of

Makers of finished from generally report themselves fully booked up to the quarter's end, and In some Instances their engagements will carry them through the best part of the following quarter. Makers of palsanized monard especially busy. Prices of marked free are unchanged, and £7 to £7 124 od fo hars according to brand. Unmarked from is generally from 2x od to be per ton higher than a month ago, common bors realizing £0 to £5 15s, sheets (singles). £7 100 to £3, and boiler plates £0 100 to £0

Thoateel trade of South Wales maintains the spirit that has lately marked it The turning of the large works from iron to steel manufacture has been followed pretty generally. Orders come in freely At Rhymney the chief concerns are busy on blooms and steel ralls for the United States, but regret is expressed that recent inquiries on account of the Indian magnitude of the orders profit can be railways have gone to Bliefield. Prices made even at those low rates. How last must of the centres are somewhat at must of the centres are somewhat firmer. Advices from America have told also on the Iron market. I'rices arsteady. Some good alifpments of ralls, splegel and tin plates have steamed for New York since my last. The total ex-perts of iron and steel last month reached 15.000 tons. Wrought and old ralls are selling at about £0 3s. I'm plates are steady.

THE LONDON MARKET,

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market Sept 16th.

1331:--IRON. Works) RTF>L. T. 8 7 8 € 5 10 c Resement raile lat works. R n n m 6 10 n hugilish spring 11 0 n m 15 0 6 Swellish (in keg ' 14 10 n m 0 3 0 6 N wellish (in keg ' 14 10 0 20 0 0 0 N wellish (in fagguts) 1 10 0 20 0 0 0 L At (jer ton). qerion, 13 15 0 20 0 0 0 14 15 0 20 0 0 0 14 15 0 20 0 0 1 0 0 20 0 0 17 17 0 20 0 0 14 17 0 21 5 0 0 English pig. W.B. Auglish sheet English red. English white English patent shet Spanish pig... The perfection (i.e. (i.e. (ii.e. (ii Postub lose: Eiglich fize für Lighich retine i Renea tiv states (see lov) Catoril I C. lit quality 1 2 to 20 1 4 h. I. Cone 0 18 to 20 0 18 ft REPLIER (per fun) . 16 15 0 00 0

The coroners jury in the case of the fatal boiler explosion at Thurlow have returned their werdl to finding that the boiler in question was defective in material and construction, and recommending the Government to take measures for the proper Inspection of bollers, and for the employment of duly qualified engineers only.

From a work by Mr. M. G. Mulliall, fornily published, we gather the followinteresting statistics relating to the past de ale. At present Great Britain holds 500 tons double heads at \$29.50. Subsequently the demand increased and the
are dangerously near cost. The makers leads with £145,000,000, while the the foremost place in industries. In market closes quite firm to-day with of axies, and carriage fron work generally, United States follows with £120,000,000 Sa7.50 and \$10 respectively the lowest have not much cause for complaint. Great Britain's surplus of imports over exports was £G1,000,000, while the United States had a surplus of exports over imports of £25,000,000. Great listain carried 52,000,000 tons of merchandler, while the United States only carried 8,250,000 tons, Sweden and Nordition. The supply is much in excess was passing the latter country with 9, of the demand, and heavy stocks are 350,000 tens. In population Europe had upon vendors' hands. The result is that a surplus of 25,500,000 littles over prices favour busers. The current open deaths, but emigration reduced the actual market quotation is L3 per ton for increase to 22,250,000. The increase of standard size of 3 in and apwards for population in the United States exceeds the aggregate number of inhabitants in Steel Rails—For this years delivery templated blowing out of furnaces has and also in the Leeds district. Three Aingions of Europe namely, are quoted at \$62461, and for delivery lied the enert of still further advancing the press of South and Cleveland from out the country are pushed to their used South lies are stronger by have thoughout the rear leen generally street at a cost of \$8,70.0 oc.000. On three kingdoms of Europe - namely out the country are pushed to their up. This work Scotch plan are atronger by have thoughout the rear been generally structed at a cest of \$8,700,00,000. On the timest expectly, and vet the railroad complex and Clevelated by its per ton, not busing occupied, legally upon crock for these the United States made 41,885 panies are compiled to import a great withstanding that last week each adversary. It compatition amongst them has, there at a cest of \$2,80,000,000. The same if the content is the content in the content is a content in the content in this interest in the content in the content in this interest in the content in the c The demand continues goes to the first will be not be continued as the continue of the same of the demand of the same of the s

THE STAVERY OF IRRITISH CLASS TRADE

Chicago Industrial New Co. It is those that the people of the costs to should learn to think for themselves on the important until the fragend of borrowing their Idean from the weaks of politico-commuted writers tele, with means of whileh the preducts of the land should be consumed on the land, to the to compil the world to permit England SLTTLEHENT OF THE NORTH- dition is, that within four years the pursuance of the labourer and the land everywhere to interpose herself between owner, the manufacturer and bla overstires, the ship corpenter and the merchaut. From the day of the publication long series of laws having for their obof his great work to the present hour, English political economy has atcadily receded, until it has at length brough the nation into a state of exhaustion, from which extrication would seem almost impossible; and jet, free at we claim to be, we have a great party which advocates all the errors of the vicious that we are invited in the mered names system as grand truths, and unites with of friendship, of international comity, of the teachers of those errors in repudiat- universal peace, and of freedom in trade. ing the doctrines of the only political conomist worthy of the name who has been produced in England-Adam Smith. From his day to the present hour, England has never, to our knowledge, made a single contribution to the eclence of which he is called the father" that will stand, although theory has followed theory, and klosnio and Malthus have been almost defined as the great henefactors of mankind in discovering and announcing the existtence of great natural laws, in virtue of which famine and pestilence are the re-sults of obedience to that first of all the commands of God- Increase and multiply;" and increasing poverty among the masses with increasing inequality of condition, is to be the reward of that and is doing more for weakening, degrowth of population and wealth which miways follows obedience to the great law of Christ-"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. The object of the present British ays-tem, denounced by Adam Smith as cal-culated to diminish the return for labour and capital, both at home and abroad, and advocated by all of his auccessors as calculated to increase the return for both, is that of making England "the workshop of the world." To attain that object, it was necessary to underwork the world, and everywhere supplant the native manufacturer in his native markot. It has been done in Ircland, and the results are destitution, with famine of an frequent occurrence that the Emerald Isle lies almost a corpse upon England's hands. It has been done in India, until the whole class of small landbolders has utterly disappeared, and the productive power of the country is a diminished that the Government must become tankrupt from the bour that China shall acquire power to prevent har people from being demoralised and poleoned with the opium, to secure the power to amuggle which Esgland batsered down cities and merificed many tires in the celestial empire. It has been done in the West Indies until they have all been ruined. as been dens in her North erican provinces until their first danire has become that of abandoning the Free Trade policy as dienetrous. It has been done in Portugal until that ancient ally of England is reduced to the lowest abyes of poverty. It has been done in Spain by aid of the amuzzlers of Gibralter and of Portugal; and there, as everywhere, the result has been the same poverlahment and destitution on the pert of the people and weakness on the east of the Covernment. It is now

Having exhausted many of her customers, and driven the rest to self pro tection to save themselves from the insatiate greed of her policy, the polson now reacts upon England herself. system has built up the fortunes of the few, who have become the sole possessors of land, while the whole body of small owners and occupants that existed In too days of Adam Smith has disappeared. The day labourer has taken the place of the little farmer, and from day to day the tendency. Is the accumulation of the land in the hands of large ewners increases as the productivenous of labour The nation has fully and fairly realized what was said by Adam Smath, when he spoke of "a nation of alop keepers." It is a nation of middlemen, living at the cost of the producer on one hand and of the consumer on the other, and having for its whole code of morals the obligation of "buying in the chespest and selling in the dearest market." To produce cheaply, the large manufacturer must have labour cheap, and the more that land is centralized in the hands of the few the greater must be the competition for employment, and the lower must be the wages of the unlianmy labourer or weekman, delivered over to the tender mercles of other mid deare precisely those anticipated by Engaffords to Europe. Hudson Bay, It is an endowment of the North-West, it will be cannot but recommend the latter, and a first we cannot but recommend the latter, and it is an endowment of the North-West, it will be cannot but recommend the latter, and a first we cannot but recommend the latter, and a first latter, and a first

Pres Trade, Into penury, privation, wretchedness and distress.

land, ht full thro view on the ecosomic has become the slave of the middle to at

-while the nation becoming daily weakin pinks from the station of the proud pudiate all his destrines, praisles, what the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the susp, to help them carry on the exist of the suspense of th Harland of former times to become ing what he solvised to wir, the careful posterished people cannot afford to concultivation of the home market, by some at home.

buch are the results of an insanceflor the producers and consumers of the fruits of the earth-ough the results of a loct the establishment of a monopoly of the machinery for the production of -and such as they are t cloth and Ironthey are procisely those predicted by

Adam Smith over a century ago.

It is to mid in the maintenance of a victous and destructive system like this In their names we are invited to clossall our mills and furnaces-in a phrase, to stop manufactiving on our own account, and to impoverial ourselves—merely lu order to supply more raw materials to cuable the cotton and fron lords of Brimonojeliza more land, pull down more cottages, drive more labourers to the lanes and alleys of London and Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, increase the competition for employment, and thus create a still lower market for labour whose products are to be suld abroad at large profit in markets artificially made In their prostituted names we are invited to contribute towards the maintenance of a system which has done moralizing and enslaving the people of the world, then any other that has ever been devised, and that must be annihileated before liberty can stand firmly on its feet. We say, may i

ANOTHER OUTLET FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

(The Sharebolder.)

Bold schemes and great enterprises are the nucessary accessories, if not indeed the precursors, of the settlement and development of this great country. In the past, and in the years yet to come, the energies of our practical men have been and will be, devoted to the perfecting of our highways of transport by water and by rail. The growth of Canada is almost completely bound up with the growth of her railway systems, and in the full exercise of the adventages given her by nature in her unrivalled outlots to the ocean. That this truth is realised and is being acted upon we have abundant The Covernment of the evidence. country has spaced no palos to render as free and as navigable as possible the fresh water route from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The greatest difficulties have been faced, and expenses have been incurred which would have staggered men less foresceing and less appreciative of the future capabilities of their country. In the construction of a railway across this continent on Canadian soil the Government have . ndertaken when no other country dated to do at so early in its history. Notwith-standing these great works there can be no doubt but that they are only a part of what will have to be done as the vast wheat growing regions of the North-West become settled. When the grain of the North-West legins to be proworking out its legitimate and inevitable duced in hundreds of millions of bushda other outlets perous aution is staking day by day, no- those now in use will have to be called der the mailgn influences of British into requisition, and mon's thoughts are already grasping the fact. American wheat grown on the western plains has this year found a new though longer route to the eccen by following the southern trend of the Mississippi Valley. How shall the wheat of the North-West find its way to Europe by a shorter and chesper route than those now employed? Is there another water route by the North that shell give the farmer a vigorous competition with the St. Lawrence We have been told that there is zoala? Just as the Americans bare adopted the Mississippl route to the south, so at no distant day shall we Canadians adopt nature's great highway to the north, the Valley of the Haskatchewan and the Hudson Ray. The Saskatchewan, Lake Winnipeg, and Nelson River form a continnous system of navigable water extending from Port Nelson, on the shores of Hudson Day and almost in the centre of the continent, to the slope of the Rocky Mountains, hundreds of miles inland, running through and drawing from the north and south, a region of millions of acres of the finest agricultural land on the face of the globs. When we consider that the greater portion of this region is within the same times of mean summer and winter temperature as Ontario, can we could but that this great water course will yet become the Mississippi of the north, and will even cutatrip the Missismen who stand between the tradesman slppi in importance by reason of the and his workmen. The consequences directness and altertness of the route it

es than its the St. Lametice, at the bias syrred to self only to actual actilece And to an traine therough Canadian terris it prestuce to earry. The nominal selling

(Musetary Times.) Already the North-West is attracting,

in the old settled parts of the country, a

degree of attention which would have

boun thought impossible and years ago. The assurance of the rapid construction

of the Causda l'acific liailway is the

main cause of this; since railway com-

munication is an indispensable condition

of settlement. Speculation in land out west has already created a semi-frenzied excitoment; and in so far as it is engrossed in village sites, or the sites of suppresed future cities, it is a pure lettery, with most of the olds against the buyer. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he can know nothing about the purchase he is making, except that a plan shows bim certain numbers, and gives undeter mined distances from the supposed central point round which the future city is expected to cluster. Very often these plans are attested by no surveyor's name; the owner or owners keep in the background; there is no scale by which distances can be measured; and even the size of the lots is a matter of uncertainty for all that can be gathered from the plan. We need not point out that such plans could be made without any actual survey; and it is at least an ill omen when neither the surveyor's nor the prolustified prietor's name is given. These facts invest such paper villages with a decree of suspicion which no prudent man can cough down. The way these plans are got up is not the way that generally characterises reputable transactions. The great activity shown in pushing sales on these anonymous plans is a reason why people who propose to buy should use their eyes, and, baving done so, should inquire why plane are put forward in this unbusiness-like shape. It is the earlest thing in the world to draw up a plan of the description under consideration; and in the wide North-West any number of future villeges can be imagined. We are sar from saying that none of the land that is now being offered in eastern merkets, in the shope of lots in western villages, is valuable; but no purchases should be made without reasonable precautions being taken to see that there is likely to be sometime something more than a paper village. There is one fact which it will not be safe to overlook in dealing with lands in the North-West. It should never be forgotten that the one talng which must for many years, be in excess as compared with capital and labour is land. There will be many reasons for rapid approciation of land, in invoured localities; but its price cannot rise over the whole country so long as there is an unlimited quantity in the market. See the number of callers possessing large quantities of land, and competing against one another for buyers. There is the Pacific Railway Company with its 28,000,000 of acres there is the Government with a vast deal greater quantity; there is the e Bay Company, with the many zaillions of acres it retained on the transfor of the country to the Canadian Government, and there are the lands of the half-breeds, nearly always for sale mination is being adopted to a greater latter, a large proportion has already been sold; and for local reasons, the price has encemously risen within the last two years. It is only a few days since the Syndicate began to sell; but before commencing, it had received applications for about 750,000 acros out of 25,900,000. Considering the time that has elapsoil alnos the Syndicate concluded its contract with the Government, the amount applied for is large. The Hudson Bay Company has scattely lessened perceptibly the quantity lands it rotained on the sale of the greater portion to the Government. Of the Government the same is true. Except what it has undertaken to alienate to the Pacific Rallway Company, it has partod with no large quantity. Under these circumstances, a land famine in the North West, looking at that region as a whole, is of all possibilities the most unlikely, and will continue to be so for years to come. But this will not necvent a pressure of local demand in localities favoured by facilities of access, unusual fertility, or superior climatic advantages. The first of these conditions, facility of access, always tells most powerfully in a new settlement difficult to reach. Near the Pacific or North-Western railways, or points on groat rivers having easy communication with railways, these fevourite spots will be found. Even superior fertility will not attract settlers in the absonce of commu-

nications by which produce can be sent

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL virtue times for their profity and plains of the North-West are sufficiently music reasons may draw the settler west, thou of either by commercial population to create a trull such a form the notions, will make the country. For the country of the coun considered the participant recursions of a many content of which the former city may be The mentions for this policy are easily cish textision—the little sectional to a small object the situated. It would be some divised. The company's chief polity of the height times has been used to be situated. It would be shortest rente apart from those commends with the consideration of the height and collection to the store of the shortest rente. The store the situation of the height are to come from the railway of the company of the shortest rente. The store the store of the shortest rente and cultivation alone will give the store of the shortest rente. The store of the shortest rente and cultivation alone will give the store of the shortest rente to come the shortest rente the store of the shortest renter the store of the store of the shortest renter the store of the shortest toy It will prefailly be another the price of the contains in \$3.50 an acre; code set before steps are taken to eatry but \$1.75 of this is only taken as a out a project for the athlestion or such a guarantee that settlement will follow lows Forfelture may not always be cuforced, but it will be incurred. One conchaser is to sow and reap a crop from three-fourths of the land. This is rather swift work; hat if experience did not show that it could generally be done on the prairies the condition would hardly be imposed; for the company is com-posed of business men who would not be likely to make a miscalculation on so Important a point. Individual failures may be expected to occur. The general requirement may be taken to represent an average probability. And this suggosts a remarkable contrast between the degree of progress likely to be attained on the wostern prairies and that which has been attained in our eastern forests. It is as much as a man can do to bring under cultivation all that is desirable to be cultivated of 200 seres of wood land during an ordinary life time. On the prairies, it appears, this rosult can be reached in four years, or the seventh part of the lifetime of a generation. Advantage is derived from the possession of capital; the castern pioneer generally had none. In this respect, not less than in the facility with which prairie land can be brought under cultivation, the western farmer bas an enormous advantage. And this possession of capital by new sottlers is going to give an immenso impetus to the North-Wost, of the future progress of which the greatest hopes are

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Klectricity as a means of illumination

(Shareholder.)

is not so prominently before the public notice as it was some months ago, but it must not be inferred from that fact that it has lost any of his Importance. It is slowly asserting itself as a thing that must in the end succeed. There is less talk about it now, but the incolnation to inquire into its merits and give it a trial is growing stronger. The difficulties whichoppose its lutroduction into private dwellings are still as great as over, and less offort is now being made to overcome them than to bring to perfection the appliances whereby thoroughfares, dooks and large buildings such as hotels, mills and warehouses may be illuminated by its sgency. The light, it is well known, has been introduced ate the English Government Buildings at Lendon, and the French Covernment is now preparing to follow sull, having ordered the Government engineers to make a series of tests into the different systems of electic lighting, with the view of adopting the best. The most imperant of these systems are those of Farmer, Maxim, Weston, Edison and Jeblochkoff and as soon as the test is completed the approved system will be put in opera-tion in the Grand Opera House and other large buildings in Parls. Throughout the United States the Brush and Edison systems are coming more and more extensive) r in favour among manufacturers and millers. In Canada we are kooping well abreast if not ahead of the time this respect, and in almost all our cities this superior, though it must be confe as yet more expensive, method of illitcorporations are beginning to be agitated over the advisability of supplanting the system of gas lamps now in vogue on their streets by electric lamps. We sin-cerely hope that they will decide on the change, for the additional comfort to the citizens would more than counterbalance the increase in exponse. It is thought wise by many that corporations abould wait for inventors to device additional improvements in the present systems of electric lighting which would diminich the expense. But we question the wisdom of this delay. The adoption of electric light on the streets of some of our cities would be a wonderful incentive to inventive activity, and improvements that might in consequence be made in the present systems, and could casily be introduced at any time at small exponse. Inventors live, as it were, upon the support and sympathy of the public, and if one of the greatest and most important discoveries of the age is to be brought to perfection the public must give the acloutists and engineers who labour on this work some evidence of its appreciation of their efforts. We trust that our remarks may not be constructinto a desire on our part to say anything detrimental to the interests of stockholders in gas companies. We have every dealth to nee gas companies thrive to long as they can supply an article to the public which in real worth is superior to any other of a similar kind on the market, but as seen as a better

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TRADES AND THE GRAVE NINTEN

the Y. Sutton 1.

