home than before? That is the puzzle One would have thought that an expansion in home manufacture would cause a decrease of importation, and *vice versa*, but it seems that is not the way the thing works Let us make our humble attempt to solve the difficulty. The starting of even so many factories for the production of woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, etc, does not diminish by a cent's worth the country's production of grain, meat, butter, cheese, lumber and fish The result is simply this, that to the old production of the latter commodities a new production of the former has been added. And the country is so much the richer for this addition, for a country's wealth consists in its production of articles that have a value in the market and command a price. The starting of a thousand looms will not throw one plough idle, but will help to speed the plough. Instead. Further, the improvement in work and wages, arising from the extension of home manufactures, creates a prosperity that is felt by thousands who are not employed in manufactures at all Again, the better times which enable a man to get two suits of Canadian tweed in a year, where formerly he could scarcely get one, make him able at the same time to afford his wife an extra dress of some stuff which as yet we do not make in Canada, and may not make for a long time to come. We commend this solution of the puzzle to despairing Free Traders.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It is estimated that the British Government will have a majority of 115 on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill

Glasgow continues to be the second largest city in the United Kingdom. According to the census just completed its population, including suburbs, is 705,109. The population of Liverpool is 681,934.

During the year 1879 the number of persons sentenced to be executed in England and Wales for murder was 34, 18 of whom were executed; in 1880 the number sentenced was 28, of whom 28 were executed.

The balances at the credit of depositors in the Savings Banks of the Dominion, on the 31st December last, amounted to $8,325,114.40. The deposits show a steady increase, which is a favourable sign of the times.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, leaves Ottawa to-day for Quebec, where, on Saturday, he will embark on the steamship *Parisian* for England. The trip is for the benefit of his health, which for the last two months has been very precarious.

The resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt as members of the United States Senate has caused a sensation throughout the United States. It was the result of the war with the President arising out of the nomination of Robertson to the position of Collector of Customs of New York.

From week to week our columns contain evidence of the growth and development of manufacturing industries in the country. This week, under the heading "National Industries," additional proof is furnished of the beneficial effects of the present tariff in promoting the establishment of new manufactures.

The latest returns from the beet root sugar production of Europe estimate the production for the season of 1880-81 at 1,580,000 tons, against 1,403,939 tons for the season of 1879-80 The production of Germany shows the most rapid increase, and large quantities are now exported from that country, principally to France The total export from Germany ten years ago was only about 10,000 tons, while it has now reached about 200,000 tons

From the *Daily Indicator* we learn "the Custom House returns of the foreign trade of the City of New York for the month of April evince that the 'progress boom' is fairly maintained, notwithstanding that it is carried on in 'foreign bottoms' The merchandise imports for the month were $37,456,000, against $17,294,000 in April, 1880; and the merchandise exports $30,[illegible],090, against $30,[illegible] in April, 1880 The gold imports for the month were $15,[illegible]4,000 against $[illegible],000 in April 1880, and the silver exports $1,247,000, against $[illegible] in April, 1880 For the ten months of the present fiscal year the merchandise imports at New York have been $[illegible], against $[illegible] during the corresponding period of 1880 and the merchandise exports for the ten months $[illegible], against $[illegible] in 1880 For the same period our gold imports have been $108,[illegible], against $81,790,000 and our silver exports $9,479,000, against $4,[illegible]"

The Director of the Mint estimates that the total gold circulation of the United States, including bullion in the Treasury, amounted, at the beginning of the current month, to $520,000,000, of which about $264,000,000 was held as Treasury and national bank reserves, and $256,000,000 was in actual circulation There has been a total gain of gold coin and bullion to the country since July 1, 1879, of $234,000,000, of which $25,000,000 was added to the Treasury, $59,000,000 to the banks, and $140,000,000 to the active circulation. The absorption of $140,000,000 of gold coin in the actual circulation of the country since July 1, 1879, the Director believes, is owing, to a considerable extent to an increased coinage since that time of denominations less than the double eagle The coinage of the latter during the fiscal year 1880 and up to April 30 last amounted to only $32,000,000, while $47,000,000 was struck in eagles and $40,000,000 in half eagles, and during the same time $55,000,000 of these coins has been paid out by the Treasury and then retained in circulation

