

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Anticipated the United States receipts for October will be as those for September, in which there will be a surplus of \$17,000,000 to the Treasury.

According to a report laid before the House of Representatives, which recently met at London, there are in Europe about 1,250,000,000 gallons of malt brewed, of which Great Britain alone produces a third of the quantity, or, to be exact, 417,000,000 gallons. Prussia comes next with 318,579,998 gallons, Bavaria, 257,000,000 gallons, Austria, 245,975,158 gallons, and France, 155,000,000 gal-

In an able article reviewing Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the trade question at Leeds, the Edinburgh Courier says the case of the Fair Traders thus: "Mr. Gladstone says it is a proposition to tax foreign consumers, in order that they may undertake our manufactures. We suppose it is foreign producers that the right hon. gentleman means, and it is far from the fact. There is no proposition before the country. What the Fair Traders say is this: 'It is nearly forty years since Free Trade was adopted in this country; and at that time it was proclaimed with the utmost confidence by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and also by Mr. Gladstone, that in ten years we should be all great commercial nations, and that all great commercial nations would allow our example. These prophecies have not been realized. On the contrary, the great commercial nations of the world, excepting ourselves, have proceeded by stages from rigid protection to a state which is almost prohibitive as regards foreign manufactures. While, therefore, we are not allowed to compete on equitable terms in the markets of the world, we are bound for our own protection to impose a tariff on importations.'

The decrease of the public debt of the United States, says the Western Manufacturer, during the month of September, was \$17,483,641, making the total decrease since June 30, 1881, three months, \$41,742,856. This is a good showing for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and if that rate can be kept up for the balance of the year, showing by the end of June, 1882, a decrease of about \$165,000,000 of the principal of the debt, and a reduction of over 6 1/2 millions of the annual interest charge, we shall feel well satisfied. The total debt Oct. 1, 1882, was \$1,796,553,000. Of this amount \$431,553,392, composed of greenback and fractional currency, gold and silver certificates, etc., draws no interest, and is really not considered as a part of the debt. This would leave the present interest-bearing debt less cash in the treasury at only \$1,364,999,608.

As the New York Daily Indicator says, a London Journal, the Pall Mall Gazette, alludes to the 'prodigious cost' incurred by the people of this country in the reduction of our national debt. Paying debts is always a very costly process, but in the case of the United States it is scarcely felt, so ample are the resources resulting from the general prosperity of the country. The entire receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were \$333,326,611, of which \$186,822,064 were from Customs, and \$124,009,374 from Internal Revenue. 'Free Trade' Great Britain collects about three dollars in Customs duties per capita of her population, while highly protected America collects less than four dollars per capita. The people of Great Britain are taxed about ten dollars per capita, while those of the United States are taxed but little over six and a half dollars per capita. Great Britain is not reducing her debt appreciably, while the United States are reducing theirs by over one hundred millions of dollars annually. The taxes raised from the people of the United States in every form can scarcely much exceed those raised from the people of Great Britain, although our population is 2 1/2 per cent. greater. Taking all things into consideration, our fiscal condition can scarcely be said to call for any great amount of commiseration from our transatlantic cousins."

The Western Manufacturer summarizes the results of a policy of Protection in the United States by pointing out that it is not about twenty years—two decades—since the present protective policy was adopted in that country, and it is, therefore, a good time, it considers, to look over the ground and see what has been accomplished in the matter of foreign trade, to say nothing of the immense manufacturing industries that have been built up in all parts of the

United States. Twenty years ago the balance of trade against the country was about \$70,000,000. During the last year the balance in its favour was \$7,000,000,000. Twenty years ago the total value of exports was \$1,100,000,000; at year it was \$2,200,000,000—more than quadrupled. Twenty years ago there was an average annual outflow of the precious metals of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, besides exported bonds and other evidences of indebtedness. The last two years show an inflow of precious metals of \$167,000,000, besides returned bonds and other evidences of indebtedness. The total gain on the balance of trade is \$1,180,000,000. While accomplishing these wonderful results as the direct result of Protection, the country has passed through a four years' civil war, which left a debt of nearly three billions of dollars, the annual interest upon which was \$165,000,000. Over \$300,000,000 of the debt has been discharged and the annual interest reduced from \$160,000,000 to \$81,000,000.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The INDUSTRIAL WORLD will be pleased to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in these columns. It will take but a few minutes time and a postal card to acquaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all legitimate communications, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

THE INDUSTRIES OF NAPANEE.

(Napanee Standard.) This week we continue our sketches of the manufacturing industries of the town. No system of procedure can be adopted except by taking the establishments generally by seniority and under classification of similar products.