The practice of giring at a whereby he can earn a hydridaest note come an industrious and u-fit de-is quite out of date. This is 1 off it cause of the arbitrary netter of test unions restricting the number of aller these in order to prevent a le settle b cause of social changes which have to the conclusion on the part of parthat their children are melitalir qual-for "something better." Isiya stilles trades, to be sure, but not to the san extent that they once did, nor in the thorough manner in which tradit w. once learned, because on neither side there the same feeling of obligate. there was in the olden times fo me departments of mechanism, mechanism and machinery are now employed to 1 the work that apprentices were on a gr ployed to 42 and must of the boys who are taken to learn trades nowads. acquire just enough practical skill make them inferior weekmen

In view of this decline in the appear tion system the need of technical No. tion is beginning to be keenly felt England there are various institutes? scientific and practical education different branches of mechanical ind. try, where study and labour supplement each other and the pupil learns not oc., how a thing should be done, but how to do it. In such schools the largest keep ledge and the greatest practical skill is required in teachers, and not only a speof emulation is excited in the studenbut their inventive faculties are stim lated. In this country a few such a hee : have been founded by private maficence, but they are altogether med clout to meet the public requiremenand there is a strong sentiment infare. of State aid in providing for the largeand freest industrial education Trapublic schools were organized for tra purpose of promoting practical kave. ledge and general culture, and there is no good reason why some form of ind . trial training should not be introje of in connection with them.

Business prosperity has returned at there will occtainly come increased d mand for journeymen of every craft, as! good wages will to paid for stud-labour. It will then be found that the supply is totally inadequate. As a csequence of the decline of the appreaship system the field of clerkship has be come overcrowded, as has also that of the professions. And even if they were not, poor boys must be content to speed many years in toil and poverty been they can hope to become self-supported. There is nothing, on the whole, the better for the rising generation of bys than a good trade, and how to previous with the means of sequirieg each a subject wall worth the consider statesmen and others. Give our mechanic and workmen the scientific and arest teaching they need, and we shall here the double advantage over all compress nations of preducing unlimited support of raw material and the skill to mesticture them at rates which will comme the markets of the world.

THE SYNDICATE AND ITS LANDS.

(Canadian Sportster.) The Syndicate Itself is feralebing Gt best answer to the charges brought against it and the country. Here May they have been engaged in organizing a var less department for the sale of the tweety-first millions of acres they are to receive a part payment for building the road. Upwards of 1,500 applications from intentive settlers for land have been received by them, although until the 26th September the department was not fully organized to dead with them. But there is a feature of the flyndicate that is peculiarly inversing. We all remember the spectra rand by Uppositionat newspapers of a gratianded monopoly that was to hold with remorances group the fortunes of the gratineth-West, and to grind under he seek the liberties and dratining of a great periple. The absorbity of this illusion with pointed out at the time, and it was sheen that even if the provisions of the that or that even if the providues of the charter was defective and permitted these sector. was correctly and permitted testered the conditions would enter a self the possibility of sur sits short-orghed policy on the part of the Myndione in fact the secret pars or use apparions in fact use section of the Syndionte basge cutterly upon the offering these has a to parestreted select ment. Accordingly we find in the term of sale adopted by the Syndicate extension of the wisest and most tar-sighted tols The lands are to be sold to and settlers only—the process to be \$1 % as acre, payable in six equal answel in h. Octiala Improvements an scribed as conditions of sculement The Include building, feating and cultirates and the settler is to have a relate of \$ mou too settler is to have a relate of \$\vert_{\text{---}}^{\text{---}} = 0000 ball of the purchase \$0.647^{---} = 0.017 barry acre be may califrate dance to first four years of stitlement, with \$0.017 ball of the purchase of the purchase of the four years of grace \$0.000 ball of the purchase of the p This is surely a wise, a liberel and a sering policy. If, with the combined flactor of hard times and landorder. Rogland, Ireland and Scotland, the \$ classes on the continent, and the britis-North-West the

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Toxesto, Oct 12th, 1881.

during the past week which has con-siderably affected favourally the demand for winter goods

Day Goors -The extent of business done so far tile tell in greater than that of any previous year. The rush is now ever, but travellers are out and sending in very attlefactory orders. In the city merchants are extended well sorting up. hisples are selling in considerablequantitice, there is natrong demand for manties and shawle, and modien goods are moving freely.

activity in Lank stocks during the past week, and the stocks are generally firm and advancing Commerce is offered it lower with bids declined it Dominion has declined 1 in bid during the week and is offered } lower. Federal shows the greatest improvement of any during the week, being hold 61 higher with bids up 34. Imperial is without change in off several points owing to unsatisfactory rumours, a reduction in the capital is proposed, it is now offered billower, with blde down Gl., Standard leftem with blds advanced 13 and sellers asking 13 higher: Toronto offered at 107 without bids Icon and Kavings Companies—These stocks are generally firm without many changes in quotations. Building and Loan is } higher in bid. Canada Landed Credit with bids \$ higher and beld \$ up; Canada l'ermanent is up j in bid without transactions. London and Canadian Loan is offered j lower without bids, l'ooples' Loan is offered 1 lower, Real Estate 1, Union in up à in bid. Insur-auce, etc.—Western Assurance is firmer being held 4 higher, with bids advanced to 203. Confederation Life is up 21 in Ulde, Consumers Oas Is 2 higher.

OROCERIES -Coffees are in active demand with prices hardening. Fish is showing considerable activity; the demand is strong with an upward tendency in prices. Salt water herring in bbls. are being very much inquired for and are now quoted at So for No. 1 split. Fruit-perceleativing in advancing have been all cleated out, and prices of box fruits are steadily rising owing to ad-vices from Demersta and Hainga. Currents are now arriving and the market will open at 71c for good provincial in 1-ble and will likely remain firm till the close of the year Syrups are scarce and in active demand. Bloo is unchanged, with light inquire. Sugars are steady and firm, without change in quotations. In tobaccor there is a restless feeling prevailing and a further advance is expected.

HARDWARF-The condition of this trade is very satisfactory. Orders are coming in freely. There is no particular feature to note.

Dargs-Trade is quite active and rates for labour increased the cost of production.

are unchanged.

Wool - Combing Fleece continues steady at quotations but there is yery little changing hands, buyers and sellers being apart. Representative United States custotaers decline to exceed 25c. fab. for best Western lots, and it is confidently expected that the bulk of the woul left here will go into the hands of highly communicaturors on that hasis. Fine and artificial medium would are in light supply, and the market is firm with a hardening tendency. A further advance in prices

. 100

somewhat easier. Calfokine are nominal, (163 to 224 lbs.), while each day of no demand, and prices unquestable picking shows that the "sets" that the

upper, which is slow of safe

Iliore and Shors-Hannfacturers are all very busy, running full time in order to meet a very setive demand. Prices are tirm and payments are reported very # 22 patisfactors

l'morte see In atmostly with the break | 12 out . as a rule, about 120 to 130 bush-CO. laster have defined in the market and, no ket the wever, many good, coloury and turrel below has week. The inclination the last ten data in East and Mid-tion of farmers, however, is to hold on Kent, better in quality and appearance to their stocks for higher prices, and as than any that have been grown in the they have been selling freely up to this two previous years, those will help to time they will probably carry out this sell the samples of the early picking, intention, and which may have the effect which are green, and those of the latest tartey. Flour is shall and purely nomi-

sary quiet, with a downward tendency onts are quiet and steady.

Fulunty-linil rates ett Cour are brei. and with the exception of an advance of We have hed a touch of cold weather the cents to the Lower Provinces they are unchanged. Flour frem Toronto to tation, as, owing to the cold and wet Kingston, 20c per tain!, Unnancine to Prescott, 2 k., Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 25c . Summertown to Montrial, 25c, 8t. Lambert a to St. John & Q. 12c., Burham du Loup, inclusive, 550; Caconna to Moneton, inclusive, coc ; l'olat du Chene for gulf ports and l'rince Eiward Stocks.—There has been considerable listand traffic only), 60c; Humphiles to clivity in Lank stocks during the past Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, Inclusive, (except Ballabury Junction) 66c, Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive, (Truro excepted), 750, Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction, (for Halifax and C B railway traffic). 65c; Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis railway traffic only), 690; quotations. Her bants is offered lower St. John, N.B., 600, McAdam Junction without bids, Montreal is held 21 ligher and Fredericton Junction, 650; Carlewith bids advanced 1: Ontario has fallen ton, N.B., 600; St. Stephen, N.B., St. Andrew's, N B | 650 each.

EXOLISH HOPS.

The market price for our surplus hope latter depending mainly upon the home grown crop for their supply and making purchases of our hops to fill any defi-ciencies. Up to quite a recent date American hop growers were given to un-derstand that the crop in England was in fine condition, and that demand from that source would be lighter than usual. Heavy rain, continuous wettings, myrlade of aphides have of late made serious inroads upon the British hop crop, lowering the expected quantity and materially reducing the quality. It is important that the growers of hops in the United States should be fully aware of the present condition of hope in Great Britain before marketing their own har-

land, stated that the present surrege of hop land in England, 65 12d acres against 66,703 acres last year | Details have not yet been published, but it is thought that the decrease that taken place in Kent. It is believed that the Worcester and Hereford acrease has rether lucrossed. The greatest losses during the last three years have been experienced in Middle and East Kent, and it is probable that there has been the chief diministion of the average. The estimated crop upon the present number of 65,125 acres to about 500,000 hundred weight, so something like 7; hundred weight (808 hounds) per acre. There is the quantity of hope upon the poles. If the increase in the mauner in which prices are generally firm and advancing they have increased during the list More especially is this the case with week, it seems likely that ten per cent, of the acreage will not be picked at all of American production, the description of the acreage will not be picked at all of American production, the drought of There are plenty of hands for picking last season diminished the crop and high this year. A forth the before the hope rates for labour increased the cost of were ready, the ods of Kent were ates for labour increased the cost of were read), the vis of K-nt were sweduction.

Pairrs and One—The fall demand is alleys and courts of London, who maingood. Spirits Turpentine is easier at tained themselves by begging by day the moment. White Lead and colours and lodging in the various union houses at night. From \$0,000 to 100,000 strangers are employed in Kent alone in the hop harvest, which isste about 18 days now. Thirty years ago this harvest lasted a month or even five weeks, as brewers did not mind brown hope then, and the hope did not go off so fast, because the plants were not so highly cultivated or stimulated with

artificial manures. Now brew-re will not look at brown hops, so that the object of the planters is to get bright colour beyond everything else. About seems immisent during the current the middle of September this same Engmonth. Standard foreign grades are lish bop authority admits that from all becoming more popular every day as directions complaints are made of the their use becomes better understood, but bop- coming down light. Not only an the firm feeling abroad precludes pro-eent stocks here being replaced at prices now current in Canada.

Hiprs and Seins—For hides the mar-gacious planters have been taken in the number of bushels deficient, but they ket continues mechanged. The supply Some estimates of 2 cwt. (1,003 ibs.) per is, however, fucrossing, and priors are acre had proved too high by 14 to 2 cat. theepskins are coming forward freely, merchants and others who drove but all offering are readily taken at quo through the hop districts in August tations. Tallow continues scarce and were much exargerated. On account of wanted, prices have advanced to per it, the rapid progress of the aphides it was Leasuran—Plump, heavy Spanish for requisite to begin to pick the hope bejoblers continues in short supply and fore they were perfectly matured, entailprives are firm. Light slaughter and in a great less of condition and weight
Canadian calf is picked up as fast as It is said that 120 businesser wanted for offered. Trade generally is good and I cut. (112 lbs.) of dried hoje in some of prices are firm, with the exerction of the Weald of Rent patishes, but this is almost incredible, as in most seasons only from seventy to eighty linshels are required for 1 cut (112 pounds). Mid Kent during the first week of the hop picking 149 to 160 bushels were required for a "cocket. which contains of he corner in Chicago wheat, flour and reis of green large are sufficient for a at the close are fully 5c, to 8c, per laustel samples of Goldings have been placed of suffculng the market, especially in picking, which will be more or less dis-There is little inquiry and none bright colour, and at least average brew-The productions of these mills continue to and There is little inquiry and name bright colour, and at least a terrage browning and offering. Wheat is quiet and easier, ing value, were obtained in the Wesld of have a described but reputation in the colours, and at least a terrage browning trade. The productions are determined to colour, and at least a terrage browning trade. The productions are determined to colour, and at least a terrage browning trade. The productions are determined to colour and indicate the last week, but their glory and maintain the nucleur of unsurpassed excels to sell, and buyers held of laster is brightness are tast fading, and there will colours, and sell, and layers held of laster is brightness are tast fading, and there will colours, and sell, and layers held of laster is brightness are tast fading, and there will colours are tast fading, and there will colours are tast fading and the last are tast and the last are tast are tast fading and the last are tast are tast are tast and the last are tast ar

bea-tak " of damaged samples it the rain continue. Not so much disease exlete in busics, taking the 11,000 acres round, though it is found that the cropdoes not come down according to expenweather, the colegates have not grown out, and the backward grapes were pre-maturely shut up. Very light indeed is the crop in Hampshiro and Burrey, he to Lennozville, 43c. Waterille to Coation of the Lennozville, 43c. Waterille to Coation of the Lennozville, 43c. Waterille to Coation of the Lennozville, 43c. Waterille to Chaudlers, 45c. I lend to Chaudlers, 45c. Will be yielded upon the 5.366 acres in these counties. Fighting began in these counties. Fighting began in these counties about Exptember 5, rather before the hops were quite ripe, because of the lice in the cones on the weak hills. of the lice in the cones on the weak hills. It is expected that the quality of the samples will be above an average. Planters in Worcester and Hereford commenced picking on the 5th inst. As to quantity the crop is desappointing, not reaching the amount of 7 cwt (184 pounds) per acre, at which it was esti-mated. With respect to its quality, there will be a fair proportion of brilliant sound, thick hops, and a contingent more or loss blackened by lice. Accord-ing to the results of picking so far, it i clear that the aggregate amount of the hop crop will not reach the figures given in our last report. It is doubtful whether an average return of 71 cwt. (840 pounds) per sere will be obtained if all the hope upon the poles are picked unless the weather becomes dry and cold it is likely that many hope will be two black and dislutegrated to be worth gathering, so that it is impossible to sav how much short of this average the is generally governed by the demand in how much short of this average the English markets, says the Caltitator, the crop will amount to. Seven and a half cwt. peracro would give 487,000 cwt. on the total yield, whether 6 per cent. or 10 per cent. will have to be taken off from this on account of hope left upon the pole, of course, remains to be proved l'ianters generally are disappointed. After two years of mortification and loss they had been led by the promising look of the plants in July to hope for an over average yield of time quality, whereas the result will be about an average amount as to quantity, and certainly somewhat under an average as to quality A few hope have been sold from £4 to £7 da per cwt. (about 28 to 32 cents per pound), but the trade has not commune. ed injearliest. Unless the average pricvests.

Early in September the London Asricultural Genetic, high authority in Enginuch profit for the planters, taken col-

THE WOOL HOUSE.

lettively .- New Lagland Grocer.

WINANS & CO.,

13 Church Street, Toronto, Recognized as

Manufacturer's Headquarters. All grades of foreign airl doinestic

MOOT.

Beam Cotton Warps every variety, at tall? prices.

All second-hand woollen teachinery Canada on our books. A dress of sellers given free. on application.

METAL&RUBBER STAMPS

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Monufacturers of the largest variety of Dating, Office, Railway and Juniness Hampe, Seals, etc., in Canada. Awarded Frence Model at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1900. Office and Manufactury: 36 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Brayley & Dempster,

Wrought Iron and Saddlery Hardware.

Screw and Strap Hinges a Specialty

47 and 40 KING WILLIAM ST. HAMILTON ONT., CANADA, 139-131



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHALED TENDIES, addressed to the undersumed and endorsed." Tender for Fore Euro, Works," will be received until THUES. ItAY, the INM day of UCTUIFER next, feelusirely, for the construction of a Breakwater and Dredengr at Fore Fifts, Bruce County, thingro, according to a play and groutentees to be seen on application at the office of the Town Clerk, Port Kirin, where printed forms of tender can be chiared.

Person tender, are redified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms applied, the Manks Properly filled up, and surred with their actual signature.

silled up, and agreed with their actual supertures.

Kach tender must be accompanied by an
accopted bank cheque, made payable to the
order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to the per cent. of the
amonate of the tender, which will be forfeited
if the party decline to enter latu a contract
when called upon to do m. or if he fail to
complete the work contracted tor. If the
tender is not accepted the cheque will be
returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept
the lowert or any tender.

Ry order.

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Settetary.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SLW TORM FOR RAIDS

collection of the endurance of the line has doctded other parties to use the mme tall for logging roads. Attention is called to the fact of logging reads, for the reason that such roads are temporary and consequently pourly graded and ballasted, full of short curves and fr. regularities, etc.; such conditions are evidently for more severe upon rails than those incident to good, solid, well laid logs are severe upon rails | ludeod, the rall is often found with the sides of the hond split down, when used on those A rail thus damaged would oridently be dangerous for use, as the sharp top edge is now very week. Also the gauge of the track is widened by the thickness of the half rail head, and the wheel thingo may strike dead on the next The corresponding fallure of nced, worn wery thin, has in one or two instances been spillt lengthwise down through the middle to the wood filling But the parts of the toil remained in place, preserving the proper gauge of track, and trains were safely run for several weeks following the discovery of the defect.