The New York *Tribune* says of the proposed World's Fair in that city "There seems to be hardly life enough left in the World's Fair project to enable it to give up the ghost decently. To all intents and purposes it is dead already Its proper epitaph would be: Killed by mismanagement From the start it was the prey of jealousies, rivalries and intrigues, and was heavily loaded with hopeless incompetency We say this without desiring to reflect upon a number of excellent, intelligent and patriotic citizens who at considerable sacrifice of time and money did their best to float the enterprise They could not make headway against the ignorance and self seeking stubbornness of the majority of their associates, and, unfortunately, they must share the blame for the failure of a project which started off with a great flourish of trumpets, and at one time awakened considerable interest among the people of the metropolis and the country at large. It was not their fault that the plan failed, but the public will not stop to discriminate between them and the egotistical blunderers upon the Commission. We believe the enterprise might have been made a great credit and benefit to the city and to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation, but it lacked a competent organising brain from the beginning, and the busy, quick witted New Yorkers, who are intolerant of stupidity, speedily perceived its defects, and making up their minds that it was doomed to failure, soon ceased to concern themselves about it. It would not be surprising if Chicago or St. Louis should pick up the scheme, and scraping off the barnacles fastened on it, should in a few years launch it with a characteristic western hurrah"

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association met at Belleville, and after a long discussion it was resolved to hold the next butter and cheese exhibition in connection with the exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Association in September next The amount to be granted for prizes was fixed at $250. The sum of $400 was appropriated for securing a competent butter and cheese inspector to travel through the district and give instructions

The Montreal *Star* says:—A number of moneyed men who have profited recently by the advance in stocks have decided to form a new open board of stock brokers. Large rooms will be rented in a central locality and quotations and exchanges from New York, London, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc, will be furnished. Membership will be limited to 200 and 50 influential names have already been taken. The fees will be $500, $100 on entrance, the remainder to be paid up in four years' time.

Mr. Patterson, of the Board of Trade, tells the Montreal *Witness* that he has good reason for stating that the first steamship of the new line to Brazil will probably be on the berth here next month. It seems that unexpected difficulties had been met with in organizing the company; and, on application, the time of the first ship's sailing was extended on certain conditions. This statement is made (unofficially, of course) to satisfy, as far as possible, many who are inquiring and writing to the secretary on the subject.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

(The Industrial World will be glad 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 of time and it will be a kindness to a neighbor, which we know you will always find room for all he contributes, and cheerfully reciprocate. Facts which must be accompanied by the writer's name are ignored as a matter of course.)

Application has been made for letters patent in operating "The Montreal Blanket Company" The promoters are Messrs L R Warden John A Pillow, Chas R Hosmer E N Henry and E Lacroix The capital stock is to be $[illegible] in [illegible] shares. Premises have been leased, with power, on the Lachine Canal, and it is expected that operations will be begun about June 1st It is the intention to run upon horse blanket for the present. Mr. Warden will manage and has been previously engaged in a similar business at Otter River, Mass.—*Montreal Witness.*

The voting on the $10,000 bonus by-law in favour of the Montreal Merchants Manufacturing Company, at St Henri, was in progress yesterday and to-day The poll stood at noon For the bonus, 94, against it, [illegible] The voting is confined to proprietors, of whom there are 380 in the municipality It will be seen, therefore, that the eligible voters have not taken much interest in the matter, if the number of votes cast be any criterion Much gratification is expressed among the residents generally at the result of the vote, since they feel assured now that nothing can prevent them having their factory with all attendant advantages. Work on the foundations will begin on Monday.—*Montreal Witness*

Messrs Adam Burns, F G Parker, T. E. Kenny, J F Kenny, S M Brookfield and W I. Lowell met Thursday and talked over the project of starting a cotton factory in Halifax. They decided to call on twenty leading citizens, and if they succeed in getting these to subscribe $5,000 each to immediately take steps for organizing the company. A short time was spent Friday morning in soliciting stock, and the result was that $90,000 were subscribed It is understood that the capital will be fixed at $200,000; that $150,000 of this will be subscribed by the projectors and their immediate friends, and that the remaining $50,000 will be offered to the public. Mr. George Munro, of New York, who offered to take stock to the extent of $12,000 in the enterprise when first mooted, has been communicated with and it is believed that he will now subscribe $15,000 or more.—*Montreal Witness.*

No one thing advances the material progress of a town in a greater degree, nor gives that advancement a more permanent stability, than the establishment of manufactories. As their business widens and enlarges the expenditure of capital, the furnishing of employment, and the attention they attract to the town in which they are located all contribute toward the general welfare. Nearly ten years ago William Fraser & Son started a foundry in Petrolia, which has been gradually but surely working itself upward in the business scale until to-day it occupies a prominent position among the iron working establishments of Western Ontario. Recently Mr. William Fraser dissolved his connection with the firm, and since that time it has been reorganized by a co-partnership established between Mr. Geo. Fraser, the junior partner of the old firm, Mr. Wm Stevenson, of the Petrolia Boiler Works, and Messrs. McKee & Marwick, the well known machinists The formation of this combination of the three firms has greatly strengthened the resources of the foundry, and it now starts with increased impetus on the road to prosperity, under the title of the Petrolia Iron Works.—*Petrolia Topic*

