

appear in the Index, and the name of a large Toronto concern, a member of the Association, is not recorded.

The Index tells us that our exports of butter in 1900 were valued at \$5,429,563, and of cheese, \$20,483,481, a total of nearly \$26,000,000, but it records the names of but four concerns as manufacturers of butter, not one of which produce the article, and of but six as manufacturers of cheese, only one of which is engaged in producing cheese. The Index also informs us that our exports of bacon last year were valued at \$12,471,848, and it produces the names of an even dozen concerns who manufacture bacon, all in Ontario, but one of whom is not a packer or curer, but a retail dealer in apples, onions, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, horse-radish, parsnips, etc.

The fishing industry of Canada, according to the Index, employs about 100,000 men and a capital of \$10,000,000, the value of our exports of fish in 1900 aggregating \$11,169,083. British Columbia contributes largely to this trade, particularly with regard to salmon, many large ships being engaged in carrying canned salmon from our Pacific Coast ports to European and other countries, yet the Index mentions the names of but two concerns in British Columbia as being engaged in the salmon canning industry. So, too, regarding the codfish industry of our Maritime Provinces: the Index gives the names of but five concerns, all in Halifax, as being engaged in this industry, no concerns in Nova Scotia except these, and none whatever in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

Speaking of manufactures of wood, the Index tells us that the lumber industry has always been one of the most important, especially as regards foreign trade. The census of 1891 placed the amount of capital invested in the wood-working industries of Canada at \$97,637,522, and the annual value of the product at \$120,415,516, which figures are not representative of the great capital invested now. Our exports of sawn lumber last year were valued at \$27,821,389. According to the Index under the head "Lumber—dimension," and "Lumber—dressed," the names are given of eight lumbermen in Quebec, seven in British Columbia, seven in Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, and one in Manitoba, total twenty-seven; but THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER is a regular bi-monthly visitor to more than twice that number of important lumbering mills in Ontario alone.

Speaking of wood pulp, the Index tells us that in 1900 Canada's exports of the article were valued at \$1,816,016, and that between thirty and forty pulp establishments have already been located in important timber areas—that the output of Canadian wood pulp is coming to have an important influence on the markets of the world; but it enumerates the names of only ten wood pulp manufacturers, eight of whom have mills in Quebec, and two in Ontario, no mention being made of the industry in other provinces.

Alluding to the paper industry the Index tells us that our paper mills make not only enough for the domestic trade, but are seeking foreign markets, particularly in book or news paper; and it enumerates the names of only nine concerns as being engaged in the business, one of whom is not a paper maker at all. Ontario is credited with four mills and Quebec with five; but there are important paper mills in every province of the Dominion.

Closely identified with other manufacturers of wood is the musical instrument trade comprising pianos and organs, reed and pipe. The Index has good words to say regarding such instruments, and mentions the names of fifteen concerns, all but one in Ontario, as being engaged in the industry, but a

visitor to the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition could have seen more than twice fifteen pianos and organs, made by more than twice fifteen different Canadian manufacturers.

The Index, speaking of the vehicle industry, informs us that there are several manufacturers of carriages who practically supply the whole Canadian trade, and are also branching out in export trade; and that "carts are also manufactured to a considerable extent;" and it enumerates one concern in Manitoba, two in Quebec, and seven in Ontario as being producers of carriages and carts. What an opening for vehicles is here, where, according to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Index, but a half score of concerns are engaged in supplying more than five million of inhabitants with wheeled vehicles, and are "branching out in export trade."

"The iron industry is not an old one in Canada" says the Index, which assertion is no doubt interesting to the Canada Iron Furnace Co., whose furnaces, some of them, were in active existence in Quebec when that province was a dependency of France; and it will be equally interesting to the Clergue syndicate to learn that "the recent discoveries of extensive mines in Algoma, Ontario, indicate that there are large and valuable deposits yet to be opened up." Some one should inform the Index that Algoma ores are a constituent in the manufacture of pig iron in a number of furnaces not only in Canada but in the United States also.

The Index abounds with such misleading representations regarding the manufacturing industries of Canada, and cannot but be detrimental to the best interests of the country. It should never have been published, and the Association should endeavor, even now, to withdraw it from circulation.

#### AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

A report from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner to Australia, received at the Trade and Commerce Department, states that business in the Commonwealth was very quiet at the time of writing. There was, however, little feeling of depression in commercial circles, and it is believed that immediately trade has settled itself after the passage of the pending tariff, there will be a marked improvement. The volume of exports is at present satisfactory, and a fair season is looked for. Mr. Larke discusses the probable effect of the new Commonwealth tariff, which would be protective in its incidence, and may equal a 25 per cent. rate, and reaches the following conclusions:—"That the tariff, unless it should be much higher than anyone now believes it can be, will not materially change the existing conditions of trade. That the growth of manufactures will not in the future differ from the growth in the past. That Canadians should be very cautious in investing in manufacturing enterprises here until conditions are more settled." Mr. Larke points out that other important matters beside the tariff must be taken into consideration. Amongst the most important of these are labor troubles and labor legislation. Australian parliaments are following in the footsteps of the New Zealand Legislature in the passage of laws bearing on the relation of capital to labor. The introduction of the New Zealand legislation as respects arbitration into New South Wales, and similar acts in other states, has created some concern amongst capitalists. It is not intended to reproduce the New Zealand Act, but to so change it as to avoid the errors which have created some objectionable consequences in the colony which first adopted the law. It is possible that this can be done, but it will be determined only by experience of the working of the act. For some time there will be uncertainty that will cause a hesitancy to embark upon