THE TEHVANTEPEC SHIP RAIL WAY

While the preliminary works of the l'anama ship causi are in progress-though, according to the imperfect information afforded, the progress is very small and the difficulties far greater than were foreseen—Captain Ends is carnestly developing his project for the construction of a ship milway across the isthmus at Tchuantepoc. The abilities of Capunancier, have been too well established by the successful completion of one of the great engineering works of the world—the deepening of one of the mouths of the Mississippi—for this scheme to be passed lightly on one side and pronounced chimerical, on the contrary, emanating from such a source, it ommands the most serious attention both in a professional and a commercial point of view; it would be at once the most original and toldest engineering work over attempted, and, if successful, would have an incalculable effect upon the carrying trade of America, and to a toss extent upon that of the whole world. In the United States the question is one attracting great attention, for not only is the work of M. de Losseps gonerally regarded with a feeling of mistrust, and with a sentiment of justousy slso, but the route lucated by Captain Eads lies so much nearer the direct line of travel that it would naturally absorb pearly all the truns-lettemian traffic.

On a subsequent occasion we shall consider this point in more detail, but at present we will content ourselves with a iew figures relating to the two routes peaking roughly, the ship railway route id the north and the ship canal at the south of the isthmus connecting the two continents, the lines of crossing being about 1,100 miles apart. This is a matter of the utmose importance, especially asks for a grant of 25 acres of land and since Captain Eads has opened for large freedom from taxation for twenty years, cat waterway of the linual "tates, and converted New Orleans into a vast seaport. A ship leaving the mouth of the Mississippl for California, Japan, or Chine, would, if intending to cross the fathmus by the capat after passing the site of the railway, be obliged to follow the coast for 1,100 miles to teach the canal, and baring crossed, jess up the coast on the western side for the same distance before reaching Tehuantepec. Thus the voyage would be necessarily 2,200 miles further than Ly the ship railway. This would represent a saving of atout nincteen days on a round trip between New Orleans and an Prancisco, and a saving of tweet. days on a round trip between New York and San Francisco. Shipowners and merchants alike will moderstand the practical results of such an economy.

Although Captain Eeds' project has not jet advanced so far upon the ground ne that of M. de Lessens, it stands upon least as firm a foundation, and its ultimate prospects are probably far trighter, apart from its physical advantages. The concession granted by Mexico to Captain Fade is a peculiarly advanta-Reous one, the estimate for construction s only £15,000,000, as compared with £48,000,000 for the canal, and if these ngures are insufficient, the excess of cost in each case will probably be in the proportion of the estimates the work could be completed in four years, and there is no doubt as to the amount of traffic which would await the railway on its completion. Saturally the unitered and tack. At time taking will meet with much political of a mile a minute.

process will be these whose in traditions of commodest timber are died to: There is to be proceed a substitution of the complete comments of the complete comments of the control of the c Fig. 5.1.4 Roberts and 1 performance of the first all the first and the first all the first and the first all the track of the change and western upon-tran railread and that this is giving ex-cilcut satisfaction. Also, four after of logging read, but with 25 point from the whole responsibility on Cap-land, has been in use some time. In-salis, has been in use some time. Inguarantee which they might never be called upon to redeem - Engineering

> The surveying party of the distincau Valley Rallway commence operations on United States. Monday next.

It is the intention of the directors of

The facilities of the Kingston and Pembroke linitway are being pushed to Pembroke linitway are being pushed to is said to have been done. The second the utmost limit. On Thursday about is a line from Emerson, on the Red river, 200 tone of from ore were brought in Two trains were employed in bringing the mineral in

The much talked of telegraph line along the Omad Junction from Believille to Peterborough has been completed the concave rail has occurred, Mr., the Telegraph lines will be run from Madoc to B. Heville, and from North Hastings Junction to Madoc

> At a meeting of the illrectors of the Ontario & Queboo Railway Co. it has been decided to push forward the construction of the line without delry and it is intended to complete part of the road near Ottawa before the close of the

The railway bridge at the Main street, Grand Tennk, crossing, Farkhill, is to be widened trom 18 to 24 feet, and other Improvements are contemplated on the company's grounds as a result of a recent visit to that place of hir tinunaford, cluef engineer

The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week onding Sept. 30th 1881, are as follows -

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries . \$62,76) . 57,001 4,031 Total Total ... \$123,710 f orresponding week last year. 120,000 Increase ••

Herapath's Railway Journal says it is a remarkable fact that the two best paying lines in England have their termini at Cardiff, and are both mineral lines The Taff Vele Railway Company have just declared a dividend of 10 per cent, with 6 per cent, bonus, which is equal to 16 per cent, per annum, while that of the lthj mney Rallway Company is 11 per cent.

The Pullman Company is now cogaged in constructing sixty-four passenger coaches, twenty of which are for the Toledo, Deiphos & Burlington Railroad, ten for the New Yerk, Lake Brie & Wustern, twelve for the Union Pacific, twelve for the Chicago & North-western, eix for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and four for the St. Paul, Minnespolis & Manitoba.

A new car, specially intended for ahaniymen, has been put on the eastern extension of the Canade Pacific, formerly the Canada Central. A new building for the road mesters of the line is being built at Carleton Place. It is said that the workshops of this section will be located at Smith's Falls. The Syndicate and those terms will no doubt he conceded.

The official returns of the Erle Rail. road are more favourable than were anticipated, in view of the statements as to the effect of the war of rates on the traf-fic receipts of the trunk lines. The earnings of the road for July show an increase of \$206,104 gross, and \$106,000 net for the ten months ending July 31 for the same period were \$5,200,321 a gala of \$558,444.

At a meeting of the directors of the Gatineau Valley Railway to last week at Hall, the survey of the proposed route from Hull to the Desurt, a distance of 100 miles, was authorized to be procerded with at once. The stock broke have been opened and the necessary stock subscribed. The line will open up a valuable phosphate region, and the new French a Phosphate Mining Company" is largely interested in the sucers of the fullway

The first of seven new engines for the Works arrived in Toronto on Tenralay The engine is a very fine one, having a five foot nice inch driver, Westing! ourse brakes, and all the latest improvements. With a number of tailway officials on board of a car attached to tier also made a trial trip from l'atkdale to Strectaville and tack. At times she run at the rate

The Hamilton (Ont.) Speciator, in a lato issuo records three new and indethe Ontario & Quebec road to have all pendent railway projects in Manitoba the rock entring and blasting in connec. The first is the South-western Colonizaroad bats. Also, the four wheeled cars tion with the road completed ly the first is the South-western Colonization with the road completed ly the first
tion road, from Winnipeg to the Southlors are solvers. coal fields. It posses a Dominion charter to continue its line to the Rocky mountains. On this a good deal of work at the south-eastern boundary, running north-westerly to Portago la Prairie Nu work line been done on this road. The company has a provincial charter, and is said to have bounee from several inuolcipalities, and to be in the linude of capable men. The third road, known as the Duluth & Winnipeg, intended to be an air lino between the two cities named. Considerable work has been done on it in Minnesota, but it is believed ground has not yet been broken in Manitola.

> The Quebec Central Railway is enjoying a remarkably large traffic this season The railway has pioxed a boon to the section of country through which it runs, and the farmers and merchants are not slow to take advantage of the facilities which it offers. The company is at present suggested in vigorously pushing forward the extension to do p water at Levis, and has some 300 men employed at the work. The company is also extending its line up the valley of the Chaudiero towards the Maine frontier, having a similar force of men at work there. The line to deep water at Levie, it is expected, will be completed this fail if the winter does not set in too early, and that to the Maine frontlernext season. Those who have the construction of the road in hand are to be congratulated upon the success of their Morts, and no small praise is due to Mr. James R. Wordward for the vigous which he is putting into the work

A Washington despatch says: "At the time President Carfield was shot the Northern Pacific Railway Company had 100 miles of its track completed, and were about to ask the appointment of commissioners that this portion of the road might be inspected and accepted, and bonds issued in accordance with the terms of the charter. The condition of the President remaining for a long time such that the appointment of commissioners was impossible, the company has been compelled to carry on its work without the bonds until the present time, when they have 276 miles of new track ready for inspection, 200 of which is on the western end and 75 miles in Dakota. Recently commissions for six individuals, three for each section, eastern and western, were made out at the Interior Department, and Assistant Secretary Bell was appointed as special messinger to take the commissions to New York for the signature of President Atthur

infeatening demonstrations aga not each other. The former is pushing surveys for the extension of its Utali Southern branch toward California with evident carnestness, and the Contral Pacific has nearly completed a survey for the extension of its main line from Ogden to the Missouri siver, a distance of some 900 miles by a route about 100 miles north of the Union Pacific. It is stated that a feasible route has been found by way of The gross carnings were \$17,208,311 a the South Pass, and Vice-President Hungain of \$1,803,003, while the net earnings tington says that the road will be built if the Union Pacific continues to build its connections with Ogden. The Central l'acific has ordered 60,000 tons of steel sails from England, and, if neces sary, the road could be constructed very rapidly. Meantime the California Paciue, which is expected to form the western connection of the Union Pacific seems to be actually in progress. With the opportunity he dout to the Union Pacific of an independent line to San Francisco, and the fart that it will also ere long have a line of its own to On gon, giving two routes to the l'acific, it does not seem probable that this company will be dissuaded from its present under-Credit Valley read, which are lating taking by the arguments of the Central built at the Kinzston Locomotive Pacific If the latter then pushes an exbut more to the Missippi river, it will practically mean a new line for the Chiingo and North-Western to the Partile

The output of the coal fields of Illiuois was 3,763,162 tens in the year chil. taking will meet with much political of a mile a minute.

The Northern Paulic enterprise is the absence of any details as to how this which stretches south of the Sahara from a treadily pushing forward toward compared, powerful support. The chief operation of the first of miles were to be a supported that gold has been found to the absence of any details as to how this which stretches south of the Sahara from the River Jock, Houlton Assume to the support of the first o

CHAIRIRG NEWS.

the infimited react isses to the terminal account to the rallway is not more than not pounds. There are far able to ship the ere A fast as it is suffed more. I beral terms then are given on but two more tends are being balls. Europe in rallways, and at the same time through the county, and many other im- tralla it should be remembered that passement provements are being made tither farcs Lavo been enormously decreased metals are found there, gold leing conon many routes and that they have addered pleutiful near Marmora. One generally been reduced throughout the mine there is now being worked by an metals are found there, gold being considered pleutiful near Marmora One American company employing 200 liands. Nome specimous of ilthographing stone from the same district have been tested and pronounce d good. There is an urgent necessity for solelting works, and the person who starts something of the kind will reap a rich harrest. The duty paid on the crude ore shipped to the States is 37 cents per ton, besides the froight. The iron is as good as any in Augerica for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is found at a depth varying from two to twenty-five feet below the aurface. Operations are being pushed briskly, and every month has a record of now infines started-miners being brought from Engiand and clowhere for the purpose Lucky strikes are made overy day. It seems a pity that the ore has to be ship. ped to the states for smelting. The kind that is purchased for \$4.50 per ton is shipped over there, run through the furnaces once, and sold back to Canadlan manufacturers frequently at from \$22 to \$25 per ton

IS THE SUPPLY OF GOLD DECLINING 1

An advocate of bimetelism, M. De Laveleye, has lately undertaken to prove Susa is that it might make been protected that the scheme of using gold alone as pounded with much more plausibility. universal money is, in the nature of things, an impossibility. The facts on which he relles are certainly impressive, but, for reasons to be mentioned presently, they do not strike us as conclusivo.

The statistics of gold production set forth by M De Laveleye are drawn from a monograph on the subject writted by a Vicana professor, Dr. Suss with a view of persuading German economists to restore to silver the attribute of a legal vienaly unexplored have been sea but tender. Dr Suss goes over the whole history of the yellow metal in ancient and modern times, and his conclusions rich placers may be expected in these ato that all known deposits are rapidly becoming exhausted, and that their product in the future must diminish the what right have we to assume that Edimore swiftly as the means of working ish North America, and especially all them are the more perfected and power- that part of it traversed by the locky ful. He admits that the discovery of Mountains, may not one day ducle new placers and mines in regions hither- auriforous treasures not inferior in man to unexplored may for the time being nitude to those displayed in 1849 by the check the process of exhaustion; but he virgin soil of California? Turning t qualifies this admission by aversing that the Australian continent, we find that the expanse of new country where we only the southern and south-western may even hope to meet with fresh stores of gold has been signally curtailed. think it can be shown that his admission le really fatal to his conclusion; but more than begun, and those who are bemeanwhile it may be well to mark in acquainted with West Australia loss some detail what he has to say for his forward with confidence to the opening some detail what he has to say for his theory

It is doubtless true that much the interior of that province. The greater part of the gold produced comes islands of New Gulnes, of Celepes, and greater part of the gold produced comes not from mines, but from alluvium beds, whether those are found on the surface or in subterranean layers of sediment, which must be worked by hydraulic alluvions. As to South America, it prossure. Whitney catimated, a quarter notorious that the whole castern slope of a century ago, that nine-tenths of the Andes, from the head waters of the The Union Pacific and Central Pacific gold in the possession of men had this Ameron to Patagonia, has seldom, exceptable or companies still continuo their origin. The calculations of Dr. Suss for in a few passes between Bollyia and the period from 1848 to 1875 give about coast, and between Chill and Bureau of from 1848 to 1875 gl 88 per cent for the proportion yielded by alluvium deposits. During the last few years, as the placers of California and Australia liavo grown poor, the gold delivered from the minus represents a larger fraction of the great product. We concede, however, that in the future, as In the past, the production of the yellow metal will mainly depend on the riches of alluvium beds, but we differ widely from the writer above quoted in regard to the volume of the yield which may reasonably be looked for from new discoveries.

We do not, of course, dispute the assettion that gold deposits are generally situated at the extreme limits of civilization, and that as countries the gold placers of Central and just become settled the working of larly of south Central Africa have be auriterous bede ceases to be remuner. exhausted. In accient times gold was found all over Europe, in the rivers of Spain and the mountains of Incla, in ol. mia, Silesia, Moravia and the Tyrol But, with the exception of some workings at Scheimitz in Hungary, the whole European continent west of the Ural fountains now yields next to nothing The same thing may be said of Asia Minor and Armenia, which produced large quantities of gold in the time of the Persian empire. There is some reason, also, to believe that the placers or surface deposits of the African continent, which has largely contributed to the atock of the yellow metal slace the date of the 18th Lappitan dynasty (B C ed June 30th, 1880, and it is estimated by 10.00), have been, to a large extent, disthe Chicago Tribune that for the year covered and worked out. This is almost following it has been 0,000,000 tons. In certainty the case with the bread zone

ca multion statutation of the crited that the aim of 15d to We test to destruct recalls extint.

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We test to distribute the first form of the first test of the first form of the first form. gold production from service defend are no less favourable than they a thirty your say in Catifornia wil A.

> Dr. Suss holds that life conchere, strongly tortified by the history of the yield of g. I from the south in talfu the American continent From 1500 c. 1875 the total production of solds. douth America, excluding limzil, is neu puted at \$1,300,000,000 lie amous yielded by Brazil from the earl of the sixteenth century until now is estimated at \$700,000.000 At present very hu gold comes from New Granada and the western coast of South America whit the aurifernus deposits thus far therecred in Brazil may be regarded uses hausted As is well known, the three important centres of present production are Biberis, the United States and Au trails. The two latter sources of aur pi are unquestionably beginning to fall on The total amount of the yellowints extracted by the United States to 1850. was \$30,000,000, against more tha S47,000,000 two years before Victoria the delicery of gold his shrunk from \$60,000,000 to 1871 \$18,000,000 in 1879 In New North Wales the decline was from more the \$10,000,000 in 1871 to fees than \$2.00 000 eight years later

On the other hand, the production , gold in New Zestand is diminishis very slowly, if at all, while in Queenland and in Siberla it is increasing I the radical objection to the theory of D 1845, or before the discoveries in tal fornia and Australia. At that date to gold flulds of the American centinest were supposed to be exhausted, and inconsiderable deposits were looked from New Holland. But how ray the situs tion changed since the epoch ment and The stock or gold in the processing is men has been doubled, to say the lead within thirty 3 cars, and yet but two retively small sections of the regions pofor surface deposits of the precions metal. Even if we admit that no more our States and Territories which lie b tween the Missouri river and the Pacific consis have been thoroughly ransacked Wo in the search for the yellow metal exploration of Queensland has sourcely of tich deposits in the almost unknown Borneo, and a large part of Sunairs present all the geological condition-favourable to the existence of autifered alluvions. As to South America, it is Ayres, been traversed by the fost civilized man. Why abould not aurirous deposits to as abundant on one sid of this great much as they once were the other? Of Siberia, whose area is presents at least a third of the Anv continent, Dr. Suss admits that the auriforous alluvium apreads itself or an enormous space, from the Unit as tains to the Amour river, and that if business of finding and working state deposits is in its infancy. The camthing may be said of the northern slop . of the Himalayas and of the mountain which cut off the deart of the free Thibet and Chinore Turkestan We be already dwelt on the unlikelihood tie

The truth is, as we have wid that ! forebodings of Dr. Susa touching t proximate disappearance of good have been listened to with much m attention thirty five years ago bin then two sources of supply liave t doubtedly been tapped and made to p duce more, probably, than they will se yiold again, although their present t liveries are by no means inconsiderat' But there are plenty of gold helds on t oaith's surface yet unitrained and t advocates of a gold standard will not much disturbed for some centeres! come by apprecionsions that the sour . . from which our stock of gold can beplenished are on the eve of exhaustic Y Y Sun.

the ports are texoumble it is it der-tool tout the Quebee Mining Company. ben has to depend upon French capiat will shortly commence mining open-

The Montreal Herall publishes tho offinning despatches "Fourteen new hear of phosphate have been discoveral on the Haldane lot during the past no weeks, and only about twenty-five ens of the lot has been explored yet the phosphato mino recently opened on of via the 11th rungo of the township of Templeton, the property of the Estate terkins, is rotil to be one of the elebest ret discovered in that district

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

GOKE CONSTRICTION IN LNO. LAND.

the landable exertions of the English intl-mokers have at length told on the torrement "The Board of Trade has Scially declared the exhibition of mole consuming apparatus, fuel, etc. to be held at South Kensington from twober till November 26th, to be calglated to promote British industry and prove beneficial to the industrial classrentions exhibited during the time of abibition, and for six months afterward fla virtue of the protection of favention at 1870). The secretary of the numbrily, Br. Trevelyan, has also forwarded s communication, promising that the simility will favourably consider apfications for trials of apparatus at one or the other of the cockyards, in case the and character of the appliances them to particular cases should exceed the capabilities of the testing places dready provided. It is remarkable that the smoke nuisanco was the first subject which engaged the attention of the Royal colety 200 years ago. Charles II., who level to dabble in science, and was sreally annoyed by the amoke of Whitesall, strongly backed up John Evelyn in his efforts to prevent the nulmince, sad Evelya produced his "Fugifumlum," sa every on the subject, but no successful effort was made, and it was the mix-ture of smoke and damp, which, a few years later, caused William III to per-suptorily refuse to reside at Whitehali, angrily replied to a minister who urged him to do so, " Do you wish to kill me?" About twenty years ago an act was passed compelling manufacturers of all kinds in London, even be cre, to consume their smoke, and from the date of that act coming into operation the card-ner of the Temple—which abuts on be Thames—has been able to raise fine Attuming the population to be 4,000,-49, and that it causes an average addisonal expense of alxpence a week to 30, that is \$26,000,000 a year, and this a but a small proportion of the cost. It avoives frequent painting, furniture haning, extra servants, etc. superations to arrest the corrosive action of the smoke, and, added to all this, the racks itself is so much fuel lost. Altorether, smoke must cost Great Britain, will g Birmingham, Wolverhampton, wanses, Manchester, Leeds, Shettield, h . Into account, not less than \$250,-99,000 a year. It must cost Cincinnail ed l'attaburg, too, a pretty penny. They bould send deputies to London in Nomber to compare notes - N P Times

eather belts will last double the "ad time if treated with castor oil, bey will be not proof, they will always emain flexible, and will not crack ielt jour inches wide will be equal to 40 Mx Inches wide which has not been the It requires twenty-four hours to enetrate the leather. If used sooner te gressinesa with make the belt slip.