The Bridgetown *Monitor* learns that Mr. McNutt expects to be at work early this month—his can making machinery has been ordered, and will arrive shortly. Operations will then be commenced. The seed corn has arrived, and farmers are requested to call for it for planting according to agreement. Mr McNutt has ordered twenty bushels of this seed corn, and wishes to have the whole amount planted in the valley this season, if possible, as he is prepared to handle 100,000 cans as well as half that number. In addition to sweet corn, he also wishes the farmers and gardeners generally to raise all the tomatoes and peas possible, and he will pay enough for them to make it pay planters. As these articles, as well as sweet corn, are both easily raised, there should be no difficulty in securing an unlimited supply, if farmers will only view this enterprise in the right light, and show themselves alive to their own interests by helping forward by every means in their power an enterprise which will add just so much more to the wealth of the valley in proportion as its promoter is supported Blueberries will also be canned and people from "out south" will now only need to bring their berries to the door of the factory, deliver them, and receive their cash on the spot

Pursuant to notice given, a public meeting was held on Friday last, in the City Hall, to take preliminary steps for the formation of a joint stock company to erect and operate cotton mills in this city. The meeting was well attended, nearly all our influential citizens being present. R W. Heneker, Esq, presided throughout the meeting and J A Archambault Esq, acted as secretary The chairman, Mr Castle, Messrs F F Brooks, W B Ives, R N Hall and Wm White severally addressed the meeting Estimates of costs of site machinery buildings etc were submitted A stock book for the opened over [illegible] of stock was subscribed for On behalf of the British American Land Company, Mr Heneker mentioned the price which his company would take for the various sites, viz The saw mill and yard $45,000 the site for the company's offices [illegible] near the railway [illegible] Col King also offered a site on the flats near the intersection of the Quebec Central and Grand Trunk Railways, offering, if this site was chosen, to take stock to the extent of $[illegible] The committee was permanently appointed with instructions to receive further subscriptions to the stock, and to obtain further information with regard to the cost of machinery, etc The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Mr Shaw, of Galt, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Hastings, in search of a building in which to establish a cotton spinning factory. He was met at the depot by Ald Dickson, who, in company with the Mayor and several other gentlemen, drove to a number of places, including Victoria Foundry, Pinnacle Street, and Martin's and A L Smith's foundries on Mill Street, either of which would answer the purposes required of them, with some slight alterations The first named, however, was preferred by Mr Shaw He was also driven to a splendid site above the Canifton Crossing, where water power could be obtained, but he preferred steam power, and is anxious to establish his business at once, as the demand for the goods he purposes manufacturing is constantly increasing. Mr Shaw's offer is considered very favourable by merchants and others interested The Victoria Foundry is owned by the Consolidated Bank, and action has been taken to purchase it A consultation was held again last night with Mr Shaw at which Ald Dickson, Starling, the Mayor and Messrs Thos Ritchie, Jas Hennessy, G F. Smith, Thos. Kelso, and a number of other gentlemen were present. The matter was pleasantly and satisfactorily discussed, and there seems to be little or no doubt that the factory will be established here Another meeting will be held on Monday next We withhold the publication of the terms on which Mr Shaw wishes to establish his factory until something definite is known; but we can assure our readers they are quite liberal, no bonus being asked.—*Belleville Ontario.*

The Montreal *Witness* says. The remarkable invention, the Watson electric semaphore signal, to the exhibition of which in this city reference was made in our columns yesterday, was the fruit of the scientific labours of the late Robert Watson, jr., of this city, who died early in 1879 Mr. Watson was well known as an electrician, and had much to do with introducing into Montreal the Canada District Telegraph system. He completed the invention of this electric semaphore, it might be said, on his death bed, for he died of consumption, and he left the semaphore as a legacy to his mother, Mrs. Watson, of Sherbrooke street, who has, after two years of such battles and difficulties as are only known to those who manage the infancy of patents, had this signal brought to its present state of perfection The machine is patented in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. In January last it was shown in New York, and was highly spoken of by Mr. Pope, the electrician, and the Erie Railway Company have expressed their willingness to give it a trial at Port Jervis station. In March last it was exhibited in London, England, where it was very favourably spoken of by some of the leading English railway officials Colonel Gaowski inspected the signal yesterday and expressed approval of its merits. Mr Nesbitt, a Toronto electrician, has had the superintendence of the manufacture of the patent, and has been of great assistance in working out some points which Mr Watson had only roughly indicated before his decease This semaphore can be worked miles away from the operator's room.

