

INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

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55 PER ANNUM.

THE Industrial World AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK. FRICER NICHOLS, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO.

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TO ADVERTISERS. For general circulation, commands itself an advertising medium for all who seek work with manufacturers and the whole trade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A department "National Industries," is left for the unrestricted use of those who wish to place their views on interesting matters before their brethren in the trade.

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE, Drawer 1016, Ottawa, Ont.

AMERICAN VIEW OF PROTECTION IN CANADA.

The operation of the National Policy in Canada is watched with considerable interest by our neighbours in the United States. Although our tariff is not addressed to that country, we find our leading journals devoted to the question of the welfare of manufacturing industries a spirit of friendliness which we did not anticipate.

Less than two and a half years ago Canada had full possession of the advantage of that system for promoting prosperity which Free Traders in England are so ready to claim as a tariff for use only. But the system strangely failed to fulfil the promises usually made of such measures of its class.

"The critical test of theory is practice. Let us try the result by this standard. We apprehend that the following specifications will be made: 1. There has been a very marked change for the better in almost every branch of business 2. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, with enlargement of many old ones.

Moreover, the events now going to record are the very ones which the promoters of the new policy were very confident would ensue in the near future. It is therefore, to specify the particulars of what they expected to take place. They comprehended the true nature of the protection, to be set in motion, and they were able, therefore, to announce the consequences with accuracy and confidence.

So far we have only the beginnings of the new system. What we have seen is in the green tree; more will come in the dry. It is not the slowest, but that coarser sort of protection, that that coarser sort of protection, that that coarser sort of protection, that that coarser sort of protection.

While the changed condition of affairs pictured so truthfully by our Chicago contemporary is a plain to the observer as anything demonstrable could possibly be, we do not hold, and have not held in the past, that the National

Policy should be credited with all that measure of prosperity which the country is now enjoying; but we do hold that it has produced such substantial benefits that it should receive the cordial support of a majority of the electors when the time comes around for them to pronounce upon it.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TRIP.

The visit of the Governor-General to the North-West is attracting the attention of leading English journals, and we have no doubt regarding the beneficial results which will arise from the publication of correspondence on the subject. The London Daily Telegraph of the 10th instant contains a long article on His Excellency's trip, in which Canada and her vast North-West Territories are viewed in a highly favourable light.

"Rich in resources, capable of supporting a population of almost any extent, and abounding in all the materials of wealth and power, Canada only needs development to become one of the most valuable appanages to the Crown. It is larger than the United States and Mexico combined, its well-watered, contains lakes that permit of easy and extensive navigation, is being rapidly exploited and supplied with railways, and its, above all, its most loyal to the British Crown and the most devoted to English institutions. The journey which the Marquis de Lorne has undertaken cannot fail to be of vast benefit, so far as the great Colony on the other side of the Atlantic is concerned, for everything more that is known of that wonderful territory is a distinct gain. Down to the present the geography of this mighty stretch of territory is in its infancy. We talk of Canada as though it were a petty province and not a huge domain which might find room for all the inhabitants of Europe without difficulty and without any loss of space to the continent to which we nominally belong. The trip of the Governor-General will double the amount of information at least of this ignorance, and in teaching us what is the nature and what are the capabilities of the great country we possess on the other side of the Atlantic, it is, therefore, of imperial interest to know that at length the vast territory between Nova Scotia on the one side, and the North Pacific Ocean on the other, is being officially and carefully explored, and that its wonderful resources are being studied with a view to their further utilization and the general benefit of the Empire."

MONEY ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A new plan connected with the money order system is to be laid before the United States Congress at its next session. A New York post office official has furnished a contemporary with the form of the proposed order, of which the following is a copy:-

Form of a money order with fields for Name, Amount, Date, and other details. Includes instructions for the payee to cash the order at any place within the United States.

It is explained that the blanks in the above indicated that they are to be filled in. Then to guard against raising the amount, the sum required will be punched out of the three rows of figures on the left hand side representing hundreds, tens and units. For instance, if

it is directed to buy an order for \$2.67 the blank would be filled up, and then the figure 2 would be punched out of the first column, the six out of the third column, and the seven out of the third. The postal orders, or checks, will be good for three months. We confess we fall to see the superiority of the proposed plan over that which is in use in the English system.

FOREIGN IRON AND STEEL IN UNITED STATES WAREHOUSES, JUNE 30th, 1881

Through the courtesy of Hon. Joern Niemo, Jr., we have received advance sheets of a statement of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the quantities and values of imported merchandise remaining in the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans warehouses of the United States on June 30th, 1881. We are thus enabled to furnish the following table, in which a comparison is made between the stocks held at those five ports on June 30th, 1881, and similar stocks held on December 31st, 1880, in all the warehouses of the United States.

Table with columns: Articles, Dec 31 1880, June 30 1881, Dec 31 1880, June 30 1881. Lists various iron and steel products like Pig-iron, Castings, Sheet-iron, etc.

Of the whole stock of 423,184 tons held on December 31, 141,052 tons were warehoused at the five ports holding the stock of 148,503 tons on June 30th. On the lat of April, according to a statement issued by Thomas J. Pope & Brother, of New York, the stock warehoused at the same five ports was 236,032 tons. The reduction in stocks of foreign iron and steel in these five ports was, therefore, 117,020 tons in the first quarter of the year and 147,529 tons in the second quarter. As will be seen above there were only 148,503 tons remaining in stock on June 30th, which is only about 1,000 tons more than the reduction effected in the second quarter of the year. Half of the third quarter of the year has passed since June 30th. There can be doubt that the very great reduction in the stock of foreign iron and steel held at the Atlantic ports is a lead-cause of the present steadiness in the price of domestic iron and steel.