The production of a cherp gus by the inchis atisfectors results. It is stated, wiced that this gas has been employed or welding wrought from

waration of the dials by boxing, which rould be necessary with the plan usual-3 of pled in such cases. This case is terial for nor in togeting and tope manne Free l'ess

11. 4 Cm is Properly Company will seld to be the rest of placetons of P with frequency which has been exhibited in that

The cracks in common mertars and coments are due, a cording to the investigations made by M. Decourness, to the uncombined quicklime which they con-tain. In order to nacotralize the lime and overcome the difficulty, be employe a compensal formed by mixing very fine allicious powder with diluted nitric acid By this means, mortar is obtained having a much greater as well as more uniform and lasting resistance than those hitherto in use. The application of this method, it is stated, has given excellent results, especially in the new fortant Paris, and the etones made by such procose may be sawed and objected like na-

The use of sawdust in morter is recommended as superior even to bair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent pealing off of rough easing under the actions of storms and frost. A hours spored to long atorms on the seacoast had pieces of mortar to be renewed each spring, and after trying without effect a number of substances to prevent it, the owner found sawdust perfectly satisfac-tory. It was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve, to remove the larger particles. The morter was made by mixing one part of cement, two of lime, two of sawdust, and five of aliary sand, the asydust being first well mixed dry with the cement and sand

A new German bomb has been invented widels, it is claimed, will add very greatly to the power of nitillery, its con struction custling the most inflammable explosives to be used without danger The interior of the shell is divided into a number of cells, which are to contain aubstances non-explosive in themselves, but which, when combined, form a powerful explosive. Thus, the walls of the cells must be broken un before an explosive charge is formed within the shells, these partitions being also of such strength that, while they will withstand the jolting of transportation, and so forth, they will be completely shattered by the shock to which a projectile is subjected when fired from a gun.

The printing of gold and silver designs on carpetings and other textile fabries is now carried on to a high degree of perfection, by means of improvements sistant Commissioner, and the or-recently introduced. The bronze powder is now united at once with the printing material, the liquid silicate of potash or material, the liquid silicate of potash or oxide of sudum answering this purpose. oxide of andium answering this purpose. One part, by weight, of gold, silver or bronse powder, combined with two parts of the silicate, will give a print roller which is easily transferable by rollers to paper, oir cloth, woods and metal. The bronze thus printed dries very rapidly, In any anthem time. Since then nothing and is not remorable by oil or water, unlast been done until now. Smoke ent-list less they are boiling; it also bears light meess expense on London. To take and heat equally well, and especially be mere matter of laundry expenses. structive an effect on bronzes put on, according to the ordinary method, in the form of powdet.

Smelting from with petroleum oil bas been found both practicable and advantageous. In some recent trials, the feedwany kulidings, such as the Palace of ing apparatus consisted of a main tank westminster, here to be coated with rels of crude cil, the latter being convered to the tureres by an inch gas pipe. where by a series of valves and pinea it becomes incorporated with superheated steam before entering the crucible. It passes into the tuyeres through the gate of the blowpipe, about an Inch above the plug hole, the capacity being from ten to one hundred gallons of liquid an hour to each tuyers. The flaine moves with a very rapid motion -a motion that would seem to melt anything with which it came in contact—and the two volumes. one of superheated steam and the other of cil, become one lumine volume of pure carburet of ligdregen.

A German paper has been compiling the statistics of the world's correspondence by post and by telegraph. The latest returns which approached completeness were for the year 1877, in which more than 4,000,000,000 letters were sont, which gives an average of reorposition of water—brought in the 11,000,000 a div. or 127 a second im of steam in contact with incante-! Europe contributed (636,000,000 letters ent carban-like long been sought, and to this great make of correspondence. population of the globo was between 1,200,000,000, and 1 too,000 con this would give an average of 3 letters per The Stow flexible shaft has been successfully applied to a tower clock in this light twing to lack of space of was found inconvenient to make the ordinary connection with the date, and benicle shafting was employed with very The Now flexible shaft has been auccompiled to a tower clock in fulled phise tiwing to fack of space of was fund inconvenient to make the adjuster connection with the diale, and feather shafted phise times are only only on the state of the same of the convenient to make the adjuster connection with the diale, and feather shafted phise times are only on the state of the same of the convenient to the convenient to the state of the same of the state of the same of the purchaser falls to a substactory results. The flexible shafted per minute.

The Louistile Course dental as the company for the same of the same of the convenient state of the same of t

The Louisville Course Journal a real the sand and make a new sale of it to the the following description of a new test purchaser at the revaluation - Heaving

up. The plant grows more than 100 year. Loca less than one-tenta in clearing, it is the strongest coarse fibre in the world; will not shrink when it gets wet in rope, Melds largely, requires no cultivation after the third year is worth 10 to 15 cents per pound when cleaned and grows spontaneously even where south of 31 degrees

MISCELLANEOUS.

C P R. LAND DEPARTMENT:

Under the terms of the contract between the Dominion Gurernment and the Canadian Pacific Reliway Company, the latter lette receive, in addition to the subsidy of \$35,000,000, a grant of 25 000,000 acres of land in consideration of the construction of the Usuadian Pacific Reliway from Uslendar to Yhunder Bay, and from Vinglandar to Yhunder Bay, and from Vinglandar to Kam'oone and the maintenance nipeg to Kam'opps, and the maintenance and operation of the whole line from Unlendar to Fort Hoody. The land to be allotted to the Company is to be the odd numbered sections, exclusive of school reserves, comprised within a belt extending back twenty-four miles from the main line on both sides from Winnipeg to the Rockles, but the company is not required to accout any land which is not fairly fit for settlement, and as the land to be handed to the outspany within the bell mentioned will not aggregate 45,000,000 acres. tue talance is to be misdo up from other portions of the fertile belt, within the 49-h and 57th parallels of north latitude, by the grant of similar afternate sec-tions extending back 24 miles deep on each side of any branch lines built by the Company or upon my common front lines Company or upon any common front lines agreed upon between the Government and the Company. Upon the constitution of any portion of the railway of no. less than 20 miles and its completion for operation, the land grant thereby earned has to be handed over to the Company.

Early in May the Company, having

taken into consideration the organ zation of a land department to deal with the vast acreage to be awarded as the line progresses, decided to retablish the bead office in Winnipeg, and appointed Mr J H. McTavish, Unset Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company here, Selfend Communicates, Mr. O. P. Kindred, formerly chief clerk of the Northern Pacific Land Department in St Paul was subsequently appointed Asoccupied by the fact of Montreat fees for offices. Land examiners have been in the staff bare been busing east, and the office staff bare been busing eastered recording and classifying the applications which bare been made to purchase lands. Uver 1,500 applications have already teen received, the amount of tend represented by them amounting to about 750,000 acres On Monday, the 26th, the Department will commence to deal with these applications, and will on and after that date be prepared to sell land. In all cases in which persons were settled on railway lands in good faith and made reasonable improvements, their claims will be re-spected, and they will be allowed to purchase the land on the company's adver-

used terms. pernictions evil of speculators buying large tracts and locking them up will thus be avoided. The orice of lands will be \$3.50 per sere, one-sixth in cash and the balance in five equal annual instalments. The form of contract which has seen prepared provides that until the final payments are completed, all improvements placed on the premises chall letted a that the pur-chaser will readily pay all taxes, and that he will cut no wood or timber upon the land except for fuel and fencing and the erection of buildings thereon. It is prorears after the date of the agreement. bring under cultivation, and sow and teap a crop on three-fourths of the land, but if he shall erect buildings thereon, satisfactory to the company, and shall ges de thereon continuously for three years at least of the four rents, then at least and daught one-best of the series and daught one-best of the send shell be by bim so cultivated and cropped within four sears it is further provided that the purchaser will be a lowed a credit of \$1.25 per acre for each that in calculate the contrasted and cropped during the secure or if he except holdstows and four years, or if he erected buildings and reside on the land continuously, then the ment, the company will give a declausvertur the land in five simple, hiservion, buwever, a strip or at 198201 feet wide to

to learn that the company have tooling adopted this view, and that in the land regulations and terms of sale to be published in a few days, it will be found to form the basis of all sales. In the mean-time, we copy from the Winnipeg Free Free an article on the organization of the land department of the railway company, to which we direct the attention of our readers. From this, which we take to be an authorized statement, it will be seen that the company are now ready to deal with applications for land, and we may therefore took forward to a very rapid settlement of the country. Unwards of fifteen hundred applications have already been received by the land denarment. land department of the railway company, intere innured applications have already been received by the land department, representing no less than three-quarters of a million of acres of land. Ans, in all cases, we are glad to perceive, where persons have settled on railway lands in good taith and made reasonable improvements, their claims will be respected, and there all the action of the purchase on the they will be allowed to purchase on the company's advertised terms. Nothing could be fairer than this. Nothing could be fairer than this. The policy which the company have adupted is to sell only to actual settlers, the fact of settlement being determined.

not by the election of the shanty, by which a colourable settlement has in too many cases been established, but by the actual cultivation of the soil, the object belog. pass to the purchasers. These conditions require the payment of all taxes, the cut-These conditions ting of no wood, except what is necessary for fuel or teneing or for the erection of buildings, and finally, the bringing inder-cultivation, within four years, of these-fourits of the land purchased. If, now-ever, the settler arecta buildings and re-sides on the land for at least three years out of the four, then the bringing under cultivation of one-had the land purchased within four years shall be tub-sidered a fulfilment of the countrois Every purchaser will be allowed a rebate of one-baif the purchase money for every or outside brought under cultivation during four years; or it he has erected substantial buildings and resided on the land, the time within which he may claim the rebete will be excepted. The unity further condition is that the e-missy or claim -in the event of their railway, or any of its branches passing through the land, the right to take, without charge, a strip 200 feet wide, for right of way. As we have sun, the failure to comply with these conditions, operates as a furf-iture of the forchaser of any improvements made, or money extended in the land, and of all payments made to the company

No poincy could be devised tetter cal-culated to secure the rapid settlement of the country, and to discourage the prac-tice of land speculation. That there will be speculation still, we have no doubt Men of capital may purchase lands even on these conditions, with a view of reselling them. But if they do, they must incur the expense of breaking up and cultirating the land; and the country yets the advantage of this. That is an itilistised terms.

The company has decided to sell only to that class of persons, the most objections and the bordering States, actual settlers or to persons who agree to able, who basing a few thousand dotters. Great Britain and Ireland entitivate and otherwise improve, and the which they can afford to invest without imillion of copies of the working the state of the sta immediate feiure, buy up lands, and tears them untouched, to grow in value by the imbour and expenditure of surrounding settlers, and this is a feature the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated Wiele be over-estimated
a long ale settl burdly for a loss side settler, the man who goes into the North-West to make for n.mself a home, it is a policy which offers peculiar advantages. It en-sures the settlement and cultivation of the land; it ensure the advantages of neighnam a stade setes at ben ; kod:uod some capital goes into the country to settle in the tope of keeping his family shout blm, it gives him all the advantages of the robate, without the necessity of living, by himself or by some body else, on each individual lot, so that be can secure at once land for homes in the future for his some and daughters. We congratulate the company most cordially upon the policy dopted It is another added to justs they have already given, that in ca. log out their important con-tract, they are unling in such a way as to wenne the fullest development of the COULTES

An elaborate work on the "History of the Flag of the United States of America," by Rear-Admiral Precie, has just been published across the Atlantic, from which it would seem that the history of its origin as compared with 3,476 for the corresis full of curious interest. Though it is ponding period of 1830. The liabilities the symbol of the newest of any of the great for the three-quarters of the present year nations, it is itself, the writer asserts, one are \$51,000,000, as compared with \$45,of the most venerable national symbols it dates from 1717, and so ante-dates the present flags; Great Britain, 1801; Spaie, 1785; France, 1794; Portugal, 1830; German Empire, 1850; and Italy, 1848; Even the Chinese and Japanese national flags 1880 they we are mo c recent. The flags of Turkey and \$12,000,000.

the next, can't employment tests in a dig worth of attention. The is a children of the first beautiful, stone, clean the first beautiful, stone, clean the first beautiful of the first times across the strates, sometimes in one comper, where the stars are now found. With it was frequently found the motto, "Don't tread on the." Prior to any national flag was a colonial flag, with the union jack of Great Britain in the corner, and the groundwork of the flag tirreen treatment the thereter. etripes to represent the thirteen colonies. This was the flag that fluxted over Washington; little army at Cambridge, Meas, in the early part of 1778. The raising of In the early part of 1718. The raising of this new ting was curlously tuesanderstood by the English at first to be a token of submission. The meaning of the stare is clear enough; it is officially indicated in the resolution cited above, 'a new constitution." The one grand and joyful fact to the American people in 1777 was that they were a new nation; and the very existence of this flag is an indication that the olds conception of this trees a security. that the old conception of thicken sepa-rates Biates combining in a con ederacy had given place to that of thirteen Bintes united in a sovereign nation.

"THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL."

"The Land Prospector's Manual and Field-Book," a most useful pocket guide for all who require essentially practical knowledge of the system of survey in the cilitration of the soil, the object being, as has frequently been pointed out, to bring the whole country as rapidly as possible under cultivation. The price of the land is kept at the figure already announced, \$250 an acre. The payments are one-sixth cash and the balance in five annual instalments, when, if the conditious are complied with, the title will tissue, and the fee simple of the land will pass to the purchasers. These conditions purchase lands. The book is published entirely as a private under aking, but the anthor has availed binuself of the opportunity afforded by several weeks atmy at the Capital to obtain each a thorough knowledge of the judicy and practice of the Department of the Investor, in dealing with questions relating to Dominion lands, that he has been able to compile a work of semeofical authority. Capt. Allen, we believe, was one of the earliest pioneers of British Columbia, in the palmy date of the Freser it ver go describents and he has fately added to the estationic yained on the Pacific coast and eleewhere. a practical acquaintance with the condiduring a six year, testdence in Manifoba. The very comprehensive clarecter of the useful suformation containes in the book is thus commented in by the Canadan Spectator —"The difficulty which most people will find is to know low Captain Ail in got so much into a book containing hith more than 100 pages. We will en-plain: His almost uniqualled. Aperisace in new territories gives him a practical knowledge of what is required by those who are meking tew tonies in the North-West. The knowledge which he acquired as a land surve or has enabled him to in-ielligently or, lain erroything, in a popular form, connected with the official nurinto an exceedingly small space what, in the hands of an unakilful writer, would have extended over at least three volumes. Cantain Allen has performed a national work. It should be taken up by the Coreroment, the Canadian Pacino Railway Countainy, the Hudson Bay Company, and the attendance of this. That is an indian companies, the hidden par companies, and the hidden par companies, ing the country from becoming a specular our Canadian steamship companies, and sown broadcast throughout Canadian and sown broadcast throughout Canadian and the bordering States, as well as in Relating and Ireland. At least a MOLE circulated, and we venture the opinion that the country would benefit immens ly by the experiment '

> Pinf. Sparrow one of the English nericultural delogates who visited Canada last year, has invested in farm property in the vicinity of Hamilton

The extraordinary popularity of the Princess of Wales in Eugland is due to good looks, good nature, and very pleasing manners. She lenot in the least an intellectual Woman.

The momorral windows to Lord Beaconsfield in Hughenden Church are to illustrate the principal "ang-lic ancentraces recorded in the Bible. This idea, it is supposed, was suggested by Bacon-Elds Oxford declaration, that he was "aiwais on the side of the angels."

