

that there is a price at which Free Trade, so called, becomes ruinously dear." The secretary of an operative association, numbering forty thousand members, in four counties, has notified Sir Charles Dilke that, if the action of the Free Traders with regard to the French commercial treaty now under discussion is persisted in, "the seats of M.P.'s of those counties would be in danger." This is a significant hint to an English politician, and one not likely to be disregarded. Free Trade was right in principle and was a demand of morality so long as it paid. Reverse that condition, however, and our English economists quite easily and naturally include new trade principles and revise their code of morality. With a "nation of shopkeepers" the argument of crumens is evidently the one that dominates all others.

Each English mill which arrives brings intelligence of the growth of the feeling throughout the country against one-sided Free Trade. The outgrowth of the agitation has been the organization of the National Fair Trade League. A cable despatch received yesterday says "the programme of the National Fair Trade League, which will shortly commence an active campaign against Free Trade in England, has been issued. The League demands that there be no renewal of commercial treaties unless terminable at a year's notice; that imports of raw materials for home industries be free from every quarter; that adequate duties be levied on manufactures of foreign States refusing to receive British manufactures in fair exchange, and that the same be removed in case any nation agrees to admit British manufactures free of duty; that a very moderate duty be levied on all articles of food from foreign countries, the same being admitted free from the colonies and dependencies which are prepared to take British manufactures in reasonably free interchange. The last paragraph further explains objects to be attained by the League and is principally aimed against America." The despatch also says that the protection movement already receives encouragement from the Conservative leaders. Present prospects are that this question will be one of the prominent subjects of discussion at the next general election, unless in the meantime the nations which have adopted a protective policy fall back upon Free Trade, of which there is not much likelihood at present.

From an exchange we learn that the Industrial League of America held its second annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business, at its headquarters, rooms 87, 88 and 89, No. 102 Washington street, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Joseph H. Brown, President of the Association, tendered his resignation by letter, addressed to the Secretary, on account of his removal to his former home at Youngstown, Ohio, having disposed of his large interests in the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company of South Chicago. His resignation was accepted with profound regret by the League, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the estimate placed on his services in behalf of American industry, and of his patriotic devotion to the cause of Protection, and to report the same at the next meeting. The Secretary presented an interesting and instructive report of the work of the League during the past year, affording great encouragement to continue the labour of educating the public mind in the principles of sound political economy in defence of all the industries of the country through the dissemination of economic literature. A. W. Kingland, the late Treasurer of the Association, was elected President, in place of Mr. Brown, and the following gentlemen were also elected: Vice-Presidents, T. P. Jones, O. W. Potter, David Bradley, C. F. Gates, Charles H. Smith, A. A. Carpenter. Treasurer, the Hon. F. W. Palmer. Secretary, John F. Scanlan. Corresponding Secretary, David H. Mason. Agent, John A. Norton.

"The tariff," says the free trader "prevents people from buying abroad, as proof of which see the figures which show our imports for the year closed were much greater than for several previous years." "The tariff," says the protectionist, "causes an immense increase of home production, in evidence of which see the crowded factories in every city and town of the Dominion; but the people are so prosperous under protection that they consume the largely increased product, and buy more foreign goods than before."

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

(The Industrial World will be pleased to receive 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.)

HAMILTON INDUSTRIES

Manufacturers of sashes, doors blinds, etc. 84 Main street west, have somewhat increased their shop, but do not pay greater wages. During the time since 1878 they have added a little machinery. Sales are about the same, as also are collections, and the price of manufactured goods. The new tariff has increased the cost of raw material—lumber.

MALLOTT & MALCOLM,

carriage manufacturers, 9 Park street north, have increased their working force, and have also increased the wages paid. They have increased both their buildings and plant, have larger sales and better collections. Prices for manufactures are a little higher. The new tariff makes the cost of raw material a little higher. The firm is satisfied with the new tariff, provided it is changed a little. At present the tariff on vehicles in parts is 35 per cent, but if the vehicles are completed and in running order the duty is 25 per cent. This gives, they claim, the United States manufacturer an advantage, as they send finished vehicles to this country, while what the Canadian makers want is the vehicles in pieces. If the tariff were made equal on whole carriages and carriages in part it would be much better. The firm don't care whether it is 25 or 35 per cent so long as both are equal.

ROBERT CHISHOLM,

builder, 113 McChab street north. Three years ago Mr. Chisholm did mason work in conjunction with building, but has now discarded that branch of business. On these businesses he employed a greater force than he does at the present time; but in the line of carpenters he has twenty-five more now than on the same branch at the former period, business having greatly increased. Wages have also risen, now being \$1.75 where \$1.50 was the average price. The new tariff makes the cost of raw material slightly higher. The prices charged by Mr. Chisholm for his product are less than formerly, but the volume of business is greater. Being asked the question as to whether he was satisfied with the tariff, Mr. Chisholm leaned to the affirmative side; but firmly held to the belief that both political parties were awfully infested with rogues, and no matter which side was in power, the public coffers suffered badly.

