

REPORT OF EDWARD WILLIS, ON THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES AND TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE  
WORKING FORCE AND WAGES PAID IN 1878 AND 1884, AND ALSO THE  
INVESTED CAPITAL AND ANNUAL OUTPUT OR PRODUCT.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY, K.O.M.G., Minister of Finance, Ottawa :

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions, I entered upon the work of securing  
information relative to the condition of the industries in such portions of the Maritime

Provinces as time would permit me to visit, with special reference to the number of persons employed in 1878 and 1884, and the average rate of wages paid to them.

I commenced operations in the city of St. John, extending my labor to the city of Portland and to the outlying portions of the county of St. John.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

With a view to thoroughness, I made my investigations in St. John and Portland embrace everything, large and small, that could fairly be considered industrial, except farming operations. Aside from the transient class that obtained employment in St. John after the fire of 20th June, 1877, remained about a year and a half, and then departed, leaving, in many instances, no trace behind save the legacies of unpaid bills for material, labor, &c. I think I have gained, not only accurate information as to the number of persons indebted to their connection with industrial pursuits for a living during the two periods, and the amount of the earnings of the class, but a pretty accurate idea of the general condition of most of the industries at the present time, and an insight into their perplexities and their sources of encouragement. This information I submit, in connection with this report, without embellishment and in the order and form in which it was gathered.

After completing the work of collecting information in St. John city and county and the city of Portland, I proceeded to Moncton, Westmoreland county, N.B.; thence to Charlottetown, Summerside, &c., in Prince Edward Island. In these localities, as well as in Halifax, Dartmouth, Truro, New Glasgow and Amherst, in Nova Scotia, and in Sackville, Sussex, Woodstock, Fredericton, Marysville, Gibson, St. Mary's and Douglas, in New Brunswick, I enlarged the enquiries so as to embrace two features not named in my original instructions.

In Halifax I visited the leading factories and also fair types of the general industries of the place. The remaining pursuits I included in a general survey, making such estimate of their operations, employment, strength and labor value as my experience led me to consider correct.

Taking a note of the work done, the indications are plain that there has been, on the whole, a marked advance in industrial pursuits, and in material progress generally. Even in St. John, notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances which surround the year with which 1884 is contrasted, evidence of fair progress is not wanting, though the business stringency of the year just passing away makes it difficult for persons unacquainted with industrial methods to give full credence to the statement.

The careful observer will note almost everywhere that there has been a vast increase, within a few years, in the number and variety of machines and labor-saving appliances in factories and workshops. The managers of the establishments, if at all candid, will freely tell the enquirer that with the use of machinery they are able largely to increase the producing power, and with very little addition to their expenses. Hence, in most of the establishments of any considerable extent, and, indeed, even in those of moderate dimensions, the mere statement of the number of employees will not give to the reader an accurate idea of the advances made in a few years. Nothing but a personal and painstaking visit on the part of those who can carry their mind back ten, fifteen or twenty years, and contrast the producing capacity of the respective industries then with their condition now, will do this in anything like a thorough manner.

In many of the establishments in the several localities, regardless of their political leanings or of their friendship for this or that tariff system, I endeavored to get at the real views of the proprietors as respects the National Policy, which so many throughout the Dominion hailed with delight at the outset, and which, it is asserted, not a few view with dissatisfaction now.

The result will be found set forth in detail in the statements of the parties interviewed. A few, as will be seen, dislike the policy; some acknowledge partial benefits; some give full credit for success, and others are too candid to blame the policy for disasters caused by errors in judgment, lack of foresight, or unlooked for troubles

in unexpected quarters. In many of the instances in which the policy is viewed favorably, it is shown that it has enabled the parties to cope successfully with the foreign producer, and to improve and increase their respective appliances in a way which will qualify them to profitably supply the needs of the future. But even in the class credited with hostility to the National Policy, there are men with considerable capital invested in enterprises nourished by the policy.

Evidences of friction in the working out of the National Policy have been carefully noted.

The bad crops of the past two years, over-production, the diminished purchasing power of the industrial classes from this cause, the locking up of capital by investments in non-productive enterprises, over-production in certain industries, depression in the lumber trade, and the revolution which the substitution of steamers for sailing craft has brought about in the carrying trade of the world, are among the leading causes variously assigned for the troubles which have clustered around the year 1884.

Tabulated statements containing the number of men, boys and females employed in 1878 and in 1884, in the various industries in the several localities visited; the average rate of weekly wages paid to each class, and, in all cases, except St. John, in which enquiries had been completed at the time instructions to obtain it came to hand, the amount of capital invested and the annual output, are embraced in the papers herewith submitted. These will well repay careful examination. Few persons who have not gauged the extent of our manufacturing enterprises can form any notion of their importance as a prominent factor in the commercial life of the Dominion; and fewer still among even the fairly well-informed in our cities and towns have anything like an adequate idea of the number of persons who receive employment from and live by the prosecution of manufacturing enterprises. Anything which sheds light on the subject in a fairly accurate form, and the statements furnished are as nearly correct as anything of the kind can well be made, must prove useful, at least to those who appreciate at its proper worth the value of statistical information.

In some instances, as will be found more particularly set out in the comments of manufacturers, it is made matter of complaint that articles which form essential parts of other manufactures, are ranked among the higher class tariff articles, when there are no factories now producing them, nor, from the nature of the product and other circumstances, are there even likely to be factories producing them, in the Dominion. The contention is that it is inimical to the interests of present manufacturers to keep these materials in the higher dutiable class, and that the duty should either be taken off or reduced to the lowest figure consistent with a due regard to the raising of revenue for the ordinary purposes of carrying on the government of the country.

There are other cases in which manufacturers complain that the product of the Dominion in certain new lines, which products enter into the make-up of some other manufactured articles, are not, in some instances, of as good quality, it is low in price, and in other instances neither as good in quality, nor as low in price, as materials of like description obtained from the older industrial establishments of the United States or of England. Of course, the complaints in this direction are not always free from unreasonable prejudices or objectionable pride. Manufacturers, in whatever section of the Dominion, engaged in the production of articles which enter into the make-up of other goods, should aim at excellence in workmanship and at moderation, consistent with safety, in the selling price, especially when it is borne in mind that they are aiming to gain control of their home market, and that the tariff has been framed with a view to enable them to do so.

In what may be termed standard employments, the rate of wages is not a gauge of progress. In most cases the wages remain with little or no alteration, additions to the working force and the introduction of more and better machinery, serving to indicate advancement.

#### THE SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY.

The sugar refining business being an important one, perhaps the most so of any in the Dominion, and the capital needed to move it of vast proportions, the merest

fraction in figures being an immense gain or a severe loss, it is not unnatural that those entrusted with its management should be found generally more than ordinarily cautious in supplying information bearing upon their industry. There are four well equipped sugar refineries in the Maritime Provinces—one in Moncton, N.B., one in Dartmouth, N.S., one within the limits of Halifax city, and one outside of the city limits, on the western bank of the north-west arm. The latter refinery is smaller in size and capacity than the others. All four establishments were in operation when visited, even though at the time refined sugars were ruling lower in price than for many previous years. The managers of the respective establishments did not appear to be at all despondent at the condition of the trade. They indulged a cheerful, hopeful spirit, seemingly confident that the troubles which had arisen under a new order of things were not insurmountable. The low prices of sugars during a great part of the year are said to be due to the steady depression in the sugar markets of the world; and this depression is attributable to a variety of causes, included in which is the enlarged sugar production on the continent of Europe and the Government bounty system prevailing in Germany. Refiners have for some time been unfavorably affected by this state of things, but they are doubtless comforted by the prospect of an early change for the better. The production of sugars, the world over, is to-day largely in excess of any former time; but it is equally true that the consumption of sugars has largely increased during the past few years, rising, in England, from 15 lbs. per head, in 1840, to 66 lbs. per head in 1880, and still higher in later years, and the fair presumption is, that consumption will continue to increase. In the production of beet sugar, it is stated, on the authority of one who claims to have fully investigated the subject, that the refining process has reached a point which will admit of no improvement; while in the case of the bulk of cane sugars, that high standard of excellence has not been reached. If this be so, there is room for a further exercise of skill and care in cane sugar production, the effect of which, coupled with the fact that cane sugar is produced at less cost than beet sugar, ought to tell measurably in the interest of those who prosecute the former industry, and that, too, without detriment to consumers.

### THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

This industry has for some time been in rather an unhealthy condition. The decline is due to a number of causes. First, to the failure of certain important crops for a couple of years, and to the depression in the lumber trade; secondly, to the miscalculation of manufacturers as to the consuming powers of the world's cotton centres in a time of short crops and general business depression; thirdly, to the large sameness in the cotton product of the Dominion, and the shortsightedness of usually shrewd men, in overlooking the variety requirement when taking advantage of the stimulating influence of the tariff; fourthly, to the too great dependence placed upon special centres to distribute the manufactured goods, and the inadequate efforts to secure more extended markets; fifthly, to the high price ruling for raw cotton, due to the shortness of the cotton crop of the past year or so, and the brisk demand for raw cotton by producers, who, blind to a state of facts with which they should be familiar, kept glutting the market and burning their fingers; and lastly, to the depression in trade generally all over the world. These are facts which stand undisputed and indisputable. Indeed, they are admitted, by those directly interested in the industry itself, to be the salient causes of the trouble. The tariff, of course, gave a stimulus to the industry; but the tariff is not fairly blameable, as declared by one cotton factory manager, for the "excess in the number of factories," nor for the "shortsightedness of keen business men." The check given to the cotton industry, during the past year or more, will doubtless result in greater prudence in manufacturing for the needs of the future, greater diversity in the character of the articles produced, greater efforts to extend business in countries not now reached, and greater caution in trusting to the ability of one or two men to control and distribute the cotton product of the Dominion, or any considerable portion of it.

### THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The boot and shoe business in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is not so flourishing as in some former years. The general depression has retarded its progress, and over-production, which gives rise to keener competition, has out into prices. Employers and workmen suffer in consequence, and the general public enjoys only a seeming benefit. Complaints among employers as to the National Policy are neither very numerous nor very serious. They have special reference to the duties charged on French calf skins, serge, elastics and findings generally, the greater portion of which is not manufactured in the Dominion nor likely to be. It is claimed that on such of the articles as cannot be produced in the Dominion the duty could be reduced with profit to the manufacturer and without detriment to the consumer; and that on the articles not made in the Dominion, but likely to be in time, the duty might be reduced until home producers made their appearance. But all, even in the boot and shoe trade, do not think this last change so needful as the former one.

### THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

The majority of furniture manufacturers are well pleased with the National Policy, but parties who devote special attention to the more costly kinds of furniture are pretty generally agreed that the duties on such articles as plushes, raw silks, curled hair, haircloth, mirror plate, Italian marble, &c., most of which are not now, and some of which, it is urged, can never be produced in the Dominion, should be reduced. Messrs. Gordon & Keith, of Halifax, and Messrs. Stewart & White, of St. John, may be regarded as interpreters of the sentiments of this class. On the other hand, Messrs. J. & J. D. Howe, of St. John, who do excellent work, but do not engage very extensively in the manufacture of luxurious furniture, though they profess to know all about the business, say that "inability to compete with the Ontario and Quebec people is due to incapacity rather than to any disadvantage in our position under the National Policy, or, indeed, geographically." This firm admits that there are several articles used by furniture men in manufacturing which are still dutiable; but it declares that "as furniture manufacturers are protected by a duty of 25 per cent., they cannot conscientiously complain." But in this view those who profess to be seriously pinched by the tariff in the direction named are not inclined to concur.

### THE NAIL AND TACK INDUSTRY.

The nail and tack trades are clearly benefitted by the tariff. The majority of those engaged in the trade are strong in their expressions of thankfulness that the policy was adopted, while the small minority have little to say in an adverse sense, for the very good reason that there is little, if anything, to condemn. The junior member of the firm of S. R. Foster & Son, whose views appear at length in the general notes from St. John, is a firm believer in the efficacy of a protective policy to help young industries, and outspoken in his declaration as to the damaging results to his own industry had no such policy been introduced in 1878. His views are well worth noting. In the case of Mr. Pinder, who is engaged in a special branch of the nail trade—the manufacture of horseshoe nails—there is a plea of a somewhat unusual kind presented. It has reference to the high duties levied on certain kinds of steel not made in the Dominion, and for which no domestic steel can be substituted, and to the *manner of allowing drawbacks* on his goods. He asks for a reduction of duty in the one case, and for such a readjustment as will cover the percentage of waste in manufacturing the nails in the other. In the notes attached to this report will be found a full statement of his case.

### THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The promoters of the iron and steel business have nothing in the way of complaint to make; nor is there much grumbling aside from that to which "hard times" and trade depression gives rise. In some instances, notwithstanding the disadvantage of dull times all over, a good trade is being prosecuted. The steel works and

the iron works of New Glasgow, the Star Manufacturing Co.'s Works, of Dartmouth, the Londonderry Iron Works, the several foundries throughout the Maritime Provinces, the Iron Knee Works of Messrs. James Harris & Co., and of Messrs. J. A. & W. Chesley, of Portland, and other prominent establishments, not only profess to be doing a fair business, but they display proof that there is something tangible in the claim. Of course, they would do a larger trade and a better business if the general trade of the country was not passing through one of those crises which seem to be of periodic occurrence. In some instances, peculiar circumstances aside from general depression, affect certain branches of the trade. In ship's work there is an undoubted drop so far as St. John, Portland and Quaco, N. B., are concerned, the revolution in the shipping interest caused by the introduction of cheap iron steamers and cheap iron ships, having paralyzed the building of wooden ships—an industry in which for many long years St. John stood proudly pre-eminent. But, of course, other industry will take the place of the declining one, other avenues of trade will be opened up, and in time the blank will be filled and the discouragements of to-day forgotten altogether, or remembered only as a regretful reminiscence.

#### THE WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRY.

There is more activity displayed in the wood-working business than one would expect to find. The truth is that this industry is making more effort to secure fields for the product of the factories than almost any other. Those interested in the door, sash and blind factories are covering the home market well, because the National Policy enables them to do so; and then, success at home is enabling them to put forth vigorous efforts to compete for the trade of outside territory, Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst; Brookfield, of Halifax; Risteen & Co., of Fredericton, and three or four in St. John and elsewhere furnishing notable examples.

#### THE CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY.

This business is enjoying a comfortable time. There are not many factories in the Dominion, but still the number is considered sufficiently large for the work required. A large amount of money is invested in this enterprise, and a great deal of capital is needed to carry it along. Those engaged in the industry are free to declare that the tariff is a great help; indeed, the manager of the Halifax ropewalk does not hesitate to declare that "if the country returned to the Cartwright tariff the works would be compelled to shut down."

#### THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

The clothing trade is affected injuriously by the general depression, and to a very considerable extent. The purchasing power of their usual markets is curtailed, and Ontario and Quebec dealers are forced to throw upon a tardy market competitive goods at low prices. With a renewal of prosperous times this condition of unpleasantness is expected to pass away. The opening up and continued development of the far west will present new fields for the clothing factories, an improved condition of the home trade will enlarge the purchasing power of the people, and competition will not be forced down to the ruinously keen level. For this trade, as well as for others, a fair future is evidently in store.

#### THE BREAD, BISCUIT AND OAKE INDUSTRY.

The bread and biscuit bakers, in some few instances, object to the National Policy *in toto*; but, in the majority of cases, they only look upon it with disfavor so far as it affects the price of the material used in bread-making, for which, it is alleged, they realize no adequate return from the consumer. There is a cry among all of the bread-bakers for "strong" flour, which they declare only Manitoba supplies, of a character resembling the strong grades of American flour. And, besides all this, there is complaint that Canadian flour is deficient in quality owing to unfavorable seasons, and unreliable in character because of want of

care in preparation. However, these delinquencies are not considered by the persons who urge them to be altogether irremediable. In one instance, that of a St. John biscuit baker, the plea presented is, that the increase of duty to double its former standard is hurtful on the ground that lard could not be got in the Dominion in the quantities desired. The same gentleman, however, acknowledges that the National Policy helps his trade much in the border towns. Messrs. Moir, Son & Co., the proprietors of the mammoth bread and biscuit works at Halifax, remark that the duty on wheat diminishes their gain on the manufacture of flour in their own mill at Bedford, and that the duty on hard coal, used in their bakery, adds to the cost of production; but the senior member of this firm is frank enough to say that "one can't expect everything in his own favor," and "other industries than ours must share in the benefit derivable from the protective system which the National Policy supplies."

### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber trade has been passing through a longer critical period than almost any other. The glutting of the English markets, upon which our spruce deal manufacturers have largely depended, by our own manufacturers as well as by the manufacturers of other lumber producing countries, and the *under-consumption* to which the world's business troubles have given rise, have brought down upon the lumber-producing countries unpleasant results. Depression in this industry means depression in every branch of labor to the sustinment of which it contributes, and for a year or two this condition of things has prevailed. Upon the lumber trade, as upon many other industries, invention and time are working wondrous changes. Those engaged in lumber production are discovering that, as in the case of cotton, too much attention must not be given to the production of one line of goods. Diversity in manufacturing and diversity in markets are the wants of the times, and he who would best promote these ends would best help to revive the drooping spirits of the energetic class that hitherto has been dependent upon lumber and the work to which it gives rise for sustenance. In time, judging by present indications, some at least of our lumber operators will be engaged in the preparation of other classes of wood goods than spruce deals, and will give to other woods than spruce a prominent place in their field of operations. Spruce being a plentiful wood and easily manufactured, as compared with other woods, cannot well be superseded; but the form of its product can and will be diversified. With a revival of prosperity in general business the price of lumber will improve. This is the belief of many in the lumber sections of the Maritime Provinces, who still indulge the hope of seeing brighter times. From lumber operators there comes no special complaint about the National Policy, though this class is quite generally credited with unfriendliness because of the effect which it had, or is said to have had, at the outset upon certain articles which enter into the daily consumption of lumbermen. New Brunswick's "lumber king" makes no disparaging remark. He does not say that pork cannot be obtained in the Dominion of good quality and at a moderate price, nor that other supplies cannot be produced as good and as cheap as formerly. He, doubtless, holds to the opinion that, in supplying the wants of our lumbermen, as in other matters, the men of this Dominion ought by this time to be fairly proficient.

### THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

#### THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

With reference to the city of St. John, the starting point in this investigation, it may be needful to say here for the benefit of some under whose eye this report may fall, that it is the commercial capital of New Brunswick, and stands at the mouth of the St. John River; that it has a fine harbor open at all seasons, and connection by the Intercolonial Railway east and west, and by the New Brunswick Railway and branches, and the Grand Southern Railway with the interior and the west; and that the districts known as St. John and Portland, although under two

corporate systems, are really one in business and industrial life, and unitedly form an important commercial and manufacturing centre. The chief staples of this community in a long period of years were ships and lumber. The competition of iron steamers and iron ships with wooden craft in the carrying trade of the world, revolutionized the shipbuilding interest and destroyed the magnificent business which had made for many citizens of this place comfortable competencies, if not colossal fortunes. The demand for vessels of large tonnage is no longer what it once was, and the shipyards do not now resound with the busy hum of industrial life. An occasional large vessel finds her way from the blocks in one or another of the almost silent shipyards to supply some special trade requirement of the builder or his friends rather than to find an eager purchaser. The prostration of this trade in wooden ships—how important can best be appreciated by those engaged in shipping ventures—had naturally a detrimental effect upon the prosperity and progress of the people of the two cities. Commercial policies could not bring back the lost trade, Government edicts could not be made to shackle the wheels of progress, legislative enactments were unsuited to revivify "waning industries," though capable of stimulating substitute employments. Towards the wooden ship trade, tariffs in this Dominion have always been considerate, but especially so in the industry's declining period; and its prostration is not, therefore, chargeable against the policy framed to bring into life vigorous and healthy and profitable substitutes.

Along with, or closely following upon, the prostration of the trade in wooden ships, came spasmodic depression in the lumber trade. Either of the two troubles was enough to destroy anything but a strong commercial centre and a sturdy people. But they came not upon St. John singly, nor unaccompanied with other calamities. The fire king claimed tribute from the people of the rock-bound districts at the mouth of the St. John River, and two-thirds of St. John city, acknowledging his demand, were on the 20th June, 1877, laid in ashes at his feet. Prior to that time industries of various kinds had been struggling into life. A small cotton warp factory was being cautiously worked; shoe factories were cropping up; rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, rope-walks, and what not, were fighting hard for position in the busy life of the place; but the fight with the competition from the United States superadded to the ordinary competition from Dominion communities, was too much for them. Striving hard, they managed in most cases to maintain a fair position, but they did not move onward with that degree of celerity which their promoters and friends expected. They worked hard, but merely for an existence, and without heart. The struggle was one of desperation. But there came a change at last. The National Policy dawned in 1878, and, though not meeting with a cordial endorsement from the trading people of St. John, was not without a goodly host of ardent admirers and warm friends. The sturdy mechanic rejoiced at its adoption, and the struggling manufacturer bade it hearty welcome. The enforcement of the policy gave new life, new energy, new heart to a people suffering from a trinity of calamities. New industries were started, and old industries were strengthened. The busy life of the place improved, and a prosperity, which seemed likely to last for years, loomed grandly up. In the rush of the time some shortsighted people counted too much upon the helpful character of a policy which was only intended, and could only be expected, to furnish "reasonable refreshment," and they allowed themselves, partly by the stimulating influences of the policy and largely by the unnatural and transitory stimulation which business of every kind experienced during the hurried rebuilding of the fire-crushed city, to be carried to the verge of folly in many instances. This is not a new, nor yet an unnatural condition of things; it has been common to, and is linked in with, the history of communities and peoples everywhere. Over-production in special lines was the result in the St. John communities, and, to make the matter worse, the world's business got into confusion, and general business prostration was added to the injury and the agony thus caused. The St. John people, just gathering a little strength from their succession of calamities felt the pressure; but they stood the shock remarkably well, though, of course, not without many business trials and some disasters. Yet, withal, the indus-



trial life of St. John still stands in fair condition. Compared with its state a quarter of a century ago, the shipbuilding interest excepted, it contrasts as does the giant oak with the sapling juniper. But a truce to mere words for the present. Let facts and figures engage attention for a time.

In the accompanying table, which is a condensation of more extended statements elsewhere appearing in connection with this Report, will be found figures and facts which, even a comparison with six years ago, the worst possible period in the history of St. John communities for critical analysis, do not make so bad a comparison as many, blinded by prejudice, swayed by misrepresentation, or influenced by occasional recurring disasters, would, perhaps, expect to see. The table embraces a

STATEMENT of the total number of hands employed in the various industries in St. John City and County, in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884.			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	F.	B.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
City of St. John, east side.....	2937	348	856	28222 00	951 90	3030 85	2377	401	1142	22258 05	1099 71	4167 89
City of St. John, west side, or Carleton.....	659	113	62	5565 20	392 25	287 00	797	149	65	7187 70	530 50	297 50
Portland, including Indian town.....	1965	199	181	10913 80	670 50	419 00	1372	233	244	11510 70	784 35	901 75
Parish of Lancaster.....	734	137	.....	5257 56	472 00	.....	775	123	1	5677 20	548 00	3 00
Musquash.....	164	20	.....	1352 00	90 00	.....	134	10	.....	1194 00	45 00	.....
St. Martins.....	447	20	6	3738 80	51 00	18 60	451	.....	6	3378 89	.....	20 00
Simonds.....	306	19	13	2208 30	64 80	48 20	267	7	8	2369 20	11 20	30 00
	6612	855	1088	57255 64	2892 45	3801 05	6178	923	1496	53523 65	3038 76	5420 14

The total number of persons employed all over the city and county of St. John, at the various industries, with the exceptions already noted, was 8,555 in 1878, and 8,562 in 1884. The total weekly wages paid to the operatives in the respective years amounted to \$63,749.16 in 1878 and \$61,980 in 1884.

In the city of St. John (east side) the industrial force is not so large in 1884 as in 1878. This is clearly due to exceptional causes, as a little reflection will readily prove. In 1878 there were 1,151 persons employed as builders (carpenters and masons), painters, plumbers, marble workers, sash, door and blind makers, stone cutters and tinsmiths, employed in building operations, as against 461 in 1884, to say nothing of the crowd of workmen of one kind or another directly engaged in building construction, and the number indirectly employed to supply the needs of the building class. Then it should be borne in mind that the losses by the fire, which were not made up by insurance nor in any other form, deprived the city of a large amount of capital, a portion of which, it is proper to assume, would be invested in business which would give employment to a goodly number of the industrial class; that shipbuilding in 1884 may fairly be said to be at a standstill in St. John and Portland; and that the dullness in the lumber trade of 1884 diminishes the demand for the products of other industries.

The causes enumerated are certainly sufficient to account for the diminished industrial force of 1884, even if it could not with truth be said that the increased use of machinery in 1884, as contrasted with 1878, which largely increases the producing power with little increase in the force of the slow old-times methods, fairly presents a satisfactory offset in favor of 1884.

The total number of hands employed in the city of St. John (east and west sides) in 1878 was 4,974, and in 1884, 4,931. The wages at the respective periods were \$38,449.29 in 1878, and \$35,491.35 in 1884. Adding Portland, which, for the

purpose of this enquiry, might fairly be considered as part of the manufacturing St. John centre, the number of employees in 1878 would be 6,689, and in 1884 6,780. The wages in the two years amounted to \$50,452.50 in 1878, and \$48,688.15 in 1884.

In St. John (west side, or Carleton) there is an increase in the operative force of 1884 over that of 1878 of 178 persons, and an increase in wages of \$1,721.25 per week.

In Portland the excess of operatives in 1884 over 1878 is 134, and the excess of weekly wages \$1,193.50.

In the parish of Lancaster the force of workmen in 1884 exceeds that of 1878 by 28, and the total weekly wages of 1884 is \$496.64 more than 1878.

In Musquash there is a falling off in the force of 1884 as compared with 1878, to the extent of 40 hands, and in wages to the amount of \$203 weekly. This is due to the failure of Messrs. C. F. Clinch & Sons, and the stoppage of their saw-mill and lumber operations, which gave employment to a large number of hands.

In St. Martins there is a slight increase in the number of men in 1884 over 1878, a decrease of 20 in the number of boys, and a reduction in the weekly pay-roll of \$409.80. The drop in this district is largely attributable to slackness in ship-building.

In Simonds the working force of 1884 is less than that of 1878 by 56 hands, but the weekly pay list is larger in the former year than in the latter by \$111.10. Then, it is proper to remember that the increase in machinery and labor-saving appliances is much greater in 1884 than six years previously.

In order that the number of persons relatively employed in the different industries, together with the total average weekly wages of each class, might be ascertained at a glance, I made, at an expenditure of much time and labor, a concise compilation from the more extended tabular statements, which will give added interest to the value of the information. It is as follows:

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	L.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	L.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>St. John, East Side.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Auger manufacturer .....				6 00			1	1		6 00	1 00	
Asphalt and concrete layers, roofers and manufacturers.....	50			400 00			9			76 50		
Artists.....							3		1	72 00		12 00
Boat builders.....	4	2		36 00	6 00		4	1		33 50	3 50	
Boot and shoemakers.....	84	7	3	589 00	22 50	9 50	72	9	2	434 00	23 25	8 75
Boot and shoe manufs.....	115	22	76	936 50	61 00	258 00	133	21	96	931 00	63 00	295 00
Barbers.....	31	3		255 00	9 00		31	4		267 00	10 50	
Brush and broom manufs.	16	7	12	128 00	21 00	38 00	17	9	13	135 00	23 50	38 50
Bedding manufs.....	8		1	48 00		4 00	12		2	84 00		7 00
Builders, carpenters and masons.....	582	1		6280 00	4 00		143			1541 00		
Bakers.....	38	2	2	286 00	13 00	6 00	30	2	3	241 00	9 00	9 50
Biscuit and cake bakers.	23	11		231 00	22 00		22	12	10	223 75	80 00	25 00
Butchers.....	56	6		416 00	15 00		61	9		516 00	26 00	
Brass foundry.....	21	9		274 00	25 00		35	17		319 00	50 00	
Blacksmiths.....	28	1		216 00	2 00		25	9		198 00	25 75	
Blockmakers.....	18	3		141 00	6 00		17	4		141 00	14 00	
Boilermakers.....	20	5		200 00	20 00		30	6		320 00	80 00	
Brewers.....	7			56 00			8			72 00		
Bookbinders.....	24	4	13	201 04	6 50	36 04	24	11	16	265 70	25 87	48 99
Blind manufs.....							4	2		85 00	4 00	
Bluing manufs.....							4		2	32 00		6 00

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John,  
 &c.—Continued.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>St. John, East Side—Oon</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cabinetmakers.....	7			45 00			13	1		96 00	1 50	
Clothiers.....	30		277	258 00		791 00	23		219	222 00		639 00
Confectioners.....	10	6	13	78 00	16 50	37 50	15	7	15	122 50	19 50	44 50
Carriage and sleigh manufs.....	28	9		197 00	27 00		14	6		120 00	18 00	
Carpet makers.....	4		20	48 00		96 00	4	1	8	40 00	8 00	48 00
Cigar manufactory.....	5			45 00			7	8	19	70 00	27 00	45 00
Curriers.....	8	1		76 00	3 00		6	1		54 00	3 00	
Compressed yeast manuf. Carvers.....	3			28 00			1		1	9 00		2 60
Coopers.....	5			40 00			1			7 00		
Coopers.....	3			28 00			1			7 00		
Coopers.....	5			40 00			5			34 00		
Coffee and spice manuf. Coppersmiths.....	2		2	18 00		6 00	2		2	18 00		6 00
Coppersmiths.....	2	1		18 00	2 00		2	2		18 00	2 00	
Cotton manufactory.....							52		59	262 20		286 18
Dress and mantle makers Dentists.....			39			112 50			90			290 00
Dentists.....	5			75 00			8			105 00		
Dyers.....	3	2	2	24 00	5 00	8 00	7	2	6	70 00	7 00	26 00
Engravers.....	5	1		52 00	1 50		5	3	1	69 00	12 00	6 00
Furniture manufactory... Fancy and plain workers.....	70	22		616 00	55 00		56	23		518 00	57 00	
Fancy and plain workers.....			2			9 50			5			15 00
Florists.....	2	1	2	15 00	2 00	14 00	2	1	2	15 00	2 00	14 00
Fishermen.....	31			215 00			37			222 00		
Fish curers.....							8			64 00		
Fishing tackle manuf'y Foundrymen.....	10			105 00			6	1		69 00	1 00	
Foundrymen.....	33	6		266 50	14 25		9	3		78 00	5 25	
Fence manufactory.....							10			90 00		
Galvanized iron workers Harness makers.....	43	2		518 50	8 00		10	2		98 00	8 00	
Harness makers.....	25	5		200 00	10 25		20	6		132 00	18 75	
Hatters and furriers..... Hair workers.....	10	5	19	129 00	13 50	76 00	12	7	20	145 00	18 50	80 00
Hair workers.....									9			33 00
*Horseshoers.....	3			24 00			3			24 00		
Horseshoe nail manuf'y Iron manufactory.....	5	3		45 00	9 00		9	4		72 00	13 00	
Iron manufactory.....	12			93 00			12			111 60		
Iron knee manufactory... Ice dealers and cutters.....	15	5		150 00	22 50		7	4		50 40	14 40	
Ice dealers and cutters.....	10			60 00			20			140 00		
Joiners.....	16			160 00			5			50 00		
Jewellers.....	1			7 00			1			7 00		
Laundrymen.....							2	1	24	16 00	3 00	96 00
Locksmiths & bellhang'rs Lead and saw workers.....	4			36 00			3	2		27 00	5 50	
Lead and saw workers.....	6						14	3		196 00	12 00	
Lithographers.....	6			60 00			11	4		121 00	16 00	
Last manufactory.....	3	2		36 00	8 00		3	2		36 00	9 00	
Milliners.....		1	62		1 50	277 10		1	65		2 00	295 00
Machinists.....	81	14		585 50	39 50		61	17		431 50	42 00	
Marble workers.....	35	1		344 50	2 50		11	2		104 50	5 00	
Mineral and soda water, lager and ginger beer manufactory.....	17			145 80			21	1		178 50	3 00	
Nail and tack manufactory Nut and bolt workers and carriage factory.....	70	13	2	472 50	43 00	7 00	103	14	2	811 50	49 00	9 00
Church organ factory.....												
Painters.....	119	4		1,117 00	14 00		75	7		823 50	21 00	
Paint manufactory.....	14			104 00			4			28 00		
Plumbers and gasfitters... Photographers.....	73	29		870 70	77 00		37	18		364 00	41 50	
Photographers.....	12		4	118 00		19 00	10	4	5	128 00	18 00	128 00
Plano manufactory.....	6			45 00			4			36 00		
Printers.....	97	39	2	933 70	102 60	5 00	108	41	3	1,008 00	103 10	11 40
Picture frame makers.....	8	1		73 00	1 50		11	1		103 00	2 00	

\* Other horseshoers are classed with blacksmiths.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John,  
&c.—Continued.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. John, East Side—Con.</i>												
Patent medicine manuf.....			2			6 00	1	2	5	7 00	4 00	15 00
Platers.....	2	2		30 00	4 00		3	3		28 00	5 50	
Paper & paper bag manf	4		10	24 00		30 00	39	6	26	288 00	24 00	87 00
Paper box manufactory.....		1	11		2 00	30 25	2	2	21	18 00	3 50	60 00
Roofers.....	6			48 00			6			48 00		
Refrigerator manufactory							3			27 00		
Riggers.....	51			612 00			31			440 00		
Rubber stamp makers.....							1	1		10 00	1 00	
Soap manufactory.....	18			120 00			21			158 00		
Soap powder manufactory							4	1	12	52 00	1 50	24 00
Stove and tinware manf.	38	18		302 50	48 50		37	18		352 00	39 50	
Shipbuilders.....	198	3		1,580 56	10 80		230			2,298 80		
Shipsmiths.....	30			222 00			23			185 75		
Saw manufactory.....	9	2		75 00	6 00		6			49 50		
Saw filers.....	5			42 00			4			27 50		
Seash, door and blind manufactory												
and planing and moulding millmen	131	22		1,449 00	67 00		45	8		437 00	24 00	
Safe, vault, door, &c., manufactory	6	2		60 00	9 00		5	1		45 00	2 00	
Sailmakers.....	9	2		93 00	3 00		3	4		33 00	10 00	
Stonecutters.....	115	2		2,081 00	6 00		98	4		1,632 00	12 00	
Shirtmakers.....	1	2	9	15 00	4 00	27 00	2	2	24	27 00	8 00	79 50
Spring, axle and edge-tool manufactory.....	8	2		72 00	7 00		12			102 00		
Seamless stocking manf.							4		16	52 00		36 00
Sausage makers.....	4			30 00			4			30 00		
Saw and planing millmen	6			38 00			6			36 00		
Steam and hot-water heaters.....							4			36 00		
Seamstresses.....			1			5 00			1			5 00
Tinsmiths.....	23	5		175 50	10 50		9	5		70 50	11 50	
Trunk manufactory.....	14	5		134 00	8 50		14	5		104 00	11 50	
Taxidermists.....	1	2		12 00	5 00		2	1		22 00	2 50	
Tanners.....	28			212 70			30			260 00		
Tobaccoists.....	3			28 50			5			47 50		
Thrashing machine, &c., manufactory							11			104 00		
Tailors.....	77	9	272	842 00	16 50	1,098 50	94	6	328	1,067 00	12 50	1,412 50
Undertakers.....	8			68 00			6	1		52 00	3 00	
Umbrella and chair repairs.....	1			7 50			2	2		14 50		6 00
Vinegar manufactory.....	10			50 00			5			30 00		
Watchmakers & jewellers	29	7		340 00	21 00		30	8	1	345 00	23 00	5 00
Window cornice and pole manufactory & carpet makers.....	3		3	30 00		18 00	2		3	20 00		18 00
Wool manufactory.....							6			48 00		
<i>St. John, West Side, or Carleton.</i>												
Boat builders.....	17			165 00			10			117 00		
Boot and shoemakers.....	8	4		60 00	18 00		6	3	1	49 00	11 50	3 00
Barbers.....	2			14 00			5			42 00		
Brushmakers.....	2		2	18 00		6 00	1	1	1	10 00	3 00	3 50
Builders.....	81			782 00			20			295 50		
Bakers.....	11	4		87 00	8 00		6	3		50 00	11 00	
Butchers.....	2	4		14 00	10 00		2	2		14 00	8 00	
Blacksmiths.....	1	1		8 00	2 50							