OSBARD & SON

The furniture manufacturing establishment of this firm is one of the most important of our local industries. It is respectable both by reason of its age and the magnitude of its operations. The founder of the business, Mr. John Osbard, came to Napanee in 1836, and in the spring of 1837 he began life here as a general builder. This he continued till 1841, when he went into the manufacture of sawing mills, which was carried on on Centre street, west of the market. In 1860 the manufacture of furniture was begun on a modest scale on the premises purchased for the purpose, now occupied by the firm. Only six or seven hands were employed. In 1861 the buildings were burned, but were at once re-erected and marked improvements made. The business ran on smoothly, and gained in volume and extent till the fall of 1874, when fire gave the firm another set back, the workshop being destroyed. The loss in the first fire was \$5,000, and in the second \$1,500. These apparent calamities resulted in benefit to the firm in this, that after every fire the buildings and machinery were renewed in a more substantial and elaborate form. After the fire of November '74 the work of rebuilding was carried on with such energy that the factory was running in the early spring with new machinery and an enlarged staff of hands. At present their buildings are, the factory 40x70, four stories in height, every floor fully fitted with the best and most modern machinery made. The machinery is driven with a 24-inch Tyler water wheel, supplemented by a 20 horse power engine for use when the water fails. The furnishing rooms are 24x45, two stories in height, and the warehouses are 100x75, two stories with basement. The number of hands employed is an average of thirty, and the weekly pay roll of \$250. Some of their employees have been in the service of the firm over twenty years. Heretofore the firm has done principally a retail business, but such is the excellence of their products that the demand from a distance has forced the wholesale business upon them. They intend the coming winter to expand their business, and to send out a travelling agent. The prospect for working up a thriving wholesale trade is excellent. Already orders unsolicited have reached the firm from Ottawa in the east to Berlin in the west. In addition to the furniture business is the undertaking business of the firm, which is, of course, only local, is of no mean magnitude. Every year they supply caskets and coffins to the number of about two hundred. The progress made by this firm has had nothing of the spasmodic about it. Since its beginning it has made steady and substantial progress, till to-day it stands as one of our most solid and flourishing manufacturing establishments.

M. Y. FRALICK

The allied nature of the fancy furniture business of Mr. Fralick entitles it to be noted with the foregoing. The business, though young, is thriving and increasing. In March, 1870, Mr. W. T. Gibbard and H. V. Fralick, as Gibbard & Fralick, began on the premises of Gibbard & Son the business of manufacturing brackets, wall pockets, fancy stands, etc. In March, 1880, Mr. Fralick bought the business, and purchasing the old workshop of the late firm of Green & Son, fitted it up with new machinery and went into the business on a more extended scale. The size of the

workshop is 1,050 and is furnished with 2200 worth of machinery of the most improved pattern. It is greatly repaired the buildings, re-erected them, put in a new water tube and added a new steam engine. The finishing room in connection with the warehouses is 15x15 feet, and the workshop 2x10. The number of hands employed is twelve, with an average pay roll of \$100 per week. The firm chiefly manufactures piano stools, ottoman foot stools, fancy stands, tables, brackets, wall brackets, etc. etc. Though retailing is done to a certain extent the wholesale trade demands the principal capacity of the business. And this trade is pretty extensive. Fralick's goods find their way into all parts of Canada, from Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces. The principal cities of Canada afford an especially active demand. The business is healthy and improving, and the enterprising and popular proprietor contemplates increasing the facilities to meet the increasing demands that now test the fullest capacity of the establishment.

(To be continued.)

HAMILTON'S NEW FACTORIES.

List of those Built this Season. The building season of 1881 has been a very busy one indeed, and though the contractors claim in most cases that they have not made any money still there has been a large amount expended in the city in the erection of new factories. Hamilton's position as a manufacturing centre in the Dominion is universally acknowledged—even by the rival city of Toronto. The buildings erected during the past season in which manufacturing of all kinds is to be carried on represent a very large amount of capital invested not only in real estate, but also in the employment of labour and the purchase of materials, all of which means great benefit for the city generally and the country at large. In these times of keen competition among men of business capitalists seek to place their money where it is reasonably sure to bring the largest returns, and will not risk it in fancy speculations. The fact that so many of these shrewd business men have put their money into commercial enterprises and manufactories in this city is good proof of their belief in the stability of the present increase of prosperity and in the demand in Canada for goods of all descriptions of Canadian make. In some instances the buildings have been erected for the establishment of an entirely new business in the city, rendered profitable for all concerned by a beneficent N.P. In other instances the buildings have been put up as extensions of or additions to large factories already in successful operation, but crowded for room by increase of business. There is a hum in this city born of the N.P., nurtured by the shrewdness and enterprise of Hamilton manufacturers and capitalists, and growing stronger daily, to the dismay of the American merchants who have in the past enjoyed a monopoly of the Canadian markets. Following is a partial list of the new factories erected.