ALEX. GARTSHORE,

founder, Stuart street west. In the foundry there are about fifty men employed, an increase of 25 per cent. from three years ago. Wages have similarly increased, in some instances advancing as high as 30 per cent. Sales of the product of the establishment have largely increased, and customers pay much better. The price for their product has materially advanced. Iron and coal are the only articles of raw material which are affected by the new tariff, being slightly higher in price. Since the passage of the National Policy new markets have been opened, thus increasing the volume of business. Is fully satisfied with the change in the tariff, but thinks bonuses should be allowed makers of pig iron and the duty reduced; also would be glad to see the duty taken off anthracite coal.

THE HART SMERY WHEEL CO.,

Hunter street, commenced operations in the early part of 1880, and from their experience since that time the following statement is deduced: At the commencement they procured from Detroit persons well versed in the business, who soon imparted to the others engaged a practical knowledge of the business, after which they were returned to their former places of employment in Detroit. Since the start on a small scale the business has day by day increased, until now seven times as many hands are engaged as formerly. Wages are also higher, in most cases rising 50 per cent. The sales are growing larger day by day, and the facilities for manufacturing this class of goods are being increased to fill the growing wants of the consumer, while the charge for their product is greatly lessened. As to the effect of the tariff on their trade, the company are fully satisfied with its workings. They have a protection of 7 1/2 per cent, which to a great extent obviates American competition, and at the same time their goods are of better quality than those furnished on the other side of the line.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY.

In a vast and growing city like Toronto, teeming as it is with workshops that give employment and support to thousands of skilled workmen, anything that can be said or written about our various manufactures cannot fail to be of interest to the community at large. It is surprising how little is really known about the extent of the works or the vast amount of business carried on in this city by even the residents of Toronto themselves. With the object of giving to the

public some idea of the extent and value of our manufacturing industries, several of the larger establishments have been visited, and short descriptions of each will be given in turn. The first place visited was the factory of the Virginia Tobacco Company. Their factory is located on the north side of Wellington street one door west of York street, overlooking the lake, and in close proximity to the Union station and the principal shipping places. The building is substantial and complete in every respect, one hundred feet long by sixty wide, and four stories high above the basement. The raw leaf is first conveyed to the top floor on an elevator, where it undergoes the process of shaking and stemming after which it is stemmed. An extensive apparatus for drying the leaf is one of the most important features of the manufactory, and an original idea of one of the firm, and found absolutely necessary for the successful manufacture of fine tobacco in this climate. In this apparatus the leaf is kept for nearly an hour at a heat of 160 degrees. It is then run down a chute to the third floor, where the bulking and drying rooms are situated. On this floor are also the machinery for cutting the fine cut chewing tobacco, an immense machine with knives running at the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute. The tobacco is fed into these knives by a system of rollers that compress it tightly, thus enabling the knife to make a very fine cut. On the second floor the tobacco that is to be used in plugs is cut by machinery into the proper size and shape, after which they are placed upon racks, and removed to another drying room, on the left side of this floor, the temperature of which can be regulated by means of heating coils supplied with steam. The cut tobacco is also prepared and packed on this floor. The machinery by which it is cut is a most ingenious contrivance, invented by a workman in the establishment, and the only one of the kind ever manufactured. It is self feeding, and by an ingenious mechanical contrivance the feed can be set to any desired length, and the machine stopped at any given point. On the first floor is the press room. Here, after the tobacco is moulded and wrapped, it is subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. This gives the tobacco the solidity and firmness which is one of the chief characteristics of the V. T. Co's goods. The plugs are then packed in boxes, and again pressed, in fact the whole process is one of pressure and drying. Adjoining are the stamping, branding, and shipping departments, while the offices and bonded warehouse occupy the front of this flat. In the basement are the boiler and engine, the press for packing the stems, and the store rooms where the raw leaf is kept. The stems are packed in hogsheads and shipped back to Richmond, where they are ground up and manufactured into snuff and coarse tobacco for the German trade. A noticeable feature about the whole establishment is the extreme regard for cleanliness that prevails throughout. Some idea of the extent of the business carried on may be got from the fact that of the seventy-five hogsheads of raw leaf imported six weeks ago, only ten now remain. The tobacco is sent in all directions; side by side may be seen cases marked for British Columbia and Jamaica, for Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. About ninety hands are now employed, and the managers want twenty-five more as quickly as they can be procured. This is one of the industries fostered by the National Policy. In reply to a question, Mr. Miller, the Secretary and Treasurer, said: "This establishment was run prior to 1878, but was a losing speculation. The Americans underdid us in our own market. After the advent of the present Administration we took up the business. We now have the market with fair competition, and we make a profit"—Toronto Evening News.

