

respective commodities to one another with out artificial restriction or artificial support. The English manufacturer and the Scotch artisan would have nothing to complain of were this cardinal principle observed by their foreign rivals. But when only England observes it faithfully, she is placed at such a serious disadvantage that the very name of Free Trade comes in for disparagement and scorn. It, therefore, behooves the Government to show that they fully appreciate the bearings of the situation by declining to re-nounce commercial treaties with countries which have behaved unjustly towards England, unless the delinquents consent to forsake the bounty system and to trade fairly and squarely within the four corners of future treaties."

Many more such extracts might be furnished to illustrate the state of feeling in the country; but the foregoing will suffice for the present. The question in England is not a party one. The late Conservative leader was just as staunch in his adherence to the Free Trade principle as Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Balfour; and neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir Stafford Northcote is the champion of Protection. But while this is the case, the present appearance of affairs indicates that if the isolation process, which is operating injuriously against British industries, is to go on, the statesmen of the country must set about the serious consideration of the situation. The day for laughing at and pooh-poohing the question is over; and as the present outcry against one-sided Free Trade continues to develop, and it is developing rapidly, the urgency of action will force itself upon the attention of those whose duty it is to guard the country's commercial and other interests.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Mr. Madill, a Conservative, has been elected to represent North Ontario in the Provincial Legislature, vice Mr. Paxton, Reformist, appointed Sheriff of the county.

An International Cotton Exhibition is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, commencing on the 5th of October next. Strenuous efforts will be made to secure the success of the exhibition.

A PARLIAMENTARY return issued in England two weeks ago shows that from the 1st of January seventy judgments for non-payment of rent had been issued in the High Court of Justice, Dublin, the amount of rent in arrear being £6,296. The number of eviction decrees was 2,761.

At the close of the second week in May there were 89,089 paupers in London. Neither Free Trade nor Protection is a safeguard against such a state of affairs; for influences are at work in all countries, be their fiscal policy what it may, which tend to place men, and women too, in a condition of penury and dependence upon the charity of others.

The Philadelphia North American says: "The British Free Traders are beginning to confess that they will soon have to fight their battle all over again. They are no longer able to impose their theories upon the working people, and even Mr. Gladstone is constrained to admit that the demand for a modification of the present system is too loud and too well founded to be ignored. The outcry now is for retaliatory duties, the idea being that in this way the protectionist countries will be compelled to open markets to British products. As the British only import such things as they can neither raise themselves nor do without, they will find this rather an expensive experiment, for whatever duties are imposed will of course come out of the pockets of the consumer. But the English feel as though they must do something.

COMMENTARY on the late election in Preston, England, the Daily Telegraph says: "The chief feature in the Preston struggle was nothing less than the question of Protection versus Free Trade. In it, then, to be inferred that the Preston workingmen are Protectionists? Opinion lately has ripened so fast in a particular direction that, improbable as it may seem, it may be ground before long to discuss a much wider question—namely, whether the English operatives as a whole are, if not Protectionists at heart, in favour of reciprocity to the extent of imposing duties on manufactured goods. The truth is that dull trade and hostile tariffs are working a silent revolution in the sentiments of large classes who have

never thought out economical questions at all, but who are simply influenced by considerations of self interest, and, unless trade speedily revives, the politicians who appeal to these considerations are sure to gain suffrages. Its further developments will be waited with curiosity.

