bone fadurities through which are was so quackly resurrected from the depths of degradation and despair of the contests with Frusts and the Communs—especially those small industries whose products owe so title to the materials and so very much to the tests. Liked, ingranity and perseverance with which they are fastioned. One of a bocoming self-born protected manufactures, and even for the frish question protected manufactures and consideration of the words of the constant of the test of the constant of the co

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The Incurrent. Wonto will be pleased 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 time and a postal card to acquaint us with what is solar on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all leftimate communications, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.]

PORTLAND, N.B. INDUSTRIES.

The following account of the indus-tries of Portland, N.B., is from the St. John Sun, of August 13th:—

PORTLAND, N.B. INDUSTRIES.
The following account of the industries of Portland, N.B., is from the bloom S. August 13th—
The largest industrial establishment in the country. The plant of the buildings have been remodelled, and the buildings have been remodelled, with warp of this kind for 165,000 yards of the part of the facelilities for which we have a supplied to supplied the buildings have been remodelled, with warp of this kind for 165,000 yards of famely excelled the part of the part o

before the enlargement, and a class of flaer geode is made "Has the National Policy had mu h to do with the lucrease of your business": "The National Policy has hid very beneficial effect, indeed, said sar Pasks, "by giving us the mar-ket of Canada, which was formerly justifiered with at times by the surplus American goods at very low piless— lower, in many cases, than they were sold for at home."
"Have your prices increased?"

American goods at very low prices—
lower, in many cases, than they were
sold for at home."

" Have your prices increased?"

" l'Ivice have advanced in some lines,
and in others they have not. They decreate in 1878 was advanced to 7½ in
1879, in consequence of an advance of
2 cents in 1878 was advanced to 7½ in
1879, in consequence of an advance of
2 cents per pound on the raw material
Since then we have made no change in
the quotations of grey cetton, except to
give a larger discount to the trade. In
faing the price of ball knitting cotton,
which we have beaun to manufacture
largely since the new tariff was adopted,
we took the American price list and discounts, without adding anything to ofzet the duty, and give these goods to our
countries. If yet the control of the country
country is place of the cet than the
country without adding anything to
asy nothing of the freight and insurance
from "the place of manufacture to 8½.
John. And ours is a better article—
better yarn, more carefully and evenity
made, better colours and foll weight,
which is not always the case with imwhich is not always the case with imported yarna of this description. All
the ball cotton was imported before we
began alts manufacture, and now we are
in a position to supply all Canade with
it."

"Wast new lines have you gone into

What new lines have you gone into

in a position to supply all Canada with its "

"What new lines have you gone into lately?"

"We are making an article of checked and striped shirting now, which is meeting with a ready sale at home, but none of it has been sent away yet. Among our specialities, for which we have a growine demand, is a grey warp we make for Ontario woollen mille to use in the manufacture of cotton and wool famnels. We are working on an order now for warp for 50,000 yards of flannel, for a mill which we have supplied with warp of this kind for 165,000 yards or on mill to a short time. The warp is made from a mixture of back and white cotton, and with warp of this kind for 165,000 yards for one mill to a short time. The warp is made from a mixture of back and white cotton, and wollen warp. These flannels, for which we amply the warps, and the dilling of which is largely made from New Brunswick wool, are oold here in large quantities. And so it is with hosiery we supply often only the warps, and the dilling of which is largely made from New Brunswick wool, are oold here in large quantities. And so it is with hosiery warm which they send back here in the form of stockings, shirts and drawers."

"Where are most of your goods sold?" "Two-thirds of our trade is in the Upper Provinces. We have orders in now from the fludson Bay Company and from British Columbia. The North-West I look upon as a great future market for our manufactures. We are practically as near Winnipegra Montreal, and the slight difference in freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than counterbalanced by the chespiness of fuel here. The freight is much more than one and warm of the work was a supplied th

space available for machinery. These machines are expensive, as may be judged from the fact that there is \$200,000 insurance on the establish

The weaving department is the small-ect part of the mill, and the least profit able, being rather small to pay. The production of warps for the woolled knitting, is the chief branch of the buri-ness.

ness
Mr. Parks thinks that the proposed Mr. Parks thinks that the proposed cotton mill would pay well, and wonders at the hesitation of capitalists to take up the stock. He has been to a good deal of trouble to settle the pre-lituitaries for the projectors, and would like to see the enterprise succeed.

