

British Colonies—those having representative government, that is—are going the Protectionist road too, nothing surer. It being the undeniable fact that Protection is not declining abroad by any means, but on the contrary growing, and spreading, and strengthening with every year that passes, the Free Traders hope that the Free Trade agitation in Britain will soon die out cannot reasonably be based on any expected concessions from foreigners. It is open to them to argue that she can and will prosper under Free Trade on her own side, let foreigners have as high Protection against her as they choose. But the delusion of an expected successful Free Trade propaganda abroad must be abandoned, it is no longer tenable in the face of present facts. And if foreign Protection is to continue, then, we say, must the agitation in Britain for reciprocity or retaliation continue too.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The harvest prospects which a few months ago were bright in the United Kingdom are now the reverse, and the probabilities are that in some quarters suffering will be the result. The London correspondent of the *New York World*, telegraphing to that journal on Saturday, says—"I have just returned from a week's journey through the Midland counties, where the general state of affairs is much worse than can be gathered from the London papers. Trade everywhere is much depressed, and the incessant storms have apparently ruined the harvest. In many parts the crops have been lying upon the ground for a fortnight, torrents of rain forbidding all attempts to house them. Where the wheat has not been cut it has been levelled and battered by the rain and left to rot. Mildew has set in everywhere, and the cut grain is either blackened or sprouting. Thousands of farmers will be ruined and many a landlord will fall with them. There has not been a really good old-fashioned harvest in England since 1864, the year of the Russian war. The crops in 1857, 1858, 1863, 1864, 1868, 1874 and 1878, were average crops. In 1855, 1856, 1859, 1861, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1876, 1877 and 1880, the crops were much below the average, in 1860, 1862, 1866, 1873 and 1875, they were very deficient, 1879 was the worst harvest ever known, and 1881 threatens to cap the long list of disasters and literally put an end to wheat growing in England. From Ireland, too, the news is very gloomy, the late heavy rains having done great damage. We are particularly sorry for Ireland, whose rural population is not in a position to stand another bad harvest. That country has been singularly unfortunate for several years past, and just at a time when the prospects were declared to be the most brilliant for many years, a rainy season set in, the result of which has already been very injurious, and the future outlook is the reverse of favourable. A good harvest in Ireland had been hoped for several seasons; a bad harvest will, we fear, tell a sorrowful tale. A failure of the crops will lessen the ability of the honestly disposed tenant farmer to meet his engagements with his landlord, and will afford mischievously disposed persons the opportunity of sowing still deeper in Irish soil those dangerous communistic and socialist seeds which have called forth the strong denunciation of the head of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, and cannot fail to produce an undesirable crop wherever they take root. It will be used for political and seditious purposes by those who are labouring to bring about disintegration of the Empire; and it will be taken advantage of by that class of agitators who have little or nothing at stake in the country, whose energies are now bent in the direction of prejudicing the people against the most important Act passed on the Statute book of the United Kingdom in the interests of Ireland for many a day. In this country we have reason to be thankful that we have not a similar story to tell. For a number of years past harvests have been all that could be desired, that which is now nearly gathered in being one of the best in a series of very productive years. In the old country our climate is often referred to in disparaging terms; but who that has experience of both would not prefer the clear skies of Canada to the humid atmosphere of England or Ireland, where a whole day's sunshine is the exception—and a rare exception at that. We do not say that a failure of a season's crop in Canada is not a possibility just as well as in the United Kingdom; but all the conditions of our climate considered, let people who know what both are will decide in favour of the situation in Canada.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The *North American Trade Review* informs its readers that thanks all over the United States now refuse to receive Canadian silver fractional currency except at a heavy discount. The discount, it says, amounts to five cents on the face value of each of the pieces from the twenty-cent piece upward, while the ten-cent piece and the five-cent piece are received for only seven and three cents respectively. The *Review* says that is done on the principle of "tit for tat," the Canadians having discounted American silver.

The *London Globe* includes an article on the Government's trip to the North-West as follows—"It is, of course, to the West that we must look for the rapid growth of Canadian resources in both wealth and population. There is still a boundless field there for the prudent emigrant, and its rich virgin lands may be had for almost nothing. This state of things will later as the country gets filled up, but in the meantime it offers temptations which ought to decide the question of their destination for Englishmen and Scotchmen contemplating emigration, and hesitating between the Dominion and the United States."

