

ment had 153 patients, and the amount appropriated for their maintenance was \$14,800. The total cost to the Province on account of all the asylums was \$126,822, which is a fraction over \$131 each for the 1,000 patients. Of the 143 lunatics whose names were taken off the rolls during the year, 44 died, 82 were discharged, 18 were transferred, and 4 eloped. Of the number discharged, we suppose most of them were so recovered as to be set at liberty with safety, if not wholly cured.

The sub-reports of Messrs. Workman, Landon and Ardagh, the latter two gentlemen being in charge of the Malden and Orillia asylums, contain much information which is interesting. From that of Dr. Workman, we learn that since the opening of the main institution in 1841, 8,535 patients have been admitted altogether, of whom 1,837 were men, and 1,698 women. They have been disposed of as follows: Discharged 1,896, eloped 41, died 735, sent to Malden asylum 199, sent to Orillia asylum 155, and remaining now at Toronto 509. The absolute necessity of more accommodation may be known from the following facts:—In 1866 only 68 admissions took place out of 249 applications; in '67, 70 admissions out of 212 applications; in '68, 128 admissions out of 260; and this year only 70 out of 241 applications. These figures speak louder than words. The Ontario Government therefore, in commencing a new lunatic asylum at London, has simply done its duty—a duty, in fact, the performance of which has already been too long delayed.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

NO. 1.

THE last number to hand of the new Protectionist organ, published in Hamilton, and called, in a somewhat off-hand way, "the People's Journal," has for the heading of its first article "Business is War." Well, perhaps, so it is, and we therefore intend to make it our business to carry on war with the principles which it professes to advocate, although against itself as a newspaper we hope never to have occasion to write an unfriendly word.

Now before entering into any discussion of the respective merits of the two systems of Protection and Free Trade, let us explain exactly our understanding of what is conveyed to the mind by these two terms.

Protection, then, means the protecting of manufactures from foreign competition by the adoption of such duties as shall be sufficient to prevent, or nearly so, the importation of foreign goods which might interfere with the sale of those made in the country; and thus to secure a market to the producers of food, and employment for skilled and unskilled labour.

Free Trade, on the other hand means permission to buy goods in the cheapest markets, whether at home or abroad, free from unnecessary duties; an allowing of capital to seek such investments as are in the nature of things safest and at the same time on the average most profitable; an abstaining from legislative interference with trade or commerce, or endeavour to force them into unnatural channels; the expectation being that manufactures which can be carried on profitably will be undertaken and carried on in good time; that capital will find employment where it will be most productive; and that labour influenced by capital, will also be employed to the best possible advantage, and not be wasted in accomplishing in a costly manner, what can be more cheaply done elsewhere.

We propose in considering the question to treat it altogether from a material stand point, and to endeavour to convince such of our readers as may hold opposite views, that the wealth and prosperity of our country are more likely to be increased by entire free trade, than by the fostering but enervating influences of protection.

Our reasons for opposing the establishment of duties for the purposes of protection are manifold.

1. Protection is partial and unjust.
2. It can never be more than partially successful at best.
3. It tends to the diminishing and not the increase of the public revenue.
4. It makes the collection of revenue more intricate, troublesome and costly than it need be.
5. It tends to increase the price of all articles of consumption, and by raising the cost of production, creates obstacles in the way of carrying on profitable trade with foreign countries.

6. It creates a monied oligarchy of wealthy manufacturers, who are able by combination and the power of the purse to wield an influence altogether out of proportion to their numbers or their ability, and to secure in great measure legislation favoring their own interests at the expense of the rest of the community.

There are other reasons, but we will content ourselves with these six for the present.

In the first place, Protection is partial in its operation, and unjust in its character. As an illustration, let us take the article of grey cotton, which, duty free could be sold at say 20c. a yard. A capitalist fancies if he can only get sufficient protection he can manufacture so as to undersell the foreign article, and make besides a handsome profit. We will assume that by selling at 22c. he would be able to make 10 per cent. profit; but of course he cannot do this until by putting a duty on the imported article he raises its cost to 22c. or upwards. Suppose, then, a duty of 25 per cent. be levied, adding 4c. to the prime cost of a yard of Manchester grey cotton, and causing it to be worth here say 24c. The Canadian manufacturer will then be able to get at least 22c. and for some time, until competition becomes too keen at home, he will even be able to get 23c. or 23½c. for an article which would, under free trade, be obtainable at 20c. Under these circumstances, so long as there was no advance in labour or the cost of production, the Canadian manufacturer would pocket a large profit entirely at the expense of the people who have to buy his cotton. The Government receives no benefit, for no foreign cotton can, under the conditions be imported, and consequently no revenue can be derived therefrom. The people are taxed; and one part of what they lose is gain to the manufacturer. And the balance is an entire loss to the country, corresponding to the difference between the cost of manufacturing cotton in Canada and the cost of importing it from England. The people have to pay, and they are amused with stories of the progress of the country, with highly-colored pictures of manufacturing prosperity and they do not see that the apparent growth is at their own expense, and that they are called on to admire as an evidence of increasing national wealth that of which the manufacturer has been enabled legally and under parliamentary sanction to quietly rob them. And exactly in proportion as the protection afforded by high duties answers its end, so in like proportion does this robbery of the public for the benefit of a few become more and more certain, and the revenue of the country smaller and smaller.

THE YEAR BOOK OF CANADA.

