

### DISSATISFACTION WITH FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

In order to obtain facts which will exemplify the existing general dissatisfaction with classification in railway freights, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have sent out a circular to its members in which certain questions are formulated, and to which immediate consideration is requested and replies returned. The questions are as follows:—

1st.—Have you any complaints respecting the classification of your goods?

2nd.—Have you any complaints respecting unfair discrimination in rates between different points?

3rd.—Have you any complaint respecting "Owner's Risk" regulations as per classification No. 11?

4th.—Have you any other remarks to make respecting the transportation problem?

5th.—Are you injured in competition by better rates being extended to foreign manufacturers?

6th.—Do you find the rates to the extreme Eastern and Western Provinces detrimental to your business, directly or indirectly?

### SIR CHARLES AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

One of the most remarkable acts of political tergiversation that ever came to our notice was that of Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons when he requested the Laurier Government to take power, and to enforce it immediately, to place printing paper upon the free list until such time as some of the recently destroyed Canadian paper mills might be rebuilt, and also to allow all newspapers free transmission through the mails. Preparatory to this remarkable move on the part of the great champion and one of the fathers of the National Policy, a meeting was held in Ottawa composed of newspaper proprietors and publishers, to consider the best means of obtaining relief from the present difficulty in obtaining paper as a result of the destruction of the mills of the E. B. Eddy Co., and the Laurentide Paper and Pulp Co. The gentlemen participating represented both sides of politics, the discussion going to show that there was a combination among the paper makers, a feature of the relief to be asked for being that newspapers might have free transmission through the mails.

Just previous to this Ottawa meeting a hole and corner meeting of the Toronto Press Association, so-called, was held in Toronto at which a committee was appointed to wait on the Government regarding the postal tax, and urge that something be done in the line of the following resolutions which were passed:—

"Resolved. That in view of the unfairness of the zone system in the present law, and of the great rise in the price of paper, we appeal to the Postmaster-General to recommend the Government to remove the postage from newspapers and periodicals."

"Resolved. In view of the great rise in paper prices, and in view of the scarcity of paper, resulting from the destruction of some mills, the Government be asked to request Parliament to pass an Act empowering the Governor-in-Council to temporarily suspend or reduce the duty on news and printing paper under such conditions as may be deemed advisable."

The plea advanced by Sir Charles was based upon the ideas expressed at these meetings; and in our opinion, if it were

not believed that a general election was to be held in the near future, the country would not have been treated to the spectacle of the great champion of tariff protection with some of his followers joining in with their political opponents in asking that the tap roots of protection be severed merely to serve a necessity that does not exist to the extent indicated, and which is now already fast disappearing. Why should Sir Charles ask to have the duty upon printing paper removed? It has always been a plank in his platform, that to enable the building up of the paper industry in Canada a duty should be imposed upon the article. Under that theory a vast industry is being developed, and now the Government are requested to injure and retard its growth because a scarcity of paper exists; and the Government are also requested to allow newspapers free transportation through the mails, an idea as absurd as it would be to ask that groceries and every other possible merchantable article should be transported in like manner.

We do not believe that the Government will entertain the proposition. We hope not.

### MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER PUBLISHING CO., Limited.

The Shareholders of the Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co., Limited, are hereby notified that a General Meeting of the Company will be held on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1900, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Head Office of the Company, Room 408 McKinnon Building, corner Jordan and Melinda Streets, Toronto, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report from the Directors upon the affairs of the Company, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and generally to consider other business of importance to the Company.

ARTA CASSIDY,  
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of May, A.D. 1900.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have received from Messrs. Pitt and Scott, 39 Broadway, New York, a prospectus setting forth plans regarding the establishment by them of an institution in London for the permanent exhibit of American manufactured products. The advantages of such an exhibit as this for manufacturers seeking export trade are apparent. The idea is that the space allotted to them in the building would practically amount to a branch office which they could advertise as a London address. A monthly bulletin will be issued by the exhibition managers, calling attention to new exhibits, and this will be circulated among the importing houses and buyers of Europe. The exhibition would have as its object the bringing of Foreign consumers into actual contact with American producers, while relieving the latter of all responsibility and reducing the expense to a merely nominal amount. It is intended to be permanent, and will be situated in the most central part of the city of London. We understand that after the establishment of the enterprise it is probable the advantages of it will be available to Canadian manufacturers also.