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John, &c.—Continued.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>St. John, West Side, or Carleton—Continued.</i>												
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Black vessel repairers.....	10			150 00			8			120 00		
Manufacturing chemists..	2			10 00			3	1		20 00	3 00	
Confectioners and pastry makers.....	1	2	1	9 00	4 00	3 00	1	2	1	9 00	5 00	3 00
Dressmakers.....									1			5 00
Fi-hermen.....	121	17		528 00	54 00		122	17		538 00	60 00	
Foundrymen.....	36	7		270 00	15 75		32	4		240 00	8 00	
Granite workers.....	55			468 20			128			1,081 20		
Milliners.....									4			16 00
Patent medicine manuf.	1		3	12 00		6 00	1		1	12 00		3 00
Pottery manufactory.....	5	5		50 00	18 00							
Planing millmer.....	9	5		81 00	18 00		3			27 00		
Painters.....	9			78 00			9			90 00		
Saw millmen.....	200	60		1,497 00	240 00		290	110		2,452 00	407 50	
Sparmakers.....	8			72 00			7			63 00		
Shipbuilders.....	30			450 00			50			750 00		
Tailors.....	8	2	56	90 00	4 00	272 00	13	2	58	134 00	4 00	172 00
Tinmiths.....	3	1		24 00	2 00		3	2		25 00	7 50	
Timber pondsmen.....	10			100 00			30			300 00		
Undertakers.....	2			18 00			2			18 00		
Watchmakers & jewellers	1			12 00			2	2		21 00	2 00	
Wharf builders, pile drivers and contractors	16			144 00			25			225 00		
<i>Portland.</i>												
Boat builders.....	3	2		30 00	6 00		2			20 00		
Boot and shoemakers.....	15	1		105 00	2 00		28	2	3	198 50	6 50	9 00
Boot and shoe counter manufactory.....	2	5	12	18 00	12 50	35 00	2	4	4	18 00	10 00	12 00
Bakers.....	19	1		147 00	3 00		9	3	2	69 00	9 50	6 00
Barbers.....	3	1		25 00	2 00		7	2		58 00	4 00	
Butchers.....	17	4		149 00	7 50		15	3		138 00	6 00	
Brass foundlers.....	2	2		16 00	4 00		1	1		8 00	2 00	
Blacksmiths.....	3			25 50			4	1		34 00	2 50	
Brick manufactory.....	7	7		70 00	28 00		4	4		28 80	14 00	
Cabinetmakers.....	1			8 00			1			8 00		
Confectioners.....	1		1	9 00		2 00	1		1	9 00		3 00
Carriage and sleigh manufactory.....	14	8		140 00	24 00		10	4		110 00	12 00	
Carvers.....	2			24 00			2			24 00		
Coffee and spice manuf....	3	1		21 00	3 00		3	1		21 00	3 00	
Cotton manufactory.....	43		108	322 50		270 00	90		159	900 00		598 25
Gordage and rope manuf.	12	12		108 00	36 00		44	29	12	398 00	72 50	36 00
Dressmakers.....									8			25 00
Dentists.....	3						2			25 00		
Dyers.....	3		4	33 00		16 00	3		2	33 00		8 00
Edge-tool manufactory....	1	2		9 00	6 00		1	2		9 00	6 00	
Foundrymen, machinists, &c.....	338	9		2,548 00	23 50		210	23		1,652 50	81 10	
Fishermen.....	47	1		366 00	3 00		56	1		453 00	3 00	
Grist millers.....							4			36 00		
Harnessmakers.....	4			32 00			4	1		33 00	3 50	
Lime burners.....	22			169 60			37			294 00		
Milliners.....			4			15 00			12			40 00
Machinists.....	3	4		27 00	12 00		9	3		68 00	9 00	
Mowing machine manuf....	8	4		72 00	8 00		6	2		54 00	4 00	
Match manufactory.....	62	12	8	415 30	38 00	32 00	62	12	8	414 00	38 00	32 00
Marble workers.....	3			36 00			4			48 00		
Photographers.....	1			12 00			2			21 00		

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John, &c.—Continued.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Portland—Continued.</i>												
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Painters .....							2			24 00		
Planing mill and sash manufactory.....	28			710 00			18			112 50		
Saw millmen.....	303	89		2,453 00	361 00		255	72		2,228 60	304 00	
Shipbuilders.....	160			1,389 00			84			777 60		
Sausage and Bologna sausage makers .....	3			24 00			4			36 00		
Stove and tinware manuf. Ship wheel manufactory..	3	1		25 50	1 00		8	3		70 50	6 25	
Tailors .....	4		12	36 00		40 00	1	1		9 00	3 00	
Timber pondsmon.....	4			68 00			3		9	30 00		35 50
Undertakers .....	2			12 00			4			67 00		
Wood turners.....	1			9 00			2			18 00		
Watchmakers and Jewellers .....	1						1			9 00		
Wax workers and hair workers.....	2			24 00			3			36 00		
Nut and bolt manuf.....			2			8 00			2			8 00
							22	9		198 00	27 00	
<i>Indiantown, Portland.</i>												
Boot and shoemakers .....	2			14 00			2			14 00		
Barbers.....	2			16 00			4			34 00		
Bakers.....	2			16 00			2			16 00		
Butchers and sausage makers.....	2			16 00			2			18 00		
Blacksmiths.....	3	1		25 00	4 00		4			31 00		
Bollermakers.....	3			24 00			3			27 00		
Carriage and sleigh manufactory.....	24	10		216 00	25 00		19	8		152 00	20 00	
Cedar shingle manuf.....							10	2		105 00	6 00	
Foundrymen and ma- chinalists .....	15	8		120 00	10 00		20	7		180 00	14 00	
Ice dealers and cutters...							14			70 00		
Saw millmen.....	100	13		780 00	39 00		209	30		1,661 70	108 50	
Shipbuilders.....	40			280 00			23			184 00		
Tailors .....							3	19		39 00		75 00
<i>Parish of Sirronds.</i>												
Brick and tile manuf.....	55	10		462 00	84 00		22	3		184 80	18 00	
Coopers.....	3			18 00			3			18 00		
Lime burners.....	59			446 50			41			336 60		
Nail manufactory.....	63			378 00								
Rolling mills, iron work- ers.....							70			840 00		
Pottery manufactory.....	24	6	4	144 00	18 00	14 40	34	2	2	245 00	6 00	7 20
Sign painters.....	1			10 00			1			12 00		
Shipbuilders.....	90			668 00			76			584 00		
Tallow manufactory.....							5			37 50		
Woollen do .....	11	3	9	83 00	10 50	31 80	15	2	6	121 10	7 20	22 80
<i>Parish of St. Martin's.</i>												
Boot and shoemakers.....	3			18 00			5			35 00		
Blacksmiths.....	5			34 00			4			28 00		
Builders and carpenters..	2			14 40			3			27 00		
Butchers.....	3	1		18 00	4 00		4			32 00		
Dressmakers.....			2			6 00			2			8 00
Fishermen.....	18			121 00			17			135 00		
Millmen.....									1			3 00

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the several industries in the City and County of St. John,  
&c.—Concluded.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.				
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.		
<i>Parish of St. Martin's.</i>														
Continued.														
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Oarmaker .....	1			12	00			1			12	00		
Saw millmen .....	147			988	50			223			1,697	10		
Shipbuilders .....	133	3		1,657	20	9	00	29			198	90		
Lumberers .....	106			795	00			114			841	50		
Saw and grist millmen .....								6			39	60		
Tailors .....	1		4	7	00		12	00	1		8	00	9	60
Wood manufactory .....	31	16		343	00	38	00	46			331	20		
<i>Parish of Musquash.</i>														
Butchers .....	4			36	00			4			32	00		
Fishermen .....	105			654	00			105			953	00		
Saw millmen .....	55	20		462	00	60	60	25	10		210	00	45	00
<i>Parish of Lancaster.</i>														
Boot and shoemakers .....	6			41	00			5			41	00		
Blacksmiths .....	1	1		9	00	8	00	5	2		41	00	9	00
Butchers .....	1			8	00			2			17	00		
Barbers .....								1			7	00		
Brick manufactory .....								40			336	00		
Carriage do .....	5	3		40	00	6	00	5	3		40	00	6	00
Fishermen .....	99			728	00			99			738	00		
Milliner .....									1				3	00
Lime burners .....	21			151	20			21			173	50		
Saw millmen .....	692	133		3,634	86	455	00	597	116		4,451	00	481	00

This enumeration of hands does not include the men employed in the repair shops of the Intercolonial Railway, nor the number employed in the workshops of the New Brunswick Railway in Carleton. Nor does it include any of the employments, except fishermen, which cannot strictly be regarded under the manufacturing head; and the fishermen have been so classed because the majority of the class is engaged, during the part of the year not taken up in fishing, in one mechanical employment or another.

The lumber industry gives employment to a large number of persons in St. John, though not in what might be termed manufacturing, which is not included in the foregoing statement. The weekly pay-roll of this class—laborers employed in loading steamers and vessels with lumber—is quite extensive. Nor does the statement contain any indication of the number engaged as laborers at promiscuous work, on the labor staff of the water and sewerage commissioners, the city corporation, the gas company and sundry other undertakings; or as clerks in stores, banks, &c., or as members of the several professions, for the reason, that these employments are not mechanical or manufacturing and, therefore, not within the scope of the spirit or the letter of my instructions. The weekly earnings of the several omitted classes would, of course, amount to a large sum.

In the city of St. John (east side), the industry giving employment to the largest number of hands in 1878, and paying the largest wages, is that designated as "builders." This industry includes two branches—carpenters and masons. The number employed was 592, and the weekly wages amounted to \$6,280.00.

The tailoring industry ranks first in 1884, in the number of hands, and first in the amount of wages paid weekly. This industry held second place in 1878, although

really first if the divided character of the industry required "builders" to be classed as two industries. The number employed in 1884 was 428, and the amount paid out \$2,432.10; the number employed in 1878 was 358, and the pay roll \$1,957.

The boot and shoe factory industry—this includes no hand-made work—gave employment to 213 hands in 1878, with a weekly pay-list of \$1,258.50, and to 249 in 1884, the weekly wages of whom amount to \$1,389.

The sash, door and blindmakers did a rushing business in 1878, the number of employes being 153, and the weekly pay-list \$1,516.

The painters had work for 123 of their class in 1878, the total of whose weekly wages amounts to the snug little sum of \$1,131.

The printers hold a respectable position on the list, as respects numbers and weekly pay.

Clothiers gave employment to 302 hands in 1878, the weekly pay-list being \$1,049; and to 242 in 1884, the weekly wages amounting to \$880.

The industries in St. John city (east side), giving employment to the largest number of females in 1878 were the tailoring and clothing, between which there is quite a marked distinction, as anyone who gives the matter a moment's thought will readily perceive. Each of these industries employed 272 in that year. In 1884 the tailoring industry led the record with 328, while the clothiers were content with 219. The boot and shoe interest employed the next largest number of females in both years, and the millinery occupation ranked next.

In St. John (west side, or Carleton), saw mill men ranked highest in number and in weekly pay in both years; the fishermen next in number, and the granite men next in pay. The granite workmen ranked third in number in both years, and the builders fourth in number, as well as fourth in weekly compensation.

Portland's saw mills gave employment, in 1878 to 392 men, the greatest number of any industry, and paid out the largest sum for weekly wages, \$2,814. The same industry ranked first in men and wages in 1884, the former being 327 and the latter \$2,532.00.

The combined foundry, machinist, railcar and rolling mills industry came next in order in both years, the number of men being 349 in 1878 and 233 in 1884, and the weekly wages \$2,569.50 in the former year and \$1,733.60 in the latter. The shipbuilders were the next largest in number and in weekly wages in 1878, and the cotton operatives in 1884, the former scaling 160 hands, with weekly pay amounting to \$714, and the latter reaching 249 hands, with \$1,496.25 as the weekly pay. The cotton operatives numbered only 151 in 1878. Cordage and ropemakers advanced from 24 hands, with a weekly pay roll of \$144, to 85 hands, whose weekly wages increased to \$504.50. The bolt and nut works, a new industry, gave employment to 31 persons in 1884, the weekly wages being \$225. Fishermen did a better business in 1884 than in 1878—the appliances were more diversified, and the returns larger than formerly.

In Indian town, the western section of Portland, the millmen ranked first in number and in wages both in 1878 and 1884, the former being, respectively, 113 and 239, and the latter \$819 and \$1,121. Of shipbuilders there were 40 in 1878 and 23 in 1884, whose wages relatively were \$280 and \$184.

The parish of Simonds' shipbuilding industry led off both in men and wages in 1878 and 1884, the number of men, respectively, being 90 and 76, and the weekly wages \$666 and \$582. The nail factory industry employed the next largest number of hands in 1878, but ranked third on the pay-roll, and furnished no comparison in 1884, having been merged with Moore's nail factory operations in Portland. The limeburners loomed up large in 1878, and continued with slightly diminished strength in the quieter period of 1884. The pottery industry gained strength in working force and very considerably in machinery, and increased its pay-roll from \$162 weekly, in 1878, to \$283 in 1884. The brickmakers worked in 1884 with a smaller force than in 1878, and at less expense for wages, but with greatly increased machinery help.



The parish of St. Martins gave millmen the pre-eminence in working force and in wages in both periods, with an increase in 1884, the number of hands employed being 147, in 1878, and 222 in 1884, with \$988.60 and \$1,697.10 as the weekly wages of the respective years. Shipbuilders were employing a force of 136 hands, at \$1,666.20 as weekly wages in 1878, and of 28 hands, with \$198.90 as wages, in 1884. Lumberers numbered 108 in 1878 and 114 in 1884, the wages being relatively \$795 and \$841.50. Wood-workers advanced their force from 31 in 1878 to 46 in 1884, and dropped boy labor altogether in the latter year.

The parish of Musquash revels in the products of the forest and the sea. The fishermen held leading rank, their condition in 1884 being an improvement on 1878. The millmen experienced a drop in working force and in wages in both years, the failure of a very active lumbering firm in the locality being the cause.

The parish of Lancaster ranks specially prominent in the lumber manufacturing business, the number of hands employed in the various mills being 785 in 1878, with a weekly pay-roll of \$4,142.36, and 715 in 1884, with a pay sheet of \$4,932. The fishermen and lime-burners come next, the wages of the latter being rather improved in 1884, and the catch of the former an advance upon 1878.

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Fredericton, the political capital of New Brunswick, and the chief city of York county, is located on the St. John River, about 85 miles from its mouth. The industries of Fredericton, though not numerous, are, nevertheless, in some instances, of special importance, the foundry and machine works of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, the Leather Company's works, J. O. Riatoon & Co.'s sash, door and blind factory and planing mill being notable instances. Not far from the city's limits, however, there are several industrial institutions of which any city or any country might justly feel proud. Specially noticeable in this connection are the cotton mill and lumber works of Alex. Gibson, Esq., at Marysville, and the hames factory of W. McFarlane, Esq., at St. Mary's. The cotton mill has not yet been put in operation, but it may be as well to state that in its construction during the past year and a-half, and its equipment this fall, steady employment has been given to a large body of people. The tabular statements, &c., bearing upon the industries of Marysville especially, will prove an interesting study.

The following table contains a statement of the total number of hands employed in certain industries in sections of York county in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fredericton.....	393	90	44	2583 00	248 00	176 00	374	74	55	3269 50	231 00	208 50
Marysville.....	1426			11648 00			1642			12871 00		
St. Marys.....	8		1	56 00		4 00	8		1	77 00		4 00
Gibson.....	22			180 00			14	4		103 00	10 00	
Nashwaaksis.....	18	5		132 30	12 50		9			55 80		
Douglas.....	5			30 00			5			30 00		
Benton.....	10			75 00			10			68 00		
Canterbury.....	80			640 00			80			600 00		
	1874	95	13	15312 30	258 50	180 00	2042	78	56	17072 30	244 00	212 50

The following table contains a classified statement of the several industries in the County of York, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class:—

Industry.	Hands em- ployed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands em- ployed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	R.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Fredericton.</i>												
Axe makers.....	6			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	4			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boot and shoe manuf.....	19			52 50						42 00		
Broom, brush and feather duster manuf.....				171 00			20			196 00		
Carriage and sleigh manuf.....							3	1	3	24 00	2 00	15 00
Foondrymen and machi- nists.....	33	23		307 50	47 00		52	26		456 00	77 00	
Harnessmakers.....	31	16		275 00	48 00		50	16		492 00	62 50	
Leather manuf.....	7			66 00			7			56 00		
Marble workers.....	16	6		105 00	12 60		20	1		160 00	2 50	
Plumbers, gasfitters, tin- smiths and sheet iron workers.....							7	1		66 60	5 00	
Saw millmen.....	6	3		46 00	5 50		17	4		153 00	10 00	
Sash and door manuf.....	182	40		1044 00	130 00		183	20		1077 00	60 00	
Tailors.....	33	2		288 00	8 00		26	2		232 00	8 00	
Tanners and larrigan makers.....	12		12	153 00		176 00	15	1	52	161 00	2 00	193 50
Tinsmiths.....	10	2		64 00	5 00		15	2		110 00	5 00	
Estimated operatives of various kinds doing small trades.....	8			21 00			3			24 00		
	98		22	666 00		66 00	145		80	1015 00		90 00
<i>Marysville.</i>												
Cotton mill— Carpenters.....							30			288 00		
Painters.....							8			72 00		
Bricklayers.....							12			216 00		
Machinists.....							24			288 00		
Plumbers.....							4			55 00		
Laborers.....							18			126 00		
Brickmakers.....							20			180 00		
Saw millmen.....	1426			11646 00			1426			11646 00		
<i>St. Mary's.</i>												
Confectioners.....	2		1	14 00		4 00	2		1	14 00		4 00
Harness makers.....	6			42 00			6			63 00		
<i>Gibson.</i>												
Furniture manuf.....							4	4		28 00	10 00	
Leather manuf.....	22			180 00								
Saw millmen.....							10			75 00		
<i>Nashwaakiss.</i>												
Carriage manuf.....	15	5		113 50	12 50		6			36 06		
Tanners.....	3			19 80			3			19 80		
<i>Douglas.</i>												
Grist and carding mill- men.....	5			30 00			5			30 00		
<i>Benton.</i>												
Tanners.....	10			75 00			10			66 00		
<i>Canterbury.</i>												
Saw millmen.....	80			640 00			80			600 00		
Mechanical operatives in York Co., scattered ...	221		9	1540 00		27 00	233		12	2351 00		36 00

The millmen of Fredericton are in the van, both in force and in cash. In 1878 the mills gave employment to 172 hands, whose weekly wages amounted to \$1,164; and in 1884 to 163 hands, the weekly wages being \$1,187. The number of hands and the weekly pay roll would be greater in the latter year but for the stoppage of R. A. & J. Stewart's mill, owing to the low price ruling for deals. The foundry and machine industries had, in the six years, from 1878 to 1884, made marked advances in force, in wages and in machinery, the weekly wages having increased from \$323 in 1878, to \$554.50 in 1884, and the force from 46 in 1878, to 63 in 1884. Other industries have made progress, but none of them so rapidly as the foundry and machine works of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

The districts in York county outside of Fredericton help the record wonderfully. Marysville leads off in men and wages in both periods, the total weekly pay, even without the cotton mill running, being \$18,802 in 1884, and the working force correspondingly large. The advance on 1878 is quite marked in certain lines.

### THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Carleton county embraces one of the best agricultural sections of New Brunswick; the cleared districts being for the most part in a high state of cultivation. Woodstock, its chief town, is located on the western side of the St. John River, and enjoys the benefit of communication by water with up and down-river sections, and by railway with Fredericton and up-river, St. John, St. Stephen and St. Andrews; and intermediate points and all towns west. Although several times visited by disastrous fires in late years, Woodstock is still a thriving place and a stirring business centre. Possessing the advantage of a good location, supported by a remarkably thrifty agricultural back country, having easy access to the interior and to business centres, it is little wonder that its factory operations are enlarging and that improvement is stamped on almost everything within its corporate limits.

The annexed table contains a statement of the total number of hands employed in various industries in Woodstock, Carleton county, in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
Woodstock .....	268	16	34	\$ cts. 2,312 40	\$ cts. 50 00	\$ cts. 102 50	391	27	57	\$ cts. 3,388 50	\$ cts. 98 50	\$ cts. 205 50

The following table contains a classified statement of the several industries in the County of Carleton, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	E.	F.	M. \$ cts.	E. \$ cts.	F. \$ cts.	M.	E.	F.	M. \$ cts.	E. \$ cts.	F. \$ cts.
<i>Woodstock.</i>												
Boot and shoe makers.....	10			72 00			18		1	165 00		4 00
Bakers.....	7			16 00			8	1		25 00	5 00	
Carriage makers.....	20			180 00			89	8		876 60	92 00	
Clothiers.....									0	12 00		98 50
Furniture makers.....	10	1		79 00	3 00		19	2		170 40	7 00	
Foundrymen & machinists	65	8		655 00	17 50		65	8		656 00	17 50	
Gasfitters.....							7	1		66 00	3 00	
Harness makers.....	8	3		46 90	2 50		11	1		87 50	3 00	
Hub makers.....							3	1		30 80	5 00	
Marble workers.....	4			49 00			4			60 00		
Saw millmen.....	111	7		875 00	28 50		143	9		1,098 00	20 00	
Saddles and doer makers.....	18			157 50			1			15 00		
Tailors.....	18		34	44 00		102 50	20		47	98 00		118 00
Tinmiths.....	3	2		21 00	4 00		8	1		50 00	3 00	
Timber pondages.....							8			54 00		
Wood-working men.....							25	2		378 00	5 00	
Non-enumerated industries.....	50		12	30 00		38 00	75		20	590 00		60 00
Non-enumerated industries in Carleton Co.....	240	40		1,690 00	120 00		368	60		2,500 00	120 00	

Woodstock gives first place to the millmen, both in 1878 and 1884, second rank to the foundrymen and machinists, and third call to the carriage factory men, in respect to wages, at least. The tailors come next, and the wood-working men, the furniture factory men, and the boot and shoe factory hands follow in close order. The total mechanical working force of Woodstock, so far as visited, shows quite a respectable gain in favor of 1884; and the same may be said of the weekly pay roll.

THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

The noble county of Westmoreland stands deservedly high as a manufacturing district; to say nothing of its great agricultural and other capabilities. Moncton, its chief business centre, is situated on a bend of the Petitcodiac River, and is second only to St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, in industrial and commercial importance; and it enjoys the advantage of being the central point of the Intercolonial Railway system. The progress of Moncton, due partly to the enterprise of its people, partly to its situation, and partly to having been selected as the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway, has been very rapid—more so than that of any town in New Brunswick, or, indeed, in the Maritime Provinces. In 1871 its estimated population was 1,200 souls; in 1881, the census period, 5,032 comprised the sum total of its inhabitants, and this year its population is reckoned at 7,000. In 1881 the total population of the town and parish was calculated at 9,601; and this year 12,000 is considered, by good authority, the correct figure at which to rate their united populations.

In the imports and exports of Moncton town, in 1884, as contrasted with 1878, there has been a very large increase. The figures, as shown by the Customs returns, are about doubled in the case of imports, and run up from \$2,849 to \$73,934 in exports. The amount of Customs duty collected in 1878 was \$23,039, and in 1884,

\$752,266. The increase in the exports is attributed to the development of the shipping business of the port.

Moncton is provided, by the enterprise of her citizens, with a good water supply and an excellent gaslight system. The town also enjoys the advantage of good banking accommodation, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia having well managed agencies within its limits.

Moncton sustains two daily newspapers, the *Times* and the *Transcript*, and is also well provided with churches, public halls (including a town hall, now in course of erection), fine residences, skating rinks, and other institutions usually found in a place of its extent, population and importance. And, indeed, there is about it an air of thrift and business activity of which few towns of its age can boast. As an industrial centre it holds a prominent rank, as the tables supplied will abundantly attest.

Sackville, the only other place in Westmoreland county which, in the time at my disposal, could be visited, is unquestionably a town of great length, great resources and much wealth; the abode of a faculty of learned professors, the resting place of some illustrious dead, the birthplace of a noble educational institution, the home of a happy and contented people, and last, but not least, the headquarters of one of the most successful stove foundries in the Lower Provinces.

In the following table is contained a statement of the total number of hands employed in the various manufacturing industries in Sackville, in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Moncton.....	108	9	23	894 80	27 00	75 00	625	37	242	5,178 20	107 00	609 50
Sackville.....	68	2	4	547 00	8 00	12 00	180	14	16	1,113 00	44 00	72 00
	176	11	27	1,441 80	33 00	87 00	755	51	258	6,291 20	151 00	681 50

Herewith is submitted a classified statement of the several manufacturing industries in the county of Westmoreland, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.												
<i>Moncton.</i>												
Agricultural implement manfs.....							15			136 00		
Boot and shoemakers.....	1			7 00			17			120 50		
Foot and shoe manfs.....	6			54 80			8			77 00		
Blacksmiths.....	4			21 00			13	1		88 00	4 50	
Builders or carpenters.....	4			26 00			33			297 00		
Brick makers.....	20			140 00			80			420 00		
Bakers.....	2			18 00			5	1		43 00	3 00	
Cotton manfs.....							57	14	100	513 00	28 00	300 00
Confectioners.....							6			60 00		
Clothiers.....	3		17	39 00		51 00	3		17	35 00		51 00
Upholsters.....							1		2	16 00		6 00
Carriage manfs.....	6	4		51 00	12 00		13	4		117 00	14 00	
Electro-platers and bronzers.....							3	1		23 50	3 00	
Foundrymen and machinists.....	31	4		279 00	12 00		53	7		568 00	25 00	
Flour millers.....	2			12 00			6	2		55 00	6 00	
Gunsmiths.....							1			13 00		
Harness makers.....							9	1		81 00	2 50	

## CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Continued.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Moncton—Continued.</i>												
Jewellers.....				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Knitting machine makers.....							2			18 00		
Leadrymen.....							1		35	30 00		105 00
Lock makers.....							1		4	6 00		12 00
Milliners.....							50			300 00		
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.....									20			84 00
Ginger pop makers.....	2			24 00			8	2		84 00	10 00	
Printers.....	2	1		22 00	3 00		4	1		38 00	3 00	
Manufacturing pharmacists and chemists.....	2			16 00			5			45 00		
Sash, door and blind manfs.....							3		1	22 50		3 00
Stove fitters and tinmiths.....							92	1		786 00	3 00	
Soap makers.....	2			18 00			12	2		98 00	5 00	
Saw millmen.....	7			58 80			12			97 80		
Sugar refiners.....	10			60 00			18			108 00		
Tailors.....							80			600 00		
Undertakers.....	2		6	20 00		24 00	19		53	181 00		218 50
Woolen manfs.....	2			16 00			4			82 00		
							10		10	78 00		30 00
<i>Sackville</i>												
Boot and shoe manfs. and tanners.....	19		4	162 00		12 00	24		5	216 00		30 00
Clothiers.....							6		9	81 50		29 00
Furniture manfs.....							2	2		16 00	6 00	
Foundrymen.....	35	2		395 00	6 00		58	8		840 00	28 00	
Tanners and larrigan manfs.....	15			90 00			40	4	2	280 00	10 00	8 00
Non-enumerated industries.....	11		4	86 00		14 00	16		5	115 00		15 00

Moncton makes a fine showing, the number of hands being 904, and \$6,094.80 the weekly wages. And this, without taking into account the force of more than 400 hands employed in the railway workshops. A foundry, with 35 hands, was the leading industry in 1878; and there were 17 other industries, with a united force of 77 hands, all told. The sash, door and blind factories make a better record in 1884 than those 17 concerns did in 1878, having a larger force and a larger pay list, the former reaching 93 hands and the latter \$789. The cotton industry takes the lead in the number of persons employed and the wages paid, the former being 171, and the latter \$841 per week. The sugar refinery gives employment to 80 hands, who receive as weekly wages \$600. The brickmakers rank next in order with 60 men and a weekly pay list of \$420. Builders and carpenters make no mean showing, the number of hands running up to 33, and the wages to \$297 a week. Milliners are in request, as might be expected in a town of Moncton's size and advanced notions of fashion and refinement, some 20 of them being required to meet the demands of the fair sex. The tailoring industry is not slack, the pumber keeping pace with the march of progress. Millmen still keep well forward, even in this place of diversified occupations, as the product of Mr. Humphrey's mill testifies.

Sackville's stovemakers lead the van in effective force and in weekly pay. The tanners come next in order, the boot and shoe factory people follow, and then a number of small manufacturing concerns range in order. The effective force in 1878 was 74, and in 1884 the number of the enrolled was 160. The total weekly pay in

1878 was \$565; and in 1884, \$1,239.50, an increase of considerable extent in pay and in force.

THE COUNTY OF KING'S.

In King's county my opportunities for investigation were limited. As the time at my disposal was altogether insufficient to do justice to the industries of any considerable portion of the county, and at the same time efficiently deal with the information already gathered, I was compelled to limit my investigation to Sussex. This place, though not the shiretown of the county, is its leading commercial and industrial centre, and contains a number of industries, to all of which I gave the best possible attention, the particulars elsewhere set forth bearing testimony to the fact. Hampton's principal industry: Flewelling's sawmill, box factory, &c., having been coupled with the match factory, the headquarters of which is in New Brunswick's commercial centre, it is not needful to recapitulate the results of my enquiries in regard thereto. The remaining manufacturing districts in the county I leave for the present.

The accompanying table supplies a statement of the total number of hands employed in certain industries in Sussex, county of King's, in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.			
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	
Sussex	36			\$ 269	20		81	17	18	\$ 650	20	44	50

In the following table will be found a classified statement of certain industries in the county of King's, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Sussex.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boot and shoe manfs.							27	10	18	218 00	25 00	49 50
Butter manfs.							2	1		14 00	3 00	
Carriage manfs.	4			32 00			5	1		42 00	3 00	
Cheese manfs.	2			20 00			3			30 00		
Furniture manfs.	7			56 00			7			56 00		
Foundrymen	4			30 00			4	2		36 00	6 00	
Grist, carding and saw millmen	3			31 00			5			35 00		
Sash manfy.	4			32 00			6			60 00		
Tanners	13			78 20			18			181 20		
Woodenware manfs.							4	3		30 00	7 50	
Non-enumerated industries	30		30	200 00		50 00	35		20	230 00		50 00

In Sussex the boot and shoe factory industry leads off, the tanners obtaining second place, and the remainder following in processional order. Within the district of Sussex, though located about three miles from the Intercolonial Railway station, is embraced the wonderful little woodenware factory, reference to which is elsewhere made at length. The factory force of Sussex in 1878, contrasted with that of 1884

shows a large gain in favor of the latter year. The same may be said in regard to the weekly wages paid to the employees.

ST. STEPHEN AND MILLTOWN.

St. Stephen and Milltown, the chief commercial and manufacturing communities of Charlotte county, stand on the eastern bank of the St. Croix River, and are lively business places. They face Calais, an American town of some pretensions, on the western side of the St. Croix, and are connected with it by bridges which span the river in two or three places. The leading manufactures of the former communities have for years been lumber; but new industries, in later years, have called for and secured a location, the cotton factory being a notable example.

The following is a statement of the total number of hands employed in the various industries in St. Stephen and Milltown in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884.			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
St. Stephen .....	78	6	12	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Milltown .....	726			5,332 50	15 00	36 00	125	24	64	1,302 00	87 00	148 50
Deer Lake .....	23			178 00			22			198 00		
	827	6	12	6,185 50	15 00	36 00	1,555	24	64	10,820 75	87 00	248 50

The following table contains a classified statement of manufacturing industries in St. Stephen and Milltown, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>St. Stephen and Milltown.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Axe and tool manfs. ....	20			186 00			25			247 50		
Confectioners .....	5	3		50 00	15 00		27	10	30	329 00	75 00	102 50
Carriage manfs. ....	7			69 00			14	2		158 00	9 00	
Cabinetmakers .....	3			27 00			3			27 00		
Clothiers .....							1		14	15 00		49 00
Cotton manfs. ....							525	hands		2,461 75		
Furniture manfs. ....	3			27 00			9			108 50		
Grist millers .....							3			27 00		
Granite workers .....	12			108 00			12			144 00		
Harness manfs. ....	6			54 00			6			48 00		
Larrigan manfs. ....	4			30 00			10			90 00		
Machinists .....	5			52 50			8			84 00		
Soap manfs. ....							6	2		60 00	6 00	
Saw millmen .....	737			5,885 00			878			6,552 50		
Tanners .....							3			40 00		
Tailors .....	2		13	24 00		36 00	6		20	37 00		97 00
<i>Deer Lake.</i>												
Saw millmen .....	22			178 00			22			198 00		



## THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Halifax and Dartmouth furnished me with the first opportunity to investigate the factories of the chief industrial centres of Nova Scotia. Owing to the limited time at command, I could only devote specially close attention to the leading factories and such other prominent industrial establishments as might fairly be considered representatives of their class. The results will be found set forth in the annexed tabular statement; and to those who knew Nova Scotia's capital and surroundings in the olden time, they will furnish a pleasing, and, in not a few instances, a surprising record. Halifax, as all acquainted with the history of its founding very well understand, was selected more on account of the advantages it furnished as a grand military and naval station than because of its special adaptation to industrial pursuits. But, though it is not located at the mouth of any great river, the enterprise of its people has proved that it can be made not only admirably to serve the purpose for which it was chosen, but, with the aid of Dartmouth, to be the seat of important industrial pursuits. The three sugar refineries, the extensive rope and cordage factory, the elaborate works of the Starr Manufacturing Company, the capstan workshops of Mr. Brookfield, the splendid cotton mill, the well-equipped tobacco factories, the mammoth bread and biscuit bakery and confectionery works of Kolt, Son & Co., the large boot and shoe factories of R. Taylor and A. A. Ellis & Co., the Acadia steam biscuit factory and confectionery, the extensive brass and steam-fitting works of McDonald & Co., the spice works of Brown & Webb, the large furniture factory of Gordon & Keith, the large breweries, of which there are several, the extensive planing mills and sash and door factories, the marine railway, the extensive carriage factory of J. M. DeWolf, and numerous other concerns, already prove this.

