

battle of the tariffs would be at an end, and the industries of the United Kingdom set a chance. Any article that we can produce at home ought not to be admitted free from abroad—not even corn, for if we were wise enough to enter into terms with our colonies we could receive from them all the bread-stuffs we require, and they would take our manufactures in return. In the meantime, however, people will be anxious to know the result of the negotiations between England and France, and few would regret if they fell through, so that we might begin to retaliate on the foreigner. It is only a beginning that is needed, and the thing would become popular that its general application would be demanded."

Straws show what way the wind blows; and such articles as the foregoing are evidence of the fact that the one-sided policy of Free Trade is not growing in popularity in the United Kingdom.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Elsewhere in this issue of the World will be found Orders in Council of importance, to which we direct attention.

By an Order-in-Council of Thursday last, the Ontario Government's bill, entitled "An Act for protecting the public interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks," has been disallowed. Strong protests were made against the passing of this obnoxious bill in the Ontario Legislature; but, as Mr. Mowat had to oblige a supporter, it was made law.

A case of newspaper enterprise is reported from Chicago. The Western Union Telegraph office was the scene of great activity on Friday night, the cause being the transmission of the entire revised edition of the New Testament from New York to Chicago for the Times, and a large portion of it for the Inter-Ocean. It is reported that the Times will pay the telegraph company \$10,000 for the service. It published the Testament complete in its Sunday edition.

Referring to the state of depression the London Daily Telegraph says: "Bradford may almost bid farewell to any hope of profits from a French market. Accordingly the feeling is gloomy. Many good workmen, it is said, are emigrating to the United States, where, fostered and coddled by Protection, the woollen industry can afford to pay them good wages, while mill owners are talking of a similar change, and of transferring their capital and energy to a country where there is a certainty of both being rewarded. Abstract homilies on the virtue of Free Trade will neither regain nor retain a market, and will not give one hungry artisan an hour's work."

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday contains an article, based on official figures, showing the rapid growth of the trade of Montreal:—

Table with 4 columns: Imports, Exports, Duty, etc. Rows for years 1870, 1880, 1870, 1874, 1880.

"It will be seen," says the Gazette, "that the imports for the present year will, in all likelihood, reach those of 1874, the year of the largest imports into this country, while there is little doubt that the exports of the two remaining months of the year will bring the total up to that of last year."

A Mr. Williams has a bill before the New York Legislature providing for the deepening of the Erie Canal by three feet—by cutting one foot from the bottom and adding two to the height of the banks. It is not expected that the bill will pass during the present session. "Looking at the consequences," says the New York Indicator, "likely to result from the enlarged Welland Canal, the possible construction of the proposed Hennepin Canal, and the rapidly increasing diversion of the Western grain exports by way of the Mississippi River, it is safe to say that the enlargement of the Erie Canal is the most important question now before the citizens of New York—that is, if it be of any importance to them to maintain its commercial supremacy."

The British Board of Trade returns for April were issued recently. They show that the total declared value for the month was £18,130,331, against £19,023,300, in April, 1880, and £14,642,358 in 1879. The total value of the exports for the

first four months of the year was £71,417,800, against £71,802,270 in 1880, and £57,722,400 in 1879. The total value of the imports for April was £35,232,294, against £30,122,957 in April, 1880, and £33,700,504 in April, 1879. The total value of the imports for the first four months of the year was £135,463,942, against £142,809,910 in 1880, and £117,205,290 in 1879. The balance and specie account shows that the total import of gold and silver in April was £1,554,355, against £201,428 in 1880, and £2,204,230 in 1879. The total import of gold and silver for the first four months of the year was £6,782,305, against £3,603,571 in 1880, and £10,785,226 in 1879. The amount of gold and silver exported in April was £2,391,036 against £1,272,430 in 1880 and £1,770,328 in 1879. The amount exported in the first four months of the year was £8,344,737, against £5,208,264 in 1880 and £6,950,168 in 1879.

It would appear that the effort to secure the holding of a World's fair at New York has fallen through. The American says on the subject:—"The efforts to hold a World's Fair in New York in 1883 have broken down utterly and finally; and our New York friends are at some pains to explain the failure without seeming to admit that it casts discredit upon the city. They are quite right in saying that 1883 was too early a date; right also in saying that the men who got control of the enterprise were not the best, and that the site they selected was objectionable. But none of these considerations explain the failure. The date 1883 was not a finality; it could have been changed to 1889. If the men in control were not the best, it was because the best held back and left room for second-best and third-best men. And if the site chosen was bad, it was because the one good site, corresponding to that in Fairmount Park, was refused by the city. The truth seems to be that New York is not capable of originating and managing such an enterprise. The huge city lacks homogeneity. It is a shambling collection of diverse elements, and, instead of a vigorous public opinion, there is nothing but a Babel of private opinions. As the gate from Europe into America, it is too full of foreign influences and alien residents for its people to act together and feel together on any great question."