Canada Whip Company's factory, Mary street. Building erected and owned by Patterson Bros., builders. Two story brick, 21x30, cost \$2,000 without fittings.

Meakins' Bros' factory, King street east, J. M. Meakins & Sons, proprietors. W. Hancock, builder; Alex. Milne, carpenter; J. W. Meakins, superintendent. This building, which is not quite finished, is 80x100 feet, of brick, three stories high, with mansard roof, and cellar; fire proof engine house. Cost, \$10,000.

Stone's lantern factory, Mary street, near King. Built and owned by Copp Bros., fitted by Capt. J. H. Stone for his business; 30x127, three stories high. Cost when fitted about \$4,000. Farr, builder, Milne, carpenter. Mr. Stone removes into his new premises immediately.

Hamilton Canning Company.—New factory corner of Liberty and Catherine streets. Main building is of stone, 138x34, two stories high. Cook house, 20x23, stone, two stories high. Boiler house of stone. Tin shop, same, 16x32, 14 feet high. Erection of factory commenced on 25th May last. Joseph Faulkner, mason; W. Addison, carpenter. Cost \$3,000.

Young's chandelier factory, on King William street, east of Mary street. Brick, 60x30, two stories high. Two wings, 40x20 each, two stories high. Foundry, 40x42, one story high. Jas. Webb, mason; A. Campbell, carpenter. Cost over \$8,000.

Ontario Cotton mill, Macnab and Simcoe streets, occupies the block from Macnab to James streets. Practically a new building, built upon the foundation walls of Beckell's old foundry, with large additions. Main building, brick, 30x50, three stories high, engine house 45x20, two stories high, picker house 40x38, two stories high, 30x70, one story, roller house, 30x43, three stories high. Estimated cost \$30,000. Joe. Thomas, mason; R. Chisholm, carpenter. James Halfour, architect.

J. M. Williams & Co., tin stamping works, Hughson street. New brick building, 40x40, three stories high. Cost \$3,000. W. Dodd, mason; G. H. Milne, carpenter.

Burrow, Stewart & Milne. A very large brick extension to their malting iron and stove works, corner Cannon and Hughson streets. Just before the new building was completed, early this summer, it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, and is now completed. Brick

three stories high, with the other cost about \$500,000. The first contractor was Mr. I. B. B. and the position had the support of the architect of the building of the structure.

BRIDGE TOWN CANNING FACTORY.

Sweet corn canning is now in full blast at Nutt's Canning Factory. On Monday we paid the establishment a visit, and are now so far initiated into the manner in which sweet corn is put up for the market that we will endeavour to give our readers an idea of the process. The corn on being brought to the factory is dumped into a shed divided into compartments, where a number of small boys are holding a continual husking 'bee.' After the corn is husked it is passed to the 'sheller,' a mechanical contrivance worked by a man in charge, that cuts the corn from the cob in a most perfect and rapid manner, the shelled corn is then dumped into a trough, where a boy picks it over, and removes all particles of husk and cob that may be present; it is then weighed and checked to the grower's credit, after which it is passed to the 'filler,' who operates a contrivance with a wooden plunger working into a funnel. A can is placed under the latter, which is filled with corn and a pressure with the foot on a lever fills the can, which is then weighed for market, wiped off and passed to the scoters, who put on and seal the cap and seal up the vent hole. The filled cans then go to the 'bath room,' (which contains six vats filled with water and heated by steam) and placed in perforated iron pans, holding six dozen cans each. Five pans are put in each vat, steam is turned on and the cans are left to become thoroughly heated, they are then removed and vented, which allows all the air to escape, after which they are finally sealed up and placed back in the bath, where they remain for some hours, when they are removed to the next floor, where girls polish the ends and label them. The corn is then ready to be boxed up for market. About two thousand cans daily are being put up. Some fifteen operatives are employed, independent of the 'huskers.' Work is kept up until twelve o'clock at night, as the corn has to be transferred as quickly from the cob to the cans as possible. — *Brigitore's Monitor.*

THE METAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA.

(From our Correspondent.) The Iron Markets—Fresh Commercial Factors—Hardware—Steel—The Blockade.

The most concise statement which expresses the condition of the manufacturing interests is that buyers are unable to secure an acceptance of orders. The fall trade has been the most satisfactory in all directions we have ever had. The abundance of money has brought back the buoyancy of former years. A market review is not the place to discuss the politico-economic condition of the great industries, but this much may be safely said, that the causes which are apparent will not permit any sudden prostration, nor for any prolonged period. The most delicate factor is currency. The expansion of the available supply to over \$400,000,000 above its limit in 1878 is recognized on all sides as a potent factor in leading us out of tribulation. How far that volume will carry us is the watch of development and expanding requirements is for financiers and statesmen to determine and foresee. That the limit of its power to serve our wants can be reached, and will be reached, is admitted. That an increase of the machinery of trade will be necessary is also admitted. The industrial prosperity is intimately associated with the possession of abundant financial resources. The absorption of profits in high discounts and in interest or mortgages is in time a severe drain. The last stringency has awakened the inquiry, when will the next come? Is there enough currency to pay balances?