With a return of ordinary commercial prosperity, all of the establishments enumerated and all others of greater or lesser note will, doubtless, prove fairly remunerative to their several investors.

In the harbor of Halifax, on the 15th October last, there were either moored at the wharves or anchored in the stream 12 ocean steamers, large and small, 8 barges, 1 barquentine, 7 brigantines and 04 schooners, all receiving or discharging cargoes of some sort.

The accompanying table contains a statement of the total number of hands employed in the various manufacturing industries visited in the city of Halifax and in Dartmouth in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
Halifax and Dartmouth	875	184	329	\$ cts. 7219 90	\$ cts. 462 40	\$ cts. 1126 00	1653	308	709	\$ cts. 13651 95	\$ cts. 850 80	\$ cts. 2464 60

The following table contains a classified statement of certain industries in Halifax and Dartmouth, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Halifax.</i>												
Brush manf.....	16			\$ cts. 116 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	8			\$ cts. 44 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom manf.....							16	1	1	138 00	2 50	3 00
Biscuit manf. and confectioners.....	49	46	3	370 00	112 00	12 00	77	58	27	667 00	134 50	70 50
Bakers.....	4			80 00			4			52 00		
Brewers.....	30			228 00			37			280 00		
Brass foundry, &c.....	13	3		116 00	6 00		9	5		91 00	14 00	
Boilermakers.....	20	2		180 00	5 00		65	5		585 00	15 00	
Boot and shoe manf.....	80	30	40	640 00	90 00	130 00	86	33	47	615 00	95 00	148 00
Builders and contractors	75			600 00			170			1230 00		
Carriage manf.....	44	6		372 00	18 00		51	6		453 00	16 50	
Clothiers.....	35	2	188	365 00	4 00	692 00	44	2	280	440 00	4 00	1044 00
Coopers.....	8			72 00			10	3		80 00	2 00	
Cotton manf.....							52	67	161	384 00	167 50	510 50
Door, sash and moulding manf.....	6			54 00			8			78 00		
Dyers.....							4			40 00		12 00
Extrated water, soda manf							12			108 00		
Iron foundrymen and machinists.....	40	11		338 00	33 00		52	19		459 50	53 50	
Furniture manf.....	28	4		284 00	10 00		66	11		612 00	27 50	
Furriers.....	2		9	24 00		31 50	2		10	21 00		35 00
Knitting manf.....							2	1	67	30 00	2 00	201 00
Laundrymen.....	2		4	12 00		16 60	3		13	22 50		58 50
Mattress manf.....							4			38 00		
Marble workers.....	15	3		141 00	7 50		18	2		129 00	5 00	
Match manf.....	1	1	10	7 00	2 00	37 50	3		8	21 00		30 00
Planing and moulding manf.....	36	4		293 40	10 00		38	4		353 05	14 00	
Paint manf.....							7	5		58 00	14 00	
Plumbers and gasfitters	4	3		40 00	9 00		4	3		40 00	9 00	
Pianoforte manf.....	11			82 50			10			88 00		
Potters and brickmakers	34			238 00			34			238 00		
Powder manf.....	15			112 50			14	14		106 00	58 00	
Rolling millmen and nail manf.....	33			297 00			28			166 00		
Sugar refiners.....							275			2037 50		
Skate, axle and shovel manf.....	4	3		28 00	9 00		4	1		28 00	3 00	
Stone fitters, &c.....	30	10		250 00	20 00		26	10		356 00	25 00	
Spice and Coffee manf..	6	2	4	42 00	6 00	10 00		4	7	63 00	11 00	17 50
Soda water manf.....	11			85 00			1			85 00		
Soap manf.....	7			42 00			4			24 00		
Tobacco manf.....	8		72	48 00		180 00	25		12	160 00		36 00
Tailors.....							4		20	40 00		100 00
Tanners.....							12			84 00		
Waterproof manf.....							10		20	70 00		80 00
<i>Dartmouth.</i>												
Brewers.....	12			75 00			20			130 00		
Foundrymen.....	60			600 00			42			430 00		
Planing millmen.....	9			54 00			4			38 40		
Rope manf.....	45	47	9	319 50	1 34	27 00	90	38	33	630 00	108 30	118 80
Skate, spike, nail, &c., manf.....	40	7		320 00	17 50		150	19		1350 00	66 50	
Spice, soap & lime manf.							Decline to give information.					
Ships' knees manf. and forgers.....	40			360 00			20			180 00		
Tanners.....	2			14 00			2			14 00		
Non-enumerated industries in Halifax and Dartmouth.....	1406	350	376	9302 00	1180 00	1125 00	1953	500	563	13800 00	1500 00	1500 00

The gain in hands and wages in the industries of Halifax and Dartmouth in favor of 1884 is quite large, as the figures clearly show.

## TRURO.

Truro is finely situated on the Intercolonial Railway, at the head of Cobequid Bay, into which flows Salmon River, and probably ranks next to Moncton as an important shifting or shunting station. The country around Truro is a splendid agricultural district, and the farmers thrifty and well-to-do. The town itself is quite a manufacturing centre, a number of enterprising, some of them novel but specially adapted to the locality, being now in successful operation within its limits. The felt hat factory, the condensed milk factory, the last and peg factory, the knitting factory, and Gate's organ factory, are among the novelties, and at the same time hold a leading rank. There is embraced in the collection of industries centring in this beautiful district, an extensive foundry and machine shop, a furniture factory, a woollen factory, a saw mill, a grist mill, and several carriage factories.

The following table supplies a statement of the total number of hands employed in manufacturing in Truro in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Truro .....	82	10	23	618 40	31 50	71 00	213	15	44	1,881 94	50 00	158 75

The accompanying table contains a classified statement of manufacturing industries in Truro, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class:—

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Truro.</i>												
Carriage and sleigh manfs	3			27 00			14	3		128 00	8 00	
Condensed milk manfs							10	2		110 00	9 00	
Furniture manfs	12			84 00			17	1		153 00	2 00	
Foundrymen	20	3		180 00	9 00		24	6		340 00	21 00	
Grist millers							3			25 20		
Hat manuf.	7	3	4	58 00	10 50	14 00	15	2	8	150 00	7 00	40 00
Knitting manfs							5		15	37 50		48 75
Last, bobbin and peg manfs.	11	1	7	75 00	3 00	21 00	21	1	7	182 00	3 00	24 50
Marble workers	7			49 00			8			84 00		
Organ and piano manfs							20			180 00		
Saw millmen	17	3		122 40	9 00		60			480 24		
Woollen manfs	5		12	45 00		38 00	6		14	54 00		45 50
Non-enumerated industries	60		8	420 00		20 00	80		10	560 00		25 00

## NEW GLASGOW.

New Glasgow is one of the most progressive of the western towns of Nova Scotia. Manufacturers engaged in certain lines have considered it especially adapted to their pursuits. Here is located the Nova Scotia Steel Company's extensive works, the Nova Scotia Glass Company's varied industry, the Nova Scotia Forge Company's establishment, Matthevson's large Acadia foundry works, Donald Grant's sash and blind factory, J. E. McGroggor's large tannery, and other industrial institutions. The town is connected east and west by railway; it is contiguous to good shipping quarters; it is in close proximity to coal mines; and East River glides gently by its border. On the whole, it is very desirably located.

The following table furnishes a statement of the total number of hands employed in manufacturing in New Glasgow in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
New Glasgow .....	113	4	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	378	24	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				840 60	8 60	.....				2953 75	67 10	.....

The following table supplies a classified statement of manufacturing industries in New Glasgow, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>New Glasgow.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Furniture manfs .....	18	.....	.....	112 50	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	171 00	.....	.....
Foundrymen .....	21	4	.....	119 10	8 60	.....	40	7	.....	284 00	16 10	.....
Forgers .....	40	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....
Glass manfs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	15	.....	760 00	45 00	.....
Plough and iron bidge manfs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....
Sash and blind manfs .....	28	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....
Soda water manfs .....	3	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....
Steel manfs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2	.....	750 00	6 00	.....
Tanners .....	10	.....	.....	65 00	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	108 75	.....	.....
Non-enunacrated industries .....	40	.....	6	280 00	.....	15 00	55	.....	10	375 00	.....	25 00

## AMHERST.

Amherst, the leading town in Cumberland county, is quite a manufacturing centre, some dozen or more factories being in active operation within its limits. There is about the place a smart, business-like appearance, and abundant evidence of the well-to-do condition of its people. It is famous, among other things, as being the place around which political gladiators in the olden time delighted to hover, its rostrum furnishing the battlefield for many keen oratorical encounters. The most prominent of the town's industries are the stove foundry of A. Robb & Co., the sash, door, blind and woodenware factory of Rhodes, Curry & Co., the coffin and casket factory of Christie Bros. & Co., and the spacious works of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company.

The following table supplies a statement of the total number of hands employed in manufacturing in Amherst in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
Amherst.....	110	14	34	\$ 937 80	\$ 84 00	\$ 112 00	358	24	53	\$ 3,367 60	\$ 64 50	\$ 100 00

The annexed table contains a classified statement of the manufacturing industries in Amherst, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Amherst.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boot and shoe manfs.....	40	6	14	300 00	12 00	42 00	78	8	24	646 00	16 00	84 00
Carriage manfs.....	6	4	.....	45 00	10 00	.....	29	5	.....	247 00	14 00	.....
Contractors and builders, and wood-working manfs.....	15	.....	.....	120 00	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Coffin and casket manfs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	.....	160 00	5 00	.....
Clothiers.....	9	.....	20	80 00	.....	70 00	12	.....	29	120 00	.....	116 00
Ginger ale and soda manfs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....
Marble manfs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	48 00	.....	.....
Stove manfs. and machi- nists.....	31	4	.....	334 80	12 00	.....	42	8	.....	453 80	28 00	.....
Tanners and larrigan manfs.....	7	.....	.....	42 00	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	162 00	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	2	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....	3	1	.....	27 00	1 50	.....
Non-enumerated Indus- tries.....	40	.....	8	280 00	.....	20 00	55	.....	6	385 00	.....	15 00

### LONDONDERRY.

The Londonderry, N.S., Iron Works.—The first operations of the Londonderry Iron Works were started in 1840, although on a very limited scale, and active work was really not fairly commenced until 1852. The Steel Company of Canada was organized in 1874, and the operations of the concern under the new arrangement have gradually increased. The first three years were employed in experimenting and developing the ore mines and erecting the plant now in operation, which was seriously started in 1877. The general manager, on the 19th November last, said:—

“At that time (1877) about 400 hands were employed. In 1878 somewhat over 500 hands were used, at an average wage of \$1.10 per day. Since then the number of hands employed has reached 850, and the wages, until very recently, say 1st September, averaged \$1.50 per day; now it is about \$1.20. Owing to the slack-

ness of trade the number of men employed is reduced to about 625. The yearly product of the works may be stated as about 16,000 to 18,000 tons of pig iron per annum, as at present running, and 800 tons of bar iron. The capital expenditure at the works is about £300,000 sterling."

## THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

### CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown gave me the first opportunity to investigate the industrial establishments of Prince Edward Island. It is the political capital and chief commercial centre of the Province, and embraces within its capacious extent a larger number of industries than the visitor, unacquainted with its trade and the changes which time has wrought in the peculiar character of the island's business, would at first suppose. Careful enquiry and some little time devoted to an examination of the industrial occupations, in which a goodly number of the people are engaged, will serve to eradicate any wrong impressions which may be entertained. Shoe factories, cloth factories, foundries, clothing workshops, furniture factories, tobacco factories, carriage factories, tanneries, brick-making industries, machine shops, pork-packing establishments, planing mills, and an extensive array of other and smaller industries are to be found in active operation. And, then, too, it will be found that Charlottetown is the centre through which much, if not the larger portion, of the business of the lobster canneries, the starch and the cheese factories, is transacted.

From the tabular statements may readily be gathered an estimate, as nearly correct as it is possible to make it, of the industries conducted in Charlottetown, and carried on outside its limits through the stimulus received from the well directed energies of some of its enterprising people.

Attached is a table containing a statement of the total number of hands employed in manufacturing in Charlottetown in 1878 and 1884, together with total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
Charlottetown.....	300	30	16	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	411	91	69	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				2,082 00	78 50	51 00				3,090 30	261 25	295 00

In the following table will be found a classified statement of the various industries in Charlottetown, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein, and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands em- ployed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands em- ployed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Charlottetown.</i>												
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boot and shoe manfs.....							41	13	6	328 00	85 75	24 00
Block makers.....	4	1		28 00	2 00		2	3		15 00	9 00	
Bakers.....	8			56 00			6			48 00		
Brewers.....	10			60 00			5			30 00		
Brick makers.....							12			72 00		
Carriage manfs.....	67	7		500 00	18 50		48	13		374 00	39 50	
Confectioners.....							3	2		21 00	6 00	
Furniture manfs.....	38	4		268 00	10 00		46	12		338 00	30 00	
Foundrymen and machin- ists.....	38	9		249 00	21 00		46	17		382 00	45 00	
Ginger pop and ginger ale manfs.....	2	1		12 00	3 00		2	1		12 00	3 00	
Harness manfs.....	7			38 50			9	4		58 00	11 00	
Marble workers.....	14			114 00			19			168 00		
Pork packers.....	30			186 00			63			328 80		
Platers.....							2			12 00		
Sash and door manfs.....							9	3		67 50	6 00	
Soap manfs.....							4			24 00		
Tailors.....	19		18	185 50		51 00	34	3	61	314 00	6 00	194 00
Tobacco manfs.....	4	4		28 00	8 00		13	12		92 50	31 50	
Tinsmiths, gas fitters, &c	23	4		171 00	16 00		22	6		173 00	24 00	
Tanners.....	35			168 00			26			157 50		
Woollen manfs.....							10	3	22	75 00	15 50	77 00
Non-enumerated indus- tries.....	60			420 00			80			560 00		

SUMMERSIDE.

Summerside is the second commercial town of importance in Prince Edward Island. It is connected by railway with Charlottetown and other points, and is at present the first point of connection by steamer with Point du Chêne, on the mainland in New Brunswick. It has within its limits a number of manufacturing establishments, the shipyard of Hon. Mr. LeFurgey, in which a large vessel is constructed almost every year, and several other institutions usually found in a business place of its size and extent. It is the centre of a fair amount of trade; but its growth in the future will depend more upon local than upon outside influences, as, on the completion of those branch railways on the island and the mainland, which will shorten the water travel, it will be shorn somewhat of its importance as a convenient terminal point, in stormy weather at least. However, the people of Summerside are not apprehensive about the future. They cultivate a cheerful spirit, and look hopefully ahead. They will always be able to claim for their town and vicinity pre-eminence as a pleasant summer resort.

Below is a table containing a statement of the total number of hands employed in manufacturing in Summerside in 1878 and 1884, together with the total average weekly wages paid in the two periods.

Place.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average weekly wages, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average weekly wages, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
Summerside .....	75	4	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	128	8	6	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				530 50	11 00	.....				903 00	20 00	18 00

The following table contains a classified statement of the various manufacturing industries in Summerside, together with the number of persons relatively employed therein and the total weekly wages of each class.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>Summerside.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agricultural implement manf. ....	6	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	70 00	.....	.....
Boot and shoe manf. ....	4	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
Coopers .....	11	1	.....	76 00	2 00	.....	8	1	.....	35 00	2 00	.....
Furniture manf. ....	9	3	.....	63 00	9 00	.....	18	8	.....	111 00	13 00	.....
Foundrymen .....	3	.....	.....	22 50	.....	.....	6	2	.....	45 00	5 00	.....
Flour millmen .....	4	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Meat canners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	60 00	.....	18 00
Shipbuilders .....	38	.....	.....	285 00	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....
Saw, shingle and planing millmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
Tin can manf. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	54 00	.....	.....
Non-enumerated industries .....	25	.....	4	175 00	.....	10 00	35	.....	6	245 00	.....	15 00

### THE LOBSTER CANNERIES.

The lobster-canning industry is one of the most important in Prince Edward Island. There are upwards of eighty canneries scattered at various advantageous points along the island shores. Each cannery costs from \$2,000 to \$3,000, according to size and capacity, and the annual output amounts from \$7,000 to \$9,000. The canneries are kept running about four months every year, and give employment to a large number of persons—some 14 fishermen, 10 men who are not fishing experts, and 15 females. All hands receive good wages, the fishermen especially.

The price obtained for canned lobsters, so far this year, indicates quite an advance. A Mr. Orue, extensively engaged in the business, informed the writer that he had been notified by his English agent in October last, that 28s. 6d. per case—the highest price yet quoted, and a large advance upon the ruling figure last year, had been obtained for his shipment. Mr. Duvar, fishery inspector of Prince Edward Island, in a report on the island fisheries, places the value of canned lobsters for 1883 at \$435,605. This year, it is clearly evident, both from the extent of the catch and the prices prevailing in the chief lobster markets, that a sum far in advance of



last year and ahead of the year preceding, and considerably in excess of half a million dollars, will be realized from the lobster fisheries through the canneries.

With the exception of those at Oanso Cove, Murray Harbor, Cascoumpec, Little Sands and Donnelly, the canneries have all been put in operation since 1878. In 1879 the number all over the island was limited to 35, and this year the number is more than 80. The name, location, &c., of most of the canneries in operation, have been obtained at much pains, and will be found in the tabular statements.

### THE STARCH FACTORIES.

The starch industry of Prince Edward Island, which has been prosecuted quite vigorously, was not, in the early fall, in a very healthy condition; at least this was the opinion expressed in several quarters. Prices ruled low, and there appeared to be considerable difficulty in finding profitable markets for the product. This temporary check to the industry would, it was thought by experienced business men, result in real benefit to the trade, as it would tend to the exercise of greater care in production, and would lead to a diligent search for profitable customers in quarters hitherto untried, and be less open to disturbance by the trade policy of a country which is ever on the alert to prevent its manufacturers from being overreached by the energy or enterprise of manufacturers outside its pale. The National Policy is entitled to the credit of having given a stimulus to the starch industry; but it is not responsible for the mistakes of short-sightedness, nor for the condition of things which has given to the industry a temporary check. Few of the many engaged in the enterprise appear correctly to gauge the causes which have led to the decline in prices, which there is reason to believe will not long continue. Careful enquiries elicited from the senior member of a firm interested financially in several factories—Messrs. McKinnon & McLean—the following:—

“When the majority of the starch factories in the island were started, the United States imposed a duty of 1 cent and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this tariff the island factories could easily compete with the United States producer in the United States markets, and make the business a paying speculation. The United States Government, wide awake as it always is to the interests of its own producers, soon doctored the tariff to suit the emergency. It threw off the 20 per cent., and added 1 cent per pound, which amount, added to the 1 cent. imposed under the old arrangement, made the duty 2 cents per pound, which, to all intents and purposes, is a prohibitive duty. This, of course, has operated to the prejudice of island starch manufacturers. But the secret of the depression does not lie wholly here. There are other directions in which those interested should look. First, there is the depression in the cotton trade in England and Canada; secondly, Germany and Holland, both of which countries are rivals of the island in the English market, have yielded an immense potato crop; and thirdly, the Western States have produced a heavy crop of corn. These three causes—powerful they unquestionably are—have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to lower the price of starch in the island market, and to depress the industry.”

Mr. McKinnon further remarked:—

“There is a market for at least 1,000 tons of starch in Canada per year. The balance goes forward to England and to the United States. I am not aware that any has been sold at an actual loss. Starch is an article that age will improve rather than injure. Holding over will, therefore, only result in temporary inconvenience to the producer, and, of course, the loss of interest on the value thus locked up.”

Attached will be found a table which contains a statement of the total number of hands employed in the starch factories and lobster canneries, &c., in P. E. Island in 1884, together with the total average weekly wages.

Industry.	Hands employed in 1878			Total average wages per week, 1878.			Hands employed in 1884.			Total average wages per week, 1884.		
	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.	M.	B.	F.
<i>P. E. Island.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Starch factories .....							164			1,130 00		
Lobster canneries.....							1,602		937	12,640 00		3,708 00
Cheese factories.....							17			153 00		
Woollen manfs.....	12		7	90 00		24 50	15		7	112 50		24 50

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The rate of wages given in the foregoing table is the average of prices paid to all workmen in each trade or employment, and not the average of all the *high classed* workmen. In the United States, I am inclined to think, judging from the figures paraded in a recent issue of one of the leading New York papers, as having been supplied from Washington, the plan pursued is to base the calculation on a group of the maximum figures. If my conjecture be correct, the statement published is *not a correct presentment of the true general average*. Adopting the maximum figure in leading employments, the wages paid in the localities named in this report would assume a higher average and supply a comparison much more favorable to Dominion industries "down by the sea," than that furnished. In its present form, the average bears favorable comparison with the pay of workmen in the old world industries.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following is a table giving the Number of Hands employed in the Industries visited, and the Yearly Aggregate of Weekly Wages in 1878 and 1884 respectively, together with a comparison of the Capital and Product or output of each period; also, the number of Industries in 1878 and 1884, and the Number of new Industries started during the six years ending December, 1884.

Locality.	1878.		1884.		Capital Invested in 1878. \$ cts.	Product or Output of 1878. \$ cts.	Capital Invested in 1884. \$ cts.	Product or Output of 1884. \$ cts.	No. of Industries. 1878-1884	New Industries started since 1878.	Stopped Industries since 1878.	
	Hands Em- ployed.	Yearly Ag- gregate of Weekly Wages.	Hands Em- ployed.	Yearly Ag- gregate of Weekly Wages.								
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.								
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>												
City and County of St. John— East and west.....	4,974	1,939,358 40	4,931	1,945,550 20								
do Portland.....	1,715	624,171 60	1,849	688,223 60								
do Parish of Lancaster.....	871	297,837 12	899	323,762 40	6,688,776 00	8,918,370 00	7,800,690 00	9,752,118 00	781	948	203	
do do Musquash.....	184	74,984 00	144	64,428 00								
do do St. Martins.....	473	197,901 88	457	176,633 86								
do do Simonds.....	338	120,603 60	282	126,380 86								
County of York—Fredericton, Maryville, St. Mary's, Gibson, Nashwanak, Douglas, Canter- bury and Bonton.....	2,008	820,491 60	2,176	911,497 60	689,945 00	918,925 00	1,698,100 00	1,997,964 00	31	42	12	
County of Carleton—Woodstock.....	318	128,174 00	475	165,965 22	317,805 00	423,741 00	430,850 00	623,950 00	28	42	14	
County of Westmoreland—Moncton.....	140	51,833 00	904	316,925 60	119,566 00	159,460 00	848,000 00	2,072,222 00	20	62	42	
do do Sackville.....	74	29,390 00	160	63,154 00	56,898 00	75,650 00	112,000 00	154,000 00	5	7	2	
County of King's—Sussex.....	36	11,368 40	116	38,698 40	39,998 00	53,251 00	73,200 00	171,588 00	9	13	4	
County of Charlotte—St. Stephen, Milltown and Deer Lake.....	843	324,266 00	1,642	646,125 00	446,122 00	597,498 00	1,687,800 00	1,133,123 00	18	28	7	
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>												
Halifax and Dartmouth.....	1,396	468,031 60	2,668	887,212 60	2,461,925 00	3,015,905 00	3,226,633 00	6,770,880 00	62	81	20	
Truro.....	115	37,486 80	472	108,715 88	99,291 00	132,369 00	269,000 00	313,131 00	12	19	8	
New Glasgow.....	117	44,158 40	402	177,880 00	151,110 00	201,461 00	335,500 00	692,269 00	7	11	4	
Loudonery—Iron works.....	500	171,600 00	625	234,225 00	330,120 00	440,160 00	1,460,000 00	550,200 00	1	1	1	
Amherst.....	158	56,337 60	435	168,869 00	150,078 00	200,107 00	187,000 00	560,929 00	7	13	6	

Principles of Prince Edward Island	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Chickadee town .....	346	144,988 00	189,100 00	219,000 00	444,900 00	391,900 00	792,482 00	35	51	16		
Bonaventure .....	79	28,168 00	48,932 00	40,000 00	80,000 00	51,800 00	145,600 00	10	15	5		
St. John's .....	24	8,738 00	58,760 00	20,000 00	38,000 00	104,000 00	210,000 00	2	11	9		
Lebanon .....	195	22,712 25	281,632 00	10,242 00	46,282 00	127,000 00	561,500 00	5	63	57		
Chinese factories .....		17	7,886 00			14,800 00	38,000 00		6	6		
Tryon woollen cloth factory .....	19	6,964 00	7,124 30	16,000 00	38,863 00	20,000 00	45,000 00	1	1			
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>14,920</b>	<b>5,659,823 97</b>	<b>7,494,268 70</b>	<b>11,659,431 00</b>	<b>15,832,182 00</b>	<b>18,868,273 00</b>	<b>25,603,098 00</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>39</b>	
Increase in favor of 1884 .....						<b>7,208,842 00</b>	<b>9,770,884 00</b>		<b>376</b>			

\* Season's aggregate only. † This amount does not include any output from Gibson's cotton mill, which will start January, 1885.

## THE NEW AND THE STOPPED INDUSTRIES.

Among the industries in the Maritime Provinces which I was enabled to visit, are included 415 which were started since 1878. These new industries give employment to 6,908 hands, the yearly aggregate of whose weekly wages, even considering the exceptional condition of Mr. Gibson's cotton mill, amounts to a very respectable sum, as will be seen by the following.

Locality.	Number of Industries	Number of Hands.	Yearly Aggregate of Weekly Wages
			\$ cts.
St. John City and County.....	203	1,418	403,910 00
Fredericton.....	9	67	23,908 00
* Marysville.....	1	116	30,000 00
St. Mary's.....	2	18	5,876 00
Woodstock.....	14	113	510,010 00
Moncton.....	42	606	223,994 00
Sackville.....	2	12	3,561 00
Sussex.....	4	15	4,914 00
St. Stephen.....	6	57	18,396 00
Milltown.....	1	525	138,411 00
Halifax and Dartmouth.....	20	845	252,200 00
Truro.....	8	101	32,699 00
New Glasgow.....	4	221	65,010 00
Amherst.....	6	64	25,792 00
Charlottetown.....	10	234	68,809 00
Summerside.....	5	34	6,080 00
Other districts in Prince Edward Island.....	72	2,280	314,852 00
	415	6,681	2,246,501 00

\*Mr. Gibson's cotton mill has capacity for a very large force.

The foregoing statement, with the exception of the city and county of St. John, does not include the smaller industries which the necessities of the country have called into life since 1878.

The industries in operation in the city and county of St. John in 1878, but not now running, and about which it was possible to obtain information, number 36. In these industries 698 persons obtained employment, and their weekly wages amounted to \$5,675, or a yearly aggregate of \$235,100. Included in the 36 industries are 3 mills, temporarily shut down because of depression in the lumber trade, in which were employed 183 hands, whose wages summed up \$393 per week; 3 shipyards, idle from prostration in the wooden ship trade, which employed 198 hands, and paid out weekly \$1,893; and some 6 builders, busy while the work of reconstructing the burned section of St. John was proceeding vigorously, whose working force numbered 152 persons, with a weekly wage list of \$1,483. The other stopped industries number 29, with employment force of 215 persons and a weekly pay roll of \$1,406.

The other industrial sections furnish no material record of stoppages, the very few cases occurring being due to causes having no connection with either tariffs or hard times.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

During the progress of the investigation I was specially struck with the indifferent attention paid to the matter of the relative responsibility of Government and people in furthering the interests of the country. The absence of proper attention, however, does not alter the fact that there is a division of responsibility, and that it is shared alike by Government and people. Clear as daylight must it appear to any thoughtful person that Canada's present business needs have an important bearing upon Canada's progress and prosperity. But, it may be asked, "What are these

needs, and how are they to be met?" Besides some tariff readjustment to meet a few emergent cases, Canada requires just now more extended markets for each of its productions, whether of the soil, the sea, or the factory, as furnish more than a sufficient supply for home wants; but while Canada's Government may provide, and there is evidence that it is gathering information at all times with a view to provide new channels of trade, and be willing to enlarge reciprocal trade relations with other countries on fair terms, upon Canada's business men and the promoters of Canada's industrial enterprises devolves the responsibility of developing with good judgment and utilizing with prudence, advantages placed within their reach. Canada requires that special industries should be pushed with caution, so that the producing capacity of the country be not extended beyond the ability to distribute; but Canada's manufacturers have it within their power to check excessive production and prevent the depressing consequences which result from it. Canada requires greater diversity in industrial pursuits; but Canada's business men and capitalists can exercise influence in a direction that will enable this need to be largely met. Canada requires excellence in the quality of its manufactures and moderation in cost, at least such moderation as will make competition with foreign products absolutely a success; but Canada's manufacturers are in a position to meet the requirements and gain the resulting reward, or to discard them and suffer disastrous consequences.

In submitting this report of my labors, permit me to say that it has been my especial aim to make the investigation embrace as many districts in the territory assigned to me as possible in the time at disposal, and, in all cases, thorough; to gather information in the most impartial manner, and to present the data obtained in a form capable of being easily understood. In instituting enquiries the greatest care, circumspection and patience were at all times essential requisites. The convenience of the persons approached had to be consulted, the prejudices naturally arising from enquiries, not new in some other countries, having intimate relations to the business affairs of the parties concerned, had to be allayed, and the value of strict accuracy in every particular made clear. In almost every case I was successful in satisfying the parties directly concerned in the investigation, that not only the industrial classes but the whole people were interested in knowing to what extent and in what respects the trade policy of the country was beneficial or otherwise; and that the object of the Government in authorizing investigation was to gain information likely to be of service in the preparation of such remedial legislation as might, on careful consideration, be deemed necessary in the interest of the several industries, and, at the same time, suited to the needs of the country.

In the hope that I have fairly met your requirement, and that the information furnished will be of service to the Government,

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WILKES.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

### GENERAL NOTES, TOGETHER WITH THE VIEWS OF MANUFACTURERS ON THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Herewith is submitted, in connection with some general notes relative to the various industries, a faithful record of the views of manufacturers on the condition of business and in reference to the bearing of the National Policy on the respective industries.

#### THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

#### THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN

Messrs. Haley Bros. & Co., proprietors of the sack, boot and blind factory and planing mill, on Main Street, remark as follows:—"This factory is doing heavily

as large an amount of work in 1884 as it did in 1878, although the great fire of 1877 made the latter an exceptionally good year for the business. Quite a considerable trade in factory products is being done this year with places outside of St. John. Halifax, N. S., alone supplies contracts to the extent of \$14,000."

A. Z. Dibblee and, indeed, all the boat-builders, represent:—"That business in boat building is slack, and suffering from the falling off in shipbuilding."

Harrison & Peters, of stone works, Britain Street, declare:—"That though the number of men employed in 1884 is less than in 1878, there is not the same disproportion in the amount of work performed, as we have now in use labor-saving machinery not then so extensively used. We have now in use 4 gauge, 2 rips, 1 rubbing bed, 1 drill, 1 tooth machine, 1 traveller and 1 powerful derriek, all driven by a 45 horse-power engine."

This factory was destroyed by fire in 1882, and re-built soon after, with better facilities than formerly for doing all kinds of work in freestone, granite and marble.

In Stewart's steam soap works, the explanation was offered that:—"The use of steam power and improved machinery accounts for the reduced force. Laundry soaps of different brands form the chief product of the works. A small quantity of candles is also made. The trade of 1884, so far, is considered equal to that of a good average year."

Thos. Campbell, plumber, says:—"The comparison between 1878 and 1884, in my business, is not a fair one, due, of course, to the fact that in the former year there was an extraordinary amount of plumbing and gasfitting required, as the result of the great fire of 1877. A comparison, to be just, should be made with some ordinary year."

Hutchings & Co.'s bedding factory, is the only one of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. At the old "Moffat Flour Mills," which Messrs. H. & Co. have purchased and remodelled, excelsior is extensively made from poplar, and enters largely into use in the manufacture of mattresses and in upholstering. They sell to the trade in the Maritime Provinces. This firm also makes a specialty in the iron bedstead, children's carriage and adjustable iron chair trade.

David Brown, harnessmaker, has this to say:—"Our business suffers from competition with factories in the Western Provinces, especially in Quebec, which engage the labor of the penitentiaries, and are thus enabled to supply driving harness at a lower rate than it can be made by Lower Province workmen."

Thos. Finley, in the same business, says:—"Business is dull as compared with some former years, but especially with 1878, which was an exceptionally good year, owing to the demands to which the fire of 1877 and the rebuilding activity gave rise."

Notman's photograph studio explains as follows:—"At the close of 1878, and during the early part of 1879, there was a great rush of work. There is a fair average now, but the employment of improved apparatus and simpler processes enable a small force to do, in these days, an amount of work which would tax the energies of a large force without their aid, if the same degree of excellence could be attained at all without them."

Mr. N. Powers, undertaker, reports the general health of the city good, probably better than in 1878. He adds, with grim good humor:—"Times are somewhat tough, but then this toughness is not common to St. John; it affects the world at large. My business, like most other trades, is affected by hard times, inasmuch as people call for cheaper work than in prosperous times."

James Hunter, locksmith, bell-hanger, and gunsmith, has this to say:—"The National Policy has not injured my business. The slackness in building work does, however, operate to its prejudice."

James Hunter & Co., silverplaters, volunteer the information following:—"The silverplating business would be benefitted if the duties on the articles manufactured—such as harness goods and carriage trimmings—were increased. All the articles so used can as well be made here as in the United States. We have no diffi-



culty in beating the Yankees on hand work, but on work in which the large field justifies a lower price and a lighter profit, they have, as yet, the advantage.

Knox & Thompson blame Confederation and the National Policy for the falling off in their furniture business, ignoring every other possible or known cause, saying briefly:—"Before Confederation we had plenty of work."

George Killoap, boot and shoemaker, a near neighbor of Messrs. Knox & Thompson, says:—"The depressed condition of our trade is due, in some measure, to the big fire of 1877, and also to the causes which are operating all over to cause general depression in business."