The risible supply of wheat (exclusive of flour from wheat) on the 24th Sep-tember at the lake and Atlantic scaleard ports and in transit by rail and water was 10,651,890 bushels against 14.994,-600 on the 26th of September last year Of Indian corn 25,303,600, against 19,-190,300 last year. Of cata 6.407,000 bushels against 2,103,000 last year

The failures for the nine months ending September 30, 1891, are reported by Dun, Wiman & Co. as 3.890 in number, are \$51,000,000, as compared with \$45,-000,000 for the same period of 1880. The failures during the last three months have been 1,204, with liabilities of \$10,-000,000, while in the third quarter of 1880 they were 270, with liabilities of

210 •	<u>;-</u>		INDUSTRIAI
MONTREAL PRICES	CURREN'	۲.	Booth's Old Tom, ower 6 0 3r bith Burnett's Old Fom, ower 6 0 3r bith Burnett's Old Fom, ower 6 0 3r bith Burnett's Old Fom, ower 6 0 3r bith Burnett's Fom of 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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GROCERIES. The control of the contr	(A) (B) (A) (B) (B) (B)	10 10 10	in bond 62 69 17 in email lote, duty paid 1 25 69 1 0
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t'ut Losfiranulrted	110	500	Rarton & Questier's
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Imperial	63 89 65 89	A\$ 73 57	Bichromate of Potash . 15; 60 15 Bleaching Powder, per 100 lbs 1 20 60 1 30 Blue Virelal
Amber. Inamond Drips Imperial Lord Lorne (nominal) Pale Amber Hoyal Imperial Lar Araber Standard	3 8	283	Porax, refined 18 00 00 Camphor, American Refined 38 40 40 English Refined 44 49 48
		5)	Castor Oil 10 cm 11 Cau-tio Soda, per 100 lbs 2 20 69 2 40 Citrio Acid 50 69 85
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Old Loose Muscatele Layers seedless mats	1 40 m 1 2 35 m 2	39 40 10	" 80 " " 2 15 @ 2 28 CORES. Ists to Srds, per gross 0 00 gs 2 00
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Jamaloa Ginger, bleached unbleached	21 2 10 2 2	233	Lard, Extra
ground, 41b Jars	15 0 21 0 45 0	5555	American . 0 40 0 0 45 Petroleum, refined, carloads. 0 221 0 0 21 in small lets 0 24 0 0 25
Do white		16	Oll.
Rice	3 (7 3	€	No. 1 & Pare
Coarse (10 to the ton)	575	883	Page Tar
Coarse (10 to the ton) Eureka, begs	\$0 2 1	88	Spirits Turpentine, Imp. gali U 32) # 0 85 CORDAGE. Manilla rope 0 09] # 0 00
Canned Pich- Lobeter, 11b canz Maskeral, "	123 4 1	80	Sinct 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0
Canned Pish— Lobeter, lib canz . Maskeral, " Salmon, Pry Cod (Gappe) Green Cod in barrels No. 1	4 25 4 4	19 25	Manilla rope
Latze do., draft, No. 1.	ő 🚆 👸 ő	888	Relmont Sperm
Herring, Inbrador Canso, No. 1 split Jake Superior White Fish, half barrels	88 2 8	88 8	IRON AND HAEDWARE.
Balmon Trout half barrels Columbia River Salmon, bris No. 1	000 • 0	80	American
4 11 3	*** =	3838	Railaton
Souled Herring Split Macketel, No. 1	0 01 w 0 00 w 0 00 w	283	#A44
Liquors. Erandy, liannessy's, per gal.	4 % # 4	88	Canadian Siemens 200 & 210 Lowmoor and Bowling (ander 200 & 700 Scotch and Staffordshire, per
Otard Dunny & Co.	10 50 # 11	•	Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs 1 90 #2 200
Pinet's, # gal	339 # 3	55	CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal 340 @ 3 fo
P gal Pulary & Co., P ga., Jules Robin's, P gal Utylere Gardra &		\$3	Swansea and Fenn., per box 0 to 2 3 25
Co., Fgnl * Reneult's, Fgul * J. Denie, H. Mounie	2 30 % 3 2 30 % 3	\$ 6 5	Charcoal, I C, per lox 5.50 ab 5.75 Charcoal, I X 7.75 ab 3.60 Charcoal, D C 5.25 ab 5.50
Arbouin, Marett & Co., e gal		ಪ	16 x 20, 250 extra.
Ram, Jamaica, 16 &p., per	3 % @ 3 275 @ 3 225 @ 3	15 00 45	Charcoal (Lest) No. 38 10 70 20 11 m Coke 8 20 20 00
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]	WEEKLY REVI	FW	- •		•
	MONTREAL, Oct.	12th	, 18	81.	

There has been a good seasonable trade in our wholesale departments during the week, and in some branches un-usual activity has been displayed. In the dried fruit trade, for instance, nothing like the present excitement has been known for years, the sales and re-sales of Valencias in this market to arrive. having footed up between 30,000 and this season of the year, although more sorting up orders have been received during the past week than was anticlpated. Iron and hardware continue to "boom," the recent advances not having had the effect of curtailing the demand to any appreciable extent. Wool remains very strong and values have an opward explain the present situation in ismous,

was expected, and there is every reason have to be disposed of immediately, and to expect that with a seasonable winter a larger trade will be done right into the of oranges, too, that comes here is sold spring than has been experienced for at suction. This makes the market very several seasons past. Several houses fickle and liable to sudden fluctations. have already started their travellers on the last sorting up trip of the full trade. Cottons and woollens still meet with fair demand at firm values. The New York dry goods market was reported yesterday as follows . " Although the personal demand has been of very moderate proportions, the steadiness of a large movement shows the market as very far from being inactive. There continues to be a large order request daily for miscellaneous assortmonts, of which a good percentage is booked against the fature production.
Agents of cottons are low in any supplies and barren ofvery many makes and qualition, and this condition of the market continuing the tone of the market is very atrong with the following states having been advanced in prices

GROCERIAS-Sinco our last review there has been an easier feeling in sugara, grenulated being now quoted at 234210c. The stock of raw augur is light, and prices are firm at last quotations. The fruit market is very excited over the rapid advance of values in the principal points of production, and nothing comparable to the present agitation now gohave moved up from 8tc last week to in greens at old prices. Spices, corico Tho business in fact is changing very and tolarco are unchanged. Here is much; and going into the hands of

a alaman e la legal la desperata la esta IAON AND HARDWARE - Pig iron rest the present scarcity is that projectory, mains very firm, the impossibility of how rapidly the country is gowing, and obtaining treights from Glasgow before they don't give aufficient large order, the close of navigation tending to create Where 30,000 boxes lasted a month of the country feeting. A further advoided times, they now last only a west. the close of navigation tending to create a water about porces lasted a moth, a much fitnes feeling. A further advanced in the price of No. 1 or less. I don't expect such a state of talder in the English market, and prices things as this in ten years again, yether are strong as last quoted. Bar from may come in two. To show how more its iron at \$2 for Staffordshife here. Iron is lost and made in the trade, I have received the state of the price and the state of the price of the price of the price of No. 1 or less. I don't expect such a state of No. 1 or less. I don't expect such a state of No. 1 or less. I don't expect such a state plates have advanced 250 per 100 lbs, an Italian firm that lost \$40,000 culy that coal being now quoted in large the year and made \$50,000 in the rise of

> anions manufacturers, who appear to be secure the deficiency; hence we expend anxious to replenish stocks. Several high prices for Florida oranges, and government of Adulatio wood have been put prices for Jamaica Valencias from through during the week at 22m24c, fine Australian being quoted at 27/6/30c, and choice parcels of Fort Phillip have sold at 346:35c Greasy Cape is tirm at trade. In five years they will be med twaste, as to quality and quantity In cheaper, and in the early montus of derquatio wool we hear of allea of Canada pulled at 33@3440 for A super and 31@320 for B super. Unasserted is quoted at 28/230c.

Coat-A further advance has taken place in anthracite coal, stove being quoted at \$6.50 and egg and cleatnut at \$6.25 per ton of 2,000 ibs, dollvored. Scotch steam is higher, the small stock now held being quoted at \$5 25 per gross ton. In Pictou we hear of no sales, but prices ato thrm at \$5 Several lots of Cape Breton have been sold at \$4.30. In other departments of the wholesale trade there has been very little change.

Wheat and Prove-In sympathy with the recent "break" in prices in the West, wheat in this market has declined fully do, per bushel during the pest week, Canada white winter having sold at \$1 40, although holders were to-day asking more money. Canada red winter has been offered at \$1.45‡. No. 2 Chicago spring sold in this market on Monday at \$1.35 in store. The flour market has also declined 25c. to 30c. per bbl; superior having changed hands to-day at \$6.00 and \$6.05. We quote as follows:—Flour—Superior extra, \$6.50.00 55; spring extra, \$3.50.0655; superfine, \$6.20.06.25; strong bakers', \$6.75.00 7.75; fine, \$5.45.00 5.55; middlings, 140; nnc, \$5.4045.55; middlings, \$4 75 @ 500; pollards, \$140 @ 4 55; Ontario Laga, \$3 25 @ 3 35, c'y Lags (delivered), \$3.70@ 3.80. Meal — Outmeal, per bbl, \$4.90 @ 5.00; corumeal, \$3.40 @ 3.50.

PROVISIONS, RTC -- We have no change to note of any importance in this line further than to mention an expectfurther than to inention an expected drop in purk, which is expected shortly. We quote: Provisions— Mess pork, per bbl. \$23 to \$24; hams, cliy cured, per lb. 140 to 154c; lard, in pails, per lb. 140 to 154c; bacon, per lb. 120 to 140; tailow, rendered, per lb. 7c to 140; Tailow, rough, per lb. 44c; eggs, per dosen, 200 to 22c; ashes, pots, per bbl. \$5.65 to \$5.15.

Datar Paopeca—Butter and choose are dull and prices have an easier tendency, especially for anything which does not come up to gilt-cige in quality. We

come up to gilt-edge in quality. We quote: Butter—Wholceale prices—Creamery, late made, per lb. 24@250; townships, good to choice, per lb. 21@ 22c; Morrieburg and district, per 1b. 20

Hors. There is great excitement in hops, which have advanced 1@20 per lb. during the week, and we now quote 1881 40,000 boxes within the past few days, growth. Fine to fancy, 2170220; fair Dry goods remain quiet, as is usual at to good, 187220c and medium qualities, luielic.

THE SCARCITY OF LEMONS. A N. 1'. Tribune representative asked

a leading fruit dealer of New York to and the dealer said : "As lemons cannot Day Goods,—A few sorting up orders be held, there is a continual shipping, are being received a little earlier than and no end to it. Consequently they by auction. Every box of lemons, and The heaviest bulk of lemons is received between December 1st and May 1st. During that time this year the rates were very low, prices being from \$1.50 to \$2 s box. All dealers lost money, and all were discouraged. The extreme hot weather in the West, the unusual late hot weather here, and the feeling that there was no use in storing lemons for an advance, owing to the conditions I first mentioned, led to the present state of affairs. Lemons went up to \$5, then \$6 and \$10. I think no one could give the precise reason for this ilrest jump in prices. Then everybody said They're all crazy and will get struck," but no one was 'struck." The price went straight ahead, until now it is \$11.50 per box for first class lemons. The West is taking a great many, and the Sicily crop is over. The next crop will be the Malaga, which is due this week. So far as we can tell, the market is in good condition for the crop. But the present dillon for the crop, But the present struck is a superstant of the line the precise reason for this first jump in dition for the crop. But the present prices will not hold, and the Malaga lemon is Inferior to the Sicily, being hard and green and of thicker skin; it will tide us over, however, until the new ing on in the trade has been witnessed Sielly leason comes in in Docomber. for a number of years. Valencia ratains. The Malaga will probably sell at \$5 a lininense profits have been made nge to-day, leing a clear advance of the within the fact only days, but not by put lie. In teas there is nothing new a American dealers. Italian exporters on add, beyond a slightly better movement the other side have made the money.

charcoal being now quoted in large thinyrat and made 550,000 in the rise of quantities at \$5.50 and cokes at \$4.75. prices A good market for oranges in other kinds there is little or no expected as the weather was poor law winter in Northern Florida and Lorie. In other winds.

the most market is very ana. Owing to this, New Orleans are strong, and more anxiety is noticed chants have gone to Southern Floridat.

strong, turers who appear to be secure the deficiency; hence we expend Spain The Florida orange, eviegt, the continued planting of tree, will a time seriouly interfere with the ferrig your especially will compute favoral! with foreign oranges

> The trial of the Indian, Freeman : the murder of his wife last month to place at the Brant Assizes. There a no witnesses for the defence, and the jury after being out four hours and half reported that there was no Jose bility of their coming to an agreement and were discharged.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TRNDERS, addressed to the confidence of designed, and endorsed "Tender to Thombury Works" will be received enter the TUFSDAY, the 25th October next, inclusively, for the improvement of the liarboar of Thombury, Country of Grey, Ontarie, see along to a plan and specification to be seen application to Messra. T. A. I. Andrew. Thombury, from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persona tendering are notified that tender will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks proper, filled in, and signed with their netual sign, tures.

hiled in, and signed with their scient right tures.

Each tender must be accompanied by a accepted bank cheque, made payable to it, order of the Henourable the Minister of Pullo Works, repail to five process, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfelled if a party decline to enter into a contract where it is not a contract where it is not a contract where it is not accepted the cheque will be returned to work contracted for. If the trader is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to expect the lowest or any tender.

Experies,

Experies,

Secretary

Department of Public Works, Uttawa, 26th Sept., 1831.

NAPANEE

Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS. HORSE BLANKET ETC., ETC. ETC.

> HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

Arery Boseription of Planks:

I am prepared to offer at a

VERY LOW FIGURE

Arthur Toomer,

MAPANDE.



Notice to Contractors.

Blied in, and signed with their actual or tures.

Ruch lender must be accompanied by a secrepted bank chaque, made payable to the line of the line of

Section

Italian exporters. Another trason for Ottawa, 38th Sept., 1881.

of good government, the old House of

Commons was not better than the new

-may be matter of continuersy. To popularize the L glalature may not

ne casarily be to improve it-to make it

either more honest or more efficient But that the rotten boroughs would have

withstood tho shock of 1848 is incred-

thle. The change whether for better or for worse, bad become Inexitable and in-

dispensable, and the notion of retrogres-sion is ridiculous Moreover, both

tatholic emancipation and parliamen-tary reform differ from a change of com-nected policy in another respect. The

real effects of the two measures will only become apparent after the lapse of long tracts of time, perhaps of generations. The real effects of a change of commer-

all at once become used and atcroo-typed? Not As it has always changed

in the past, so it surely will change

after biter disappointment. If one were diposed to histard a propincy, one would not say that a return to

protection is fr ballet that would be

loose and inaccumte language; one would rather say it is certain. As to the peried when the return will take place, it is a question of time and mischief. How

much time must clapse and now much

more mischief be perpetrated before the nation not only feels, as it has long felt,

wages of labour is to augment the tund out of which wages are paid, it is to in-crease the means of maintaining I bear

The peculiar situation of the United States secures a comparatively high remuneration to labour. But the Government of the United States is not even

content with that accurity. It will have protection to American manufactures,

among other reasons, for this reasonthat the wages of manufacturing labour may not, by any possibility, be leaten down to the lowerd miserable European

atandard. So in England, under the old system of Protection, the waxes of atti-sans and sallers have long been much

higher than the wages of other European artisans and sallors. There high wages have introduced a high standard

not distant

We wish it to be distinctly understood that the MASON & RISCH PIANO exhibited at the late Toronto Exhibition, by the Oshawa Cabinet Co., as part of their Drawing Room Sett, was not entered for competition, and was not examined by the Judges on Musical Instruments.

We therefore trust that the public

WILL NOT BE DECEIVED

by the statement that "Awards were given to any Exhibitor over the Mason & Risch Piano," and will correctly estimate the value of any Instrument whose seller seeks to gain patronage by the use of any such statement.

Mason & Risch

32 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

BRIDGES. IRON

Toronto Bridge Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron and Steel Railway

HIGHWAY BRIDGES,

TORONTO, ONT.



R. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

Solo Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT

Sole Manufacturers of the genuine HALAN, IMPROVED DIAMOND, JUPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW JUPROVED CHAMPION PROSS-CUT NAWS. We slee make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the chaptest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

work published as long ago as 1849, and which now read like a prophecy. book in question was written by one who a now a retired judge; so that, although then only a barrister, he had something

ia blus:-Sormun 24: " Other nations will follow our example. Our recont experiments in who have the management of extensive commercial legislation have no paralled dominions, which from their very greaten the history of mankind. No one ever need have become troublesome to govern. cet us the example, and no one since has followed ours. Before 1846 all great Assuburg, the last fortess of free trade on the Continent, last determined to Join the German Protection in Large.

Settierland has augmented her import duties. Frame has recutely inaugurated the import duties. Frame has recutely inaugurated in America in India diam. The more protection in Large.

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Settierland has augmented her import duties. Frame has recuted in America in India diam. India diam. The more protection in Large.

Settierland has augmented her import duties. Frame has recuted in America in India diam. I nations and great statesmen had acted on opposite principles and always with

our own colonies we have forced our new policy. The present disposition of the Wost Indies and Canada are the first resuits. Dr. Franklin, in bis "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small bas these observations: -- " address myself," says he, " to all Ministers who have the management of extensive In the first place, gentlemen, you are to remember that a groat empire, like a great cake, is most easily diminished at edges. Turn our attention,

of living—that is to say, high in com-parison with other European countries. The English labouring poor have hitherto, on the whole, been better lodged, better clothed, and better fed than the French, the Germans, the Russians, or the Italians. The effect is visible even in the physical and mental qualities of the race, on land and sea, as compared with other nations. Mr. Mill admits the evormous effect of custom in determining the actual rate of wages. Before him, its potent and extensive operation had been overlooked. A seal for generalization had referred the rate of wages entirely to supposed general laws; but custom, bodily constitution, climate, and Englishman too must be worse lodged, worse clothed, and worse fed. The forcign workmen will incritably usurp the Englishmen's market, unless he can ment with them on equal terms. water does not more naturally and irresistibly find its level. The first step towards an amelioration in the condition of the working classes is security against the competition of those among whom a lower style of living, infector dict, dress, and houses are habitual. This is the only true and solid founds-

the fraight are much sooner apparent effect exports to foreign countries much They may be plainly visible in a few It will not effect exports to the colonies years, or even a few months. At present at all: it will tend to authorist them, and we have had inflimited and indiscrimination any triding loss on the foreign trade will ate imports only about six months. Yet be compensated over and over again by much is already known which was matter of mere conjecture in 1846. A come alone produce all the weilth of the kingdom. Under a proper system, they would enjoy their just share of that wealth in the shape of fair and reasonparatively uninformed man is really in dom. some respects wiser now than the wisest of the debaters in 1846 Much more will be withdrawn from the domain of able wages. A system under which they conjecture and have become matter of do not enjoy it is not only victous, but certain knowledge better another year while cruel to them is injurious and bas elapsed. And why are we to sup-pose that commercial legislation, which from the commencement of our history has been variable and fluctuating, should cora."

Free Trade d la Coteleu and Bright is nothing more than favouring dead men's rages (capital) at the expense of those of living workmen; and the latter will make themselves heard when once they that out the true state of the case

WAGES IN EUROPE.