WE have received a copy of this publication for 1870, and we can safely say that for variety, amount and comprehensiveness of information nothing which has ever before appeared in Canada in the shape of an almanac can at all be compared to it. The editor, Arthur Harvey, Esq., F.S.S., of the Finance Department, Ottawa, has evidently bestowed much trouble on his work, which he has done with his usual ability, and he has been well assisted by several gentlemen, from whom valuable contributions have been received. The present volume, in amount of matter contained in it, is even in advance of the three preceding volumes, being a book of 192 pages of very small type.

In addition to the calendars, &c., ordinarily found in almanacs, the Year Book for 1870 contains a summary of the legislation of the Dominion and of each of the four Provinces,—a very valuable feature, and the result of a very great amount of careful painstaking labour, the value of which can hardly be over-estimated, containing as it does the criminal code of the Dominion, which should be in the hands of every man, and especially of every magistrate, throughout the country; Bank and Savings Banks Statements; Statistics, &c., of Building Societies; Census Returns; Mining in Canada, and its progress; Statement of Telegraph Operations; a full account of Postal Affairs, rates of postage and list of all the post offices in the Dominion; the new Patent Act; list of Copyrights and Patents of Invention; a chapter on Insurance and Insurance Companies doing business in Canada; history of the rise and progress of Canadian Ocean Steam Navigation, the number of steamers, average length of passages, &c.; Game and Fishery Laws; Public Accounts; Accounts of the chief Cities of Canada, their revenue and expenditure, progress, population, &c.; Imports and Exports for 1867-68; Educational Sketch, giving number of public schools, teachers, &c.; a chapter on the Climatology of British

North America, with average tables of temperature, barometric pressure, &c., &c.; Railway Returns; the Tariff of Canada; the composition of Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and Provinces; and lastly, an Index to the contents not only of the volume before us, but also of the Year Books of 1867, 1868 and 1869.

As usual, there are two editions of the Year Book, one cheap, published at 12½c.; the other on fine paper, with cover, and a map of the Dominion, shewing chief cities and towns, and railways in operation, in progress and projected, with connections in the United States, price 25c.

We can most confidently recommend the Year Book to all of our readers, who take any interest in making themselves acquainted with the position and progress of their own country; and for purposes of reference generally it will be found almost indispensable.

We are glad to know that a large circulation is already secured, and that a considerable number of copies will be distributed in the British Isles by the several emigration agents, where, we have no doubt, it will prove of great use in furnishing correct information, and thereby inducing intending emigrants to seek their fortunes in Canada.

The publishers (Messrs. John Lowe & Co., Montreal, to whom all orders should be sent,) inform us that they will send copies of either edition to any part of Canada, by mail, postage free. We are sure the liberality of this offer will be appreciated by all, and cause a very large demand for this invaluable work.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

WE have not hitherto noticed this new venture of Mr. Desbérats, because we did not feel assured that the new process of producing the illustrations would prove successful. The first two numbers, indeed, were not such as to show hopefully for the enterprise. But the third and fourth are of much greater promise. These Leggotypes still lack a good deal of the perfectness of reproduction which has been attained to by the art of engraving; but the progress already made is such as to encourage hopes of a complete success, and already enough has been done to ensure us an illustrated paper as good as some of those got up from wood engravings, one very well adapted for popular tastes. The illustrations compare favorably with the sketchy lithographs of *Le Charivari*. The reading matter is carefully edited; and we hope the publisher will reap the reward which his enterprise deserves. Of one thing the public may feel certain, the more generally they sustain an enterprise of this character, the better value will the publisher be enabled to give.

A SEWING MACHINE FOR "TURNED" SHOES.

A MACHINE for sewing on the bottoms of single soled shoes, commonly called 'turns,' has long been wanted by shoe manufacturers. Machines for doing nearly every other part of shoe manufacturing have for some time been in use in shoe factories; but the labor of sewing on the bottoms of turned shoes has heretofore been done by the tedious and slow process of hand-sewing, with an awl and waxed end. This want, however, no longer exists, since the successful introduction of turned shoe sewing machine, invented by Mr. M. J. Stein, of New York City, and secured by several patents. Upon this machine an expert operator can sew a shoe in the best possible manner in 15 or 16 seconds or an average of 80 pairs an hour with the greatest ease. The machine is no longer in an experimental state but has been reduced to a practical and working form by the New York Sewing Machine Company, who are now building and leasing the machines on a plan similar to that pursued with the McKay sewing machine. The company have machines in practical operation in Lynn, Haverhill, and Danvers, Mass., and in New York City on which no less than one hundred thousand pairs of shoes have been sewed. The number in operation is being increased at the rate of about two machines per week, which the company are now setting up. The patents are owned and controlled by an association of some of the largest and wealthiest shoe manufacturers and leather and finding merchants of New York City, Lynn, Haverhill, and other places, who are fully posted as to what is wanted in this line of machinery, and have determined to keep this machine in every way fully up to what is required in this important branch of our manufactures. The ownership, management, and directions are in the hands of the following well-known persons and firms: J. O. Whitehouse, Jesse St. John, of Benedict, Hall and Co., Studwell, Crosby and Hyde, Keese and McCoy, A. Studwell and Co., H. W. Merriam, Dix and Cousins, and C. G. Bruce, of New York City; Moses How, of Haverhill, Mass.; John Wollredge, George E. Bartlett, and Jerome Ingalls, of Lynn, Mass., and others—*American Artisan*.