REPLYING to the protests in England against a policy of one-sided Free Trade, the London correspondent of the New York World telegraphs:—

Public interest is not centred in Confederate bonds, but in the American tariff. The retaliatory movement is making wonderful headway among the working classes. The Anti-Corn Law agitators used to cry, "A big loaf or a small loaf; the popular cry now is, 'Protection and Protection.' I had a talk with Mr. Ekroyd, the new member for Preston, the other day. He says he is perfectly well aware that the imposition of retaliatory duties would raise the price of food, but he added: "I favour that step just as a general often finds it necessary to destroy and burn in his own country in order to escape by that sacrifice from the ruin of invasion." The agitation is ignored by the papers and pooh-poohed by Mr. Bright and other high priests of Free Trade, but it is assuming such a shape that they will be forced to deal with it in another way before long. Large public meetings have been held at Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Shipley, Bingley, Keighley and other manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, at which the speeches demanding import duties on American and French goods were enthusiastically cheered. The Liberal journals say these gatherings "have no significance." The Protectionists said the same of the early efforts of Cobden and Villiers forty years ago, and even when crowds packed Covent Garden Theatre to hear W. J. Fox, the eloquent Unitarian minister, and Bright, the Tory press declared that it was only a temporary excitement. You may depend upon it that retaliation is bound to become a question of the very first importance, and that, too, before the next session of parliament. It is essentially a working class movement, and the working classes are invincible at the polls. Retaliatory clubs are springing up everywhere, and the mechanic is no longer a Whig or a Tory. Many prominent Free Traders have joined the standard, much to the disgust of Mr. Bright, who throws all the blame upon the United States in clinging to the Protection heresy."

IRON SHIPBUILDING ON THE LAKES.

The Cleveland Ledger gives an account of the yards and works of a company that has been formed in Cleveland for the construction of iron ships. The yards are at the head of the old river bed. A frame building has been constructed, which is 300 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a mould loft 150 feet in length. The machinery now on the ground consists of rollers, plate shears, angle shears, upright and horizontal punches, countersinking machine and planers, one of which is 25 feet long. The frame bending furnace is 60 feet in length and is made of five feet shell. The plate furnace is 24 feet long, and is made of seven feet shell, and will be large enough to contain a plate 24 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide. In two weeks the company will commence work on a steamship which will be 302 feet and 6 inches on deck, 298 feet keel, 39 feet beam, and 25 feet hold. She will have a water ballast, there being six compartments for water, which will hold 800 tons of ballast. The vessel will be about 5,000 tons burthen, and will be launched early in the fall. One great objection to iron ships on the lakes has heretofore been that when they get on a reef they cannot be gotten off so easily as wooden. In the first place, the damage is greater. In the next, it is very difficult to pump them out and float them. The question is, "could these difficulties be obviated by water tight compartments, which are not yet, we believe, used on the lakes. Or could not the water ballast plan, by which the bottoms of iron vessels are divided into a number of cells, be adopted? It is certain that the day for wooden vessels has passed, and that for ships of iron and steel is upon us. On the lakes we ought to be prepared for the inevitable in this respect, and thus not be behind the times.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

(Canada Gazette.) Statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of the Consolidated Fund, of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May last.

Revenue -	Amount.
Customs	\$1,026,200 00
Excise	400,172 80
Post Office	117,697 74
Public Works, including railways	254,176 14
Bill stamps	10,261 10
Miscellaneous	16,263 99
Total	\$2,004,708 77
Revenue to 30th April, 1881	\$1,833,378 00
Total	\$3,838,086 77
Expenditure	\$3,838,086 77
Total to 30th April, 1881	\$1,900,000 00
Total	\$5,738,183 77

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 this column. It will take but a few moments 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.

Messrs. Wm. Curry, Wm. Dimock, Mark Curry & P. Payzant, Capt. Aylward and John Stirling have been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to stock to the extent of \$200,000 for the establishment of a cotton factory in Windsor.

Bellefleur Intelligence. - The N.P. has had a serious effect on Mr. Thomas Lockerty, cigar manufacturer. It has compelled him to make an addition to his workshop of 18 by 25 ft. two storeys high, work on which is now in progress, and will compel him to employ an additional number of hands and pay out more money in wages than he now does. We sympathize with Mr. Lockerty.