The New York Tribune, commenting on the new French tariff, says: "The French national policy is steadily becoming more distinctively Protectionist. The new general tariff increases the duties on cotton and woollen fabrics, and makes these imports so precise that they cannot be easily evaded. It leaves the rates for iron manufactures very much as they were, for France must buy these largely abroad, and admits American machinery on the same terms as any other, so that manufacturers may have the latest improvements at their command. The law then declares that no commercial treaty shall accord any greater reduction than 25 per cent. from this general tariff. Of course British Free Traders are grieved at this reaction after a so called Free Trade era of twenty years. Mr. Forster went so far as to tell his Bradford constituents on Thursday that if the French persist in this policy he would prefer to have no treaty at all. Pending the negotiations for a new treaty, the French people are likely to receive more intimations of that kind. But they know that England cannot readily retaliate, and that if she stands by her Free Trade professions she will not do so at all. They therefore regard the future with complacency. The Government is in accord with them, and will not, as Napoleon III. did, sacrifice industrial interests to gain political ends. It has already given a rude shock to the cordial understanding with England by its foreign policy, and is not in a mood to retrace its steps."

Advice from Chesapeake, East Halifax, state that gold prospects in that district are very good.

The Montreal Times continues to publish a daily statement showing the number of persons who leave St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown for the United States, and the number arriving by American steamers. Up to Friday last, from the last, the figures were: outwards, 326; inwards, 604. The Sarnia Canadian points out that during April 3,307 persons went to the States via that route, while 3,484 arrived from the States.

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 the 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 contributions, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

This week's Ontario Gazette contains an application for a charter for the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of fine paper. The capital is put at \$250,000, of which \$80,000 is said to have been subscribed.

The Beet Root Sugar Company, whose factory is at Farabro, have received 850 packages of machinery. Over fifty men are now employed and 500 acres are sown. The company will likely be in running order early in September.

The Longueuil Butter Company have completed their building near Coteau Rouge. They will employ several men, and will begin the manufacture of butter on Monday next, taking the milk of several hundred cows. The proprietors are Messrs M. Prefontaine, B. Lamarre and Joseph Trudeau.

The Mail says: "For the first time in Canada, Messrs. Corriveau & Co. of Montreal, have produced a line of silk handkerchiefs which in taste and material seems equal to any imported articles of the kind. The same firm are extensively engaged in the manufacture of dress goods of silk; and thus one very valuable industry, with its branches, have been established in Canada under the influence of the National Policy. We may well wish success to the new industry."

A joint stock company is being organized for the purpose of finding salt, petroleum or coal in the North-West. Amongst the stockholders are Messrs. W. H. Lyon, J. H. Ashdown, A. W. Ross, John McDonald, Ed. Rothwell and J. H. Burridge. Shares are valued at \$25 each, and twenty of them are yet open. Arrangements have been made with E. D. Moore, who has had some experience in Petrolia, Ontario, to bring out the necessary appliances to prospect in this country for the three articles referred to. The hope is expressed that the enterprise will prove a profitable one.—Winnipeg Times.

The Kingston Cotton Mill is an accomplished fact. The stock has been subscribed, the first call has been promptly paid with the exception of a trifle, the site has been chosen, and tenders will be asked next week for the building according to plans now prepared. The machinery purchased is of the most improved and modern pattern. The building is to be 208 feet long, 78 feet wide and 3 stories high, and will contain 11,700 spindles. 300 hands will find employment in the establishment. Two of the directors are now on the lookout for a manager. It will thus be seen that there is no longer any hitch in the arrangements, and that the enterprise is going ahead. We make the announcement because rumours have been circulated in other places that the stock could not be raised and the affair was likely to fall through. These rumours are entirely groundless, and any calculations made on their basis are worthless.—News.

The amount of factory apparatus that Napanee sends off is something surprising. Mr. R. G. Wright is constantly in receipt of orders from all parts of the Province of Ontario and Quebec, from Port Hope in Bruce County to Quebec, the larger trade being done in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. The orders flow in faster sometimes than they can be filled. On Tuesday he received an order for \$550 worth of cheese vats and supplies from St. Celestine, Yamaska County, Quebec. The trade is coeval with the growth of cheese manufacturing in this province, and that with Quebec particularly across through Mr. Colby, M.P., at the time when J. N. Lapum, M.P., represented Addington in the Commons. In conversation with Mr. Colby, Mr. Lapum found out that, like himself, the former was about starting a cheese factory. He recommended Mr. Colby to secure his supplies from the then firm of Boyle & Wright. He did so, and the trade was started that has since grown to such important proportions.—Napanee Standard.