From careful Inquiries made of the guilds and labour societies Ly our con-suls, the results of which have from time to time leen published in these columns, it is found that the range of wages in Switzerland is \$80 a year for gardeners, \$50 to \$60 for sciult male farm labourers, and \$14 to \$20 for adult females, with lodging and board for all; for young men on farms \$20, with clothes added to board and lodging. The working day is 11 hours. Carpenters get 67 to 76 cents, freaco painters and moulders, \$6; dyers, 75 to 93, potters, 67 cents for 12 hours; house painters and varialshers, \$5, engliners, 76; masons, \$6; machinists, asidilers, upholaterers and compusitors, at 13 to 16 hours per day, \$55.50 a mounth. The food of a majority of those people is coffee and bread at morning and night, and meat and vegetables at noon. Nextly all are members of mutual health insurance companies, and this is compulsory, \$weden, blacks smiths carn \$4.50 per week; carpenters, \$23.27; cabinet makers, \$4.86 to \$6.75; but understands and socs that it has Switzerland is \$80 a year for gardeners, been deluded? Probably the period is \$50 to \$60 for schilt male farm labouropplism 26. FTo raise the mages of labour is to impa'r the fund out of which wages are paid. This is so far from being true that, under a proper system, the converse is true. To mise the true of labour tete augment the true of the converse of labour tete augment the true of the converse of labour tete augment the true of the converse of labour tete augment the true of the converse of labour tete augment the true of the converse of labour tete augment the true of the converse of the convers smiths carn \$4 50 per work ; carpenters, \$3.37; cabinet makers, \$4.88 to \$0.75 uphotaterers, \$3.25 to \$5 40; hatters and tailors. \$4.05 to \$4.86, bricklayers and plasterers, \$4.45 in seven months, and \$2.10 to \$2.70 in winter: watchmakers, \$8.10; foremen in cotton mills, \$3.24 to \$4.05; labourers, 40 to 54 cents a day se uo; impourers, au to ba cetta a tay; female domestice, \$2.15 per month, with beard and lodging. Wheat flour is \$3.57 per 100 pounds: rye, \$2.28; bacon, lard, butter and cheese, 10, 14.23 and 14 cents: per pound; beef and mutton. 10 and 2 cents: genulated argat, green coffice. cents; granulated argar, green collies and tos, 11, 22 and 81 cents, intatoes, \$1.40 per barrel of 31 bushels. These are the qualities generally used by the wage carning classes. In enswer to inquiry from a parliamentary committee, the provincial authorities reported that the wages of agricultural labourers in the Province of Gothland (the southern reimpose duties for the avowed purpose of protection. Russia maintains the protection. Russia maintains the protection which she has been and the actual rate of wages. Yet these during 1854-9. 23 to 46 in summer and protective policy to which she has been and the actual rate of wages. THE SOPHISMS OF FREE THADE."

A correspondent writes to the St.

A correspondent writes to the St.

A correspondent writes to the St.

Isamet Gestlie: With reference to the expected, when the first markets in the change of opinion now taking place as to expected, which the first markets in the operation of so called "free" trade, I work published as long ago as 1819, and than in Germany, and the large increase of emigration to this country is not surprising. Gormany sent 34 602 in 1871-9, 84,638 in 1879-80, and 200,500 in 1880-Sa; for the other two the figures for the last war are not complete, but for the three quarters ending March 31 last the arrivals were 6,158 from Switzerland and 10,848 from Swoden, against 7,320 and 4,223 for the corresponding period of 1819.80 .- . Imerican Protectionist.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS
AND ADJUSTERS FOR

dolog we did justically secure better turn of the labouring classes creates to loss companies balance sheets 1 government-whether, as an instrument the extent of forty or fifty million a year essayist introduced his subject to retor more. What is wanting to increase ring to the growth of credit as being a production and augment capital? Mar- out one of civilization, and the recess to production and augment capital? Matlets—acure and extensive markets
But accure and extensive markets are
for the work of the accountant as an idispensable part of our insance
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for the work of the accountant as an idispensable part of our insance
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mechanism. It Inave more, as well as workmen. The used in them were, and how they quite funds which employ labour will be auged in showing the proper position of mented, not diminished. There will be companied. The advantages and distributed amongst all But, it is said, this will diminish exports. It will not effect exports to foreign countries much that whother the cash statement were full twill not effect exports to the colonian issued or not the less and wain statement. issued or not the loss and gain statement should never be emitted. The proper unsthed of valuing assets, not merely the mortgages but other assets, such as municipal debontures, and the nature and uses of the reserve fund, were fully considered.

Various members took part in the discussion, showing considerable interest in the different subjects touched on; and the liles was very generally expressed that such discussions must be benefitial dangerous to all. Doop wisdom lies in in bringing about many improvements the sacred precept. "Thou shalt not suggested in the paper just read. It is muzzle the ox test treateth out the the intention of the Institute to take to and discuss the Ralance Suce's issued by the various Joint Stock, companies in the Province, and, if necessary, cal attention to discrepancies or statements mails in them that may require explanation. A hearty voto of thanks to the essay let was passed before the meeting adjourned --Monetary Times



Notice to Contractors.

Department of Irablic Works, J Ottawa, 23rd Sept., 1861. [4.2]



Notice to Contractors.

CKALED TENDERS, addressed to the or dersigned and endorsed "Tender tor Piers, St. Maurice Works." will be received until Tilling A. the Did day of OCTURKI next, factainers, for the construction of Two Piers, at the mouth of the River St. Naurice. Quebec, accurding to a pian and specification to be seen on application at the office of the superintendent, St. Maurice Works. Three Rivers, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenderwill not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

The Department was the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. E Skin

((* :)

Department of Public Works, Ottaws, Drd Sept., 1851.



Notice to Contractors.

Dat it was in sharing the duties incorred u their service that the Princess received injuries which have, I trust only tem-porarily, so much impaired her health. (Applause) Two years hence, the journey are undertaken will be an easy one to while at present the facilities of rules, and aream accommodation only suffice for balt of it or a Canadian official, a knowledge of the North-West is to be ignorated in the North-West is to be ignorated in the North-West is to be ignorated. not of the greater portion of our country. (A. p. ouic.) Hitherto I have observed that there who have seen it justly look 'Own up to those who here not with a had I just my contempt, which you may sometimes have observed that they who others and seen a transiful suncise assume towards the frends who have slept until the son is high in the beaven. (faughter.) Our track through it ied as far only as enabled us to see a very small portion of your beritage, now being made accessible. ifed time permitted, we should have ex-ploted the immense country which lies along the whole course of the wonderalong the whole ccurse of the wonder-tal Seskatchewan, which, with its two gigantic branches, opens to steam navigation, settlements of rapidly growing importance. As it was we but t-uched the waters of the north and south branches, and, striking south-westwards, availed north and south branches, and, unuou, ware striking south westwards, availed carefully guarded against, will, whenever striking south westwards, availed carefully guarded against, will, whenever ourselves of the American railway lines they are wanted, still adorn the landscape in Montana for our return. It was most interesting to compare the southern are never further than 20 or 30 miles amountains and prairies with our own, what was a samper, Little hay swampe and spatkling apart. Little hay swampe and spatkling have cast so deep a gloom upon are always ciose at hand, and, if the surtrevent our kinemen from showing that cellent water out always be had in others they are water in some of them has alkall, extended the compared to the sample processed digging for and by the simple processed digging for visit to their country so great a pleasure (Loud applause.) I am the more glad to bear witness to their courtesy in the treasure of the distinguished Consul of tresponds of the distinguished Consul of Nu wonger than, the United States who is our goest this stances, we hear no croaking evening, and who in this city so Croakers are very rare animals throughout honography represents his country Cauada It was remarked with surprise (appliance) in nothing more than by an Englishman accustomed to liritish in this that he has never mispresented our own. (Loud applause.) stead of croaking in Canada (great live almost all his compatriots who operated applications) and the few letters that have Like almost all bis compatriots who os-cust by the suffrage of their peuple offi-cial positions, he has recognized that fact which is happily acknowledged by all of standing amongst ourselves, that the in-cerests of the Empire and of the United States may advance side by side without realousy or friction, and that the good of he one is interwoven with the weltare of the other. (Cheers.) Canada has recently the other. (Cheers.) Canada has recently there were some men whose idea seemed to reason why the plantations should not shown that sympathy with hernelghbours, be that it was easier to conduct fourish there is good situations as well as teen so marked throughout all portions of the rear rather than in the case with which the strem sorrow of the great commonwealth whose the hasa teen a few locals and appears. teen so marked throughout all portions of the rear rate our empire. She has sorrowed with the front. (faught sorrow of the great commonwealth to sorrow of the great commonwealth whose chief has been struck down in the fulness sorrow of the great commonwealth whose chief has been struck down in the fulness of his average, in the height of his usefulness, in the day of universal recognition of his nible character, by the dastard hand of the assassia. We have telt in this as though we considere had suffered, for talled here, who are born failurer, and General Garfield's position and personal with fail till life fails them (fininghter worth made his own and his fellow-cutt-zeos' misfortune, a catastrophe for all English speaking races. The bulletins telling the best armies, seeking to of his calm and courageous struggle against cruel and unmerited affliction, have been read and discussed by us with as strong an admiration for the man cities, say their comrades are deteated or, and with as tender a sentiment for the as strong an admiration for the man-and with as tender a sentiment for the anxiety and misery of his femily as they have been awaited and perusal in the south it is fitting and good that this about doc. We have with the Americans solution on this continent and a like proposition on this continent and a like proposition on the community of feeling those to be encountered in other proposition. The community of feeling those to be encountered in other propositions to the dignity of a high office sastained with honour, and the review of learts and homes, sacred though these be, for Cabatians and Americans have each a common lies. Though here are good fortune. For his expectations were more than realized, that the user who will succeed here, as in every growing community, are assuredly every growing community, are assuredly the whom the country of the country

THE NORTH-WEST.

The Governor General on 118 Trip.

The Winners Banquer.

The Winners Ba beg to thank you must cordially for the releasant reception you have given to me pleasant reception you have given to me any return to Winnipeg, and for the words in which you proposed my health must unfortunate accident which must unfortunate accident which that must unfortunate accident which had arisen amongst its propie, we see Winnipeg now with a population conninuously joining in happy concurd and rapidly life-increased and rapidly life-increas farourable and so commanding, many as am the fair regions of which we can boast. (Loud cheering) There may be some among you before whose eyes the whole wooderful panerama of our Province passed—the Ocean Garden Island of Prove Managed Lines. ince passed—the Ocean Garden Island of Prince Edward, the magnificent valleys of the St. John and Sussex, the marvellous country the home of Kvangellue where Blomadin looks down on the tides of the Fundy and over traces of red soil richer than the wealth of Kent You may have seen the furtified paradise of Qoebec, and Montreal whose prosperity and beauty are worthy of her great St. Lawrence, and you may have admired the well wrought and splendid Province of Chasio and rejuced at the growth of her capl at. Toronto Add vi growth of her capl at, Toronto Acd 311 nowhere will you find a struction whose national advantages promise to great a future as that which seems remired to Manicoba and to Windipeg, the brack chy of our Dominion. (Tremendous cheefs) The measureless meadows which commence here stretch without interruption of their good soil westward to your boundary. The scovince is a green sen, over which the summer winds has a naward over rich grasses and flowest and to this contract is and flowers, and on this vast extent it is caly, as yet, bere and there that a yellow patch shows some gigabile wheat field (Loud cheering) Like a great cet, cast over the whole area, the bands and clumps and poplar which are everywhere to be met with, and will b. no doubt, when it e practic fires are more carefully guarded against, will, whenever they are wanted, attit adorn the landscape ceriont water can always be had in others and by the simple process of digging for it a short distance beneath the sud with a spade, the soil being so devoid of stones, that it is not even mecessary to use a pick. No wonder that, under these circumstances, we hear no croaking Oroskers are very rare animals throughout Cauada. It was rare sand with according to the control of the standard with according to the control of appeared speaking of disappointment will be amongst the autographs which the next generation will cherish in their museums, but with even the best troops of the best armies in the world you find a few maligners, a few skulkers. However well an action has been fought, you will bear owing to the prevalence of fires. These officers who have been engaged say that are easily preventable, and there is no So there have been a few lonely and lazy if they are not beaten, they should in their opinion be so. We have found, as we expected, that their tales are not worthy the credence even of the simid. (Applause) There was not one person who had manfully faced the first difficulties always far less han those to be encountered in other provinces, every gro-ing community, are assuredly the able bodied, and that their entry on their new held of labour should be when

such bay was not like the Bay of Naples. To be unable to see the resem-blance is of coursefentirely out of the ference to the acceptibilities of the Italian nation. So one or our party, a Scotch-man, whenever on the Rocky Mountains he saw some grand pyramid or gigantic nock ten or twelve handerd feet in beight. would exclaim that the one was the very With the lear of Optano before my eyes,

rock ten or twelve buodred feet in beight image of Arthur's seat and the other of Edinburgh Casile I would, therefore, never venture to compare a winter here to those of our greatest pare a winter here to those of our greatest province, but I am bound to mention that when a friend of mine put a question to a party of 16 Ontario men, who had settled in the western portion of Manitoba, as to the merits of the cold scason in the two provinces, 14 of them voted for the Manitoba climate, and only two elderly men said they preferred that of Ontario. You will see now, by what is sometimes called the very unequal criticism of right and justice, a large majority determine this question. Now, although we are present question. Now, although we are present in Manitoba, and Manitoba interests may demand our thoughts, you may not object to listen for a few minutes to our experience of the country which lies further to the west. To the present company the assertion may be a hold one, but they will be sufficiently tolerant to allow me to make it, if it goes no further, and, therefore, that we may look out for the main chance elsewhere. The future fortunes of the country beyond this freetisce bear directly upon its prosperity. Atthough you may not be able to dig four to through the same character of black toam. through the same character of black foam ditions. She has been fortunate in organitat you have been when you get to the country beyond Fort Ellice, yet in its main fea uses it is the same right up to the forks of the Saskatchewan. I deeply that I was not able to visit Edmonal all times shown themselves ready to go ton, which bits fair to rival any place anywhere and do anything. They have in the North-West. Settlement is combined fuditional pluck and pradence, Rattlewed one man who had a commission areals to be found along any wollders. Pattleford one man who had a commission rarely to be found among any soldiery, from ten farmers to buy for them at that and there has not been a single case in place. Nothing can exceed the fertility or excellence of the land along almost the bis temper under trying circumstances, or whole course of that great river and, north of it, in the wide strip belting its banks and extending up to the Peace River, there will be room for a great population, whose opportunities for profitable cultivation of the soil will be most enrishle. The net-ting of woods of which I have spuken as covering all the prairie between Winnipeg and Battleford is legood that point, down upon the shores of the pratrio sea, and lies in masses of time forest on the gigantic half circle formed by the daskatchewan and the Rockers It is only in secluded valleys on the banks of large lases and river bottoms that much wood is found in the Fat West, probably Saskatchewan let no advert to the ease with which the atem navigation of that river can be vasily im-proved. At present there is only one proved. At present tuero is only one boat at all worthy of the name of a river steamer upon it, and this steamer lies up during the night. A new company is, I am informed, now organized, and there is no reason why some of the new ressels, properly equipped and furnished with electric lights, which can now to cheaply provided, should not keep a night and day service, so that the solders at Priace
Albert, Edmonton and elsewhere may not
have during another season to suffer the
great privations incident to the want of transportation which loaded the banks of Grand Rapids during the present year with freight awaiting attam transportation. The great cretacious coal scams at the head waters of the tivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, or in their neighbour-bood, and flowing toward your doors should not be forgotten. Although you barc some coal tu districts nearer to you, we should remember that in the bead waters of these streams there is plenty of the same which can be floated to you before you have a complete reliency to see the less renoted fact of the country, took me southwest from Battleford over land which in many of the maps is l'acth you have not try whose value it variously marked as consisting of and troud is mannity to question and which, plains or as a continuation of the American

from Montana and Texas, all averred that their opinion of their new ranch was higher than of any with which they had been ac-quainted in the south. Excellent crops have been raised by men who had sown not only in the river bottoms, but upon the so-called bench lands or plateaux above. This testimony was also given by others on the way to Forts McLeod and Braidard, thus closing most satisfactorily the song of praise we had heard from the practical men throughout our whole journey of 1,200 miles. Lot me advert for journey of 1,700 miles. Let me advert for a moment to some of the causes which have enabled settlers to edjoy in such in their treatment of the Indians. Theirs is one of the cases in which a traders' association has upteld the maxim that housely is the best policy even when you are dealing with savages. The wisdom and righteousness of their dealing, on the enlightened principles which are fully fol-lowed by their servants to-day, gave the cue to the Unuadian Government, and the Dominion to-day, through ber ladien officers and her mounted constabulary, is showing Lerself the inheritor of these traditions. She has been fortunate in organhas not inifilled his mission as a guardian of the reace. Severe journeys in winter and difficult arrests have had to be effected in the centre of savage tribes, and not once has the moral prestige, which was in reality their only weapon, been found insufficient to cope with difficulties, which, in America, have often baffled the efforts of whole columns of armed men. of whole columns of armed men. I am glad of this opportunity to name those men as well worthy of Canada's regard, as sons who have well maintained her name and fame. And now that you have had the patience to listen to me, and we have crossed the continent together, let me advise you as a ton a former to me. soon as possible to get up a branch bouse, are all free channels for the expressionsted amongst our Rocky Mountains, slop of the feelings of our citizens. Why where, during the summer, your members is it that in each and all of these refiremany form themselves into an Alpine Club, tions of the thoughts of men, we see nothing rolling prairie. Up to there great camps, of which a length of two hundred miles is sometimes visible, the fleers wind in trenches luoking like the covered waye, by which siego works a grang up to a brainged city, the a nearest bless, the camp time confeges to rained marble [salver, and through their tremendous Walleand grant would buy will acon be daried on the train. Bashing to the warm tomouther frostores will soon believed do

