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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

AND INDUSTRIAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS & MINING.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 30, 1882.

No. 14.

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

With this number we make several steps in advance, and take "a new departure." From the time of removing this journal to Toronto, in December last, it has been issued once a fortnight, but after this it will be published every week. The wonderful success which has attended our efforts during the last five or six months warrants us in commencing regular weekly publication without any further delay.

The success of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER as a business newspaper, and the strong encouragement of numerous and influential patrons, have induced us at the same time to widen its sphere and extend its scope, taking in finance and commerce as well as manufacturing. It will from this time forth be a journal, not of manufactures only, but also of banking, finance, and insurance; of trade and commerce in all departments; and of railways, shipping and mining. The intention is to make it a complete business man's paper, in all branches.

It may be said that the field is already sufficiently occupied, but from this opinion we venture to differ. The field is so far occupied, no doubt, but not in the way we propose to occupy it. In our record of general business we propose to introduce new features, some of which have already, in our heretofore more limited sphere, given marked satisfaction to our manufacturing friends. Before this, we have regularly given in each number one letter from New York, on the Dry Goods Trade; three from Philadelphia, on Iron, Wool, and Cotton; one from Pittsburgh, on Iron; and three from Montreal, on Iron, Wool, and Leather. No such complete view of the various important markets named, all being original and written solely for this journal, has been given in any other Canadian paper. To these we add now another letter from Manchester, England, on the Textile Industries of Great Britain, which will be regularly continued. We add also a regular letter from a financial correspondent in Montreal, who will review every week what transpires in the commercial capital; and a summary of business for Toronto. Still another new feature will be a condensed report, from competent quarters, of interesting commercial law cases and decisions in the Courts. This is something really wanted by the commercial public, and we propose to supply it.

We purpose, in brief, to make a decided departure from the beaten track of commercial journalism in Canada, introducing a number of new features, which we are confident will meet the approval of business men. And we venture to believe that the present time is particularly auspicious for this new

extension of our enterprise, already in a short time so pronounced a success.

The excitement of a general election is just over, and the comparative political rest now assured to the country for five years to come will allow business to go on with the minimum of political interruption. It may further be hoped that, the financial policy of 1879 having been sustained on appeal, after three years' trial, the question as to that policy is now virtually settled for Canada. With regard to many important enterprises projected, there will now be certainty and confidence where before more or less of uncertainty and distrust prevailed. The development of the great North west is now going on with unexpected rapidity; and, as a high authority recently remarked, "it is difficult to estimate the part that Manitoba and the North-west are to play in the future of Canada." The opening of the Pacific railway through from Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg marks a date, from which time forward the progress of that vast region will take a fresh start, and be more rapid than ever before. There certainly never was a more auspicious time for a new move forward in financial, commercial, and manufacturing journalism and we have every confidence that the event will more than justify our expectations.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

As Canada progresses and becomes more and more a manufacturing country, and enters into competition with the manufactures of the world, it must become of greater importance that the motive power of our factories be cheaply produced and be so regular and perfect in its action as not to injure the quality of the goods turned out.

Quantity of production is all very well in the way of providing dividends for the shareholders, but if the quality be deteriorated in order to increase the quantity, the dividend-paying powers of the factory will not be long-lived. Excellence and uniformity in quality, combined with honesty in the nomenclature of the goods produced, are the pillars upon which the world-wide reputation of many an old business to-day stands. Whether it be in the manufacture of cottons or woollens, the production of pig iron or boiler plate, or the construction of a reaping machine, or the building of a steam engine, the same principle will be found to apply.

The interests of the general public must be served. The public may be easily gulled and deceived for a time, but it is only for a time. While it takes years of patient and persevering

honest labor to establish a good reputation, the reverse can be rapidly and easily obtained. Our manufacturers should never lose sight of this view of the subject. Their business, from the amount of capital invested in buildings, machinery, and plant, is intended to be a durable and lasting business. While looking to government legislation to help them and protect them in their efforts to establish their industries, they should never forget that, to deserve help and protection, they should produce goods as excellent in quality and as serviceable to the public as any that could be imported. If they do not do this, how can they ever expect to extend their business to other countries? If the quality and price be as satisfactory, what difference should it make to the West Indian, or the native of Brazil, whether the goods he buys be manufactured on the north or south side of the line dividing Canada from the United States?

The manufacturers of Canada must be able to satisfy the reasonable demands of the Canadian public ere they can hope to establish a foreign reputation. It is a short-sighted policy, and one which won't pay in the long run, to send off to some distant place goods which cannot be sold at home because of their inferior quality. Upon what does the quality of the goods produced in any factory depend? This is a question which every manufacturing firm, whether a private enterprise or a joint-stock concern, should carefully consider and find the correct answer to. To aid them in doing so we offer a few suggestions.

In the first place, the factory should be managed by one head, who has a thorough knowledge of the goods to be produced and a definite standard of excellence constantly before him. In the second place, the machinery employed should be adapted for the work. It will pay to "get the best," though often there is a difficulty in deciding which is the best. In some English factories no machine is kept in use or allowed floor space which has got to be behind the age, or so far out of repair as to necessitate a mechanic being kept after regular hours to adjust it. No machine allowed to run down, its fittings half gone, its bearings worn out, and its journals running loose and out of truth, can produce good work. Another requisite is to have the right kind of work-people well treated, contented in their situations, interested in their work and in the general success of the business. Still another is constant supervision as to quality of the raw material brought into the factory, and over every stage and process in its manufacture, combined with a continual aiming at improvements, and keeping ahead; not merely supplying the demands of the purchasing public but creating demand by placing on the markets new designs and improved qualities.

BANK MEETINGS AND BANK SPEECHES.

Within a month back some ten or a dozen Canadian banks have held their annual meetings. The statements made are on the whole highly satisfactory; and cannot be regarded as otherwise except on the supposition that we are doing too much business, a view of the situation which we think will not be sustained. In two cases there is a restoration of the item of "rest" to the highest point ever reached before, namely—

five and a half millions for the Bank of Montreal, and one million for the Bank of Toronto. The Dominion Bank finds such good employment for its capital of one million that it has been decided to add half a million more. A large addition to rest is made by the Federal Bank. Compared with the way things stood a year ago, the improved condition of the Ontario Bank is matter of congratulation to all concerned. From what is already known, it may be believed that the meetings of the Imperial Bank and the Bank of Commerce, soon to take place, cannot fail to be pleasant occasions for the shareholders of each respectively.

The two great bank meeting speeches of the season have undoubtedly been those of Mr. Smithers and Mr. Hague respectively. That of the former is still the subject of much discussion, public and private; and the Bank of Montreal warning of June, 1882, is likely to be long remembered in Canada. Our Montreal correspondent, whose opportunities for knowing the facts are good, says in his letter this week that Mr. Smithers' views as to danger from over-expansion are fully sustained by the weight of financial opinion generally in that city. We can well believe that the fact is just as stated; and if so it will go far to confirm the view which we have already presented, viz: that the very force of truth contained in his prediction may be the means of preventing the prediction itself from being fulfilled. If in general those amongst us who are in control of matters financial promptly put Mr. Smithers' warning in practice, the danger may be averted: and then, as we have before remarked, some people may say that there never was any danger at all. What our Montreal correspondent tells us makes it appear very likely that this is just what is going to happen; for, if Canadian financial authorities generally share his views, they will be very apt to enforce the caution he has given. In fact, its enforcement by the Bank of Montreal would almost compel other banks generally to follow suit. Ten or twelve years ago it would certainly have compelled them, *volens volens*, and, though the importance of the leading bank is not relatively as great now as it was then, it is still great enough for holding the lead in Canada.

Mr. Hague's views on the subject of bank expansion are given in the following extracts from his speech:

"Before closing these remarks, the General Manager may be permitted to refer to the remarkable expansion which has taken place in the discounts and loans of the banks generally during the past year, and to the position of business generally. He has ascertained by an examination of the books of the Merchants' Bank, in what direction our own expansion has occurred, and has compared the range of expansion with the progress of trade and commerce. For it is tolerably clear that if the Bank discounts have grown with the volume of legitimate trade and if the reserves of the banks have been well kept up, the expansion is a natural and healthy one. If otherwise it is the reverse. The money of the Merchants' Bank is employed in loans and discounts to persons engaged in the following lines of business:—1. In the movement of agricultural produce of all kinds, and manufactures connected therewith: 2. In the timber and sawed lumber business: 3. In importing and wholesale merchandise: 4. In manufactures of all kinds: 5. In miscellaneous operations connected with agriculture or commerce. In addition to this the Bank lends to Municipal Corporations, and employs large sums in short loans on stocks of various descriptions. It is only the first five of these that can be called business loans and discounts. Now, looking at

the total line of discount as it was a year ago and as it is now, I have noticed the following changes:—In produce and provision accounts, a slight diminution. In saw mills and timber, a very considerable increase (nearly 50 per cent.). in manufacturing accounts, an increase of about 12 per cent.; in importers' and merchants' accounts, a large increase, nearly 40 per cent.; in miscellaneous loans, a very considerable increase, about 30 per cent. The largest increase has thus been in accounts connected with our leading exports, viz., the productions of our forests. The next large increase has been in our whole line of importing.

"As to the soundness and healthiness of this or otherwise, there can be no doubt that the value of our wood products in foreign countries—our great market—has very largely increased, and that, not only has production been stimulated, giving rise to the employment of more money, but the amount of money required to carry on the same amount of operations has largely increased too. As to the increased imports, these are, as a rule, only healthy and sound when arising out of larger production. There has been a large increase of money value in our productions, as you have seen, and hence some foundation for increased imports. Duties have increased the selling value of goods, so that there has been an increase both in quantity and value. . . . After all, so far as the amount of discounts is concerned, it is really a question whether the banks are holding sufficient reserves of available funds. Taken as a whole, the banks undoubtedly are. But in some direction, a heavier holding, and of an independent character, would undoubtedly be desirable. There is always a pressure to lend as much as possible, where heavy interest is paid on deposits. There has been improvement in this matter of late years, but there is again arising a tendency to increase rates, but it is to be hoped that it may be checked. Generally, the banks are, no doubt, in a good position, and if they discriminate against long credits, by discounting short paper at a cheaper rate, declining long renewals, if they also check unreasonable expansion as well as speculation, by refusing to lend to impecunious traders, they may keep the business of the country in a sound condition for years to come."

Mr. Hague is evidently of opinion that the expanded discounts are largely justified by the *bona fide* expansion of the figures on merchants' and manufacturers' books, due to the single fact of higher money values for the same weights and measures of commodities; most or all in the produce of the forest and of the farm. Add to this the increase in quantity of lumber exported, and we have a really solid foundation for expansion to the extent of a good many millions. This is a view of the matter that will bear reflecting upon.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Do all business men realize as they should the importance of a systematic record of their business transactions, and of yearly determining their gains and losses and their worth? We fear not. It is deemed essential to the success of a manufacturing business that it shall possess ample capital for its requirements; that those who conduct its mechanical operations shall be well skilled in their specialty; that those who buy its raw material, and sell its products, shall be live business men, keen and quick in taking advantage of every turn in the market; but how frequently is it the case that the financial management and the book-keeping are indifferently looked after. The expression "a well managed business,"

includes the work of the office as well as the work of the factory. The double-entry system of book-keeping is the only one that can adequately show the results of a manufacturing concern, and it is desirable they should be shown. Where books are kept by single entry (which, when strictly followed, is a record, so far as the ledger is concerned, of dealings with persons only), a statement of assets and liabilities, collected from the ledger, the inventory of stock and other sources, may be taken at the end of each business year, and by subtracting the one from the other a man can ascertain his worth and if he possesses a little skill he may determine his gain or loss by taking the difference between his worth a year ago and his present worth, taking into the calculation of course, any capital added or withdrawn during the year. But it is desirable, indeed necessary to the intelligent conduct of the business, to know other facts. It should be known what the margin of profit is upon special lines of goods, whether the various departments (if an extensive business) are individually resulting in profit or loss; a distinct record of sales, of the cost of raw material, fuel, wages, insurance, taxes, etc., etc., should be kept. Such knowledge will afford data upon which to base future operations, and can only be obtained by the double entry system, and the proof of its own correctness which this system affords is a feature which recommends it to every business man whose operations are at all extensive. To obtain a knowledge of the double entry system it is not necessary in these days for a man to serve an apprenticeship of years in an office. He can acquire a thorough knowledge of the theory—and often more than this—in the Business Colleges conducted by practical accountants; or an educated intelligent man, with practical business experience, may from standard books, post himself sufficiently to keep accounts. Practice and experience must, of course, follow theoretical training in order that skill in accounting may be acquired.

The man of business whose accounts are kept by a system which reveals to him every detail of the working of his business: which gives him unmistakable knowledge of not only his gains and losses as a whole, but of the special channels through which they accrue; which enables him at stated periods to ascertain his worth, has a satisfaction akin to the experience of the mariner who is a master of the science of navigation, and whose ship possesses a sound rudder, an accurate compass, and reliable charts. On the other hand, the man who is carrying on his business without such a system runs a great risk of shipwreck and disaster.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE IRON MANUFACTURERS OF THE DOMINION.

This discovery is no less than the demonstration of the fact that the noxious waste of the charcoal kiln may be so utilized as to make it of equal—if not greater—value than the pig iron made by the charcoal whence the gas, vapor and other residuum come.

For several generations it has been known that creosote, "an oily colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke, obtained from the pyroligneous acid and the tarry matter which distil from

wood" - might be obtained, in large quantities, from the gas and smoke of wood while in the process of charring; but this creosote was for a long time—indeed until the present time—confined to the materia medica of the physician and the laboratory of the chemist. But since charcoal burners have learned that wood makes more and better charcoal by being made in a close kiln than in a heap simply covered with earth, the curious, the inquisitive and the learned have had better opportunities of analyzing the heavy, disagreeable and noxious vapors inseparable from the process of charring large quantities of green hard wood. We cannot, yet, accurately describe the processes of obtaining, confining, decanting and distilling this wood-alcohol; but the demonstrations are obvious, and the results are not only creosote and wood alcohol, but material for aniline dyes of great value, and for which there will be a constant demand wherever there are dye works of cotton or woollen goods. Already the ironworks of Northern Michigan have added the necessary pipes, gasometers, and stills to their charcoal kilns, and have so far utilized the smoke and vapor as not only to abate a nuisance but to turn it to a most valuable account. Although attended with considerable expense in testing processes and experimenting, yet the companies anticipate profitable results.

Now is the time for the iron manufacturers of the Dominion to reap a rich harvest. For many years to come there will be a special demand for number one charcoal iron. The Dominion has the ores and the hard wood forests in rich abundance. The stalwart workers of Canada know how to level the forests and to prepare the wood for charcoal. This, in wintertime, is sport to them; and toilers in the mines may, during the same season, find profitable employment digging out the ores. These brought together, at convenient centres, will insure enterprising commercial and manufacturing villages. Good charcoal iron will always be a staple cash article. And the farmers, agricultural implement manufacturers, furniture makers, and all other mechanics will promote their own interests by doing all they can to encourage the manufacture of all such staple goods in the Dominion for which it affords the crude material. The secret of local and continued national prosperity is the bringing as near together as possible producers and consumers.

So soon as processes and facts—alluded to in this article—stand out a little more distinct: they shall be spread before our readers. In the mean time let us watch and wait.

A LARGE CANADIAN BANK AND ITS BRANCHES.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank, at the recent annual meeting, gives interesting information with regard to some things not generally known:

"Though the shareholders occasionally hear of branches, it is probable that, on the part of some at least, it is not generally understood that by far the larger proportion of the business of the bank is done out of Montreal. Including New York, Chicago and three branches in the Northwest, there are twenty-nine other places in which the bank is carrying on business. Above all, it is to be borne in mind that there are twenty-nine places besides Montreal in which the bank is lending money and discounting bills. A serious care indeed is to keep the business of all these places in good

order, not only by the selection of competent officers (and the Bank has many such) for the management of them, but in the vigilant oversight at headquarters of what is done in them all. The work is beset with difficulties, and experience of our own or other banks, either here or in Great Britain, is constantly suggesting improvements. It is useless to look to the United States for experience in this matter, for no bank there has any branches. It requires not only an elaborately contrived machinery, but an amount of firmness, persistency and steadiness in the enforcement of rules and orders, that few have any idea of but those who have had experience of management—or sat on the boards of banks like this. Three fourths of the profits of the Bank are at present made at the branches, a proposition which the General Manager would like to see somewhat altered, for he is convinced that the true policy of a bank like this is to build up as large a business as possible at its central office. The stockholders can do something to bring this about. A loss in any one of these 29 places is a loss of the Bank. And when you learn that the average turn over of money across the counters of this Bank at all points is not less than \$5,000,000 per day, and that nearly a million and a half of money is lent every week, in one shape or another, you will appreciate the difficulty of keeping losses within moderate limits, and the care that presses so heavily on the Executive and the Board. It is sometimes said that the inspections and examinations might be more frequent, and the example of banks in the United States is cited—in entire forgetfulness of the fact that in the United States the whole business of every bank is done in one office. To examine thoroughly our 30 offices is a labour occupying nearly twelve months of continuous application. The examination of the cash, bills, securities and accounts carried on within the walls of this building alone cannot be effectively done in less than 25 to 30 days."

FASHION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON TRADE.

BY OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

The changes of fashion amongst the fair sex, as evidenced during the past few years in the complete transfer of public favor from fabrics composed of long wools to those manufactured from short, soft, and fine wools, represented by the merino grades, have been very remarkable in their effects. This will be evident when it is remembered that great manufacturing districts, of which Bradford in England is a representative centre, have been reduced from a condition of high prosperity to one of impoverishment and distress. Similar results, though in a less severe degree, have been experienced in France, Germany, and the United States. Other localities noted for the manufacture of the classes of fabrics now in vogue are in the high tide of prosperity. The latter are wishing that the present preference may endure, whilst the former are almost despairing of a change. Is there good ground for the bright anticipations of the one, or the gloomy forecast of the other? A few considerations may help us to a solution of this question.

The origin of fashionable movements has long been regarded as an almost insoluble mystery. A vague general idea pervades the public mind that they commence in the upper circles of society, whilst by many people Paris is regarded as the principal if not the sole fountain of those changes in feminine attire which alternately excite the ire and ridicule of the masculine sex. But neither of these ideas is correct, or

it is at least so to only a limited extent. Others, again, believe that these changes spring from the toiling brains of *modistes* and milliners of both genders, and point in proof of their assertion to the despotic influence wielded by the famous masculine designer of feminine attire, Worth, of Paris. There is probably a larger share of truth in this supposition than in either of the others, though it does not comprise the whole truth. Especially is it incomplete if it be affirmed in connection therewith that the *artistes* of Paris or any other city have a controlling or predominating influence in these matters. The time has been when the fair city upon the Seine did exercise such a power, but that is the case no longer. France takes quite as much of its fashions from England as the latter does from France, and much more in matters affecting masculine attire. But we need not inquire into the causes of this change, suffice it at present to note the fact. What is termed fashion, in its totality, is the outcome of a medley of conflicting and harmonizing forces, whose separate influence it would be difficult if not impossible to estimate.

The fact which has led to these remarks, namely, the transfer of public favor from worsted to soft woolled fabrics, cannot be directly described as a vagary of the fickle goddess Fashion. It is much more; its springs are far more deeply seated, and their force will be more persistent and enduring. It is a complete revolution in the sartorial conditions of feminine life; and its origin must be sought much farther back and in other causes than those which give rise to the ordinary changes that occur in the realms of fashion. To those whose memory can carry them backwards twenty, thirty, or forty years, it will be easy to recall the dowdy figures men and women, especially the latter, made of themselves; clad in mauds, plaids, shawls, burnouses, and long cloaks. The eastern origin of many of these articles is obvious, but their adoption in western and northern regions, where climatic conditions are radically different, was a great mistake from an aesthetic point of view. Warm clothing is essential in most of the regions of western civilization. This required, and does so still, such an abundance of clothing to be worn under such loose, flowing, upper garments mentioned above, that every line of grace and beauty, both in rest and motion, was completely obliterated. With the increase of intelligence, and the growth of taste, this has been recognized, and its perception is the bottom fact of the sartorial revolution which is the subject of these remarks. But other things for a time were wanting; it had hitherto been impossible, had necessity required, to have procured the requisite amount of skilled labor that the new departure would have needed: but at the appointed moment, as often before, the mechanician stepped in and solved the problem. By the invention of the sewing machine and its subsequent development, the costumier was enabled to meet the growing requirements of the time, which was displaying, by slow steps, the great transition that was taking place from the slovenly, untidy garbs of the time spoken of, to the close-fitting graceful costumes of to-day. The flowing lines of grace and beauty, which develop new charms with every movement, that are peculiarly abundant in the female form, are now attractively displayed. Women no longer walk about like inflated wind-bags, or sweep the dirty streets with their dresses, or carry their superabundant drapery on their

arm. The last abomination of fashion in which the said drapery was slung behind, suspended from a miniature cable, has also disappeared. Woman has ceased to be a walking clothes-horse, and now stands forth in her native grace and beauty. Of course, some few eccentricities still survive, and we shall doubtless witness the development of others. To expect that the fair sex will forever walk within the straight lines of the path of common sense and propriety, would be to ask them to forego one of the dearest of feminine privileges, that of following the promptings of a sometimes wayward disposition.

If the foregoing propositions are correct, or even approximately so, they are sufficient to prove that for a long time to come, at least, the mode now in vogue will prevail, subject to minor variations only. That this truth is being slowly recognized in Bradford and other places is evident from the fact that extensive changes are being made in the machinery in the district in order to enable manufacturers to comply with the requirements of fashion, and produce fabrics soft and pliable, that will fit easily and drape gracefully upon the feminine figure. It would be invidious to name these firms, but it may be stated that already, even during the early stages of the transition from one class to another, most gratifying results have been attained, giving promise of greater excellence in the future. The strenuous efforts that are being made in Yorkshire are bound to eventuate in success, and we therefore look forward with confidence to see these persistent endeavors crowned with perfect success at an early day. This victory will be the re-conquest of the home market by the British manufacturer of fabrics for feminine uses. When success is achieved and the home market won, it will imply much more than might be apparent from such a statement; those fabrics, which can command the English market, open to all comers, will be of such excellence as to enable them to force their way against all opposing forces in other countries, such as protective tariffs, and misrepresentation. That there is nothing unduly sanguine in such anticipations is shown by the present condition of English calico printing, which is now far ahead of anything produced in any other country, either in Europe or America. In France, English styles of prints are the rage, and so far as Paris is yet the arbiter of fashion, it is doing all it can to ensure their extensive adoption. The French calico printer is now as often an imitator as a leader. Indisputably, English prints are now far ahead of all rivalry both in style and quality. And so it will be in fabrics of wool, to which the same energy, the same wealth, the same experience, and the same persistence of purpose are being devoted. The moment is also opportune for victory. The selfishness of the French nation, evidenced in the Commercial Treaty negotiations and the result attending them, has done much to alienate public favor from anything of a foreign origin. Previously, it was only necessary to state that an article was "French" to insure it a preference, but the conditions are now quite reversed; the draper is often as anxious to conceal the origin of French fabrics as he was previously to declare it, and when endeavoring to push off his stock of such goods, has frequently to replace them on the shelf, and at the request of his customer has to submit fabrics of home production. This is already showing a satisfactory result in the Bradford districts, business at the present moment being more active and the outlook more hopeful than for many years past.