John J. Munroe's trunk factory speaks in a cheery, hopeful strain, in this wise:—"Business this year is very good—better than last year, and better than 1878. Sales this year, so far, are fully a third more than during the same period last year."

Some of the other trunkmakers do not speak in so cheery a strain. It is easy to see that the National Policy has had nothing to do with the dullness of which they complain.

The British Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of "Globe London Soap Powder," and not very long in operation, report:—"We find a market all over Canada. Sales have been good, and the prospects are satisfactory."

G. F. Thompson, paint manufacturer, says:—"I attribute the slackness in my business to over-production, especially in the heavy centres of trade, which entails forced sales, Montreal and some other western cities being the principal operators. I also attribute it to dishonesty in business—I mean the adulteration of articles sold—which no conscientious, fair man can circumvent." As instancing the low price ruling, I mention the fact that putty is selling for \$1.80 per 100 lbs., which is the price in England at this date.

Robert S. Craig, painter, attributes the languid condition of business in his line to a cause which does not seem to have been noted by more than one or two others in the trade. He says:—"A correct idea of the condition of my industry could best be arrived at if I were asked what will my business justify me in paying workmen? To this I would reply that it does not now, nor during the past two years could it, fairly justify the payment of more than \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day to extra good workmen. The rate of wages insisted on by the workmen for the period named—\$2 and \$2.50 per day—has had the effect of preventing quite a number of persons from giving orders for work on improvements in contemplation."

James Price, merchant tailor, speaks thus:—"The general business depression has caused a reduction in the operative force; and it has tightened the money market, though there is more than a plenty current coin of the realm in the coffers of our monetary institutions."

G. S. Fisher & Co., asphalt and concrete roofers and sidewalk layers, say:—"We pay some of the best men now as high as \$10 in summer and \$9 per week in the winter. We are now in the season of low prices. The present is what might be considered a famine time, caused by trying to do too much; in other words, by large over-production, as, for instance, in the lumber and the cotton trade. But, then, it should be borne in mind that machinery has revolutionized labor and brought about a state of things surprising and distasteful to some and gratifying to others. The National Policy has nothing whatever to do with the hard times, about which there is at present a good deal of complaint. Dullness is felt all the world over, and is due to the cause already cited, although in every country the over-production may not be in the same industries."

A. H. Bell, proprietor of a recently established cigar factory, offers the following observations:—"I find a market for my product in the Maritime Provinces. I was formerly engaged with W. Bell & Co., Dock Street, though not then employed in manufacturing. My trade is good. I find ready sale for all the cigars I can make. I push the trade, hence my success. The general depression has not affected my business, except so far as the city is concerned, where payments from some customers are a little slow. Sharp competition in the city also contributes to this result. To encourage cigar manufacturing properly, we ought to have a duty of \$2

per pound on imported cigars—especially German cigars—instead of 75 cents. This is the same duty as is levied in the United States, and its adoption by our Government will have a tendency to encourage factories in the Dominion.”

W. A. Honeywell, saw filer, offers his opinion in a few terse words. He says:—“The dullness at present prevailing and increased competition are the primary causes of the reduction in wages in my business. We want a boom in building operations to enliven my trade.”

William Peters, tanner and currier, remarks as follows:—“In 1878 wages ranged from \$24 and \$12 to \$9, \$9 and \$6. In 1874 the range is from \$12 to \$6. The recent failures in shoe factories seriously affect confidence in business. I regard the National Policy as beneficial to the leather business.”

Walter M. Tate, proprietor of boot, shoe, slipper and larrigan factory, says:—“The present year is about as dull as any year since 1878, but this latter year was an exceptional one. The general depression in all kinds of business has a detrimental effect upon the boot and shoe trade. And this depression is largely due to over-production. So far as the boot and shoe trade of this Province is concerned, it may be said that the over-production in Montreal, which induces dealers to force sales, has an injurious effect, in that it lessens prices and, as a consequence, shaves the profit close. The National Policy has been a benefit to the boot and shoe trade. There are some articles on which duties are a little high, but these might very easily be manufactured in the Dominion. Then, again, there are a few articles, such as inks, glazed kid and dressing, now obtained from the United States, because they are superior in quality; but in the preparation of many, if not nearly all, of these articles, Canadian manufacturers are rapidly improving. Perfection cannot be attained in a trice in the Dominion, any more than in other countries.” Mr. W. Tate's establishment is engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes, slippers and larrigans, the two latter being specialties.

Mr. J. W. Correll, also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, says:—“Trade is somewhat depressed, but I cannot complain for myself, as I am new in the factory business. If trade generally were better, business in the boot and shoe trade would, of course, be better.”

Wm. Hillman & Co., gold, silver and nickelplaters, explain the drop in wages in the following remarks:—“The increase of competition in our business has resulted in a decrease of the wages to the workmen engaged in it. The contrast between the number of places carrying on the plating business in 1878 and at the present time is quite marked. St. John, Woodstock, Fredericton and Moncton can each claim to have added one to the list, making in all 5 establishments, where in 1878 there was but 1. The keen competition in the trade has led to the adoption of new and improved labor-saving machinery, and the taking over of branches of the work hitherto ignored or left to be supplied from abroad. Nickelplating has also been incorporated with other branches of the business, at least in our establishment.”

Brown & Leitch, proprietors of the new Dominion Paper Bag Co., say:—“Business is not as good as last year; but this is partly due to our reluctance to push sales as we did last year, owing to the unhealthy condition of trade generally. Last year we kept a traveller steadily at work; this year we have not sought customers in this way. The result is, a smaller but more satisfactory business. In general we consider that business is exhibiting signs of healthy improvement.”

This concern, it is but proper to add, makes tags and tag-boxes, and secured a medal at the Centennial Exhibition. All the paper used is obtained from Buntin & Co., and the Canada Paper Company, of Montreal.

G. Pieroe, barber and hair dresser, remarks:—“There are more persons in business than in 1878—fully half a dozen in my own vicinity—which accounts for the falling off in the number of hands.”

G. T. Barker, boot and shoemaker, says:—“Business not so good as in 1878, but that was an exceptional year, there being so many strangers—workmen in different occupations—in the city, the presence of whom, fully employed, helped to keep work lively, and money circulating freely.”

T. Keefe, boot and shoemaker, speaks of the "drop" in hand-made work as follows:—"The falling off in business is due to factory work, and to the fact that the trade is out up a good deal."

John Sullivan, sign painter, says:—"The painting business is not as good as last year, but it is as good as an ordinary year. I think that the high figure asked by the men don't interfere to the extent of a dollar with the prosecution of work."

Wm. Logan, of the Atlantic steam soap works, supplies the following:—"Business is quiet, but this condition is not confined to our business. The same state of things extends to general business, and to other places than New Brunswick. The National Policy has widened the field of operations for our business, and enables us to successfully compete with the foreign article. Our business extends to Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton and to Prince Edward Island."

C. H. Peters, tanner, says:—"Business was better in 1878 than in 1884; prices were higher in the former year, and our establishment was left undisturbed by the fire of 1877. The year of 1884 is not so bad, though business may be regarded as a little draggy. A dealer will now order ten times instead of once, as in the olden time, carrying, of course, less stock."

F. A. Peters, jun., proprietor of the church organ factory, remarks:—"I find business good, and observe a steady disposition to encourage home manufacture. With all work issuing from this establishment a written guarantee of efficiency is furnished for five years, which is an important thing to those requiring instruments. I employ none but experienced workmen—have now in service two men from Leeds, Eng., one for the supervision of wood work and the other for metal work."

Scott & Lawton, proprietors of a planing mill and door, sash and blind factory, thus gauge the condition of business:—"Business not so good as last year, but I consider that this is due to general depression, and not to local causes nor to the National Policy. The year 1878 was an exceptional one, and particularly so with our firm, as our factory was left untouched by the big fire of 1877. We did a large business in 1878, but made a good many bad debts, which carried off a good deal of cream from the profits of the year. We carried to profit and loss, in 1878, no less than \$3,000."

G. P. Staples, watch, clock and jewellery establishment, says:—"Business pretty good this year, 1884; have plenty to do. The National Policy hurts this business both in the watch and jewellery line. We pay double the duty, but receive no corresponding increase in price."

J. Cullinan & Son, merchant tailors, say:—"Times are dull, but receipts do not fall much below last year. The tariff stops the importation of American goods, the sales of which paid better than the sales of Canadian goods, which do not furnish so good a margin."

John C. McDonald, merchant tailor, says:—"Business quiet. I am doing very well. Have just as much trade as I can do. Money is tight, and collections are more difficult to make than in easier times."

George Blake, plumber, says:—"Business in a little slack. This is due to general depression, and to the fact that in my line things are overstocked for the amount of work required to be done."

W. L. Prince, master builder, reports as follows:—"Very good business just now. Have three contracts and considerable jobbing work. The National Policy has helped our business. There is not so much moulding work coming in from abroad, and the planing mills and sash factories are benefitted in consequence."

Stewart & White, furniture manufacturers, make the following statement:—"Trade is dull now, but not any more so than the year after the fire. The tariff is unjust to furniture manufacturers who use fine woods, for the manufacture of which there is not now, nor likely to be, any provision in the near future. Under it there is levied upon mirrors, 35 per cent.; Italian marble, 30 per cent.; haircloth, 30 per cent.; raw silks and plushes, 30 per cent.; curled hair, 25 per cent.; hardware, 30 per cent., and upon certain other articles duties so heavy as to make it impossible to compete with the larger establishments of the Upper Provinces, who have special lines and special facilities with their larger market."

Mr. Stewart declared further, that the National Policy was injuring the Lower Provinces. Mr. White, on the other hand, was not opposed to the National Policy on principle, but he believed that there might be a more satisfactory arrangement of duties, so far, at least, as the furniture business was concerned. Both claimed that on the articles not made in the Dominion, nor likely to be, there should be an abatement of duty."

J. & J. D. Howe, furniture manufacturers, talk plainly and courageously, and pipe a different tune from that supplied by Stewart & White. They say:—"Business not as good as last year, but better than 1878. The fall prospect does not look cheering, but we do not claim to be in a position to form a clear and accurate judgment; 1879 was a very bad year in the line of business to which we specially devote attention. The National Policy has helped our business. Don't know what we would have done without it. Were it not for the National Policy the manufacturers of the United States would flood our market. Inability to compete with the Ontario and Quebec people is due to incapacity rather than to any disadvantage in our position under the National Policy, or, indeed, geographically. In 1879 we had only 10 men and 4 boys employed, with wages rating the same as in 1878. There are a number of articles used by furniture men in manufacturing which are still dutiable; but as furniture manufacturers are protected by 25 per cent. duty, we don't think they can conscientiously complain of the tariff adjustment under the National Policy."

James A. Molinos, merchant tailor, explains a change in his business in this way:—"Last year I was doing a larger business on King Street, in which a Mr. Phelps was interested, having 8 men and 20 girls. The men got \$9 per week, the women \$7 per week. The business was sold out and reduced to its present dimensions. I work now only for cash, and this, of course, interposes a limit to operations. The scarcity of money in circulation bears upon business and curtails it."

John Hopkins, manufacturer of pressed meats, sausages, &c., spoke as follows:—"I am satisfied with the condition of things under the tariff. Trade is not quite as lively as some could wish; but for the lines in which I operate the condition of trade is satisfactory enough. The National Policy has in no sense hurt my business."

Miss Mary Carr, dressmaker, remarked as follows:—"Business is pretty good. Am as busy as possible. Could employ more hands if they were available. Find it a little difficult to collect. Regular customers rather slow in paying up."

Mrs. W. H. Jones, florist, is successfully working up a somewhat unique business. She makes all sorts of floral designs and funeral and wedding work, bouquets, &c. She has three greenhouses at Torryburn—a rose house, 130 feet by 60 feet, a smilac house, 60 by 80 feet, and one other.

Mrs. Eleanor Worrall, dress and mantlemaker, makes this statement:—"Business pretty good this year. Collections from regular customers somewhat difficult. Apart from this, have no cause to complain of the condition of business."

James Ready, of the soda water, lager beer and ginger ale manufactory, Union Street and Fairville, offers the following:—"Business not quite so good from January to May this year, as between the same period the two previous years; but the months of June and July will be about equal to the best we have had any year. A good deal of Belfast and English ginger ale are imported; but for the preparation of ginger ale I have imported an English machine, which will enable me to compete successfully with the imported article."

Walter Wilson, saw manufacturer, makes the following statement:—"Business in my line pretty dull just now. There is a large home competition as well as heavy competition from the United States. This condition of things may be regarded as rather exceptional. The United States competition is confined to one manufacturing concern—a house that is regarded as a king in the trade—that of Henry Diteon & Sons, Philadelphia. He has (as the Americans term it) a 'kind of dropped down' upon the western colonial market, and slaughters his goods in it."

"The National Policy is, in all respects, favorable to our saw manufacturers, and anything that comes to us in the shape of misfortune in business, does not spring from that policy.

"(There are now in this city three saw factories, as against two in 1878, and four in the whole Province as against three in 1878."

Bryden Bros., plain and fancy biscuit manufacturers, remark thus:—"In 1878 trade was 'booming'; and, indeed, until this year, trade has been good. This year there is quite a falling off in business, collections are made with difficulty and the stability of customers is uncertain. A great deal of caution is needed in making sales, which, of course, restricts their extent. Depression times seem to be, in some sort, periodical here."

T. S. Simms & Co., proprietors of the brush and broom factory, Smyth Street, say:—"Business pretty good, though not quite as flourishing as last year. The dull times which are experienced all over the world affects our business in like manner as other trades. We have, however, no special complaint to make. The National Policy is, of course, helpful in our trade."

"We import paint brush handles from the United States, also wire and ferrules, which are furnished at a small profit to the makers. These could be made in the Dominion, and may yet be made, when the business enjoys greater development. We get broom handles from Nova Scotia. We have tried those made in St. Martins, N. B., but find that they are not so true nor so smooth as those from Nova Scotia. The use of better machines will, however, remedy these defects."

Stephen J. Lauckner, bread and cake baker, says:—"Business is very fair in my line, though not quite up to last summer. This summer, nor, indeed, any summer since 1878, has not been as good as the summer of 1878."

Francis Downing, confectioner, observes:—"Business 'not too bad' just now; quite as good as last year. No reason to complain."

John Norris, auger maker, submits this statement:—"The duty on short screw augers is 30 per cent., but importers get their goods (long and short augers) invoiced at same price. The long auger should be rated higher than the short one. The long auger should be 20 cents per eighth of an inch, and the short auger 12½ cents per eighth of an inch. Since the imposition of the new duty the price has been raised 10 per cent. by the dealers here on short screw augers. I can't compete under present arrangements. If the dealers did not undervalue, I could compete successfully. Let the undervaluation be checked, and I can, with the introduction of new machinery, compete, beyond the shadow of a doubt, with the foreign makers."

Michael Tole, brass founder, observes:—"Can't complain of business. I am doing very well. Have done better this year, so far, than in the preceding year."

Robert Green, engraver, says:—"I have plenty to do. Business not quite so good as 1878, which was, of course, an exceptional year. I am doing about the same quantity of work as last year. It is hard, however, to gather in the money. The National Policy doesn't affect my business much one way or the other. The duties may, however, have the effect of deterring people from investing in expensive articles, the engraving on which I might be called upon to execute."

Mrs. Price, dress and mantlemaker, says:—"Business pretty good. There is plenty to do. I could employ many more hands if I could get them. It is somewhat difficult to make collections, but I do not consider that the 'gathering in' is much harder than last year."

Joseph Dalzell, fishing tackle and rod manufacturer, supplies the following:—"Business is very quiet, attributable, no doubt, to the general depression. The National Policy is bad in some respects in my business. The duty on the wood—lancewood, greenheart and beef wood, grown in Demerara and East Indies—used in manufacturing fishing tackle and rods, when reduced to plank size, is 25 per cent. When imported in the log there is no duty; but though this may seem an advantage, it is really not so, for the reason that the risk in investing in logs, which may be run through with worm-holes, is too great to warrant a purchase of the kind. Mahogany and walnut, used by cabinet makers, are allowed into the Dominion, in

plank or board form, free of duty. Fittings, such as rings used in the manufacture of rods, are liable to a duty of 25 per cent."

D. Scribner & Sons, celebrated as rod-makers, submit the following:—"Business fair, though we have to sell all articles in our line at prices no higher than before the introduction of the change in the tariff. We get the wood in logs, and pay no duty. The logs are bought for us by experts. There would be an advantage if we could buy rod material in planks and boards. We make everything required for a rod, except the thread wrappings."

Charles Baillie, fishing tackle manufacturer, says:—"Business good—indeed, always good with me. A considerable proportion of my customers are in England and the United States. The National Policy forces me to pay much more for goods used in my business than formerly."

James Robinson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, speak of business in manner following:—"We have manufactured more goods, so far this year, than ever before in the like period. The fall trade is not over promising. The sales are not likely to be so heavy as is usual in the fall period, which, of course, is due to the general depression the world over. We still have to import linings, threads, inks, dressings, eyelets, hooks and rivets. Linings made in the Dominion are not considered as good as the imported article. On kid skins, which are not prepared in the Dominion, the duty is still retained. We only import that which we can't obtain in the Dominion of the requisite quality. We use all the varieties of machinery now known to the trade."

George B. Barker, Sydney Street, boot and shoe maker, says:—"Business good. I have all the work I can do. It is hard to collect money just now."

W. Cosman, tin and sheet-iron worker, makes this declaration:—"Business is middling. Can't complain very much. The National Policy don't benefit me to any extent; but, certainly, it don't injure me. I make all my own goods, except stamped wares, which are imported from England. I don't import any stoves now; I did import before the fire of 1877. Customers prefer our provincial manufactured stoves because they are cheaper, even if not so highly finished."

T. P. Rankin, confectioner, pastry baker, &c., says:—"The duty on some articles used in the manufacture of confectionery, which are neither grown nor made in the Dominion, operates to the prejudice of our trade somewhat. The duty on these and on the machinery used in manufacturing is about 35 per cent."

Samuel Laskoy, cabinetmaker, says:—"I have plenty of work, though there is not so much of a rush as last year. The National Policy is, on the whole, a benefit to my business, as it tends to increase the work."

S. P. Osgood's marble, granite and freestone works, make this report:—"Business is good. Have plenty of work and a considerable number of orders ahead."

The manager of the London House clothing manufacturing department makes these observations:—"Trade is quiet this summer. We are making only for orders. We are, of course, working for winter, as usual at this season; but orders do not come in to the extent they formerly did in anticipation of the winter trade. This seems to be a waiting year. Customers are rather disposed to order carefully and as they need. Moderate immediate delivery orders appear to rule, and to these attention is specially directed. The buying-ahead practice is not so much in vogue now. The quiet trade of the year is due to over-production from western sources and to the universally depressed state of commerce. The prospect is that there will be a quiet fall and winter business."

Wm. Doherty & Co., custom tailors, say:—"Business so far pretty good. Owing to the backwardness of the spring, the season's trade lasts longer than usual. The prospects for the fall and winter are not good, but the outlook for spring is fair. Collections are made very slowly."

Emerson & Fisher, manufacturers of mantles and tinware, and general stove fitters, speak with reference to their particular lines of trade, in this way:—"Business in the city is dull, but in the country it is very fair. Competition with Montreal and Boston is very keen and profits are very close. The prospect for the fall is

only fair. It is our opinion that the old tariff system afforded, in an incidental way all needed protection. Any industry that could not exist with that would not be a legitimate industry. But can't say, as to National Policy, whether it has been beneficial or no. Not in a position to know exactly, without prejudice, though we think it is no great advantage. The duty on slate, of which mantels are made, is 25 per cent.; on finished goods 30 per cent. On branches that enter into the manufacture of mantels, the duty is quite as much as on manufactured goods, therefore no protection is afforded."

James S. May, merchant tailor, speaks cheerily, as follows:—"Business very good, though not quite up to last year. Don't feel any effects of prevailing depression."

Campbell & Ellis, plumbers, steam-heaters, and tin-plate and metal workers, say:—"Business depressed, but the depression seems to be universal—a sort of paralysis in trade everywhere. Collecting slower than last year."

James McNichol & Son, merchant tailors, submit the following:—"Business this year, so far, is very dull. The year 1878 was an exceptional one—at least, during several months of it, owing to the special wants of the surplus or transient population. Business relaxed from fall of 1878 till beginning of 1881, when it revived somewhat, and continued improving till the spring of the present year, when a falling off was again experienced. The dullness in the city, to which the travellers or 'bummers' say the dullness is confined, is due to over-production and the over-stocking by Upper Province people. The general depression, and especially the depression in the lumber trade, upon which this city and province is much dependent, has also something to do with the existence of the tough time now prevailing here."

D. Magee's Sons, hat, cap and fur manufacturers, report that:—"Business is better than last year. There are more cash sales, which is all in favor of this year."

Peter Sharkey & Son, merchant tailors and clothiers, note that:—"Trade is not as good, so far, as last year, nor can it compare in any sense with 1878, which, of course, was an exceptional year. The two years succeeding 1878 were also good. The depression is not common to this locality, but from all accounts prevails all over the world. Over-production in the western provinces, whose products are brought into competition with the manufactures of our own people, contribute to the hard times here. We would have as many more hands employed if our markets were not loaded in the way indicated."

J. R. Woodburn & Co., confectioners, make a cheery presentation. They say:—"Business is good in our line—better, so far, than last year. Collections never better in our line of business. This year's indications are better than those of 1878, which was a very good year, even though an exceptional one, on account of the disastrous fire of 1877. During the Christmas period we usually have 25 hands employed. The figures given for tabulation are the average of the whole year."

S. L. Sharpe, watchmaker and jeweller, says:—"Business very fair. Compares favorably with last year and, indeed, with any year since the fire of 1877."

O. S. Odell, paper box manufacturer, says:—"Business, on the whole, not so good as last year, nor as 1878. In the spring of the present year I did a very good trade—quite as good, indeed, as during the like period of 1878."

L. D. Clark, of the Maritime Lithograph Co., says:—"The National Policy has not been of any special benefit to us. On the surface papers and cardboard used in our business, which can only be obtained in the United States, 30 per cent. is charged as duty. On lithograph stones—obtainable only, of the proper quality, in Germany—a duty of 20 per cent. is levied. It is true, there is a sort of quarry in Toronto, but the stones from it have proved useless. We have plenty of work, but our business is no better than last year."

Thomas Nash, manufacturer of mineral waters, lager beer and ginger beer, says:—"Business not so good as in 1878; but, since the summer fairly opened, it is as good as the same period last year. The prospect is fair for fall trade. The general depression, so much talked of, does not affect my business very much. The new License Act, however, which requires shops to close at 7 p. m., very materially

affects my business. Before it came into operation, Saturday was, with me, as good as any two days in the week."

A. Isaacs, cigar manufacturer, reports:—"Wholesale trade, fair. Business this year, so far, about 25 per cent. better than last year. The prospect for full business is good. It is rather difficult to make collections. Our market is in the Maritime Provinces."

William Purchase, watchmaker, says:—"Business not quite so good as last year; but, setting that aside, it is as good as any year since I recommenced business after the fire."

W. Martin & Son, custom tailors, say:—"Business not so good as last year. Over-production is the cause of the falling off. The prospect for the fall and winter is good. Just now it is somewhat difficult to make collections."

J. H. Doody, plumber and gasfitter, says:—"Business is good—better than last year, but not better than 1878, though when the losses of that period are considered, it may be regarded as no worse than that year."

Thos. Lunney, clothier, says:—"The past two months of this year have been much better than the similar period last year."

Andrew Burrell, clothier, says:—"Business very good all summer—better than the same period last year. Rather difficult to make collections."

D. Coughlan, clothier, presents a new view of the tough times, or rather a principal cause of its prevalence in St. John. He says:—"Business is very quiet—not nearly so good as last year. The presence of the ocean 'steam tramps' seriously hurts the trade of St. John. Not requiring ballast, watchmen, repairs, ship-chandlery—of which they have a supply—truckage, wharf accommodation, water, nor, to any extent, the services of butcher, baker, &c., such as sailing vessels require, nor permitting many other expenditures, by reason of their short sojourn, the outlay in the port is but a fraction of the money sailing vessels would leave. These 'tramps' usually load in five days; sailing vessels would take a much longer time. The loss of yield to the port from the superceding of sailing vessels in the-carrying trade by these 'tramps,' affects all kinds of business, and, in my opinion, does much injury to general trade—more, indeed, than people generally are aware of."

Harris Allan, brass founder, remarks as follows:—"Business during 1884, so far, has been good; but the prospect for the fall is not encouraging in my line. Bad freight, and the slackness in shipbuilding, makes the demand for brass work used in vessels pretty slim. The depression is not confined to this part of the world, nor yet to this Dominion. It prevails everywhere, as anyone who carefully scans the papers can see."

Luke Brown, sailmaker, follows clothier Coughlan's lead in giving reasons for the complained-of hard times:—"Business dull this year owing to bad freights and the presence of so many of the 'ocean tramps.'"

John Mitchell, carver, tells a dolorous story. He says:—"Owing to the slackness in shipbuilding at this port, work in ship carving is at a standstill. Carving formerly done for the Nova Scotia shipbuilders is now prepared by themselves or their own carvers. There is really not work enough for one shop."

Laskey & Son, blockmakers, say:—"We were rushed in July, but work came along somewhat fitfully. This year has, so far, turned out as good as last year."

Robert O'Brien, block and pumpmaker, speaks more cheerily than some of his *confrères*. He says:—"Business fair. It is quite as good as last year, and about the same as 1878. There is not much variation in my business."

J. F. Lawton's (saw manufacturer) superintendent briefly remarks thus:—"Business dull this year. Depression in the lumber trade affects sawmaking, and so bears upon this business as upon other matters in the same line. There was a good spring opening, but a 'drop' was experienced soon after. The year opened as good as last year. How it may end is problematical."

S. R. Foster & Son, of the nail and tack works, and pioneers in the latter trade here, speaking through the junior member of the firm, carefully, thoughtfully and with no ordinary degree of intelligence, on the condition of business and the causes which



operate to the prejudice or advantage, especially of those engaged in like occupations with themselves:—"Business is pretty good this year, quite as good as last year, and with ourselves quite as good as 1878. Prices have been as good the past two years as formerly, though last year a slight drop was experienced, owing to the generally depressed state of trade all over the world. The principal markets in which we figure are those of the three Lower Provinces; but we make sales also in the Upper Provinces, especially in Quebec. The Upper Canadian or Ontario people manage to hold their own market pretty well to themselves. The possession of greater capital than we can grasp 'in the Lower Provinces, and the larger facilities which they thereby secure, enables them to do this; and then, at the commencement of Confederation, the western Provinces were pretty well ahead in certain lines of manufactures.

"We are developing a trade with the West Indies, which we operate mostly in the winter. With improved facilities for transportation, we ought to be able to do a good business, with all the British West Indies at least, and, perhaps, Brazil and other South American countries. The adjoining Republic has many advantages over the Dominion, in the matter of transportation to the sections referred to. Prices in the United States just now are very low, as low, indeed, as they were in 1877; and this state of things would, without the National Policy which the Dominion now enjoys, enable the Americans to damage, if not kill out, our rising industries. There is no prospect, judging by a careful survey of their market prices and business, of an early let-up in respect to prices. The generally depressed state of trade in the United States for some time past, the financial 'bursts' of recent days, and the absence of a brisk foreign demand has all tended to reduce prices.

"The National Policy has, in my opinion, proved the salvation of the infant industries. During the American war the demand for various manufactured products, stimulated existing factories and encouraged the starting of new ones, and for ten years prosperity reigned in these lines in the Lower Provinces. I say ten years advisedly, for although the war continued only four years, war prices prevailed during the balance of the decade. Then came a period of languishing; and the advent of the National Policy lifted the drooping spirits of the industrial classes and gave new courage to the men who controlled them. Had it not been for the National Policy our own business, which was suffering, would have been 'snuffed out' along with many industries. Ever since the advent of the National Policy we have gradually been gaining."

Thos. Rankine & Sons, proprietors of the extensive biscuit and cake factory, submit their views in this form:—"Business not so good, so far, as last year, during the same period; but it is better than 1878. The volume of business last year and so far, this year, is greater than that of 1878. As giving some idea of the extent of the business, we can say, from actual figures in our books, that in 1878 we consumed 4,320 brls. of flour, 67,461 lbs. of sugar, and 64,427 lbs. of butter and lard; in 1883, the consumption was 6,706 brls. of flour, 129,805 lbs. of lard and butter, and 122,093 lbs. sugar.

"The National Policy has helped us much in the border towns. In the work of manufacturing it is, in some respects, detrimental. On the article of lard, which is used largely in our work, the duty has been doubled. At present we can't get lard in the Dominion in the quantities desired; nor can we get coarse grades of flour. On coarse flour the duty is 50 cents a barrel. New York is the headquarters of that grade of flour. This coarse flour is used in making ship-bread. The attempts in the Dominion, that have so far been made, to supply this class of flour, have proved failures, as the product, so far as yet tested, won't keep, and is not satisfactory for the purpose required. All the merchants here who keep this grade of flour import it from New York. We know it by the term 'middlings.' It is classed in New York as No. 2. Flour for ordinary and superior work can readily be got in the Dominion, though even in these there is at times a lack in the keeping quality.

"Competition with Montreal and western factories is keen, in consequence of sales made below home prices. Our standard prices compare favorably with their prices. Our markets are New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and

Newfoundland. We experience difficulty sometimes in supplying the latter Province, as communication with it is irregular and difficult."

Call Brothers, soap makers, speak in a confident tone of business, present and prospective:—"Business is first-class. We are as busy as we can be, and have orders ahead. The volume of business is as great so far this year as it was last year, and as great as 1878. But competition is keener this year, especially with Montreal and Toronto. Notwithstanding all this we can hold our own against all comers. We have made more stock this year, so far, than in the like period in 1878. Prices are not so good, however, as those of former years."

E. R. Moore & Co., St. John nail, spike and tack works, supply some interesting particulars:—"Can't complain of business. Fair demand for nails. The trade this year is better than last year. We are getting an enlargement of orders. Coldbrook works having been added, of course enlarges our trade. The Mill Street factory proper is doing about the same as last year."

"Montreal makers now run same prices; formerly they cut into us. The general depression does not appear to affect our business. We are not running Coldbrook as fully as it could be run, the demand being insufficient at present."

"In 1878 profits were larger, and we did less work. Now we are doing more work than in 1878, but the profit is lighter. We find a market for our products principally in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and our own Province. We don't supply the upper or western Provinces. In former years we shipped nails to the West Indies, Brazil, Wales and some of the West India Islands."

"The United States never were competitors of the Maritime Provinces in our trade."

"The rolled iron is not as cheap now as when there was a lighter duty on the rolled iron. There are not as many machines running now as in 1878. Formerly there were five factories; now there are only two."

Bradley Brothers, block-makers, say:—"Business is not as good as last year. Every year since the fire has furnished about the same amount of work, till this year. The absence of shipbuilding affects our work."

D. McLaughlin & Sons, boiler manufacturers, pipe a cheery note. They say:—"Work is brisk with us, though not quite so good as last year. This year, so far, is about the same as 1878, and as good as any of the intervening years. Money collections are not easily made just now. The talked-of depression does not effect our work much, if at all."

James Hurley, boot and shoe factory, makes the following declaration:—"Wages are as high now as formerly, from the fact that labor is in demand, owing to the more skilled workmen having left for the United States. Business is better than last year, but the losses reduce the profit, and the confidence of former times between seller and buyer does not prevail. I find a market for my products in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I make a specialty of men's and women's fine goods. I can manufacture so as to compete with American goods. All the stock used in ladies' fine goods has to be obtained in the United States, such as linings, trimmings, &c., and American kid. The duties eat the profit on the fine goods very close."

G. L. Young's fish-curing establishment furnishes the following information:—"Summer business dull. This is due to the low price of fish in Boston and New York markets, and the diminished prices are ascribed to the 'general depression.' The prospect for fall seems to be good. Our establishment is principally engaged in curing salt and dried fish, such as cod and pollock, pickled fish, shad and smoked alewives. We find a market in Upper Canada in winter for haddies and bloaters, and in spring and summer in Boston and New York."

J. Pender, horseshoe nail factory, has much to say, and among it all a good deal that will be found new and interesting:—"Business is not half so good as last year. There is no demand and no consumption worth talking about. I compete with three nail factories in Montreal, and successfully, too. My business is somewhat peculiar, and is liable to be easily overstocked. I ship to Australia, Europe, West Indies and Newfoundland 30 per cent. of all the nails I make."

"The tariff is hurtful to my business, in respect to the duty on the raw material not procurable in the country, such as Swedish charcoal iron rods, 17½ per cent., and hard or anthracite coal, 60 cents per ton. The duty on tool steel is objectionable, not only because it is used in making tools, but because it could be used for making nails. Nail rods can't be got in Canada at any price for horseshoe nail manufacturing. They can't be made here, because the ores of Canada do not possess the requisite excellence. No country, save Sweden and Norway, has ever yielded an iron suitable for horseshoe nails. This iron comes here in a form unsuitable for any other purpose than horseshoe nails, therefore it cannot be said that if it came in free it might be sold for other uses. The Government's drawback on the iron from which horseshoe nails are made—35 cents per hundred, or 90 per cent. of the duty paid on weight of nails exported, not weight of original iron—miscarries, in a degree. It does not serve fully the purpose for which it was intended, and is insufficient, and is not yet as much as paid by the United States Government to their manufacturers of the same class of goods. In the process of manufacturing nails 25 per cent. of the material is wasted.

"The Yankees are not competitors with us. American horseshoe nails are 4 cents per pound higher than they are at present in Canada."

William Campbell, spring, axle and edge-tool manufacturer, talks in a hopeful strain, as follows:—"Business as good as last year, and even better. I find a market through the Lower Provinces. Upper Province and American makers try to compete, but I manage to hold my ground.

"The National Policy helps my business. If it were not for that policy I might get away from this place. The Americans would swamp the place with axes. In any effort of the Americans to compete, they have to suffer loss of duty in their effort to get rid of surplus stock."

W. H. Fairall, of the Seamless Stocking Manufacturing Co., says:—"Business flat this year. The factory has been shut down for a time. Last year we had all we could do, but confined operations to knitting. This year the addition of machinery enables the factory to spin the yarn as well.

"We find a market for our products in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. In fact, these western districts furnish our principal customers. In the Lower Provinces we have had no encouragement."

George F. Simonson, paper box maker, offers the following, which may be useful to Dominion manufacturers interested:—"Trade is a good deal better than last year. One difficulty with which our industry has to contend is the matter of glazed paper. The quality of paper made in the Dominion is inferior and higher in price than that obtained from the United States. Besides, more time is consumed in getting it—frequently ten days, from Montreal. Freight from the United States is 3 cents, and from Montreal a much larger figure. The duty on glazed paper is 30 per cent.; on boxes 25 per cent. I get all my strawboard from Michigan, because I can't buy as good or as cheaply in the Dominion. Michigan strawboard can be laid here at \$43 to \$48 per ton; while the Dominion material will cost from \$50 to \$60. The duty on strawboard is 20 per cent.