Dynamite is coming into use as a means of suicide. A Yorkshire correspondent sends to the British Medical Journal an account of an extraordinary case in which a drunken well-to-do man put an end to himself by exploding a dramatic cartridge in his mouth. Strangely enough, although his tongue, teeth, palate, and maxillary bones were blown to pieces, the skin of the cheeks and lips remained intact, and, except for extravasation of blood about the eye, there was little to show externally the cause of his death.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A recent parliamentary return shows that in the year ended 30th September, 1880, there were in England 44,930,847 bishels of malt charged with duty, the amount of duty charged being £2,074,571 10s. 2d.; in Scotland, 2,698,469 bushels amount, £266,551. 7s. 2d.; in Ireland, 2,153,211 bushels—amount, £217,461. 16s. 2d. Total for the United Kingdom, 49,827,517 bushels and amount charged, £2,548,582. 19s. 7d. The quantity of barley imported into the United Kingdom in 1880 amounted to 11,705,290 cwt, equivalent to 3,277,481 qrs.

It appears that on the 30th of June, 1880, there were outstanding \$1,173,849,250 of registered United States bonds, which were of the following issues: Four per cent, \$317,350,800; five per cent, \$294,440,800; six per cent, \$180,926,700; total, \$1,173,749,250. Omitting the six per cent, the foreign holders and the banks, there are \$644,920,400 of four, four and one-half and five per cent. bonds, owned by 73,114 persons, 42,262 of whom are males, 29,325 females, and 1,527 are corporations. Of the amount held the males own \$327,185,500, the females \$90,353,500, and the corporations \$27,451,450. The average per capita for the male holders is \$7,741.84; for the female holders, \$3,091.10; for the corporations, \$148,923.20, and for both sexes and the corporations, \$3,821.70.

The advanced statement of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of July and during the seven months of the calendar year ended July, says the New York Indicator, has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. As compared with the exports of the corresponding periods of the previous year, there has been a considerable falling off in gross values. The official figures are as follows:— Total value of exports for July, 1881, \$31,229,677; Total value of exports for July, 1880, 39,961,792; Less for July, 1881, \$11,247,583.

If the amount of paper consumed by a nation, says an exchange, has any bearing upon the question of enlightenment and civilization England and the United States take the lead of the world. England produces annually 190,009 tons, and uses about five kilograms (about 11 pounds) for each unit of its population. The United States produce 207,000 tons, and consumes two kilograms per head. Germany produces 203,000 tons, and consumes 4.76 kilograms; and France produces 132,000 tons, and consumes 3.63 kilograms. The consumption of paper in other countries in the following order: Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland uses 4.54 kilograms per head, and Portugal 1.30 kilograms. Austria produces 97,000 tons; Italy, 50,000; Russia, 32,400; Spain, 30,600; Turkey, Greece, and Roumania produce none. Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Canada combined produce less than 12,000 tons and import 20,000.

In a series of able articles on 'Protection and Politics,' a writer in The American Protectionist remarks:— "In the last week there have not only been in the United States many political conventions and meetings in which protection principles were clearly proclaimed, but there have been so many other unusual manifestations in all quarters that the overwhelming strength of the current is unmistakable. France is growing pasty rich from the development, through protectionist policy, of those marvellous

... we have to import at present... What building are you making these days... The new freight shed at Ballast...

... This is what is wanted on the other... "Yes, this is what they want"... Mr. Leitch is putting in lathes...

... A FURNITURE FACTORY... Having an enormous business, and improvements are steadily making in their establishment...

... How do you find money matters?... "Business never was more satisfactory... There is less risk in the business...

... FARMERS & HAYERS'... wood working establishment, being increased in the manufacture of building materials...

... The National Policy... Mr. Hives "does not affect our business one way or the other... Protection cannot be applied to the business..."

... The Waterbury Engine Works Company... The Waterbury Engine Works Company shipped today a Portable Gas Engine...

... The directors of the Canadian Locomotive Works... The directors of the Canadian Locomotive Works have given a further...

... The Waterbury Engine Works Company... The Waterbury Engine Works Company shipped today a Portable Gas Engine...

... The Waterbury Engine Works Company... The Waterbury Engine Works Company shipped today a Portable Gas Engine...

... shipments lately to Australia of Saw and Grist mill machinery... The following table shows the number of packages of butter shipped from Montreal...

... A project is again on foot in St. Johns for the organization of a Beet Sugar Company... The project is again on foot in St. Johns for the organization of a Beet Sugar Company...

... The following table shows the number of packages of butter shipped from Montreal to Montreal to the different ports in Great Britain from May 1 to July 30, 1891...

... The Canada Pacific Railway Company has succeeded in disposing of a part of the first issue of the bonds which was decided upon at the meeting held some months ago in this city...

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Table with 2 columns: Year (1891, 1890) and various categories (To Liverpool, To Glasgow, To Bristol, To London, Total). Values range from 11,319 to 28,745.

\$10,000,000 CANADA PACIFIC BONDS SOLD

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... to Montreal, the problem as to individual profits has yet to be solved... The following is a statement of the condition of the business of the banks...

BANK RETURNS

The following is a statement of the condition of the business of the banks under charter in Ontario and Quebec... Capital authorized, \$7,000,000; Capital paid up, 2,879,212; Circulation, 21,102,320; Deposits, 9,521,758.

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POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1891... Balance on 30th June, 1891, \$48,208,228 77; Deposits, 402,289 80; Interest during month, 31 82; Total, \$48,610,619 09.

THE NORTH-WEST. (Boston Globe, Aug. 19th.) Mr. E. Hepple Hill, agent for the London banking firm of S. W. Silver, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection in the North-West. A Globe reporter met him in the corridor of the Parker House, and inquired as to the success of his last venture.

... "My trip has been all that I could desire... I met Mr. Hill, who is a most gentlemanly, English from top to toe, with ready wit and a ready pen."

... "The greater portion of the party I met on Oak River was the best land for wheat in the country; have obtained concessions from both the Dominion Government and the United States, and now in peopling it with a good class of settlers."

... "If they do, they cannot hold their claim to the land... Valley in New York, it is as it is, cannot compete with us."

... "Do you confine your negotiations... No, I obtain both timber and mineral lands, and have recently consummated the purchase of a large tract of land on the 'Superior'."

... "For the mineral, the mineral is on the north side... Yes, we advertise our proposed scheme as one that will engage in it more people voluntarily."

... "No, sir, not more than five percent of the homestead... I've occupied have ever returned, unless, indeed, with their pockets well lined."

