

It is announced that the next annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in Halifax, N.S., on some day or days in August next not yet decided upon. A branch of the Association will probably be established at that time with Halifax as the headquarters.

One of the most effective street decorations which will be seen in London on the occasion of the King's coronation will be an arch of grain grown in Canada, emblematic of the agricultural resources of the Dominion. The idea is that the King and Queen shall pass in their carriage under the arch in going to and coming from the coronation ceremonies. An arch of this kind would be a striking and picturesque structure, and prove a capital advertisement for Canada, since it would bring to the attention of thousands of strangers the wonderful fertility of our Western provinces.

It is understood that Mr. Peter McMichael, of the James Robertson Co., St. John, N.B., has been appointed to the position in the Dominion Radiator Co. made vacant by the resignation of Mr. John M. Taylor. Mr. McMichael is a brother of Mr. A. A. McMichael, of the James Robertson Co., of this city.

In the year 1870 there were, says an exchange, in the State of Tennessee 800,000 sheep and 200,000 dogs. Thirty years later, in 1900, there were in the same State 200,000 sheep and 800,000 dogs, while, apparently, it is only a question of a few years when there will be millions of dogs in the State and no sheep at all.

Mr. John M. Taylor and his twin brother, Mr. Adam Taylor, Toronto, have obtained a controlling interest in the firm of A. R. Woodyatt & Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of hardware specialties, grey iron, malleable iron, brass castings, etc., and have removed to that city, Mr. John M. Taylor to become general manager, and Mr. Adam Taylor his assistant. Mr. A. R. Woodyatt, who had been the head of that concern, died within the past year. For many years Mr. John M. Taylor was managing director of the Dominion Radiator Co., Toronto, his brother being his assistant; and no one in this community stands higher in all things that distinguish a thoroughgoing, active, reliable, public spirited business man than John M. Taylor. His friends wish him every success in his new field of usefulness. Mr. Taylor retains his moneyed interest in the Dominion Radiator Co. and is still a director of it, he having resigned the position which he held in it as secretary, treasurer and manager.

Western Americans are helping the Dominion Government to people Canada by means of land companies, according to Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of Immigration Agencies. Within the past year many land companies have been organized in Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and other States. These companies buy up tracts of land in the Canadian North-West, and then sell farms to young western Americans who are looking for good properties. The companies spend large sums in advertising the lands, and some of them advance money to the new settlers. Mr. White expects to see twenty-five thousand new settlers go into the Canadian North-West during this year, and the land companies will help to swell this number by many thousands. Settlers are also moving to Western Canada from Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other eastern States. Every one of this large army of "United Statesers" as brother Murray wishes them to be called, must have things to eat and drink and wear, besides an innumerable

number of household effects and necessities of life; and the question is, shall these supplies be made in Canada, as they should be, or in some other country, as they should not be.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Nosse, who was in Ottawa a few days ago calling upon the Ministers, will use his good offices to promote closer trade relations between Canada and Japan. He thinks that this country can find a profitable market in Japan for beef, flour, lumber and other products. Canadians must realize, however, that their American competition is very enterprising and pushing, and act accordingly. "There should be no hostility between Canadians and the Japanese," said the Consul-General. "It is better for the two countries to cultivate mutually profitable trade relations, rather than for any antagonism to prevail. Your Western ranchmen should find in Japan a ready market for their beef. The Japanese are becoming great meat consumers, and the demand for beef is growing rapidly. It sells at from 45 cents to 50 cents a pound. With cold storage and the existing fine steamship service, there ought to be no difficulty in establishing a good trade. Certainly the atmospheric conditions are more in your favor than that of the Australians, who have commenced to send frozen meat to Japan. Now that an alliance has been concluded between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of the 'open door,' the Japanese will doubtless give the preference to the products of Great Britain and her colonies, all other things being equal. To give you an illustration of the way in which this will work, I may say that Japan has a State-owned railway some 3,000 miles long. A good deal of lumber is used in connection with the railway, and I have written my friend, the Director of Supplies, suggesting that, in the event of quality and price being equal, he should purchase his lumber from British Columbia, rather than the United States. You can see, therefore, how friendly disposed we are towards your people."

We direct the attention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the fact that the Australian Employers' Federation is being formed in Melbourne to guard the interests of employers generally. Any employer, firm, or association of employers may join the federation on payment of certain specified fees. A council representing all classes of employers are to have the management of the organization. These members of the council are to be elected annually at the general meeting. It is expressly stated that the members are not partners, nor in any way liable for each other, and that those ceasing to be members shall have no further claim on the organization. The following are the objects of the federation, as stated in the constitution:

- (a) To protect the interests of employers of labor from undue aggression and excessive State interference.
- (b) To assist in organizing existing associations of employers, and promoting the establishment of other associations.
- (c) To watch legislation affecting employers and proposed measures in the same direction.
- (d) To centralize the efforts of existing associations by providing suitable premises for meetings, and carrying on the work of a complete organization for the purpose of keeping employers well informed as to all matters included in the purposes of the federation affecting their interests.
- (e) To arrange for the support of suitable candidates to represent the producing, manufacturing, and trading interests in the Parliament.
- (f) To adopt whatever procedure may be considered advisable for the interests of employers and the general welfare of the State.
- (g) To federate or act in conjunction with similar organizations in the other States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.