The establishment of Meser. J A & W A Cheeley, Straight Shore, is an actively eloquent witness of the hencel-cial effects of the National Policy. Under the old order of things the making of ship knees was the principal business, and when the ship building industry fell off the business of this concern grew small. They tried to get into other lines, but found it difficult to get people out of the habit into which they had failen of depending on importations. In 1878 business had failen off to such an extent that the works ran out three or four heat hands. But the Sealen with the order had been depending on importations. In 1878 business had failen off to such an extent that the works ran out three or four heat hands. But the Sealen will be well as the sealen will be the hands. But the Sealen will be well as the sealen will be sealen with the deep received the sealen will be sealen with the deep revivously imported.

**When the sealen will be sufficient to keep the works running even and small scale Trans when shipbuilding was brisk? "When a blipbuilding was in its palmotest days we did nothing in winter, our works being shut down for three or four months in the year. Now we work right along. When we have no orders we make up stock and hold it until there is a demand."

a demand."

"Are the people who used to im-port heavy forgings satisfied with your work?"

work?"
"That's the beauty of it—everybody likes our work; it gives general satisfaction."

likes our work; it gives general satisfaction."

"How many hands have you now?"

"We keep 25 to 30 men employed steadily. The National Policy gives us the trade, thus enabling us to afford employment to so many men, without fise costing anybody a cent additional for such articles as we produce. A corresponding increases all round will make a vasit difference in the trade of the country."

"Where do your men live and pay taxes?"

a vasi difference in the trade of the country."

"Where do your nien live and pay taxes" profiled."

"How is bushess with you now?"

"We are as busy as possible, and are thinking of putting by a new furnace and hammer"

"Where as busy as possible, and are thinking of putting by a new furnace and hammer"

"Where does the business come from?"

"From the railways, steamboats and mills. The wear and tern mills a risk and there is a constant demand from them. We haven't been idle a day, summer or winter, since the spring of 1879, except when shut down for necessary repairs, and there is an increasing demand from all parts of the province for shafting, steep and an increasing demand from all parts of the provinces and destances "We have one scrap alogether, and it comes from all parts of the provinces and down the bay in schooners. It used to be barrelled up and abipped to Boston, and made into shafting, etc., and brought lack to use?"

"What do and abipped to Boston, and made into shafting, etc., and brought lack to use?"

"What did of coal do you use?"

"Spring Hill, Grand Lake and Lingan."

gan."

- What do you think, Mr Cheeley, o establishing a large locomotive factor;

establishing a large locomotive tactery here "
"That is what is wanted, and \$100,000 or \$200,000 would do it. There is a steady demand for locomotives, and so adequate provision for supplying it. St. John is the best place in Caasade for first class locomotive works. Firmings engines have been pronounced the best in the Dominion, but he cannot supply the wante of the Intercolonial alone. He has built tulne within a year, and is engaged on seven more. But what is this number in comparison with the united demand of all our railways? Such an

establishment is required and would pay Engines could be made cheaper by it than by any builder with limited facili-ties. The duty on locomolives is 25 per cent, and only the steel tires, steel sheets for hollers, and those, have to be import-ed. The profits would be sure, and there would be no trouble to finance for the concern if it were once in operation

POMPTE, NACTORA

was engaged on car springs for the New Brunswick Rallway and James Harris & Co., a compansively new business here. Twenty-dre hands are employed, and all but two or three of them live in Fortland Mr Fowler seva he is doing more business than ever, but he is not making any more money, as to has put picture provinces. He has improved his machinery very much, and is making six dozen area per day all seeles last year amounted to eleven hundred dozen, 13,000 area. An order was received by him last week, from W. H. Thorne & Co. for four hundred dozen.

"How does your business compare with that of Campbell & Fowler, three years ago?" a seed our representative.

"It is more than double," replied Mr Fowler.

"What effect does the tariff have on it, any y

any?"
"Iron costs a little more, but the tariff
may be an indirect benefit There is no
mistake about it—business is better."