THE AMERICAN KNIT GOODS CASE.

This is probably the greatest and most important case of dispute as to the lawful amount of duty to be collected on an article imported, that has ever come before the courts in either England or America. In a suit brought by an importer against the United States, the Supreme Court recently decided that the strict letter of the law authorized the collection of 35 per cent. only on knitted goods, instead of from 20 to 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent., as has been collected for many years back. The amount at stake is estimated at eleven million dollars, of which a New York lawyer, if the money be recovered from the Government, will claim as his share one-half. That would be, if paid, certainly the biggest lawyer's fee on record. It would be thoroughly in accordance, also, with those ideas of magnitude which prevail among our neighbors. They claim to have the biggest cataract in the world (they are apt to forget that it is half Canadian, after all), the greatest lakes (also half Canadian), the vastest corn-growing prairies, the biggest millionaire railway kings, the biggest hotels, the most gigantic bank defaulters, and the most expert swindlers known. Why not, also, the greatest custom-house case that ever came before any court?

The history of this case is about as follows. Ever since some time during the war, there has been collected and paid on knitted woollen goods imported, a duty of 20 to 50 cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. For many years the tariff, as by law established, was made up of various statutes, passed at different times, but all framed with the same design of high Protection. In 1874, however, all the tariff statutes were revised and consolidated into one, which, with only a few trifling changes since made, is still the law of the land. Now, it was in this revision business of 1874 that the present difficulty had its origin, and this is the way the thing came about.

The American tariff schedules are lettered from A to M inclusive, after which comes the free list. Schedule L relates to "Wool and Woollen Goods" exclusively; while schedule M, the last of all, is headed "Sundries," and is supposed to include all articles intended to be enumerated, but not embraced in the schedules preceding. With this explanation, even those of our readers who have not much acquaintance with American tariff matters will be able to understand readily enough the following explanation of the trouble, which we copy just as it appears in the Philadelphia *Textile Record* for June, 1882:

"THE KNIT GOODS CASE.—The extraordinary mismanagement of this case on the part of those who have insisted on taking it into their own hands in effect concedes that 'Schedule M, Sundries,' relates as much to wool and woollens as does 'Schedule L, wool and woollens.' The exact opposite is the truth. No clause or provision of Schedule M relates to any thing, article or fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, and this for the reason that Schedule L, which is the act of March 2d, 1867, verbatim, does now, and did from its enactment, conclusively and absolutely provide for 'all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool,' &c. Bear in mind that this law stood unchallenged from March 2d, 1867, to March, 1881; and that not the slightest change in its phraseology was made in incorporating it into the Revised Statutes.

[From Schedule L.]

'Woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for: fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

'Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woollen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound: twenty cents per pound: valued at above forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound: thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound: forty cents per pound; valued at above eighty cents per pound: fifty cents per pound: and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles: thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

'Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines: twenty cents per pound and thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

'Bunting: twenty cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

'Women's and children's dress-goods and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard: six cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*: valued at above twenty cents the square yard: eight cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum *ad valorem*. But on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

'Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods: fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum *ad valorem*.'

"But now a collusive brief has been prepared by persons directly interested in the plunder obtained by refund of the duties, and which falsely cites the following clauses of 'Schedule M, sundries,' as having equal force with the real law. It is unfortunately not a matter of astonishment that such schemes should be laid, and that false statements of the law should be made to cover them, but that the manufacturers who have so much at stake should be misled into consenting to such false construction, is inexplicable. It is intended by the managers to make that consent the basis of a general change in the duty on woollen goods, although half-a-dozen positive provisions of law are set aside in so doing."

'Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk, and linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for, caps, gloves, leggings, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirt and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, except silk and linen, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for, articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, except silk and linen, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.'

(Concluded on page 271.)

To Mill Owners and Manufacturers.

USE

F. E. DIXON & CO.'S

PURE BARK-TANNED

Star Rivet Leather Belting !

FIRST PRIZE FOR
LEATHER BELTING

—AT—
Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, - 1875
" " Hamilton, 1876
" " London, - 1877.
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, - 1879.
" " Toronto, - 1880.

EXTRA PRIZE FOR
Genuine Oak Tanned Belting.

—AT THE—
Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1876.



INTERNATIONAL MEDAL

—AT THE—
Centennial Exhibition,
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

FIRST PRIZE FOR
BELTING LEATHER

—AT THE—
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879.
" " " " 1880.

Our Belting is **Short Lap**, and is warranted to run straight and even on the pulleys, and certainly cannot be surpassed in quality by any other Belting in the market at the same prices.

Our **Leather is of Pure Bark Tannage**, and consequently is much more durable than the chemical tanned leather of which most of the American Belting imported into Canada is made, though sold under the name of **Oak Belting**.

To accommodate those who desire to have a really genuine article of **Oak Belting**, we beg to say that we keep in stock a quantity of

Oak Leather of the Celebrated Tannage of J. B. HOYT & Co., of New York,

and as the duties on imported rough Leather are much less than on the manufactured Belting, we are thus enabled to sell the Belting made from this quality of Leather much cheaper than it can be imported.

LARGE DOUBLE BELTS A SPECIALTY.

Please note that our Price List averages **Twenty to Twenty-five per cent.** lower than the American Price List at which all American Belting is sold in Canada.

Lace Leather of the very best quality always on hand.

All Work Warranted.

Orders Solicited.

F. E. DIXON & Co.,

81 Colborne Street, Toronto.

H. L. FAIRBROTHER & CO.,

PAWTUCKET, R.I.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

TO ASCERTAIN THE TENSILE STRENGTH AND RATES OF EXTENSION OF LEATHER BELTING. TESTS MADE BY MR. DAVID KIRKALDY, GOVERNMENT TESTER, LONDON, ENGLAND NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

The Leather from which this Belting is made is tanned specially for the purpose, and retains the natural thickness of the hide. Being absolutely pure Leather, it is warranted not to stretch, and also to run straighter and wear longer than any other Belting made. The tests made both in this country and Europe show it to be **Stronger than any other Leather Belting** manufactured, while its appearance is also more attractive.

Description.	Dimen- sions.		Area.		Ultimate Stress		Stress per inch in width. Extension in 25 inches.				Date.
	Inches.	Sq. In.	Total.	Per Sq. Inch.	200	400	600	800			
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.			
Fairbrother's Belting	6 x 20	1,200	5789	4827	2.97	6.69	10.10	13.45	Nov. 19, 1881.		
Chromate Tanned (Tanned in Glasgow)	6 x 26	1,516	5629	3608	6.48	11.28	16.84	21.92	Nov. 8, 1881.		
Bark Tanned (Best Oak Tan'd; Mr. Kirkaldy cou'd find.)	6 x 19	1,140	3708	3252	5.80	9.52	13.64		Nov. 8, 1881.		

WILL USERS OF LEATHER BELTING OBSERVE THE FALLACY OF SHORT LAPS?

TESTS OF LAPS FROM LEATHER BELTING

—MADE BY—

H. L. FAIRBROTHER & Co.

THE THREE LAPS WERE FROM SAME BELT. TESTS MADE BY DAVID KIRKALDY, LONDON, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

Description.	Length Inches	Dimen- sions.		Area.		Ultimate Stress.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Sq. In.	Total	Per Sq. Inch.			
				Lbs.	Lbs.			
Belt 6 in. wide	Scarf joint, 18 in.	6 x .21	1.260	5981	4746	Broken outside and back of lap in whole leather.		
Belt 6 in. wide	do. 15 in.	6 x .18	1.080	5468	5062	Broken in lap.		
Belt 6 in. wide	do. 6 in.	6 x .18	1.080	4642	4298	Broken in lap.		

WAREHOUSE - - - 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

GEO. F. HAWORTH, Agent.

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A FILE FOR BINDING PRESENTED TO EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Editorial Notes.

Subscribe for the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, a reliable and enterprising commercial, financial, and industrial newspaper.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the Steel Association of Ontario, which appears in another column. It will surely be a great thing for the country when Canadian ores are made into steel on Canadian soil, on the large scale: and we hope to see it an accomplished fact before long.

The Baldwin Locomotive works, at Philadelphia, are turning out locomotives at the rate of 600 per annum. From statistics of this manufacture it appears that at the present time it takes the labor of five men for about a year, or say of twenty men for three months, to construct a locomotive. Forty years ago it required rather more than three times that number of men to do the same work in the same time. Labor-saving machinery and improved methods generally account for the difference.

The St. Thomas *Journal* has a few words of warning for some municipal managers there, who wish to increase the taxes paid by the Canada Southern Railway. In virtue of a certain bonus agreement, the Company must keep its Secretary and his books in St. Thomas, but that is nearly all. The greater part of the shops might be removed to Grosse Isle, or to Detroit, for all that the law could hinder. Our contemporary cites the case of London, which has recently lost a large share of the Great Western shops, and will next lose the

Ontario Car Works, through their removal to Montreal. Municipal Councils had better be careful not to drive away profitable residents by taxation.

One of the most valuable inventions of the day for preventing danger to life and limb from machinery may be seen in operation at the Dominion Bolt Works, Toronto. In the engine room is a weight suspended by a wire rope, which latter is coiled around the throttle valve of the engine. As long as all is right, however, the weight does not pull upon the rope, a rest that just holds it being provided. The whole is so placed that the passing of the electric current along a wire releases the rest, when instantly the weight falls, pulls upon the wire rope, which in its turn pulls upon the throttle valve and cuts off the steam, thus stopping the machinery. In different parts of the works are placed buttons, with wire connections. On pressing any one of these buttons the electric current takes its instantaneous spring, the weight falls, the wire rope pulls on the throttle valve, and the steam is cut off in less time than the engineer would require for walking across the room to do it. Of course in any factory the electric buttons could be placed in every room, or several of them in a large room, or wherever necessary. Whenever anyone happens to get caught by the machinery, the simple pressing of a button, in the most distant part of the factory, will stop the whole as quickly as could be done were the engineer standing ready to jump at a signal given. We should say that no factory should be without it. This really valuable invention is to be patented by Messrs. Nesbitt Bros., electricians, Toronto. We shall give a fuller account of it in another issue.

Over the border the peculiar action taken by the railway companies in the matter of the freight handlers' strike has caused much ill-feeling, and not without reason, either, on the part of commercial men. Some short time ago the railways agreed to drop the war in west-bound freight, and a scale of advanced rates was adopted, to take effect July 1st. As our New York correspondent has mentioned, whenever this became known, both city shippers and country buyers became anxious to get as much as possible shipped to destination before the 1st, when the rise was to take place, and considerable purchases in advance of immediate wants were made or contemplated. But it most perversely happened that just at this time the freight handlers struck, and an immense amount of merchandise intended for June delivery could not be sent forward. If the railway companies had acceded to the demands of the men, the aggregate of freight sent west during June would have been something enormous. Now, however, it still waits, and will have to go, when it does go, at the advanced rates which come into effect to-morrow. There are people wicked enough to say that the companies actually provoked the strike, in order to hold the freight over for the advanced rates. The loss to New York merchants, and to their customers as well, has been so serious that it is likely enough the responsibility of the railways may be tested in the courts.

Manufacturing Notes.

The CANADIAN MANUFACTURER will be pleased to receive items of industrial news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in these columns.

Notes of new machinery, improvements, increase in capacity, &c., will be of special interest. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

I. L. Kay, the machinist and pattern and model maker of Hamilton, is a thorough electrician, and has been extensively patronized of late by medical men and others in the city and around. There being such a practical man in the vicinity is duly appreciated by professionals. Mr. Kay's skilfulness in this line has only been known recently.

A. M. Forster, Hamilton, patentee and manufacturer of the "Vacuum Lubricator," has just shipped thirteen dozen to the Paton Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrook, Que., to supply the shafting in the enlargement of their works. This shows the merit of the "Vacuum," the Paton Manufacturing Co. having used and thoroughly tested this lubricator in the whole of their machinery.

The new firm of Hay & Patterson of Galt are about entering into the manufacture of machine knives of all descriptions, including cheese-box knives, paper knives and edge-tools. They are now preparing their factory, a stone building, 75 x 52 feet, for this manufacture, which will be completed and in operation about the first of August. The power is to be supplied by a 35-horse power engine.

The Portage Milling Co. (A. P. Campbell, Esq., Manager) have completed their elevator at Portage, Man. A complete outfit in scales was shipped from the manufactory of Messrs. Gurneys and Ware a few days ago. The known sensitiveness and handsome finish of the scales of these makers will account for their being the favored ones among the other excellent Canadian scale manufacturers.

We notice the change of the firm of J. H. Stone & Co. to that of The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Co. of Hamilton. They have got into large and commodious premises, and are placing machinery for the manufacture of many new lines, among which are pressed, stamped and spun ware, tinner's trimmings, bird-cages, tubular and R. R. lanterns, globes, lamp burners, Cook's Sash Supporter and Lock, etc., etc.

As an evidence of how the woollen trade is booming under the N. P., we may mention that Mr. John Lazier has received a letter from the Dominion Tweed and Woollen Company, asking him if he could undertake an order for 500 pair of blankets, as all their own mills are full of orders and other work has had to be refused. This is one benefit of the N. P. under which other trades are flourishing equally.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

Messrs. P. Freyseng & Co., Cork Manufacturers, of Jarvis St., Toronto, have recently added very largely to their facilities, and are now in a position to turn out over a hundred and twenty-five per cent. more work than at this time last year. They have put in a new 10 h.p. engine to replace one of 6 h.p. formerly in use, and have also set up several more new machines, which so fill their old premises that they have had to lease the adjoining building for storage purposes. Nineteen hands are employed in the establishment.

The Smith-Elkins Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, are about to erect extensive buildings in connection with their works. These buildings embrace a new foundry, blacksmith shop, and boiler-manufacturing building, and will be erected immediately contiguous to their present foundry building, which will be converted into the machine shop of the company. The company will thus have all their works concentrated in close proximity and on the ground floor, thereby enabling them with ease to convey their heavy castings from one department to another, as well as enabling the foreman to properly oversee all the work under construction.

The Lindsay Post says that the paper mill improvements will be so far advanced by the end of this week that everything will be nearly ready for the machinery, which has been in the manufacturer's hands for the last two months. The boiling tubs are already in position. The boilers have been generally overhauled and new furnaces and grates were built in underneath. Before getting up steam the boilers will be tested and if found satisfactory the engine will be tried. There will be a wide market for the product of the mill, as a demand for this class of goods is increasing so rapidly that another concern is about to be started in Peterborough.

rs. Firstbrook Bros., Toronto, are replacing their former premise by a large brick factory 70 x 90 feet; two storeys high and basement. A new boiler of 75 h.p. has been placed to drive a new 35 h.p. engine as well as the one before in use of 25 h.p. The former will be utilized in driving the small planers, dovetailers, borers and sand papering machines of the upper storey, the other engine to drive the large planers and matching machines of the lower flat. The firm employ from 40 to 45 hands, to be increased. The quality of work produced is well known throughout the city and Dominion, and the enterprise of this firm will be rewarded, as in the past, by a brisk and prosperous business.

Messrs. H. Sells & Son, of Vienna, have transferred their manufacturing business to Toronto, and monopolize the whole ground floor and basement of the Grip Building. They are manufacturing as specialties cider and wine mills and corn huskers. The firm's mills have been known for the past 20 years, and recommend themselves for their compactness and durability, and besides carrying off the first prizes for the past 15 years at Provincial fairs, have been heard from at the Great world's fairs at Sydney, Australia and the United States, and in every instance awarded prizes and diplomas. They are extremely simple in construction, and grind rapidly and easily. Their corn husker, as improved by them, is a great saving in time and labor to the farmer. It does its work thoroughly, picking the corn from the stalk, and completely stripping every ear, large or small, soft or hard, of its husks and silk. Can be driven with the power of two horses, and is capable of husking from 25 to 60 bushels per hour. The whole machine only occupies a space of 3 x 5 feet.

It always gives us pleasure to record the starting of a new factory, however small, in our midst, for we are firm believers in the idea that manufactures build up a town. We were not aware till this week that another knitting factory had been started in town in the Grenville Hall, and is to be known as the Grenville knitting factory. The other day we paid a visit to the factory, and on being introduced to the gentlemanly proprietor Mr. Halstead, he showed us the machines already in the place, four in number, and said in a week or two he expected to have more machines, with the latest improvements, on hand. We examined samples of work done, and really it was very fine. Mr. Halstead has shown these samples to merchants in Toronto, and they have given him orders for all he can make, the only difficulty just now being that he cannot get "stock" quick enough to make up. We wish the Grenville knitting factory every success, and hope from small beginnings it will grow up to a large factory. Who will be next to start another factory in our midst.—*Thorold Post*.

The glass factory partially closed down on Saturday last for the usual summer holidays to allow of necessary repairs to the furnace. Blowing has been discontinued, but the flatteners, cutters and packers will continue for ten days or two weeks to clear up stock on hand. Messrs. Herring & Son have not yet concluded to increase the capacity of the factory, as mooted, until it is decided whether the corporation will grant them the bonus asked for. The expense of adding eight pots would be large, and as the town has already reaped considerable benefit—which would be largely enhanced by the proposed enlargement of the works—the firm very properly think that the town should give them some tangible encouragement. They are at present engaged sinking an artesian well on the premises, about forty feet south of the engine-room, the work being under the supervision of Mr. Gus. Shorts. The drill is worked from the factory engine, so that the job will be done at a minimum expense. A depth of nearly thirty feet has been reached, passing through exceedingly hard rock; it is anticipated to sink the well about 500 feet, or as far as it is necessary to make it flow sufficiently to supply the whole works. Nearly two thousand tons of coal have been laid down at the factory.

The Brant Review says that on Saturday, June 17th, the first webs of carpet were taken from the looms at the Paris carpet factory, and the proprietors of the establishment, Messrs. Baird, Cambellford & Co., celebrated the occasion by inviting the editors of the town papers and a number of their business friends to an excellent lunch. After the edibles had been discussed, a hamper of champagne was produced and a bumper drunk to the success of the enterprise. The usual toasts followed and were heartily responded to. There are at present six looms running in the factory, capable of turning out from 80 to 100 yards a week each. These will shortly be increased to ten or twelve, so soon as men can be procured and the looms made. The wages earned by the weavers will average \$10 a week. The carpets manufactured by this firm are principally what are known as unions, although two ply wool will also be turned out. An examination of the webs already finished, showed them to be of very handsome design, and good colors, a class of goods that should sell readily at their retail price of 60 or 65 cents. Altogether there will be about 50 different patterns. There promises to be a ready sale for all that can be manufactured, and we hope the enterprising men that are at the head of the concern will find it a profitable business. Enterprises of this kind should be encouraged in our town, as they must prove a benefit. By this factory over twelve families will be brought into the town. This is one of the trades directly the outcome of the National Policy, and in view of the establishment of that policy, the firm contemplates at an early date increasing their business to a much larger scale, by the erection of a factory on the old Hamilton mill property where power can be applied.

Legal.

RECENT COMMERCIAL CASES

Collected specially for this Journal by a Reporter to the Supreme Court.

It may be well to commence our first article on Current Commercial Cases with a few introductory remarks. It is our purpose to acquaint our readers systematically with such decisions of the Canadian, English, and American Courts as are of special interest to practical business men. The decisions of the English courts are, as our readers are doubtless aware, as binding and authoritative in our courts as are those of our own judges. But the American decisions are scarcely less worthy of attention. When there is no precedent to be found on the point in question in our own or the English reports, American decisions carry great weight, as, indeed, they do also in England. It has often been remarked that the Americans exhibit a very special legal talent, while the close similarity in circumstances between our country and the United States, naturally shows itself in the character of the questions that come before the legal tribunals. On questions of Patent law, Insurance law, and Corporation law generally, the American reports are quite as much resorted to for information and guidance by Canadian judges and Canadian lawyers, as are the English reports.

Cornering—Option Deals.

In a recent American case (11 Fed. R. 193) it has been decided, and the same has been held before now in England, that contracts for the sale of property to be delivered at a future time at the option of the seller, where it is not the intention of the parties that the property shall be in fact delivered in fulfilment of the contract of sale, but that the seller may, at his election, deliver, or not deliver, and pay "differences"—are void. Speaking of such dealing, the American judge says:—"Corners, and black Fridays and sudden fluctuations in values are its illegitimate progeny." But we may add that both in England and in America, it is held that where the vendor contemplates *bona fide* delivery, the contract is not vitiated by the fact that he does not have the goods on hand at the time of sale (5 M. & W. 462; 6 M. & W. 58).

Customs—Colored Fashion Plates.

It has been decided in one of the courts of New York State, that colored fashion plates are not liable to duty under the laws of the United States (11 Fed. R. 289).

Goodwill.

The Court of Appeal in England have recently held that where two partners dissolve partnership, and one transfers the goodwill of the business to the other, this implies that he will not solicit the old customers of the firm, and so practically destroy the goodwill which he has agreed to leave with the surviving partner; and if he persists in doing so, the court will grant an injunction at the suit of his co-partner to restrain him doing so. At the same time they held that there was no objection to the partner, who has assigned over the goodwill, continuing to deal with the old customers, so long as they came to him of their own accord, and without his soliciting them (51 L. J. N. S. 90).

Insurance.

A recent case in our Court of Queen's Bench (46 U. C. R. 611) holds,—pursuant to a recent decision of the Privy Council in England,—that where a fire policy has not got the statutory conditions required by the Ontario Act (R. S. O. c. 162) endorsed upon it, but has only the special conditions imposed by the Insurance Company issuing it—it will be held to be a policy subject to the statutory conditions only, and no attention will be paid by the courts to the special conditions of the company endorsed upon it.