In the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association for the year 1880, which contains a vast amount of valuable information, the Secretary says

"We hope that Canada may yet make her own iron and steel, for the production of which her resources are ample. In the manufacture of charcoal pig iron, especially, we cannot see why there should be any hesitation whatever. With the proper effort she should make as good charcoal iron as there is made in the United States, and plenty of it. It is surely a reproach to Canadian enterprise that Canadian ores should be imported to this country while Canada is importing our iron. This is the Spanish policy. During the past year arrangements have been made by several Bessemer steel establishments in the United States to secure from Canada a supply of ore that is practically from phosphorus."

From the report, for 1880, of the American Iron and Steel Association we gather that the output of pig iron in the United States that year was 4,391,414 net tons, an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous year. That of Great Britain was 7,721,823 gross tons, an increase of about 30 per cent. Comparing 1880 with 1870, however, the British production has grown 17 per cent. in ten years, while that of America has doubled. The United States make more Bessemer steel than any other country. During 1880, 1,074,262 gross tons of ingots were made—an increase of 30 per cent. over the production of 1870. The steel rails made weighed 822,190 gross tons, an increase of not quite 40 per cent. over the output in 1870. In England, in the same year, 1,044,382 tons of ingots and 739,910 tons of rails were turned out. In the opinion of Mr. Swank, the Secretary of the Association, the steel works of the United States will, at the close of the present year, be equal to an annual production of 1,550,000 net tons of ingots and 1,500,000 net tons of rails.

Writing from London to the *Canadian Spectator*, the Rev. A. J. Bray says—

"Even Canada is scarcely known at all here. To talk with business men in their offices, and people one meets in railway travelling, is to find how little is known of Canada. They call us all Americans, and, until to tell, very many Canadians not only permit but encourage the use of the general word. I do not wonder at it, for one hardly likes to register from a country of which little or nothing is heard or known."

Some of our contemporaries are in the habit of wondering how it is that in proportion to the number of persons who emigrate to the United States, the number who leave for Canada is small. We hold that the above statement, to a great extent, accounts for the fact. It is unfortunately too true that information about Canada and Canadian affairs are comparatively unknown in the United Kingdom and on the continent, while, on the other hand, information regarding the neighbouring Republic, its resources and its advantages is generally diffused. Lately, however, an improvement has been noticed. Canada is coming more prominently to the front, and, as the result of the publication of the personal observation of influential travellers, the visits of representative agricultural delegates appointed to report upon the suitability of Canada as a home for agriculturists, and the circulation of literature by the Department of Agri-

culture, we may expect that much of the ignorance which has so long prevailed will be removed.

Mr. Edward Sullivan, in the *North American*, thus sets out the results of Protection's Free Trade. Thirty years ago England acted exactly like a man who has a manor oversteer'd with a man and who says to his neighbours all round, "I have plenty of game, more than I want and I shall be very happy to let you shoot over it whenever you like, and of course you will let me shoot over your manor in return." But the neighbours said, "How kind of you, we will shoot over your manor with pleasure, and kill as much of your game as we can, but as for allowing you to shoot over our manor, no! We are sorry we cannot do that, we have no game to spare, and what we have we preserve strictly for our own shooting! Well, that was thirty years ago. In the meantime our neighbours have shot down our game very close, whereas, by strictly preserving their own manor, they have an immense head of game themselves. And now again we ask for a share of it. 'Our game is getting short,' we say, 'but yours has immensely increased, let us shoot over your manor give us a share of your consumption.' But our neighbours still say, 'no! They say more they say, 'What fools you are to complain about our shooting your game! We never asked you to let us do so you offered it of your own free will, and we told you distinctly at the time that you must not expect us to do the same to you!'"

The following letter, written by General Jackson to General Robt. Patterson, of Philadelphia, in 1823, shows the position of the former upon the question of Protection—

NASHVILLE, May 17, 1823
 Colonel Robert Patterson, Philadelphia.
 Sir—A few days since I had the pleasure to receive the gratification which you had been pleased to present and forward to Mrs. Jackson as a token of the respect and esteem entertained for my public services. Permit me, sir, to return to you my grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon us in this token. Mrs. Jackson will wear with pride a hat made by American hands, and made of American materials. Its workmanship, reflecting the highest credit upon the authors, will be regarded as an evidence of the perfection which our domestic manufactures may hereafter acquire, if properly fostered and protected. Upon the success of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a great measure the independence of our country, and I assure you that none can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them. For this instance of your respect and esteem and the flattering language with which you have noticed my public services, accept, sir, my most sincere thanks. With great respect, your very obedient and humble servant,
 ANDREW JACKSON.