... "I generally select my people with an eye to business... There is the key to my success, and that is just where the great mistake has been made by many emigration companies."

... A despatch from Calcutta says... A curious magnetic property of the meteoric iron of Santa Catharina, Brazil, has been lately observed by Prof. Lawrence Smith, of Louville. Small detached fragments not weighing more than 0.1 to 0.2 grammes were very strongly attracted to a magnet. The meteoric iron in question contains 63 iron, 33 nickel.

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

(Montreal Gazette.) The anxiety of the Western Union Telegraph Company to effect a lease of the Montreal Telegraph Company's system has given rise to many conjectures...

prosperity of its agriculture and manufactures. The former is in so bad a case that even the Cobden Club has given it up.

Mr Gladstone, not long since, in a notable article contributed to the North British Review, has pointed out that England's wealth is diminishing, and that competition with foreign nations is out of the question.

other half years. The leasing of new slates at a heavy premium (140) upon the strength of a 10 per cent dividend and insisting upon their being paid up...

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

(Age of Steel.) The system of industrial or technical education is an old one. When Dulak Cain, the first artificer in iron, stood by his rude forge with hammer in hand...

must be manufactured solely and entirely in France. English registration of French patents absolutely protects the work of French artisans.

A CHAPTER ON CHEESE

Cheese was among the first edibles, and from time immemorial has formed an important part of the food of mankind.

life? A poor instance of it has been communicated to me by the Rev. J. C. Bishop of Perry, Wyoming, U.S.A. States:—The hair of a gentleman began to turn gray (whose name I forgot, and in the course of four or five years, he became perfectly white. He is now aged 111, and his hair is still white.

We propose to deal hereafter with the effect of the breaking clear of isolated free trade, and to content ourselves for the present with a fact or two.

BOROWING AND LENDING RATES.

(Monetary Times.)

It has been evident to observers for some time that the dividends paid by investment companies were destined to a reduction sooner or later. A fall has taken place in the rate of interest everywhere on this continent, and the earning power of such companies as lend on landed security is restricted by this fall.

While the old countries of Europe pay special attention to all the details of thoroughly instructing their youth in the arts and sciences applicable to manufactures, and while Great Britain, which has long boasted of her skilled artisans, and her ability to supply the world with manufactured goods...

Several districts in different countries have become noted for their cheeses, which owe its peculiarities often to the manner of preparing it.

ISOLATED FREE TRADE.

(Toronto Mail.)

In the Nineteenth Century for August, Sir Edward Sullivan assails with vigour, and also with facts, the effects of "Isolated Free Trade." It has been contended late by the same writer, and those who draw inspiration from his publications that the theory they advocate is not injuring England.

FRENCH PATENT LAWS FROM AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Design and Work, of July 16, contains the following complaint of the operation of the French patent laws, with regard to the interests of the British manufacturer.

MR. DARWIN ON "INHERITANCE."

Mr Darwin writes to *Nature*—The tendency in any new character or modification to reappear in the offspring at the same age at which it first appeared in the parents...

Says the London Globe—Rightly or wrongly, the boys (habitants) of the Transvaal are persuaded that the establishment of Boer rule will result in the annexation of the Transvaal.

In a memorandum relative to the "Red" which has been issued to the distribution of the army that the following commissions are given exclusively to the army...

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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table of Toronto prices current, including sections for Groceries, Flour, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, and various oils and fats.

Table of various commodities including Oils, Paints, Wool, Hides and Skins, Leather, Produce, and various types of flour and grain.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been considerable business done during the past week, particularly in dry goods. The money market is easy. Stocks—The stock market has been fairly active during the week with quotations generally firm. Bank stocks, with one or two exceptions, show a slight decline since last week.

ton and New England points 160 per ton. Coal freights unchanged for upper lake points. ... CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN IN ENGLAND. Referring to the presence of Canadian artillerymen at the recent prize meeting at Shoeburyness, the Volunteer Service Gazette of the 6th inst. contains the following: The most interesting feature of the meeting is certainly the presence of the very smart and soldierly Canadian detachments. For a number of years back, we understand, the Dominion Artillery Association has been anxious to send a team to compete with the English volunteers during the annual meeting of the N. A. A. at Shoeburyness. Many difficulties were in the way; for example, in Canada the garrison brigades are equipped with old 32-pounder smooth-bore '77 gas-pipes, the practice with which is so unreliable that it is impossible to judge of a man's shooting unless he is firing through a target with them. The Field Batteries have 9-pounder field guns, but the men, of course, have no practice at garrison standing quoits. The volunteers, therefore, offered a great difficulty but this year, owing to the exertions of Col. Strang, R. M., Inspector-General of Artillery, and the energy of the new Minister of Militia, the Hon. Mr. Caron, a Government grant of \$2,000 was obtained for the purpose of equipping the battery with modern rifles. The balance was obtained by private subscription. The team has been selected as follows—Two men from 'A' Battery and two from 'B' Battery, two gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College at Kingston; and six from field and six from the different garrison batteries throughout the Dominion. They met at Gosport, and practised drill for a short time before leaving; but of course, they labour under great disadvantages, owing to the short nature of the team, and the short time at their disposal to work together. Captain Peters, of 'A' Battery, is Adjutant, and Lieut. and Sergt. General are Sergt-Majors.

THE WOOL HOUSE. WINANS & CO., 19 Church Street, Toronto. Recognized as Manufacturer's Headquarters. All grades of foreign and domestic WOOL. Beam Cotton Warps, every variety, at mill prices. S. Lennard & Sons MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY. To the Wholesale Trade Only. DUNDAS, ONT. JAMES WRIGHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE. STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS. Art furniture and lalaid floor, etc. SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE. 11 TO 17 HERRING ST., MONTREAL. Canada the Brazils. Montreal & Halifax. TO PERAMBUCO. BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO. NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT. Exceptional advantages to Traders, Export and Import. F. J. MACKAY, General Traffic Agent, Canada and Brazil St. S. Co., Ottawa.

A famous coal over the whole 200,000... production a total output of 52,000,000...

MECHANICAL VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.

At the present time revolving fans are... The fans are formed of an... The blades are enclosed in a circular...