Partnership.

In another recent English case (L.R., 18 Ch. D. 698.) it is laid down that an agreement to share profit and loss is quite conclusive of the relation of partnership between the parties to such agreement. That is to say if A and B enter into any agreement whatever to carry on business together, and if part of this agreement is that each of them shall be answerable for a part of the loss, as well as share in the profits, it is no use for them to try and make out that they are not partners. Of course everyone knows that every partner is liable jointly with his co-partners for all debts and obligations incurred in the usual course of the partnership business by or on behalf of the firm, as well as for the misconduct of a fellow partner, if the misconduct has relation to the ordinary partnership business. Hence it is often a very serious matter whether a partnership exists or not, and this case affords one simple test which may be a useful guide to our readers. On the other hand, it is well settled law now that in many cases there may be a sharing of the *profits* alone, and yet no partnership. We may add that in one of the latest reported cases in our Court of Appeal (6 App. 411.), an opinion is expressed by the judges that the implied power of a partner does not extend to giving the partnership name to secure the debt of a third person; and without distinct evidence that there was an assent, authority, or recognition of such an action by the other member of the partnership, he will not be bound.

Patents.

The following patents have recently been before the courts in the United States. The patent granted to Nelson W. Green for an improvement in the method of constructing artesian wells, popularly known as "The Driven-Well Patent," has been decided to be a valid patent, the invention not having been anticipated by others: (11 Fed. R., 591). So also it has been held that the letters patent granted to Alonzo T. Cross for "an improvement in fountain pens," the principal distinctive feature of which is a spring working between the vibrating pen and the air-tube, are not void for want of novelty; and are illegally infringed by a pen having the spring inside, instead of outside, the air-tube (31 Fed. R. 601).

The Loud Pump patent, granted in the United States to Messrs. Loud and Ells, has also been before the courts in Massachusetts. The invention in question is one for the improvement of ship-pumps, and contains a new combination of puppet or poppet valves, easily adjusted and removed by hand, with the diaphragm pump. Messrs. Loud and Ells place their diaphragm at one side, in order to obtain free access to their straight uptake and their puppet valves, for convenient cleansing and sounding; and the question before the court was the difficult one whether the invention was infringed by a Mr. Edson, in which the diaphragm is placed over the uptake instead of at one side. The Court held that the Edson pump being otherwise similar, was an infringement of the Loud patent.

There have been several other late cases of interest in connection with patents. Our readers are probably aware that under our Patent Act (Dom. 32-33 V. c. 11.) as under the American, you can only get patents for inventions—"not previously used by others", and not being, at the time of application for the patent—"in public use" in any province of the Dominion. In Maine it has been recently held (11 Fed. R. 597) that "public use", in the sense of the patent law, is proved by a single use by any person not the inventor, or by the inventor in an open way, provided the use is not experimental.

In England, again, they have recently decided (L. R. & O. B. D. 268) that the prior public use in a British colony, having power to grant its own letters patent, does not invalidate letters patent granted in England licensing the use of the same invention in the United Kingdom.

Lastly, another decision of interest is reported from America. The Hopgood Plow Company went to law with one of their employees to compel him to assign to them certain letters patent, which he had caused to be issued to him for improvements in iron sulky plows.—The judge, however, held that persons are not deprived of their right to their inventions, while in the service of others, unless they have been hired and paid to exercise their inventive faculties for their employers (11 Fed. R. 422).

Shipment of Cotton.

It has been held in America that it is culpable negligence for a railway company to ship cotton on open flat cars, without taking additional precautions to insure the protection and safety of the cotton. And a railway company was held liable to the owner for the value of cotton lost while being transported over its line on such open flat cars. (11 Fed. R. 380).

Trade Marks.

An English case of considerable importance as to the law of trade marks (73 L. T. 76.) decides that a trade mark which indicates that the goods to which it is applied are the production of a particular manufacturer, does not cease to be the exclusive property of that manufacturer by reason of its also serving to indicate to the public some idea of quality, or size, or pattern. The American courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, appear to be generally of opinion that the fact that a mark is indicative of quality, etc., is sufficient to render it incapable of being appropriated by a particular manufacturer, even though, as a matter of fact, it has for a long series of years been used only by him, and represents to the mind of the buyer not only that the goods are of a special quality, etc., but that they are of his production: so that the quality significance of the mark is allowed to obscure its individual significance. Of course in our courts the English decision would be followed, rather than the American. The Singer Manufacturing Co. have been much before the courts of late, in England, Canada, and the States, in reference to their "Singer Sewing Machines." The company have, it may be observed, no monopoly in the manufacture of sewing machines, their patent having expired years ago, but they have been seeking to establish an exclusive right to the word "Singer" as their trade mark and property. In the recent English case of the company against Loog (L.R. 18 ch. D. 395), one of the English judges held the company has established this right to the word "Singer" as their trade mark, and that the defendant, Loog, whose unlicensed use of the word was clearly proven, had entirely failed to show that the name "Singer" was known to the trade as descriptive of sewing machines of a particular construction or character, not necessarily of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The Court of Appeal, however, over-ruled this, and have decided that the company have not any property or right in the word "Singer," so as to enable them to restrain any one from describing his goods as "Singers," however he might qualify or explain his use of the word. Now, in the States, the Circuit Court of Tennessee, in a similar action brought by the company against a Mr. Riley, (11 Fed. R. 706), have similarly decided that the company have no exclusive property or trade mark in the word "Singer;" and also that their shuttle device, as a trade mark, had not been violated by the devices used on the Williams machine of Montreal, or the Sigwalt machine of Chicago, the alleged intentions not being calculated to deceive a purchaser. Lastly, in our own courts the company have lately commenced a suit for a similar object, but the case has not yet been heard: of course if the circumstances of the case are identical with those of the English case against Loog, the decision of the English Court of Appeal would probably be held binding in our courts, although in a matter such as this, which is rather a question of fact and evidence, than of law, this might not be so.

Financial.

MONTREAL.

MR. SMITHERS' WARNING STILL DISCUSSED IN
COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

BUSINESS MEN CONSIDER IT A TIMELY ADMONITION.

ALARMIST VIEWS NOT TO BE ENTERTAINED, HOWEVER —
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1875 AND 1882.

STOCK EXCHANGE INACTIVE.

A FEELING THAT VALUES ARE TOO HIGH—QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 28th, 1882.

The speech of Mr. C. F. Smithers, President of the Bank of Montreal, delivered to the shareholders of the Bank in this city on the 5th instant, continues to occupy considerable prominence in the minds of Canadian financiers and merchants. That the 6th annual statement of the Bank which he then submitted should have proved so eminently satisfactory, was matter for congratulation, but that he should have chosen the occasion for coupling with it his significant note of warning, was a surprise that to many was too startling not to produce the salutary effect which he intended it should have. At a time when the Bank's Rest has been restored to \$5,500,000, the highest point ever touched, and when the tide of our own commercial prosperity is apparently at its flood, Mr. Smithers, commenting upon the fact that the total loans and discounts of the banks on April 30th reached the enormous aggregate of \$176,000,000, or an increase of \$36,000,000 upon those of the corresponding date last year, and \$16,000,000 over those of 1875, says: "I am quite sensible that the conditions of the country have greatly changed, and we can perhaps carry a heavier load now: still it is the part of wisdom to look the matter squarely in the face. I do not say that I see trouble in the immediate future, but it is well that we should be on the look out and be prepared if it does come. It is quite certain that we—that is the banks generally—cannot go on expanding at this rate much longer, and the sooner we understand that the better. Of course, much depends upon the crops, about which there is, of course, as yet considerable uncertainty. I do not wish to make any extravagant or exaggerated statements, but I think it is an undeniable fact that trade is not in an altogether satisfactory condition." Your correspondent, in carefully eliciting the views of the business men of this city, finds them in perfect unison with the foregoing remarks of the eminent banker, which are not only considered a timely admonition to even conservative leaders, but a strong appeal to the more reckless and daring adventurers in commercial pursuits, who are found in eras of prosperity, to halt before they overdo the thing, by carrying their flush trading beyond the legitimate wants of the country. It was this class of traders who were solely responsible for the financial wreck of 1875, and it is quite possible, nay, very probable, that the ken of the astute financier may have discovered the prosecution of inflated trading in certain quarters, aye, even within the purlieus of St. Francois Xavier street. The idea, however, that the words of caution above referred to, pointed to any immediate climax of danger, I promptly dismiss, for the splendid annual statement which Mr. Smithers laid before the shareholders of his bank refuted it in most eloquent terms. For instance, the Bank's circulation had increased from \$4,124,000 on April 30th, 1881, to \$5,086,000 on the same date in 1882, an increase of \$962,000; and its discounts from \$20,705,000 to

\$50,639,000, an increase of \$9,934,000, which is fully warranted by the large additional manufacturing power of the country. At the same time I notice a reduction in overdue debts during the year, from \$460,000 to \$383,000, which is a pleasing commentary upon the vigilance exercised by the Bank's executive, and the inference to be drawn therefrom is that the management which is careful enough to pare down overdue debts will be equally cautious not to increase them by placing its expanding discounts astray. The Bank's deposits during the year have been rolled up to \$21,100,000, an increase of \$2,400,000, while the Rest, as previously stated, has been restored to the highest eminence it ever attained, namely \$5,500,000. A most significant change is observed in the Bank's balances due from foreign countries, which have been reduced from \$12,719,000 a year ago, to \$7,636,000 now, which means the transference of funds amounting to about \$5,000,000 previously employed abroad, to the home market, where it finds investment in the growing industries of Canada. The Bank's net profits for the year are \$1,641,000, which, after paying two dividends of 4 and 5 per cent. respectively, and a bonus of 1 per cent., besides adding \$500,000 to Rest account, leaves a balance to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account of \$215,403.68. A more gratifying exhibit of the Bank's affairs the most sanguine shareholder could hardly wish, and I do not speak at random when I state that I know of several much less prominent banking institutions in this city, whose progress during the past year compares favorably with that of the leading bank in the Dominion. It is just at such a flush juncture, therefore, as the present, when the tendencies of the times as the inevitable result of business prosperity, are strongly towards extravagance both as regards living and the starting of new trade enterprises, that Mr. Smithers' words of caution become all the more apposite and valuable, as their object is evidently the prevention of a threatened danger, rather than an attempt to avert an existing one. The Captain's injunction to keep a sharp look out for the shoals and quicksands which lurk upon the coast line of our country's trade prosperity has gone forth, and those who heed it well will perform a much needed duty both to themselves and the nation.

The apprehension which obtains in the arena of trade and finance, that the present flush times are the prelude to a crisis similar to that which overtook us in 1875, is no unhealthy sign, as it tends to arouse a spirit of caution among business men generally, which is one of the best safety-valves against a recurrence of such trade depressions as that alluded to. In those times there was a rampant recklessness in speculative trading which acknowledged no limits, and discarded the true principles which are absolutely essential in building up the trade of a country. That such a state of things, therefore, should have ended in the financial wreck and chaos which swept away some of our oldest firms and crippled our weak banks, was a result which ought not to have been unexpected, and a lesson that should not be lost sight of now. That we are in quite a different position at the present time, however, will be understood from the fact that the available resources of our banks are nearly \$12,000,000 in excess of those held by the banks in 1875, deposits have increased since that time by \$28,000,000, while \$10,000,000 has been added to deposits in the savings' banks, thereby demonstrating the largely augmented savings and purchasing ability of the people. Discounts show a large expansion, but only in proportion to the development of the new and growing industries of the country. While we advise caution, therefore, on the part of our merchants, which is always a necessity in trade, we by no means share the alarmist views which some papers have recently pretended to be exponents of.

The Montreal stock market has been characterized during the week by marked inactivity and a general feeling that values are too high for healthy investment. There can be no question that a great many investors in bank stocks are waiting for an opportunity to realize, and are carrying them on the

strength that soon the assurance of a good harvest will enhance values and bring them out with fair profits. It is the opinion of well posted men on St. Francois Xavier-street, however, that the prospects for abundant crops have already been fully discounted. There has been quite an absence of speculative buying in this market of late, and the brokers have made very little out of commissions. Montreal sold down to 237 3/4, but was firmer at the close, with a sale at 208. Ontario was weak, selling down 3 per cent. to 123, with that figure bid at the close. There was some inquiry for Peoples at \$9, but no stock was offered. Molsons was steady at 127 bid, 129 wanted. Toronto changed hands at 180 1/2 to 181. Jacques Cartier during the week has shown considerable weakness and has declined several points. Eastern Townships is steady at 119 bid, and Union at 94 bid. Bank of Commerce was steady at 142, and Merchants is firm at 127 1/2 bid. In miscellaneous securities Montreal Telegraph has receded 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. during the week 140 1/2 being bid at close of to-day's session. There was some demand for Richelieu to-day and several lots changed hands at 75 1/2 to 76. Buyers have recently been picking up Richelieu stock, as there is said to be a big thing in it. City Passenger remains steady at 146, the stock having been taken at that figure to-day. City Gas is still a favorite stock with transactions at 165 1/2 to 166 to-day. In other securities there is little or no change.

The following were the closing prices bid for Montreal Stocks to-day and a week ago :-

	1882.		1882.	
	June 21, Bid.	June 28, Bid.	June 21, Bid.	June 28, Bid.
Bank of Montreal.....	208 1/2	208	Quebec Fire Ass. Co. ....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	126 1/2	123	Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. ..	76 1/2 75 1/2
Bank du Peuple.....	88 1/2	89	City Pass. Ry Co.....	140 140
Molsons' Bank.....	127 1/2	.....	City Gas Co.....	165 164 1/2
Bank of Toronto.....	182	181	Royal Can. In. Co.....	50 1/2
Bank Jacques Cartier ..	119	112 1/2	Mont. Loan & Mort. Co	106
Merchants' Bank.....	126	127 1/2	Graphie Printing Co. ..	30
Exchange Bank.....	.....	.....	Bonds.....	80
Quebec Bank.....	115	.....	Dominion 7 p.c. Stock.	108
Banque Nationale.....	70 1/2	.....	Montreal 5 p.c. Stock ..	.....
East'n Towns'ps Bank..	119 1/2	119	Cor. Bonds.....	.....
Union Bank.....	95	94	Montreal Building Ass.	67
Canadian Bank of Com.	142	142	Canada Cotton Co ..	140 135
Federal Bank.....	170	.....	" Bonds.....	.....
Imperial Bank.....	.....	.....	Canada Shipping Co.....	.....
Dominion Bank.....	.....	.....	Montreal Cotton Co.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton.....	.....	.....	Dundas Cotton Co.....	124
Standard Bank.....	.....	.....	Stornont Cotton Co ..	125
Hochelega Bank.....	92	.....	Cham & St L Ry bonds	93
Ville Marie.....	96	.....	Canada Paper Co.....	115
Intercolonial Coal Co ..	41	.....	Canada Central Bonds ..	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	133	130 1/2	St. Paul Min. & Man. Ry	134 134
Dominion Telegraph Co.	96	.....	Guarantee Co. B.N.A.	90

TORONTO.

A CHECK TO STOCK SPECULATION.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST AGAINST BANK SHARES.

OPENING OF THE DULL SEASON ON 'CHANGE.

TORONTO, June 29, 1882.

The mania for speculation in bank shares has been somewhat checked by the high prices and the dog days. It ap-

pears that every opportunity, when accompanied with the faintest excuse, is taken advantage of, and the Board vote an adjournment. After to-morrow there will be no afternoon session on 'Change for some months, and dullness may be expected. Business, however, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years, shows an increase, but the total weekly sales have dwindled down from 7000 or 8000 shares a short time ago to 3,500 or 4,500 at the present time. The land speculations in the North West, too, have their effect in curtailing stock transactions here. The tendency, however, is to increased speculation, and nearly all classes of the community dabble in it more or less. In local Stocks, bank shares are the favorites for speculators, and loan company shares are chiefly reserved for the investment fraternity. The past few months there have been large dealings by Toronto operators in Hudson Bay Company Stock, on the London, (Eng.) Exchange. Large amounts of money have been made in this stock which has advanced almost steadily, the present price being £37½. The par value of a share is £17. Canadian Bank Stocks have been very uncertain the past few weeks, and many heavy losses have been sustained by those dealing in them. Prices had reached points much above their intrinsic values, and large blocks naturally found their way to "the street" from the hands of investors. Money at times was difficult to get, and brokers being called upon for the return of loans, stocks had to be sold, and prices consequently became depressed. Federal has been the most active and shows the widest fluctuations. It has declined from 173 to 152½, sales being made on Monday at the latter price. The decline was partly due to the issue of \$1,500,000 new stock at 40 premium. Shareholders are notified that the directors have made a *pro rata* allotment of the capital stock to take effect on the 31d, of July, at the rate of one share for every one held by the shareholders at the close of business on that day. Ten per cent. calls will be made on the new stock, which will have to be paid up in full by July 8th, 1883. There has been some firmness in the stock the past few days, and it closed to-day at 156¼. Ontario, which has been considered too high for a long time, past, shows a disposition to go off, and has fallen from 126 on Monday to 123 yesterday, but closes better at 124 bid. Montreal has been featureless, sales the past few days being made at 208¼, 207¼ and 208¼. The yearly statement of the Bank of Commerce has not appeared yet, but shareholders anticipate a good one. The stock has been selling at 142½ to 143¼, ex dividend, the past three days, and is looked upon as cheap. One of the best stocks on the list at the price is probably Merchants, but it is rather too slow in its movements for operators. Sales on Monday and Wednesday were made at 127¼ and 127½. There is said to be a clique buying Toronto Stock, and points are given out that the next dividend will be at the rate of ten per cent. This, however, should be taken with a grain of salt. The dividend will probably be raised to 8 per cent., and at 181, yesterday's price, the stock is high enough. Imperial is almost left alone, there being but one sale this week, which was on Tuesday, at 135. Dominion Stock continues fairly active at 192¾ to 193 ex-allotment. For an eight per center, it is high, but there appears to be every confidence placed in its management, and large profits are expected to continue. Standard has been quiet of late, and keeps pretty well down in price. It sells at 113, which is a fair price for a six per cent. stock. Loan and miscellaneous shares have been quieter than usual, with few sales reported. Building and Loan sold to-day at 105, Western Canada at 204, and Canada Landed Credit Co. at 128 yesterday. London and Canadian was pressed down to 125 on Monday, from 138 a few days before. There were lots of orders, however, to buy at about 130, and the stock suddenly advanced to 134. Consumers' Gas sold at 150½ and 151. Money on call continues at 6½ per cent., with quite a number of transactions. There is little or nothing doing in time loans.

The following are the quotations of stock dealt in at the Toronto Stock Exchange at the close to-day, as compared with last Thursday:—

	JUNE 22.		JUNE 29.	
	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.
BANKS.				
Montreal.....	208½	203	208½	209
Ontario.....	126½	125	126	124
Molsons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	182½	181½	182	181
Merchants'.....	126½	.....	128	126½
Commerce.....	143	142½	143½	142½
Imperial.....	137	136	136	.....
Federal.....	154½	154½	156½	156½
Dominion.....	193	192½	194	193½
Standard.....	113	112½	114	113
Hamilton.....	124	.....	120	.....
Do. 50 p. c.....	117	.....	110	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
British America.....	135	.....	137	.....
Western Assurance.....	182½	181½	176	174
Canada Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confederation Life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumers' Gas.....	.....	151	151	150½
Dominion Telegraph.....	.....	96	97	95
Montreal Telegraph.....	133½	.....	131½	130½
Globe Printing Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T., G., & B. Stock, 6s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. Bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tor. & Nip. " 8s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOAN COMPANIES.				
Canada Permanent, xd.....	235	.....	.....	.....
Freshold, xd.....	179	.....	179	.....
Western Canada.....	.....	.....	204	203
Union.....	.....	134	134½	133
Canada Landed Credit.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Building & Loan, xd.....	.....	105	107½	.....
Imperial Savings, xd.....	112	.....	109½	.....
Farmers Loan.....	127	.....	128	.....
L. & C. L. & A.....	138	.....	135	131
National Investment, xd.....	110	108½	110	108½
People's Loan.....	.....	.....	111	.....
Real Estate Loan & Deb.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Lon. & Ont. Invest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land Security Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Loan, xd.....	.....	120	125	120
Huron & Erie, xd.....	.....	158	.....	158
Dominion Savings & Loan, xd.....	.....	116	.....	.....
Ontario Loan & Deb, xd.....	130	.....	130	.....
Canada Sav. & Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Loan.....	.....	116	.....	112
Hamilton Provident, xd.....	132	.....	130	.....
Brant Loan & Sav. Co., xd.....	.....	107	.....	107
Ontario Investment.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Manitoba Investment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Canadian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Sav. and Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal L.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario and Qu'Appelle.....	135	131½
DEBENTURES.				
Dom. G. Stock, 5 p. c.....
County (Ont) 6 ".....
Township (Ont.) 6 ".....
City of Toronto 6 ".....

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MONTREAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 28th, 1882

The lull in trade which periodically accompanies the mid-summer heat has come, and the customary falling off in the volume of business is apparent in the leading wholesale departments of this city. In dry goods, very little has been done this week beyond getting samples ready for travellers who are about to start on their first fall trip. Iron and hardware have shared in the general inactivity, buyers refusing to order except for immediate requirements, as they are all expecting a decline in freights from the other side. In groceries, the dullness has been broken by an increased demand for refined sugars, sales of which have been large, aggregating in value about \$120,000 within the past few days. This has had the effect of sending up values $\frac{1}{2}$ on granulated and $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ on yellows. Drugs and chemicals have exhibited no improvement, the market, in sympathy with advices from England, remaining dull, but without any important change in prices. Oils are firmly held, owing to light stocks; this refers especially to cod and steam refined seal, sales of which have taken place at full figures. A fair, reasonable trade is reported in naval stores, leads, and paints, some large orders for leads in oil having been received from Manitoba. The wholesale liquor trade has been characterized by a fair city jobbing demand during the week, and several good sized Winnipeg orders for brandies, clarets, and champagnes have been filled within the past few days. Leather and hides have ruled dull, especially the former, but in boots and shoes there has been a little more life, owing to the receipt of a few fall orders, and the anticipation of more shortly. Manufacturers are, therefore, turning out their fall goods more extensively, expecting a run upon them later on. Wool is still on the quiet list, manufacturers keeping off the market as much as possible, as they do not consider present prices safe ones upon which to anticipate their wants for a while. There has been no activity in hard coal, a number of orders having been received by dealers for the winter's supply. Several cargoes of Cape Breton coal have recently changed hands at quotations which appear in another column.