The Campbellford woollen factory is almost completed; the machinery, including ten sets, is arriving, and it is expected that the mill will be ready for operations about the 1st Sept. next.

The parties engaged in the enterprise of manufacturing pulp from sawdust have returned to Ottawa from the West; they report that all the machinery in the only factory in Canada has been secured, and there is a probability of the early erection of buildings and beginning of the manufacture.

The by-law granting \$3,000 to Messrs. Kettlebron, Ross & Sharp, to aid them in establishing a boot and shoe factory in Walkerton, Ont., having been carried by a majority vote of the ratepayers, there is talk of starting a factory for the manufacture of shoemakers' lasts in the same place, providing that the custom of the new shoe factory can be secured. The by-law binds the shoe firm to give steady employment to from 30 to 50 persons.

Manufacturers of wool and of cotton will be among the more important articles in the approaching Provincial Exhibition. The prizes for these industries are offered this year half by the manufacturers and half by the merchants. Some of our manufacturers are preparing to figure in these competitions to advantage, and it is expected that all the woollen and cotton factories in Canada will send samples of their goods.—La Patrie.

The new manager of the Valleyfield Cotton Mills, Mr. R. M. Hobbs, has arrived at Valleyfield, and entered upon his duties. As the successor of Mr. Whitaker, who for a long time managed

the Valleyfield factory with conspicuous advantage to all concerned, Mr. Hobbs would seem to be the right man. He is an American and was long superintendent of the mills at Hildeford, N. B. These mills owned by Peppercell & Co. are among the most extensive in America running 30,000 spindles. The Valleyfield mills run 37,000 spindles.

For over a week past the preliminary surveys for the projected double track on the G. T. R. have been in progress between here and Trenton, the work being done by two engineers from the office of the chief engineer. Mr. Hughes has just finished the inspection of the Trenton iron bridge, from which he will prepare his estimate of the cost of altering the iron work of the bridge to give room for the double track. Mr. James Grant will inspect the stone work of the bridge on Monday and make an estimate of the cost of altering that portion of the structure.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Another paper mill, intended to be the largest in the Dominion, seems likely to be established in Campbellford, Ont. At a meeting of the company in Toronto, held about a fortnight ago, the choice lay between Cornwall and Campbellford. The power along the Trent river is unequalled in that part of the Province, and this will doubtless weigh with the projectors. A local paper at Campbellford says: "Oceans of water power, plenty land, a convenient locality, good railway accommodation, cheap site, low taxes, etc., are matters which we trust the directors will see are to be bettered by no place in the Dominion."

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters are at Worcester, Mass., and which has branches in Chicago and elsewhere, has through their counsel, Messrs. Lacoste, Globensky and Blailien, taken out an action against Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co. for \$20,000 damages, against the defendants' infringement of their patent for manufacturing barbed fence wire. The plaintiffs allege that during the last year and a half the defendants have manufactured and disposed of 1,000 tons of the description of wire they have patented at a net profit of at least half a cent a pound, representing a loss to them (plaintiffs) of \$11,000, and that they have been damaged otherwise to a sufficient extent to raise the amount to the sum sued for.—Star.

Between St. John and other places, there is understood to be \$120,000 subscribed in stock for the new cotton mill enterprise. Only \$30,000 is now needed, and that ought to be raised in a few days. The prices at which the stocks of cotton mills are quoted and the dividends which they declare leave no doubt as to the profit of such an investment, under such assistance as Mr. Parks could give to the concern. Mr. Walker, of the eminent English cotton machinery house, is here now supplying several American mills and one or two Canadian, and it would be well if he could get an order immediately for each plant as requires to be imported. It could then be made concurrently with the erection of the building.—St. John Telegraph.

The first general meeting of the stockholders of the Globe Works Company, of London, was held at the offices of the works, corner of Adelaide and Dundas streets, yesterday afternoon, when Messrs John F. Mahon, James A. Mahon, William Woodruff, M.D.; Benj. Cronyn, John H. McMechan and John M. Laidlaw were elected a Board of Directors. At the first meeting of Directors, held shortly afterwards, John F. Mahon, Esq., was elected President, and James A. Mahon, Esq., Vice-President; John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Secretary, and John H. McMechan, Esq., Inspector of Agencies. We are informed that it is the intention of the company to shortly make considerable improvements in their works, by adding to their present commodious buildings, and by increasing the machinery and plant, and otherwise extending their business.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Hudson Cotton Mills at Hochelaga continue to turn out their due share of work. Little can be added in respect to their since last writing, save that the new additions will be ready for occupation almost immediately. The factory entire, when completed, will run in the vicinity of 68,000 spindles. In this connection it is proper to remark that the row of cottages in progress of erection for some time past by the Hudson Company in Hochelaga for the employees are completed and ten entered. These cottages, twelve in number with five rooms in each, are admirably adapted for their purpose, combining comfort and healthfulness with such a rate of rental that the employee tenant can hardly fail to be satisfied. So successful has this, the company's first essay at house building for their factory hands, been that twelve more cottages are to be erected forthwith.

