

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor CANADIAN MANUFACTURER :

SIR,—Regarding the attack upon me by Mr. C. H. Mortimer, editor of the *Architect and Builder*, it is clear he is ashamed of the position he took respecting the sewer pipe manufacture. He will find out that his want of thoroughness in obtaining information on the subject cannot be palliated by attempting to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of others, or by seeking some knot-hole in which he may hide. His statements about my denying having given him the information on which he built his remarkable story are utterly false, although he seems to think his own word needs backing up with his own affidavit. He said in the presence of Mr. Trotter that he made notes of our conversation at the time; but when the production of these notes was demanded they were not forthcoming, for the simple reason that he could not produce what he never possessed. He was vainly catching at straws. I took Mr. Mortimer to Mr. Mutton's office and introduced him to that gentleman, retiring immediately. I afterwards advised Mr. Carpenter to investigate the merits of Mr. Mutton's clay bank, as it was in the vicinity of his works in Hamilton, with a view to securing it if he thought proper to do so. Mr. Carpenter will bear me out in this statement. Mr. Mortimer stated that he had obtained his information concerning the inferiority of Canadian sewer pipes from several dealers in this city, but he subsequently modified this to one dealer, meaning me, and puts words into my mouth that I never uttered.

I thank you for this opportunity to deny Mr. Mortimer's statement, in which I am involved.

ROBERT CARROLL.

TORONTO, Nov. 26, 1888.

Editor CANADIAN MANUFACTURER :

DEAR SIR,—The *Canadian Architect and Builder* publishes some letters from city engineers regarding the sewer pipe question in its recent issue. He of Ottawa says: "The corporation of the city of Ottawa does not permit the laying of any other brand but Scotch." What an admission! Here we have the capital of the Dominion boycotting every make of pipe, irrespective of quality, simply because it is made in Canada and not imported from Scotland.

We do not admit Mr. Terry's criticism that our pipe is roughly finished, or that the output is not even in quality. Mr. Terry writes in the past tense and says "was roughly finished" and "was uneven." We take it he refers to the past, and we admit that some pipes made by us at first starting were not as well finished or as "even" as those we now turn out. We were a new concern then, and had a lot to learn and many difficulties to overcome; but we now turn out goods of very even quality, well finished, a good, sound, serviceable article, equal to any imported. Mr. Terry takes a liberal and patriotic position when he says the Canadian manufacturers are quite competent to turn out a proper grade of pipe. They certainly have that aim constantly before them; and they will always welcome friendly criticism. We are always willing to meet in public competition any brand of imported pipes, and to submit to competitive tests as to strength, resistance of acids, absorption, and perfect vitrification, these being the prime requirements in a good salt-glazed sewer pipe. If our pipes do not stand what is required of them, let them be condemned, and we do not fear the issue; but it is not fair to condemn them untried, nor to boycott them because they are Canadian.

ST. JOHN'S, QUE, Nov. 24, 1888. W. C. TROTTER, President,
Standard Drain Pipe Co.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

THE Department of Education has issued the following circular relative to industrial education in Ontario:

DEAR SIR,—I purpose submitting to the Legislative Assembly, at its next session, a scheme for establishing, in the School of Practical Science, full courses of instruction in applied chemistry, applied mechanics and architecture.

While in the interests of the industrial classes it is necessary that the course of instruction should be thoroughly practical, and at the same time educational, it is also necessary that the special wants of the industries of the country should be kept in view. It occurred to me, therefore, if I only could consult those employing skilled labor of various kinds, that I should be able to provide this special training with more certainty and satisfaction to both manufacturer and artisan.

I have accordingly decided to invite a number of manufacturers, skilled mechanics and others having interests of a similar character, to meet me at the Education Department on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m., in order that I may ascertain, if possible, on what particular lines instructions such as I have above indicated could be made most useful.

The attention of the meeting will be mainly directed: (1) To a consideration of the various kinds of skilled labor now required to carry on the industries of the country and the best means of rendering it more productive and therefore more valuable; (2) to a consideration of what courses of instruction would be necessary to provide such skilled labor at home as is now supplied from abroad, and (3) to inquire what industries (if any) not yet established in Ontario could be made productive, provided we could supply them with skilled labor.

I shall be gratified if you can make it convenient to attend at the time above mentioned and aid with your counsel and experience.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

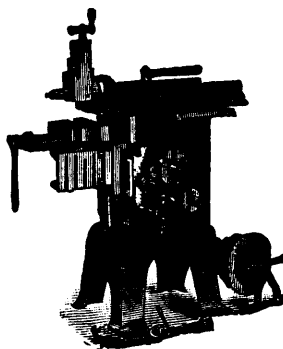
TORONTO, December 3, 1888.

THE export duty on pine logs has been raised from \$2 per thousand feet to \$3, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs. It was found that the \$2 duty did not deter Michigan lumbermen from floating great quantities of logs across the lakes, and manufacturing them into boards in the United States mills. The duty, of course is intended to be prohibitory, and as it was found not to be, it has been raised in consequence. Quite recently the Government learned that one American firm alone, doing business on the upper lakes, proposed to cut over sixty million feet this winter on Canadian limits. Acting on the strength of this information, and realizing that the operations of other American firms also in the same business were increasing, the Cabinet took the action stated above. The amount realized from this impost last year was \$309,447. The action is indorsed by Canadian lumber firms, and as it is professedly taken in the interest of Canadian labor, it would seem as everybody must be pleased except the firms who have to pay the duty.

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