DAY GOODS.—Most of the buyers are home from England, having completed their fall purchases, and travellers are now busy making preparations for their fall trip, which will generally commence next week, one or two houses having their representatives already on the road. It is thought, however, that country merchants will delay giving in their orders until a good harvest is more fully assured. The auction sales of damaged dry goods, which have been held in this city, and are still going on, have been well attended up to the present, a number of country buyers having bought freely, to the disgust of the regular trade. A fair demand is experienced for Canadian tweeds, and a good fall trade in this line is confidently anticipated. Remittances are fairly satisfactory.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In pig iron there is a quiet feeling, as Western buyers are stubbornly holding off in expectation of lower freight rates from the other side, and consequently lower prices in iron here. There have been several sales of No. 1 brands of pig iron in this market during the week, but the terms have been private, which means, we presume, a shading of values. Among the sales reported, however, we know of several lots of No. 1 Galt-berrie selling at \$21.50 @ \$21.75, one lot bringing \$22, but the latter figure is said to be exceptional. Sumner's has changed hands at \$21.50, and Carnbroe at \$20.50. Siemens' pig iron is steady at \$22. Bar iron remains quiet, with business on Western account at \$2 for round lots of Staffordshire Crown. Canada plates are quiet, but we hear a little more inquiry, and sales amounting to 2,000 boxes are reported to arrive at \$3, ex ship "Montreal," smaller lots bringing \$3.15 @ \$3.25. Tin plates have changed hands at \$5.20 @ \$5.25 for round lots of I. C. Charcoal, and at \$1.50 for Cokes. Ingot tin and copper are unchanged. In general hardware a few travellers are already out with fall samples, but as yet they have not been able to do more than barely cover their expenses.

GROCERIES.—The leading feature in this department of the wholesale trade was the recent activity in sugar, several large sales of granulated being put through at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., while several considerable lines of yellow were closed at prices ranging from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. In raw Barbadoes there have been sales of large quantities at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., but it is now held for better figures. Molasses are offered at 55c. for new Barbadoes, and at 50c. for Antigua, with sales of both at these figures. The fruit market is quiet and will remain so until the arrival of the new crop, which promises well according to advices received from Patras and Denia within the last few days. One despatch from Denia says the vines never looked better. A few lots of currants have changed hands at from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Elme raisins have been in good request lately, and have sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The tea market is excessively dull, a few lots of low grades having brought from 15c. to 19c. Fine basket fired Japans have sold at 45c. to 50c. Young Hysons have been placed at very low rates during the week, and sellers refuse to give the figures. Coffee is quiet, with a few small sales of Mocha at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 28c., of Rio at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and of Cera Rio at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. In spices there is still a strong feeling in pepper, black selling at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 15c. and white at 24c. to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There have been some extensive transactions in home manufac-

tured rice milled by the Mount Royal Milling Company of this city, the sales being made at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for firsts, and at \$3.30 to \$3.60 for seconds.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—In heavy chemicals there have been sales of bicarb soda, at \$2.90 to \$2.97 $\frac{1}{2}$. Soda ash has been placed at \$1.60 to \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$, and caustic soda at \$2.25 to \$2.30. In other kinds there is no change. Drugs are very dull, quinine being quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.60 in ounce bottles, opium at \$4.75, and morphine at \$2.55 to \$2.60. Advices from England are of a very dull nature.

OILS.—We have sales to report of jobbing lots of Newfoundland cod oil at 61c to 62c, and the market is very firm. Steam-refined cod is firmly held at 70c for large quantities, and 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ for small. Linseed oil sells slowly at 70c. to 71c. in large lots and at 73c. to 75c. in a jobbing way. Refined petroleum was sold to day in car lots at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

ASHES.—There have been recent sales of pearls at \$9 per 100 lbs., but owing to late liberal arrivals prices are easy. Pots remain firm at \$5.20 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES.—Business has been fair, and sales have transpired of strained rosin at \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 1, at \$3.10 to \$3.50; and No. 2 at \$3.15 to \$3.25. Pale remains inactive at \$4. Pine tar is quiet, at \$2.90 to \$4.00, and pine pitch is worth \$3.15 to \$3.25. Spirits of turpentine is easy at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 80c.

LEADS AND PAINTS.—Sales of white lead in oil have been reported at \$6.75, and dry lead at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., the best kinds selling at 6c. Red lead, dry, is quoted at 4c to 5c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A little more business is noticed in this department, manufacturers being busy turning out fall goods in anticipation of a rush later on. A few fall orders have already been received, and travellers report the prospects good for a splendid fall business. There is still some cutting in prices by the travellers of certain Montreal houses. Remittances continue very fair for the season.

LEATHER.—The dullness in this market formerly referred to in these columns has received greater emphasis during the week under review, and we find holders are trying to induce business by offering at lower prices. We hear of the sale of a good lot of plump Spanish sole at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and another lot at 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and probably some 3000 sides have been placed since our last report at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 25c. Some dealers, however, maintain that the lower price are exceptional. Slaughter sole has sold at 27c. @ 28c, and China sole at 21c. to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The market for black leather is demoralized, and sales that are taking place are known to be at inside figures. A lot of lambskins was sold this morning at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In buff and puffed there is a small business reported at quotations, which appear in another column.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A limited trade has been done in green butchers' hides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 per 100 lbs. for No. 1, 2, and 3 respectively, a few favored butchers receiving a fraction over these rates. The sale of a lot of 700 cured hides is mentioned at \$9.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a carload of Western No. 1 hides at \$1.25. Very few sheepskins are coming in, and quotations are nominally \$1.25 @ \$1.75. Lambskins sell at 35c. @ 40c., and clips at 25c. @ 30c. Catskins are steady, but the receipts are very small and the price is firm at 14c.

WOOL.—In foreign wool the market is steady with a few small parcels of Cape changing hands at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. up to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to grade, Australian being quoted at 23c. for common up to 31c. for fine comb. g. The market for domestic wool is very dull, and prices are more or less nominal. We notice the Toronto papers continue to quote fleece wool at 20c., but travellers state that they cannot buy it in the country for less than 22c. or 23c.

COAL.—Consumers of hard coal have commenced to order their season's supply, and a number of sales were reported to-day at \$6.00 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.85 for egg. Three cargoes of Cape Breton steam have been sold at \$3.93 @ \$1.00, but holders are now asking \$4.00 @ \$1.25. A few car-loads of Pictou have placed at \$4.00, but it was a low figure, and the purchase could not be repeated, as holders are now firm at \$1.50 @ \$1.75. A further rise of 15c. in the American market has stiffened prices here.

PHOSPHATE.—We have to report the sale of a lot of about 100 tons of Canadian phosphate grading 75 per cent on p.r., but the price is equal to about \$20.00 f.o.b. Montreal. Most of the phosphate has already been shipped for the season, which is very unusual. This is owing to the unprecedentedly low rates for freights which ruled during the early part of navigation. We quote prices f.o.b. Montreal from \$19.00 to \$20.00 per ton, according to grade. The exports from Canada this year will be less than expected, owing to the difficulty in getting men to work the mines.

LUMBER.—Although there is not the rush noticed early in the season, there is a steady trade doing at firmly sustained prices. There have been several American buyers in the market during the week, and sales have been made of several car-loads of ash for Lake Champlain ports at \$20.00 to \$25.00 per 1000 feet delivered on barge here. There has also been a good inquiry for spruce and pine for Burlington and other American points, with sales at very satisfactory prices. Several car-loads of white pine have been shipped to Manitoba during the week, costing \$20.00 to \$25.00 per 1000 feet. There is a steady demand for shipping culls at firm rates. The usual demand for soft wood is reported from jobbers and cabinet makers, prices remaining firm. Last year's stocks at the yards here have been well reduced, and new lumber is arriving from Ottawa and points between here and Quebec.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR.—The flour market has been exceptionally dull for weeks past, and the opinion is now general that lower prices must rule before the large stock of 78,000 bbls. held here on the 15th inst. is reduced to any extent. There was a little more inquiry to-day, but at no better figures, superior being placed at \$1.20, and off-red afterward at \$6.15. A lot of 200 bbls. of extra was also sold at \$5.95, and 150 superfine at \$5.10. Oats are steady at \$5.25 to \$5.40, and corned at \$3.90 to \$4.00. We quote prices as follows:—Flour, superior extra, \$6.15 to \$6.20; extra superfine, \$5.90 to \$6.00; fancy, \$9.00 to \$9.00; spring extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Canada strong bakers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; American strong bakers', \$7.50 to \$8.00; fine, \$1.75 to \$1.85; middling, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario Bakers—Medium to strong, \$2.90 to \$3.00, spring extra, \$2.80 to \$2.85, superfine, \$2.70 to \$2.75; City bakers (delivered), \$3.70 to \$3.80.

GRAIN.—The present season has been a comparatively blank one in the Montreal grain market, and a large freight has been the lowest on record from this port, they have failed to induce business. Latest sales are reported of cargoes of Canada red winter wheat at \$1.35 to \$1.35½, of white winter, at \$1.31½ to \$1.32, and of Canada spring at \$1.37. Corn has changed hands at 75½c. in bond; per se, at 96c. to 97c., oats, at 43½c. afloat, and two lots of rye at 75c., in store. Barley is nominal at 67½c. to 75c., latest sales at the inside figure for car lots.

PROVISIONS.—In sympathy with the recent sharp advance in western prices, there has been quite a "boom" in hog products here. We have sales to report of Canada short-cut mess pork in this market at \$25.50, some holders refusing to sell under \$26. Heavy western mess has also changed hands at \$24 to \$24.50 per bbl. The sale of 200 pigs of Fairbanks' brand took place to-day at 15c., and 100 pigs of Clifton & Co.'s brand at 14½c. We quote prices as follows:—Mess pork, western, brl., \$24 to \$24.50; mess pork, Canada short cut, \$25 to \$25.50; thin mess, per brl., \$22.50 to \$23.00; mess beef, \$7 to \$7.50; lard, mess beef, per tierce, \$31 to \$33; ham, city cured, per lb., 14½c. to 15c.; lard, city cured, per lb., 15c. to 16c.; lard, in pails, per lb., 14½c. to 15c.; bacon, per lb., 14c. to 14½c.; dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.

Dairy Produce.—The butter market has been quiet, with sales of Eastern townships at 21c. @ 21½c. on export account. Creamery is held at 21c. by factory men, but shippers will not pay over 23½c. Western has changed hands at 19c. @ 19½c., and Morrisburg at 20½c. @ 21c. In cheese the market has been somewhat unsettled during the week, but prices on the whole have kept firm with sales on spot to-day at 10½c. @ 11c., fully as high rates having been paid in the country. The cable keeps steady as 58½c. The June make of forty factories has been contracted for in the Belleville district at 10½c. to 10¾c.

Eggs.—There has been a good demand for eggs at the recent drop in price, and a number of lots have been picked up for the American market at 17c., a lot of 2,800 dozen selling to day at that figure.

TORONTO.

THE DULL SEASON IN WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS, MERCHANTS OFF FOR THEIR HOLIDAYS.

At this season of the year there is generally a dearth of business, and at this writing the wholesale dealer of Toronto cannot boast of receiving large orders which he is incapable of filling. Now that the elections are over, merchants have more time to devote to trade; but orders not coming in fast enough, those who can spare the time are off taking a holiday. Present indications point to an abundant harvest, and as the fall trade hinges a good deal on the crop yield, merchants are a great deal interested in the result. The general retail trade shows some improvement, the large number of strangers in the city making it more interesting to dealers. In wholesale departments of dry-goods there is much inactivity, but merchants are doing their best to make sales. Large quantities of staple fall goods have been sold, travellers forcing the season with these goods, for the reason that summer fabrics have been moving slowly, owing to the variable weather. The sales are dated two or three months forward, which is undoubtedly a very bad practice. Stocks in all departments are large, and merchants seem to look on the bright side in anticipation of a greater volume of business in the fall. Reports from hardware merchants are encouraging. A good trade has been done the past three months, and orders this week are rather ahead of the previous week. Prices remain very steady, but heavy goods are seemingly a trifle easier. The condition of the grocery trade continues unsatisfactory. There have been but few sales of round lots, but prices throughout are firm, as stocks generally are small. The principal dealings have been in sugars, which have been somewhat excited and higher.

As a rule, provisions are firmer. Hog products are firmer. The stocks held here are small, and importations from the west will begin earlier in the season than usual. A round lot of long clear bacon sold at 13, and dealers are now asking 13½. Cumberland cut is firm, with sales in jobbing way at 12½c. to 12¾c. A round lot of sweet

pickled hams sold at 13½c., and smoked 14½c. Lard is up to 15c., and mess pork brings \$24. There is an increased export demand for butter, and several cars of choice selections have been bought at country points at 16c. to 17c. The jobbing trade is supplied here at 17c. to 18c. Cheese is firmer at 11½c. to 11¾c. Considerable quantities have been bought at the factories at 10½c. to 10¾c.

There has been a falling off in the demand for live stock, and the shipments are smaller than usual from Montreal. The sale of beef has been curtailed on account of the high prices, and butchers have been small buyers of live stock lately. A few choice head sold on Tuesday at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb. a decline of 1c. Inferior qualities of grass fed cattle are worth 3½c. to 4c. Sheep unchanged at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. and lambs are easier at \$2.50 to \$1 a head. There is a fair supply of calves, with a wide range in values, and hogs continue scarce and firm at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Dealings in breadstuffs have been unusually small the past week. Immediate wants are small, and there is no speculative demand. The feeling generally is bearish, and lower prices for wheat are anticipated as soon as the new crop begins to move. Outside markets have been irregular, and their influence has been felt to a small extent here. The stocks in store are small, but holders not being very anxious to sell, prices have been fairly sustained. A car of No. 1 spring, sold at \$1.32 on track, and No. 2 is nominal at \$1.31 f.o.c. No. 2 fall, offered at \$1.27 with \$1.25 bid. No movement has been reported in flour. Buyers and sellers are apart, and prices nominal at \$5.75 to \$5.85 for superior extra and \$5.65 to \$5.75 for extra. Oats have been in good demand and firm, car lots selling at 49c. on track. Peas, rye and corn nominal at quotations.

English Textiles.

MANCHESTER.

THE COTTON TRADE IN 1881 AND 1882—COTTON AND YARN HIGHER, WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN CLOTH—EXPECTATIONS FROM INDIA—THE WOOLLEN TRADE RATHER DULLER ON THE WHOLE—GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BRADFORD—LADY BECTIVE'S MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF HOME FABRICS LARGELY SUCCESSFUL.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, JUNE 12, 1882.

The textile industries of Great Britain, as may naturally be expected from their diverse character and vast extent, present a great variety of aspect as regards their prosperity.

Amongst these the cotton trade stands first in magnitude, and ranks second in importance only to agriculture. Its present condition is far from satisfactory, though in some respects much better than three or four years ago. After the great and severe panic of 1878 and 1879 matters gradually revived, and a fair degree of prosperity was for a short time enjoyed. This was enhanced by the low prices of cotton which resulted from the great crop of 1880. The price at which this was put into the market, and the depleted state of the consuming markets, enabled a good trade to be done whilst it lasted; and eager haste was displayed to fill up the gaps existing in the foreign market. Every available spindle and loom was put to work, and the wonderful task of "grinding up" nearly 7,000,000 bales of cotton was rapidly accomplished. This however, filled up the great vacuum abroad, and demand fell to ordinary dimensions. Concurrently with this the crop of last year was grown, which, owing to the drought prevailing at the time, was soon discovered to be a small one; that is, relatively speaking. In the meantime the necessity of keeping their machinery going—a largely increased quantity, so it remembers—has sent spinners and manufacturers into the market to compete together for our inadequate supply of cotton. The effect has naturally been to force up the price considerably, say 3d. per lb. in mid. American cotton, and 1d to 1½d per lb. on 32s. warp yarn, a standard No. The fabrics into which these are worked are ruling exactly at the prices of last year, when cotton and yarn were 12½ per cent cheaper. It will thus readily be seen the times are therefore adverse with the manufacturing branch of the cotton trade. The spinning section is doing better, because those engaged in it have adroitly succeeded in throwing the burden of their loss upon the manufacturers. In the meantime demand does not revive or promise to do so immediately. Great hopes are however entertained of a good inquiry springing up from

India, which has every prospect of securing a good food crop this year, and having been enriched by one of the best cotton crops it has ever grown, will have a surplus and to spare, which will no doubt be largely spent upon the products of this country. The home trade is in a fairly satisfactory condition, but requires the stimulus of another good harvest of which it is pleasant to record that there is every prospect.

The woollen trade of Yorkshire has until lately been of a satisfactory character, and profits have been fairly good in the Huddersfield, Leeds, and Dewsbury districts. Latterly, however, a feeling of distrust has crept in, owing to several failures that have occurred, and the business outlook is not regarded as so satisfactory as a few months ago. In Huddersfield manufacturers are busily at work, especially those engaged on worsted coatings and low tweeds, who are often compelled to resort to overtime to deliver their productions quickly enough to meet the demand. Buyers are over from the United States, Canada, and the Continent, the preference of the demand from most of them at the moment running upon a medium quality of clothing tweeds. The shipping trade is active to all the leading markets of America and the Continent. In Leeds makers are pushing forward deliveries of fall trade goods for shipping, the home trade being quiet at the moment. In Fewsbury the carpet trade is very quiet, and less is doing in cloth than was expected. Makers, however, are moderately engaged upon contracts which will last a short time yet. In Kidderminster and Halifax carpet makers keep moderately well engaged, whilst the yarn trade of the former town is slow and prices a turn easy. Goods, however, the depression is diminishing.

In Bradford there has occurred during the past few months a great change for the better. The movement inaugurated by Lady Dective and her aristocratic associates struck public sympathy, happening just in the nick of time, when the national sentiment was aroused in favor of home-made goods, owing to the selfishness displayed by the French people and Government. The consequence has been a large increase of business, whilst manufacturers have done all that the short notice would allow them to comply with the demands of public taste in making soft fabrics. The export section of the trade is slow, but the home demand keeps good, and manufacturers are well engaged and confident in the future.

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FIRE CLAY, PORTLAND CEMENT,

ROMAN CEMENT, WATER LIME,

PLASTER OF PARIS, &c.



The Iron Trade.

PITTSBURGH.

MR SWANK'S REPORT OF THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION
—FIGURES TAKEN FROM IT—A NEW PROCESS OF ROLLING
PLATE—THE IRON-MAKERS' STRIKE, AND THE COLLIERIES'
STRIKE—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1882.

The annual report for 1881 of Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, has just been issued. From it we take the subjoined table, showing the production of iron and steel in Pittsburgh, and the remainder of Alleghany county in each of the eight years, 1874-1881, inclusive:—

YEARS.	Number of iron rolling mills.	Product of iron rails, bar, angle, boiler, rod and hoop. Tons.	Product of sheet and plate, except nail plate. Tons.	Product of nails. Kegs of 100 pounds.	Total rolled iron, including nails. Net tons.
1874	31	194,114	52,361	562,995	274,626
1875	31	171,178	45,773	442,359	239,069
1876	31	189,511	31,488	538,874	247,943
1877	31	208,342	30,254	597,806	268,488
1878	31	226,687	33,445	444,013	282,333
1879	32	286,882	52,265	294,942	353,894
1880	30	287,253	60,899	419,038	389,107
1881	30	405,119	75,767	485,916	505,182

YEARS.	Number of blast furnaces.	Make of pig iron. Net tons.	Number of steel works.	Net tons crucible steel ingots.	Net tons all other steel, including Bessemer ingots.	Total make of steel. Net tons.
1874	11	143,660	11	17,915	6,000	23,915
1875	11	131,856	14	22,942	15,498	38,440
1876	11	128,555	14	25,009	51,467	79,476
1877	12	141,749	14	21,747	82,401	107,148
1878	12	217,299	14	27,866	106,948	134,814
1879	13	267,315	14	30,142	130,781	179,923
1880	15	300,497	17	52,136	169,819	221,955
1881	15	385,453	17	61,256	247,345	308,601

* Bessemer steel included, four of these works are also iron rolling mills.

It will be observed that Alleghany county has in late years largely increased its production of all kinds of iron and steel, except cut nails, the production of which was not so large in 1881 as in each of the years 1874, 1876 and 1877—all years of dull trade. Wheeling and its vicinity have for many years formed a much more important nail producing district than Alleghany county. The contiguous counties of Plymouth, Bristol and Norfolk in Massachusetts comprise another nail-making district which usually makes more nails annually than Alleghany county.

Mr. Jacob Reese, of this city, who shares with Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist, of England, the honor of inventing the basic process of making Bessemer steel and open-hearth steel, has invented a new process of rolling steel nail, boiler, bridge, ship, and tank plates. The ingots, cast hollow, like a cylinder, will be taken from the mould while hot placed in one end of a furnace, and when sufficiently heated, taken out

at the opposite end. The charging end of the furnace is higher than the end from which the ingot is withdrawn. In front of the furnace is a railway track extending to the rolls. The track also has a down grade. When an ingot is charged into the furnace it rolls down to the outlet door, and in this manner the furnace may be filled. When the first ingot is hot, it is drawn out with a hook operated by machinery, and placed on the railway, when it rolls towards the rolls. When this ingot is withdrawn from the furnace, all the other ingots roll forward, making half a revolution, bringing the bottom side up. The furnace and ingots are of such relative size that each ingot will turn over from 8 to 16 times, according to the position of the stops provided to check them, and without any manual labor; the object being to save labor and secure a more uniform temperature of the ingots. The rolls employed are two-high, and their diameter is an inch less than the inside diameter of the cylindrical ingot. The rolls are so arranged and so connected with suitable machinery that the top one is passed through the ingot, then put in place, and the lower roll pressed up against the ingot, and both rolls put in motion, which causes the ingot to rotate and be rolled between the rolls. Mr. Reese claims a great many advantages for this method of rolling steel plates, but want of space will not admit their enumeration. Your correspondent, a few days ago, found Mr. Reese busy on an estimate of the cost of such a plant, which he was preparing for a strong company in the Ohio Valley; but as strict secrecy was enjoined for the present, nothing further can be said in this letter.

