

### HOW LOCAL PAPERS MAY BECOME MORE VALUABLE.

WE respectfully call the attention of our esteemed contemporaries, the local newspapers of Canada, to an article in another page, reproduced from the *Iron Trade Review*, anent giving full and definite information in regard of such new industrial enterprises occurring in their respective neighborhoods as may come under their observation. Of course all these papers are desirous of benefiting their towns, and no more effective method could be adopted than by giving concise information regarding any improvements, either proposed, actually under way, or completed. Trade journals, such as the *CANADIAN MANUFACTURER*, scrutinize their exchanges very closely for all such information, the rule of this paper being to immediately reproduce the same, and we are assured very frequently by our friends that they always read our pages of manufacturing items with great care and interest, and that the information thus obtained frequently leads to business, satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned. The rationale of this is obvious. Neither manufacturers nor dealers have time to make critical search through the pages of a large number of newspapers to find any items of information that may be useful to them, and as a general thing they do not take such papers. On the other hand, they receive many trade papers, especially those that may be devoted to their special branches of trade, and these they scan very closely, both for just such items as are here alluded to, and also for such advertisements as may relate to their business, and the value to them of these trade papers depends largely upon the exactness and conciseness with which manufacturing items are displayed, and the grouping of them together and separation of them from other matter. Almost all general newspapers always contain one or more items of the sort indicated, even those published in small towns and away from main lines of travel, and when such items are displayed along with a great many similar ones, in a widely read trade journal, attention is called to them, and the importance of the town made more fully known. We beg that our contemporaries will bear these facts in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

### CANADA'S DESTINY.

THE *Hamilton Times* says:

"Canada needs no protective tariff to prevent the importation of goods such as can be economically produced in Canada. . . . A protective tariff is designed to divert labor from profitable to unprofitable employments. Its general effect is to make the community, as a whole, poorer, though some individuals in the community may be made richer."

This is sophistry. Applying the argument to the United States we all know that there are many articles manufactured there "economically" but which require a protective tariff to prevent the importation of similar goods. We mention iron and steel and the manufactures thereof, textile fabrics of all sorts, and many other things. The manufacture of these lines of goods affords "profitable" employment to labor, and it would be an exceedingly "unprofitable" transaction to transfer the labor thus employed to employment in industries that are not specially protected, as, for instance, agricultural pursuits. To thus change the employment of

labor would certainly "make the community, as a whole, poorer" and it is equally certain that no individual in the community could possibly be made anything else than poorer also.

This argument cannot be successfully assailed. The United States is to-day the richest and most prosperous nation of the earth, and its great and impetuous spring forward in this direction dates back to the inauguration of the present Morrill tariff, instituted specially for war purposes, and under which, with some modifications, that country now prospers. Any student of history knows that up to the time that the United States adopted a protective tariff the industries of that country above alluded to were in a wretchedly depressed condition, and that nearly all the goods in those lines consumed there were manufactured in and imported from Great Britain. To-day the United States are independent of the whole world so far as anything that the rest of the world may produce being essential to the welfare and prosperity of the American people.

The facts as regard the United States apply with equal force to Canada. Here we have all the essential elements necessary to place us on the road to similar prosperity and greatness, and if the present policy of protection is not interfered with, Canada will certainly carve out for herself an equally proud destiny.

### PETROLEUM FUEL.

PETROLEUM as fuel for generating steam in large manufacturing establishments is fast coming into general use in the United States, the advantages claimed for it being that it is cheaper than coal, that it requires less space in storing and labor in handling, that there is no ashes to be removed and disposed of, and that there is no smoke resulting from its use. The *Iron Trade Review* has been investigating the matter quite exhaustively of late, and has received reports from a large number of manufacturers who are using petroleum fuel, the testimony of some of whom we reproduce.

"Oil fuel has increased our production 20 per cent., and at considerably less cost than coal."—B. C. Fautot, Lima, O., Paper Mills.

"I use less than two barrels of oil to do the work for which a ton of coal was required."—Sidney McCloud, Calumet Iron and Steel Works, Chicago.

"Although situated in the coal region, we have entirely abandoned the use of coal for burning our brick. Have used oil four years and wouldn't think of abandoning it for coal."—Lehigh, Pa., Fire Brick Co.

"In using oil, we get steam enough from one boiler now, while when burning coal we had to use two. We don't need a fireman, have no coal to heave and no ashes to cart away."—Peter Schneider, Cincinnati Brewing Co., Cincinnati, O.

"We regard the use of crude oil as fuel for electric light stations a complete success."—W. A. Scott, Champion Electric Light Co., Cleveland, O.

"We have fitted all our furnaces to burn oil as we find that it gives us much better results and a large saving in expense."—The National Carbon Co., Cleveland, O.

"We are so well pleased all around with oil fuel that we could not be induced to discontinue its use."—A. Hess, Cincinnati Spring Works, Cincinnati, O.

"We have put in tanks, pumps, pipes, etc., in a permanent manner. Oil, we are convinced, is the fuel for our business for the future."—Alexander De Lano, Detroit, Mich., Steel and Spring Works.

"In the making of brick the use of oil as fuel means a saving in the cost of fuel of 15 per cent.; in the cost of labor of 40