With the commencement of this month begins the business season for New Westminster, and, judging from former years, it is likely to be a busy one. The canneries proprietors are all engaged in making tins and generally preparing for a fish boom; if their anticipations are realized, a great number of people will be employed and a great deal of money will be spent with our traders. By the way, we have heard nothing of the salmon hatcheries that were suggested a long time ago, and which, it is clearly evident, must be established very soon, or a very important industry will disappear. Some of our readers may have heard of the complete depletion of the Sacramento river, where at one time the salmon were plentiful; but in constant fishing without any means of re-population, the salmon became reduced to an occasional fish; the fisheries of all kinds were reduced to one, and the river was looked upon as no longer affording material for the industry. But some enterprising men established hatcheries, and the result is that at the present time no less than six canneries are doing a profitable business.—Mainland Guardian, New Westminster, B.C.

The cotton mill enterprise is humming everywhere but here. In Halifax, merchants in its midst, much to the surprise of everybody, not excluding themselves, subscribed in two hours, last Thursday, \$125,000 out of \$200,000 called for, and put the certainty of the erection of the mill past doubt. St. John, in generous rivalry with Halifax, with as much enterprise and more experience, will erect another mill this summer. The St. Croix Cotton Mill is now a virtual certainty, not in the sense that the certain hopes of the editor of the St. Croix Courier are demolished, but that there is no doubt that a cotton mill will be humming at Salmon Falls before the year is out. Can capitalists in our midst hear of such things unmoved? Can a man of energy and unbounded resource continue to dream of enterprise and not at once determine to bring his schemes out of the region of imagination into that of reality? That there is capital in our midst the bank's returns published in the Canada Gazette prove. It is held in several hands. Why, if the one man power does not move, should they not join and invest it in a mill that will give them a better return than government interest?—Maritime Farmer.

On Thursday evening the first meeting of the directors of the new Canadian Locomotive & Engine Works was held at their office in this city. It has been decided to immediately commence the erection of a building 324 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories in height, on the corner of Gore and Ontario streets, running to the water's edge. It will be of brick or stone, in which will be placed all the present machinery and that for which the company is negotiating. The building will be used as the erecting workshops, in which all the locomotive building will be done instead of in different shops as at present. Already a large quantity of new machinery has been ordered, some of it in Canada, some in the United States, and the balance in England. The purpose is to have skilled mechanics, first class equipment, and to perform work which cannot be surpassed anywhere. Material has been purchased for five new locomotives. There are sufficient orders on hand to keep the works operated to their fullest capacity until October, by which time fresh contracts will have been obtained. Arrangements are being made with the water works company for the erection of three hydrants on the foundry property. To each hydrant 100 or 150 feet of hose will be attached for use in the event of fire. In about three weeks the company will have arrangements completed for an addition of 100 to the present force of workmen. Skilled mechanics—blacksmiths, moulders and machinists—will be in demand.—Kingston Whig.

The City Council have risen to the importance of the crisis and have unanimously voted in favour of paying a subsidy of \$5,000 to any person or persons who shall establish a woollen mill within the corporate limits of the city, with freedom from taxation from a period of five years. This valuable franchise will not long go a begging. Capitalists will jump at the offer. Added to the subsidy of \$5,000 offered by the provincial government for the same purpose it represents a capital of \$10,000—just one-half the amount required to build and equip a manufactory of the kind. The freedom of taxation clause represents at least \$1,500 more. We have, therefore, a subsidy of \$11,500 guaranteed upon an investment of \$20,000 in a country where the consumption of woollen goods is very large, and the raw material very cheap; where there is no manufactory of the kind in existence; and at a point where are already concentrated the chief banks and business houses and the heavy manufacturing establishments, and where all the capital of the province comes when seeking investment. The advantages that will accrue from the opportunity offered by the council cannot be over estimated. Not only will sheep raisers find here an ever remunerative market for their wool, but employment will be brought within reach of the young men and women of the province. The population will be increased by the influx of artisans, and dwellings now unoccupied will soon be tenanted. We entertain not the slightest doubt that the ratepayers will ratify and confirm the by-law on Thursday next. The object is one of the very best upon which the revenue of the city can be expended.—Victoria, B.C., Colonist.