Two rolling mills in this district have resumed operations, with non-union men—one partially and the other to full capacity. It is the general opinion that the manufacturers will bring the strikers to terms, and that before many weeks. The striking coal-miners along the "Panh" (Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis) railroad are still out. Their strike now having lasted about three months. They, or many of them, at least, are camping out in a huge tent, and have a band, which is intended to help while away the time and to inspire them to hold out. They live mostly on bread and coffee, and frequently chase the tedious hours with "dying feet," taking for partners the collier lasses in the vicinity. In the meantime, the mines are pretty well filled with foreign and colored miners.

Pig Iron.—Foundry pig is the only kind that is selling, and not much of it is bought. Prices are about a dollar lower than when the strike commenced. No. 1 cold foundry, smelted from native ore, fetches from \$24 to \$25, and charcoal foundry \$28 to \$30. Several furnaces that make iron for this market have stopped producing. **Manufactured Iron**—Singular as it may seem, manufacturers report demand light, but card prices are easily obtained. Bar, 2.50; 24 sheet, 4.30; tank, 3.30; C. H. No. 1 boiler plate, 5½c; homogeneous steel do., 6½c; hoop iron for common barrel hoops, 3.10c. to 3.30c.; lighter sizes, 3.20c. to 5.10c.—all 60 days, or 2 per cent off for cash. **Nails.**—Nails are firm at card prices, namely, \$3.40 per keg for all sizes, from 10d. to 60d., inclusive, with a discount of 2 per cent. off for cash. The usual abatement of 10c. per keg on carload lots has been dropped, as only small lots are now sold. **Wrought Iron Pipes and Tubes.**—Discounts on gas and steam pipe 60 per cent; on boiler tubes, 42½ @ 45 per cent; net prices of oil well casing, 67½ @ 70 cents per foot; do. oil-well tubing, 20c. The largest pipe works in this vicinity is out of skelp iron, on account of the strike, and must stop. **Steel.**—No changes. Best quality refined cast steel, 12c. per pound; machinery steel, crucible, S.; Bessemer and open hearth, 5c. **Steel Rails.**—Manufacturers quote at \$50, f.o.b. cars at works, and report prices steeper. **Railway Track Supplies.**—Stocks are growing smaller, on account of the strike, but prices are unchanged. Spikes, 3 @ 3.16c. per lb. 30 days, splice-bars, 3.50c. @ 3.60c. cash, f.o.b. Pittsburgh track-bolts, 3½c. for square nut, and 4c. for hexagon, ca. h. f.o.b. Pittsburgh. **Old Rails.**—Trade is very dull, and prices are lower; sale of double heads at \$28.50, and tees offered at \$27, with buyers holding off for lower prices. **Scrap Iron.**—No. 1 wrought is worth \$27 per net ton. A local dealer refused an offer of old car wheels at \$27 per gross ton. Steel rail ends fetch \$26 per gross ton. **Window Glass.**—The discount on double strength remains 60 and 20 per cent, and on single strength, 60 and 10 per cent. **White Lead.**—Prices unchanged at 7c. @ 7½c. per pound, in kegs. **Linseed Oil.**—Has declined, raw, 55c. per gallon, by the barrel; boiled, 58c. **Connellsville Coke.**—Prices unchanged at \$1.50 @ \$1.75, as to size of order, per ton being of 2000 pounds, f.o.b. on cars at the ovens,

PHILADELPHIA.

UNEXPECTED TRADE DEVELOPMENTS—IRON AND STEEL—
QUOTATIONS—PROSPECTS—THE LABOUR TROUBLES—
RAILROAD EARNINGS—TRADE IN GENERAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1882.

Remarkable influences are at work affecting trade in not only iron and steel, but in coal, petroleum, railroad matters and general trade. A month ago the general course of prices was downward. To-day it is, if not upwards, at least showing a strong probability of an upward movement.

The trade both east and west confesses surprise at the steadiness of prices. A sudden drop was looked for in crude iron. Pig iron has sold fully as well since June 1st, as before. Finished iron is about the same. It is quite probable that, on account of the strike fewer orders are coming forward, consumers are acting in harmony with producers, by not crowding in orders, thereby enhancing prices. The general expectation is that the mills will start up in a few weeks. Those who count on an early resumption will be disappointed. Bar is to be had at 2½c. to 2½c. 10c. in cast iron markets. Trade is only moderately active. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth. Manufacturers are not anxious to book orders three months ahead as ordinarily. If consumers knew that there would be no general resumption until Sept. 1st, they would buy more. Your correspondent learned to-day from one or two leading importers that foreign iron will be crowded in at the first opportunity and stocked up. Already business has been done in tank iron and sheet, but the reason is twofold—first, mills are not able to meet the demands coming in, and, second, prices are high and advancing. The oil excitement is making business in tank iron lively. Very large orders were placed last week, and much more is on the market. Prices have reached 34-10s, which is ½c. more than a few weeks ago. Orders have been cable for shipments of tank at, it is said, 3.3c. delivered here. Importation of finished iron is not improbable during the summer. Our market is liable to fluctuations. The present steadiness of prices is due to the expectation of a resumption when the market warrants it, but if the western manufacturers should hold out, buyers and importers and consumers will not be content to trust to chance as they now are.

The watchword in the iron trade is caution. On one side, importation is possible, on the other side, overproduction. Old rails are selling this week at \$26.50, for tees; Doubles, \$27.50; Steel rails, \$50; Iron, \$14; Blooms, \$38; Scrap, best, \$28.

The pressure for iron will not be felt perhaps for several weeks. The foreign markets are vigorous and active. Prices in some directions are upward. In domestic channels, a heavy demand will be held back until things settle.

Labor troubles are on the increase. It is an anomaly that provisions should be so scarce and dear in such a country. The striking spirit is spreading. The handlers of freight in New York demand 20 cents an hour, because at present all they can earn is from \$5 to \$8 per week. The handlers of capital say, wait until the crops are harvested when you can live cheaper. The Clearfield miners have come out to the number of 6000 for an advance of 30 per cent. There is no fear as to the result. Labor demands what from its standpoint is simple justice. It does not desire or propose violent measures.

The Tariff commission meets July 6th, for organization. All the active protectionists in the leading industries are preparing to be heard. An announcement will be made in a few days as to the mode of operation. The commission has an important and intricate work to do.

The bankruptcy bill, bill for reduction of internal revenue, and two or three other important bills, will probably be hurried through Congress, but there remains very much important work yet to be done, which will not be done until another Congress meets. This session has been disappointing in many respects. The Chicago people have not had their Hennepin Canal scheme rushed through. St. Louis is jealous. New York will have the Erie Canal free, and will then enlarge it.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad for the month of May were the largest in the history of the organization, being \$1,108.

877, east of Pittsburgh and Erie. There is a decrease in net earnings in the entire system for five months of \$2,567,194, as compared to same time last year.

Other roads show a like result. With harmonious councils and abundant traffic the railway managers expect to make such a favorable showing as will infuse new life into railroad enterprise. The Reading road is coming out of the Receiver's hands in a few weeks.

General trade is slackening up because of the season. The supply of money seems equal to all requirements, although fears are expressed by very able writers that we are approaching a crisis where an expansion of currency or an expansion of credits will be necessary. This is true. The national banking system, as it has passed the senate, is as near a sound piece of legislation as is to be expected in the present condition of the public mind on financial matters.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA.

MARKET RATHER UNSATISFACTORY—GROWERS AND DEALERS HOLDING APART—MANUFACTURERS BUYING ONLY FOR IMMEDIATE WANTS.—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1882.

The condition of affairs in this market is rather unsatisfactory. Supplies of the 1881 clip have been well cleaned out of the Eastern markets, and are being gradually replaced by this year's growth; but the prices asked at primary points are high as compared with the rates ruling on the seaboard, and this restricts trade, both here and in the interior. Southern and South-western clips are all off, and in great part marketed, but in the northern part of the Middle and Western States shearing has been delayed by the late spring, and the increased attention required for corn; and now that supplies are available, operations are comparatively light owing to the extreme views of growers. In some of the best counties of Ohio 42¢ has been paid for fleeces containing a considerable percentage of combing and 40c. for good clothing wools, but buyers' ideas are generally 3c. to 5c. below these figures, as it is claimed that with costs and commissions added they could not be realized in Boston, Philadelphia, or any of the Atlantic cities. Manufacturers know that there will be no scarcity of wool, and are not sufficiently apprehensive of higher prices to go into the market at present for anything more than is necessary to tide over immediate wants. The goods trade is fair, and for the higher grades of clothing wools the outlook is more favorable. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania, and similar fine washed fleeces at 42c. to 44c., up to 46c. to 47c. for medium. Good medium unwashed clothing is active at 33c. to 35c. and occasional choice clips from Indiana and Virginia bring 36c. Quarter blood and common wools are dull at irregular prices as to condition.

Cotton.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE MARKET ON THE UP GRADE—EFFECT OF THE TROUBLES IN EGYPT ON COTTON SUPPLY—A FIRM TONE GENERALLY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1882.

There has been some excitement and decidedly more activity in the speculative dealings in this staple since last report. The political complication in Egypt and its possible effect on the movement of supplies to the West of Europe has been the main element of strength in the market, but local influences in New York and variable reports concerning the growing crop have contributed to affect the position. This last week opened with a brisk demand, in great part to cover contracts

which caused a sharp advance, part of which was lost Tuesday on freer sales to realize profits and on better crop weather. On Wednesday and Thursday there was renewed excitement, but on Friday Liverpool advices were easier, and the advance here was partly lost. The week closed comparatively quiet, but with values generally firm. There seems to be an absence of conviction and determination among operators that leads to frequent changes in the market. As long as prices are on the up grade the "shorts" are disposed to cover, and there is a moderate tendency to operate for a further rise, but the instant the advance receives a check, holders begin to unload. There has been a brisk business in spot stock, and a general advance in prices. The bulk of the sales has been for export, as spinners are buying mostly for immediate wants, which are generally moderate. The world's visible supply is 2,169,956 bales against 2,390,446 bales at this time last year. Quotations for spot stock at the close are as follows:—

	Middlings.	Low Middings.	Middling Uplands.	Low Middings
	June 3rd.		June 26th.	
New York	12 1-16	11 3/8	12 5-16	11 1/2
New Orleans	12	11 3/8	12 3/8	12
Mobile	11 3/4	11 3/8	12	11 3/8
Charleston	11 3/4 @ 12	11 1/2	12 @ 12 1/2	11 3/8
Savannah	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/8	11 3/8
Galveston	11 3/4	11 3/8	12 1/2	11 3/8
Wilmington	11 3/4	11 3-16	11 3/8	11 5-16
Norfolk	11 3/4	—	12	—
Augusta	11 1/4	—	12	—
Memphis	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 3/8	11 1/4
St. Louis	11 1/4	11 3/8	12 1/8	11 3/8
Cincinnati	11 1/4	11 1/4	12	11 1/4
Baltimore	12 1-16	11 9-16	12	11 1/2
Philadelphia	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	11 3/4
Boston	12 3/8	12	12 3/8	12
Liverpool	6 3/4 d	—	6 3/4 d	12

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARKET—ADVERSE INFLUENCE OF THE FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE—HOPEFUL ACCOUNTS OF THE GROWING CROPS—CURRENT MOVEMENTS IN VARIOUS LINES OF GOODS—FIRMNESS OF ENGLISH MARKETS EXPECTED TO REDUCE IMPORTATIONS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 27, 1882.

The past week witnessed a slight improvement in this market. Package buyers in considerable numbers have been arriving from many of the interior distributing points, and, considering the earliness of the season, there was a satisfactory degree of activity in some lines of dry goods adapted to the fall trade. Had it not been for the adverse influences of the freight handlers' strike, the real effect of which is hardly appreciated outside the city, a more decided improvement would probably have set in. As it is, the outlook is encouraging and hopeful. Almost every assurance is based upon the growing crops, and the confidence, originating with the favorable reports concerning the wheat crop, has been considerably increased by the excellent growing weather of the last fortnight, which has greatly improved the prospects of the corn and cotton crops: both of which had previously been very backward, but which now promise, under ordinary circumstances, at least an average yield. The greatest existing drawback is the prospective continuance of labor troubles. Retailers' stocks of goods have lately been materially reduced by the warm weather, so that jobbers have experienced a fair demand for assorted lots of seasonable fabrics, although summer materials were inactive at first hands.

For cotton goods the demand with agents has been somewhat irregular and sluggish, though considerable business was accomplished by a few houses, principally in bleached cottons, which were offered at low prices to reduce stocks. Brown cottons moved fairly on previous account, and

there was a fair new demand for fine grades, prices of which are steadily maintained. Steady orders were placed for cotton flannels for future delivery "at value," as prices have not yet been established, and liberal shipments of the same have been made. For colored cotton the demand was irregular and prices slightly unsettled. The position of print cloths is unchanged, and stocks continue to increase, quotations being 3 13-16c. for 60 x 64s, and 3 7-16c. for 56 x 60s. Transactions in prints have been on a more liberal scale, and some large shipments were made to anticipate the advance in West-bound freight rates on July 1st. The strike, however, interfered with this movement. Dark prints are in great request, and other styles are receiving increased attention. Prices of gingham rule steadier, and stocks are now in good shape. In future it is probable that more attention will be devoted to style and finish, in order to better compete with the imported fabrics, which are far superior in these respects, as well as cheaper. Dress goods were quiet, business being confined to the placing of a few orders for fall specialties for future delivery by early buyers. Hosiery and underwear remain quiet.

For woollen goods there has been only a limited demand, although a more active movement is shortly expected. At present, transactions are chiefly confined to duplicate orders and making deliveries on previous account. Nearly all the leading makes of fine and medium clothing woollens are under the control of orders, but in some cases supplies of low grades are large, and values of such consequently weak, as is also the case in off-style fabrics. Desirable fabrics rule firm. Croakings were

fairly active. Satinets remain dull, and are weak, except on the best goods. Kentucky jeans were taken in considerable quantities by South-western buyers, in anticipation of the advance in freights. Prices, however, continue very low and unremunerative to manufacturers, some of whom are considering the expediency of still further lessening production, notwithstanding the curtailment that has already taken place. More improvement has shown itself in flannels and blankets than in any other department. For plain and twilled scarlets and blues there was a fairly active demand, which is likely to increase in the near future, more particularly as the output of these goods has been somewhat reduced by the greater attention devoted to dress flannels, which are in steady request. Colored blankets were fairly inquired after, and the improvement is now extending to white blankets.

In foreign goods business was quiet among importers, who are, however, well advanced, in their preparations for the fall trade. Buyers arriving from Europe report the textile markets there as generally in good condition, and prices comparatively high, so that our imports for some time to come are expected to show a reduction compared with last year. The auction season in this city is about closed, and has proved one of the most unsatisfactory ever experienced. Warm weather imparted considerable activity to the retail trade the last few days, causing a frequent call from jobbers for small lots of light summer fabrics, otherwise there is little doing. Outside of specialties, silks and dress goods are dull, and in linens and woollens there is no movement of importance.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

GROCERIES.						STARCH.	
TEAS.		Black Crown, new 5 to 5		Valencia Raisins, per lb. 0 10 1/2 -- 0 11		White 0 05 1/2 -- 0 06	
Uncol'ed Japn's, choi'st per lb.	\$0 42 to 0 45	Sultana Raisins, new, per lb. 0 12 -- 0 13 1/2		Seedless Raisins, per lb. 0 00 -- 0 00		Corn 0 07 -- 0 08	
" " " " " " " "	fine 0 38 -- 0 40	El me do do 0 08 1/2 -- 0 08 3/4		El me do do 2nds, per lb. 0 07 1/2 -- 0 08		RICE, ETC.	
" " " " " " " "	good medium 0 30 -- 0 35	Currants 0 05 1/2 -- 0 06 1/2		Figs, Smyrna 0 09 -- 0 10		Sagr 5 00 -- 5 5	
" " " " " " " "	medium 0 25 -- 0 28	Do Malaga 0 05 -- 0 07		Prunes, new 0 07 1/2 -- 0 10 1/2		Tapioca 6 50 -- 7 5	
" " " " " " " "	good common 0 21 -- 0 24	Do Turkey 0 09 1/2 -- 0 00		Almonds, Languedoc 0 00 -- 0 00		Rice 3 30 -- 3 7	
" " " " " " " "	common 0 18 -- 0 20	Do do 1881 0 14 -- 0 15		Do Provencet 0 00 -- 0 00		SALT.	
" " " " " " " "	low common 0 14 -- 0 17	Do Fitas 0 00 -- 0 09		Hard Shell 0 07 -- 0 08		Factory Filled 1 25 -- 1 35	
Japan—Pekoe	0 00 -- 0 00	Jordan 1 00 -- 1 10		Fillberts, Sicily 0 09 -- 0 10		Coarse 0 70 -- 0 75	
Imperial	0 28 -- 0 43	Do Barcelona 0 08 1/2 -- 0 09 1/2		Do do 0 07 1/2 -- 0 08		Eureka 2 40 -- 0 00	
Gunpowder	0 30 -- 0 70	Brazil Nuts 0 07 1/2 -- 0 08		Chilis 0 08 1/2 -- 0 09 1/2		LIQUORS.	
Young Hyson, firsts	0 45 -- 0 50	Walnuts 0 08 -- 0 10		Grenoble 0 10 -- 0 15		Brandy, Hennessy's, per gal. 5 10 -- 0 00	
" " " " " " " "	seconds 0 37 -- 0 40	Sardines, quarters 0 09 1/2 -- 0 09 1/2		Do halves 0 20 -- 0 22		" " " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	thirds 0 32 -- 0 34	COFFEE.		Laguayr's, Green, per lb 0 14 -- 0 16		" " " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	fourths 0 26 -- 0 30	Laguayr's, Green, per lb 0 13 -- 0 15		Maracibo 0 10 -- 0 14		" " " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	common 0 11 -- 0 20	Jamaica 0 10 -- 0 16		Java, ordinary 0 15 -- 0 22		" " " " " " " " "	
Hyson	0 30 -- 0 45	Java, Old Government 0 20 -- 0 25		Rio 0 10 -- 0 14		" " " " " " " " "	
Twankay	0 00 -- 0 00	Cera Coffee 0 09 1/2 -- 0 11		Ceylon Plantation 0 18 -- 0 20		" " " " " " " " "	
Hyson Twankay	0 00 -- 0 00	Ceylon Native 0 00 -- 0 00		Singapore 0 16 -- 0 25		" " " " " " " " "	
Hyson Skin	0 00 -- 0 00	Mocha 0 27 1/2 -- 0 28 1/2		Chilian 0 15 -- 0 16		" " " " " " " " "	
Orange Pekoe	0 28 -- 0 65	SPICES.		China Cassia, in mats, per lb. 0 11 1/2 -- 0 12		" " " " " " " " "	
SUGARS.		Cuba—Muscovado 0 35 -- 0 37 1/2		Cloves 0 27 -- 0 29		" " " " " " " " "	
Demerara	0 00 to 0 00	Barbadoes 0 55 -- 0 57 1/2		Nutmegs 0 60 -- 0 90		" " " " " " " " "	
Cuba	0 7 1/2 -- 0 7 3/4	Demerara 0 00 -- 0 00		Jamaica Ginger 0 18 -- 0 23		" " " " " " " " "	
Porto Rico	0 7 1/2 -- 0 7 3/4	Porto Rico 0 50 -- 0 52		U.B. 0 19 -- 0 23		" " " " " " " " "	
Barbadoes	0 7 1/2 -- 0 7 3/4	Cienfuegos 0 46 -- 0 48		Cochin, extra fine 0 16 -- 0 18		" " " " " " " " "	
Montreal refined	0 10 1/2 -- 0 10 3/4	Trinidad 0 48 -- 0 50		" " " " " " " " "		Do. Boll & Dunlop's, per gal. 2 00 -- 2 07	
Extra Powdered	0 9 1/2 -- 0 9 3/4	Sugar House 0 35 -- 0 37		" " " " " " " " "		Do. green cases 3 90 -- 4 00	
Powdered	0 9 1/2 -- 0 9 3/4	St. Kitts 0 00 -- 0 00		" " " " " " " " "		Do. red cases 8 30 -- 8 35	
Granulated	0 9 1/2 -- 0 9 3/4	Syrup 0 57 1/2 -- 0 65		" " " " " " " " "		Do. green cases 2 00 -- 2 07	
Lump Sugar	0 10 1/2 -- 0 10 3/4	LAYERS, per box, new crop '81. 2 65 -- 2 70		" " " " " " " " "		Do. green cases 3 90 -- 4 00	
Grocers' A	0 9 1/2 -- 0 9 3/4	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " " " "		Do. red cases 7 50 -- 7 55	
Yellow	0 7 1/2 -- 0 8 1/4	Loose Muscatel, do '81. 2 75 -- 2 80		" " " " " " " " "		Do. encke's 2 00 -- 2 05	
MOLASSES.		London Layers, crop 1881. 3 00 -- 3 20		" " " " " " " " "		Booth's Old Tom, cases 6 50 -- 6 60	
Cuba—Muscovado	0 35 -- 0 37 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " " " "		H'wines, 60 o.p. Imp. gal. in bond 0 92 -- 1 00	
Barbadoes	0 55 -- 0 57 1/2	Black Basket, new 3 00 -- 4 15		" " " " " " " " "		Rye whisky, Imp. gal. in b'd 0 53 -- 0 58	

CHAMPAGNES.		
G. H. Mumm's Dry Verzenay quarts.....	26 00	— 0 00
G. H. Mumm's Dry Verzenay pints.....	28 50	— 0 00
Lou's Roderer, Carte Blanche	26 00	25 00
Pommery & Greno.....	29 00	31 00
Wachter.....	28 09	30 00
Ayala & Co.....	24 00	26 00
Moet & Chandon's Extra Sup	25 00	— 27 00
" " " No 1.....	23 00	— 25 00
" " " Brown		
Creaming.....	25 00	27 00
Heidseick's Dry Monopole.....	25 00	26 50
Piper Heidseick.....	26	— 27 50
H. Piper & Co., see.....	30 00	— 31 50
E. Mercier & Co's Carte d'Or	22 00	— 23 50
Do. Carte Blanche.....	18 00	— 19 50
L. Delmonico.....	21 00	— 22 50
Ackerman & Lawrence.....	12 00	— 18 00
Duke De Montebello, ex. sec.	22 50	— 24 00

ALES AND PORTERS.		
Bass' Ale, quarts.....	2 40	— 2 50
" pints.....	1 60	— 1 70
Dublin Stout, Guinness' qts.	2 35	— 2 45
" " " pints.....	1 55	— 1 65

IRON AND HARDWARE.		
Siemens.....	\$22 00	to 22 50
Coltness.....	22 00	— 01 00
Gartsherrie.....	21 50	— 22 00
Summerlee.....	21 50	— 22 00
Glengarnock.....	21 00	— 21 50
Langloan.....	21 75	— 22 00
Eglinton.....	20 00	— 20 50
Caldor.....	21 75	— 22 00
Carabroce.....	20 75	— 21 50

BAR IRON, 100 lbs.--		
Siemens.....	2 35	— 0 00
Scotch & Staffordshire.....	2 00	— 2 15
Best do.....	2 25	— 2 35
Swedes.....	4 00	— 4 25
Norway.....	5 00	— 0 00
Lowmoor and Bowling.....	6 25	— 6 50
Iron pipe discount 60 per cent.		