ing at the present time as many the parties and the parties Railway line, which will connect you with the Pacific, and give you access to that vast shore beyond the furthest sea, the shore of Asia, a good many small herds of cattle have been introduced within the last few years. During this year a magnificent herd of being this year a magnificent herd of being this year a magnificent herd of being this year amagnificent herd of being this year. But they are powerful enough to capture a few Kinglish writers, our modern miner prophets, who in late magnificent herd of the parties and the men who attend them and who come in the parties are fond of teaching the mations how to behave, and whose words preach the sebehave, and whose words preach the se-periority of other countries to their own and the proximate dismemberment of that and the proximate dismemberment of that British Empire which has the hogour to acknowledge them as citizena. They have with our American coulded to whom I sucak at all events one virtee. in common—they are great speculators. In the case of our soutbern friends, this is not a matter to be deplored by us for American speculation has been of direct material benefit to Canada, and we must regret that American citizens are not coming over to us so fast as are the Scotce, the lifsh, the Germans, and the peace the fruits of their fadustry. Chief Scandinavians generally. Aim, it is not amongst these must be reckneed the to deplored that such speculations am policy of kindness and justice which was made, for they show that it is thought inaugurated by the Hudson Bay Company that Canadians would form a meful though an unimportant wingfor one of the great parties; and, moreover such pro-physics clothe with amusement the dry bones of discussion. But it is best always to take men as we find them, and not to believe that they will be different if a aindly feeling, first for ourselves and af-terwards for them, about make us desire to change with them. Let varather judge from the past and from the present, that take fights, unguided by expension, into the imaginative future. What do we fiel has been the tendency of the people of the continent? Does not bistory abow, and do not modern and existing tendencies de-clare that the line of clearage among them shall be along the line of latitude—men spread from east to west. The political lines, which mean the lines of diversity. spread. The central spaces are and will be jet more the great centree of population. Can it be imagined that the vast central hives of men will allow the east-sen or western scabeard people to come between with a separate emp.re, and shat them out in any degree from full and free intercourse with the markets of the world beyond them, along the lines of longitode. The markets of the North Pole are not as jet productive, and with South America commerce is comparatively small. The safest conclusion, if conclusions are to be drawn at all, is that what has hitherto been well in the sature of things con-tinue, that whatever separations last will be marked by somes of latitude. For other evidence, we must search in vain. Our county councils, the municipal corpora-tions, the Local Provincial Chambers, the central Dominion Parliament, and lart, but not least, a perfectly unfettered prere. may form themselves into an Alpine Club, and thoroughly enjoy the beautiful peaks and abgrees of our Alps. In the railway you will have a beautiful approach to the you will have a beautiful approach to the grat of the plains, will come upon the river, whose sheltering valleys have much the same character. The river bods in much the same character. The river bods is and modern fortiess. You do not solely, them till close upon them, as in the glacis and rampart of a fortiess the mouth pieces of the people's mind. Let us not say for them what they never say for themselves. It is no intentional minimal the glacis and rampart of a fortiess the mouth pieces of the people's mind. Let us not say for them what they never say for themselves. It is no intentional minimal the glacis and rampart of a fortiess that individual proposition may distort that they arise may sweep across the twin precious beritage we have in our own constitution, so capable of any development which the people may desire. Let us bear. The public bodies and the public press are nothing that they arise to constitute the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the mouth pieces of the people may desire. Let us bear the mouth pieces of the people ma levels above the river whilst the stream a hadinterpreter of a speech delivered by runs coursing along the aunken levels in a savage warrior who, in a very dignified there was disches which are sheltered by and extremely lengthy discourse, exthese wast ditches which are sheltered by the banks, knolls or cliffs, which form the margin of their excavated bounds, are wools generally of poplar, except so the northern and westers in fringes. In approaching the mountains, their snow caps look like huge sents encamped along the rolling prairie. Up to there created an impress with its memory and its truth all rolling prairie. impress with its memory and its truth all who took the jedos to listen to him, and who could understand his language, but the interpreter and unfortunately diff. reat ideas of his own, and was displeased with his own individual treatment. Worn " last ho was asked west tie chil aucouncil avid in the le elong sent orations he turned around and only exclaimed, "be dam displeased" (Great languer) "And west did his councillors 219 "Tory dam distrased " laughter) Na gentlemen, let esch mad in jublic, in iterary life in both nation. the stream of perfect liberty. (Loud cheers.)
When the order which insures the stream of the read of late the stream of the stre

1. 4 a m.

wall its in order that it may sloud him, where he is bungry, the happy frestrat he statute table of calling a square meal independent to the calling a square meal independent to status mere gentlement to express may acknowledgment to you for this caternation of the feelings with which the clustens of Winnipeg regard any person who has the bondour as the head of the Uanadian Government to epresent the Caren. (Chesta of the sign and symbol of the union which loads together in one the free and Findred people whom God has set over fallow also and over fertile spaces of mighty capable of producing not only grain in the continents. I have touched in speaking greatest abundance, but here on the form one of the teaks of a country teeming with wraith, and signals of producing not only grain in the continents. I have touched in speaking greatest abundance, but here on the continents. the sign and symbol of the union which of monuntains over a country which is not load together in one the free and Findred to be surpassed, to have a bird's eye view of a country teeming with wealth, and less and over fertile spaces of mighty continents. I have touched in speaking capable of producing not only grain in the capable of producing not only grain in the greatest abundance, but her and mutton of the best quality, such an extent of country as is not to be surveyed from any capable. Canadians are well able to take care of themselves and of their future. of themselves and of their future, and the curside world had better listen to them instead of promulgating weak and wild theories of its own. (Loud applease) But of one thing we may be eare, which is this, that the country you call Canada, and which your sone and your children's children will be proud to know by that name, is a land which will be aland of power among the nations (Uberring) Mistress of a zone of territory tayou able for the main leance of a namerous homogeneous white jopulation, Canada must judge from the increase in Canada must judge from the increase in the Province of Quebec, one of lier Manager and wast opportunities for the growth of that attength in her new provinces in the future, how great and worthy is her deathry lier position on the earth affords the best and select highway between Asia and Kurope She will see traffic from both directed to her coasts. With a hand upon either her coasts. With a hand upon either ocean, she will gather from each for the benefit of her hardy millions along the shore of the commerce of the world. To the east and the west she will pour forth of her abundance her treasures of food and the tiches of her mines and of her forests, demanded of her by the less fortunate of manhind. I esteem those men indeed, who, newever slight a degree have had the bonour or may be jet Called upon to take part in the Councils of the statesmen who, in this early era of of the statesmen who, in this early era of her history, are moulding this nation's law in the forms as proved by its representatives. For me, I feel that I can be emblitious of no higher title than to be known as one who administered its Government in thorough sympathy wi's the hopes and aspiratious of its first founders, and in perfect consourance with the witl of its full Parliament. (Chiers.) I sek for no better lot than to be remembered by its needle as rejudicing in the guadress bood of

desire no other reputation than that which may belong to him who sees his own dearest wishes in process of fullilment, in their certain progress, in their undisturned peace, and their ripening grandour.
The conclusion of ills Excellency's speech was received with continued theerlag of the most entimesastic character.
In the course of a speech in response to

people as rejoicing in the gladness boon of their independence and of their loyalty. I

the toast of the Canadian Pacific Reilway Company,
The Hun. Donald A. Smith said: I have learned from those who have the conduct of the affeirs of the railway here that at this moment they have 150 miles beyond mere that at this moment they have 150 miles, that is some eight miles beyond Brandon, completed, of which they have actually constructed 120 miles, and that before the close of this season there will be at least 200 miles completed and in running order. Besides some 150 miles of branch line, there will be this present year an additional 200 miles of the main line graded, and arrangements have been made for going on as far as possible throughout the winter with work. No far as regards the future, during the next jear the hope, the expectation indeed is, that something between 500 and 600 miles. and more likely upwards of 600 miles, will have been laid, and, if possible, in running order, so that from this you will see it will not take a very great time to reach the Rocky Mountains, of which we have heard so eloquently from He Kucellency. heard so eloquently from II s Kxcellency. So far with regard to the construction of the railway. Now, with reference to the Land Department, I have heard from the Land Commissioner who so ably represents the country, and I may here be permitted to say that the gentlemen who represent the other departments also do so with much ability, that out to this time there have seen applicaup to this time there have seen applicaintending settlers, and that further there have come to request that one two and the state of the state of gentlemen from England, who next day the Governor-General left early nave come to request that one two and by train for Orden City, be and the party of the comment of the calculated. nave come to request that one, two and three termships should be reserved till next spring, so that they might make are rangements in Europe for sending out settlers, and I may add settlers of the very best class. Toen, of the future te, and the next year, I have already said that these gentlemen in the strength of the remainder of the party proceeded on October of the party prodirection of the ratiway, my associated, are practical men of business. I may, jerhaps, be permitted to be personal for the plaintil should be sustained by evidence. As to the demutrer that the plaintil whole cancellation whether the Hollands were ever notified that the cancellation of the bids tree on the fermines of the line, then 100 miles distant from our before the manner of the line, then 100 miles distant from our before the manner of the line, then 100 miles distant from our before the manner of the line, then 100 miles distant from our bedemuter fyled by the definition on the demuter fyled by the bids the whole case turned on this very that the bids the whole case turned on this very that the bids the whole case turned on this very that the definitions, dismissing the demuter, and the line, then 100 miles distant from Winnipey.

At Aylmer on I busing Macdougall the one of filling in the location the beds that the cancellation would take place, or that the whole case turned on this very that the two beat the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in that the cancellation would take place, or that the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in the ties and the two that the cancellation would take place, or that the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in the ties and the two the mass proprieter in the ties and the termine of the lots or not. If he sustained by whether the Hollands where ever notified the two the two that the cancellation would take place, or the output the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in the ties and the two that the cancellation whether the the liciands where ever notified the output that the cancellation would take place, or the output the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in the ties on the two that the cancellation of the the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprieter in the ties on the two the definitions. It is not to the demuter, it is not the ties the plaintiff and the ties oue moment and to say that, in 1875, when

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

are Hon, the Deputy of the Governore-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz -

OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1981 Michel Mathieu, of the town of Borel, in vice the lion, Louis Auguste Ultrier, de- | il Ji

of the sevenue and expenditure, on ne-

count of the oursolidated fund, of the Do-minion of Canada, as by returns turnisted to the Pinance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1881 -Raranue. Amount. ~2201.415 77 34 (4) 01 Customs
Excise
Yest Office
Public Works, including sail-14,67 84

.... 271,200 xx ... 1,577 81 Revenue to Not August, 1881 ... 5,177,496 30 65,227,000 87

\$5,028 441 00 Monthly statement of goods exported

of British Columbia) for August, 1861.								
		Produce of other constries.	Total.					
Produce of the mine. Produce of	\$210,701	\$17,517	235,218					
the Man	803,741	290	801,021					
the forest	3,184,619	85,210	3,289,829					
Ykuenita-	2.115,412	105'00	2,290,911					
ral pro-	597, 6 12	1,614,383	1,211,997					
Manufao- luted Misoellan-	211,477	70,E11	312,118					
cies	\$4,777	4.912	42,59					
Totals	\$7,193,379	\$1,965,644	\$9,130,943					
Grand To-	\$7,193,330	\$1,9%,518	\$9,100,550					

The number of ineans persons in the Letters, etc., prepared in New Nuclear blaces is not shown by apparent as Vurkare forwarded daily on New United blates is put down by experts at 100,000, and the same authorities say that from ten to twenty per cent. are curable by present mathods.

The Salvation Army appear to be in a sad way in England. While detachments bad way in England. Vibile detachments were recently parading the streets of Reading, singing bymns, they vero attacked by a mob of two thousand persons, who amashed a number of wind we in the Salvation bet.acks.

Winnings, Man., 10th —The following additional notes of the Guternor-General's journey have been obtained:

Heleua was teached on the 29th Governor-General was met by the Mayor and Council at the outskirts of the tow and Council at the outsires of the tow his Excellency declined the bonour of a dinner on account of the death of the President of the United States. After three days' more very pleasant travelling. Dillon, at present the terminus of the Utah and Nutbern listiway, was reached Laving, as nearly as can be calculated, driven 1,330 rolles since leaving the Cana-St. Paul a the remainder of the party pro-oceding to Chicago. rn. route to Canada (lovernor-General is expected to reach Ottawa about the 14th or 15th by

train from Winnipeg.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

841 Private to the second of the s QUI DECLEASTERN Quebes . Three Rivers Quebes. Three Rivers
Berther and Sorel, by
Q 31 9 3 0 11;
Quebec by Steamer,
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Lin Coulent, Sher
broke, etc 6 00 2 15 Acton A Sorel Ry St. Johns, Stanbeidge and St. Armand Sta Johns, Vernout Junetien & Shefford Rise .) (00 Pice South Eastern By The Brunewick, Nova Scotia and P.F.I Sewtonoulland forward of daily on Halifax, whence despatch laby Packet leaving Dittact 2th August 8 00 LOCAL MAILS. die Geld, Volois and lorsal, dails, and Cornwall, Saturiay Leauharnois Ioute, Isouchers Ille, Contre-cour, Varennes and 10 10 Recollet

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and St. Entrent
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11 13 3 20 10 00 10 (4 UNITED STATES. Doton and New England States, except | 6 to | 5 40 10 30 New Lork and South-ern Niates 5 00 12 30 Island Fond, fortland and Maine 6 × 215 *Western and Pacific 8 15 8 00 GREAT DRITAIN, ETC. Ity Canadian Line (Priday). By Canadian Line (Supplementary) 7 30 -Raturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Fri-notice
By Packet from New York for
England (Wednesday).
By Hamburg American Packet to
Germany (Wednesday)

"Postal Car Bage open till \$ 5 a m and 9.15

WEST INDIES.

For Havana and West Indies, e.o.

Havans, every Thursday p.m.

York

rk, where mails are de-

P. D. Cortal Car Hage open t. H 9.00 p.m.

Phostal Car Hage open t. H 9.00 p.m.
The Street Exces are visited at 9 15 a.m.,
12.9, 5 20 and 7.30 p.m.
Registered Letters should be posted 15
minutes before the hour of closing ordinary
Mails, and 20 minutes before closing of Engtich Mails.

ticket under which Mr. Holland held bis land is not a title giving rights of owner ablp, but merely a right of occupation of lease was wrong. The location ticket used in the administration of public lands was is the administration of public lands was Province of Quebec represents the old really a deed of rate, when accompanied Government of Canada in respect to the with noisession. It would be held so if administration of the public lands, His the transaction was between private tadte. However, and the time this was just the viduate and if there was any difference between a trivate individual and a Goverament it would to egainet the latter. because the tiovernment had adopted the aratem of fouriers of sale, and it was sanctioned by a large number of statutes passed from time to time. He cited the case of Dubriele vs. Laiontune, in which the Court of Appears had field that Dubriele's location ticket was a promise of sale, and being followed by possession was a good as a deed of sale. He thought therefore, that the deed of sale in this case should be maintained if the allegations of the plaintiff should be sustained by evi-

POSTAL TIME TABLE.

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PAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA. ST. LAWBENCE & OTTAWA

ARRIVAL AND CEPARTURE OF MAILS

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10 11. Arrivo 6 40 s.m. I Leave. 10 40 s.m. 1 3 m. 47 s.m. Going West take the 11.19 a.m. 47 s.m. Going West take the 11.19 a.m. 47 s.m. 47 s prior
Prior 2 66 10 00 Hull

Registered matter must bo posted fifteen minutes previously.

Office hours from \$ s.m to 7 % p.m. For Savings' Bank and Money Order business. 9 a.m co tp in. G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Ottawa, October 1st, 1541.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.



Canadian Pacific Railway. EASTERN DIVISION.

Three Especies Trains Daily The Popular Rente for Centers Canada Pullman Cure on Night Trains.

ON and act of MONDAY, SEPT av. 1881.

*Western Express Train, making close connection with Grand Trank liailway for Toronto and all points West, arriving in Toronto at 11 15 p.m.

Pembroke Express Train, connecting at Carleton Janction with trains for Perth, Smiths Falls and Brockville Toronto Express, with Through Sleeping Car. connecting at Brockville with Grand Trunk night Express Trains East and West, arriving in Toronto at 11 30 a.m. 4.30 pum.

.... 10.15 p.m ARRITE IX OTTAWA.

Toronto Express. leaving Toronto at 7.15 p.m., with Through Sleeping Car, dally (except Monday). 725 a.10
Express Train from Brockville, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a. 10
Express Trains will from the West, leaving Toronto at 1.35 a. 10
Express Trains will leave Uttawn at 10.15 p.m. on Monlays, Westerdays and Fridays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 0 p.m.

Thereach Pallman Sleeping Care

Thereach Pallman Sleeping Care

Description of the Chief Superintendent, Moneton, N.R., 31st May, 1861.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on MOND 4Y, JULY 25th, United States and Saturdays, at 0.15 p.m. on Monlays, Westerdays and Fridays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 0.15 p.m.

Through Pullman Slooping Care r Toronto will be attached to train leaving Ottawa at 10.15 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-urdays until further notice.

Borths and Tickets can be obtained at the Grand Trunk Rails way Co's City Office.

Second Class tickets will only be sold for points west of Fembroke by train leaving Utlaws at 10 15 p.m.

Nurse connections at Brockville Junction with Grand Trunk trains to and from both Fast and West, and by ferry with Utica and Black River JUR, to and from New York, Utles, etc.

liea, etc.
liagrago checked through.
ARUHER BAKER,
theorem Superintendent.
Brockville, Ont., Sept. 22nt, 1881.

murrer. As to the question how far the time or way to raise the question. In his opinion the Province of Quebec took, the position of the old Government of Canada with regard to the administration of lands, but this matter would come up more required. larly upon pleas to the merits and after proper investigation. The validity or in-validity of the cancellation would deper 1 a good deal upon the proof to be made in a good deat input the fact to be dead by saying the caue. His Honour concluded by saying that "there was another part of the case—a very important part too—the abcase—a very important part too—the acceptance of notice given either by the Crown Lands Agent, or the Minister, or the Depute Moister, to the plaintiff before cancellation. The pleadings did not show whether the Hollands were ever notified whether the Hollands were ever notified at 4 p.m. All trains run by Montreal time.

1 . P. . . O and discretifiable of the state of them.

> o Oac a Sapin. e "tyn. 4 (H**a**.m

Trains are run on Ottawn time.

General Manager. Greans Sept 21, 1851.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commences ing 6th June, 1817-Through Express Passenger T minerundai's (Sundays excepted) as follows --

(Sundars excepted) as I
Leave Foint Levis
Arrivo River da Lour
Trola Pictoles
Himowski
Gampbellion
Plathousio
Plathousio
Plathousio
Moneton
Gallerian
Historian
These trains connec 1.10 p.m. 2.41 p.m. .31 p.m. 10.00 p.10

These trains connect at Chaudine Carrewith train Trunk train leaving Jonitesian 10 p.m., and at Camphellton with Steamer (rep. f. N. John, sailing Werincaday and Saturday mornings for Uarre, Perce, Paspe-

Saturday mornings for Unerc, Perce, Paspedino etc.
The trains to Helifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

For The Fullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, rurally fough to Helifax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to St. John.