In some cases and especially when... The fan is driven by a small jet of water... The wheel which is fixed on the fan...

The Emery placer claim, located at... the head of the Little Elying Fay gulch...

The richest copper mines in the world... are to be found at the Hecla, Co. Michigan...

Houghton (Mich) Mining Gazette. A... mass that will turn out fifteen tons of...

Dexter Mining Review. It is said... that eighteen tons of nickel and cobalt...

Within the next thirty days, says the... Kennerly Leader, there will be no...

A company to be known as the Becca... and Mining Company has been organized...

Of late there has been a great deal of... intervention as to mining experts. The...

through the very deceptions they are... to be practically. Though this is so...

ART CASTINGS IN IRON

The editor of 'The World's Work'... in Scribner's Magazine for August, has...

While there is no change of importance... to be observed within the past 50 years... Art casting in iron is a science...

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The business of the summer meeting... of this body of 25,000 members...

Mr. F. C. Marshall's paper on the... progress and development of the steam...

A paper prepared by Mr. J. Jamieson... of Newcastle, was then read on printing...

custion on the subject, in the course of... which the President spoke of the earlier...

STEAMBOAT RACING

A despatch from Montreal on Wedne... day reads as follows:

It is time that this steamboat racing... business be ended. It is permitted to exhibit a total disregard for...

EUROPEAN CROPS.

London, 23rd.—Estimate's annual re... port shows on the whole that the crops...

CRIMINAL CONDUCT OF STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The Montreal Witness reports another... steamboat race. A few days ago the...

The Montreal Witness reports another... steamboat race. A few days ago the...

boat proprietors should be terrified and... their lives placed in jeopardy. Travel...

STOON COMPANIES.

Springfield, Ill., 23rd.—A number of... prominent citizens have applied for an...

Chicago, 23rd.—The committee on the... reorganization of the South-Western...

THE NEW COMET

Though the new comet has been visible... here for several weeks, there are...

The new visitor is rapidly increasing... in brightness. Under the telescope it...

FORMS OF LIGHTNING.

A flash of lightning is a very large... spark of electricity—just the same thing...

It is usually seen when the discharge... is near the observer. Single flashes...

length that of the Jous comet, for these... falls do not usually develop to any great...

FORMS OF LIGHTNING.

A flash of lightning is a very large... spark of electricity—just the same thing...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The British Medical Journal publishes... some hospital reports by Miss Clarke, M.D.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

So much confusion and uncertainty... has existed in the United States since...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Returns from 190 of the principal post... offices of the United States show an...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

For the first eleven weeks of the last... quarter the mortality in Dublin averaged...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"It is always foggy here, captain?" was... the question asked by a young doctor...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Information has reached the Treasury... Department at Washington Thursday that...

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A correspondent of a London paper... recently declared his belief that the time...

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities such as flour, sugar, and oil with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as coffee, tea, and spices with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as wool, leather, and hardware with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as iron, steel, and machinery with their respective prices and units.

Multiple columns of text providing news, market analysis, and advertisements, including a large advertisement for 'GRAND Provincial Exhibition'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION

(Montreal Gazette.) In travelling through Canada after an absence of a few years, I have seen the greatest prosperity in existence...

support of the people and State in the United States. It is not a matter of convenience or expediency without diversity of interest...

and Texas, in ascending numbers. The large share of transportation of grain from the Western States to Europe, by means of the large system to New Orleans...

of the Western and North-Western States, which amounts to the annihilation of Manitoba if they had the power of annexation they would have the power...

the to 325,425,214 lbs. Natal increased her exports of wool every year to the value of 1,250,142 lbs. in 1870...

FIFTEEN YEARS' PROGRESS IN THE COLONIES

With the help of the "Statistical Abstract of the Colonies," just issued by the Board of Trade, showing the trade, revenue, expenditure, etc., all the colonies in 1870...

Both India and the colonies have determined to avail themselves to the utmost of the almost infinite capacity of the railway for opening up an imperfectly developed country...

In the item of Crown lands it is impossible to say in the nature of things that an increase can be continually shown, because in some years a colony may be written off as a waste of land...

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The following gentlemen, barristers-at-law, in the Province of Ontario, have been appointed Queen's Counsel, by the Governor-General-in-Council...

THE SORROWS OF GENIUS.

Homer was a beggar. Spenser died in want. Cervantes died in hunger. Byron was a pauper. Burns was a slave. Byron lived in poverty and distress. Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold. Butler lived a life of penury and died penniless. Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress. Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a miller. Paul Burgess had fourteen trades and yet starved with all. Isaac Watts, the poet, was often distressed for fire-shilling. Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perpetual warfare with his billiard. Bentinck was refused admittance into a hospital because he had himself erected. The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement, and then ending in a fever. Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of forty dollars. Goldsmith's son, of Walsby, was so poor that he had to beg for his life from the gift of the law.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes British West Indies, Spanish West Indies, etc.

I quote these figures to show that trade is already in existence, and I have shown a trifling part of the population and none of the resources.

As regards the wealth of the United States and the hope of capital being brought to Canada for the utilization of our great water power...

We find in this personal accumulation of capital not the elements of national strength, but national corruption.

What the cause is, however, we ask, how is it to be remedied? It is expected that capital would be transferred to Canada in case of annexation in preference to the Southern and Western States...

Finally, it has been published to the world that Mr. Mackenzie has secured a large amount of lumber in New Brunswick...

their disaster under a direct system of protection was too much to suppose that the system prevailed in England, we would have reduced largely the national debt, or that we should now be hearing nothing of the had a secret (Cheers) Mr. Rutter for the extinction of the income tax, but it was a fact patent to all that if the registration upon it had been done by that tax, would have long ago disappeared but for his intention to double them by his intention. They were there to hear the statistics and what they thought of the present system. He argued that the time had come when there could be a reversion of the tariff. British interests were not sufficiently cared for. They were matters for which Lord Palmerston and every true patriot cared, but he noticed that these gentlemen of the unkindly humanitarian school who wanted to benefit the foreign workmen so largely they were desirous of paying his wages out of English capital were always forgetting British interests, and were ready to yield at every point. This was the Transvaal and Afghanistan, and was the Mediterranean our interests were threatened. France now threatened our road to India in one direction, and Russia did so in the other. Under all the people were quiescent. They had seen the British lion with his tail curled, and his foot resting upon every occasion "No, no, and Question." He maintained that progress in arms and commerce went hand in hand together, and that arms were the true insurance of our Empire. (No, no.)