On Monday the workmen broke ground for the erection of a building for the Canada Canning Company, at the corner of Catharine and Liberty streets. Last fall some gentlemen interested themselves in the formation of the Hamilton Fruit Canning Company, and proposed erecting a large wooden building at the corner of Duke and Queen streets, wherein to go extensively into the canning of fruit and vegetables this season. Before the advent of the National Policy such an enterprise was impossible in Canada, as the market was fully supplied by large American firms, who had a monopoly of the business, which grew more and more extensive each year When the Conservatives came into power and the National Policy tariff was promulgated a large duty was placed upon canned fruits, so heavy in fact as to make it possible for Canadian manufacturers to go into business and make a fair profit, and at the same time undersell their American competitors And this is what the Canada Canning Company of Hamilton proposes doing The present duty on a three pound can of vegetables coming into this country is equal to six cents, and on canned fruit put up with any amount of sugar whatever equals nine cents per three pound can. Thus this tariff is prohibitive when the goods have to [illegible] petition with those made [illegible] inspiring the promoters of the [illegible] agreed to separate, and Mr [illegible] Robertson will erect a [illegible] west end of the city, while Mr [illegible] Waddell, who, with J M [illegible] of Carpenter and P C Brown [illegible] promoters of the Canada [illegible] pany, intend erecting the [illegible] fore mentioned in the east end [illegible] city This in all probability [illegible] will have two fruit and [illegible] ning establishments in [illegible] year It is intended to [illegible] Canning Company's building [illegible] 40x144 feet, two stories high [illegible] building 150 women and [illegible] employed for four months of the [illegible] putting up fruit and vegetables [illegible] kinds, for the remainder of the [illegible] during the winter season the [illegible] be reduced to about [illegible] who will be chiefly engaged in making [illegible] and preparing for the next season's work The company is meeting with considerable encouragement from [illegible] farmers and fruit growers of the district, some farmers have made contracts with the company and are growing [illegible] to 10 acres of tomatoes this season [illegible] ally for canning purposes It is expected that Canada will furnish [illegible] market for all the fruit that can be put up for some time to come, and the factory will be kept quite busy from the 1st of July, when work begins.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MUSTARD

England has for years been the manufacturing centre in the mustard trade It is made from the seed of the sinapis alba and nigra, and previous to the year 1720 it was manufactured and prepared by pounding the seed in a mortar and roughly separating the integuments [illegible] this year it had been only used in materia medica, as an emetic, a rubefacient and a sinapism Mrs. Clements, however, introducing its treatments under a new process, (the same as that of flour) and being highly approved by King George I, it speedily came into general use as an article of food In 1871 the first patent was granted to Mr W G Dean "for improvement in manufacturing and preserving mustard" The Anglo-American mustard is manufactured under a new process by Mr. Dean, and obtained an award at the Centennial Exhibition on account of excellence. This house put their mustard in air tight white wood cans, which are consequently free from the metallic poisons found in tin [illegible] highly recommended by the medical faculty and used by them in materia medica generally, as it can be relied upon for its purity and strength By the peculiar patented process of its manufacture, this mustard is submitted to a temperature of two to three hundred degrees of heat for the period of four minutes; this prevents the mustard from becoming sour, rancid or caking when packed in small packages, and as it will keep perfectly sweet and retain its strength for years in any climate, it is especially adapted for shipping to warm climates. In 1860 Mr. Dean invented and first produced mustard by the process of heat. It is sold in barrels and in smaller quantities.

TOBACCO vs. CHLOROFORM

"You can't get any of your chloroform into me." The speaker was one who had put in four years' hard service and had been a target for sundry balls and pieces of shells more than once "I remembered," he continued, "when I got that ball into me that Major Fowler spoke about, and how he probed and poked trying to find it, but failed At last one day I was sure I could feel it, and sent for the Major He probed once more, and sure enough found it 'Well, Nat,' said he, 'I'll just give you a little chloroform and haul that fellow out.' 'No you don't,' said I, 'just fill my old pipe, and I'll smoke while you dig.' 'All right,' said he, 'I can stand it if you can' He got the instrument and went at it, and I can tell you what it is, the way I pulled at that old pipe was a caution. A locomotive on a frosty day was the only thing to compare with it for the volume of smoke, and the Major all the time digging and boring like a man prospecting for oil He had to change instruments once or twice, and finally, when I had given up hopes, he got hold of it, and how it did hurt when he began to pull. It is rather hard to have a tooth pulled, but this was worse than having a jaw torn out, but by cricky, I never yipped, although I bit the old pipe stem in two He got it out all right, and I soon felt 100 per cent better; but none of that chloroform for me under any circumstances Give me my old pipe and then they can cut me back all they want.—*Manch[illegible] Mirror*

James Baxter, of Montreal, broker now under prosecution by W S. Sills for obtaining money under false pretences has entered an action against the latter for conspiracy. The damages are laid at $10,000

The Nova Scotia Glass Company of New Glasgow, are taking steps to get into active operation as soon as possible The furnace, which will cost about $[illegible], has been ordered from Pittsburg, Pa A fire site has been offered

The Montreal Board of trade has addressed a petition to the Government to use its influence with the President of the Imperial Board of Trade in England to relax the restrictions that bear injuriously upon British and Colonial shipping in regard to loading of oats.