

able that for years they have furnished a downy nest for a mischiefmaker named O'Donoghue, and allow him to draw a liberal salary, while he plays the part of a dangerous socialistic agitator on this and other labor questions. The Government should allow this man's place to be filled by a gentleman. We do not deny the right of the Trades and Labor Council to entertain this man, and to be led and influenced by him, but we protest against the Government paying him a salary while he antagonizes the best interests of the community.

THERE are more than a hundred manufacturers of sewing machines in the United States, while according to the *Globe* there is but one in Canada. This gives to each American manufacturer an average market of 600,000 persons and to the Canadian manufacturer an average market of 5,000,000. This one Canadian manufacturer produces about 10,000 machines a year, at which rate the American manufacturers should produce a million machines. There are few American factories that do not produce many times 10,000 machines, as might well be imagined when it is observed that the output here attributed to them gives a machine to each sixty persons: while each machine of Canadian production represents an apportionment to each 50,000 persons. The Canadian manufacturer has a much larger market in Canada than he would have if he were one of the hundred American manufacturers. According to this Canadian manufacturer, at an extra expense of one dollar on each machine he makes his machines are as good and valuable in all respects as American machines. He cannot supply the Canadian demand, for in 1889 the importation of American machines into Canada amounted to over five thousand, the average duty paid upon each being about \$7.50. Yet this Canadian manufacturer who has an entire monopoly of the business, complains that he cannot make his business a success, and that free access to the American market, and fierce competition with the hundred other manufacturers there, is the sort of salvation he desires. In other words his business cannot be made remunerative in a monopolized market of 5,000,000 people, therefore he wants to have access to another market where he will have to find purchasers in a proportioned population of 60,000, and where his chances for success are correspondingly reduced. It is a big card to play to cry for access to another market when the player can't occupy the better one he already has.

FOURTEEN of the largest axe factories in the United States have been organized under a trust, and they have managed to raise the wholesale price of axes in the course of a few months from \$5.25 to \$7 per dozen. Before the combine was formed, too, manufacturers paid freight on the goods; but they pay no freight now. They also gave a warranty with the axes, so that, if one was broken or turned out to be of poor quality, it was replaced by a good one; but no warranty is given now. And to show what power the combine possesses, every retail dealer is furnished with a slip which reads: "There is now but one axe company in the United States, and that is called the American Axe and Tool Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg. This company has purchased outright every axe factory in the country of any importance, and by thus controlling the production have advanced prices on an average of \$2 per dozen. This company also controls the manufacture of axe polls (or the heads of axes), the machinery of which is patented, and this enables them to keep the prices so high no one else can

afford to make axes." The free-born American citizen will be able, perhaps, to discover a vein of humor in this manifesto of the axe combine; but it is such humor as the Sioux Indian practises upon his victim. Another trust, more recently formed, is that of the reaping machine manufacturers, and one of the first fruits of it is the discharge of 10,000 workingmen, as it has been found that under combination the labor of this number of men can be saved. But the price of machines will go up for the farmer all the same, and the McKinley tariff will leave him without redress.—*London Advertiser*.

Our respected contemporary, the *Advertiser*, is a shrieker for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and does all it can to precipitate that calamity. It tells its farmer readers that with reciprocity they would have cheaper axes and cheaper reaping machines than now, obtaining them from the Yankees. But Canadian farmers know that the wholesale price of Canadian axes have not been nor is it likely could be raised in a few months from \$5.25 to \$7 per dozen, except Canada were brought under the operation of Yankee reciprocity. And by the same token the price of reaping machines would also go up, as the *Advertiser* says, in Canada as well as in the United States.

ONE of the consolations afforded to the farmer for the loss of the American market is the hope that Canada may increase its sales of canned goods to Great Britain. "There are no good reasons," says THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, "why Canada should not do an extensive export trade in canned goods." Undoubtedly, if great quantities of Canadian canned fruit and vegetables could be sold in Great Britain it would be a good thing for the farmers and for the canners. But if the proposal of THE MANUFACTURER be carried out, instead of the export being increased, the canning industry will stand an excellent chance of being killed outright. This organ of the monopolist manufacturers actually proposes that a tax shall be levied upon the tin plate of which the cans are made, in order that somebody may try the experiment of making the plates in Canada. If this advice be accepted by the Government the effect will simply be that the canners will have to pay a tax either into the Dominion Treasury or into the pocket of the tin plate manufacturer which will effectually prevent their producing canned goods cheaply enough to compete in the British market. Again, while the restrictionists are telling the Canadians to "cultivate the British market," one of the restrictionist journals is advising Parliament to cut off an important branch of trade with Great Britain. We imported \$871,856 worth of tin plates in 1888-9, and of this \$777,138 came from Great Britain, the great tin-producing country of the world.—*Toronto Globe*.

MANUFACTURERS of tinware and the people who use it may as well make note of the fact that THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, the special organ of the protected combines, is calling for the imposition of a duty on tin-plate, so as to foster the establishment of a tin-plate industry in Canada, as if we had not now a sufficient number of sickly, wet-nursed industries in this country. High duties on tin-plate mean dear raw materials for tin-ware manufacturers, and dear tin utensils for the farmers and workingmen and their families.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE reason why Canada has never had a tin-plate industry is because the Dominion Government has never attempted to encourage the establishment of it. If it was encouraged properly the industry would materialize and the duty would be no more oppressive to us than the American duty is to the people there. There has never been a ton of steel rails made in Canada because the industry has not been encouraged. We could have tin-plate works and steel rail mills fast enough if they were properly encouraged.