A general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge to the effect that regimental colours are not in future to be taken on active service with the regiment, but are to be left in the depot. When, however, a battalion goes abroad in the ordinary course of relief the colours will be taken. This decision has been come to after careful consideration of eighty-three replies to a circular which was sent by the Commander-in-Chief to all general officers and colonels commanding battalions in the United Kingdom inviting their opinion on the subject. Now that most of the old fighting regiments have lost their individuality, and have been re-named with the title of some county with which in many cases they never had any connection, it is perhaps as well that the records of their gallant deeds should be left at home and preserved in memory of the departed regimental numbers, titles, and traditions.

Professor Langley, the director of the Alleghany Observatory, lays claim to a discovery which, if true, will form an entirely new starting point for researches in solar physics. Professor Langley tells us that the sun is not really white, nor yellow, nor red, as we see it at different times of day, but that sunlight is blue. It is our atmosphere that gives it a false colour. In a word, Professor Langley would have us believe that the sun ought to appear as blue as the electric spark, and if we looked at the latter through a yellow atmosphere, it would not be unlike the sunshine we see. The *Photographic News* suggests that, if Professor Langley is right, not only will be upset physical theories in general, but photographic theories in particular. Professor Langley proposes to undertake some experiments at different altitudes, so as to be as free as he can from the lower strata of atmosphere, at any rate; and with this view he intends to establish two special observatories, the one at a station 3,000 feet high, and the other 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The *Essex* says that the following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Dominion of Canada, in the Dominion of Ontario, in the Dominion of Quebec, in the Dominion of New Brunswick, and in the Dominion of Nova Scotia.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following notices appear in the *Canada Gazette*:
 Notice is hereby given that, under the Canada Joint Companies Act, 1877, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the second day of August, 1881, in incorporating Edward Anderson and George F. W. of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Esquire, and D. D. Bred, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, banker, Jonathan Turner, of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, one of the United States of America, sugar refiner, the Honourable Richard William Scott, of the City of Ottawa, in the said province of Ontario, barrister-at-law, Horace Brightman, of the said City of New York, banker, James McLaren, of Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, in the said Dominion of Canada, President of the Bank of Ottawa, and Sara Silas Hagar, of the said town of Welland, Esquire, for the purpose of manufacturing, refining, buying and selling of starch, glucose, grape, cane and other sugars and syrups to be made from corn and other materials, and the owning or hiring of lands, stocks, buildings and plant necessary therefor throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Grano Sugar Refining Company of Canada (Limited)," with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Canada Joint Companies Act, 1877, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July 1881, incorporating Matthew Whiting, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Esquire, William John Scarfe, of the same place, manufacturer; Hugh McKenzie Wilson, of the same place, barrister-at-law; Austin Demmons Cable, of the City of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, broker; Morton Fray Hale, of the said City of Brantford, broker, and Robert Charles Smyth, of the said City of Brantford, barrister-at-law, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling churns and other farm and dairy utensils throughout the Dominion of Canada, and of acquiring and holding the property required therefor, by the name of "The Farm and Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Mr. J. W. Brownell, Amherst Shore, is doing a good business in the boot, shoe and tanning trade.

A beet root factory is projected in Whitby. It will require for its support 1,500 acres of beet roots.

The wool factory at Elgin, A.C., is running in good shape, and is a source of great benefit to the people of that section.

The manufacture of white metal goods of all kinds has been started in Waterville, Nova Scotia, and is in active operation.

A large loom from the Livingston mills, Jamaica, N. H., passed over the Intercolonial the other day en route to Robert Fraser, Rocklin, Pictou County.

The extraction of iron ore has been commenced on the McDonald-Weaver property, East River, Pictou, N. S., and is being shipped to the United States.

Canada is going ahead beyond a doubt. It has now a stock farm of 60,000 acres and a dairy establishment of 70,000. Mr. Cochrane owns the first, and Mr. Morton the second.

The prairie grass of the North-West is being utilized for mattresses. Mr. Joseph Barrowclough has introduced into Manitoba the requisite machinery, and is now erecting the necessary buildings.

Newcastle, New Brunswick, is to have a wool factory, main building 50 x 28 feet, two storeys high; sizes of other necessary building not yet decided on. Will employ from 20 to 25 hands summer and winter.

A few weeks ago, the Kentville, N.S., *Chronicle* mentioned that Mr. J. W. Currier, of Waterville, was about engaging in the manufacture of white metal goods of all kinds, and it is now glad to be able to announce that the new enterprise is in successful operation.