CANADA PLATES, per box--		
Glamorgan & Budd.....	3 15	— 3 25
Penn.....	3 15	— 3 25
Garth.....	0 00	— 0 00
Nentwyn.....	3 15	— 3 25
Hatton.....	3 00	— 0 00
Thistle and Clifton.....	3 15	— 3 25

TIN PLATES, per box--		
Charcoal, IC.....	5 25	— 5 50
Charcoal, IX.....	7 00	— 0 00
Charcoal, DC.....	4 75	— 5 00
Charcoal, DX.....	5 75	— 6 00
Coke, IC.....	4 35	— 4 50

Lion & Crown, Tinned sheets Best Coke.....	8 00	— 9 25
Do Charcoal.....	9 09	— 10 25
S. V. Crowthers' Galvanized Sheets.....	0 07	— 0 07½
Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Char- coal.....	0 10	— 0 11
Cookley K, or Bradley.....	0 10½	— 0 11
Do Coke.....	0 10	— 0 10½
Galvanized Sheets, 28 best.....	0 00	— 0 07½
Hops and Bands, per 100 lbs.	2 50	— 2 75
Sheets, best brands.....	2 75	— 3 00
Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs Staf- fordshire.....	3 00	— 3 25
Bradley.....	1 50	— 4 62½
Do Lowmoor and Bowling.....	7 00	— 12 00
Russia Sheet Iron, per lb.....	0 12½	— 0 13

LEAD.		
Pig, per 100 lbs.....	4 50	— 4 75
Sheet, do.....	0 00	— 5 50
Bar.....	5 00	— 5 50
Shot, do.....	6 00	— 6 50

STEEL.		
Cast, per lb.....	0 11½	— 0 12
Spring, per 100 lbs.....	3 25	— 3 50½
Tire, do.....	3 50	— 3 75
Sleigh Sheet.....	3 00	— 3 25

Ingot Tin.....	0 25	— 0 25½
Bar Tin.....	0 27	— 0 28
Ingot Copper.....	0 18	— 0 19
Zinc, Sheet, per 100 lbs.....	5 50	— 6 00
Spelter.....	5 00	— 5 50
Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs.....	3 90	— 4 00
Proved Coal Chain, ¼ in.....	4 50	— 5 00
Anchors.....	5 00	— 5 50
Iron Wire, No. 6, per lb.....	1 75	— 1 80

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		
Bicarb. Soda.....	\$ 2 90	to 3 10
Soda Ash.....	1 65	— 1 75
light test.....	1 75	— 2 25
Bichromate of Potash, ½ 100 lbs.....	13 00	— 14 00
Borax, Refined.....	0 16	— 0 18
Cream Tartar, Crystals.....	0 29½	— 0 31
Do do Ground.....	0 32½	— 0 34
Caustic Soda, white.....	2 25	— 2 40
Sugar of Lead.....	0 12½	— 0 13
Bleaching Powder.....	1 60	— 1 65
Alum.....	1 80	— 2 00
Copperas, per cwt.....	0 90	— 1 00
Flour Sulphur, per cwt.....	3 00	— 3 10
Roll Sulphur.....	2 25	— 2 40
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs.....	1 25	— 1 35
Sul So 1, per 100 lbs.....	0 95	— 1 15
Sulphate of Copper (best).....	5 50	— 6 00
Quinine.....	2 50	— 2 60
Opium.....	4 75	— 0 00
Morphine.....	2 55	— 2 70

OILS.		
Cod Oil, Newfoundland.....	0 60	— 0 62
Do Halifax.....	0 56	— 0 57
Straw Seal.....	0 55	— 0 60
Steam refined pale Seal.....	0 70	— 0 72½
Pale Seal, ordinary.....	0 65	— 0 67½
Lard oil, extra.....	1 00	— 0 00
Do No 1.....	1 00	— 0 09
Do No 2.....	0 90	— 0 95
Linseed, raw.....	6 70	— 0 71
Do boiled.....	0 74	— 0 75
Olive, machinery.....	1 65	— 1 10
Do eating.....	1 80	— 2 10
Do qts. per case.....	2 60	— 2 75
Do pts. per case.....	3 25	— 3 30
Do half pts. per case.....	4 00	— 4 20
Do. Leuca, baskets.....	5 00	— 0 00
Whale, refined.....	0 70	— 0 75
Refined petroleum.....		
Cut lads in store.....	0 19	— 0 19½
Broken lots.....	0 20	— 0 00
Small lots (single brls).....	0 20½	— 0 21

LEADS AND PAINTS.		
White lead, genuine, in oil, per 100 lbs.....	6 75	— 7 00
" No 1, ".....	6 00	— 6 50
" No. 2, ".....	5 00	— 5 50
" No. 3, ".....	4 50	— 5 25½
" dry, per lb.....	0 05	— 0 06½
Red lead.....	0 04½	— 0 05
Venetian red, English, per 100 lbs.....	1 75	— 2 00
Whiting.....	0 70	— 0 75

NAVAL STORES.		
Spirits Turpentine, per imp. gallon.....	0 80	— 0 00
Rosin - Strained.....	2 75	— 3 00
No. 2.....	3 25	— 0 00
No. 1.....	3 50	— 0 00
Pale.....	4 00	— 4 50
Tar Pine.....	4 00	— 0 00
Pitch Pine.....	3 25	— 0 00
Oakum.....	6 25	— 7 50

LEATHER.		
No. 1, BA Sole.....	0 24½	— 0 26
No 2, BA Sole.....	0 22	— 0 23½
No. 1 Ordinary Sole.....	0 23	— 0 24½
No. 2 ".....	0 22	— 0 22½

Buffalo Sole, No. 1.....	0 22	— 0 23
" " No. 2.....	0 20	— 0 21
China Sole, No. 1.....	0 22	— 0 23
" " No. 2.....	0 21	— 0 22
Zau.....	0 22	— 0 00
" No 2.....	0 19	— 0 20
Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 27	— 0 28½
Rough Belting.....	0 30	— 0 34
Harness.....	0 20	— 0 33
Waxed Upper, heavy.....	0 31	— 0 35
" light.....	0 35	— 0 38
Grained Upper.....	0 35	— 0 38
Scotch Grain.....	0 38	— 0 42
Kip Skins, French.....	0 75	— 0 85
English.....	0 65	— 0 75
Canada kip.....	0 45	— 0 55
Hemlock Calf.....	0 70	— 0 80
" light.....	0 65	— 0 75
French Calf.....	1 10	— 1 30
Splits, light and medium.....	0 23	— 0 26½
" heavy.....	0 20	— 0 22
" small.....	0 19	— 0 21½
Leather Board, Canada.....	0 00	— 0 00
Enamelled Cow, per lb.....	0 15	— 0 17
Patent.....	0 15	— 0 16
Pat. Red Grain.....	0 12	— 0 15
B Cali.....	0 14	— 0 15
Brush Kid.....	0 14	— 0 16
Buff.....	0 14	— 0 16
Russets, light.....	0 45	— 0 50
" heavy.....	0 35	— 0 40
Sheepskins, dressed, No. 1.....	5 00	— 5 50

BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Men's Thick Boots Wax.....	\$2 25	— 3 25
" Split Boots.....	1 60	— 2 25
" Kip Boots.....	2 50	— 3 25
" Calf Boots Pegged.....	3 00	— 3 75
" Kip Brogans.....	1 35	— 1 40
" Split Brogans.....	0 90	— 1 10
" Buff Congress.....	1 50	— 2 25
" Buff and Pebbled Bals.....	1 75	— 2 25
" Split ".....	1 35	— 1 75
Shoe Packs.....	1 10	— 2 10
Women's Peb. and Buff Bals.....	1 00	— 1 50
" Split Balmorals.....	0 90	— 1 10
" Prunella Balmorals.....	0 50	— 1 50
" Inferior.....	0 45	— 0 50
" Cong. ".....	0 50	— 1 25
" Buskins.....	0 00	— 0 75
Misses' Peb. and Buff Bals.....	0 90	— 1 15
" Split Balmorals.....	0 75	— 1 00
" Prunella ".....	0 60	— 1 00
" Cong. ".....	0 60	— 0 70
Children's Peb. and Buff Bals.....	0 60	— 0 90
" Split Balmorals.....	0 50	— 0 60
" Prunella ".....	0 50	— 0 75

HIDES AND SKINS.		
Green Butchers' Hides, No 1, per 100 lbs.....	\$8 00	— 0 00
" " No. 2.....	7 00	— 0 00
" " No. 3.....	6 00	— 0 00
Cured Hides, No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	9 00	— 9 50
" No. 2, ".....	8 00	— 8 50
" No. 3, ".....	7 00	— 7 50
Buff Hides, No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	9 25	— 9 50
Lambskins, each.....	0 35	— 0 40
Sheepskins.....	1 25	— 1 80
Clips, each.....	0 25	— 0 30
Calfskins, per lb.....	0 14	— 0 00

WOOL.		
Canada pulled, unassorted....	0 23	— 0 25
" A super.....	0 29	— 0 31
" B super.....	0 28	— 0 29
Australian.....	0 23	— 0 31
Cape.....	0 18½	— 0 21½

COAL.		
American anthracite - stove and chestnut, per net ton.....	6 00	— 0 00
Egg.....	5 85	— 0 00
Grate.....	5 50	— 6 00
Scotch steam, cargoes, per gross ton.....	5 00	— 5 50
Pictou steam, ".....	4 25	— 4 50
Cape Breton, ".....	3 95	— 4 25

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

GROCERIES.

COFFEES.	
Java, per lb.....	\$0 22 to \$0 28
Rio.....	0 12 — 0 13
Mocha.....	0 30 — 0 38
Ceylon, native.....	0 23 — 0 25
" plantation.....	0 28 — 0 31
FISH.	
Herring, sealed.....	0 25 — 0 28
Salmon, half barrels.....	0 09 — 0 10
Sardines, 1/2s.....	0 10 — 0 12 1/2
" 1s.....	— 0 22
Dry cod, per 112 lbs.....	5 55 — 5 60
Trout.....	4 50 — 4 75
FRUIT.	
Loose Muscatel.....	3 00 — 3 10
Layers, in boxes.....	3 10 — 3 25
Sultans.....	0 11 1/2 — 0 12
Seedless.....	0 11 — 0 12 1/2
Valentins.....	0 10 1/2 — 0 10 1/2
Currants.....	0 06 1/2 — 0 07
Prunes, new.....	0 08 — 0 08 1/2
Figs.....	0 05 1/2 — 0 15
Almonds.....	0 18 — 0 20
Walnuts.....	0 08 — 0 08 1/2
Filberts.....	0 09 — 0 09 1/2
Brazils, new.....	0 08 — 0 09
Lemon peel.....	0 19 — 0 20
Orange peel.....	0 19 — 0 20
Citron peel.....	0 29 — 0 30
PEPPER.	
White.....	— 0 27
Black.....	0 15 — 0 16
RICE.	
Rice.....	3 65 — 3 95
SUGARS.	
Porto Rico:—	
Dark to fair.....	0 07 1/2 — 0 07 1/2
Bright to choice.....	0 08 — 0 08 1/2
Canadian refined.....	0 08 1/2 — 0 09 1/2
Standard granulated.....	0 09 1/2 — 0 09 1/2
Paris lump.....	0 10 1/2 — 0 10 1/2
Scotch refined.....	0 07 1/2 — 0 08
SYRUPS.	
Common.....	0 63 — 0 65
Amber.....	0 68 — 0 70
P. Amber.....	0 72 — 0 75
Molasses.....	0 40 — 0 45
SPICES.	
Allspice.....	0 17 — 0 20
Cassia, whole, per lb.....	0 15 — 0 18
Cloves.....	0 38 — 0 40
Ginger, ground.....	0 25 — 0 35
Jam root.....	0 23 — 0 27
Nutmegs.....	0 75 — 1 10
TEA—1/2-c. and cal.	
Japan, c. to medium.....	0 17 — 0 24
" fair to good.....	0 25 — 0 35
" fine to ch.....	0 40 — 0 55
" Nagasaki.....	0 20 — 0 28
Y. Hyson, c. to g.....	0 20 — 0 35
Y. Hyson, fine to finest.....	0 38 — 0 60
Gunpowder, fair to medium.....	0 30 — 0 30
" good to fine.....	0 45 — 0 57
" finest.....	0 60 — 0 65
Imp., medium to good.....	0 27 — 0 35
" fine to finest.....	0 40 — 0 60
Twankay, c. to g.....	0 20 — 0 23
Oolong.....	0 30 — 0 55
Cougou, com.....	0 18 — 0 24
" m. to g.....	0 20 — 0 36
" fine to finest.....	0 38 — 0 62
Souchong, com.....	0 20 — 0 27
" m. to g.....	0 27 — 0 36
Fine to choice.....	0 60 — 0 68
TOBACCO.	
Manufactured—	
Dark.....	0 38 — 0 40
Western Leaf.....	0 38 — 0 42
Bright sorts, good to fine.....	0 48 — 0 57
" choice.....	0 70 — 0 80

Solace.....	0 40 — 0 52
Gold Flake.....	0 70 — 0 80
Globe chewing.....	0 85 — 0 93
Victoria.....	0 75 — 0 80
V. T. S. cut smoking.....	0 75 — 0 80
DRUGS.	
Aloes, Cape.....	0 20 — 0 22
Alum.....	0 02 — 0 02 1/2
Borax.....	0 19 — 0 20
Camphor.....	0 38 — 0 40
Castor Oil.....	0 10 1/2 — 0 11
Caustic Soda.....	0 02 1/2 — 0 03
Cream Tartar.....	0 83 — 0 85
Epsom Salts.....	0 02 — 0 03
Extract Logwood, bulk.....	0 09 — 0 10
" boxes.....	0 14 — 0 16
Indigo, Madras.....	0 85 — 0 95
Madder.....	0 12 — 0 14
Opium.....	5 00 — 5 25
Oxalic Acid.....	0 17 — 0 19
Potass. Iodide.....	2 90 — 3 00
Quinine.....	2 30 — 2 65
Soda Ash.....	0 03 1/2 — 0 05
Soda Bicarb., per keg.....	3 25 — 4 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 60 — 0 62
Morphine.....	3 00 — 3 25
Brimstone.....	0 02 1/2 — 0 03
OILS.	
Cod Oil—Imperial Gallon.....	0 55 — 0 60
Straits Oil.....	0 45 — 0 50
Palm.....	0 07 1/2 — 0 11
Lard, extra No. 1, Morse's.....	0 96 — 0 98
" ordinary No. 1.....	0 90 — 0 92
Linseed, raw.....	0 72 — 0 76
Linseed, boiled.....	0 78 — 0 83
Olive.....	1 40 — 1 50
Salad.....	2 10 — 2 20
" qt3., per case.....	3 00 — 3 20
Seal.....	0 65 — 0 80
PAINTS, &c.	
White Lead, genuine, in oil, per 25 lbs.....	1 80
Do No. 1.....	1 65
" 2.....	1 50
" 3.....	1 35
White Lead, dry.....	0 06 — 0 07 1/2
Red Lead.....	0 05 — 0 06
Venetian Red, English.....	0 02 — 0 02 1/2
Yellow Ochre, French.....	0 01 1/2 — 0 02 1/2
Vermillion, English.....	0 75 — 0 90
Varnish, No. 1, furn.....	1 10 — 1 20
Brown Japan.....	1 00 — 1 10
Spirits Turpentine.....	0 80 — 0 85
Whiting.....	0 70 — 0 75
PETROLEUM.	
Refined, per imp. gallon:	
No. 1, car load.....do	0 00 — 0 00
" 5 to 10 barrels.....do	0 18 — 0 18 1/2
" single barrels.....do	0 19 — 0 19
American prime.....	0 23 — 0 23 1/2
" water white.....	0 25 — 0 25 1/2
BREADSTUFFS.	
FLOUR—Per brl., f. o. c.	
Superior extra.....	5 80 — 5 85
Extra.....	5 65 — 5 75
Strong Bakers.....	6 00 — 6 10
Spring Wheat, extra.....	5 50 — 5 50
Oatmeal.....	4 90 — 5 00
Cornmeal.....	4 10 — 4 25
Bran.....	11 00 — 11 50
GRAIN—f. o. c.	
Fall Wheat, No. 1.....	1 30 — 1 31
" No. 2.....	1 27 — 1 28
" No. 3.....	1 22 — 1 23
Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	1 33 — 1 34
" No. 2.....	1 32 — 1 32
" No. 3.....	1 26 — 1 27
Oats.....	0 48 — 0 49
Peas.....	0 81 — 0 83
Rye.....	0 70 — 0 75
Corn.....	0 92 — 0 95

PROVISIONS.

Butter, choice, per lb.....	0 17 — 0 18
" export lots.....	0 16 — 0 17
Cheese.....	0 11 1/2 — 0 11 1/2
Dried Apples.....	0 09 1/2 — 0 07
Pork, Mess.....	23 50 — 24 00
Bacon, long clear.....	0 13 — 0 13 1/2
" Cumberland cut.....	0 12 — 0 12 1/2
" Breakfast smoked.....	0 14 — 0 15
Hams.....	0 14 — 0 15
Lard.....	0 14 — 0 15
Eggs.....	0 15 1/2 — 0 16
Hops, choice.....	0 25 — 0 26
Dressed Hogs.....	9 50 — 10 00

HARDWARE.

BARRIED FENCE WIRE.	
Galvanized.....	0 08 1/2 to 0 09
Painted.....	0 07 — 0 07 1/2
CANADA PLATES.	
Hatton.....	3 10 — 3 15
Boar's Head.....	0 00 — 3 35
Pontypool.....	0 00 — 3 35
" W.F.G.".....	3 15 — 3 20
Pen.....	0 00 — 3 35
CUT NAILS, P. KG. 100 LBS.	
10 to 60d.....	2 85 — 2 90
8 dy. and 9dy.....	3 00 — 3 10
6 dy. and 7dy.....	3 25 — 3 30
4 dy. and 5dy.....	3 55 — 3 55
3 dy.....	3 80 — 3 90
COPPER.	
Ingot.....	0 20 — 0 21
Sheet.....	0 25 — 0 26
Bar.....	0 30 — 0 33
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Best No. 22.....	0 05 1/2 — 0 06 1/2
" 24.....	0 06 — 0 06 1/2
" 26.....	0 06 1/2 — 0 06 1/2
" 28.....	0 07 — 0 07 1/2
IRON WIRE P. E. 63 LBS.	
No. 6.....	2 00 — 2 10
" 9.....	2 35 — 2 50
" 22.....	2 65 — 2 75
IRON.	
Coltness.....	0 00 — 0 00
Canbhoe.....	23 00 — 23 50
Summerlee.....	24 00 — 24 50
N. Scotia No. 2.....	0 00 — 0 00
N. Scotia bar.....	2 45 — 2 50
Bar, ordinary.....	2 15 — 2 25
Hoops, coopers.....	2 60 — 2 70
Band.....	2 60 — 2 75
LEAD.	
Pig per lb.....	0 04 1/2 — 0 04 1/2
Bar.....	0 05 — 0 05 1/2
Sheet.....	0 05 — 0 05 1/2
Shot.....	0 00 — 0 06
ROPE.	
Manilla Rope, per lb.....	0 12 1/2 — 0 13
Russia deep sea.....	0 14 — 0 16
Sisal.....	0 10 — 0 10 1/2
WINDOW GLASS.	
25 and under.....	2 00 — 2 10
26 x 40 do.....	2 10 — 2 25
41 x 50 do.....	2 40 — 2 50
57 x 60 do.....	2 60 — 2 70
STEEL.	
Cast.....	0 12 1/2 — 0 13 1/2
Boiler plate.....	0 03 — 0 04
Sleigh shoe.....	0 02 1/2 per lb
TIN.	
Grain.....	0 29 — 0 30
Ingot.....	0 26 — 0 27
TIN PLATES.	
IC Coke.....	4 50 — 5 00
IC Charcoal.....	5 50 — 5 75
IX ".....	7 50 — 7 75
IXX ".....	9 25 — 9 50
DC ".....	5 50 — 6 09
DX ".....	6 50 — 7 00
ZINC.	
Sheet.....	0 05 1/2 — 0 06

LEATHER.			French Calf.			Calfskins, green		
Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 28	to 0 28	Splits, large	1 05	— 1 35	"	0 11	— 0 13
Do. No. 2	0 24	— 0 26	" small	0 28	— 0 29	" cured	0 14	— 0 15
Slaughter, heavy	0 29	— 0 30	Pebble Grain	0 22	— 0 23	Sheepskins	1 50	— 1 75
Do. light	0 29	— 0 30	Buff	0 14	— 0 16½	Pelts	0 00	— 0 25
Buffalo	0 21	— 0 23	Russets, light	0 14	— 0 16	Lambskins	0 00	— 0 30
Harness	0 29	— 0 32	Gambier	0 40	— 0 50	Tallow, rendered	0 08	— 0 08½
Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 33	— 0 36	Sumac	0 05	— 0 06	WOOL.		
" light and medium	0 36	— 0 40	Degras	0 04½	— 0 05	Fleece, # lb.	0 18	— 0 20
Kip Skins, French	0 85	— 1 10	HIDES AND SKINS # lb.			Pulled Super	0 27	— 0 28
" English	0 60	— 0 75	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	0 00	— 0 08½	Extra	0 32	— 0 34
" Domestic	0 60	— 0 65	Cows	0 00	— 0 07½	SALT.		
" Veals	0 70	— 0 75	Cured and Inspected	0 08½	— 0 08½	Liverpool coarse, # bag	0 85	— 0 90
Hemlock Calf (35 lb.)	0 80	— 0 90				Canadian, # bbl.	1 20	— 1 25

THE AMERICAN KNIT GOODS CASE.