Mr. T. K. Kelly (representing home and colonial industries) moved: "That this meeting protest against the Iniquitous system of Foreign State Bounties, which is paralysing British labour and destroying British industry and welfare regarding with surprise and indignation the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, and demands as a matter of right and justice that Parliament should impose such retroactive duties as will intercept the bounties and enable British manufacturers and workmen to compete on a footing with foreigners in British home markets." The present Administration were guided too much by that arch-enemy of the working classes, Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers.) As working men they should not rest content until he was removed, and with him the doctrine he had enunciated, when he said that the best way of removing bounties was to reduce wages. (Cheers.) This was a mischievous and infamous principle to be promulgated by any department. Mr. Gladstone himself had ruthlessly departed from the principle he gave to the working men in 1868, and was now offering them the same return for their assistance at the late election. As representing 19,000 working men, he fearlessly asserted that it was not they who had departed from free trade but the Government in giving the unequal competition with foreign products bolstered up by State subsidies. This system protected the rich man at the expense of the poor man, and the Government, in supporting one side of free trade, were doing the precise opposite of the intentions and aspirations of the working classes of the country. (Cheers.) They saw the trades of the country gradually removed to countries where protection flourished. They saw the unequal competition with foreign products bolstered up by State subsidies. This system protected the rich man at the expense of the poor man, and the Government, in supporting one side of free trade, were doing the precise opposite of the intentions and aspirations of the working classes of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. W. Wignington, president of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the Thames, seconded the motion, stating that the French had found their bounty system answering so well that they had applied to the Government to be allowed to have the same system. He pointed especially to the ruin which had come upon the sugar industries. Mr. Gladstone contented himself with the fact that as many men were now employed in them twenty years ago, but he could not be made to understand that the population of the country had vastly increased, or that against the 400,000 tons of sugar consumed in the more than a million men were now used. Let them, therefore, in their own interests form a national party—one that should go in and protect the interests of the working classes. (Cheers.)

Mr. Henry Rutter also supported the motion, which was carried with about ten dissentients only.

Mr. S. W. Maddocks, president of the National Brassworkers' Association, Birmingham, moved: "That this meeting, regarding with grave apprehension the present condition of British commerce and labour owing to the operation of foreign protective tariffs, declares that the interests of the country demand the imposition of such revenue duties on foreign products as will allow British trade to compete on a footing of equality with that of foreign nations at home and abroad." The policy of free trade, as it obtained in this country, had entailed untold misery in the Midland metropolis. Free trade was fettered, and more than fettered in the local system. They were gradually losing industries altogether, and one member of the present Government which professed to admit the principles of free trade was so much had taken the streets of his business to a State where protection flourished. (Shame.) Unless the Government did something to remove the inequalities they would reach a cry throughout the length and breadth of the land as would compel them to do it. (Cheers.) Two working men of every five employed in the country were out of work. (Shame.)

Sir Henry Hoare seconded the resolution, stating that he had a leading proposal. His interests had been seriously affected by the system of so called free trade. Mr. John Batesman supported the resolution, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Charles West, of the Tailors' Society, to refer to the general effects of free trade had been a great advantage to the working classes (Cheers and disturbance.) He contended that English industry was handicapped unfairly by the commercial and tariff policy of every other nation. It was possible to imagine—(laughter)—who were sucking the bones of the working classes. (Oh, oh.) The amendment was seconded, but the meeting negatived it by an immense majority. The original motion was carried, with the following: "That the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman, be forwarded to the members of Her Majesty's Government and the leaders of her Majesty's Opposition."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. As the meeting was separating the National Anthem played, and some ten or twelve persons stepped forward to give this hailing was greeted by loud cheering, which was repeated by the partisans of the National League each time that the hailing became audible.—London Telegraph, Aug. 18.

THE COLONIES. Earl Dunsare's article on the "Revolutionary party in the Netherlands" was read. It goes over the whole field of British politics from the point of view of a Liberal peer, and in the spirit of a political philosopher, as well as an active and practical politician. It was well known on this side of the water, and all lovers of bright and breezy reading will have read his book on the north-western wilderness. "The Great Divide." He writes as well about politics as he does about his United States and Canada have given him a familiarity with the industrial questions which interest England and the United States. His article is in reply to one which appeared in the "Revolutionary Party," meaning thereby the Radical wing of the Liberal party. His points out especially the relations which should be maintained between the mother country and the colonies, and says: "Our colonies can supply us with every kind of raw material, and we can return to them all the manufactures we need except with them we could be independent of all the world, and independence is a good thing for both men and nations. The future of England certainly depends upon the relationship which she maintains with the colonies. It can never be fulfilled. England might gradually descend from the position of a first rate power and a great and growing empire into a second rate and a declining one. It is not a matter of course that she should still do a considerable trade, and very large banking business, provided that she could get some one to guarantee her existence, and the integrity of her possessions which are necessary for her trade. But the European power will guarantee England. Nobody has any interest in doing so except our own kith and kin beyond the seas. The British Islands might not greatly tempt annexation, but the British possessions will not. They will be left to us as long as we can hold them, by force if necessary. Lying as she does, outside the plane of European politics, and revolving not together with the same orbit as the other European States, the fall of England would not necessarily overturn the balance of power in Europe. The property of no other nation could be divided without

POSTAL TIME TABLE. POST OFFICE, OTTAWA. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Table with columns: Mails, Arrive, Close, Delivered. Lists various mail routes and times.

Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. O. F. BAKER, Postmaster.

causing protracted quarrels, but the English estate might be peaceably and easily distributed among neighbouring proprietors. Russia could take India, and Mediterranean roads not being necessary for the carrying trade of France, Italy and Spain, which could divide our possessions and interests in the Mediterranean among themselves. The Channel Islands, the West India Islands, and our various coaling stations, could be easily shifted from power to power, so as to counterbalance any displacement of weight consequent upon an alteration in the circumstances of Belgium and Holland, or of any other of the states in power, until a state of nice equilibrium was obtained. The Earl is not in favour of encouraging the colonies to set up in business for themselves as soon as they feel disposed.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS. From a book entitled "The Balance Sheet of the World," published in London, not long since, and giving the following interesting facts and conclusions. One striking feature of the work is an exhibit of civilized progress during the decade from 1870 to 1880. It is shown by the table below.

Table with columns: PER CENT. OF INCREASE. Population, Agriculture, Commerce, etc.

It will be noticed that manufactures increased more than double the percentage of agriculture, and commerce more than four times that of agriculture. Mining and the carrying trade counted almost nothing in comparison. A survey of human progress, by a careful study of these figures, is to look inquire whether agriculture is really losing ground in the race with other industries. If that progress is based on agriculture, one might be led to conclude that the business structure of the world is in danger of becoming too heavy. But as civilization means the development of artificial life, and the most perfect use and economy of the raw material, such a conclusion would be hasty and immature. The large increase in the public debt of nations will undoubtedly fill the conservative individual with a shudder. The dread milligram is offered when it is known that the increment of wealth is sufficient to liquidate eighty-eight per cent. of all existing national debts. The large increase in taxes in corresponding years in these figures abundant mental pabulum for the philosopher and political economist.

The author of the book from which these statements are gleaned admits that though Great Britain at the end of the last decade held the foremost place in the industries, the United States probably was in the present decade. At the close of 1880, Great Britain's commerce and shipping amounted to £145,000,000, while the United States followed next with £129,000,000. Great Britain's imports exceeded her exports by £23,000,000, while the United States had a surplus of exports over imports of £25,000,000. But this advantageous showing on the part of the Yankee nation as to exports was balanced by the difference in the carrying trade. Great Britain

POSTAL TIME TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL. DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING.

Table with columns: A.M., P.M., Mails, Closing. Lists various mail routes and times.

LOCAL MAILS. Beauharnois, Boucherville, etc.

UNITED STATES. Boston and New England, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. Canadian Lines, etc.

WEST INDIES. Letters, etc. prepared in New York.

Postal Car Bases open till 8.45 a.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Postal Car Bases open till 8.45 a.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Table with columns: Gold coin, Silver coin, Bank notes, etc.

The French authorities have appointed Frenchmen as governors in the Kroumir districts, at Tabara and at Sfax.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, 21st JUNE, trains will run as follows: LEAVE OTTAWA, etc.

ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows: LEAVE OTTAWA, etc.

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

Table with columns: Mixed, Mail, Express. Lists various train services.

General Office, 15 Place d'Armes Square, etc.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, 21st JUNE, trains will run as follows: LEAVE OTTAWA, etc.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER AND INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
W.S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO.,
WELAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO.,
EMIL THORNTON & CO.,
H.N. TARR & CO.,
TORONTO IRONING CO.,
JOHN TOWN,
PETLEY & CO.,
J. WRIGHT,
HUNDAS DUNN & CO.,
HILTON COTTON MILLS CO.,
JOHN MACKAY,
R. T. WILSON,
O. C. MORRISON,
THOS. WILSON,
FREDERICK HARTSCH,
FILE & SPRING CO.,
G. DUTRAM,
AMERICAN BRACKET CO.,
JAMES WRIGHT & CO.,
HAMILTON GLASS CO.,
W. H. STONEY & SON,
J. HENRY H. WARREN,
P. W. HORE & SON,
F. F. DALLEY & CO.,
CANADA SCREW CO.,
COWAN & CO.,
H. R. LIVES & CO.,
HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL,
MCKENHIE & BRETHERMAN,
TIR OSHAWA,
OLMSTED & SON,
THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO.,
S. LENNARD & SONS,
CHAS. CHILDS,
DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO.,
ROBIN & SADDLER,
W.M. BELL & CO.,
BOLTON & SMITH,
DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
E. R. HENRY & SON.

ORGANS AND PIANOS—Continued
W.M. BURNIN & SONS,
HENTYMAN & CO.,
W.D. POWELL & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
CANADA PAPER CO.,
DOMINION PAPER MILLS CO.,
W.M. BARKER & SONS,
SAW MANUFACTURERS.
L. H. SMITH,
SHURLEY & DIETRICH,
SEWING MACHINES, ETC.
W. WILKIN,
WILSON & SONS,
HONEYSCALE CO.,
R. D. VAN DE CAUL,
E. DIVER & CO.,
W.M. CLENDINNEEN,
HOLT TELEPHONE CO.,
BUTTER & CHEESE.
J. TRIENIS,
WIRE WORKS.
B. GREENING CO.,
J. MATHIAS GREENING & SONS,
C. T. BRANDON & CO.,
J. R. McLAUREN,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
J. ROTH & CO.,
JOHN WARDLAW,
WYNANS & CO.,
PETROLEUM.
CANADIAN MARKETS.
(Petrolia Advertiser.)
The market for refined since our last has somewhat stiffened, with an upward tendency, being now 19 cents London freight. Large cargoes delivered here have also been made at a still higher figure. All the refineries are in full blast preparing for the fall trade, which does not look to be the best that has been known for some years. Under the same firmness and determination is manifested by the producer as ever to hold on for \$2. Although \$1.80 to \$1.84 is all that is being paid at present, very little at that figure is sold, and without some large wells are struck or some new territory opened up \$2 will eventually be got without trouble.
The market here for crude oil, by the barrel, is from \$1.80 to \$1.84 per barrel f.o.b.
This is the price obtainable for the crude oil or warehouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies, at Petrolia, Ont., and includes the pipage charges from the well to the barrel, according to the distance of the oil from the shipping tanks at the well. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Laramie, Denver and Bradford, by the barrel, is from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel in tanks at the wells. For Pipe Line crude oil certificates—this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pipe line he obtains from 20c to 25c per barrel more than his oil than the price at the wells but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

