refects in the ships or their equipment, sector the year is 30, while 58 disasters rappeord through the errors, etc. of rappered through crews or fillure, ut Fleining are experienced men, and their nations, inflicers, crews or fillure, ut Fleining are experienced men, and their nations at weather, and 42 from work is known all over the Dominion interpretable through the same of Merce.

The number of Mr. E. L. Stevens, toteman of Merce. ther or unknown causes. The number of capabilities arising from the same causes targettes arising from the same causes target the year, and resulting in serious datasge, is as follows —Through defects, or, errors, 115; stress of weather, 213. ..., errors, 11.5; sures of weather, 21.5; other causes, 12:1; and the cases of minut dange were—through defects, 62; errors, 12; stress of weather, 631; and other cause, 10.3. Excluding foreign ships and ollsion oases, 145 wrecks and casualties rappeared to nearly new ships and 223 to ships from three to seven years it age. Then there are wrecks and easualties to 40 spips from seven to fourteen years old, and to old from afteen to thirty years old hen follow 262 old ships, from 30 to 50 years old. Having passed the service of half a century, we come to the very old cups, 37 between 50 and 60 years old, 20 trons & to 70, 7 from 70 to 80, 5 from 80 apple the ages of 58 of the wrecks are uninown. It is gratifying to observe that by means of the lifeboats, the rocket apparatus, and other agencies, in conjunctiph with the successful efforts used on haved the distressed vessels themselves, 2 923 lives were saved from the various werche on our coaste last year."

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Pe Indiktatat World will be pleased to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in these rolaisse. It will take but a few minutes time and a postal card to acquaint us with what is seles on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all legitimate communirations, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a gua antee of good faith.]

The spool factory now being erected at Newcastle, NS, is in frame, and will be sil closed in a day or two

An addition to the working force in the tiless Works. New Glasgow, has been made by reinforcements from Pritisburg.

A portion of the machinery for the Morchants' Cotton Company, of Montreal, is now being placed in position in their new mill on the Lachine Canal.

The enterprising firm of Healy, Pickles A Mills are about adding two or three thousand dollars' worth of new machinery to their woodenware manufactory at the ad Bill - Holifuz Herald

Mr. Thomas Lawry, Hamilton, is making extensive additions to his perk packing house. The entire length of his building, about complete, is to be 240 tret. This, we are told, is fitted with all the modern Improvements.

The exports from Moneton this year excred those of any previous year in the his-tory of the poet. November will make a big showing and there promise to be conriverable activity at the whartes between now and the close of pavigation.

A meeting of the New Glessow Glass Factory Company was cold inst week and the result of the hulless so far is made gratifying to the stockholders most gratifying to the stockholders Seventy mea are constantly employed. As the orders cannot be filed with despatch, it is proposed to enlarge the premises.—

Cupe Beeton Advertiser.

The North Bydney (Cape Bres. ) Herald points out the beacht the oual duty has been to Canada, in the advantage it has toen to Canada, in the advantage it has been to steamships plying with grain lumber, etc., as cargo, between this continent and Kurope. In 1881, up to etc. 1st, fifty-tour more strainers (or 148 in all) railed for coal than in the corres, unding period in 1880.

The Montreal Use Company has a now source of profit. The waste water, etc., which has heretofore been allowed to run off into the sewers, is now put through a process by which the ammoniscal saits are saved, with considerable resulting profit. Some 200 barrels have already ncen shipped as the result of several months' operations.

raineral water. The Garette le pleased to learn that the firm has decided to establish its fectory in Amberst, finding that town possesses superior facilities as a measufacturing and dutributing centre. The recognition will suon be in course of superior facilities.

Mr. John A. McCallum informs us the Mr. John A. McCallum informs us that work on the new cetton factory, Windsor, is being pashed rapidly. The foundations are laid, and the building will be put up and covered in before the winter. The machinery will be put in during the winter, so that operations may be commenced easily in the apring. The amount of the company's stock is \$200,000, which has almost entirely been subscribed in Windsor, Mailland, and vicinity.—Maratime Parece

The Hopewell Woollen Mills began pre-paring the foundation of their new build-ing on Wederday morning, under the superintendence of James McDonald. They propose having this wing finished this season, machinery, etc., placed in for the spring trade Mr. John McDonald has gone to the United States to purchase ad-ditional machinery for the empany, which D. W. Grockett, Wine Harbour, is Secretary and Business Manager.—Helder Hereld The Hopewell Woollen Mills began pre-Herald

