

political is from *polis*—a city. The origin, therefore, of the heading of this article is readily traced back to the ancient words expressive of the law, rule, and usage which should characterize a wise and well-regulated family. And the fact that the entire human race for many generations recognized no other human government but that of the head of the family, emphasizes the wisdom of studying family government and domestic economy to get at the germs of a wise administration of the affairs of state, as well as the best means of promoting the various industries and interests of the people.

When families built cities and became dwellers in the same, and for general protection encircled them with walls, their economies were only modified to suit an increase of numbers. Political economy, therefore, became only an enlarged family economy. And those rules and usages which have obtained among the wisest and best of civilized and enlightened nations, as the most judicious means of promoting family prosperity, have always been the most successful in advancing the interests of states and nations. Indeed the truest and best test of any and every policy is the effect which it has on the industries, morals, and relations of families.

The sentiment has become next to universal that no man is practically fitted for state or national responsibilities until he has demonstrated his ability to manage honestly and wisely his own affairs. Not only the Scriptures but common sense teach that men must give proof of talent, disposition, and integrity in the family relation in order to make them eligible to any responsible position in church or state.

Hence the wisdom and the philosophy of the Protective system. A wise and good government will never lose sight of its paternal relations to the people. It will foster all their interests, and by all legal means give special protection to those industries which furnish food, clothing, and shelter to the people; and incidental encouragement to the development of the national resources of the country. The mines, minerals, and various hidden resources of the Dominion are much more valuable than its most sanguine friends imagine. Motives should be kept constantly before the people to call into active exercise the genius, talent and skill needed to develop the latent wealth hidden in veins of copper, iron and gold, and the strata of coal, marble, plaster and sand-stone of the Dominion, as well as its forests and fisheries.

A judicious family policy is first to so manage the farm, the fishery, the manufactory, as to supply local domestic wants; and then to expand labor, machinery, and other means as to have a surplus of goods and products for sale and export. By this simple policy families, communities, states and nations, constantly advance in wealth, intelligence, and all other means of elevating and blessing humanity.

A NEW ENTERPRISE—CO-OPERATION ON A LARGE SCALE.

The following appears in the Toronto *Mail* of the 7th inst: "Some time since *The Mail* made reference to the prospectus of the Steel Association of Canada, a company organized under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act. This company owns seven hundred acres of the best mineral lands in the Province, upon which are two large and valuable iron

mines, now opened. Much of this ore will run from 68 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron. One of the good features of the Association is that all workmen employed at the works are required to be holders of at least one share (\$50) of the stock; thus, by giving to the workmen employed in the works a voice in the management of the business, and a share in the profits, the conflicts which so often arise between capital and labor will, it is anticipated, be prevented.

Understanding this feature, and convinced of the importance of developing our native industries, the Workingmen's National Union of Canada with commendable enterprise have formed a syndicate, and have obtained from the Steel Association five hundred thousand dollars out of the first issue of \$700,000. The purpose of the Union is to distribute this stock among the workingmen of Canada, forming, in fact, a vast co-operative society to deal in one of the most important products of the industrial world. As the Dominion has an importation of \$12,000,000 of steel and iron goods, the outlook for this enterprise is a very good one.

The present Government, through Sir Leonard Tilley, has expressed its intention of giving particular attention during the next five years of their administration to the development of this great industry—an industry which, in the United States, under the fostering care of the protective system, has grown to enormous proportions, as will be seen from the fact that the total production of iron ore in that country, in 1880, was 7,974,705 tons net, while the production of all kinds of steel was 1,778,912 net tons, and of pig iron, 4,611,561 net tons.

Should the present Government be sustained, as beyond doubt it will be, a vast business will be built up in Canada. The Workingmen's National Union of Canada are to be congratulated upon their enterprise, and also upon their adoption of a broad and liberal basis by which every workingman of the country can participate in the benefits to be derived from the development of this great industry.

The names of the syndicate are Messrs. Joseph Westman, J. Ick Evans, John W. Cheeseworth, Arthur R. Boyle, James M. Boddy, and George B. Boyle, from any one of whom stock can be obtained."

The *Mail*, of the 21st inst., makes this announcement: "The following telegram was received by us last night:—

"NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 20.

"*The Mail Newspaper* :

"We congratulate the sensible action of the people of Ontario. Now we will put our capital up and make steel in Canada.

"THE STEEL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,

"per T. G. Hall,
"President."

This is a significant despatch. It is an announcement of the intention of one company, which will invest very largely in developing the iron industries of Ontario. But it is only one of similar announcements that will no doubt be made during the year. The country has probably by this election secured the investment of many millions of dollars in developing the resources of Canada."

HOW (NOT) TO BUY A STEAM ENGINE.

Manufacturers requiring steam power are often very far astray in their estimate of the size of engine necessary for the work to be done.

They guess at the number of horses power which their proposed machinery will require, and they generally guess at too small an amount.