ARRAMS & MERR'S MACHINE SHOP.

Markate about it—nominees is deter."

ARRAM a Sural's MacPine stop.

Losving Mr Fowler's busy factory our reporter visited Arbans & Kerr's, next door, and was shown ever it by Mr. Kerr, who informed him that they were working on five couples which they are building to order. They have ordern ahead for mill machinery, shafting, repairing, and special machine. Their business has more than doubled in three years, and they expect it to be twice as great next year as this. A foundry has just been added to the establishment, a building 40x50 having been erected for it in the rear. One furnace has been started, and another will be put right up. It is tellefly intended to make the castings required in the business, but orders will be taken for eastings of all kinds. Thirty men are employed at present, and more will be wanted right away for the foundry. Most of the men live in Portland.

"What effect, if any, does the tariff have on your business?" asked the reporter.

"It stops a great deal of machinery "It stops a great deal of machinery will see the second of the control of the second of the control.

"what effect, it any, does the tairly have on your business?" asked the reporter.

It stops a great deal of machinery from the stops agreed th

J R. EXERY'S PACTORY

y B. EMBAY'S FACTORY
was found in full blast on excelsion and
washers and wringers.

"I went into this business fast fall,"
sald Mr Emery, "and find that I can sell
all the excelsor I can make. In fact, I
have not been able to supply the demand,
and any preparing to put in new
machinery."

havenot been able to supply the demand, and am preparing to put in new machinery."

"Where do you find a market for it?"

"Where do you find a market for it?"

"Where do you find a market for it?"

"Huthings & Co. take all I make and sell it throughout the Dominion."

"Here you tried the United States market."

"No, we have had none to send. Inquiries have been made for lots of fifty to a hundred tons, but our machinery is not extensive enough to enable us to touch orders of that size."

"Do you think you could compete with United States manufacturers in their own market, not will have all the continue of the conti

" Who started the excelsion to he

here?"

4 Imay almost call mycellike income at though learney fuller would have a small scale first. In Pot two high imported machines leto caspedi a small scale first. In Pot two high imported machines leto caspedi a second regular and the second regular and regular and

superiest manufactures, and they as earning more now. This is what like to see, I want our mechanics tog-live comfortably."

"How many nen do you employ "Hight or ten at present "How many of their live in Fer-land?"

"They will be a fer-er than the second of the second of the and the second of the second of the second of the second at They will be a fer-arthy will be a fer-sion of the second of the s

"They all live in Portland.

nery an itee in Portland. FOWLER & SON have the upper flat of Mr km:7' building for the manufacture of skips wheels, blinds, doors and sashe. The make most of the ships' wheels need there, their manufactures taking they'are of imported wheels.

is not extensive enough to enable us to touch orders of that size."

"Do you think you could compete with United State manniacturers in their own market, notwithstanding the duty, if you had a large establishment?"

"I think we could Our exceled is better than theirs. We make it of poplar, the best wood in the world for that purpose—a wood that is no good for much elso—and they use birch, baswood and bain of Oliesd. A ton and a half of our weights no more than a ton of birch excelled, and the users can afford to pay a "You must use a good deal of wood?"

"Yes, we have contracted for 1,000 cords of wood to be delivered within a year. The contractors are cutting and place it in the dry house for a therough considerable with the present of the contractors are set units and place it in the dry house for a therough casesoning."

Our representative followed Mr Emery into the dry house, and stayed there long enough to get the fog thawed off his clothes. It was a regular Predericton atmosphere, and felt good—for a short time.

"How much new machinery are you preparing to put in, Mr Emery?"

"We have iwo machines here, and at a manning to put in, Mr Emery?"

"We have iwo machines here, and at a manning to put in, Mr Emery?"

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"We have iwo machines here, and at a manning to put in, Mr Emery?"

"We have iwo machines here, and at a set of the manning to put in, Mr Emery?"

"We have in an ediging of my own, and will set the first of the case of the will man the contractors and a set of the propersion of them. "If the more will be about to making the about to make the case to the desire of the case and one of them will make the case to make a design of my own, and will set the manning the