The St. Jobn Sun intimates that the Mesers. Fleming, of St. John, are willing to convect their locoractive basiness into a Juin's stock concern with a view to an impoint, atous contours where the state of the

Mr E L Stevens, toteman of Mesera James Hatris & Co a foundry, St. John, and Mr Burns, the salesman for the cum-pany, went to becavelle last Saturday and parchased 101 stores of different kinds— \$2,0 0 worth—from Mr. Charles Free.est, of the Sackville from Foundry. M sees Harris & Co are approached with a contract for car works from an American factory, says the Teamer of that they cannot ataunt, and so mad the purchase for their own trade

Yesterday a stock list for the Moneton Ootton Factury Company was circulated about town and some \$30 (An aubscriped in moderate sixed amounts to a short time. The company will have a capitel of \$100,-000, of which at least \$20,000 must be subscribed before operations can be com-There is no donot of the success of the project. A part of the capital will be taken by American capitalists who have become laterested in the enterprise Moneton will have its cotton factory in ojerauon before Halifax .- Times.

The St. John, N.B., Itally News says of the business of the Oxford Manufacturing Cumcany - During the last few years the company has gone into the manufacture of blankers, which have long ago commanded a sale entirely beyond the capacity to fill orders. A special feature in connection, is the fact that they bure not grown careless by success, and have never made carriess by success, and have never made an inferior article. On the contrary, they have introduced every inprovement as rapidly as possible, and their cluth to-day sives the same satisfaction it did when first introduced in this market, particular pains having been taken to keen up the high standard, quality and character

St John, NB, 8th -A meeting of those interested in the new cotton mili was held in the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon at three o'clock. About thirty-five sher holders were prosent. Is was decided that the company should be known as the St John Cotton Co. limited , capital stuck \$200,000, com-prising 2,000 shares of \$100 each. John If Parks, Thomas R. Jones, Thomas Furlong, Alex. Sheves, V. S. White, J. Dew Shure, R. H. Starr, Isaac Burpor, J. W. Daulel, C. R. Coker, jun., William Elder, D. Breeze, Robert Turner and John McGulggau wore chosen provislocal directors, and were authorized to make a call of ten percent, on subacribel stock

DIRECT TEA TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND CEYLON

The Ceylon Times, published at Colombo, in the leaned of Ceylon, which arrived latery by a British mail, con-teins the following interesting fetter by

A," on the development of test rails between the Island and Canada -- I have oftened wondered why in these days of enterprise Canada has not beca tried as a market for our tea, etc. A few lines appeared in your paper a week or so since, but beyond this I have seen nothing about it. Nevertheless, it is a subject well worth consideration, and, I think, a venture well worth the trial. It is a tact, I admit, that the trade between Canade and the Mother Country has always been a forced and uncertain one, and anything but a profitable one to England. Canada was called 'our great and unprofitable colony' up to the end of 1870. I think the reciprocity treaty with the States of 1854 did more to develop the locked-up resources of the country than the 20,000 emigrants that yearly pour into the port of Quebec. This judi-cions and well-considered measure led to a vast extension of trade between both countries, and has been of signal advantage to our colony, inasmuch as it at once showed her her own Inborn power of dedian trade party reverted to its old channels, and the Mother Country is now carrying on a larger trade with her than is the United States. The Canadian Covernment, whicher wisely or not it is not for me to deckle, has fixed a very heavy tariffol customs upon every import, as 15 per cont. duty value on books, for instance, is hardly calculated to advance clucation in a young country de-pendent upon others for books and periodicals. Fifteen per cent indeed is a very common duty, and is fixed upon almost all but every-lay necessities that are imported into the country. The duty on ten in 1868 was cents a pound for green and Japan tea, and 3] cents a pound for all black teas -by no means an excessive daty, and considerably loss than that of the mother country. The farmers of Canada are as fond of tea drinking as are their prototypes in Australia, and I can well imagine that our strong and full flavoured teas would be more acceptable to their healthy palates than the wishy-washy China stuff that is at present so largely Imported. Curiously enough, almost all their ten is bought in the English mar-