Lord Elphinstone was in the city yesterday and, in company with Hon. Isaac Burpee, had a conference, on behalf of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Co., with the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary respecting the opening up of colonization routes. The company intend building a road through their land for a distance of 30 miles, and ask the Government to extend it through the land still held by the Crown. This latter road would be about 50 miles in length. Should this proposition not be favoured by the Government, the company ask that they

may be allowed to continue the road through the Government land at a fixed rate per mile or acre. The Attorney General has referred the matter into consideration of a meeting, which will be held in about a fortnight.—St. J. News.

On Wednesday afternoon Messrs. H. Smith, Mayor, and Mr. G. A. Grant met Mr. Barber, the President of the new paper mill company, and had a conference with him and some of the other promoters of the company at Toronto. The deputation laid before the advantages offered by one town or site for the mill, and Mr. Barber made a proposition regarding freight rates, which demanded great attention, as by accepting his offer it is estimated that the company will save from \$18 to \$20 a day on considerable items. The clubs of the representatives met with such success that the same evening Mr. Barber, Trout, of the Monetary Times, one of the most active promoters of the new establishment, and Mr. A. B. Tower, a merchant from Holyoke, Mass., accompanied them to Peterborough. This morning the party, accompanied by a few other drove around town and inspected many available sites offered. They selected two, one at Hilliard's and the other near Otonabee bridge, as suitable. As the company intend to manufacture superfine paper, the water for which is to be imported from France and Germany, it is necessary to have a supply of pure fresh water of about 2,000 gallons per minute be furnished. This, we understand, can easily be supplied at a slight expense. The export left on the 10.30 train for Washburn, where he is to inspect the site offered there. He will report to the managers a few days, when the mill will be located finally and the work commenced in the course of a week or ten days. As everything here is suitable, it only remains for the owners of the water power to act in a liberal spirit, a thing we feel sure are prepared to do, and Peterborough will stand an excellent chance of securing a very desirable industrial establishment.—Peterborough Review.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st. A further improvement of prices in the eastern iron markets has taken place within the past week. The iron market is full of promise, margins are widening, and the volume of business for future delivery grows each week. Last week was one of unusual activity, and next week promises to bring a great volume of business. Commerce is as though they had taken more of an alarm, and yet, when spoken to in regard to the great activity, they merely say that stocks are run down, and a great deal of work is on hand, and therefore they have bought more freely. The iron market has started out on an upward tendency which may not be arrested for months. Prices may not be as even for two years to come or perhaps longer as they are now. Buyers have caught the belief more or less, and hence the wonderful activity on all sides. Foreign advances indicate an eventual restriction of output. That means higher prices. To have gone on making iron then, would have depreciated the value of all stocks and the current output, result which must be avoided by restriction then; we have no such organization or means of keeping posted, and hence cannot regulate production to market requirements. Eventually we will have the industry is now in a transition state, and there is no legitimate price. Every grade and kind of iron has been improving except pig, and late last week that began to show strength. During the past two weeks very large transactions have taken place at within safe limits, and hence an improving tendency is the outcome. Eastern furnaces are oppressed and are working at no profit. Labour has been advanced twice. Coal is unusually high, ore is high, freight is high, and besides they have to compete with ballast pig. The output is cheaper ore and coal or in an advance on the other side. Both are likely to lead. Extraordinary efforts are made in the direction of ore and the development to the north and to the west. In foreign markets we have the season of lowest prices has been passed. Exports to the United States are chiefly of steel rails, Bessemer pig, and steel ingots. Last week orders were being very large amounts, and all for fall delivery at New York and other ports for the above products. Prices are weakening, and sales are quiet at \$23.50. Steel mills have advanced for all deliveries. Stocks in the advanced. Railroad requirements are in excess of expectations. Most all are repairing and replacing, and there are a multitude of small orders, which use coming in from day to day, and prompt delivery. These orders are at stiff figures. Prominent rail markets give information that next years output will be far in excess of this year's, that the several months' work is expected. The recent advance will check order books, for a while. Iron rails are in this activity, and orders exceeding 10,000 tons were placed last week at a little in advance of June quotations.