(Continued from page 254.)

It is in the clause last quoted (schedule M) that the root and origin of the trouble lies. Before, knitted woollen goods had been held dutiable at 20 to 50 cents per lb. and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, under the second clause quoted (schedule L, wool and woollens), being plainly excepted in the last clause quoted from the same schedule, relating to clothing, ready made. Going over the schedule M clause, we observe that it says in one place: "except wool, silk, and linen," while in two places afterwards the words, "except silk and linen," occur. The contention of the manufacturers is that the word "wool" was, in the original statute, put before the words "silk and linen" in the last two places as well as in the first (which is a fact undisputed); and that its omission in the revised statute was either an accident or otherwise a fraud perpetrated by somebody for the purpose of defeating the plain intention of Congress. The following is the text of a bill on the subject, which is now before the House, to correct the error, and which enacts:

"That the paragraph beginning with the words, 'clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel,' under Schedule M of Section 2504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby amended by the insertion of the word 'wool' before the word 'silk,' in two places where it was omitted in the revision of the said Statutes, so that the same shall read as follows:

'Clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk and linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for; caps, gloves, leggings, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk and linen, worn by men, women or children, and not otherwise provided for; articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk and linen, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.'

We put the omitted word in italics, in each of the two places. An interesting query now is—how did it happen that the word, which appears in the original act, just as above placed, was left out of the revised statute? Nobody knows. Figures supplied by the Statistical Bureau show that on imported wool, of the class used for making knitted goods, the compound duty, part specific and part *ad valorem*, averages 55 39 per cent. It seems perfectly absurd to suppose that any Legislature, least of all one so strongly Protectionist as that which sits at Washington, ever intended to impose on the finished article only 35 per cent., while charging 55 per cent. on the raw material. Yet this is the result arrived at, either through incompetence or trickery; or more probably from both to-

gether, favored by accident. The *Protectionist* says that American knitting mills have a capital of \$38,000,000, an annual production of \$73,000,000, and employ over 60,000 hands, while Judge Kelley states that the capital affected by the error in Section 2504 amounts to nearly \$200,000,000, and affords employment to largely more than 100,000 operatives. The adverse decision was handed down in the Supreme Court on May 26th, and on June 5th, the earliest day possible, Judge Kelley, who is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, had submitted to the House the bill to amend, which is above quoted. At present the prevailing belief is that the correcting act will certainly be passed before Congress rises. But what about the claim made by importers for the refund of the 20 to 50 cents per lb. on all knitted woollen goods passed through the Custom House from some date in 1875 to a recent date in 1882, the amount involved being estimated at eleven million dollars? "There's millions in it," evidently; and there are also many sharp, shrewd fellows extant, who will fight their best for the millions aforesaid. The *American Protectionist* says:

"The judicial decision itself implied that the omission in revision was accidental, but held to the rule that the court should not consult prior laws when the language of the revision is plain, but only when its meaning is in doubt. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote officially to the Committee on Ways and Means, 'The error is undoubtedly one of revision,' and yet there were members shameless enough to vote to stop the great woollen industries, and thus deprive hundreds of thousands of their daily support, on no better plea than that there were 'more duties too high than too low,' and that there should be no legislation in the interest of manufacturers, even to correct error and give effect to the will of the people expressed through Congress. These unworthy representatives unblushingly voted to profit by a mistake or a trick, and to cheat the workmen by perpetuating a fraud upon the country. As was well said by Representative Buck, of Connecticut, the revisers of 1874 were authorized only to 'revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate' the laws then in force. They had no commission to add, or to omit, a single significant word. Whatever they did beyond the simple duty entrusted on them was *ultra vires* and void, except as confirmed by Congress. Simple honesty requires that Congress should correct the revisers' errors as soon as discovered, and the plain truth is that the members who oppose the correction are dishonest representatives, willing to rob owners of vested rights by petty fraud, and to starve working people, rather than surrender a crotchet. Some of them have perchance a stronger motive than mere abstract devotion to free-trade theories. Begley, late of the Custom House, the lawyer of the importers, has realized a fortune of many hundred thousand dollars through the Supreme Court decision."

We have devoted much space to the presentation of this case before the Canadian public, but not a bit more than its importance deserves.

Selections.

An ordinary Pullman palace-car costs about \$16,000, and a passenger coach from \$6,000 to \$7,000.

The strength of 120 pounds is required to tear asunder an iron wire one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter.

Iron can be rolled so thin that 10,000 sheets would equal 1 inch in thickness, or about eighty sheets to make the thickness of one of Esterbrook's bank pens.

Washington county, Pennsylvania, is said to be the largest wool-growing county in the Union, and to produce annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in cash \$1,000,000.

It is said that the product of the oil fields of New York State is now 20,000 barrels per day, or one third of the total oil product of America. Allegany county produces 16,000 barrels and Cattaraugus 4,000 barrels daily.

In France there are 256 establishments engaged in making sugar from mangel-wurzel, and eighty-three of these houses employ what is known as the diffusion process, a method which is likely soon to be in general use.

NAILS.—Number of American machine-made cut nails in a pound, as verified by actual count :

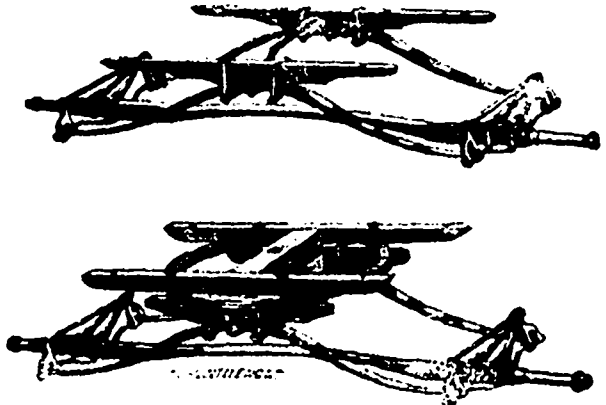
Size.	No.	Size.	No.
3 penny	408	10 "	66
4 "	275	12 "	52
5 "	227	20 "	32
6 "	156	30 "	25
8 "	100		

SPIKES.—Number of American machine-made cut spikes in a pound as verified by actual count :

BOAT.		
No. 4	1-4 in	13 to 1 lb.
" 5	5-16 in	8 "
" 6	3-8 in	5 "
" 7	5-8 in	4 "
SHIP.		
No. 4	5-16 in	8 to 1 lb.
" 5	3-8 in	6 "
" 6	3-8 in	5 "
" 7	3-8 in	3 1/2 "
" 8	3-8 in	3 "
" 9	9-16 in	2 "
" 10	9-16 in	1 1/2 "

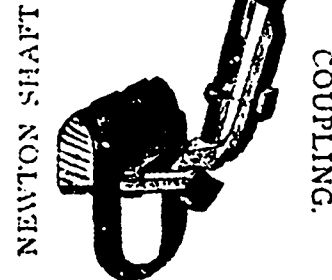
A NEW SCREW.—It is a well-known fact that the great bulk of the screws used are driven in with the hammer, and given a turn or two with a screwdriver to bring them flush. Recognizing this fact, an ingenious inventor, for many years prominently identified with the business, has brought out a new screw which is adapted for driving, and which enters the wood without tearing the grain. The gimlet point is dispensed with and a cone point substituted. The thread has such a pitch that it drives in barb fashion, offering no resistance in entering, but firmly resisting all attempts to withdraw it except by turning it out with the screw-driver.

THE JOHNSON GEAR.



Over one thousand of these gears now in actual use, and all giving the utmost satisfaction.

Exclusive manufacturers for Canada of the **NEWTON PATENT CARRIAGE SHAFT COUPLING.**



For particulars, prices, terms, &c., write to—

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLINGHAM CANALS, advertised to take place on the 27th day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates—

Tenders will be received until Wednesday, the second day of August next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on Saturday, the fifteenth day of July next.

By order,

A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1882.

"HELLER BROS.,"

AMERICAN HORSE RASPS,

Warranted by us to do at least 200 per cent. more work than any other English or American rasps made.

We are sole agents for these, and always carry a large stock.

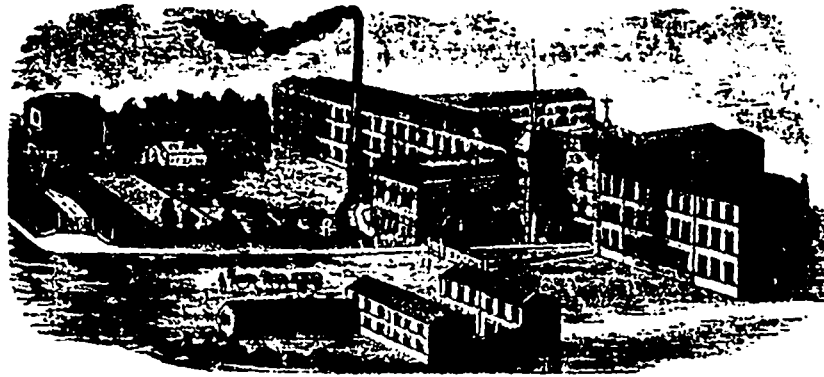
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 And General Mill Furnishers,
Patentees and Sole Makers of Rolled Double Convex Wire Cards,
CLECKHEATON, - YORKSHIRE.

Canadian Agent—G. M. CUMMINGS, 178 Devonshire Street, Boston.

THE
STEEL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

This Company propose to erect works and manufacture Steel from

CANADIAN ORES

CANADIAN SOIL.

The mines of the Company are in the Madoc region, and are owned in fee. The ore is of the very best quality.

Persons who may desire to subscribe to the stock of the Association can get full information regarding the property and business plans upon application to

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Having 40 years experience at this business, particu-
larly giving me their orders may rely upon having
them satisfactorily filled.

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ALL KINDS OF
PIECED TINWARE,
Grocers' Canisters, Spice Tins, Paint Tins,
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ALL KINDS OF CORKS
In Stock and Cut to Order.
CORK LIFE PRESERVERS A SPECIALTY.
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Sweet and Refined cider
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Proprietor.
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BANKERS:

DOMINION BANK, TORONTO, ONT.

This Company is organized under the "Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act."
The Dominion of Canada has an importation of

OVER \$12,000,000 ANNUALLY

of Steel and Iron Goods, making the outlook for this enterprise a very favorable one

The company now own upwards of seven hundred acres of the best mineral lands in the province, upon which are two large and valuable iron mines, now opened, and near Railways already built. Much of this iron ore will run from SIXTY-EIGHT TO SEVENTY PER CENT. METALLIC IRON.

This has been demonstrated by actual test.

These mines are within a short distance of Lake Ontario, connected with the lake by Railroad. They have been thoroughly tested within the past two years, several thousand tons of the ore having been mined, a part of which has been shipped to United States and made into Steel of the finest quality. The supply of ore from these mines is practically inexhaustible, and a better quality has never been found in any country.

The first issue of Stock is

\$700,000 IN \$50 SHARES.

A part of this stock is now for sale at par. Subscribers will be required to pay the first call of ten per cent. when \$500,000 is subscribed, the balance in instalments of ten per cent. as the company may require, but these calls not to be more frequent than one per month.

It is expected that the ultimate capitalization will reach

3,000,000 DOLLARS,

the stock for which will be issued at such times as the money may be required for the building of the Steel plant and purchasing machinery, the purchasing of land and the erection of houses for the workmen.

As a guarantee of good faith to subscribers and to prevent the depreciation of the stock by speculators, until \$2,000,000 is subscribed and fully paid up all the stock is to be held in trust by some chartered bank in Ontario, acting as fiduciary agent for the Company, and cannot be sold or transferred. This will ensure the building of the plant and active carrying on of the work.

The balance of the stock, \$1,000,000, will be held in reserve, to be issued as may be required to extend the works in order to enable the company to fully supply the Canadian market with all the various kinds of steel required in the Dominion.

In order to insure to the company the benefit of the best efforts of its employees by giving to each one of the latter a personal interest in the success of the enterprise, all workmen employed at the works will be required to be holders of at least one share of stock; thus by giving to the workmen employed in the works a voice in the management of the business and a share in the profits, the conflicts which so often arise between capital and labor will be prevented.

The works as first erected will have a capacity of 50,000 tons of steel rails, 10,000 tons of crucible steel, and 10,000 tons of merchantable wrought iron per annum.

A committee consisting of T. G. Hall, H. H. Stow and George H. Van Vleck has been appointed to select a suitable location for the erection of the works, and to purchase a small quantity of land for the benefit of the Company's employees. This committee have not yet decided on a location, but the location will be made known before the first call is made on stock.

In order to enable them to fully supply the Canadian market with all the various kinds of steel, the Company has secured control of all the known processes and patents for the manufacture of steel.

Further information relating to the affairs of the Company may be obtained by applying at Room No. 11, Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

DOMINION BOLT CO'Y,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bolts, Nuts, Spikes, and Rivets.

139 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO.

JUNE, 1882.

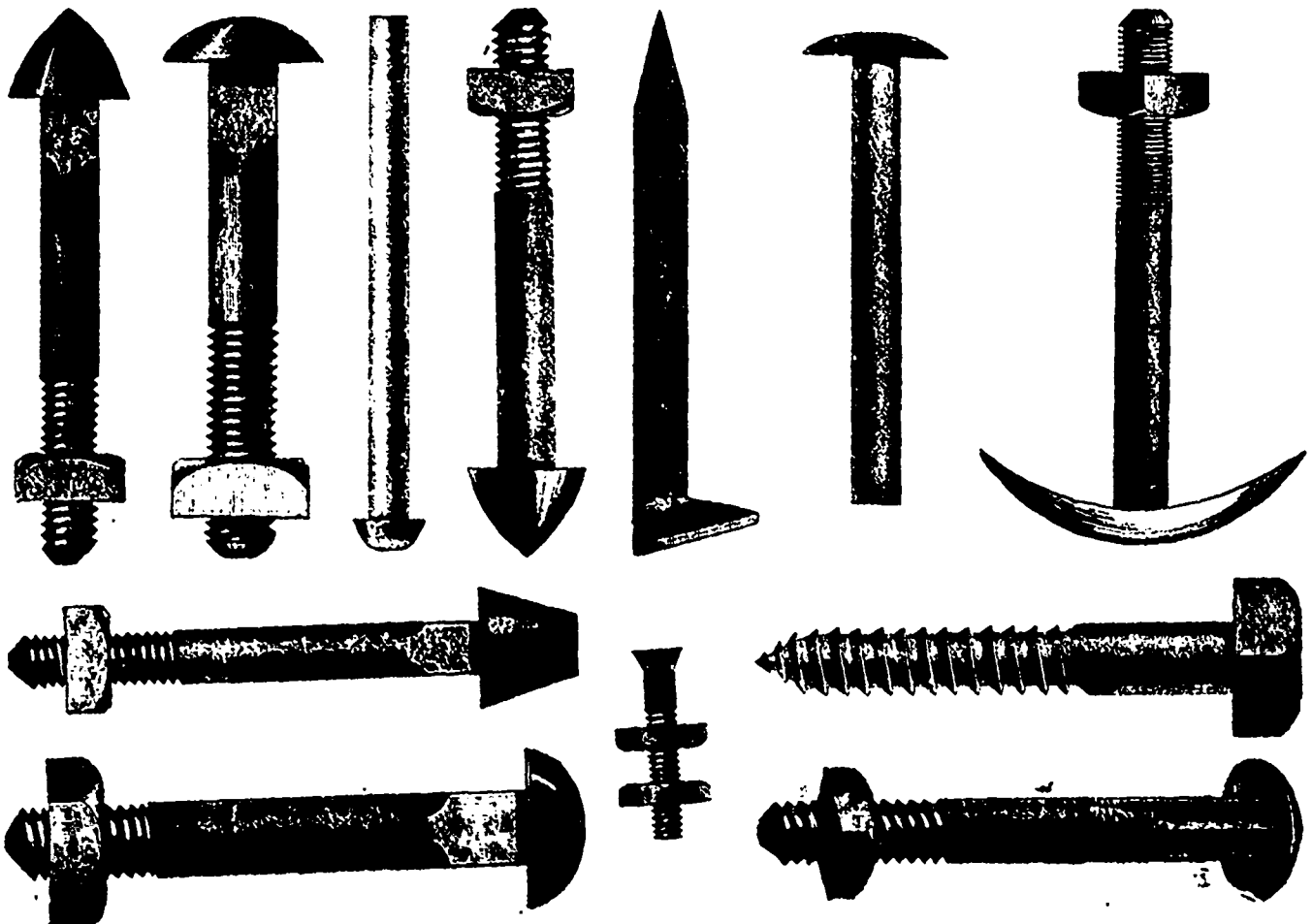
The prudential remarks of President Smithers, of the Bank of Montreal, will, I trust, have been salutary as a caution against undue speculation, and if so, with the confidence assured by a permanent Government with a permanent policy, conserving the interests of the people as a whole, traders of every class may look for a healthy and continuous trade, giving to labor good returns for its service, and to capital safe, satisfactory returns on its investment.

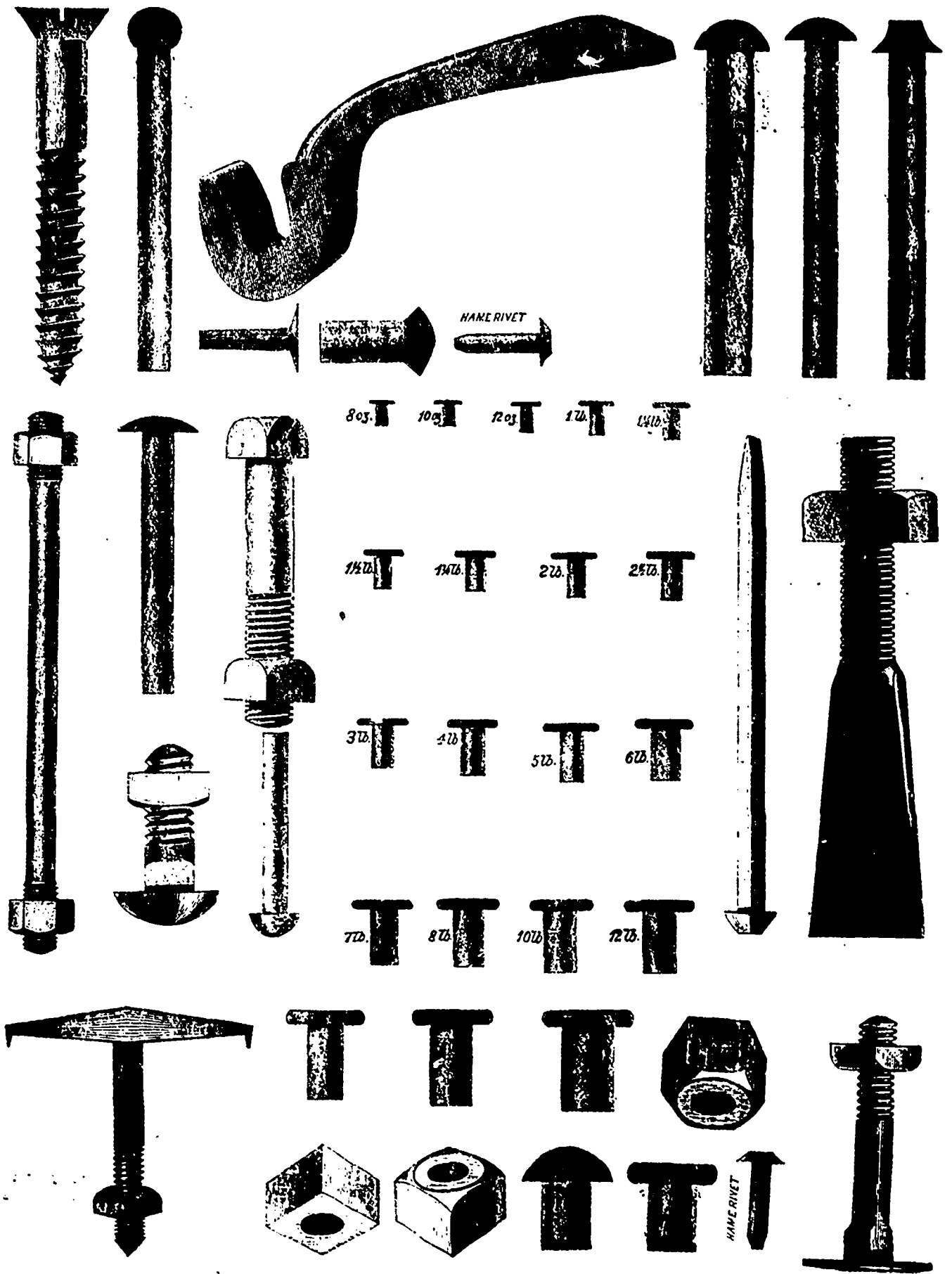
Many public works are projected and under construction; the Canadian Pacific Railway is being pushed with the greatest possible energy, and emigrants are pouring into the country to assist in its construction, to assist in the construction of other railways, and in developing the natural resources of the country. All these great works, with the increasing population of the Dominion, will keep traders well employed: and with good crops, for which the outlook is favorable, activity in business and manufacturing circles may be considered certain.

This factory is in a position to satisfy the wants of the whole Dominion, if specifications are not delayed until the necessities of the country call for instant delivery. Remove this risk by sending forward your specifications now. No good can accrue from delay, for no lower prices will be made. Hardware merchants stocking up during the summer will have an advantage in being able to give prompt deliveries in the autumn, and the agricultural implement manufacturer who may have his bolts on hand will not be retarded in completing his orders.

Samples of threshing machine teeth are now invited with proposed orders. This class of the business being new, every effort will be made to meet the wishes of consumers by making the exact shapes from the quality of iron required, and as only specially refined iron will suit for such goods, time will be necessary to have it rolled and imported.

The following cuts represent some of the bolts made at this factory, where now every kind of bolts and rivets are made, besides hot pressed nuts, railway and other spikes:





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THE "BELL" ORGAN.

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 Eleven Years before
 any Canadian
 Maker
 now Manufacturing.



About
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 of our Organs now
 in use,
 or three times as
 many as of
 any other Canadian
 Manufacturer.

During the winter and spring we have erected a factory 140 x 80, five stories high, in addition to our already large factory, and our capacity will be, when this new factory is in running order (in about one month), an organ every half hour, or more than double the capacity of all the other organ manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada put together.