Imperial at which, refined oil sold by the car at the price per stic barrel is generally 40m to 2c above these figures.
The latest refined oil quotations in New York, market are as follows:
Cargos lots for export, 110° burnino test by the Saybold test, 110°
Refined oil for the New York City trade, in lots of 50 to 100 barrels, 100° dash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 61°
Refined oil of 150° burning test, 103 to 15c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States.
Cases of refined oil for export, 110° burning test, cargo lots, 111c to 12c, according to brand.
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.
Lubricating \$2.00 @ 2810 per gal.
Kerosene 1.12 @ 1.15 per gal.
Paraffin 0.15 @ 0.20 per lb.
Wax 0.08 @ 0.10
THE BRITISH MARKET.
ARBER BROWN & CO'S PETROLEUM REPORT
LONDON, August 6th 1881.
Refined Petroleum, Oil—Since our last issue of 25th ult. prices have slightly given way in all positions, with large purchases made at fractional fall in several. Primo and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold at 6/10 6d per gallon, August 6th, to 6/10 6d, Sept. 6th to 6/10 6d, Oct. 6th to 6/10 6d, Nov. 6th to 6/10 6d, Dec. 6th to 6/10 6d, Jan. 6th to 6/10 6d, Feb. 6th to 6/10 6d, March 6th to 6/10 6d, April 6th to 6/10 6d, May 6th to 6/10 6d, June 6th to 6/10 6d, July 6th to 6/10 6d, August 6th to 6/10 6d.
Turpentine—Advanced from 32s 6d to 34s 6d, Sept. Dec. from 32s to 34s 6d.
The stock at the Wharves to-day is 1,791 barrels, in the river and not included in stock, about 1,200 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,800 barrels.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Rest, Dividend, Closing Price. Includes entries for Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, etc.

Table with columns: DEBENTURES, INTEREST PAYABLE, WEEKLY PAYABLE. Includes Dominion Govt stock, City of Toronto, etc.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: NAME, Capital, Rest, Dividend, Closing Price. Includes British North America, Canadian Bank of Montreal, etc.

A MONEY LENDING SCANDAL.

A case was tried at the Nottinghamshire Assize last day or two ago, which may serve to warn innocent people rather to bear the ill they have than fly to others that they know not of. A certain money lender, who carries on business under the name of the Nottingham Advance Bank, has been charged three years with fraud, but in order to secure a conviction against either. The counsel for the defendants, however, took the opportunity to extract from the advertising money lender a very interesting fact in connection with his business. His chief engine of torture was a bill of sale which Mr Justice Stephens declared it took him three-quarters of an hour to read, and which contained a great many provisions, which he should want to read three or four times, in order to know what they really meant. In brief the effect of it was to evade every merciful provision of the law, and to leave the poor helpless victim utterly at the mercy of a man whose character was sufficiently shown by the documents in question. Under this bill of sale the lender had power, even when the instalments were duly paid, to carry off the borrowers' goods to the place of safety, whenever, in the judgment of the lender, the security was in danger; in other words, every one of the unfortunate borrowers was liable to have his house stripped of every valuable possession at any moment, so long as he was in arrears with his instalments paid. Judging from some of the transactions that came to light during the trial, the best thing that could happen to a borrower would be a prompt seizure of the goods in that case he would be spared the slow torture of being asked to death. The tender mercies of some men are cruel. A woman who had a small farm borrowed £25 on the security of a cow and interest in the sum of £5 per quarter for two years. She failed to pay more than £3.18s the first quarter, whereupon the furniture was seized. She was not asked to pay, however, until she had been arranged was come to her. A new agreement was made, but she failed to agree to pay back, not £4, but £73.18s in quarterly instalments of £20. The defendants counsel gave the names of three persons who had been sold up by this use, and who had been no default in the payment of instalments, but as Mr Justice Stephens said, the case of the woman above given sufficiently showed the character of his business.

Some of the banks in Montreal are introducing the competitive examination system in the award of preference in the granting of mortgages.
For the twelve months ending May 31, 1881, the excess of imports into the United States at previous months over exports was \$2,388,262.
Beyond the fact that a few shovelfuls of dirt have been dug, there is no evidence of the near or remote completion of the De Levesque ship canal.
The excess of the value of American exports over the value of imports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending May 21 last amounted to \$255,156,123.
An electro magnetic brake has been invented by a man in Cincinnati, which in the hands of a locomotive engineer is said to be the most effective brake ever used on a railroad train.
Speaking of what animals can do, it would be hard to find any that do those of Texas. An advertiser in that State calls for "an indications man, as a case hand over 6,000 head of sheep, who can speak Spanish fluently."
The annual value of the coal produced in Pennsylvania is estimated at \$60,000,000, and that of petroleum at \$20,000,000, which together about equal the value of the precious metals produced west of the Missouri river in 1880.
An engraving to assist artificial lights for the detection and destruction of noxious insects has found considerable favour. A medal was awarded at the last exhibition of agriculture and insectology at Paris for a lamp especially adapted to catch insects. The electric light has been found to be the most effective insect trap, and its eventual coring into use in big infected gardens and orchards may be regarded as among the things that are possible.
A very ingenious machine has been invented on the Erie railroad. It regulates the speed of trains, when and where they stop, and how long. It is used especially for freight trains, and is fastened at either end of small cabooses or at the side of large cabooses or at the floor. It was adopted because freight trains frequently exceeded the prescribed rate of speed. They would run very fast for some distance, and then take three corners for a train.
It is expected that at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Cincinnati, beginning August 7th, the proposed changes in the constitution, made in Boston last year, will be ratified, and the association be organized in eight sections, each with its own officers. These sections will be lettered from A to H, and there will be a permanent subsection (I) for microscopy. Excursions will be arranged for the anthropological section (O) to some of the prehistoric mounds and relics in Ohio.
Railroad car wheels are now kept in their places without being keyed on. In former times they were almost sure to precipitate an accident, besides they would drop out by the constant use and be weakened by the axle and wheel axles are turned to fit the wheel snugly and are driven in place by hydraulic pressure. Previous to being driven the axles were covered with a thin coat of white lead and oil, which hardened in a short time and holds the wheel so firmly in place that a pressure of from 100 to 140 tons is required to remove a broken axle from the wheel in which it is placed.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.