On Saturday morning the contracts for the erection of the cotton mill building were awarded at the office of Mr. R. Gage, Montreal street. Messrs. H. Toxall & Son received the contract for mason work, and Mr. A. Cameron the carpenter work. The work of construction will be commenced immediately and an effort will be made to have the building completed by the 1st of October. - Kingston News.

We are informed that arrangements have, during the past week, been completed for the immediate commencement of the woollen mill. The Municipal Council met on Monday last, and voted to exempt the company from taxation for ten years. The new mill is to be located to the westward of the residence of Mr. George W. Johnson, on the line of the Western Counties Railway. The building will be 100x40 feet, three storeys high, with a basement, and the machinery will be of the latest and most improved pattern. The capital of the company is fixed at \$30,000, all of which has been guaranteed by the following gentlemen, viz: A. C. Robbins, L. E. Baker, Jacob Bingley, Hugh Cann, and W. D. Lovitt. - Vermont Herald.

We understand that Mr. J. W. Currier, a gentleman from Connecticut, but now resident in Waterville, is starting a manufactory at the latter named place for the purpose of going into the business of making articles from compound metal such as spoons, coffin trimmings, and things of that sort. This we believe will be the only business of this nature in the Maritime Provinces, and we know of none in the Dominion. We congratulate Waterville on her prospects of taking a start with other villages in the manufacturing line. Only Kentville remains asleep. A great deal more is thought of some petty two penny election squabble, and more money is wasted on it than they would be willing to invest in some profitable business which would be a lasting benefit to their town and country. Let us have a woollen factory. - Western Chronicle, Kentville, N.S.

The impetus which the National Policy has given to all manufacturing industries in Canada is well attested by such testimony as the following, given by the Monetary Times: "It is not alone our cotton mills that are crowded with orders and unable to overtake them. The hardware manufacturers of Brookville, Ottawa, Gananoque, the implement makers in St. Catharines and Montreal, the stove firms in Hamilton, are all busy, and many of them cannot catch up to the demand upon them. We hear of instances where orders given in February for shelf hardware are not filled yet, and implements ordered three months ago, not only not delivered, but not made, so busy is the factory. This condition of activity appears to be general; makers of axes, of saws, of augurs, are full of work, and the engine and boiler works of Galt and Brantford are not behind the rest."

The iron works seem to be in good working order now. Four casts are taken off each day, aggregating about seven tons of iron. It is quite interesting to view the different operations. The great furnace is an immense vertical cylinder about forty feet high. The blast of hot air goes in by three pipes at the bottom, while the ore and fuel are put in at the top. At present about a ton of ore and fifteen bushels of charcoal are put in at one "charge." Two powerful engines propel the two fans, which are themselves very much like engine cylinders, only very much larger, say five feet long by four feet in diameter. The heated gas from the top of the furnace is utilized for heating the engine boilers and furnace blast. The most interesting sight is the running of the cast. The molten metal comes out in a seething, spartling stream, which is conducted by channels in the sand to the moulds—forming what are called "pigs." The iron is improving at each cast, and it is thought the product will be all that was anticipated, when everything gets in good trim. At present a little more than half the ore used is from the Gibson mines. - Woodstock, N.B., Press.

Lewis Dexter, the principal in the cotton mill, arrived, and with him L. E. Patterson, of Lewiston, Me., the hydro-graphic and civil engineer, and Stephen Green, architect, and representative of A. D. Lockwood & Co., contractors. The

plans were shown to us by the last named gentleman. The main building is to be 417 feet long by 98 feet wide, four storeys high. There is to be a wing two feet 4 inches long by 83 feet wide, two storeys high, connected with the mill by a passageway 18x37 two storeys. There will be a boiler house for the use of heating purposes, 72x44, for boiler, the Smith's shop, etc. A wheel house, dye house and other buildings will follow, to meet the requirements of the business. The building will be built of brick, with granite trimmings, and the whole will be erected in the most substantial manner. As soon as the ground can be cleared the contractors will begin to lay the foundation, and work will commence immediately. The ground lately purchased by the company will be cleared of the buildings thereon at once, the sluice will be stopped, and before our next issue the work will be in operation in all its branches. - St. Croix Courier.