For The name of St. Octave, station is changed to Lattle Metis, and that of Metis Flag station to St. Octave.

Summer Excursion Tickets are now issued via Rail and Steamer to the unrivalled sea bathing, boating and fishing resorts on the lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Heatisouche, lay Chaleur, Unspe. Prince Edward Islandanial points in the Martitime Provinces.

For full information, tickets, rates of freight, etc., apply to freight, etc., apply to CUAIG. CAPT. MACCUAIG. Spares St., Ottawa,

D. POTTINGER,

Unief Superintendent.

Moneton, N.R., 31st May, 181.

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[Local trains between Hull and Avince.] Trains leave Mile End Station seven min-

nter later.

Riv Magnificent Palace care on all passe enger transpandel gant election watern talent

trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec

Graspal Ussica, 13 Place d'Armes Squase. Ticuss Ussica, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James Nt., Montreal, and opposite the Euraeli House, Ottawa.

I. A. SENECAL,

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DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

. MRLES MARTIN, Montreal - Agent f r l frituante trailine lines employe terther for training the factory at Creftly, regularly extremely, a term the Report of his Agent.

1 'III, THOLD'T & CO . Montrest - Agents The Cabler, Offenhach & M., German

BRASS WORKS, Lilit Co., Montrest — Brass fint hers in iers, beer pump manufacturers. BRIDGE BUILDERS

RONTO BRITISH CO. Torouto - Luitlers Co. 1 and Lina, Italiany and Righney roles. CAPS AND FURS.

FOREY A CO. Holden Gride, 125 170 and 25 to the trade only.

CARPETS.
FOREY A CO. Holden Griden, 125 170 and 25 king Street East, Toronto.—Whole-ule coret dealers.

· is et dealere. COAL AND WOOD.

I' BURNS, Offices Cor, Front and Buthurst
its, Longe & Wharf, il King &t. Fast, and
lucen &t. West, Toronto.—Wholsule dealer
in Chaland Wand. Telephone communicaon between all offices. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

1 PHUNTER, MITCHELL, & CO., Dominon Cocoa and fi-les Mills, Toronto.—Manuacturer- and wholesale dealers in platnead
anills, chocolates and cocoas, fine posteri
-- ground coffees, gousine spices, musiani,
ream tariar, india carrie powder, arrowot, etc. Choc date liquer for confectioners
arectalls. Impurters of green coffees and
thole spices.

COTTAM BRAKERS

TRECORD BROKERS.

N. TRECORT, liquides, Out - to exent in tanalla for Ordway & Metiuste, cotton actors, Narhaille, Tenn

COTTON MILLS. 201 ND IS COTTON MILLS CO., Dundar, Oat. - Gray domertice, denius, ticklage, parns,

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.
— Denine, fickings and saire.

J. IIN MACKAY. Dindae, that — Manufaciter of every description of cultum warps

ich jatur.

EDGE TOOLS.

1: T. William. Danilas, Ont.—Manufacturer
1: anes, pic's natiocks grub bors and rails
a) contractors supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

10. C. MORRICSON, Hamilton - singines, boilers and homosers, etc.

Tiffed, Willoud, Dundes, Ont.—Manufactures, builers and nathinary of every recription-cotten mill calenders, hoters, compresses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

11 IIN IDNSOM, Turnoto—Engineer, Machinist, etc., Machinist, etc., Manufacturer of bydraulic, steen and hand power passenger and modele acore.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

ETCATELL ETC

ETCATELL ETC

IN THE MING & SON, Collector to the control of the co

FILES.

THOS, GILVHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutier of files and raspo.

HEDERICK HAUSCH, Coto St. Paul, Menural.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made files and rasport.

ILE & SPRING CO., Cole St., Paul, Mon-treat.—All kinds of files and springs. Files that. Fole manufacturers of Phauldings' talent cancaved spring.

. OUTRAN & SON, Dominion File Works, Lintreal.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of files and resps.

FURNITURE

9-SIAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—
Ferniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch,
77 Yanga St. 1 Nontreal branch, 417 and 419
Notre Lame St.

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hemilton, Ont.
—Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc. 13:ES & CO., 11 St. Bonnventuro St., Mon-treal.—Manufacturers of office desks and revolving bookenses.

JAMES WEIGHT & CO., 11; 17 Hermine PL. Heartreal—Church, bank, bonse, store and effice fittings, see suraiture and falaid goors, etc.

HANILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton -- Manu-facturers of flut and green glassware.

BLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. H. STORKY & SON, Acton, Out -Menu-facturers of See gloves and mitts in every variety and style.

HAMMERS. HENRY H. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Monimmers, stodges, hatchets, contractors

tous, see.

NUSS, SPOKES AND BENT 60003.

P.W. HORE & PON. Hamilton, Ont.—Manuflaturer of hubs, spokes, time, abalts, poles, sleigh and cutter stuff, etc. HHTS.

F. P. DAILEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of inks, blackings, harness cils, perfusery, etc. IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundan - Manufac-turers of iron and brass screws, bolts and rirets. COWAN & CO., Galt.-Manufacturers of ercry description of wood working machin-

tty. ery.

In MINION BOLT CO., 120 Front St. Fast,
Toronto, Manufacturers of every description of bolts, hot pressed nats, railway
spikes, bridge, boiler and from rivets.

spikes, bridge, boiler and from rivers.

II. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware inshefut tivers and founders; from railing and ornamental from work a specialty.

II AMILTUN HAIDOR & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and from working machisery.

M. KECHNII: A DERTRAM, Dondan.—Harchisery.

THE OSHAWA MAILEABLE IRON CO., Obawa, Uni.-Manafecturers of malleable iron t also patent screw wreaches.

"ILMSTRD A SON, Hamilton, Ont,-Manu facturers of lountains, fences, erector, vares and sixtuatry, wagen akeins, etc. KRIFE WORKS

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THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING 64. So, Calbarnes, that Manufacturers of mosting and teating tanching history, sections, Eury places, ections opporato complete, pringleys and cotters, etc.

KNITTING MILLS S. LENNIRD & SONS, Dundre - Verufar. turers of plans and fancy housers.

LEATHER BELTING.
DOMENION BELT AND HONEYO , Torouto
One tabled belting, lace leather, etc.
ROBIN & MADLE II, Montreal — Marinfor
threesovery descripts muffeather belting

ORGANS AND PIANOS

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WILLIAM MANUFACTURING O., its place, its place, into position of the trade in theut in amother column.

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8. R. WARIEN & RON, Toronto — Manufacte urara of church oregan.

WM. NORRIS & NON, No. 8 Adelaide > 1
Last Toronto — Windesale importem of planes, organs and cloth covers, and manufactorers of plane stools.

IEINZMAN & CO., 117 King Er. West, Toronto, Uni — Manufactorers of plane forter. forter

WOOD, POWELL 4 CO , Office and Ware rions Corner thorden and have hirvers, flush, b. Unt , - Manufacturers of Reed

PAPER MANUFACTURERS. CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 574, 570 & 578 R. Paul St., Montreal — Manufacturers and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills at Windsor, Shirbrooks and Portneuf.

at Window, Shurbrooke and Portneuf.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 27 St. Peter St.,
Montreal—Manufacturers of manifile, book
and rews print, cardboard middles and
coloured repers.

JOHN FISIER & SONS, Dundas—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers
LINCOLN PAPER Milling CO., Merritten,
Unit.—Manufacturers of every variety of
paper, paper lags and flour sacks.

WM. HARBER & HROS., Georgetown.—
Manufacturers of book and flow papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

SAW MANUFACTURERS. SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & CO., R.L. Cetherines — Manufacturers of all lands of saws, plastering frowels, straw knives, etc.. Role manufacturers for the Homistion of Canada of the celebrated "Simond's Raw."

SHURLY & DIFTRICH, Ualt, Ont.—Manufacturers of circular and cross cut saws, plastering trowels, etc.

W. WHELE Meshalo Ont.—Manufacturers.

W. WILKIE, studioh, Ont.-Manufacturers of sawing muchines, apple parers, egg beaters, and irons, skates and bardware SCALES.

CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jav. O. White & Un. Torano. Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Pactory 102 Adelands bt. East.

ot. Fast.

C. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanade Street,
Esst, Toronto.—Manufacturers of the Improved Wilson Scales. Designers to the
diocernment. Received 29 first price,
include and Governor General's grand
diploma.

HOWE SCALE CO., GI Yonge Street. Toronto
—Those in want of scales will find a larger
and better assorted stock with us than at
any other floure in thatail.

SPICES, ETC.

F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and stereotypers. Designers and engineers on week.

STOVES.

W.M. CIENDINNENG, Montreal - Stores, frances, formaces, sulway and machinery castings.

TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE O., Turonto,—Tele-phones sold outsight Salo Stuper pair swire oc. to oc. set sold works two miles.

TRIERS.

DITTER & CHEEK TRIERS.—Robert Longideo, Montiest, magnifacturer of joing augres, butter, cheek, flour and augre triers.

WIRE WORKS.

D. ORFENING & CO., Hamilton, Oct.—
Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & Offits, 648 Crain St., Montreal,— Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTHY OREENING & SONS. Dundas, Out.—Manufacturers of the strongest de-scription of steel wire cloth, mait kiln floors, and general wire weavers.

3000E #3000E

7. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto-liave special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles.

manuscure of all kinds of woodsh articles Correspondence solicited.

J. R. McLARKN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal —Manufacturerof Sharpe's patent rafety oil cabinets; also, refragerators, childre's carts, wargons, sleighs, and general wooden

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

JOHN WARDIAW, Galt, Out -Manufac-turer of Scotch Engering, wheeling and halting yarns. WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS.

WINANS & CO., Toronto. - Dealers in wools and cotton warps. PETROLEUM.

THE DRITISH MARKET.

ARTRUR RROWN & CO.'S PRIROLEUM REPORT.

Lozzov, Sept. 26th, 1981.

Refined Petroleum Oil,-Early in the past week a large business was done at advancing prices based on the improved quotations from the States bells for crude and refined; however, a reaction soon set in, and the fall has been even sharper than the rise l'rime and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold en the spot 71d. per gallon down to Cld. for short prompt tendered oil, the month at 71d. down to 3d. November-December 7,7d. to 7dd, Jan-Feli and Jan-March 13d down to 7dd. In the river in course of landing there are about 23,000 larrels, while affect for London direct \$1,000 barrels, and leading 03,000 barrels

To-day's market cluses stendy. 7d spect Nov. SF+b. 714.

Naphtha -Quiet, but atendy Coal Oil,-No businesse Turpentine -- Continued quiet during the greater just of the week at 41a. Gl. in all positions in the end of the year, the first 4 months of 1882 commanding fractionally more money; a a ight im-

day in 0.455 barrels, landed last work tins barcate, and deliscates fol barrel) Le day's market closes steady, 4.74 [6].

PATROTTE M OF Price of h. | Issl. | W. York | How | W. Petro | N. York | he V. York | How | Mark | Mark | W. York | How | Mark | Reford (Cru. Refined Cri 10.4 of \$50 of \$1.50 Stock this 112 With day 2,01 cs LOSE OIL 1×1. Redued, Wru. Redued |Cra. Stock this deplet RU BUI. 440 Lbi

Delivered Abore represents stocks and movements at London Public Wharres, excluding Thames Haren Wharf.

400 LbI

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last week

CANADIAN MARKETS

(Petrolia Advertiter)

The market for crude this week is very unsettled and prices seem to be very fluctuating. Quotations may be given at \$1.77 to \$1.85. The price of refined remains at 50c. Drilling operation are very brisk.

The market here for crede oil, by the extload, is from \$1.77 to \$1.85 per larrel Lab.

7710 price obtainable for crude oil or warehouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies, at Petrolla, Ont, including the pipege charges of from 2c to 4c per barrel, according to the distance of the producers' well from the shipping tanks as the railway, is \$1.80 to \$1.87 in tank.

The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is 971c per bar-rel 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 like he obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the ad-B. D. VAN DE CARD. & SON. Toronto.—
Manufacturers and importers of concess
spaces, cream tariar, mustant, etc.
STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAYERS, ETC.

REFINED OIL MADEET.

Potrolia.(Ont.)		so	31	a	100	er gall	cish.
Loadon		Ū	91)	w	On `	•	**
Toronto .			21)			**	• •
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Unebro	٠.		Ħ			4.	-
Toronto (ittawa Montrest, (1°, Q) Quebro Hislifax and I St. Johns					ži,	••	••

Krchange Eanh
Pederat Baok
| familion
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| Imperial Each
| Jacques Carner
| Mariline
| Ma The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car loud; the price per single tarrel is generally from 1c to 2c above those figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows:-Cargo lots for export, 110° burning tost by the Serbold tester, 8 c per wine

gallon. Refined oil for the New York City trade, in lots of 60 to 100 barrels, 100. flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer,

nam test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 93c. per wine gallon.

Refined oil of 150* burning test, prime white, 100 to 103c per wine gallon, water white 113c to 14c per wine gallon, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil naually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. States.

Cases of refined oil for export, 1100 luming test, cargo lots, 111c to 121c, a cording to brand.

PLINOLEUM PRODUCTS.

THE SOCIAL POSITION OF ME-CHANICS.

The American Machinist, in a recent editorial, relates the following "We were very much amused on a certain oconeion, in a boarding house, by the poculiar freaks of a lady who would not the rest of the boarders, who were prinnelliber clothes nor avocation make the cipelly mechanics, had fiblished their man. A banker may be a low, coarse meal. One day also expressed herself to bred individual while the mechanic the laudlady as being tired of living in a Louse with a lot of tiny shed mechan-There are two ways of considering the above. In one view the lany was justifiable in making the remarks that cognized for what they are worth. Beshould; in the other she centainly was not. If it were time that she had to sit down to meat with a lot of "unwashed" toochanica, or with then of unclean anpentatice, alie was excumble for express. ing her distike so to do. There can be juine. Nowhere do learning and skill, be in high life or low life, but if the than here. Compare the young mechanic ed mochanica" as a contemptuous expression, indicating her foolish distike keeper. In the situations of the two of associating with mechant a because of letter d mend and higher degree of in- and thate were the stepping stonesses their peculiar association, her remarks telligence than the former? They in their tatume. We should open our doors were not only without justification, but fact do not demand as much. The goal and our houses to the description is the description. If the revealed a narrowness of comprehension mectanic at once becomes an inventor, who work in our manufactories. If the LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAR. CHILLISS, Montreal.—Manufacturerer of Fiday which has been maintained and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a single post and show lasts, dies for a second of a second

ere active workers in some of the me-chanical pursuits. But this exhibition of contempt for mechanics is not exclusive with the ladies we have mentioned -there are plenty of so called men who gambling den, the saloon, the house of prostitution, or wherever clee will is concocted. There is something innately victors in the individual that derides another because he is a mechanic. Ĭŧ make her appearance at the table until should be known by this time that may be not only skilled in his work, but bighly educated and refined—fit to adorn any society. It is high time that the mechanics of the country should be recause sometimes in the course of their out. It is a disgrace to our nation that calling their hands and clothes become solled does not signify that their bus ties is not respectable. In the mechanical would intellect is alware at a preno instincation for filthings, whether it and intelligence too, come in better play all, but on the ober hand, we do correct lady in question used the term "unwash- at his fathe with the unlinery lank cieck or the alterman, or the books

acquirements, simply because the latter

of Flora McFlimsey's in the land, who I list of mechanics are many men who are turn up their neses at men far their su- coarse, uncouth, unednosted and inferior ntellectually, But there are inferior men in all stations. There are idiots in the families of the rich and educated, but it would be unjust therefore to call all rich people idiots. The greatest men of history here been drawn from the rank and file of mechanics. Our greatest men of to-day are proud to be classed as mechanics, and are not above pulling off their costs and rolling up their sleaves and going into the workshop, again if necess It is only the aballow brained people who look down upon a man because he is a mechanic. This is now one of the largest manufacturing countries in the world Our advancement and wealth in this direction are due to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of earnest, intelligent mechanics, whose labours in and out of our workshops and factories have made us what we are. The prejudice that exists in some quarters against the mechanical professions should deit exists at all

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We are not contending that, because a men is chazed in a medianical person. that fect of itself should be a puse-port for life entrance Into any society Not at ly contoud that such fact alone should not ler him from scalety Many of onprominent manufacturers came from the shop, and their industry, | (1), educator

TORONTO STOCK REPORT.										
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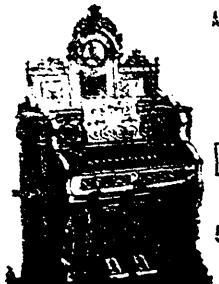
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Plans and specifications can be seen at the Larkine Canal office. Montreal, office of D. B. Buck, Kaq., Architect. Toronto. and also at the Bepartment of Fublic Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday, 3rd October, Instant.

Lerons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the trinted forms supplied, and signed with their setual structure.

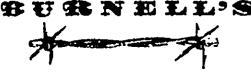
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Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to fire per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited in the party declare to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not blod itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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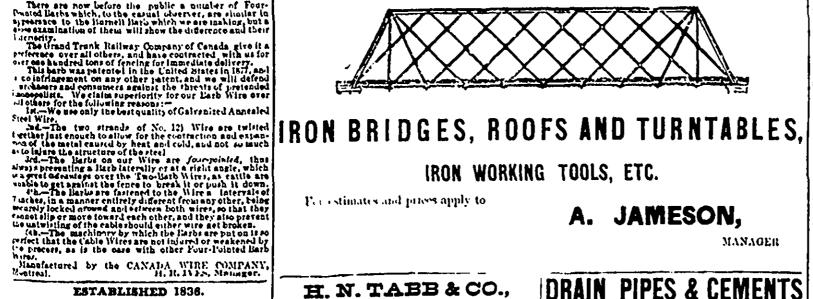
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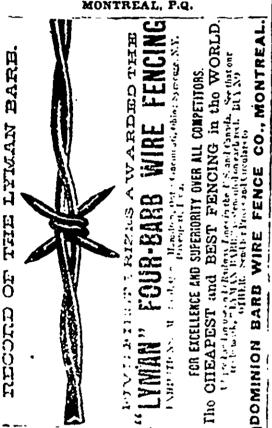
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