The foreign iron markets are bordering on a boom. The exceptional activity on the continent, growing out of enormous requirements for railway purposes, has advanced prices to a higher point, relatively, than they have reached for a long time. Coal is advancing, thus making a decline more difficult. The American railways are making escape from low wages possible, and if competition in Great Britain depresses wages below a certain standard the people will seek relief in emigration. Hence, in the future, the course of wages abroad is likely to be upward. These reasons are assigned to substantiate the opinion that whatever fluctuations may take place abroad a drop to former low wages is impossible. For that reason it is comparatively safe to follow the English alternative. This is being done. Philadelphia merchant iron manufacturers advanced a tooth. Pig iron is stiffer than it has been for a year. There is less to be had in spot lots, and it is more difficult to place orders for future delivery. For instance last forge iron commanded \$23.50, that which is ordinarily used brings \$22.50, hence nobody feels like ordering a three months' stock, since that price is virtually one of the results of the restriction abroad and the decreased exportation to our side. The Pittsburgh manufacturers agreed to hold the coal at 2 1/2 but that does not forbid 2 1/2 being named on some bills. To-day the tendency is upward; all prudent men think the tendency is not a healthy one, because of the fact that the productive

capacity at home and abroad is equal to demand. If this has not been the case it certainly is or will be when the dog in the mill, in other words, the mills are all at work.

Bar in the east is 27 at mill, west 34. Demand is far from being supplied. Cablegrams as late as yesterday assure the tendency is still towards a drop.

Structural shapes are in active demand both east and west and the mills will have all they can do until spring at least. Extensive enterprises have been heard of which will call for large quantities of constructive iron. Quotations run from 3c to 4c. Plates are very active and mills are all behind.

Pipe contracts, both for wrought and cast, are in the market. Prices are firm. Nails are in active demand at \$1 20, net. The factories are pushing their capacity to the utmost to meet pressing orders.

The Cincinnati mill owners have agents abroad seeking hands. A cablegram from the Amalgamated Association to the foreign Association stated that agents were seeking workmen. The British Association sent out 20,000 circulars, cautioning workmen from accepting employment. This contest has been valiantly fought on both sides. It is a fight for and against unionism. The Pittsburgh method of conferences between employers and men might terminate this useless contest. It might be mentioned, as a matter of history, that the Association has nine-tenths of all the puddlers in the United States within its doors. Hence the difficulty of getting a force to run the Cincinnati mills.

Advances in wages are being made in many places. The manufacturers here, though they were loaded down with contracts at 2 1/4, advanced wages to 2 1/2, and last week to 2 3/4. Wages at furnaces have been increased, in some cases, twice within four months. Workmen are taught to expect these results in political campaigns.

The orders for textile machinery now on hand at the leading manufacturers will tax their capacity for the rest of the year. Heavy shipments go south daily. Our manufacturing interests are well represented at Atlanta, and business is expected to grow out of the effort.

The leading hardware houses report a heavy accumulation of orders, and the factories are all running full handed—many of them overtime. The shipments being made are greater than ever before. The Southern merchants are buying very large bills and paying down. Very little credit is asked. This is a good feature of the trade.

No less than twenty Southern cotton mills are being provided for with machinery of some sort.

The steel works report a steady demand for all grades of steel, especially for agricultural and tool purposes. A slight advance has been made in the grades most in demand.

Merchants and manufacturers complain of rigid blockades. The rush of traffic is immense. A number of freight cars are blocked at Columbia, Pa., and passenger trains have to get around them. The Reading Company cannot handle all the traffic awaiting shipment. The P. R. R. are short of coal and freight cars. The car shops are overrun and are doing their best.

Exports are dull. Prices are too high. Money is easy, but they say lenders are growing cautious. Our banks have been caught napping several times lately.

The Landenberger mill verdict fixes the blame for the disaster on the electric light. This has aroused the electric light men and they are demonstrating such a thing impossible. Our scientific men have the thing in hand. Yesterday the committees appointed to investigate met and organized, and agreed on a method of procedure. The owner of the mill is under \$10,000 bail, and the employees are raising subscriptions to help the sufferers.

Mr. Northcott, of England, has been here several days and has been received among our representative men with every evidence of genuine welcome. Englishmen have a warm side for Philadelphia.

THE LONDON METAL MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market Sept. 30th, 1881—

Table with columns for metal types (e.g., Bars, Welsh, English), prices, and units. Includes sub-sections for 'CORRUGATED' and 'LEAD (per ton)'.