With this increased capacity we trust to be able to fill all orders promptly.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

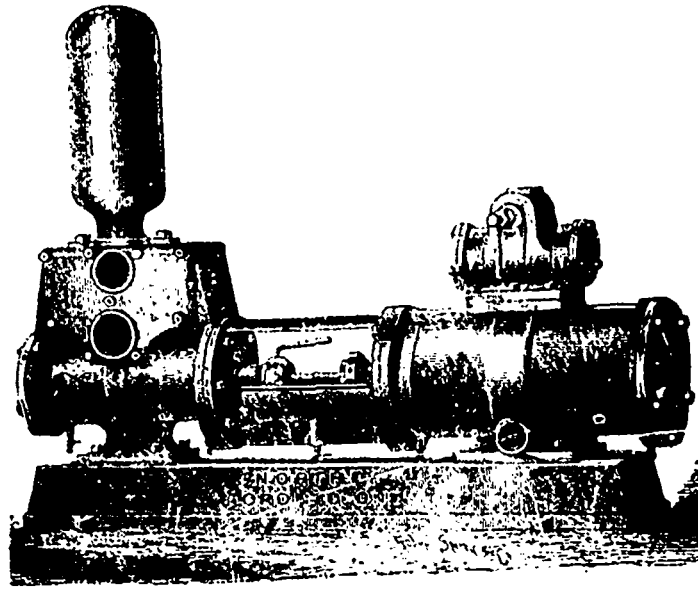
CATALOGUES AND PRICES MAILED FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Address—

W. BELL & Co.,
GUELPH, ONT.

N.B.—We have no Branch Factory in Toronto.

NORTHEY'S STEAM PUMP WORKS.



Boiler Feed Pumps,

Air and Circulating Pumps,

Steam Fire Pumps,

Wrecking Pumps,

Mining Pumps,

Pumps Specially Adapted for Oil Pipe Lines, City Waterworks, &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CORNER FRONT & PARLIAMENT STREETS,
TORONTO, ONT.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Post Office, Hamilton, Ont.," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 6th day of July next, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &c.,

HAMILTON, ONT

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Hamilton, on and after Thursday, the 15th day of June.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order, **F. H. ENNIS,**
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

Time for receiving tenders for the above works is here by EXTENDED until MONDAY, 1st JULY next, and the time for seeing the plans and specifications to Monday, 17th July next.

By order, **F. H. ENNIS,**
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th June, 1882.



**STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PATD**

W. H. STOREY & SON, Glove Manufacturers, ACTON, ONT.

The quality of our Goods is unsurpassed.

WANTED.

A N ENERGETIC MAN OF BUSINESS, resident in WINNIPEG,

wishes to act as

LOCAL OR PROVINCIAL AGENT

for one or more Ontario Manufacturers. Best of references.

Address C. G., at office of this paper.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS,

York & Cedar Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DYEING, DRYING, AND

FINISHING MACHINERY

For COTTON, WOOLLEN, and WORSTED GOODS.

DRYING MACHINES, with cylinders of tinned iron or copper, for PRINT WORKS, BLEACHERIES, &c.

DYEING, SIZING & DRYING MACHINES

For COTTON (CHAIN) WARPS.

TENTERING MACHINES,

With clamp chain for Lawns, Ginghams, &c.

TENTERING MACHINES,

with Pin Chain for Woollen and Worsted Goods.

SINGEING, WASHING, CRABBING,

DYEING, DRYING & FINISHING

MACHINERY, for Worsted Dress Goods

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

JAMES LESLIE,

Manufacturer of

**CARD CLOTHING,
LOOM REEDS, &c.**

Dealer in

**COTTON & WOOLLEN
MILL SUPPLIES.**

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Junction of Craig and St. Antoine Sts.,

WEST END, MONTREAL.

P. O. Box 996.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for the WELLAND CANAL," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plan and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$1,500 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

**THE CANADIAN
REPORTING &
COLLECTING
ASSOCIATION.**

Head Office:

Union Loan Buildings, 28 & 30 Toronto Street, Toronto.

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL REPORTS furnished and COLLECTIONS MADE in all parts of the Dominion, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, Australia, United States, West Indies, and South America.

No other agency has superior facilities for Reporting or Collecting—all the agents being men of position and under contract to render their services according to the Tariff of the Association.

A copy of "Law's Mercantile Cypher Code" is included with each membership, and as each agent has a copy, members can communicate by wire direct with the agent and thereby save time and expense, as well as have their communications confidential.

For further particulars apply to the Head Office.

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IRON TOOLS,
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
SAW MILL MACHINERY,
MILL WORK
 AND
Architectural Iron Work.

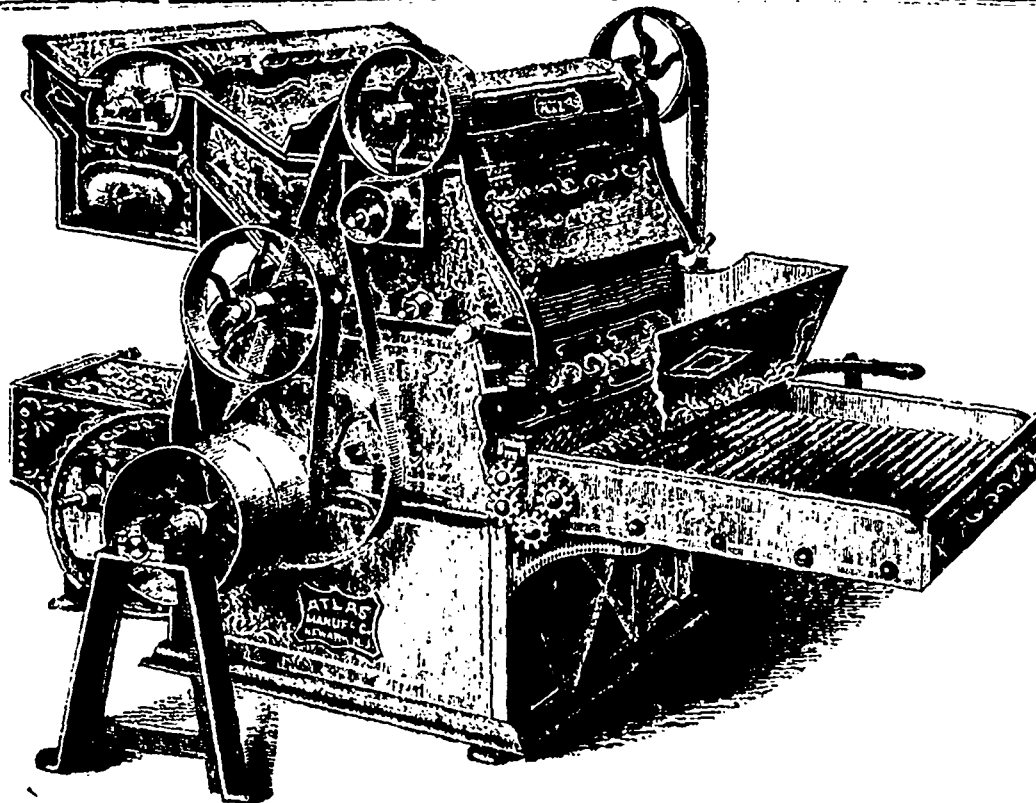
MORRISON, BROS.,
 "Soho Machine Works,"
TORONTO.
 Esplanade,
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DEALERS IN
IRON & WOOD TOOLS,
Mill Machinery,
Foundry Supplies,
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 &c., &c., &c.
SEND FOR LISTS.
(Mention this advertisement when writing.)

MACHINERY IN STOCK.

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| 16 Iron Lathes, various sizes, new & second hand. | 4 Surface Planers. |
| 5 Iron Planers do. do. | 1 Dimension Planer. |
| 10 Iron Drills do. do. | 2 Daniel's Planers. |
| 1 Iron Shears. | 2 Buzz Planers. |
| 1 Hydraulic Shears. | 7 Moulding Machines. |
| 2 Milling Machines. | 3 Tenoning Machines. |
| 1 Gear Cutter. | 8 Mortising Machines. |
| 2 Band Saws. | 10 Saw Tables. |
| 8 Scroll Saws. | 4 Wood Lathes. |
| 5 Shapers. | 4 Dowel Machines. |
| 4 Planers and Matchers. | 2 Sand Papering Machines, &c., &c., &c. |
- SEND FOR LIST.**

GIVE PARTICULARS AND PRICE OF ANY MACHINERY YOU HAVE FOR SALE.



Double and Single
BURRING
MACHINES:
 for First and Second
 Breakers, superior to any
 others made in the
UNITED STATES.
 Patent Steel Ring
 Feed Rollers,
 Waste Cards,
 Cylinders, &c.

PARKHURST'S PATENT DOUBLE CYLINDER BURRING PICKER,

For Picking, Burring, and Dusting all grades of Wool. Recent Improvements including a beater attached to the spout for the purpose of thoroughly mixing and cleaning the Wool without injury to the staple, make it superior to any other machine now in use.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, AGENTS,
 GALT ONT.

Manufactured only by

THE ATLAS MANUFACTURING CO.,
 NEWARK, N.J.

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Asbestos.

FENWICK & SCLATER, Montreal.—Asbestos packing, paints, and roofing.—Send for lists. Files, &c.

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A. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Cedar Dale, Ont.—Manufacturers of scythes, forks, hoes, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO.—Lock No. 2, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.—Manufacturers of axes, scythes, forks, hoes, rakes and edge tools.

Bridge Builders.

TORONTO BRIDGE CO., Toronto.—Builders of Steel and Iron, Railway and Highway Bridges.

Chemicals.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON, Montreal.—Offer at closest figures chemicals required by soap-boilers, oil refiners, paper-makers, and by manufacturers of woollens, cottons, leather, &c.

Coal and Wood.

P. BURNS, Offices cor. Front and Bathurst Sts., Yonge St. Wharf 51 King St. East, 532 Queen St. West, Toronto.—Wholesale dealer in Coal and Wood. Telephone communication between all offices.

Cotton Brokers.

M. WRIGHT, next Exchange Bank, Hamilton, Ont.—Sole agent in Canada for Ordway & McGuire, cotton factors, Nashville, Tenn.

Cotton Mills.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.—Denims, tickings and yarns.

Dye Stuffs.

EMIL THOURET & CO., Montreal.—Agents for K. Oehler, Offenbach O. M., Germany.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON, Montreal.—Supply of best quality at lowest prices. Every description of coloring material required by manufacturers of woollens, cottons, silks, paper, leather, &c. Are sole agents in Canada for the celebrated aniline dyes of A. Porrier, Paris.

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 71 and 73 Front Street East, Toronto.—Dye Stuffs of all kinds for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers; Warps, Shuttles, Bobbins, Card Clothing, etc., etc.

Edge Tools.

R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturer of axes, picks, mattocks, grub hoes and railway contractors' supplies.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO.—Lock No. 2, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.—Manufacturers of axes, scythes, forks, hoes, rakes and edge tools.

Emery Wheels.

HART EMERY WHEEL CO., Hamilton.—Manufacturers of every description of Emery Wheels and Emery Wheel machinery.

Engines and Boilers.

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

J. H. KILLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturer of economical, variable, cut-off, high pressure, and condensing engines. Improved boilers, portable engines for thrashing, saw-mills, hydraulic and hoisting machinery.

JOHN DOTY, Toronto.—Engines and boilers of every description and capacity, also shafting, pulleys, and hangers for factories.

THOS. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturers of stationary and portable steam engines, boilers and machinery of every description—cotton mill blenders, hoistery steam presses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

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PHENIX FILE CO.—Hand-made files and rasps. No machines in our factory.—Fenwick & Sclater, Agents, Montreal. Anchor Brand. FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of files and springs. Files recut. Sole manufacturers of Spaulding's patent concave spring.

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

Fire Hose.

FENWICK & SCLATER, Montreal.—Canvas hose, plain and rubber lined, for fire departments and factories. Write us before purchasing elsewhere.

Furniture.

JACOBZINGSHEIM, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturer of Parlour and Bedroom Sets, Center Tables, &c.

Gas Engines.

JOHN DOTY.—Manufacturer in Canada of the new "Otto" silent gas engine, two, four, and seven horse power and larger.

Glove Manufacturers.

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

Hubs, Spokes and Bent Goods.

F. W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of hubs, spokes, rims, shafts poles, sligh and cutter stuff, etc.

Iron Works.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundas.—Manufacturers of iron and brass screws, bolts and nuts.

COWAN & CO., Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machinery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., 139 Front St. East, Toronto.—Manufacturers of every description of bolts, hot pressed nuts, railway spikes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets.

H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and founders; iron railing and ornamental iron work a specialty.

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

LEITCH & TURNBULL, Central Iron Works, cor. Rebecca and Hughson Streets, Hamilton, Ont.—Patent safety hand and power elevators.

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

MONTREAL MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, St. George Street, Montreal.—Manufacturers of malleable iron, steam, and gas fittings.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.—Manufacturers of cut nails, horse shoes, railway and pressed spikes, tacks, brads, &c.

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Oshawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of malleable iron castings; also patent screw wrenches.

SMITH'S FALLS MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, Smith's Falls, Ont.—Manufacturers to order of agricultural, carriage, and other malleable iron castings.

Knife Works.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., St. Catharines, Ont.—Manufacturers of mowing and reaping machine knives, sections, guard plates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cutters, etc.

Knitting Mills

S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of plain and fancy hosiery.

Leather Belting.

DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.—Oak tanned belting, lace leather, etc.

Machine Brushes.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 74 Bleury St., Montreal.—Machine brushes for cotton factories, flour mills, &c. Machine brushes of every description a specialty.

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SHEPARD & HOYER (late with J. Doty), 26 and 28 Colborne Street (in rear of the Ontario Electrotyping Foundry), Toronto.—Machinists and Engineers. All kinds of machinery made and repaired. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Oils.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON, Montreal.—Afford best value in pure olive and lard oils, also in all other leading lines of vegetable, animal and mineral oils for factory use. Invite special attention to their celebrated crown diamond "engine" and "machinery" oils.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

ALBERT GIBB, 122 King William Street, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturer of all kinds of paper boxes.

Paper Manufacturers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers.

LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO., Merrittton, Ont.—Manufacturers of every variety of paper, paper bags and flour sacks.

WM. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown—Manufacturers of book and fine papers.

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JOHN QUARRIER, Corner Mary and Cannon Streets, Hamilton, Ont.

Saw Manufacturers.

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trowels, straw knives, etc. Sole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Simond's Saw."

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.—Manufacturers of circular and cross-cut saws, plastering trowels, etc.

Scales.

C. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanade Street East, Toronto.—Manufacturers of the Improved Wilson Scales. Designers to the Government. Received 29 first prizes, medal and Governor-General's grand diploma.

Silk Mills.

CORRIVEAU SILK MILLS CO., Montreal.—First manufacturers in Canada of black and colored dress silks, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c.

Stereotypers, Engravers, &c.

F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and stereotypers. Designers and engravers on wood.

Wire Works.

B. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 646 Craig St., Montreal.—Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturers of the strongest description of steel wire cloth, malt kiln floors and general wire weavers.

Wooden Goods.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto.—Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.
 J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal.—Manufacturer of Sharpe's patent safety oil cabinets; also, refrigerators, children's carts, waggons, sleighs and general woodenware.

Woolen Manufacturers.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.—Woolen Manufacturers.
 JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.—Manufacturer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and knitting yarns.

Wools and Cotton Warps.

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

HODGE & WILLIAMS,
 — MANUFACTURERS —

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

ROOFING MATERIAL,

— AGENTS FOR —

Warren's Asphalt Roofing,

THE BEST ROOFING KNOWN.

Also put on

PITCH AND GRAVEL ROOFING,

— And deal in —

LAMP BLACK,

SHEATHING and CARPET PAPERS.

4 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

JOHN WARDLAW,

Galt, Ont.

MANUFACTURER OF

SCOTCH FINGERING,

Wheeling

AND

KNITTING YARNS.



TRENT NAVIGATION

Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids, and Burleigh Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JULY next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers, and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam, and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.

The works at each of these places will be let separately. Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tender for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

- For the Fenelon Falls work \$1,000
- Do Buckhorn Rapids work \$500
- Do Burleigh Falls work \$1,500

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
 F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

SENDALL & RICHARDS' PATENT BARLEY BEARDER.

Patented April 26th, 1881.

The Farmers of Canada have long felt the need of a practical machine that would thresh their barley, and at the same time remove the beards from it, thus making it in first-class condition for market. Several different machines have been made and tried for that particular work, but have failed, because they were not practical machines. THE SENDALL AND RICHARDS' MACHINE is a complete success. It has been in use for two years in the western part of New York State, giving unbounded satisfaction to every one using it. Two machines were introduced into Canada during the past year, which were exhibited at the Provincial Fair at London, and the Central Fair at Hamilton. They were pronounced by practical machine men and farmers who saw them a decided success. Three or four of the leading manufacturers of Ontario are now manufacturing the Bearder, and others are invited to correspond with the owners with a view to the manufacture and sale of the machine.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

SENDALL & RICHARDS,
 Brockport, N.Y.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean. For Speed, Comfort, and Safety, is unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Day and Sleeping Cars on all through Express Trains. Good Dining-rooms at convenient distances.

No Custom-House Examination.

Passengers from all points in Canada and the Western States to Great Britain and the Continent should take this route, as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by

FAST SPECIAL TRAINS,

and the experience of the last two years has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States. Through express trains run as follows:—

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Leave Toronto 7.35 a.m.		Leave Halifax 2.45 p.m.	
“ Montreal 10.00 p.m.		“ St. John, N.B., 7.35 p.m.	
“ Quebec 8.10 a.m.		“ next day.	
“ next day.		“ Arrive Quebec 8.30 p.m.	
Arrive St. John, N.B., 7.30 a.m., day after.		“ Montreal, 6.00 a.m. day after.	
“ Halifax 12.40 p.m., day after.		“ Toronto 11.15 p.m., day after.	

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, run through to St. John, N.B., without change.

All information about the route, and also about freight and passenger rates, will be given on application to

R. ARNOLD, Ticket Agent,
 Cor. King and Yonge Streets, and 20 York St., Toronto.

R. B. MOODIE,
 Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
 72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
 General Freight Agent, Moncton, N.B.

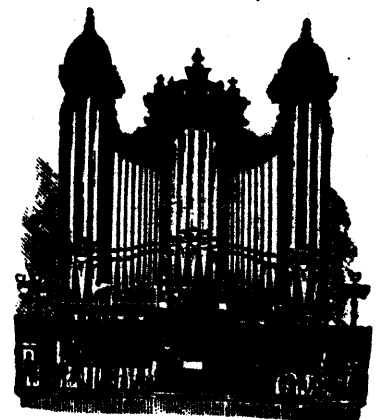
A. S. BUSBY,
 General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

D. POTTINGER,
 Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

S. R. WARREN & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS TORONTO,



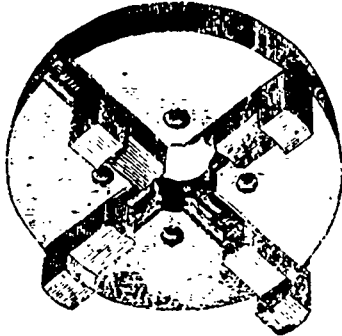
Still take the lead in the manufacture of FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS, and have great pleasure in referring to the many large organs of their manufacture in all parts of the Dominion. Correspondence solicited. Specifications and all information gladly given on application. FACTORY & WAREHOUSES, cor. Wellesley & Ontario Sts.

RICE LEWIS & SON

TORONTO.

CHUCKS.

HORTON'S, CUSHMAN'S.



TWIST DRILLS AND REAMERS.

WILY & RUSSELL'S

PRATT & WHITNEY
HAND, MACHINE AND MASTER LAPS.

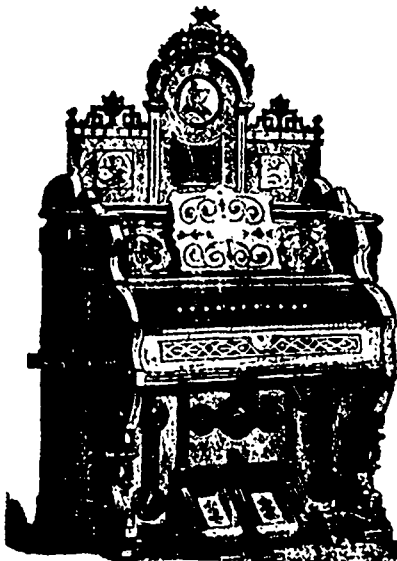
FULL LINE
PIPE STOCK AND DIES, PIPE WRENCHES,
PIPE CUTTERS, &c.

EMERY WHEELS.

EXCELSIOR ORGANS

Acknowledged to be the most serviceable
Organ in the market.

All Honours Taken Wherever Shown.



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ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE &
PRICE LISTS.

Daniel Bell,
Sons & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS TO THE
TRADE.

56 to 64 Bolton Street, Toronto.

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

IMPROVED WILSON SCALES.



HAY SCALES, COAL SCALES, CATTLE SCALES,
PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

THE ONLY SCALES WORTH BUYING

Mention this paper when writing for Price List.

C. WILSON & SON,

45 Esplanade Street E., Toronto.

ZIFFER & WALKER,

6 EXCHANGE-ST., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

COTTON & WOOLLEN MILL MACHINERY.

Write for particulars and estimates.

JARVIS PATENT FURNACE FOR SETTING STEAM BOILERS.



Economy of Fuel, with in-
creased capacity of steam power.
The same principle as the
SIEMENS' PROCESS OF MAKING
STEEL utilizes the waste gases
with hot air on top of the fire.
Will burn all kinds of Waste
Fuel without a blast, including
scrappings, wet peat, wet hops,
sawdust, logwood chips, slack
coal, &c.

Over 1,500 boilers set this way in the United States and Canada.

Send for Circular.

JAS. R. ANNETT, Agent,
110 KING STREET (P. O. BOX 33), MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Please mention this paper.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

\$3.50 per day (based on fuel and a gain of 50
horse-power by applying

"SMITH'S PATENT FURNACE"
TO WASTE GASES.

"THE WILSON GAS PRODUCER,"

for firing every description of Locomotives and Boilers; also
for Melting Pig Iron, Casting Steel, Heating, Padding,
Re-heating, Annealing Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass
Ware, &c., &c.

E. C. HOPKINS,

148 St. James Street, Montreal,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.