H. C. Martin & Co., portrait artists, who have recently established business in St. John, say:—"We get all we can do, and have enough orders ahead to keep us going for three months."

These artists paint portraits in India ink, water colors, crayon, oil, &c.

R. H. B. Tennant, shirt factory, is hopeful and confident. He speaks boldly, in the following:—"Trade is good in my business, which, by the way, is a special one, and affected much by fluctuations." The National Policy has been rather a gain to our manufacturing work, inasmuch as it keeps out the overshadowing influence of United States manufacturers.

"I can sell my shirts cheaper than any similar article can be bought in any part of England, Ireland or Scotland; and I can supply a shirt, with linen bosom, bands and cuffs, for 85 cents, a figure with which no American house can compete, and an article which they cannot excel in quality or surpass in fit."

W. Bruckoff, picture frame maker, says, and western factory men will do well to make a note of it:—"Trade is not so good as last year, nor as good as 1878. The general depression affects my trade. The National Policy don't help us much, for the reason that I pay higher duty than formerly on articles not obtainable in Canada—on picture glass 25 per cent., window glass 25 per cent, mirror plates 30 per cent. A Toronto establishment has made an abortive attempt to supply the latter. Mouldings made in Canada are not so good as the United States makers supply. We can and do get our best mouldings from the States. Toronto makers do not supply so good an article."

G. R. Bent, pianoforte and organ manufacturer, remarks as follows:—"Business not so good as last year, nor as 1878. This is attributable to the depression in business generally, and to the consequent inability of people to indulge in the luxury of a musical instrument. Were it not for the National Policy my business would be entirely cleaned out. Without the National Policy, the surplus products of the United States would be brought here and 'slaughtered,' to the injury of our own makers."

A. & J. Hay, watchmakers and jewellers, say, in terse words:—"Can't complain of condition of business. Better than last year."

D. O. L. Warlock, watchmaker, declares:—"Business was never more quiet for six months together, since 1850. The cause of this is the great fire of 1877."

Chas. K. Cameron, milliner, says:—"Business is better this year and last than for any of the years since 1878."

Manks & Co., manufacturers of silk hats, cloth caps, fur goods and straw goods trimmings, say:—"Business generally is much duller than usual, and is suffering, of course, from the general depression. In some special features there is, however, quite an improvement. With advance and improvement in general business, there will be a like experience here."

McNichol & Russell, merchant tailors, say:—"Business not so booming as 1878, nor as good as last year. The general depression and diminished work for the laboring classes causes business to languish. Confederation hasn't helped our business. It enables the Montreal and western dealers to overload our market with the goods of the same description as we make, and at prices below competing figures."

Francis & Vaughan, boot and shoe manufacturers, remark:—"In the retail department business is better this year than last; in the wholesale department it is rather flat. The wholesale trade is not so good as in 1878, nor as good as last year. This is attributable to the stagnation all round, the depression in lumber having a good deal to do with it. The tendency among country buyers is to the exercise of greater caution. They order in smaller quantities, and only as urgently needed. There is an indisposition to carry stock to any extent. The fall trade is problematical, as dealers are holding back as if waiting for developments."

James McCullough & Co., manufacturers of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, have still a strong prejudice against the National Policy. They say:—"The National Policy has affected our business injuriously. It has inflated industrial pursuits, and made the Maritime Provinces tributary to the west."

Mr. Christie, of Alex. Christie & Co.'s sash, blind and door factory and planing mill, says:—"In 1878 there was a big 'boom,' and we were making contracts as well as running the factory. Now the company into whose hand this concern has passed, are running only the factory. In 1879 the 'boom' ceased; in fact, the bottom seemed to fall out of everything, and a good many losses was the result. Our business was much damaged by the general collapse, and our firm had to succumb. Business just now is quite dull. There are very few buildings in course of erection in the city, and there is very little demand for factory work in the country districts. The depressed condition is due to the low price and small demand for lumber, to the effects of the big fire of 1877, direct and indirect, and to the general stagnation in trade the world over."

H. F. Iddolls, manufacturer of safes, vault doors, wire window guard and iron railings, electric bells, &c., says:—"Business with me is pretty lively, even outside of

the good line of work I have from Intercolonial Railway, in fitting up 14 vaults, and from Marine Hospital in fitting up the vault doors."

John Drury, builder, is not disposed to rank among those who grow despondent over the country's condition. He speaks out boldly and confidently, and in form following:—"There was a big 'boom' in 1878, the amount of building in St. John after the big fire of 1877 making a large amount of work. The 'boom' ceased in 1879—in fact, the bottom fell out of it. There is a better business being done this year than in 1879, when I had only half the men employed. There is a great deal of repairing under way this year. In my line there is more business in progress this year than last, and I have one-third more men at work. I never had less trouble in making collections in ten years past than this year. This is, perhaps, explained by the fact that only those well able to pay have work done, and I only undertake work in cases where the pay is sure. I have also collected, on old claims, a good deal of money this year, which is not too bad a record for 'hard times.'"

Smith Bros., fancy cake and pastry bakers, report:—"Business pretty good—about as good as last year. The condition of business in other lines don't affect us much."

W. F. & J. W. Myers, machinists, say:—"There was a big 'boom,' especially in our business, in 1878, due to the results of the fire. This year is as good as last year in our business. There is more outside work and less St. John work than last year."

J. & W. Shaw, bakers, put on record the following:—"Business pretty good—better than last year. 1878 was an extra good year, but that was due to the great fire of 1877, which brought in a large transient population. Our best years were 1874 and 1875."

"The National Policy has operated to the prejudice of our business, in so far as it had the effect of advancing the price of even Canadian flour. American flour, which we use jointly with Canadian in bread-making, has also been made dearer to us than formerly by the duty imposed. There is no really strong flour coming from western Canada this year."

George Mitchell, bread and cake baker, remarks as follows:—"Business pretty fair since spring. The depressed state of trade generally don't affect me very much. I use two-thirds Canadian and one-third American flour. Canadian flour has deteriorated in late years. As a general thing, it is unreliable. About eight or nine years ago I could use brands as to quality that I cannot now use at all. Deterioration in quality is, I believe, a good deal owing to the seasons. Last year's crop was a specially poor one. In the coarser grades, the Canadian flour is deficient in strength, as compared with the American. In 1878 I could buy better flour for \$5.80 than I can now buy for \$6. Manitoba flour is good; it is something of the character of American flour, and may be used to advantage in supplying its place."

The manager of the St. John Cotton Mill, Courtenay Bay, submits a statement, in part of which there crops out a view of the cause of depression not yet touched upon. He says:—"Wages range from \$15 to \$6 per week for men, and from \$7 to \$1.80 per week for females. Business is terribly flat. Within the past few days (July 31) there has been considerable stiffness. We have been working from the start on a falling market. For some little time we have been met on our own terms and rates from Toronto and Quebec, and without any attempt at a squeeze. I judge from this that dealers are falling short and that the need of supplies is somewhat urgent."

"We have 250 looms; we are running only 150. Almost every one of the other cotton mills have curtailed."

"The depression is due to the fact that the purchasing power of the country was impaired by the failure or partial failure of the crops, by the partial employment in various industrial pursuits, and, in those lower Provinces especially, by the low prices ruling for deals. Over-production is another and added cause. There has been altogether too much production for the purchasing ability of the people."

George Fleming & Sons, machinists and founders, have this to say:—"Business flat. We are building a pair of engines and a boiler for Ernest Hutchison, of the

north shore, and a number of buoys for Lepreaux. The dullness in our business, the like of which has not been experienced in thirty years, is due to general trade depression, and that has its rise in over-production. Three or four years ago the locomotive shops in the United States were filled with orders, at \$13,000 to \$14,000 for each locomotive; now they are seeking orders at \$8,000 each, and a great many of their shops are entirely shut down. The Kingston works, Ont., have been closed down for two months. The National Policy has helped our establishment in the matter of locomotive construction. There are some features of the tariff which minimise the advantages, such, for instance, as the matter of boiler tubes and a few other things which are not made in the Dominion, on which duty is levied."

The St. John Bolt and Nut Co., speaking through its president, Bela Lawrence, Esq., say this:—"Business this year is very good. We have plenty to do, but it is rather difficult collecting on credit work. This year's business, so far, is an improvement upon last year, and we are finding customers all over the Maritime Provinces. Prices are no higher than those of the past two years; indeed, they may be regarded as a shade lower.

"The National Policy has been the making of this business. It enabled us to float in the first instance; indeed, without it we could not manage to keep in operation. We have never yet made any effort to reach the trade of the western Provinces, having all the work we could manage to do from the eastern section of the Dominion. We have, however, filled satisfactorily some orders sent to us from the west."

Edward Hayes, baker, says:—"The National Policy is not helpful to my business. I use about two-thirds American flour. The American article is preferred because of its strength."

James Harris & Co., whose senior member is considered the veteran foundryman, machinist and car wheel and car builder, say:—"Business is pretty dull just now. We attribute the present condition of trade generally to over-production. The National Policy has been a benefit to our business; but the benefit would have been enhanced in a greater degree had a larger proportion of the requirements for the public service been satisfied here. It is but fair to say, however, that without the National Policy the condition of the country, seriously affected by outside causes, would have been desperately bad. The steel wheels that our establishment is manufacturing have the merit of being superior to anything now in use on the railways. Some five or six hundred are in use on the Intercolonial Railway, and giving satisfaction. In every case we are willing to guarantee for four years every wheel that we turn out. Our establishment has the capacity for doing three times the work that it is now turning out."

R. B. Damery, boot and shoe counter maker, says:—"Business not so good this summer as it was last year; nor yet so good as it was in 1878. The year 1882 bears the record of my heaviest year's business. The National Policy has checked the trade hitherto carried on by the shoe industry here with the United States, and to that extent it has been and still is a benefit. I have the Upper Canadians, who are able to carry heavy lines of certain stock, as competitors; but on the whole, I manage to hold my own with them, though it is but honest to say that I would prefer to be free from so keen a competition as they give me. This, I suppose, is too much to expect. I supply the greater part of the local shoe trade, and do a good deal of business with dealers in the other Maritime Provinces."

Josiah Fowler, of the Maritime Spring and Edge-tool Works, says:—"Business has to be pushed in these days, as competition is keen and prices lower than formerly. The volume of trade is not quite so large as last year. The tariff has raised the price of steel  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This is, of course, in the interest of the New Glasgow Steel Works, which, as yet, does not make an article that can be profitably used. The product of the New Glasgow Works is very good for striking hammers and nails. There is also a duty of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., formerly 5 per cent., on iron used in the manufacture of axes."

Hatfield & McLean, founders, who started in June, 1883, say:—"Business is fair, and there is a good prospect of a healthy trade. We cast for Fowler, Caird &

Kerr, I. & F. Burpee, of Brussels Street, A. Jamieson, Messrs. McAvity and others. We supply plumbers with soil pipe which they were formerly compelled to import."

Caird & Kerr, machinists, say:—"The National Policy is a good thing for our business. Although the volume of work is not so good as last year, we find enough to keep our forces employed. The prospect for the future looks better, judging by the way orders are coming in."

John Abrams, mowing machine maker, says:—"The National Policy works well for my trade. The late Sir Albert Smith, of Westmoreland county, made me a National Policy man. It may seem odd to say this, but it is true, nevertheless. I could have sold 200 machines this summer if I had had them to supply."

H. Hazlehurst, iron founder, says:—"Without the National Policy my foundry would have been shut up. The policy has worked well for our trade generally. It is true that the present year is a dull one, but this is the prevailing cry all over the world. The National Policy is not, in my opinion, responsible for the general depression in trade throughout the Dominion."

"There is a slackness in the money market here; and the customers who buy from us, but also import other stock, are the hardest to deal with in settlements. They make strenuous efforts to pay their drafts from outside quarters; but from the home producer they do not hesitate to ask renewals for maturing note claims."

"Before the big fire of 1877 my wages bill never exceeded \$50 per week; now it runs up to over \$200 per week."

"Instead of customers now having to pay more for articles manufactured than they formerly did, they are paying less. I am now selling to the New Brunswick Railway Company for \$800 a turn-table which formerly cost the Government, in Philadelphia, when the Mackenzie Government was in power, \$2,000. I have supplied railway stations in Cape Breton, Antigonish, Pictou, Truro, Digby and Yarmouth, N.S., Fredericton, Woodstock and McAdam, N.B., with turn-tables. To Manitoba I have sent four, and to Prince Edward Island, Point du Cheno, Moncton, Shediac, Newcastle and Campbellton, N.B., Chaudière, Hadwell and Rivière du Loup and some other places turn-tables also have been supplied—all since the National Policy came into operation."

"I run a foundry at Coldbrook as well as this foundry on the city road. The former was started with a view to make car-wheels."

The Valley Griat Mill, on City Road, reports:—"We have all the work we can do. We run from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. We have been doing this since the 17th March. The prospect ahead is so encouraging that we shall enlarge on 1st September. We grind cornmeal."

Fairbanks & Co. (planing and sash and door factory) say:—"The sash and blind business is very brisk, considerable orders coming in from country districts. The planing branch of our business is slack. This is partly owing to the small amount of building work in progress in the city, and also partly to the fact that several saw mills in the vicinity have introduced planers. We can't say that the general depression has affected our business very seriously. Although there are not many buildings going up in the two cities just now, there is a good deal of repairing going on. Collections are not so easily made as in flourishing times; but, after all, even this part of our work is 'not too bad'."

A. L. Law (Gilbert's Lane Dye Works) says:—"Business is a little flat, but this is generally regarded as the flat or dull season. So far this year business will compare favorably with last year, but it is not so good as 1878, which latter was, of course, an exceptional year, owing to the results of the big fire of 1877."

G. H. Waring (foundry and machine shop, Indiantown,) reports:—"Business very good this year so far, though 'not quite so lively as last year, which was an extra good year. I have not felt the 'general depression,' so much talked of, to any appreciable extent, except, perhaps, in the matter of collections, which are not made so easily as formerly. We have done so well that we have been able to retire every note or acceptance during the year, never, in any case, asking or requiring renewals."

"The National Policy unmistakably helps my business. Without it I believe business would not be nearly so good. Before the National Policy was adopted the need of some such policy was seriously felt in my line, and its adoption was hailed with satisfaction. I feel to-day as kindly towards the policy as at its inception. The policy secures for this concern work which would be sent for execution to the United States, it being out of our power, without its protecting influence, to compete with our Republican neighbors, with their immense facilities.

"The fall business in my establishment bids fair to be as good as it usually is at such seasons, if not better. There is no present indication to the contrary."

Hayford & Stetson (saw mills) say:—"Business this year not so good as last. Over-production chargeable with the falling off."

Gunter & Co., of shingle factory, remark as follows:—"Business fair this year so far. The shingle trade has, in our opinion, held up as good, if not better, than any branch of the lumber trade.

"The National Policy does not strike our industry directly. The shingle trade is affected by it to the same extent as the lumber trade.

"We find a market for two-thirds of the shingles we make in our own Province and Nova Scotia."

Price & Shaw, carriage and sleigh manufacturers, say:—"In 1878 and 1879 business was specially good, more money being afloat, and the demand freer. Business is not so good this year as it was last year. We have sold about the same number of waggons, but at lower prices. In 1879, we got \$175 for a waggon that to-day we sell at from \$130 to \$140, and \$250 for a carriage that to-day we sell at \$235.

"The stock used in our business has to be got in the United States. The hickory of Canada will not compare favorably with that of the United States; it is softer, and, besides, there is very little of it to be had. Leather, too, of cheap kinds, can be got in the Dominion, but the better quality, the finer finished and most serviceable article, has to be obtained in the States."

Cochran & Rogerson, carvers, say:—"We are having a quiet time. The carving business has, vulgarly speaking, 'gone to pot.' The revolution effected in the ship-building business the past few years, and the substitution of steam for sailing vessels in the carrying trade has splintered the trade out here. Formerly, we had on hand carving for fourteen vessels in a year; now, we don't have more than four a year, taking last year as the standard for the latter figure. There are numbers of small craft, such as schooners, building in different localities, from which we get nothing to do, carving not being needed."

Kelly & Murphy, carriage and sleigh builders, say:—"Business this year up to August has been unexceptionally good. We had \$15,000 worth of new and old waggons in the fall and winter, and now (August) we haven't \$1,000 worth on hand. Our business is better this year than last, and better, indeed, than any previous year."

Joseph McAfee, iron founder—stoves and ship castings a specialty, says:—"Business is just as bad as it can be. The depression in ship-building is the cause of the prostration in my business. The stove trade is quiet this season. I will very soon start up the foundry, which has been shut down for a short time, for stove casting, to meet fall trade demands."

Theo. Connor & Sons, New Brunswick Cordage Works, (burnt down in December, 1883, and rebuilt) make a good report. They say:—"Business is 'booming'—is very good, and the fall and winter prospect is bright. It is better than last year; in fact, there has been a gradual increase since the winter of 1882-3. The old factory was destroyed by fire in December, 1883. We ship to all parts of the Dominion, east and west. There is quite a trade in binder twine, used for harvesting, and also for rope used in pitching machines. We are fast superseding; in fact, we have driven out the Americans from competition in rope and twines used in the fisheries and in the outfitting of vessels. Business is much better now than it was in 1878.

"There are only four rope factories in the Dominion.



"The National Policy works favorably for our trade. Without the National Policy we would have a hard time to meet competition with any hope of success. The combination of the United States factories to regulate prices in their own country, would have worked against us along with the 30 per cent. The other day we refused an order from New York for upwards of \$125,000 in one line alone—harvest twine. The price was a little lower than we thought should rule in the market at the time. Negotiations are still pending, and the offer will likely be renewed at better figures;—it must be, to receive consideration in the present thronged state of the market. Canadian twines and rope are considered superior to all makes of American, but one, and fully equal to that one—New Bedford.

"We are working now with our improved machinery at the fullest capacity to supply the demand from all parts of the Dominion. Our traveller never finds it necessary to make extraordinary exertions to push our goods. Their quality is their best recommendation."

Court Brothers, butchers, pork packers and ham curers, speak complacently of business matters:—"Business is as good this year as it has been the past few years; money, it is true, is a little harder to gather in. Last year we packed considerable western pork for local use. We engage in the preparation of sugar-cured hams quite extensively; it is difficult to get all the hams we need. We intend to dip heavily into pork-packing in future."

Nehemiah Logan & Sons, fishermen and boat builders, say:—"Fishing in 1884 is better than in 1878, but prices are lower. Boat building is not as good as in 1878. There was a greater demand for boats at that time than this year, and many were engaged in deep sea fishing. Boats for sporting purposes are not so much in demand this year."

John Kimball, wool-puller and tanner, says:—"Business is good enough, but there have been so many failures of late that we are forced to move warily and to be very choice in the matter of customers. Wool is low in price, and we find a ready enough sale for hides, but the trouble is to realize after we sell."

"The National Policy helps my business very much. It operates to prevent undue competition by parties engaged in the work in the United States. We are able to keep them out of the market, and a home market is here found for wool that was formerly carried across the line."

E. B. Colwell, fish dealer, described some defect in the law, with reference to the matter of the inspection of fish, which gave dissatisfaction. He said:—"There is no allowance made for shrinkage. Each barrel is certified as containing 200 lbs., which would be correct enough at the time of inspection; but, in the process of time, shrinkage would cause a reduction in many cases to the extent of 20 lbs. This could be obviated if inspectors were required to consider the shrinkage matter in the manner of making inspection, which they could very easily do without adding seriously, if at all, to the labor."

The Quaco Wood Manufacturing Company's Works at Henry's Lake, St. Martin's, have had a rather checkered career—starting from an ordinary saw mill, and then passing into and through the hands of some American capitalists, and finally emerging from difficulty to fall into the lap of the present proprietors, Guy, Bevan & Co. This establishment is now in vigorous operation, and clustered near the works are a number of neat, white cottages, occupied by the workmen and their families. There is here the look of a veritable "hum." The factory is situated on the border of Henry's Lake, and is, or should be, a valuable feeder to the St. Martin's Branch Railway, which passes in close proximity. The establishment turns out ship's blocks, shells and sheaves, spools and bobbins, spruce and hardwood timber, including ship's plank, sheathing, deck plank, bullwark stock, beech treenails, matched flooring (birch or spruce), spruce clapboards, cloth boards, box shooks, mop and broom handles, etc. The management has sent to England for 30 additional men, and to the United States for 25 more, evidently having arrived at the determination to push the works with all possible vigor. In 1878 the factory was in course of reconstruction, some of the force being employed on construction work. The amount of actual

manufacturing in 1878 was limited, and cannot fairly be gauged by the number of hands employed.

John H. Taylor, merchant tailor, Carleton, makes the following explanation:—"I was running, in 1878, a ready-made clothing establishment, which makes the difference in the number of hands in favor of '78. I do as much custom-made work as ever—about the same as the past few years. I don't feel the pressure of the 'hard times' so-called, except that there is difficulty in collecting money."

W. J. Cornfield, bread and cake baker, says:—"More business was done in 1878 than this year, owing to the large temporary addition to the population by reason of the big fire of 1877, on the east side of the harbor, which brought to Carleton a large body of sufferers and much of the building force attracted from abroad."

New Brunswick Red Granite Works, through their manager, Mr. Fred. Burpee, report as follows:—"Business rushing, so far. Have orders for fully six weeks ahead. Will probably not need to curtail till Christmas. Have manufactured more than last year, and sold at least 25 per cent. more."

McLaughlan & Wilson, timber pond operators, say:—"Business is about as usual in our line. We will handle about as much birch, and will have as much birch on hand as usual. The markets of the world are not promising. We have a saw mill near Anagance. There are twelve men employed at the mill now, and there will be engaged in logging and mill work in the winter some 30 to 40 men."

Daniel W. Clarit, contractor and builder, supplies the following:—"In 1878 I had a number of contracts on hand; but although there is not so much work being done this year, the wages are higher on the average than in 1878. I am about starting the Salter Mill (shut down for about two years), for which I am now making preparations."

"There is much talk about the depression, but there are no idle men about. Every one that wants work seems to be able to get it, and at figures, too, which ought to be considered good."

Alfred Lordly (coffee and spice factory) says:—"With the increase of machinery, which has not necessarily required an increase of force in hands, my factory has increased business to the extent of at least \$2,000 last year. And with the addition of still further improved machinery—a granulated coffee mill for instance—I can still further add to the volume of business, and, of course, to my profit. Business is on the quiet side just now. Competition with Montreal is keen. The Montrealers sell an inferior article in spices, cream of tartar and coffees, and at a cheap rate. We have to keep up the standard. We are doing more business than in 1878, having a larger circle of customers."

James Cassoly, rigger, says:—"Last year I did a larger business than ever before in any one year. This year's business is not quite so good, but it is a good ten years' average."

Mr. John Parks, of the Parks or New Brunswick Cotton Mills, speaks in this way of business and the mill's operations:—"Business this year is the worst I have seen in my experience, especially during the last three months. Up to that time I had a fair number of orders on the books. The first six months of 1883 indicated \$207,000; the first six months of 1884 \$109,000—quite an unfavorable contrast. The falling off may be attributed to lack of consumption; it is certainly not chargeable to the largeness of price, but is due rather to want of purchasing ability on the part of consumers. The depression, which is so generally felt in all kinds of business, and the poor crops in the west last year may fairly be saddled with the deficiency in purchasing power. The failure of the crops affected our cotton industry materially, because a large portion of our business is in Ontario and Quebec. As compared with last year, there was, as I have already illustrated, a material drop. The year 1878 was not a good year either in the matter of prices or business. We didn't have facilities for doing more than one-third of the business which the establishment is now capable of coping with."

"The establishment, as reorganized in company form, expects to get to work about the first of the ensuing month (September). Everything is moving favorably in that direction."

"The cotton business in some departments is overdone. In the Dominion there is not the same proportion of spindles, compared with population, as there is in the United States—indeed, there is not quite one-third. There are 450,000 in Canada and 14,000,000 in the United States. In the United States, as in the Dominion, there is quite a depression in the cotton manufacturing business. Indeed, the 'back pull' seems to come periodically.

"The National Policy has unquestionably increased business, but it has also increased competition. The mill at Courtenay Bay is not a competitor with our mill. The grey cotton business, in which that mill is engaged, is being greatly overdone."

Mr. Haines, of Boston, engaged in the selling of raw cotton to mills, being present at the interview with Mr. Parks, kindly gave his views briefly. He said:—"The bad crops for the past two years, and the large investments made by capitalists in western railways, are the chief causes of the present depressed condition of business and the instability in commercial circles. The cotton crop, especially, fell largely short in both past years, and, as this is an important item in the make-up of our industries, and as the shortness in crop tended to keep the price of the raw article high, it can readily be seen that manufacturers who kept the spindles moving were loading themselves for a depressed period. There are, I am glad to say, however, just now signs of recuperation. The present year's crops of wheat and corn promise an abundant yield. This is an important matter, especially when proper value is attached to the corn element, upon which, in our country, a good deal depends."

"The hay crop also, fortunately, is good with us this year. On the whole, I think we have good reason to look hopefully forward to the close of this year and to the succeeding years.

"The presidential election also somewhat unsettled business with us, and election year is generally regarded as an 'off-year.'"

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan employed, in 1878, 8 printers, \$9 per week; 1 boy, \$1.50; 4 binders, \$9.25; 4 females, \$2.50; and in 1884, 7 printers, \$9.65; 4 boys (printers), \$1.75; 8 binders, \$9.15; 3 boys (binders), \$3.33; 9 female binders, \$3.

James Masson, carriage factory, says:—"Business not so good as last year. The dullness in the lumber market affects business in this section in my line. The National Policy has helped our trade; in fact, if it were not for that policy our business would be more than crippled."

John Lourie, lime burner, says:—"I produce double the quantity of lime formerly made, owing to increased facilities."

John Johnston, painter, says:—"Business very good so far. There was a little slackness in August, but I expect to work up in the fall. I have been kept very busy for the past eighteen months. I don't think the National Policy has anything to do with the hard times. The lumber depression and the low figures ruling for freights has more to do with the depressed condition of trade than anything else."

Wm. E. Cowan, saw mill, says:—"I have given a tender to Ira Cornwall for floor blocks of seasoned pine. If I succeed in getting the contract, I expect to build up a good trade."

Wm. H. Murray, manager, Marble Cove saw mills, says:—"We saw a good deal for American market. But prices just now are ruling low. Prices are affected a good deal by strikes. The bricklayers' strike in New York, including some 800 men, is affecting building operations quite perceptibly. Recent advices show that this strike is likely to be succeeded by another of the plasterers, which is expected to cause still further embarrassment to building operations. We cater a good deal for the local trade, supplying dimension stuff for builders' use in framing and other work."

Philip Palmer, manager of the Mispeck Mills, supplies the following:—"From 1879 to 1883, inclusive, had about 68 hands. Of this number, 20 were men over 16 years—12 for cotton and 8 for woollen—average wages, \$8.50 per week. There were also employed 26 women—8 for cotton and 18 for woollen—averaging \$5 per week. Of boys there were 14—10 on cotton and 4 on woollen—averaging \$3.50 per week.

Of girls there were 8, all employed on cotton, averaging \$2.00 per week. The average hands during these four years was from 40 to 50. The National Policy gave an impetus to work in the Mispeck factory; and, indeed, but for the stimulus given by the Policy, the millgate would never again have been raised. The work to which the mill is devoted, is principally the manufacture of cotton warps. Woollen yarns are also manufactured. There are in the factory 1,200 spindles and 12 looms for making cotton and woollen cloth, though weaving, under the present management, has not been indulged in; operations have been confined to spinning cotton and woollen yarns. We have spent between \$5,000 and \$6,000 on machinery and improvements. The mill is driven by water, a turbine wheel being used. The dye-house connected with this factory, has facilities for dyeing yarns and any class of goods in first-class style. The dye-works branch of the factory is now in full operation, having all it can do. Business, owing to over-production everywhere, is somewhat depressed. As it does not pay just now to manufacture largely; spinning operations, in this factory, have been curtailed till the overstocked markets are relieved and stocks reduced. So soon as this period is reached, operations will be resumed. It is nonsense to say that without the National Policy factories such as ours could be continued in operation, or that the Policy is hurtful, in any sense, to the business."

Leo Brothers, brick and tile manufacturers, remark:—"At this time more machinery is employed than in 1878, and, therefore, fewer men are needed. With the old-fashioned facilities, it would require 100 men, instead of 22, to do our present complement of work. So much for progress and labor-saving machinery. Wood has doubled in price, owing to much of the wood formerly used here in brick-making finding a lucrative market in Rockland, Maine.

"The bricks made here are not sold wholly in St. John. During the last two years we have sent away 1,500,000 by rail and sailing vessel. All the pressed bricks used in Moncton, Chatham and Prince Edward Island are obtained from our works.

"The National Policy has unmistakably helped brickmaking."

The Courtonay Bay Pottery's manager submits this statement:—"The introduction of new and improved machinery has enabled us to do a much larger business than formerly. We make new wares, which are quite popular, such as Rockingham, yellow ware and barriole. The National Policy has afforded the opportunity to engage in the manufacture of these wares; formerly they were obtained from England at the risk of the purchasers. We deliver in any part of the Provinces with a guarantee against breakage. The National Policy has increased competition, but this was to be expected.

"The clay used in the manufacture of the Rockingham, yellow and barriole wares and pipes is imported. The clay for other descriptions of pottery is obtained here."

J. M. Johnson's wool pulling factory reports as follows:—"Our business is to prepare sheepskins, pull the wool from them, and make ready for tanning. The wool is now sold in the Dominion; the skins are shipped to the United States, where there is at present a brisk demand for them.

"The National Policy has helped our business. Without it we could not do the business profitably."

M. Flood & Sons, master builders, (masons) say:—"The high wages demanded this year has prevented considerable building operations. The erection of three houses, within our knowledge, has been abandoned because of the high wages ruling."

S. T. King & Sons, saw-mill, engage principally in the manufacture of lumber for the American market. The conveniences furnished to the workmen in their employ, in the form of dwellings and labor-saving conveniences, secure for it a preference among millmen.

Randolph & Baker, saw mill, report that:—"The manufacture of lumber this year is not profitable owing to the low prices ruling. But we find it preferable to saw and hold rather than to keep or sell the logs got out in the past season's operations."

Cowan, Gaskin & Co., saw mill, say:—"This mill was running only occasionally in 1878. Since it came into our hands several improvements have been introduced,

and it has been kept steadily running. We are sawing by the thousand for Alex. Gibson, Esq."

O. & E. Everett, hatters and furriers, remark in reference to their business as follows:—"Owing to the addition of labor-saving machinery we are doing more work in 1884 with the same number of hands than we did in 1878."

Chas. A. Evorett, patentee and manufacturer of Evorett's flexible wire-bound fence, responds to my enquiries in manner following:—

"ST. JOHN, N.B., September 27th, 1884.

"E. WILLIS, Esq.,

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry I beg to say that I commenced the manufacture of the Everett flexible wire-bound fencing, in July, 1883, manufacturing under a patent granted me in July, 1883, and another February, 1884, for fence-making machines. I made a few miles of fencing during the autumn of 1883. During the year 1884, up to the present time, I have made upwards of fifty miles of fencing, the larger portion being sold for railway enclosures. In the construction of the fence I have used upwards of fifty tons of softly annealed galvanized sheet wire, and over one million of pickets, cut for me in several mills, either in St. John or along the line of railway. I have employed since March 10 men here, to whom I pay wages amounting to about \$90 per week. I also employ, indirectly, foundrymen and machinists who prepare the castings, shaftings, etc., which I use in building my machines in my own workshops. I have some of those machines at work in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, besides those at work in my two workshops here, and one in Queen's county, of this Province. I am now building several machines with the intention of locating them in the coming spring in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and several parts of this Province. During this season I have either loaded or unloaded nearly eighty cars on the Intercolonial Railway, my workshops being on the line of railway. I am using about \$8,000 capital, but think that it will be necessary for me to increase that amount considerably next season.

"Yours truly,

"CHAS. A. EVERETT."

Poole & Foley, earthenware manufacturers, started their factory in October, 1880. They manufacture the same style of wares as are produced at White's Courtenay Bay Pottery, Rockingham, yellow-ware and barriole and pipes. They use a variety of labor-saving appliances, but as yet have not brought steam power into requisition. In 1878, the buildings on the grounds were used by Nelson & Evans in the manufacture of bricks.

Alexander Willis (Golden Grove Woollen Factory) manufactures woollen cloths, blankets, tweeds, homespuns, shirtings, etc. He says:—"In 1878 I was manufacturing wholly for the London house, St. John. Now, I am manufacturing on my own account, and am doing very well. At present my orders are considerably ahead of my work. For a time between 1878 and the present year operations were suspended in Golden Grove Mill, and I was engaged in a manufacturing concern in Nova Scotia. I employ water power wholly, using a turbine wheel in working my machinery. The National Policy has not injuriously affected my business."

#### FREDERICTON, YORK COUNTY.

J. C. Risteen & Co.'s sash, door and blind factory and planing mill is another of the many proofs that energy and perseverance, combined with skill in workmanship and good business capacity, can, when properly exerted in a fair field, attain a high degree of success. Starting some twelve years ago in Fredericton, in a small way, Mr. Risteen, by steady application, made good progress year by year, the character of his work and its moderate cost proving a ready passport to general esteem. The efficiency of the factory, enhanced year by year since its commencement, and especially during the past few years, is of such a character as to justify the remark that it is one whose equipment is without a peer in the Province. It is not so much the number of men in this establishment, and, indeed, in many others, that indicates the

extent of work done; it is the number and the excellence of the labor-saving appliances which tell the tale. Risteen's factory has much to boast of in the way of machinery, and in opportunity for expansion there is no lack. There are several workshops on the premises—one 40 x 50 feet, one 76 x 56 feet, and one 26 x 36 feet (all two stories in height). Besides these, there are several lumber sheds and other needful buildings. The power by which the machinery is driven is centred in an engine of 30 horse capacity. In reference to the National Policy, Mr. Risteen remarked as follows:—"The National Policy directly affects my business only to a trifling extent, except so far as relates to St. Stephen. In my trade relations with that town it has been quite beneficial. The National Policy indirectly affects my business favorably, for in the increase of prosperity generally it cannot otherwise than be a considerable sharer. In the furniture branch of the business the benefits are, directly and otherwise, greater than in the other branches."