Projectors of new industries in St. John have this to encourage them, that those we have are in a flourishing condition. Few of our manufacturing establishments are large, but we have a good many of them, and they are all flourishing. Shut up these factories and there would be an exodus. Robinson & Co's factory on Chipman's Hill has made a pair of boots or shoes every minute and a half of working time since it was started, and is steadily adding improved machinery and increasing its capacity. The St. John Bolt and Nut Company have been doing all the work they could handle, and have many orders ahead. The result of their operations so far is most satisfactory to the stockholders, showing fair profits on the capital invested. One of the objections of capitalists, when urged to put money into manufacturing in St. John, is that our market is too small to justify the erection of large establishments, and that small ones cannot manufacture cheaply enough to compete with the large concerns of the Upper Provinces. But the experience of our manufacturers has

shown that this objection is not a very formidable one. The Montreal market, which Montreal agents were here, and have obtained orders in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John and Moncton. The projectors of the Moncton sugar refinery were told they would only have the market of the Maritime Provinces, and that the Montreal refinery would undersell them when it came into operation. They will order for Ontario almost exclusively for St. John and Halifax. The makers, yarn spinners, best and the manufacturers, have had the same experience. It is not in fact, the market of the Maritime Provinces only, but that of the whole Dominion, and when our capitalists become thoroughly aware of this fact there will not be so much hesitation displayed about putting money into manufacturing establishments.—St. John Sun.

THE GREAT STOCK FARM MR. COCHRANE IS INAUGURATING.

The Benton, M.T. Record thus refers to the doings of a former resident of Ancaster:—

On Thursday morning Major James Walker left for the scene of his future operations in stock raising on Bow River, N.W.T. The association for which Major Walker acts as superintendent is known as the Cochrane Ranch Company. This company has a capital stock of \$400,000 and has lately received a grant from the Canadian Government of 80,000 acres on Bow River. Major Walker has just concluded several large purchases of cattle for his range. Five hundred head were bought in Washington Territory, and will be driven to Bow River in Spokane and the Kootenay Pass. The largest purchase, however, was made at Dillon, twenty-five hundred head, the entire band of Selwyn Brothers, who herd will be driven north and will start at Sun River about June 20th in an expedition by boat of seven carloads of Hereford bulls, a part of which are from Canada and the remainder direct from England. The breeding of horses will also receive the attention of the company. Two hundred good mares are expected to arrive at the Bow River range this year and a complement of Clydesdale horses. The aim will be to breed heavy draft horses, such as will readily find a sale among the farmers of the Saskatchewan country. Such horses are in great demand. Extensive preparations and improvements will be immediately instituted on the ranch, and Major Walker will start then under his own supervision. As soon as circumstances will permit, Major Walker will return to Montana and purchase an additional 2,500 or 3,000 head of cattle. In time the business of wool growing will also be engaged in. At present the difficulties and expense of hauling wool to market interpose, but the Canada Pacific's approach will afford cheap transportation at no distant day. Mr. Cochrane, who is largely interested in this Company, is one of the most intelligent and successful breeders of stock in America. From one cow owned by him he has sold the increase to the extent of \$168,000, and the animal beds fair to bear for many years to come. Major James Walker, in whose hands the details of this gigantic scheme have been placed, is eminently the man for the place. The establishment and operation of the Cochrane Cattle Company will give an impetus to the North-West Territory, which will result in great and general good. The success of the company will be anxiously watched by many stock growers whose attention has been directed to the north country as a place for raising stock.

MACKEREL.

The fishing season being near at hand a well known Boston firm has issued a circular intended for their agents in the British provinces, in which is pointed out the requirements of the trade in the United States, so far as mackerel is concerned. The mackerel catchers of the New England States "plover" or "ream" all fat mackerel, our consumers being, as a rule, ignorant of quality and accustomed to see mackerel "reamed," think those that are not reamed are not fat. It follows as a matter of course that fish that are only broken, however good their actual quality, can be sold only to a cheap class of trade. The Boston shippers of mackerel have noticed that fish sent here by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have, as a rule, been very carelessly salted, cured and packed. Great quantities of salted mackerel are sent from Boston to the West India Islands, where "reamed" mackerel are preferred and where from fifty cents to a dollar per barrel more is paid for reamed than for those that are not "reamed." It is a saying among fish dealers that "fish that look best will sell best." If the fishermen of the provinces wish to increase their revenue and keep up with their brother fishermen on this side of the line, they must in preparing their mackerel for the Boston market observe these rules: The blood should be properly soaked out, that the fish may look white, and they should be carefully split; they should also be reamed before salting. These points are important. A dark coloured mackerel is considered very objectionable by our trade, and the colour often makes a material difference in price. In Prince Edward Island the fishermen now generally seek well and "ream" their mackerel, and the result has been that for the past few