The wonderful advantages of Halifax for a manufacturing centre are beginning to be appreciated by the wide awake capitalists of Ontario, as well as the more patriotic and enterprising of our own citizens. We understand that Mr. D. McKee, of the well known manufacturing firm of D. McKee & Sons, of Galt, is now in this city looking for a suitable site for the location of a factory for the manufacture of woollen under-clothing, hosiery, knitted goods, etc. The factory would give employment to at least 200 hands at the start. It is understood that Mr. McKee will take a large portion, if not the whole, of the stock himself. He also proposes establishing in Nova Scotia a jute manufactory, which would be the first one of the kind in the Dominion. This is an industry that ought to pay handsomely. Mr. McKee is a practical man, who evidently means business. Our people should do all in their power to induce him to locate his enterprises in Halifax. Could not the city offer such inducements as would make it worth his while to locate here? Half a dozen such enterprises as these would be the making of this city. Nothing succeeds like success. We are now on the road to permanent prosperity. - Evening Mail.

From all parts of the country come reports of unwonted energy and activity in the establishment of new enterprises and industries. The capital of this province no longer merits the reproachful title of "Sleepy Halifax," for its citizens now appear to be thoroughly awake and in earnest, and are setting a good example to the sister towns and cities of the Dominion. Their sugar refinery, which is first class in every respect, is now in active and successful operation; the stock for the proposed cotton factory, amounting to \$300,000, was subscribed in a remarkably short time, and a much larger amount might have been raised if required; and now a woollen factory is projected, and will probably become an accomplished fact. Windsor capitalists are taking active measures for the establishment of a cotton factory with a capital of \$200,000, and there is every prospect that they will be successful in their undertaking. New Glasgow will soon add a glass manufactory to its thriving town; a woollen factory and other new enterprises are projected in Yarmouth, and, if space permitted, dozens of other towns and villages might be mentioned in which manufactures have recently been opened, or will soon be established. In the midst of this almost universal activity and enterprise, Kentville, strangely enough, seems to be entirely unaffected by the spirit of the times. As the Shiretown of the "Garden County," the centre of a rich agricultural district, and the headquarters of the W. & A. Railway it possesses excellent facilities for becoming a manufacturing centre, but unfortunately the manufactures are lacking, and there appears to be but little disposition to supply the want. - Western Chronicle, N.S.

That we have superior facilities for manufactures to thrive is a fact indisputable by any one, but unfortunately these advantages are not put to account, and we might as well be in the back woods fenced in from every means of shipment, and possessed of neither water power nor suitable locations for factories of any kind. One of the most prosperous industries of Canada at the present time is the manufacture of blankets, and as we have amongst us a gentleman who has had several years' experience in the business, and who, under a low tariff, made the business a success in Port Hope in the past, there is no reason why, with the increased duty, if our capitalists would but take hold of it, a large trade should not be built up. With a small factory and poor machinery the gentleman referred to acquired for the proprietors a profit of \$30,000, and he has such thorough confidence in the prospects of success at the present time that, if properly supported, he would put his means and skill into the same business again. Money is plentiful, and a low rate of interest can be had either from the banks or mortgage, and we should think that parties possessing a surplus means would be glad to invest their money in the establishment of a factory which gives such promise of yielding large profits. We shall be glad to give the name of the gentleman to whom we refer to any who feel sufficient interest in the advancement of the town to thus place their money where it will benefit the community generally as well as themselves, and we sincerely trust some

of our leading capitalists will come to the front and take hold of the enterprise. The schemes for a lucky split which seem to prevail in Port Hope at present must be abandoned. Port Hope is, in the future to maintain the reputation it has earned in the past as a brisk, stirring, enterprising town. - Port Hope Times.