Messrs. Edmund Buckley and Co., in their weekly report, speak as follows about the fourth series...

Clothing qualities were rather better than in the previous series...

Messrs. Ronald and Sons, in speaking of the fourth series of sales, remark...

THE DECLINE OF THE SCOTCH CARPET TRADE.

Carpets, from being considered luxuries, are now regarded among the necessities of modern life...

The progress of manufacturing has undergone many changes, each change bringing it nearer to completion...

The hat has figured extensively in history, and a volume might be written of its ups and downs...

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

NEW PATENTS.

The following is a list of patents issued up to the 9th May, 1881, but not yet officially published in the Patent Office Record...

No. 12,731, Edwin J. Hart and W. J. Graham, Butler, Pa., U.S., farm gate, patented 23rd May, 1881...

BOILER EXPLOSIONS—WHO IS TO BLAME?

There is in this country a tendency to condemn, on general principles, any interference of the state with the rights of the private citizen...

LUMBER TRADE.

NEW YORK MARKET

The present season has been one of unusual activity in this department of business. At the opening of the year...

Imports are larger than at the corresponding date last year. This is owing to the earlier arrivals this season, the spring crossings, and the fact that the year...

Boardwood—Waney—Some good 20 inch average was placed at 24, and a small quantity of oak...

There has been a very large consumption of this article during the past season, and manufacturers are to-day running on orders that will require fully six weeks to fill.

Up to within the past thirty days manufacturers were very busy on home and export orders, but the sickly season...

White Pine—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old stock...

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White Pine—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old stock...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Lumber, Boards) and Price/Value.

Black walnut continues very scarce and any stray lot that happens to enter the market finds numerous competitors.

BRITISH MARKETS

Stirling, Dunn & Co's monthly timber circular, dated Glasgow, 11th August, says—

Imports are larger than at the corresponding date last year. This is owing to the earlier arrivals this season, the spring crossings, and the fact that the year...

Boardwood—Waney—Some good 20 inch average was placed at 24, and a small quantity of oak...

White Pine—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old stock...

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Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Lumber, Boards) and Price/Value.

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TIMBER NOTES.

The following are the quantities of timber passed through the works unloading during the week ending 13th instant—

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Lumber, Boards) and Price/Value.

A raft belonging to J. R. Booth composed of 83 cribs, containing 230 pieces white pine and 2041 pieces red pine...

H Pigeon & Sons, of Boston, mast and spar builders, started from below Starbuck's Island today for Boston, via New York...

The cost of towage from Canada to the destination will approximate \$3,500. It has already amounted to \$2,000.

The comet of 1881 approached within 10,000,000 miles of the earth on June 20, and receded from our vicinity at the rate of about 1,000,000 miles every 24 hours.

White Pine—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old stock...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Lumber, Boards) and Price/Value.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLEASE TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boiler Heating Apparatus, etc." will be received...

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 11th August, 1881.

PORTER & SAVAGE, TANNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING, FIRE ENGINE HOSES, HARNESS, MOCCASINS, LACE, RUBBER AND OAK SOLE LEATHERS.

Wm. WILKIE (GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO) MANUFACTURERS OF Osborne Sewing Machines

APPLE PARERS, EGG BEATERS, SKATES, LAWN MOWERS, PRUNING KNIVES, ETC.

Excelsior Organs Acknowledged to be the most serviceable Organ in the market.

DANIEL BELL, SONS & Co. Manufacturers to the Trade, 56 to 64 Bolton St., Toronto.

Marbleized Slate Works HAMILTON, ONT. MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS. J. M. DURWARD

R. H. Smith & Co. Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the 'SIMONDS' SAWS

THOMAS WILSON, Dundas, Ont. Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines, BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description.

METAL & RUBBER STAMPS Kenyon-Stewart Mfg. Co.

NAPANEE BLANKET MILLS Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS

ETC. ETC., ETC. HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of Every Description of Blanket.

VERY LOW FIGURE. Arthur Toomey, NAPANEE.

Excelsior Organs Acknowledged to be the most serviceable Organ in the market.

ALL HONORS TAKEN WHEREVER SHOWN SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

DANIEL BELL, SONS & Co. Manufacturers to the Trade, 56 to 64 Bolton St., Toronto.

P.S.—NO BRANCH FACTORY AT GUELPH OR ELSEWHERE.

CANADA Marbleized Slate Works HAMILTON, ONT.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS. J. M. DURWARD

R. H. Smith & Co. Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the 'SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. Sole Manufacturers of the genuine Improved SHAMION and the NEW IMPROVED SHAMION

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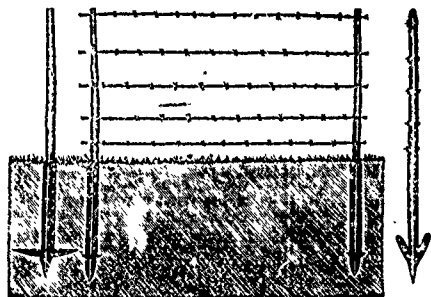
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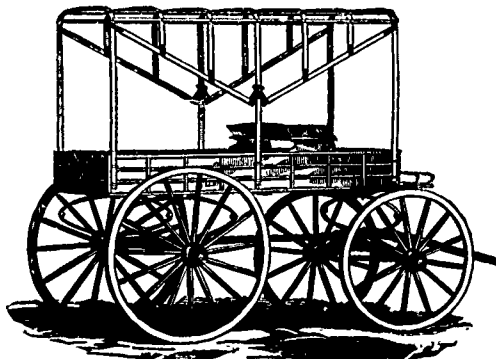
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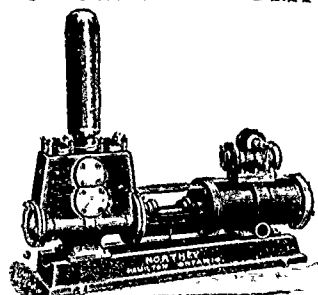
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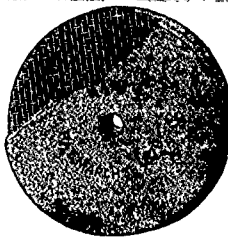
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