ket, although some 3,000,000 pounds of

tos annually float iuto the port of San

Francisco, and a fleet of large tea ateam-

The Island Road is just how suffering for our teas to the new relies only at that I labour is night relief up in the of the tariff were frequent, so far as tea new train carrying power. The Messis In Montreal and Quebec I imagine the two countries and somewhat differing was concerned, each directly affecting Fleining are experienced men, and their In Montical and Qui see I imagine the two countries and somewhat differing the longes have alread perfected names in alter to the same work. The their arrangements and would oppose time to 1873, when wages were alsout any new to a sea disturbing element, the same as at pre-cut. And that is though actually it may be a better leaf the way in which Protection crushes the 1862 the first sections reduction was defough actually think, of a more suitable workingmen. How does the protected termined upon, and two years later tea town than that of London, that is it workingmen like to be crushed? is one of those cities that are alone tound Ham't a Specializon the Continent of America. Day by day it is springing into nower and stronger life. In the miles of a vest agricultural country, abundantly fertile tend to the manufacture of stores at pres and for Canada well populated, with an unsettled present and a certain tutuce, it sems to me that this is precisely the city of all others in which to try our trac and is among the few places where Ceylon tea could rely upon its own There are certainly what we merita. thould call peculiarities that have to be considered in preparing the tea for a anadian or American market. In the first place, green ten sells more readily than black, and black ten must be fluely broken to command a sale Such circumutances as these would have to be well weighed and considered, but the broad fact, I maintain, is that Canada offers a very large field for the disposal of our produce, and notably our tras, and I for one intend to give her market a fair and dull trial, and sincerely trust I shall not be slone in the field. I enclose my card, and will only say that I shall be glad to assist anyone who may wish to give the Canadian market a trial as far a ... within my power !

> HOW PROTECTION CRUSHES THE WORKINOMAN

The profound logic wasted in the demolition of Protection is something wonderful to contemplate Sir Boyle Roche and Mrs Partington rolled into one could not evolve more into thoughts than do the Canadian Free Traders. The empty lottles full of water were not mere solid than the averago Pros Trado argument-nor more transparent. The latest and most laughable of the absurbities we have seen is the argument of the Toronto Globe over the news that a strike of workingmen in Cincinnati had failed Our contempo-rary cannot even state the facts of the care without a whimsical absurdity sufficient, to use its own classic language, to make a horse laugh. The werkmen, sers the Globe, struck in May last for an advance of 20 per cent. in thele pay, but as the employers imported other men to take their places the strikers were compelled to go luck to work at a reduction instead of an advance in their pay What, when their places were already filed? It has been settled by experience that two trains cannot pass each other on a single track rallwar, but the Glob- is quito certain that two sets of lianus can work at the same time in Cincinnati Ironworks. They probably work on the principle of the duplex telegraph, which sends moveages slong the same wires in opposite directions at the same time. However, that is not the question about which the Globe is sorts drawing green, most liked here agitated. It is this. The Cincinnati This tea cost the company 30s per pound strike has failed, therefore Protection on an average. Tes, like every other does not protect the workingman If national beverage, had its adversaries, all strikes in protected country fail, It was warred upon from the public and then that position is correct. But we may perhaps be permitted to whisper in the ear of our logical contemporary that Protection is not designed to enable workingmen to demand whatever rate of wages they please, or to make all strikes successful without reference to their jus tice or their expediency. And did the Globe ever reflect that if it were not for the tariff there would be no workmen there to strike? And did it ever reflect that the condition of the strikers at first was better than the condition of the im-Mr. Hart recently received an order for a merchant in Heripsau, coat of Appenzail, Dwitz-riand. Yes-cation of Appenzail, Dwitz-riand. Yes-cation of Appenzail, Dwitz-riand. Yes-the order for some time to come. They ge the order for some time to come. They ge the way of New York to Havre, and there the received and industries, grain, flour and dead anti-through France and up the Raise to their decisation.—Terento Heil.