One thousand two hundred and eighty acres of the Julius muskeg in Manitoba have been leased from the Dominion Government for the purpose of manufacturing peat on a large scale. Thirty thousand dollars are to be invested in turning the muskeg into a fuel yard.

Mr. G. D. Carter keeps men steadily at work at the mine on Mr. Newcom's

property in Albert's mine, N. B. Two tons of a very good quality of coal already been taken out. Mr. Carter is well satisfied with the result, and says that the mine will be in the better off.

The Nova Scotia glass works at Glasgow, have just placed an order for 10,000 boxes to pack the goods of the manufacture. This means that the output of some 2,000,000 feet of tubing will be pushed through the works in the next few weeks, and they confidently anticipate being able to make glass bottles for the canning trade.

Messrs. Frazee & Good have copper and lead mine in New Brunswick. A C. gives every indication of being out well. Last week Dr. Good's sink to a depth of six feet in the mine. They have discovered three beds of mineral, one of silver, one of copper, and one of lead. It is said that a man at Sussex offered the Doctor a price for 1-1/2 of the mine, but was not successful.

The Amherst boot and shoe factory is prospering greatly. The company employ 50 hands and the factory is being light and day. The orders resolved for the fall trade amount to \$200,000, and if the spring trade proves good, the business of the company the present year will be increased to \$300,000. Last year it was only \$200,000, but that was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over 1878.

A factory is being organized in the township of P. Q., for the manufacture of fecula of potatoes. It will produce 1,000 lbs. of comestible fecula, 120,000 lbs. of fecula for the manufacture of starch, and 100,000 lbs. of glucose syrup. A new source of revenue will be opened up to the farmers, and another illustration afforded of how the establishment of one industry helps on that of another. The factory will be in operation in October.

Mr. S. P. Benjamin, of White Plains, Kings Co., N.S., has started a plant glass and box factory, for making boxes and barrels for the putting up of apples and plums, etc. He has put in improved machinery, and is able to turn out 240 barrels a day in boxes. Next year Mr. Benjamin intends putting in machinery that will turn out at least 60,000 barrels, saying nothing of boxes, which he can furnish to an unlimited extent.

The Messrs. Edgecombe, carrying on business in Amherst, are pushed to their utmost capacity in order to meet the orders that are constantly coming in upon them. Yesterday afternoon they sent twelve carriages of their own manufacture over to the New Brunswick Railway Station, dressed to parties in Edmunston, and the country around. It was the best exhibition of factory work on wheels that we have seen here for quite a while. Some of the vehicles were very handsome and excellently constructed.

Messrs. A. Robb & Sons, who have been adding to their foundry buildings at Amherst from time to time, now find it necessary to build an addition six feet, 2 stories, in order to extend the machine shop and stove rooming room, and give space above for a new pattern-making shop and its necessary working machinery. The building connected with this establishment themselves, now cover an area of about half an acre. This firm will make a good show of furnaces and ranges at the Dominion Exhibition, Halifax.

Messrs. Charles Chinnock and H. Ross of New York city, were at the Barrington Thursday, and visited the Babcock Bros' mill yesterday to learn if they could introduce a new industry here. They propose to start an establishment which will be devoted to pressing potatoes, apples, etc., for shipping purposes. By it 130 may be reduced to the bulk of 30 barrels, and the principle is much the same as that of steam pressing apples. When the potatoes are pressed they become like a glutinous substance, and are very heavy. The gentlemen have since gone away, but they expect to return in ten or twelve days. Two gentlemen, whose names we have not learned, are now at the Barrington and are looking around with a view of establishing an industry here for rearing old fashions for mattresses, lawns, etc. It is their intention, if they find the work practicable here, to commence business at once.

Says the *Halifax Herald*, Mr. J. Anslow, editor of the *N. B. Advertiser*, who spent a few days in Windsor, and arrived in this city last night, reports that the Windsor Furniture Factory is running at full speed with orders mounting ahead. The Windsor Foundry Company require more hands. They have been running all the year round since the National Policy came into operation. Previously they used to suspend operations three months a year. To give an idea of the change the National Policy has brought to them, the proprietors instance the case of a St. John firm under the old tariff imported all their ranges from the States, now get them from Windsor. On Saturday the firm received an order from Ottawa for a vicinity for seventy stoves! This, but a sample order, with a promise of larger ones to follow. Here, then, the National Policy enables a Nova Scotia manufacturer to send its products nearly 1,500 miles into the Upper Provinces. It not only enables them to compete at home with the Canadian maker, but to go up to the Canada