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson's foundry started 13 years ago under the auspices of the present firm, since which time it has gone on from one degree of success to another, until now the number of its hands are more than doubled, and its machine and other facilities have been enlarged in like proportion. In the foundry department all kinds of stoves are manufactured, and in the machinery and agricultural implement departments good workmen under careful direction attend to the wants of customers. Mowing machines are a specialty, and in this line the works are credited with much excellence. Says the senior member of the firm in reference to the tariff:—"Don't know that the National Policy hurts us much in a general way. In one respect, however, it does operate to our prejudice. Our market to buy is in the United States. The tariff forces us to go to Ontario, where we obtain malleable castings, but at much larger first cost and much higher freight charge than formerly paid to foundries in the Republic. Then, again, in dealing with the States we have opportunity for exchange of products, such as lumber, etc.; in trading with Ontario there is no chance for this. Our steel cutters we get from St. Catharines, Ont., the only place which produces them in the Dominion, but at higher prices than formerly."

"The Londonderry Iron Works make very good iron, but at present there is little or nothing being done there. We find it better to import our pig and bar iron from the old country. Most of the iron we now use is Scotch pig."

Edgecombe & Sons, carriage and sleigh factory, has been running under the auspices of the present firm for 13 years, and for many years previously by the senior member. When the firm entered upon the work, the amount of machinery and extent of facilities was not great. During the 13 years that have elapsed, the machinery has been quadrupled and the facilities for doing work much enlarged. The firm's business manager complained of the success of smugglers in getting waggons across the line, and thought active efforts should be put forth to check the fraud. He then went on to say:—"The National Policy is all right in some things. The duty is, however, too high on spokes, which we can't get from any part of the Dominion as cheaply nor as good as from the States, prior to the advance. On light waggons the duty ought to be increased to 50 or 60 per cent., and I justify this on the ground that a high duty won't necessarily raise the cost of carriages. If the Government would reduce the duty on *partly-made* material, such as we cannot cheaply make here, the trade would be benefitted. We can do better in springs and axles than in the States. Leather, for trimmings, we have to import from the United States, as the home article—some formerly made at St. Mary's and some near Quebec—will not compare, either in quality or finish, with the American product. I am opposed to Free Trade, because I believe it would kill any industry in this young country."

Then, turning to the matter of freights, the manager remarked:—"Railway freights, in this Province, are very high. It cost more last winter to send a pung from Fredericton to Edmunds'on, than one would have to pay to get the same kind of article sent from Chicago to Fredericton."

Reed & Reed, broom, brush and feather duster factory, have been working hard to develop their trade, and claim that the increase of trade has been satisfactory. They add:—"The National Polloy helps us, of course. It keeps out American goods of the same class, and that is quite an advantage."

Patrick McGinn, carriage manufacturer, is engaged principally in the production of carriages, farm waggons and express waggons. He drives his machinery by the aid of steam, and almost every year he makes an addition to the stock. In the new premises, to which he has recently removed, he has better facilities than formerly for doing good work. Mr. McGinn says:—"The National Polloy is beneficial, and especially so to my business. I can't, for the life of me, see how it could be otherwise. My trade would be badly hurt if the United States factories could bring in their carriages."

Henry G. Blair's sash and door factory and planing mill, in operation some five or six years, have recently been removed to new and larger premises, which are supplied with a steam engine of 30-horse power and the usual appliances for a respectable fit out. Mr. Blair says that York, Sanbury, Carleton, King's and Queen's counties furnish him with an adequate market.

Robert Colwell, carriage and sleigh factory, whose operations extend over eight years, attributes the small reduction in his force to the fact that trade is out up a good deal, and to the increased use of machinery all round.

Eben Miller & Co., carriage and sleigh factory, say that the tightness of the money market operates to the prejudice of rapid progress in their line, and that over-production intensifies the keenness of competition to an injurious extent as to price and also as to the period of credit to customers. But for the injurious credit system, the business, all other drawbacks considered, would not be so bad. Even with a lower duty, the Americans would find it difficult to compete with us, so keen is the competition among ourselves."

Cooper & Pinder, carriage manufacturers, claim that there is not enough difference between the duties on carriages and parts of carriages. They say that if the latter were admitted at 25 per cent. duty, and the former kept at 35, or increased, it would benefit the carriage business.

The Fredericton Leather Company manufacture various descriptions of leather, such as the patent enamelled, polished pebble, satin polish, harness, splits and calfskins. Their market is principally in England, though a good deal is disposed of in the Lower Provinces and especially in St. John. In this factory a 20-horse engine gives the requisite power, and furnishes the needful quantity of steam. The machinery is of the latest design, and the results are correspondingly satisfactory.

Stephen Whittaker's tannery, which was started in 1852, and is still continued, is employed altogether in the production of sole leather. St. John furnishes a market. The process of manufacture is entirely modern.

M. Brown and C. N. Clark, manufacturers of lumbermen's boots, both declare that business is good in their line, but that their chief difficulty is to get enough men, especially those of steady habits. Mr. Brown started business in 1879, and Mr. Clark in 1866.

Simmonds' leather factory commenced operations in 1873, and closed in 1878, the Fredericton Leather Company becoming the purchaser, acquiring in the arrangement the services of Mr. Simmonds as superintendent of their own works. The Fredericton Leather Company still owns the Simmonds' property, and used it from the time of the purchase until 1881, employing three or four men, at an average wage of \$7 per week per man.

#### MARYSVILLE, YORK COUNTY.

The cotton mill is the crowning glory of Alexander Gibson's enterprising life. It is an immense and yet a symmetrical structure. No attempt has been made to adorn it with architectural embellishments, and yet it is not without a certain degree of real beauty. The location of the mill, on the eastern side of the river, midway between the river and a high bluff, on the crest of which Mr. Gibson has already erected

several brick houses for his work people, and intends to erect many more, is an admirable one. The plain on which it stands slopes gradually towards the river, giving good opportunity for drainage. The main building is 418 feet long, 100 feet wide and four stories high, and faces the river to the west. Near the northern end and extending back in an easterly direction, is a wing, intended for use as a picker house, 328 feet long, 98 feet wide and two stories high. Two smaller buildings occupy positions in the rear of the main building and attached thereto—one 85 x 40 feet and the other 55 x 40 feet—a belt-race forming the connecting link. A tower in the centre of the main building is 128 feet in height or 50 feet above the eaves. The chimney, which stands in the rear of the mill and directly opposite the tower, is circular in form, 20 feet in diameter at the base and tapering towards the top, and 155 feet in height.

In the work of construction it is apparent that due attention has been paid to economy, though not at the expense of thoroughness. The stone for the foundation walls was obtained from a quarry not far distant from the mill. Fine beds of clay and sand near the mill furnished the material for the 5,000,000 bricks which, it is said, have been laid away in the superstructure; and the bricks were made with the aid of five machines purchased by Mr. Gibson. The deals for the main flooring, the birch for the upper flooring and the pine boards for the ceilings, were all manufactured in Mr. Gibson's saw mill and planed in his planing mill. Apart from the posts and beams, which are Southern pine, the iron work, the cement, lime and machinery, all the materials which have entered into the construction of the mill, are home product. The labor, so much of it, of course, as necessitated specially skilled work, had to be procured from abroad.

The girders which cross the mill, 11 feet apart, are constructed of pitch pine, 12 x 16 inches. The flooring is composed of 3-inch spruce deals, and is spiked to the girders and covered with planed birch boards 1½ inches thick. The collings consist of tongued and grooved pine boards. Light is supplied by 518 mullion windows, each holding 36 panes of glass. The walls are whitened with a wash of lime and calcimine material, which helps to make lighter and still more cheerful a place already very pleasant. The building is heated throughout with steam, and the sprinklers or automatic fire extinguishers form a part of the provision for safety in every flat. The stairways and elevators at both ends of the main building are enclosed with brick walls, and the doors sheathed with tin, and in due time a proper system of fire escapes will also be provided.

Water is supplied to the mill and to the residences of the workpeople through pipes from a stream in the high ground a short distance from the mill, which has been dammed so as to give force enough to supply a tank in the tower which connects with the sprinkler.

The machinery of the mill will be driven by two engines of 650-horse power each, the maker being Harris, of Providence, R. I. The boilers, ten in number, were made in St. John, and have been in position some time.

Mr. Gibson, it is generally conceded, has the cheapest mill structure on the continent, and some go so far as to say the "best one" too. The mill, including the basement, which is as good as any other flat in the structure, has, in the opinion of those eminent architects, Messrs. Lookwood, Greene & Co.—the best authority on such matters in the United States—capacity for 60,000 spindles and some 1,100 or so looms. Mr. Gibson considers that the mill is capable of employing 1,300 persons. The mill will not, at the outset—it is the intention to make a start in January—be run at full capacity; only a fraction of its capacity will be brought into play, and some 200 persons will receive employment, at an average wage of about 80 cents per day.

At present only five of the workpeople's brick houses are completed; but in a short time the remainder of the 100 or more, which it is Mr. Gibson's intention to erect, will be completed. Instead of the large boarding house system for operatives, Mr. Gibson hopes to be able so to arrange matters as to have each family accommodate a certain number of the young people who will enter the employ, and thus inaugurate



a family boarding system which he hopes will, in every way, be superior to the general boarding house plan in vogue in other places.

The Miramichi Valley Railway passes along the western bank of the river, in full view of and but a short distance from the bridge which spans the river near the mill. This will bring the workpeople within easy reach of Fredericton, the political capital of New Brunswick, which is but a trifle over two miles distant, and will soon be in a position to be reached over a bridge spanning the St. John River.

The tabular statements attached will give some idea of the number of men engaged in the construction of this vast cotton mill, and still occupied in fitting it up for active operations.

The total cost of the mill structure, with its equipment, all ready for a start, will probably reach \$1,000,000.

The whole number of persons now at work in the mill, engaged in various capacities, may, at a low estimate, be figured at 116 persons, whose weekly wages will reach, at a moderate computation, \$1,238 per week.

During the entire period of construction it is estimated that there were 400 men engaged in various kinds of work. At the moderate average figure of \$9 per week, this would make the weekly wages of the whole force, for the period named, amount to no less than \$3,600.

Mr. Alex. Gibson's saw mill, another enterprise, and one scarcely secondary in importance to the cotton mill, when considered in all its branches, was the first to tax the energies of the proprietor, and still remains in active operation. In this mill 120 men have for long years received employment, and in the store half a dozen more are kept busy. In the stream driving operations for the supply of logs to this and other mills, 500 men are required to bend their energies, and in the procuring of logs 800 more are called upon to exercise their skill and strength. The weekly wages of this vast body of people employed for a large portion of the year, to say nothing of the considerable number who receive employment at the port of shipment, amounts to the large sum of \$11,286.

Mr. Gibson, during the interview I had with him, never once referred, either in terms of praise or words of blame, to the National Policy. He neither denounced nor endorsed it. He neither, by word or sign, indicated that it had either added a dollar to the cost of his lumber operations, or diminished by the value of a cent, the profit on his lumber sales. He did not deplore the fact of his large personal investment in a cotton factory, nor seem in any wise apprehensive of the success of his venture. He did not blame the National Policy for the world's over-production in almost every department of industry, nor rail at it because of any undue stimulus given to the cotton industry. In fact, he left the Policy severely alone. Silent on that subject, he was free in his expressions of hopefulness as to the country's future, even going to the length of pointing out how the Dominion and Jamaica would be mutually advantaged by a union, which would result in the free interchange of the products of the respective countries. Later, however, in reply to the pointed question, as to what he thought of the National Policy, and "whether, and in what respects, the National Policy bore hardly upon the industries in which he was engaged," I received the following comprehensive, and at the same time, suggestive reply:

"In reference to the National Policy, I may say that it is about time Canadians knew how to do something."

#### ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

The New Brunswick hames factory, an excellent industrial establishment, has made considerable progress since its start in 1878. Nearly two and a-half years ago it was rebuilt of brick, the main building, part of which is two stories high, covering an area of 50 x 100 feet. Not only are hames of first-class description constructed at this establishment, but horse hay-forks and peevies, in all of which a good trade is being worked up. The building is heated by steam, and the engine which supplies both power and heat is of 40 horse capacity. There are some seventeen machines in the works, all of which are quite modern, and are operated by steam power, and

on all of which, or nearly so, some one or other of the parts of the factory's product has to pass. With this concern the National Policy is, of course, in high feather, on the ground that it gives scope for an increase of trade and for a better development of resources than would be enjoyed without it.

Jeffrey's furniture factory, in operation four years, is fitted with modern appliances and steam power, and is making fair progress.

#### NASHWAAKSIS, YORK COUNTY.

McFarlane's carriage factory enjoys the advantage of good water power, and has machinery adapted to deal with every part of a carriage, from the spokes up. The concern has been running business for 25 years. At present trade is regarded as somewhat slack, and this slackness is attributed, in a small degree, to the general depression, which has cast a "wet blanket" over business generally. This factory finds a market altogether in New Brunswick, but particularly in the northern sections. The proprietor says:—"The National Policy rather helps the business."

#### GIBSON, YORK COUNTY.

The Gibson Leather Company, of Gibson, York county, erected their factory in 1877, and commenced work in 1878 with from 20 to 24 men. The company failed and suspended work in the spring of 1884. Expensive management is believed to have been a prominent cause of the collapse.

#### WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

The Woodstock Woodworking Company is an important corporation, and at the same time a thriving one. In the company's buildings and, by the way, they are quite extensive, there are now over thirty machines of the best and latest labor-saving styles, which are driven by a fine engine of 70-horse power. In 1877 and 1878 the business was conducted by Smith Bros., and from the latter year it was taken in charge by the Woodstock Woodworking Company. The establishment has at present facilities for manufacturing house furnishing material, sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, &c. It also produces churns, 1,000 of which were made and sold this year, butter tubs and patent firewood. In every respect this is a live industry, and it bids fair to result in financial benefit to its promoters. It is needless to say that the National Policy has given a stimulus to this business, or that its manager looks upon the inauguration of the system with satisfaction. Starting as a company organization with the Policy, it has gone on prospering, each year making a better showing than its predecessor.

Connell Bros., iron foundry and machine works, rank among the foremost of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. They are certainly the best equipped, stand in the front rank for excellence of arrangement, and for tidiness are not surpassed by even Faycett's model stove foundry. Castings of every description are supplied, although stoves form the principal feature in this branch. Besides stoves, these works supply rotary mills, grist mills, shingle machines, lath machines, horse rakes, tinware, millwork, machine work of every kind and, indeed, everything that a first-class machine shop, foundry and agricultural implement factory can prepare. The works cover a good deal of ground, and are admirably arranged, each department being made easy of access from the office of the manager. The machinery is driven by a fine engine of 40-horse power. Among the machines is one in the agricultural implement department for bending felines for horse rakes, and six fine modern lathes and planing machines in the machinery department. The Messrs. Connell say they make 3,000 stoves a year, and sell them all at retail. They add some further information, which is here supplied in the words of the head of the firm:—"Business is fair, but it is difficult to gather in the money, and as a result manufacturers are compelled to 'carry' too much. The business of 1882 was the largest in our lines. Last year's business was not quite so good, and the losses were in excess of those of previous years. This year's business is quite as good as that of last year, but money is tighter. The country, however, is healthy.

"The tariff has this effect in our business: it requires more capital to keep an establishment running. The duty on pig iron strikes at foundries, inasmuch as it adds to the cost of the raw material, and the return from the manufactured stoves is not in any degree enhanced. And this, too, works to the manufacturer's prejudice, for the reason that when he makes losses, which all do, to a greater or lesser extent, he loses more under the new order of things than formerly. As one of several grievances, it might be urged that the duty on rake teeth should be increased."

Drysdale's sash, door and blind factory is doing a much more thriving business than the figures furnished would seem to indicate, especially when the use of modern machinery is taken into account, and when antagonism to the National Policy is only poorly concealed or clumsily disguised. The truth is, that Mr. Drysdale, though reluctant to make the admission, has, like others in his line, been helped by the National Policy, and the aid thus received, coupled with energy and perseverance, has placed his business on excellent footing, notwithstanding the loss of over \$10,000 by the total destruction of his premises by fire two years ago.

J. D. Dickenson's tannery was built in 1856; but only passed into the hands of its present proprietor in 1872, since which time it has been improved, enlarged (it now spreads over a large area) and made increasingly productive. The manager of the tannery, one of the proprietor's sons, says:—

"The operations of the tannery have increased, since 1878, one-third at least. There are various causes for this increase. There is the National Policy, the development of other trades, the enlargement of the country's business, and the further fact that we have established a boot and shoe factory in the heart of the town, which takes a goodly quantity of the tannery's product. Formerly we sold our leather in St. John, but now we go to Montreal, in which commercial centre we dispose of the larger proportion of the manufactured leather which we do not use in our own factory.

"We make in our factory heavy boots for lumber operators and fine custom work for ladies and gentlemen. This factory was started with the advent of the National Policy, and has developed since to a very satisfactory degree.

"The product of our tannery is sole and upper leather of three or four kinds, such as buff, grain, splits and harness, and also calf skins."

Jones' steam saw mill, in operation only one year, is having increased furnace accommodation provided, and appears to be in good hands.

Hugh Davis' saw and grist mills run side by side. The latter is devoted chiefly to the task of grinding for customers, very little on speculation passing through the "run." "The amount of business done at the grist mill has increased rather than diminished, but prices being low for the mill's product, my profit is correspondingly light, my pay being a reserve from the grinding. My business is affected to some extent by the practice of running the grain over to Holton, getting it ground there, and bringing it back without paying duty. If an estoppel were put upon this practice, in some way, it would help my trade. A little more stringency in this regard would be of service.

"In the saw mill I manufacture deals and shingles on speculation, and saw dimension lumber for custom work. Business in this line during three or four years prior to the present has been pretty good; but the depression, which is, of course, known to be general all over the commercial world, has had a damaging influence upon the lumber business."

Grant & Atherton's carriage factory is one of the industrial "hives" of Woodstock, and is under capital control. Carriages and sleighs of latest styles, punks and sleds are made here. Modern machinery is used in the manufacturing, and a 20 horse engine supplies the power. The proprietors insist that business this year is better than it was three years ago, and very nearly as good, if not quite equal to last year. They further say:—"The National Policy helps our industry. We believe in it thoroughly; it is simply fair trade. We would have no objections to meet the Americans any way in any fair field. If it had not been for the National Policy we could not, under existing circumstances, get along at all."

A. Henderson, furniture manufacturer at Upper Woodstock, whose warerooms are in the town centre, makes all kinds of furniture, the expensive as well as the cheaper kinds. The best machinery is used on the work, and the motive power is that potent article, steam. The following statement was obtained at the head quarters:—"This establishment has made considerable progress since 1878, when there was no machinery. During 1878 we commenced putting in machinery, and by the time 1879 was reached, our stock was quite respectable.

"The National Policy helps our business. It keeps out such articles as we manufacture, the smuggler's collection, of course, excepted. The principal smuggling place is near Centreville."

J. S. Marcy, furniture manufacturer, met with two serious checks in two years, having been burned out twice during that period. Undaunted, Mr. Marcy recommenced work, and now he is carrying on business in a new building. He declares that the National Policy is a great help to his business, and that, in fact, he couldn't get along without it.

Baker Bros., carriage manufacturers, say:—"The dullness of business this year, as compared with last, has made times a little hard. People's wants, however, have not abated to any extent. The low prices of the past season or so, received by farmers, has taken just the amount of the difference between the rates ruling and the pretty good prices of former years from the fields of investment. This causes a slackness in trade. However, business was good last year, and even this year business is better than it was in 1878. The increase in our factory force and the increase in machinery supports this statement. The prospect ahead seems still uncertain. With the revival of good times our business will take a leap forward. The Presidential election, which has had an injurious effect upon business in the States, has also done some damage here on the border; but, that over, business will 'boom,' and better prices will be realized and speedier sales made."

Cluff & Jacques, harness makers, claim that by the use of machinery they are enabled to compete for supremacy in King's, Queen's, Victoria and Carleton counties. They proudly point to the excellent character of their work, and they defy competitors to produce a better article at a cheaper figure.

John W. Garraty, furniture manufacturer, with a steam engine of 15 horse power, labor-saving machinery, and good materials, confines his operations largely to the preparation of chamber furniture and bedroom sets. He has already secured a good foothold for his products. He says:—"The National Policy helps my business in that it keeps out American goods. I supply Lamont, of Fredericton, who formerly made his purchases in the United States."

Fred Moore's saw mill stopped at the end of August, owing to a lack of logs, being under the necessity of allowing his logs to pass by in order to let the lumber of James Murchie, J. G. Leighton and Hall & Murchie through the booms. He will push on again as soon as he gets a supply of logs.

John McCormack's tannery was burnt down in 1877, but rebuilt on the old site. Mr. McCormack makes black leather and sole leather, chiefly the former. He says:—"A higher duty on French leather and an export duty on bark would benefit the trade. The Shaws' failure has contributed to the business depression in this quarter."

The hub factory, of which Mr. Donohoe is proprietor, has no rival in the Maritime Provinces, and is declared to be the only one in the Dominion that manufactures hubs from second growth elm—a wood that has no superior for the purpose, being tough and stringy. Carleton county, in New Brunswick, and Aroostook territory in the State of Maine, are said to be the only districts in which first-class elm, suitable for hubs, can be obtained. Mr. Donohoe has already secured quite a market in St. John, Amherst and St. Stephen, and expects to obtain a foothold in other carriage-producing districts, east and west.

Mr. Donohoe has just completed a round log panel machine, which is by all odds one of the most ingenious contrivances that can well be imagined. With this ma-

chine he can saw a log in the form of a scroll, almost any thickness. The merit of this invention is, that a large panel can be sawn from a small log without a break. For dashboards and backs for sleighs these panels are regarded as specially serviceable. Mr. Donohoe claims that this is the only machine of the kind in the Dominion, and the only one anywhere to be found in the United States, except in the State of Ohio; that the machine in his workshop, as perfected, is purely his own invention; and that the work turned out by it is calculated to be of great service to those who need wide panels for sleighs, or, indeed, any kind of work.

Mr. Donohoe has another ingenious arrangement for morticing hubs, by means of which he trebles the work done, with little or no increase of force. This machine is simply a re-arrangement of an ordinary hub and sash morticing machine, with some additions thereto.

All of the machinery in Mr. Donohoe's establishment is driven by a beautiful engine of 15 horse power, and steam is otherwise utilized for various purposes.

The enterprise of Mr. Donohoe (who, by the way, is a native of the neighboring Republic, and formerly resident in Maine), when generally known, will doubtless attain a widely extended popularity.

The Union Foundry Company was organized in 1882. Up to that date, and from 1832, the business was conducted by the firm of Small & Fisher. In 1882 the firm's interest in the foundry was merged into the company, whose lines of business embrace castings for stoves, ploughs, cultivators and general purposes. Since its organization the company has made good progress, and bids fair to be one of the most important industrial institutions of the town.

Small & Fisher, leaving their foundry interest with a well-organized company in 1882, turned their attention specially to the manufacture of threshing machines, farming machines of other kinds, machines for sawing firewood, and general mill and engine work. In these lines there is good reason for saying that they are making fair progress.

#### MONCTON, WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Record Iron Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of stoves, ploughs, hollow-ware, mill machinery, tin and sheet iron ware, make the following representation:—"We find a market in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Business is excellent this year—better than ever before. We have five more men at work than last year, and have orders far ahead. Indeed, some \$2,000 worth of orders, which we can't fill, will have to be cancelled.

"The National Policy has, indirectly, greatly benefited the company's business. It is difficult to tell how far it may have conferred a direct benefit.

"The coal trade in Cape Breton, through which much work has been turned to the establishment, has proved very beneficial to our company's interests."

Mr. Wier, machinist, who is engaged in all sorts of repairing and mill and machine work, says:—"Times were pretty hard during the summer and business slack, but latterly I have been rushed.

"The National Policy has helped me in certain lines of work. I am a strong believer in protection."

J. R. Foster's steam flour mill has the following report:—"Our sales of flour are rather dull. We do a good business in corn and mashed feed. The quantity of corn ground this year, up to a month ago, exceeds the grinding of the corresponding period last year. During the last month business was slack, but slackness is common to that month in every year. Harvesting has something to do with producing it.

"The National Policy is rather against the miller in the matter of wheat for grinding; but in corn, as there is little grown in the Dominion, the policy does not work so badly. The duty on corn, however, is not much benefit any way, and might be dispensed with to advantage."

Lee & Rogers, sash, door and blind factory and planing mill, submit the following:—"Our wages, of which I have already given you the average figure, range from \$1 to \$2 per day. Business has been very good this year, so far.

"The machinery in our factory is driven by a 30-horse power steam engine. In the winter season, in addition to our ordinary machinery, we run a rotary saw for dimension stuff. This winter we shall cut for ourselves half a million of lumber.

"The National Policy has been a benefit to our business, in that it has helped other trades, who become our customers."

The Moncton Agricultural Implement Company was organized in March, 1884, with a nominal capital of \$50,000, but with an actual capital of \$31,000, part of which was paid up in cash and part in notes. The want of sufficient working capital has embarrassed the company.

This is what the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charters, says of it:—"The company just now, from want of working capital, being unable to dispose of the remaining \$19,000 of stock, is embarrassed and about winding up. With a proper amount of working capital it would be quite within bounds to say that the company could do a grand business. I base this opinion on the demand for agricultural implements, and for doors, sashes, mouldings and pumps throughout the country, in the manufacture of all of which the company is in a position to engage.

"The establishment is fitted with a fine collection of modern machinery, a well appointed building, and an engine of 25-horse power.

"The National Policy is beneficial to this business in every sense of the word. It prevents the American manufacturers from loading the country with their products.

"If this factory was as well equipped financially as it is otherwise, it could compete fairly well with even the Upper Province manufacturers."

E. C. Cole, merchant tailor, says:—"The National Policy has proved beneficial to my trade. This year the volume of business is fully an average. It is quite as good as last year."

J. & S. Winter, stove makers and iron workers, say:—"The National Policy has benefitted our business in a good many lines. We believe in protection fully."

The cotton factory manager makes the following statement:—"We have sold all the cotton we have so far manufactured. The factory has been kept steadily running since the start. The end of August was the close of our year; and during that year we have managed to pay expenses and put a little to the gain side of our profit and loss account. Of course the hard times affects prices, diminishing profits. If times had been ordinarily fair we should have had a good dividend to give our stockholders. There is a better feeling in the market at this time (October); the price of raw cotton is declining, and the prospect is rather hopeful.

"The National Policy has not, in my opinion, had anything to do with the hard times. The causes which contributed to bring about hard times, prior to the adoption of the National Policy, are alone responsible for it now.

"We have 250 looms, and 234 are kept running. The output of the factory is about 10,000 yards of cotton a day.

"The cotton factory grounds cover an area of ten acres, and afford ample opportunity for extension of the works, and for the establishment of a bleachery, if sufficient encouragement offer. The machinery used is of the latest designs, and all of the best English make, part from the establishment of Howard & Bulloch, Ayrington, and part from that of Hetherington & Sons, Manchester. The engine, from which power is obtained for the factory, is from 400 to 500-horse power, and a first class machine withal. The factory is supplied with all the latest devices for the extinction of fire and the best possible steam-heating arrangements. The furnace is located in a building entirely distinct from the factory proper, and the railway track leads up to it, so that coal may be dumped into the coal storeroom with the least possible expense. The track also runs convenient to the building so that the manufactured cotton may be shipped conveniently and the raw cotton deposited with

small expense. The average pay of all hands, big and little, male and female, per day, is about 80 cents per head.

"The sugar refinery is a well ordered and thoroughly equipped establishment, to secure which considerable capital has been invested in buildings (the main structure is some nine stories high) and real estate. The management represent as follows:—

"Wages run from \$1 to \$5 per day.

"Business is depressed in the sugar line all over, and though the refinery has been working on a declining market since the start, it has been kept steadily running.

"The railway tariff rates operate prejudicially to the refinery, inasmuch as Moncton is not treated as a terminal point, as it should be. The rate on raw sugar from Halifax to Montreal is 17 cents; on refined from Halifax to Montreal 22 cents. The rate on refined from Moncton to Montreal is 20 cents. The rate on raw sugar from Halifax to Moncton being 5 cents, and the rate for refined from Moncton to Montreal 20 cents, makes the cost to the factory for all shipments to the latter city 25 cents, being at least 7 cents of a discrimination against the Moncton refinery, which, on the output, amounts to a very large sum—about \$70 per day. We hope to have this matter remedied, as we hope also to have an arrangement made for the allowance of a drawback on all shipments to foreign countries.

"This refinery is now turning out 325 bbls. of sugar a day; it began with 13 bbls. A cooperage is attached to the refinery for making barrels."

G. Crandall, confectioner, says:—"I find a market in this Province and in Nova Scotia. Business is very good this year; better than last year."

O'Neill & Cruo (boot and shoe factory) speak in the following manner:—"We manufacture harrigans, boots and shoes, and leather. Business has been very good this year. We are doing more work than last year. Money is a little tight.

"The National Policy don't injure, but rather helps our trade. The Upper Province folk interfere very little with our trade. We supply a good article, and our customers know that they can place implicit reliance upon our goods, which is a strong point in our favor."

Joseph Howard (soap factory, in which steam is employed in manufacturing), remarks as follows:—"Business fair this year—about as good as last year. There is a good demand for the products of the factory at the present time.

"The National Policy affects our industry favorably. It helps to exclude United States goods. We are able to hold our own against Upper Province manufacturers. This factory was destroyed by fire on the 21st July last, but a new building was erected soon after. The business of the factory has progressed gradually but steadily since the first start. Markets for the product of the factory are found in the Lower Provinces, and especially in that section of Nova Scotia known as Cape Breton."

Torrie's soap factory proprietor supplies the following information:—"Two kinds of soap are made in this factory—extra pale yellow and white soap. Markets for those soaps are obtained principally in New Brunswick, and also to some extent in Nova Scotia.

"Notwithstanding the National Policy imposes a duty of 1 cent per pound on foreign soaps, the Americans still manage to introduce their soaps to the provincial markets. The Americans furnish light weight—12 ounces to the pound, instead of 16 ounces—which the provincial manufacturers supply. Buyers don't pay enough heed to this defect, at least they don't seem to remember the great difference in weight."

John H. Marks, carriage factory, supplies the following:—"This factory, which was burnt down last spring, is now getting fully under way. The factory operations are carried on in two buildings—one 72 x 52 and the other 52 x 32. The machinery is driven by a 9-horse power engine. When thoroughly equipped, will use circular saws, band saws and other necessary machinery.

"Business has been pretty good this year, although our business, being somewhat upset by the recent fire, cannot fairly be considered a criterion of what it would have been if operations had not been disturbed. Formerly the factory covered an

much ground as now, but the new buildings are more commodious and convenient for work.

"The National Policy helps our business to a certain extent, although the duty on hickory spokes is still maintained. But I am now getting hickory spokes--American wood—from Upper Canada, where they get the raw wood, duty free, and convert into spokes, having ample facilities for the work.

"The National Policy keeps out the cheap American manufacturers. I don't import one-tenth the articles I did five or six years ago.

"The prospect ahead for business is pretty good."

James Flannigan, tailor, says:—"I can't estimate capital, because mixed up with other business."

The knitting factory manager reports:—"We are doing a good business--find sale for all we can make. There is a difficulty in getting the right kind of labor. We could do a much larger trade if proper labor could be readily obtained. We are making a better class of stock than is made by any other factory in the Dominion--principally fine goods. We couldn't fill all our orders last year, and this year our orders are still ahead. We have just got a silver medal and three first prizes from the exhibition at Montreal. We got a silver medal from the Centennial Exhibition at St. John last year.

"We think we ought to be freed from the duty on yarn--two-ply wool. The yarn for commerce is three-ply, which can't be made here, as Cheviot wool is the article used. On the two-ply wool there is a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents should, at least, be taken off, and to insure honest dealing in the matter, a declaration that the article is only to be used in manufacturing could be insisted on.

"When in full operation, 40 hands are kept at work.

"The stock is \$35,000, but all of this has not been taken up, and only 80 per cent. of the subscribed stock has so far been paid up."

Humphrey & Snow, woollen factory, about a mile out of town, report as follows:—"This factory was started in 1882, and for a time was employed in carding cloth and custom work. Recently, machinery for general manufacturing purposes has been added, including six looms, six carding machines, two spinning machines, one twister, one picker, one pulling mill, one napper and one washing machine. A dye house has also been provided.

"At present the machinery is run by water power, but there is being put in place, in a brick engine house constructed for the purpose, thoroughly fire-proof, an engine of 50-horse power—a Wheelock engine—by Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, Ont. This engine is claimed to be one of the finest in the Provinces. There are ample facilities for increasing steam power and engine capacity.

"The National Policy has certainly been beneficial to the business. Without it this factory would scarcely have expanded so soon."

John Humphrey, proprietor of the saw and grist mills located in near proximity to Humphrey & Snow's woollen factory, and on the same stream—Hall's Creek—says:—"My saw mill has been in operation for a long period of years, and has from time to time been improved. The machinery is driven by water power.

"My grist mill has also been a long time in operation, and, like the saw mill, has undergone improvement from time to time. There are now four run of stones in this mill, with all the modern appliances for grinding wheat and buckwheat. Water power is employed."

Peters Bros., sash and door factory and planing mill, submits the following:—"This factory is engaged in supplying sash and door work, and in general planing, and also in work for building operations, in which we engage extensively, and in the preparation of lumber for sale. It is not easy to get accurate data as to factory output, as all the business is run into one channel.

"Business is lively, and we have all we can attend to.

"The National Policy helps our business very much."



Peters' combination lock factory is at present in liquidation. It was started under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, having only a small working capital, carrying over a lot of made-up stock from the Waterbury concern, mortgaging the real estate at an exorbitant rate of interest, endeavoring to do a business beyond the command of the means in hand with borrowed money, failing to properly place the unsold stock, allowing to be represented at exorbitant figures as stock patent rights which were only of moderate value, and paying dividends on stock, including what might be considered watered stock, out of capital instead of from actual net earnings. Under judicious management this concern ought, in time, to be worked at a profit. Outside of lock manufacturing, the establishment is equipped to make a variety of useful shelf hardware, which would compare favorably with the imported article, and which could be sold at prices that should ensure success in competition. At present the liquidators are working up with a small force the stock on hand, and at the same time seeking a purchaser for the establishment. Bad management and imprudent stock manipulating is really the cause of this establishment's regretful end.

### SACKVILLE, WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Sackville Stove Foundry, of which Mr. Charles Fawcett is the proprietor, is without question a stove establishment in which there is more order, more system, better arrangement and less waste than any concern of the kind yet visited. There is a place for everything, and everything seems to be in its place. The workshops, &c., extend over considerable ground. The warehouse covers a space 100 feet square, the fitting shop is 60 x 40 feet, the old foundry building 60 x 40 feet, the mill room 60 x 40 feet, the moulding shop 150 x 60 feet, the pattern shop 20 x 30 feet, and the blacksmith shop 20 x 30 feet. Then there is an office and show room, and, for the homes of his workmen, the proprietor has in a row, not far from the foundry, some 22 tenement cottages for his employees. Mr. Fawcett's principal business man was pleased to furnish the following information:—

"Since 1878 our business has developed very much. The National Policy affects it favorably. Formerly we had the competition of American stove manufacturers to contend against; now, we are relieved from it. We have, of course, the Upper Canadians as competitors; but, with abundant capital, a cash business, a good line of stoves and guaranteed work, Mr. Fawcett is able to clean them out, or, at least, to hold them more than 'at bay.' The National Policy has proved advantageous indirectly, because it has relieved the Upper Canadians and the far western markets of the American article and forced Upper Canadians to cater for those markets and to pay less attention to the Provinces 'down by the sea.' Then, in the general impetus that it has given to other kinds of business, the National Policy has been an indirect benefit to our industry.