Mr. J. B. Bigelow, of J. R. Bigelow & rich and industries, giving to the exclusive market at its rich that United States, to purchase matter from the United States Covernance of the United States Covernance of the Canadian to passe freely over the world not be wilting to add does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are two does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are already getting higher wages than are two does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are already getting higher wages than are two does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are two does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are two does it know that the strikers were already getting higher wages than are two looks at least the strikers were than are already getting higher wages than are tw ported labourers, or else these labourers prior advantage the recent industrial history of Great Britain. He probably nover read about the strike of the South Staffordshire puddlers for "a shilling in the pound and a shilling extra," which was decided against the men at a time when fron was advancing by leaps and lounds. And he probably does not know that these same puddlers are working for about eight shillings a ton, while the rate from which the Cincinnati workmen struck was about five dollars a ton. not seem to know that English employera are at the present moment imposing workingmen from the continent. The fact in that American fromworkers are the test paid mechanics in the world The tollowing table, made up from Dr Edward Youngs Latour in Europo and America, will give an idea of the weekly rates of wages paid in Ohio on the one hand and Middlesbro, England, on the

> Oblo. Muldlesbro. Ahinglers
> Hollers-merchant
> Tail
> Calchers and tyughers ny cuy Tu 23 Menters .... . Pennsylvania rates that in Ohio is not

## IIISCORICAL SKETCH OF THE TEA TRADE.

As cone as the first century of the

while there, but did not attach much inportance to it at the tim Only in the is no account of transportation, commissyear 1600 European nations began to give it more attention, and the ensuing year the Dutch commenced to ship to England moderate amounts of it Up to the year 1641 tea was, however, not generally known in Eugland, to judge from books about warm beverages published at the time. From thence forward it beceine more popular. In a duals as a nation England is now im-newspaper printed in London in 1655, porting, buying nearly \$130,000,000 the "Vercenus Politicus," there is an more merchandise annually than she the " Vercerius l'oliticus," there is an advertisement offering for sale at 15s to 30s per round "that excellent Chinese beverage recommended by all physicians, called tuba" in China, and by other nations "toy or " tea," at the " Sultane" Coffee House, at Swelting Rents, near this Royal Exclusing. From that time forward tea became generally introduced throughout England. Rogge's " Diurnal" juts on record that in 1639 coffee, chocolate and ten were currently sold in every la ger thoroughfare of Londou-The Covernment soon availed itself of the new articles for purposes of revenue, and with the year 1000 began to lovy an excise duty of 8d on every gallon of chocolate and tost and 4d on every gal-lon of coffee and liquous sold strange to my in spite of the popularity of the article it took a long time ere direct im-portation into England was attempted In 1604 the "East India Company" mode the King of Eugland a present of two pounds and two ounces, and two years later of twenty-two pounds. The company bought up this ten from retail dealers at 40s to 60s per pound. In thus the company instructor its agent at liantain to procuse for its recount one hundold weight of the best quality of ter obtainable. In 1678 the East Irdia Company at length screwed up its courage sufficiently to import 4,713 pounds. This it deemed too much, for during the to Madras : " Ten has become introduced here, and as we frequently bave occasion to make presents of it to influential friends of ours at court, we request you to send on five to six boxes of the best quality new ton giving preference to sorts drawing green, most liked here fall, It was warred upon from the pulpit and it was fall to senate chamber. Many physicisper class and others were apposed to it and Thus, a book was ridiculed its use. Thus, a book was written against is in 1722, in which it was declared that its use, whenever carried to exceed, was productive of hypo-chondria. Yet, although some declared It to be as dangerous as oplum, it mais its be as cangerous as opium, to make its way rapidly in public favour. According to Milburne's "Oriental Commerce," the consumption in England in 1711 was 141,995 pounds, 120,595 pounds in 1718, and 237,904 in 1720. In 1745 the amount was 730,7°9 pounds. 1768 the amount was suddenly increased to 3,155.417 pounds, in 1769 to 0 114,850 in 1795 it was 21,352,845, and in 1836, 49,842,230 pounds. The frequent changes in the tos duty of course caused the amounts retained in any one year or number of years to fluetuate a good deal as shown above 1649 the annoying exclso was abolished and in the place of it a duty was levice of 5a per pound with 5 per cent addition-"That is the way in which Protection at in 1092 the duty was suddenly recrushes the workingman." And he duced duced to I sper pound. In 1696 importaduced to I sper pound. In 1696 importation via Holland was permitted, but the duty on such tea was fixed at 26 Gd per pound Thence forward the duty on direct importation was gradually raised from the continent. In 1745 the duty was at length reduced, but a few years later the additional percentage was miscilonce more. In 1744 it was esti-The effect of this libral messure was

wanted by almost every road in Capada to overcome proludice is to introduce. This list is not at all complete, as test there is any means. Modifications. per pound, the one in force since then