At a recent meeting of the committee in the establishment of a cotton mill at Windsor, Mr. Mark Curry who has been appointed at a previous meeting reported the result of his visit to New England mills. He visited Mr. St. John, N.B., and visited Messrs. Harkett, Brown, and found Mr. Harkett obliging and willing to give information. Mr. P. advised him not to think of buying a mill with a less capacity than 10,000 spindles. He gave his own experience to prove it, as his mill was successful until enlarged to that space. He has now 15,000 spindles in operation. He manufactured largely wares for woollen mills and knitting cottons, and orders from British Columbia. He preferred steam to water power, and although labour could be more easily obtained and said he would not go five miles out of the city for the best water power in the country. Mr. Curry then said he went to Augusta, Maine, where there are 34,000 spindles in operation. He ascertained that the cost of manufacturing cotton, exclusive of salary and taxes, was only 1 1/2 cents per yard. He next visited Beco, Me., where there are 20,000 spindles, and then went to Lowell, which is the great spindle city of the Union having no less than 777,682 spindles. He visited the Massachusetts mills at that place, and gave some very interesting statistics of the workings. The mill was manufacturing cotton at a profit, and competing with the work done and was then filling large orders in China. To show how the stock was valued, he stated that none could be had in the market, but an estate having a dispose of some 31,000 shares brought \$1,700. The taxes of this mill were \$40,000 per annum. He went to Boston to see Mr. Lee, a well known dealer in cotton machinery, and was shown plans of the Kingston, Ont. mill, now in course of erection. Mr. Lee advised him not to erect a mill less than 10,000 spindles, as a mill of that capacity could be run as cheaply as one with only 5,000 spindles. He suggested that Windsor erect a mill with 10,000 spindles which could make 3 million yards of cloth per year. This would require one 200 horse power engine, and would require no water enough to drive the engine. He said the cost of such a mill all ready equipped, built of brick, would be about \$180,000, but that \$200,000 should be raised. Mr. Curry obtained from the authority the fact that one mill in Canada, the name of which he gave, had cleared \$200,000 on a capital of \$500,000 and running 25,000 spindles. There are but eleven cotton mills in the Dominion with 185,000 spindles, and adding those in contemplation at Montreal, St. Stephen, Halifax and St. John, would make 285,000 all told, being about one-third the number of Lowell. There was no fear of the business being overdone as there was room in Canada at the present time for one million spindles, and that not over one-third of that number were in contemplation. In Maine one cost \$5 a ton, at Windsor it could be obtained for \$1.00, which is even less than St. John. Raw cotton could be had down in Windsor as cheap as in Maine and much cheaper than it could at St. John, and thought that Windsor possessed advantages for manufacturing cotton equal to any other place in the world.

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND HAVRE.

The president of the Board of Trade in Montreal has written to a member in this city a letter, dated the 23rd of April, in which he makes some remarks on the line of steamships which the Canadian Government wish to see established between Havre and Montreal. We quote the following:—

The Government of Canada have accorded some time since an annual subsidy of \$50,000 to a French company which promised to establish a regular line of steamers between Montreal and Havre. We had hoped that the steamer of this line would have begun to run in the spring of this year, but the indications are correct in action as as yet been taken. This is to be regretted, as there are important elements of traffic between this country and France. Our public men are well aware of its importance, and are disposed to support this enterprise by all possible means. We see, unfortunately, by this letter, that up to the present, there is no intention of accepting the offers of the Canadian Government for the execution of the project which they wish to see realized in joining Canada with the port of Havre by a regular line of steamships. We have said that the Canadian Government would grant a subsidy of 250,000 francs if the French Government on their part voted an equal sum. The letter of the president of the Montreal Board of Trade shows that this is not right. They will give the 250,000 francs without asking any sum from France. The writer of the letter states that there are important elements for a direct traffic between France and Canada. We are aware of this, and have formerly shown the figures. Therefore, in the interests of the port of Havre, we would be desirous of seeing one of our shippers put in