"Previous to 1878, we were compelled to cut wages down 33½ per cent., and had it not been for the National Policy we would have been forced to continue such reduction ever since. Some of our men, who work by the piece, now earn \$25 per week, and several make \$12 per week.

"Since 1878 our warehouse capacity has been doubled; a new fitting shop has been constructed, the moulding shop has been enlarged and a new boiler has been laid in a fireproof chamber, and this year improvements have been made in various respects in the establishment, at a cost of \$2,000."

Besides successfully conducting a large manufacturing business, Mr. Fawcett is extensively engaged in stock raising and in the thorough cultivation of a large farm.

Abner Smith's shoe factory and tannery, an old-time institution of Sackville, is still carried on with much vigor, and with the best appliances obtainable. It has been progressing yearly, gaining sure strength as it advanced. In 1878 employment was given to 18 men and 4 females; now 25 men and 5 females are kept at work. The product of the establishment is sold principally in Westmoreland and in the northern sections of the Province. The proprietor says:—"Trade is pretty good. I could sell double the quantity of boots and shoes we now make; but in the unsettled

condition of trade generally and the uncertainty as to business stability, I exercise a prudent discretion in the selection of customers."

Ayer's tannery and larrigan factory is now running in full blast. The product of the concern embraces tanned leather, larrigans, moccasins, harness, boots and shoes, lacing leather, and leather wallets. The latter is a new article in Mr. Ayer's trade, and meets with quite a ready sale. The moccasins are sold principally to dealers in Ontario. For the other manufactures, the Maritime Provinces furnish good markets. Mr. Ayer speaks encouragingly of the trade prospect ahead. He says that orders are flowing in freely and that returns are for the most part satisfactory.

Mr. Ayer's establishment is quite an extensive one, and is located in what is termed Upper Sackville—that is, it is about 3 miles from the post office.

E. Cogswell & Co.'s colonial foundry succeeded a company in 1876, since which time it has been kept running by the present firm on stoves. The foundry is located near the railway station, and is a very conveniently arranged institution. The proprietors are engaged just now in introducing a new style of cooking stove—"Charter Oak"—for which a patent has been secured. The new article is taking well, and the prospect is that it will become decidedly popular. The patent covers a peculiar adjustment of flues, an arrangement for securing more even temperature in the oven, economy in the consumption of fuel and great heating capacity, and a second or perforated tin door for the oven, for the better to secure fresh air in the process of baking. The general business of the year, so far as contrasted with the 2 previous years, does not bear favorable comparison; but the outlook is regarded by Messrs. Cogswell & Co. as by no means discouraging.

#### SUSSEX, KING'S COUNTY.

Oliver Haley's carriage factory is conducted on a small scale, but gives evidence of capacity to do good work. The proprietor's complaint is not that work is scarce, but that hands—good workmen—were difficult to be secured. He had plenty of work, and would hire more hands if he could get them.

The Studholm and Sussex cheese factory started some 14 years ago, is still moving along successfully, and turns out annually about \$6,000 worth of cheese. R. E. McLeod is the manager.

Hagerty's grist, carding and saw mills, in Sussex parish, on Mill Brook, a branch of Trout Brook, about 3 miles from Sussex station, are quite an institution. In the grist department 2 run of stones is kept in operation; in the saw mill a rotary saw performs good work, and in the carding department there is the usual machinery for carding all the wool which customers are disposed to supply. The manager is happy in his possessions, happy over the work of his hands, and happy at the results. Leaving this mill the visitor steps into that wonder of wonders—

Davis, Hayden & Davis' woodware factory. Crossing the threshold, one gazes in astonishment at the sight. Machines of all kinds occupy places in the first apartment. Here a machine for making druggists' ointment boxes, there another for running off miniature rolling pins for use as needle holders. Here a machine turning out paint brush handles, there another preparing bobbins for cotton spinners. Here a machine producing quassia cups—a peculiar kind of West India wood, which, when moistened a few seconds with water will produce the most agreeable or disagreeable bitterness; there another turning out wooden cigars, hollow in the centre for holding confections. Here a machine producing wooden vinegar measures, there another supplying pulleys for venetian blinds. Here a machine furnishing whip handles, there another making log reels for gauging the speed of vessels. The sight is, indeed, amusing, bewildering! Passing into another room, the same thing is observable. Here there are machines for producing newel posts, door knobs, birch saw frames and other articles suitable for housework. And then in still another apartment there is an ingenious self-feeding lathe contrivance for making broom handles, and two other funny looking wooden cylinders for giving them a smooth surface, a machine for making funnels, and machines for producing belaying pins and handles for all kinds of agricultural and mechanical implements.

That there is such an establishment in such a quiet nook, so near Sussex, is not generally known in the Province, and, perhaps, not to many in Sussex itself. The machinery is wonderful, and to make the matter more remarkable, the ingenious operators make their own "dies," do their own forging by the aid of a patent charcoal forge, their own lumber sawing, except in the matter of billets for broom-handles and everything else necessary to give effect to their work. Simms, of St. John, has discovered the merit of their broom-handles, and the druggists, hardware merchants, and others of St. John, Montreal and some parts of the States, are learning their whereabouts and the merit of their products.

Iron-turning as well as wood-turning is also done at this establishment, which, by the way, was only started a year ago.

The power used in driving the machinery is obtained partly from the water-wheel in Mr. Hagerty's grist mill, and partly from a 25 horse power engine. Messrs. Davis, Hayden & Davis modestly estimate the value of their machinery at from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

This is the only factory of the kind in the Province.

Ross & McPherson's furniture factory, started eight years ago, is in process of enlargement. Modern machinery is employed, every kind of furniture is made, and a ready sale is found for all produced. Steam supplies power to the machinery.

P. Pittfield's sash factory was started seven years ago. The proprietor considers that business is now better by far than it was in 1878—that it has increased largely, and that it is still progressing. Modern machinery is used, and steam is employed to drive it.

White, Upham & White's tannery, started eleven years ago, is now in successful operation. Live men are its managers, and the practical director of the work gives evidence that he understands his business. The buildings are large and very complete in form and arrangement. The department system, so strikingly apparent in Mr. Fawcett's Sackville foundry, is here brought into play, and gives the very best results. Sole and upper leather is the product of the tannery, and the apparatus used in their preparation is thoroughly modern. An engine of 20 horse power supplies the necessary steam for all purposes. The Maritime Provinces and Montreal supply a market for all the leather turned out.

White, McRobbie & Clark's boot and shoe factory, which was started some eleven years ago under a company organization, and continued in business with varying success for some years, first under the company and then in the hands of Mr. Geo. H. White, became two years ago the property of the present firm. The condition of things is pronounced quite satisfactory. Work is being carried on briskly, business is increasing, and general satisfaction is expressed by customers whose trade is worth securing and retaining. The manager says:

"The tariff interferes with the trade to the extent that it imposes duty on English fine leathers, serges, threads, inks and dressings, awls and needles. These pay 25 per cent.; they are not made in the Dominion, nor does it seem likely that they will be. Machinery is also dutiable, bearing 25 per cent. When used for manufacturing it should be admitted free."

The machinery in this factory is the best of its kind, and the motive power is steam.

The Sussex butter factory has only been a short time in operation, and, therefore, it is difficult to form an opinion as to the results. Besides, at the time visited, the buttery was not in operation, the manager being absent for a few days. With care and good management there is every reason to believe it will prove a success.

#### ST. STEPHEN AND MILLTOWN,

Broad & Sons, axe and tool factory, report that their present facilities are superior to those of 1834, the machinery being of modern design, the water-power greater and the buildings better adapted to the work. Axes and all kinds of edge tools are made at this establishment. The proprietor says:—"We find a market in the Maritime Provinces. We send some of our product to the United States, and as far

off as the Pacific coast. The trade in handle tools, such as hatchets, hunter's axes, chisels, etc., has developed very much. The duty on steel used in the manufacture of edge tools and hammers is too high. The quality requisite for the work is not made in the Dominion. Borax and emery are the only articles used in our business which come in free. The duty on hard coal is rather against us. In the matter of cementation steel, which we principally use, there is not enough used in the manufacturing to justify the erection of works unless the patronage of all the Dominion consumers were extended to it. We use from \$3,000 to \$4,000 worth of steel every year. We find the Londonderry iron excellent for such of the manufactures as iron forms a part. We have facilities for doing work to an extent five times in excess of our present output. We use a Hercules turbine wheel made by the Holyoke Company, of Worcester. Porter's mill stream supplies the water power."

Vroom Bros., furniture manufacturers, commenced work in 1878, starting in October of that year. Wages in this establishment range from \$15 to \$6. The output of 1883 was about \$1,000 better than 1884, the slight drop in the latter year being due to the depression in business generally. The proprietors say:—"The National Policy has helped our business, in that it has checked the purchasing of articles in Calais, and enabled us to engage in the manufacture of articles that we never before produced. We employ a gas engine as motive power, and use labor-saving machinery in our work.

Ganong Bros. have been encouraged with a remarkable flow of success. In 1878 their establishment was burned down, and they lost everything. Undaunted, they again started up, with little capital but with a splendid credit, and engaged in the work of manufacturing. They pushed business vigorously and met with much encouragement. Their premises on Water street are quite spacious, the power which drives their machinery is a seven horse engine, and their principal markets are in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; but lately they have even ventured into Ontario, in which Province they are now doing what the senior member of the firm described in his own earnest way as a "nice trade." Messrs. Ganong Bros. say:—"The National Policy has put a final stop to the importation of all American goods. There was partial protection under the old tariff for our business, but the National Policy has put matters just right. The cocoa and chocolate used in manufacturing, we can buy cheaper in Halifax than in any other quarter, and superior in quality. The sugars used in our factory are all of Dominion manufacture."

C. B. Eaton & Co., tarrigan manufactures and tanners, intend during 1885 to enlarge business by engaging in the manufacture and sale of harness leather. Their business man remarked that the tariff did not work injuriously to the tanning and tarrigan trade.

The St. Croix Cotton Mill, located at St. Stephen on the bank of the St. Croix River at Milltown, is a fine structure. The main building is 417 feet 4 inches in length, and 98 feet 8 inches in height, and has four stories with basement. The Picker building is 117 x 103, two stories in height. There is also a stretch of buildings on the eastern side 450 feet in length. Water power, furnished by the St. Croix, drives the machinery. The machinery in use is modern in design and style. The employees have been able to make full time since the mill started, except during last winter when the hours of labor were reduced. The mill, which, by the way, has a capacity for 40,000 spindles, is at present engaged in the manufacture of shirtings, denims, ticks, broad unbleached shirtings, cottonades, awning ducks, etc. The work of dyeing the fabrics produced is executed on the mill premises. The manager of the works, without reference to the Treasurer of the company in Providence, R.I., did not feel justified in giving particulars as to the class of labor employed, nor as to the relative wages paid to the respective classes. The monthly or weekly payment to the entire labor staff was all that could be obtained. So also with reference to the output. Beyond saying that 120,000 lbs. of cotton were manufactured every month, the manager was disposed to be politely silent.

B. R. DeWolfe, carriage factory, employed from 1872 to 1876 some 13 hands; from 1876 to 1878 the number fell off to 4; since 1878, the force has increased to the

old figure, or nearly so. The National Policy was, of course, favoured by him, though he thought there should be a corrective of some kind to overcome valuation devices in the matter of imported material.

Almon's marble and granite works is moving along as happily as its good-natured proprietor can make it move. Business has increased considerably in his respective lines. He was warm in his friendship for the National Policy as a whole. If any changes were made he would prefer a reduction of duty on Italian marble.

Clerke's confectionery reports an advance upon the output of each year. The business has expanded to an extent double that of four years ago. The volume of trade in 1884 is about the same as that of 1883.

## THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

### HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Doull & Miller, extensive wholesale dry goods merchants, carry on a large business in the manufacture of clothing. This trade is at present affected, like a good many others the world over, by over-production, and by business being pushed beyond its natural limits. Among other cogent reasons advanced for the business prostration, Messrs. Doull & Miller advance the stoppage of the North-West trade, which ceased at the time the business "boom" collapsed in the North-West, two or three years ago. Up to that time no inconsiderable trade had been done with the North-West at fair prices. But the sudden check, which reckless land speculation gave to the business "boom," coupled with the tendency to over-production elsewhere, denuded the trade with the West of its importance, and caused a curtailment of manufacturing operations. Still, notwithstanding, Messrs. Doull & Miller give employment to 22 men, and 128 females, in the manufacture of clothing, at the present time; and for the twelve years that they have been conducting this industry, they have given employment to a greater or lesser number.

The Halifax broom factory turn out about 6,000 dozen brooms annually, finding a market therefor in Nova Scotia, West Indies, Newfoundland, and even in that great centre of population and business, London, Eng. In the latter city, however, the business has not been as lucrative as the conductors of the enterprise could wish, owing to the fact that the agents charged to the concern the expenses of a full business. But, even with this drawback, the venture in London did not result in loss, although the profit was not enough to encourage, for the present, a continuance of the business. Still, the promoters of this broom enterprise do not despair of getting a good foothold in the English market. They intend to make another trial, and anticipate better results from their next venture, the experience of the first having taught them a wholesome lesson. The managers of this company say:—"We could not manufacture brooms in this Province, were it not for the National Policy. Without it our Province would be made a slaughter market for the United States manufacturers. The duty of 50 cents a dozen on brooms, keeps our American competitors at bay, and enables us to do a successful trade."

The Acadia steam biscuit factory and confectionery proprietor says:—"In 1878 this establishment only manufactured confectionery; in 1882 the biscuit business was added. We find openings for business in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The Upper Canadians are our most troublesome competitors. They 'slaughter' their goods in our territory, supplying customers at figures below their home prices, and selling also to retail dealers in a way that interferes with the wholesale dealer. We would have no difficulty in successfully competing, if the Western Provinces' men would only sell at western home prices. Time will, in all probability, cure this evil."

The Howard Manufacturing Company is engaged in the manufacture of oiled clothing, largely in use by fishermen, seamen and others. They give employment to a good many persons, and seemingly do a very profitable trade. The company's principal field is Nova Scotia. The manager responded to enquiries in the following

manner:—"The National Policy is beneficial to the business, and it would be more so if our own factory work, in the line which we use, were fully up to the standard. We use cotton from abroad, because we can get it finer in quality than the cotton made here. Our home article is too 'burry.' We would have no hesitation in using the home-made product if it were made fine enough."

The Nova Scotia Cotton Company's factory occupies a commanding position in the upper or northern limit of the city, with ample surrounding space and the advantage of railway connection for the reception and shipment of freight, etc. The factory is a large and well appointed building, having all the outfit necessary to do a stirring business, and to guard against damage by fire, injury to the workpeople, etc. The engine room is a model in its way—large, clean, tidy; everything seemed to be in "apple-pie" order, and an almost perfect calm prevailed, the movements of the ponderous engine being comparatively noiseless. The engine is from the works of Harris Corliss, Providence, R. I., and has a capacity of 450 horse power. The looms in this factory number 350, with the requisite spinning and other preparatory machinery to supply them, but only 210 are kept employed. Some 280 hands are engaged in and about the works. The description of goods manufactured is the ordinary grey cotton, and the factory was, late in October, so the manager declared, selling all the goods manufactured. The manager remarked as follows:—"All over the Dominion, from London eastward, we find a market for our cottons. At present, however, business is not so much of a paying one as we could wish. In times such as we have been passing through, it is considered satisfactory if operations can be carried on without loss. As to the prospect ahead, it is difficult to form any very reliable opinion. Stoppage for a time of some of the factories, or the partial running of the whole, both of which plans would curtail production, would be a benefit to the trade. There has been over-production all over, and this has been brought about by rivalries and by the introduction of a description of machinery capable of giving a much larger output than that formerly in use. It is true that more extended markets might, with a little effort, be secured. With proper lines of steam communication, India and China might easily be reached. In both countries there is opportunity for a profitable trade. We have engaged, to some extent, in the manufacture of print cloth, the print work being done for us at Magog.

"The National Policy has, of course, helped to establish and enlarge the operations of the cotton industry; but it is not responsible for the excess in their number. The shortsightedness of keen business men should not be made a charge against the policy."

John Patterson, boilermaker, had some big jobs under way at the time visited, the boiler for the steamer "Newfield" included.

John Thompson, an energetic Haligonian, engaged in running a small foundry, remarked that he had all the work his little establishment was capable of doing; that he kept his staff of workmen right along, and that he was a firm believer in the National Policy.

Macdonald & Co., extensive brass founders, steam and hot water engineers, plumbers, copper-smiths, gas fitters and hoopers, were indisposed to furnish information of any kind. This concern was started in 1865.

The Halifax laundry, a very well managed concern, will this year do about \$1,000 worth more business than last year when it reached \$8,500.

Clayton & Sons, extensive manufacturers of clothing, remarked that the progress of their business was best indicated by the increase in the number of their employes from 77 in 1878 to 179 in 1884, and by the increase of machinery. All of the sewing machines in use in the establishment are driven by steam power. The proprietors remarked as follows:—"Business was much the same as last year; perhaps rather better, though it is a little more difficult to gather in the earnings. Anyway, business is a good deal better than in 1878.

"The National Policy is a benefit to our business. The work is done in the country, which was the case previously only to a very limited extent. Prior to the adoption of the National Policy nearly everything was imported from England.

Upper Canadian competition is quite keen, but we manage to make headway against it. Our market is in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, principally in the first named."

A. A. Bliss & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, carry on a factory for the purpose mainly of supplying the wants of four stores, three of which are in the city and one in Dartmouth. Their factory business is quite considerable, and the work turned out superior. This establishment was started in 1883. There has been some slight change in the proprietorship by death, but its efficiency is still up to the standard. The principal member of the firm remarked:—"The National Policy is a decided help to us. There are a few articles which enter into the manufacture of boots and shoes, which should come in free, such as eyelets, eyelet hooks, heel plates, and some other findings."

Moir, Son & Co., biscuit and bread bakery and confectionery, have one of the largest establishments in the Dominion. The leading proprietor carried on a small soft bread bakery prior to starting a section of the present premises, over twenty-one years ago. The wonderful expansion of his business is a remarkable evidence of pluck, perseverance and energy. So extensive are his bread-baking operations in Halifax that it is considered that the stoppage of his works for even one or two days would be a serious inconvenience, if not a calamity. The aim of the proprietors has been, and, it may be said, still is, to make their own flour and boxes as well as their own bread and biscuit, and they have succeeded to a limited extent. Their flour mill property, which cost \$100,000, is located at Bedford. Here also there is a box-making factory, in which half a dozen men are kept constantly employed. In the flour mill, which has not been running since spring, owing to the absence of a supply of wheat, some twenty hands are employed. The duty on wheat is regarded by the senior proprietor as an impediment to the flour mill's successful working.

The bakery and confectionery works front on three streets of the city—80 feet on Argyle Street, 130 feet on Duke Street, and 160 feet on Grafton Street, and are four or five stories in height. The buildings are constructed of brick in the most substantial manner. The salesrooms and business offices are on the corner of Argyle and Duke Streets, in the first and second stories. The bread delivery rooms are on the ground floor, Duke Street, whereat the twenty or so breadcarts, kept constantly in motion, receive their supplies. Steam is employed to further the work of drying, baking, hoisting, candy-making, boiling, drawing ovens, heating the building, etc. For all these services an engine of 50 horse power is kept steadily in motion. The senior proprietor was pleased to say in response to enquiries:—"Our field of operations lies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and to some extent in the West Indies. If Jamaica gets 'hitched on' to the Dominion our business will thereby be greatly assisted.

"In the bakery we make all sorts of soft bread and biscuit and cake of every description. In the confectionery all varieties of candies are turned out.

"The National Policy affects us beneficially in the candy line, but otherwise, in some respects at least, in other lines. For instance, the duty on coal is against us; only a day or two ago we paid \$100 on a cargo of hard coal, of which, by the way, we use a considerable quantity. There are other articles also which occupy a place objectionable to us on the dutiable tariff list. But one can't expect everything in his own favor. Other industries than ours must share in the benefit derivable from the protective system which the National Policy supplies."

R. Taylor, of the Halifax Boot and Shoe Factory, carries on extensive works and manages with skill and prudence a very large business. His works are located on the continuation of Brunswick Street (formerly Barrack Street), and his warerooms, etc., are on Hollis Street. He has been in business fourteen years and has made considerable progress during that period, adding from time to time to his outfit machines of the latest and most improved designs. The proprietor, judging from the tenor of his remarks, is not an ardent Unionist nor yet an admirer of the National Policy. He says:—"Business is dull. Confederation is one cause of this dullness, and the National Policy is another. The duties on certain articles used in manufac-

turing boots and shoes, such as serge, elastic, and findings in general, is objectionable. These articles are not made in the Dominion, nor even in the United States, except, perhaps, in the case of a few articles. There is not sufficient encouragement to warrant any one engaging in their manufacture. We get our supplies from England. Serge was duty free before the National Policy came into force."

Jack & Bell, engaged in the preparation of some fertilizer in a factory on Byers' Road, in which they employ steam, machinery and manual labor, preferred to have their operations remain undescribed.

The Nova Scotia sugar refinery is an extensive establishment in the north end of the city, near Richmond, which gives employment to a goodly number of people, and turns out a very large amount of the sweetening product. This concern was entrusted, at the outset, to not over-prudent management, and did not prove a bonanza to the stockholders; but, just now, it is, and for some time past it has been, under careful control, as the results show. The annual product is reckoned at about 150,000 barrels, the value of which, at the present time, might be put down at \$2,100,000. In this refinery there is all the apparatus needed in a first-class establishment.

Longard Bros., steam and hot-water heaters, machinists, and stove fitters, remark that they have plenty of work, and could do more if their facilities were extended. They make this reference to the tariff:—"The duties on articles used in our business, which we obtain from the United States, are too high. So far, we have not been able to obtain in the Dominion satisfactory articles for fittings, either in copper, brass or iron."

The Starr Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. John I. Wylds is manager, conducts a large and diversified industry, one of the most important and, perhaps, one of the most successful in Nova Scotia. The company manufacture, at their spacious works at Dartmouth, skates, nails, ship and railway spikes, bolts and nuts, all kinds of dies for carving work, bridge work of every kind, vault doors, shovels of all descriptions, and even to electroplating and galvanized work. The company's output in 1883 was \$160,000; in 1878 it was \$100,000, being a pretty clear evidence of the progress of the works. This company was incorporated in 1868, and has made steady advances since, but especially since 1878. Its capital, paid up, amounts to \$200,000.

The Acadia Powder Company, incorporated in 1869, and acting under this charter and amendments thereto, in 1869 and 1880, has its works located at Windsor Junction, 15 miles from Halifax, and its office at 70 Bedford Row, Halifax. The company is engaged in producing powder for blasting and sporting purposes, the explosive force and the finish of which is claimed to be very superior. The company's capital is represented as \$100,000, but of the actual amount paid up and of the annual output, I was unable to get any reliable data, the president of the company not being at hand on the occasion of my visits.

Brown & Webb's spice factory, though in operation some 17 years, only had grinding apparatus added in 1878. As the firm do a general wholesale job and drug business it is difficult to tell the output of the factory, as it is mixed up in the general business, of which the factory is only a small branch. The firm's field of operations is the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, and the development of its trade is regarded as due to the general efforts to push it.

Three Mile House tannery is a large establishment, fitted with steam and all the modern appliances for doing a large business. There is in the splendid site and excellent water privileges and appurtenances opportunity for very large development. Vessels can lie at the wharves within the tannery's limits, and the Intercolonial Railway enters the yard. At present this tannery turns out sole leather altogether. The manager of the concern thus delivered himself:—"The National Policy is a help to the business to some extent, as it contributes to give us the field in this Province as against United States competition."

J. H. Mott & Co. carry on a large spice factory and lime and soap works in Dartmouth, but the leading proprietor was decidedly reticent, considering that



neither the country nor any one or more individuals in it had any right to a knowledge of his business. That the works were started some 37 years ago is all the knowledge that could be gathered from a direct interview with Mr. Mott.

Gordon & Keith's furniture factory is the successor of a cabinet-making business conducted prior to 1860, by Thompson & Eason, in the old-fashioned style. The new proprietors, in a little while, revolutionized the business. They spoured spacious ware rooms and established a factory, into which they introduced the latest machinery. Their enterprise and pluck received fitting reward in an enlarged and lucrative business, the principal market being Nova Scotia. Mr. Keith, of this firm, was pleased to remark as follows:—"The National Policy operates badly in our business. It imposes duties on many things used in the manufacture of our goods, such as upholstery goods, hair-cloth, curled hair, covering materials of all kinds, British mirror plates, castors and furniture hardware generally. With respect to hair cloth and curled hair, it is a well known fact that they are not, and as respects the latter, cannot be supplied in the Dominion. The same may be said of the mirror plates. Then, as to the castors, it is a fact that they can be purchased in the United States and laid down in Halifax, duty paid, at a lower figure than that at which Smart, of Brockville, who has undertaken their manufacture, can supply them. Then, as to the other articles of furniture hardware, so long as they are not made in the Dominion, they should at least come in free, or under a modified rate. In fact, if our tariff rates on the articles named were reduced, we could secure an entrance into the Newfoundland market. The Americans can now undersell us in our own market in the matter of hair mattresses.

"We don't want so much as 35 per cent. on furniture; a lesser duty would sufficiently protect us. We do want, however, the modifications and changes suggested in the tariff on the articles we use."

Schwartz & Son, spice and coffee factory, complain that the Government don't put enough duty on American coffee, and that the adulteration analysis is not fair and does not favorably affect the price.

The Acadia knitting factory, of which W. C. Archibald & Co. are the proprietors, finds a market in the Upper Provinces as well as in the Maritime Provinces. Trade is pushed, and in this way it is claimed a market has been secured for a respectable quantity of goods. The manager of the factory says:—"The National Policy helps our business. The benefit is considerable, though the line of goods manufactured is not specially favored. Cashmere wools and silk thread used in manufacturing fine hosiery, which are not made in the Dominion, are subject to a heavy duty. Under the circumstances, these articles should be relieved or the rate reduced."

The "Mayflower" Tobacco Factory has just completed a new brick building in the northern section of the city, three stories in height, in lieu of the old building burned down on the 27th April last. This building is considerably larger than the former one, and contains a 20 horse-power engine, pot presses, shape presses, box presses, and all the other appliances for making plug tobacco. The establishment, in operation, will furnish employment to 65 hands, and expects to be fully at work a month or so before the present year closes. Representations relative to this industry have already been laid before the proper authority at Ottawa.

Sarre Tobacco Manufacturing Company is another healthy looking tobacco establishment. It is located near the modest "Mayflower," and has for its manager an experienced workman, and one of the most affable of men. This concern, though more compact than its neighbor in the new rig, is equipped with steam, and all the presses and other gear necessary to turn out first-class plug and twist tobacco. The output is estimated at 9,000 lbs. a year, and a larger quantity could be made if trade would justify the effort. A market for the factory's product, is obtained in Nova Scotia.

DeWolfe's carriage and spoke factory is an immense concern. The business is conducted in four large buildings—wareroom, 90x30 feet, 3 stories; workshop—one 60 x 30 feet, 3 stories, one 50 x 25 feet, 2 stories, and one 80 x 40 feet, 2 stories of

brick. Mr. DeWolfe makes carriages and sleighs. He also engages in the manufacture of spokes—a new enterprise—not only from the native oak but from hickory obtained from the best selected billets purchased in North Carolina, which comes here duty free. Mr. DeWolfe states that carriage builders are, and still can be supplied with these hickory spokes, thoroughly seasoned and beautifully finished, at a less rate than they can be supplied by United States manufacturers. He claims, moreover, that he gets the “virgin hickory,” samples of which were shown; while the Americans always cull the best spokes for home use. Taking Mr. DeWolfe's statement and the evidence of one's own eyes, as testimony sufficient, then the complaint of carriage builders in some other sections of the Maritime Provinces, that hickory spokes of good quality are not obtainable in the Dominion, falls to the ground. Mr. DeWolfe's factory is within easy reach of any of our Lower Province carriage builders, and the quality will be guaranteed by the supplier as first-class.

The machines, some 20 or more, in Mr. DeWolfe's establishment, are driven by an engine of 20 horse-power. All styles of carriages are manufactured—the heavier English and the lighter and more stylish American makes.

Mr. DeWolfe declares, without hesitation, that the National Policy is helpful to his industry.

The Atlantic Sugar House Company's works, located on the west side of the North West Arm, is under the direction of Hon. A. G. Jones. This refinery is not so large as either of the other refineries; but it is compactly arranged, and it is in every respect well equipped. It has the advantage of an inexhaustible water supply, which furnishes all the power requisite for driving the machinery. It has been in operation about one year, and has presented a very respectable output—50,000 brls., the value of which would be nearly three quarters of a million dollars. If good management avail anything in the conduct of a sugar refinery, the Atlantic Sugar House Company's Works will prove eminently successful.

C. E. Tyler & Son's Brush Factory, another of the industrial institutions of Halifax, flourished for a time, but owing to careless management and the fact that the concern's treasury had been taxed to keep up other than the factory's legitimate outlay, the business came to grief, breathing its last only in October of the present year.

The Imperial Paint Company is a small concern, whose chief merit lies in the fact that it has some capital and that its promoter has discovered a very simple method of compounding paint materials, by means of which he succeeds in making a paint that is both fire and waterproof. The company is doing a fair business, and hopes to largely extend its operations.

Breweries.—There are several breweries within the limits of Halifax and Dartmouth, the firms controlling them being named respectively, Alex. Keith & Son, Oland, Sons & Co., P. & J. O. Mullin (known as Foyle's), and the Jones Brewing Company. Each of these concerns does a large business. All of them manufacture ale and porter. The firm of A. Keith & Son, of which Mr. Donald Keith is now the surviving partner, sold the entire product of their brewery last year, realizing some \$51,880 therefor, and they say that they could have sold more if it had been made up. The bottling facilities of this firm are quite modern. The other breweries also do a large trade.

James Dempster & Co., who conducted a factory business in the north end—planing mill and sash factory—until its destruction by fire on 29th May, 1882, are now located in very commodious premises, with lumber wharf attached, in the south end, a little south of the gas works. In the fire of 1882 the proprietors lost everything; but, with the pluck frequently found in men of their class, they got a factory rigged and in motion in a very short time. They are now working into a fine business, having more work on hand than they can possibly complete by the end of the year. The machinery in their factory is modern in style, and the driving power is supplied by an engine of 45 horse capacity.

The Halifax Sugar Refinery is an institution established at Woodside, on the Dartmouth side of the harbor, by English capital, at the instigation of an enthusiastic

English sugar scientist, controlled by English capital, managed by an English sugar expert, worked by English operatives, and the product is open to be consumed by English tea-drinkers and other lovers of sweetening crystals. The building stands near the bank of the harbor on a part of 80 acres of land which the company own, and half of which they have enclosed. The main building is constructed of brick, 7 stories in height, the adjoining buildings being also of brick, and but 4 stories. The store is three stories, and covers an area of 300 x 250 feet, said to be the largest of the kind in the Dominion. On the company's grounds are some fifteen neat dwellings, capable of accommodating 60 laborers. The works are supplied with water from the hill to the west of the refinery, and also from Maynard's Lake. The yearly output of this refinery is estimated at 600 tons, and the probable value at the period of visit, \$3,600,000. The establishment was started on the 1st September last.

E. L. Fenerty's establishment is not now, though it soon will be, in motion. It was formerly, and until March last, run as a skate factory; but that industry has given place to shovel and axle manufacturing. This winter, certainly before the close of the year, Mr. Fenerty expected to be in condition to turn out shovels in first-class style and carriage axles of the best patterns. His factory, which by the way is located at the head of Chocolate Lake, about a mile from Hosterman's, and not easily found by the stranger, is of fair size, has a very good water power privilege, and is capable of supplying work for 25 hands.

The Dartmouth ropewalk works is one of the most extensive company industries in or near the capital of Nova Scotia. The manager is Wm. Stairs, Esq., M.P. for Halifax, who is familiar with every detail of the industry. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cordage, oakum and binder twine. The establishment is the largest of the kind in the Maritime Provinces, the main buildings and a large section of the "walk" being constructed of brick. The task of erecting buildings was entered upon in 1868, and the work was completed in time for a start in January, 1869. The paid-up capital of the company is \$350,000, and the output last year was \$305,000. In 1878 the output was only \$123,000, showing, as compared with the present time, a very large increase. Since 1878 there has been a steady increase in the annual output. There was an increase last year in the cordage trade of 70 per cent. and in the oakum trade of about 40 per cent. The binder trade is a new branch, and bids fair to assume large proportions. The manager says that prices are not larger this year than formerly, but that the cost of raw material is lower. He had no hesitation in declaring that if the country went back to Cartwright's tariff the works would be compelled to shut down.

James Rone, manufacturer of ginger ale and ginger beer, started business in 1879, and has continued it in successful operation ever since, increasing his output at least 25 per cent. His market is not confined to Halifax, but extends to different sections of the Province, and to Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. He consumes, in the manufacture of his different preparations, about 100 barrels of granulated sugar a year. His factory is located south of what is generally known as Fresh Water Bridge.

Ald. McDougall conducts an extensive ginger ale and ginger beer establishment on Queen Street, and makes a respectable showing in the yearly output.

Mr. Nash has also a factory of the same kind as Ald. McDougall, on Brunswick Street.

Dartmouth also boasts of its ginger ale and ginger beer industry, and though its proprietor was not available on the occasion of my visit, the indications pointed to a considerable output.

S. M. Brookfield, the heavy contractor and builder, has an extensive wood-working factory, near Fresh Water Bridge, and a spacious office on Grenville Street. His operations give employment to a large body of men, whose wages range from \$3 to \$1.25 per day, the average being about \$9 per week, and keeps in motion a large amount of first-class machinery, the moving power being a large steam engine of approved make. The work executed by Mr. Brookfield amounts to about \$150,000 a

year, and the capital invested in his factory work alone reaches something like \$25,000.

Phillip W. Loverman, pianoforte builder, rejoices in the fact that he makes a superior instrument, and can readily find a market for all his little force can get in shape every year.

Williams & Loverman, engaged in piano making and furniture turning and sawing, complain that the prostration of business has affected trade considerably.