## WHAT KEEPS UP FREE TRADE ENGLAND

Political economists are endeavoring Christian era tea culture had attained to explain away the paluable fact that great importance in thins, but several the present industrial condition of Great conturies passed by ere to become an Britain is that of a decline tine class article of international truth. The Por- of applicates carry the argument that tugues, were the first Europeans who the more a nation impuris the greater came to China for purposes of trade in 1517 they become acquainted with tea against England is only a theory that there ions or of insurance, etc. If an individual continued to jurchase \$100,000 worth annually above what he sold, there would be some way of accounting for it Either his capital was diminishing, or lils income from some unknown source carnel the outgo. What is true of one individual is true of numbers of indivisells, and the question is, is she reducing her capital, or has she an income ef some other kind, some investment the interest upon which flows to her in merchandise? For the past year or two she has been sending out gold and secutities to meet a balance against her over and above any income from other unknown England did not always imsources. port, buy more than export, or sell. The everse was for a long time the case With her highly profitable engaging in the commercial enterprises of the world, of which she once held the monopoly. her people and the Bank of England invested in the East Indies, in the securities of Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, South America, and in the mining and inanufacturing, trading and railway compenies of the world, until her income from these investments is \$520,000,000 annually, or thereabouts. The Landon Bankers Nagazine has fouril it necosativ to put forth an authoritative apology for England's so ming edecree condition and reports that British capitalists have investments in all parts of the world amounting to \$17,325,000,000, upon which there would be an annual income of \$883,000 But as \$1,000,000,000 of this is in their own national delet, it may be left out of the consideration, giving an investment of \$13 325,000,000 in foreign countries, and from that there would be This it deemed too much, for turning an income of some \$500,000,00 on ensuing six years the company limited an income of some \$500,000,00 fear each year than the its aggregate import to 410 pounds. In \$100,000,000 leas each year than the telescope and the second and the annually returning \$10 1000,000 she is annually returning her so writtee or sending gold to Amer-ica. The probabilities are that this is a greatly ton favourable showing for the declining free trade nation No nation can long continue to buy more than it carns, as England is now doing, and it is only a question of time when many of England's capitalists and people must seek employment where their income will be greater than their outgo-Cheeago Journal of Commerce

(llucese may be briefly described as augar or symp made for coru. The preduct is variously known as glucose, grape, tarch or corn sugar, but its chemical name is "dextrove." It was discovered by Kircheff, a Russian chemiet, in 1809. In general terms its manufacture consists in treating starch with sulphuric acid, boiling the mixture, and when the composition is complete eliminating the acid by the addition of chalk or marble The solution is then drawn off dust. and boiled down to the consistency required for either syrup or sugar. Before its manufacture in this country the product had for many years been made in Kuenna from nat ported it at prices reging from eight to twelve cents per pound. Since the successful issue of experiments to produce the article from corn we have built up a vast industry, and now are able to export glucose at about three cents a pound. It is but natural that the industry should seek the West for a location, where corn is cheap, and where cost and water and the other rogulates can be procured at as low, if not lower, figure than at the East. Hence it happens that there is no glucose tectory east of New York State, but establishments have aprilog up numerously throughout the In fact, the prejudica which some enfertalu regarding glucose does not exlet la the West. Glucies symp is there sold for what it really is, and it is stated that in the Western States nine-traibs of the syrups in the market contain but from five to fifteen per cent. of cano augur. The only chemical which enters Into glucoso manufacture la sulphurlo acid, and this is neuturalized by the action to 5e causing a good deal of smuggling of lime. A quantitive analysis conducted by an expert chimist might result in the discovery of a trace of sulphate of lime or gypsum, but this wonld be of such mated that two-third of the entire amount harmless. The strongest argument for consumed in England was amuggled, glucose is that its use is steadily incressingly. Hence the Pier administration ing. It is estimated that the nually. Hence the Pitt sulministration year over 300,000,000 pounds of glucose took the important step of reducing the will be placed on the market, consuming took the important step of reducing the will be placed on the market, consuming duty to 12 1-2 per cent. "ad valorem." 11,0 20,000 bushels of corn. This enormous product is used as a substitute for atonishing, for while the company lmatonishing, for while the company lmported only 3,000,000 pounds in 1384, it for the manufacture of various candles, ordered 13,000,000 for 1383. Unfortubut but by far the larger portion goes into nately for the tea trade the matter did not table symps.