F. Mumford & Son, Dartmouth, engaged in the manufacture of ships' knees and in general forging. They complain that ships' knees are allowed to come into the Dominion duty free, and that the duty on coal has increased the cost of that article from \$1.85 to \$2.25 at the mines, and, per consequence, advanced the cost of knee manufacturing. Messrs. Mumford & Son have a commodious establishment, the heavy hammers and other appliances in which are driven by steam.

The marine railway is another of the institutions of Dartmouth. At the time of my visit there were on the blocks two barges, one steam lighter, and two schooners, receiving repairs. One of the barges was receiving a new bow and other repairs, and would be on the blocks two months; the other was getting caulked for reclassing, and would require at least a week to complete. One of the schooners was getting in new plank and being caulked all over and coppered, and requires at least one week to complete; the other schooner was receiving a new keel, the work on which would take a week to finish. The lighter was receiving a new propeller.

Mr. David Macpherson had charge of the work on the barques, and Mr. George Young figured in the same capacity on the schooners.

The various operations on the several craft gave employment to 70 men, who receive from \$2.50 to \$2.70 per day. Estimating that the work at this new railway would need the services of only 30 men all the year round, the annual outlay at \$2.50 per day, would be \$22,500.

Enfield pottery and brickyard are located in Hants county, with head office at Halifax. This concern runs four months at brick making, giving employment to 30 men. The pottery, not working at present, gives employment to five men constantly; it will resume work in two weeks. The pottery turns out drain pipes, chimney crocks, and all kinds of pottery used for buildings; also jars, teapots, and every description of household earthenware.

John Hunter, brass founder, complains that trade is a little flat; but he attributes the slackness to the fact that there is more manufacturing going on throughout the Province in his line than formerly.

#### TRURO, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

D. Linton's carriage and sleigh factory claims to have made considerable progress since 1878. In proof, the proprietor points to the increase of his force, the enlargement of his premises, and to the fact that he has now in the course of construction a building 30 x 40 ft., 1½ story high, for stock.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company has the only factory of the kind in the Dominion, and in this cheese as well as condensed milk is prepared. Some 15 tons of cheese are prepared, and about 4,323 cases of condensed milk are put up annually. Each of these milk cases contains four dozen cans, weighing 1 lb. each. The buildings of this company are commodious, clean, and in every respect well adapted for an enterprise such as that in which they are engaged. The main building is 80 x 40 feet, two stories and a half in height, and contains all the necessary appliances, which are somewhat peculiar, though of the most modern construction, and which, by the way, are not made in the Dominion and were dutiable to the extent of some \$800, which the manager thought the Government should refund in their case.

This company finds a market chiefly in the Dominion, but it has also made some shipments to England.

The Truro furniture factory is engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors, mouldings, and cheap walnut and pine furniture. The chief markets for the output of this factory are located in Colchester, Hants and Kings counties.

Olish, Crow & Co.'s foundry, a large establishment, was in active operation with considerable work of various kinds on hand.

Truro hat factory is a very creditable institution, the more so because its promoters, Messrs. Craig & Webster, have succeeded by their own exertions and energy, despite numerous obstacles, in working it up to its present satisfactory position. The factory was started in 1876. In 1878 the amount of capital invested did not exceed \$7,000, and though fire interfered with the concern's progress, advancement was made, new buildings replaced those destroyed and new machinery was introduced. The amount of capital now invested in the business is \$22,000 and the annual output is reckoned at \$55,000. The description of hats manufactured is hard and soft wool, and hard fur hats; and in their production some very ingenious machinery, driven by steam, is employed. A ready sale is found for the product of this factory in Montreal and Quebec, which cities furnish the largest customers. Halifax and St. John also patronize the factory to some extent, and with some disabilities in the matter of freight charges, &c., removed, will doubtless find it more to their advantage to do so in future on a very extended scale. The proprietors say:—"We are much encouraged by the result of our operations. We sell considerable quantities of our hats in Nova Scotia, competing successfully with the foreign article and with Upper Canadians, who also manufacture.

"Without the National Policy we couldn't run our business at all, simply because the Americans would slaughter their goods in our territory. The National Policy saves us from being crushed out. But good though the National Policy is, it is not without its defects. A duty is still levied on the ribbon used for hat bands, which of course operates against us. If this ribbon were made in the Dominion we would not complain, but it is not, nor is it likely to be. Then, again, English hats coming in with ribbon attached, pay 25 per cent., while the ribbon in roll has to pay 30 per cent. The duty should, in our opinion, be all round 20 per cent., which would be 6 per cent. of an advantage. Our freights in the Maritime Provinces, over the railway, are regarded as double first-class. Single first-class pays 36 cents per 100 lbs.; double first-class pays 72 cents per 100 lbs. This operates against us, and should be reduced. We have no complaint to make about freights in the Upper Provinces, for in that direction satisfactory arrangements have been made. Asent this matter of freight charges in the Maritime Provinces, Messrs. C. & E. Everett, of St. John, N.B., have informed us that a case of goods of the same dimensions as ours cost no more from New York, including ferrriage across the harbor, than our case cost from Truro. These, and the other disabilities to which we have referred, will, we trust, be remedied very soon.

"One fact we deem it important to mention, viz., that in 1878 the hands employed in our factory were run on half time. This year the number is about double that of the year 1878, and there is full time all round."

The knitting factory, conducted by Mr. Charles Pennfield, is quite a creditable institution, giving employment to a goodly number of persons, and likely to enlarge its force with the departure of the depression cloud. Montreal is the principal market into which the product of this factory finds its way, despite the freight classing which Mr. Pennfield regards as altogether .00 high. He says it costs  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent per lb. for freight and delivery to dealers in Montreal, and that it should be changed from first-class to second-class and made  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent. The condensed milk factory gets a freight rate of 26 cents per 100 lbs., and he thinks similar liberality should be extended to an industry of a no less praiseworthy kind. Mr. Pennfield also complains that coal freights are a little high.

This factory makes the yarns, all wool, and performs the operation of knitting as well. Both treadle and power machines are used for knitting.

Robert Hopper & Son's last and bobbin factory is another of Truro's praiseworthy industries. It began in a small way, and has gradually advanced. Quite

lately the bobbin business was added, and a few sample lots have been distributed. The proprietors consider that the National Policy will greatly help the bobbin trade; in fact, without it they would not have felt encouraged to make it a branch of their industry.

J. Lewis & Sons, last and peg makers, whose factory is one of the institutions of Truro's town, started business on a very moderate scale, rising gradually to a position of considerable importance. In the early history of this factory \$3,000 would cover the value of the lasts turned off in a year. Fifteen years ago the proprietors added machinery and apartments for making shoe pegs, and five years ago machinery for making ribbon pegs and shoe shanks was also included. The senior member of the firm, an earnest worker and enthusiast in his business, says:—"We have made considerable progress since 1878. The National Policy helps us; but we ought to have 35 per cent. duty, which, by the way, is the United States duty on the articles we manufacture. Our duty is only 25 per cent., and this, with the questionable valuations, enables the American dealer to still get into our market. If we had the same duty (35 per cent.) as prevails in the United States, we could supply our Republican friends, instead of affording them an easy opportunity of competing with us in our territory. The value of the pegs imported from the States into Montreal last fall amounted to something like \$30,000, and, perhaps, the agents of American manufacturers might be disposed to declare. This could not have been done if the duty rate had been what I claim it should be, and if the regulations as to valuations were made more restrictive.

"We make, in the establishment, lasts, shoe pegs, compressed pegwood and clothespins. Of the latter we have made no less than 5,000 boxes this year, and of compressed pegwood no less than 32,000 rolls have been run off during the last three months. In our manufactory 200 cords of white birch were used last year. The Dominion furnishes markets for the factory's products."

The Gates organ and piano company was started in October, 1881, and appears to be getting along satisfactorily. The company's instruments are claimed to be fine in tone and otherwise excellent, and in proof of their popularity the enquirer is pointed to their ready sale and the good words said of them by purchasers after fair trial. The manager says:—"The principal markets for our instruments are found in Nova Scotia, but sales have been made in New Brunswick and the West Indies as well.

"I cannot understand how manufacturers in any line could live in this Dominion without a protective policy of some kind, as against our American neighbors. But in reference to our own special line, I am quite sure that without the National Policy it would be no use trying to fight through to a successful end."

T. G. McMullen, milling industry, runs three saw mills and one grist mill. The latter and one of the saw mills are located in Truro, the others are situated respectively at Salmon River and Dobert. In the grist mill, started in 1881, there are facilities for grinding all kinds of wheat and corn and every other description of grain. In the lumber mills, two of which were started since 1878, attention is directed to the sawing of all descriptions of lumber, but especially of deals.

The Union woollen mills at Brookside,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Truro, perform their factory work with the aid of steam and water power, and at their show room in Truro can be seen, at any time, goods of fine make and superior quality. The capacity of the mills, which were enlarged three years ago, is sufficient to admit of 250 yards being turned off. At present markets have not been secured for so large an output, and so the management is conducting business on a moderate scale.

#### NEW GLASGOW, PICTOU COUNTY.

J. C. McGregor's tannery is located on the side of the river opposite the town of New Glasgow proper. It is quite a large establishment, and is engaged altogether in the manufacture of sole leather, by the usual sweat and lime process. The Maritime Provinces and Montreal furnish markets for this concern's product. The proprietors

rejoiced in the fact that he was running a much heavier operation than he did six years ago.

Cumming Bros' furniture factory, a short distance from McGregor's tannery, claim to have manufactured 20 per cent. more annually since the advent of the National Policy than previously. They use modern machinery and a 30 horse engine to supply power, and make every description of furniture.

S. Mathewson started his foundry in 1868, but did not add thereto the boiler branch till 1879-80. Of course this addition to the business increased the quantity of work and also enlarged the working staff. In the absence of the proprietor no data could be obtained as to the capital invested, nor as to the annual output; but it was not difficult to discern that there was considerable capital invested in the works, and that the annual output was that of a first-class business.

The Nova Scotia glass works is a healthy concern. The management bears evidence of prudence and care inside the works, and of energy and spirit outside. The glass house proper is 90 feet square. There are two warehouses adjoining—**one 210 x 40 feet, and the other 160 x 40 feet.** Besides these there are needful sheds and a fire-proof boiler house. A 13-foot furnace stands in the centre of the glass house, and this is surrounded with the usual apparatus in "such cases made and provided." At this establishment, the only glass works now in operation in the Maritime Provinces, and the only one in the Dominion whose product includes the same variety, are made plain and ornamental lamp chimneys, lamps, tableware, such as goblets, tumblers, bowls, dishes, &c. The number of hands employed is quite large, and in busy seasons the weekly wages often run up to \$1,000 and \$1,200, which does not include office expenses nor expenses of management; and the same may be said with regard to the average given in the tabular statement. The factory's market is our widely extended Dominion. The manager remarked:—"The National Policy has, of course, helped this industry; but competition is keen with the glass factories of Montreal and Hamilton. We are able to compete successfully, because of the possession of facilities which our rivals do not command, and cheap coal. But freights are against us. We don't get as good rates as we should receive, nor as good as we understand other works obtain. The railway authorities are very exacting as to weight. No allowance is made for packages under weight, but for overweight a very hard rule is made applicable. We would not object to a *pro rata* scale. Our outward freight amounts to from \$600 to \$800 a month. The inward freight, which includes coal, is quite considerable."

The Nova Scotia Steel Company's works—the only one in the Dominion—is a magnificent establishment, gives steady work to a large staff of skilled workmen, employs a large amount of capital and supplies in return a handsome annual output. It was commenced in July, 1883, but really did not get fairly started till the first of this year. The capital (all paid up) amounts to \$160,000, but this being deemed insufficient for extended operations, the company purpose applying to Parliament for authority to increase the capital stock to \$250,000. The company make steel for agricultural purposes, steel rails, spring steel and round machinery steel. The annual output is estimated at 6,000 tons, which would give a value of something like \$300,000.

The works cover two acres of ground. The main building is 330 feet long by 130 feet in width. There is also another large building, besides warehouse and office premises. The machinery is as unique in appearance as it is powerful, and is driven by an enormous engine of 1,200 horse power. The manager of the establishment remarked:—"The National Policy stimulated the establishment of these works. Without it the company would be compelled to close the works, which now give employment to 100 men (not including the management staff), the weekly wages of whom, at a low average, exceeds \$750."

The Nova Scotia Forge Company manufacture railway axles, steam marine forgings, crank-shafts, &c., but principally the first named. The works are located near the Steel Works Company's premises. The machinery is the best of its kind, and the driving power is adequate for large operations. A large number of men are em-

ployed, and the weekly pay roll reaches a considerable sum. The manager declared that:—"The National Policy helps work in the forge very much. Railway work, formerly given to the Buffalo operators, is now done here. The amount of capital invested is \$50,000, and the annual output is now about 2,000 tons, the value of which will probably amount to \$130,000."

Donald Grant's sash and blind factory has made considerable progress since 1878, new machinery having been added every year. The machinery is driven by an engine of 25 horse power. The proprietor said:—"The National Policy has greatly benefited our business. Without it we would have to shut down."

#### AMHERST, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Holmes & Hicks' carriage factory has encountered severe trials since its establishment, seventeen years ago. It was burnt down on the 27th October, 1878, the loss being a heavy one—about \$8,000. There was only \$1,500 insurance. On the 17th November of last year it was partially burned a second time, the loss embracing a number of useful and valuable articles, besides four horses, barns, hay, &c. Even this second disaster did not dampen the ardor of the proprietors. They at once set about repairing the premises, and pushed their business with redoubled vigor. Their efforts are meeting with a fitting reward. The proprietors say:—"The National Policy is beneficial to our interests. Business has increased yearly, since 1878, with greater rapidity than formerly, and there is now some difficulty in supplying the demand. In trucks alone, this year, there were applications for 100; we were only able to make 45.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company was started seventeen years ago, under the name of "The Amherst Boot and Shoe Company," the manager being Mr. E. S. Crofts. Seven years later it was amalgamated with the business of the Amherst Steam Tanning Company, and of Messrs. Pride & Quigley, boot and shoe dealers, and styled "The Amherst Boot and Shoe and Tanning Company." Under this reorganization, Mr. M. D. Pride became manager, and the business was continued under the new auspices for some two years. The company met with a reverse by the destruction of the tannery on the night of the 23rd October, 1877, which, being uninsured, entailed a loss of over \$12,000. A further loss was sustained shortly after by the removal of the manufactured stock to avoid threatened destruction by fire. In 1878 the company parted with the tannery branch of the industry, Mr. Casey becoming the purchaser, and continued vigorously the manufacture of boots and shoes. Business, notwithstanding losses by fire and the depressed condition of trade, continued to increase, rewarding the company's careful management with such success as to justify them, in 1879, in erecting a large three-story building for factory purposes, in addition to the premises then occupied for salesrooms and factory. That there has been something genuine in the company's progress will be best understood by the yearly increase in the volume of business since 1878. In 1879 the sales summed up \$65,000; in 1880, \$79,000; in 1881, \$94,000; in 1882, \$119,000; in 1883, \$140,000; and for the twelve months ending early this year, \$170,000. The business of the year now entered upon will, it is confidently expected, judging by the progress so far made, reach \$200,000. The company keeps in constant employ a large staff of operatives, some 35 of the number being heads of families. The weekly wages amount to \$700. The company has a paid-up capital of \$40,000, with an output which will probably reach, in the year now entered upon, \$200,000. The factory's operations embrace the manufacture of all kinds of boots, shoes and slippers. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and some portions of New Brunswick, furnish a market. Mr. Pride, the manager, remarked:—"The National Policy gives confidence to buyers, who know that they don't get slaughtered goods. It keeps out all American boot and shoe manufactures, except the very fine work. Competition with the Upper Provinces has been, and still is, keen; but the superior quality of the home manufactured article is enabling us to make considerable headway against them."

Rhodes, Curry & Co., are contractors and builders, and proprietors of the Amherst Wood Working Company, and conduct an establishment in which there is



wonderful energy and vitality displayed. Twice destroyed by fire—once in 1877, soon after the start, when everything was consumed and there was not a cent of insurance, and again in 1880, when the loss was quite heavy—the work still goes on. New buildings stand in the place of the old ones, and new machinery makes a cheerful hum therein. An enormous amount of work is being done, which but for the losses by the fires and interruptions to business, would be greater in extent. An engine of 50 horse power drives the machinery, which is the best obtainable; hot blasts, led from the brick furnace-room to brick chambers dries the wood used in manufacturing, the work is arranged in departments, and system and order everywhere prevail. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. do more than the ordinary work of manufacturing. They have a saw mill adjoining their factory building, in which they manufacture much of the dimension lumber used in their extensive works. The proprietors say:—“Our field of operations lies in Nova Scotia and in part of New Brunswick. We also find a market—a good one, too—in Newfoundland. We made one shipment of doors and house-finishing this summer, and are now fitting out for another, of hardwood, principally. Business has developed much since 1878, and the National Policy has helped it greatly, the town receiving a goodly share of the benefit. Without the National Policy we couldn't run the business so successfully, as the sharp competition which we would have to encounter from the United States would interpose insuperable obstacles.”

The annual output of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s factory is very large. The capital invested amounts to \$40,000.

Christie Bros. & Co.'s coffin and casket factory is another of Amherst's thriving industries. This is due not to anything remarkable in the mortality of the town, but rather to the moderate cost at which the factory is able to supply superior outfits for death's victims in various sections of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and in some parts of New Brunswick. The proprietors devote their attention specially to the coffin and casket business, and embrace all that is modern in the styles and woods used. The proprietors, without indulging in even the semblance of a grim smile, made the following observations:—“The National Policy helps our business, especially with the southern Nova Scotia trade. Without it we couldn't have secured so much business.”

Lusby's tannery, a small concern, is engaged in the preparation of imitation of morroco leather from sheepskins, for which a market is found in Montreal and in the Lower Provinces.

C. R. Casey & Son, tanners, manufacture upper leather and larrigans. For the former Amherst furnishes an ample demand; and for the latter, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but especially the former, supply customers. The proprietors say:—“Since the start, in 1878, the premises having been rebuilt since the fire of 1877, the business has made satisfactory progress, and is now in quite a healthy condition.”

Lawson & Wallace's carriage factory was burnt out on the 17th May, 1884, but rebuilt. Carriages and sleighs form the special lines of the factory work. The concern started very modestly, 2 hands being their whole force, and made gradual but steady progress. The force now employed numbers 16. Owing to the fire of May last, Messrs. Lawson & Wallace are unable to give any data as to output; but they are able to declare that “they have not been able to keep any stock on hand.”

A. Robb & Sons' Amherst stove and machine works, an institution of long standing and good reputation, is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of stoves, furnaces, and general castings (both in iron and brass), rotary saw mills, shingle machines, and binding machinery for farm work. The business is a large one, and is evidently under very careful and prudent management. One of the members of the firm, the manager of the works, says:—“Our field lies in the Maritime Provinces, and also to some extent in Quebec and Newfoundland. Since 1878 we have nearly doubled the extent of our business. The National Policy has helped us directly, by keeping American stoves out of our local markets, and indirectly, by keeping American stoves out of Upper Canada. The effect of this latter upon the Upper Province

manufacturers is to keep them more to their home markets. The opening of the North-West has also been a help in this way, as it has attracted the energies of the Upper Canadians more to that territory and kept them so fully employed as to leave little chance for the accumulation of surplus stock for use in competition with Lower Province work. In the meantime, we are developing our energies down here and growing stronger.

"The National Policy has also been an indirect benefit, in that it has helped to develop other business. In the matter of mining, for instance, the stimulus given has so developed the industry as to largely increase the demand for castings."

#### LONDONDERRY.

The Londonderry (Nova Scotia) Iron Works.—The first operations of the Londonderry Iron Works were started in 1840, although on a very limited scale, and active work was really not fairly commenced until 1852. The Steel Company of Canada was organized in 1874, and the operations of the concern under the new arrangement have gradually increased. The first three years were employed in experimenting and developing the ore mines, and erecting the plant now in operation, which was seriously started in 1877. The general manager, on the 19th November last, said:—"At that time (1877) about 400 hands were employed. In 1878 somewhat over 500 hands were used, at an average wage of \$1.10 per day. Since then the number of hands employed has reached 850, and the wages, until very recently, say 1st September, averaged \$1.50 per day; now it is about \$1.20. Owing to the slackness of trade the number of men employed is reduced to about 625. The yearly product of the works may be stated at about 16,000 to 18,000 tons of pig iron per annum, as at present running, and 600 tons of bar iron. The capital expenditure at the works is about £300,000 stg."

#### THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

##### SUMMERSIDE.

Compton & Webber, furniture manufacturers, get out annually a variety of the cheaper grades of furniture, and, as occasion calls therefor, some of the more expensive kinds. Their establishment contains fourteen different varieties of labor-saving machines, which are driven by an engine of 15 horse power. The firm relies mainly upon the island for a market, and apparently not in vain. The proprietors say:—"The National Policy has been a great help to our business. Without it our establishment would not be able to run, and the Yankees would flood our markets. Just before the policy was inaugurated a whole schooner load of bedsteads, doors and sashes were landed in our little town. These were put on the market and, of course, the dealers derived a larger profit from their timely venture than they could otherwise have secured. Since the advent of the policy no more schooner loads have reached our shores, and we have been, and are still able, to make business move lively."

Pentz's furniture factory and G. M. Doull's factory furnish a "repeat" of Compton & Webber's, in the character of their experience. The buildings shelter some ten labor-saving machines in one case and quite as many in the other and the steam power is much more than adequate to drive them.

The Hall Manufacturing Company are engaged in making threshing machines, combined threshers and cleaners, shakers, fanning mills, &c. The factory is supplied with labor-saving appliances of all kinds of work, which are driven by steam power. The manager says:—"Last winter we did not operate to any considerable extent. This summer we have done a fair amount of work; but this winter we will, with our increased facilities, be enabled to quadruple our summer's work."

"The National Policy prevents American machines from coming into our Province, and gives a fair chance to compete, equalizing, in some sort, the relative positions of the manufacturers on either side the dividing line. For our machines, which,

by the way, are horse-power ones, we find a market in the island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

Hon. Mr. Lefurgey, shipbuilder, has been engaged in shipbuilding at Summerside for many years, and is besides an extensive ship-owner. He completed and launched successfully, in October of this year, a fine vessel of about 1,000 tons. In each of the following years, 1878, 1879, 1882 and 1883, he built a vessel of 600 tons or thereabouts. Mr. Lefurgey's shipbuilding operations give employment to a large number of persons.

Summerside enjoys the advantage of a well-equipped printing office, and the benefit of a live weekly newspaper.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN.

Hickey & Stewart's tobacco factory is an old established concern, which commands a large trade. It is evidently worked under very prudent management, and with a due regard to order and system. The business man of the house communicates the following: "Markets for the product of this factory are found in the Lower Provinces, but especially in Prince Edward Island. The description of tobacco manufacture is principally plug and twist. We do nothing in cigars.

"The National Policy helps our business to the extent that it keeps out American manufacturers. Of course that is an advantage. Confederation has, however, given us the Western Provinces as competitors, and, as a result, the rivalry is keen, though we manage to maintain our hold on the Island and other Maritime Provinces."

Robert Palmer & Co., proprietors of a sash and door factory, say: "We have more work than we can do. The fact is, that we can't get men enough. We would be glad to secure the services of a few more competent workmen."

Albert D. Ducheman, block-maker, represents business as very good this year, and very much better than last year. In 1873 he introduced steam into the work, and since then he has been gradually making improvements.

Dorsey, Goff & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, the only concern of any considerable extent in Charlottetown, represent business as better in their line this year than ever before. They also make the following declaration: "The Island is not affected so much by the troubles of the outside world as some other Provinces or districts; yet, to some extent, the hard times do bear upon the prices of certain products. We find a market altogether in the Island for the work of our factory, and we manage to compete successfully with the Upper and neighboring Provinces.

"The National Policy keeps out American manufactures, and prevents our American cousins from making the Island a slaughter market for their surplus stock."

John Newson, furniture manufacturer, had his establishment destroyed by fire in February last, losing thereby three large buildings, all of the machinery, and all of the made-up stock contained therein, and suffering a loss of some \$20,000. After the fire he opened up again in his present temporary premises, and, with the energy common to men of his class, proceeded to work up stock for customers, and to prepare for the erection of new buildings on the old site. With a view to facilitate the work of reconstruction, he started a brick-yard in the vicinity of Charlottetown and manufactured during the summer upwards of 200,000 stock brick of superior quality. With these and new freestone trimmings he at once proceeded to erect new ware-rooms and workshops, and at the time of the present writing he has, approaching completion, as fine a pile of brick buildings as the business section of Charlottetown can boast of, and expects to occupy them about the 1st January, 1885. The factory section of the buildings is already in running order.

Charlottetown Woollen Mills Company are in full operation, and turn out as fine a lot of woollen cloths as could well be desired. These mills made a splendid exhibit of cloths in the Provincial exhibition held in Charlottetown in October of this year, and secured the first prize, the Lyon mills, with a good exhibit, being a competitor. The agent of the Charlottetown mills was pleased to say: "We find a market principally in the Island and in New Brunswick. The cloths made are tweeds, home-spuns,

blanketing, flannels, union tweeds, yarns, etc. The quality of the material will bear comparison with the product of any woollen mill in the Dominion. Our mills manage to hold a front rank in competition with any factories in the Dominion."

Mark Wright & Co's furniture factory is a live concern, and has made much progress since its establishment in June, 1883. The present year's operations will show an advance of 50 per cent. on the output of last year, with the prospect of a still further increase as time moves on. The manager was pleased to say:—"This factory finds customers in the Island and in New Brunswick, and aims to widen the field.

"The National Policy is, of course, beneficial to our business. Were it not for the policy, this factory would not be in operation to-day.

"We are able to withstand the competition of Upper Canadians, who are our principal rivals."

W. Boyle, tanner, has a well-equipped establishment, and rejoices in the fact that he has a lucrative market for the leather he manufactures in Newfoundland, where it is much esteemed for its durability and general excellence, the process employed contributing to that result.

Donald McKinnon & Co., tanners, operate a large establishment, and turn out a fine quality of leather, which finds a ready sale in Montreal, where it is justly esteemed, and in other localities.

Coyle's tobacco factory prepares chewing and smoking tobacco, and finds a market for the article throughout the Island and in some parts of Nova Scotia. The management are hopeful that there will be a brisk fall trade.

Robert Smallwood rejoices in the fact that he is running successfully a special line of mill machinery work. In 1878 the business was carried on by Smallwood & Bowyer as general machinists and jobbers.

McKinnon and McLean, machinists and iron founders, carry on a large business, having, among other work during the past few years, equipped nearly all of the starch factories in the Island. The progress of this well managed business has been very considerable. The firm say:—"In 1878 our output was from \$18,000 to \$20,000. At that time hard times were experienced, and wages were low. Since then there has been a marked improvement, and we have gone on steadily increasing our output, while the condition of the workmen has undergone improvement both as regards the rate of wages and the steadiness of employment. The output last year was \$32,000; this year it will reach, if it does not much exceed, \$50,000.

"The National Policy has proved beneficial to our industry, in that it contributed to the expansion of other kinds of manufactures and the erection of factories requiring machinery, which we were in a good position to supply."

Tryon mills were started by Mr. Stamford in 1864, sold to Messrs. Reid & Dawson in 1869, and burnt down in 1874. The mills were rebuilt immediately after the fire by Reed Bros. This establishment runs two sets of cards. The machinery was at the outset driven by water power, but at present both steam and water power are employed. The machinery at present in use is of the latest design, and is capable of turning out black and grey tweeds, black and grey homespun, tweeds of all shades, blanketing, flannel, women's ware and druggot. The managing agent was pleased to say:—"The competition with which this establishment has to contend comes from the other Provinces. United States producers do not at present appear as competitors; they did, however, put in an appearance before 1878.

"The oils obtained from the Upper Provinces, such as red oil and vegetable oil for use in factory work, are not so good in quality as those supplied from the United States. Besides, the American oils are obtained at a cheaper rate, and, with the duties added, are about the same in price as the oils obtained from Ontario. Dyes are obtained from the United States cheaper than from Ontario. Moderation in price and excellence in quality would serve the interests of Ontario dealers better than high rates and inferior quality. Nor would they suffer if they were in all cases to sell exactly in accord with the sample quantities."

M. Stevenson, tinware manufacturer, says:—"In 1878 I worked up eighty bundles of sheet iron; last year 125; and this year my consumption will go beyond 150. I use labor-saving machinery for making stove-pipe and other work."

A. L. Bridges, pork packer, professed a strong friendship for the National Policy, believing it to be of essential benefit in his line of business, affording, as he declared it did, opportunities for a successful engagement in pork-packing which no other tariff or trade policy could supply. He backed up his assertions with the following:—"The Americans are shut out from our market by the National Policy, which imposes a duty of \$2.20 on pork. It prevents to a considerable extent the importation of American pork. As compared with United States pork our own pork is far ahead, inasmuch as it is fit for all the uses to which American pork is applied, and better for family use. Our own pork is the firmer of the two, being streaked with lean, and is, therefore, more palatable to the user, though it may not be so profitable to the supplier as the fat, coarse pork of the Western States. Hence it is that many individuals conducting large operations prefer the more coarse and less palatable article.

"I find a market in Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec; but principally in the cities of the Lower Provinces.

"For hams and bacon there is a big market; all that is needed for the development of a trade therein is capital. There is an ample demand for all that can be smoked and cured."

Mr. Hartshorne, an agent of a Boston house, temporarily located himself in Charlottetown this year for the purpose of canning raspberries and strawberries. Having procured premises near the Revere House, he entered upon his work, and during the short berry season of less than a month, managed to procure and can 27 tons of this delicious fruit, which he, of course, shipped to the care of the house he represented. Strawberries and raspberries are used in the United States for preserving and other purposes. My informant, in this instance, is so credible a gentleman as Fred. W. Hales, Esq., business manager of Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company.

In Charlottetown there are two daily newspapers—*The Examiner* and *The Patriot*—and each of these issue a weekly edition. There is one semi-weekly—*The Presbyterian*—and three weeklies, *The New Era*, *The Herald* and *The Advertiser*. Each of these establishments gives steady employment to a number of hands.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following is a table giving the Number of Hands employed in the Industries visited, and the Yearly Aggregate of Weekly Wages in 1878 and 1884 respectively, together with a comparison of the Capital and Product or output of each period; also the number of industries in 1878 and 1884, and the Number of new Industries started during the six years.

Locality.	1878.		1884.		Capital Invested in 1878.	Product or Output of 1878.	Capital Invested in 1884.	Product or Output of 1884.	No. of Industries. 1878-1884	New Industries started since 1878
	Hands Em- ployed.	Yearly Ag- gregate of Weekly Wages.	Hands Em- ployed.	Yearly Ag- gregate of Weekly Wages.						
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.						
<i>Provinces of New Brunswick.</i>										
City and County of St. John— East and west....	4,974	1,999,353 40	4,931	1,245,550 20						
do Portland.....	1,715	624,171 60	1,849	686,233 60						
do Parish of Lunenburg.	871	297,637 12	899	323,762 40						
do do Miramich.	184	74,984 00	144	64,428 00						
do do St. Martins.	473	197,901 60	457	176,633 60	6,688,776 00	8,918,370 00	7,800,690 00	9,752,118 00	781	948
do do Simonds....	338	120,603 60	282	126,360 80						
County of York—Fredericton, Maryville, St. Mary's, Gibson, Mashakes, Douglas, Benton and Canterbury.....	2,008	820,601 60	2,178	911,437 60	689,945 00	919,925 00	1,688,100 00	1,997,994 00	31	43
County of Carleton—Woodstock.	318	128,174 00	475	165,365 22	317,805 00	423,741 00	430,860 00	632,950 00	28	43
County of Westmoreland—Moncton	140	51,633 00	904	316,925 60	119,596 00	152,460 00	848,000 00	2,022,222 00	20	62
do do Sackville.	74	29,380 00	160	63,164 00	56,886 00	75,880 00	112,000 00	164,000 00	6	7
County of King's—Sussex.....	36	11,398 40	116	38,698 40	39,336 00	53,251 00	73,200 00	171,688 00	9	13
County of Charlotte—St. Stephen, Milltown and Deer Lake.....	843	324,298 00	1,643	580,125 00	448,122 00	597,498 00	1,687,800 00	1,192,193 00	18	26
<i>Provinces of Nova Scotia.</i>										
Halifax and Dartmouth.....	1,388	459,031 60	2,668	882,312 60	2,261,925 00	3,015,905 00	3,226,633 00	6,770,880 00	63	81
Truro.....	115	37,496 80	272	108,715 88	96,291 00	132,269 00	269,000 00	313,131 00	12	19
New Glasgow.....	117	44,158 40	402	177,884 20	151,110 00	201,481 00	365,500 00	692,268 00	7	11
Londonberry—Iron works..	600	171,600 00	623	234,325 00	350,120 00	440,160 00	1,460,000 00	550,300 00	1	1
Athol.....	198	66,337 60	435	188,869 00	150,078 00	200,107 00	197,000 00	590,929 00	7	13

346	144,998 00	601	189,100 80	218,600 00	444,900 00	391,900 00	793,492 00	35	81	16
79	28,158 00	142	48,932 00	40,000 00	50,000 00	51,800 00	145,600 00	10	15	5
24	8,736 00	164	58,760 00	20,000 00	85,000 00	104,000 00	210,000 00	2	11	9
193	22,712 25	2,429	*261,632 00	10,242 00	45,282 00	127,000 00	561,500 00	5	62	57
19	5,934 00	17	1,956 00	16,000 00	38,863 00	14,800 00	36,000 00	1	1	6
14,925	5,658,833 97	21,813	7,484,365 70	11,659,431 00	15,832,182 00	18,968,273 00	23,603,068 00	1034	1410	415
3,131	965,640 00	4,462	1,366,404 00	1,410,300 00	1,890,400 00	2,141,760 00	2,677,220 00	870	1160	290
18,059	6,624,473 97	26,275	8,850,769 70	13,069,731 00	17,712,682 00	21,010,033 00	27,880,286 00	1901	2570	708
		6,988	1,825,531 73			7,208,942 00	9,770,881 00		376	
		8,216	2,226,235 73			7,940,302 00	10,167,704 00			

*Province of Prince Edward Island*

Charlottetown.....  
 Summerside.....  
 Starch factories.....  
 Lobster canneries.....  
 Cheese factories.....  
 Tryon woollen cloth factory.....  
 Totals.....

Small industries in York and  
 Carleton Counties; in Frederic-  
 ton, Woodstock, Sackville,  
 Sussex, Halifax and Dartmouth,  
 Truro, New Glasgow, Amherst,  
 Charlottetown and Summe-  
 rside—estimated.....

Increase in favor of 1884, without  
 small (estimated) industries....

Increase in favor of 1884, with  
 small (estimated) industries....

\* Season's aggregate only. † This does not include any output from Gibson's cotton factory, which will start January, 1885.