

curse to Toronto, and will continue to be a curse as long as it is continued. If it were not for the existence of this system; if it were not that under it every manufacturer who ventures to erect a valuable building in the city, to equip it with expensive machinery, to purchase large quantities of raw materials and to convert them into finished products, ready for the use of consumers, and who give employment to large numbers of men and women, boys and girls, is most outrageously taxed for his temerity, with the great advantages Toronto possesses it would be the most prosperous and extensive manufacturing centre in Canada. A walk along any of the streets of the city, even in the best and most prosperous thoroughfares, will disclose the existence of wretched, antiquated and dilapidated buildings probably in close proximity to stately, expensive and elegant business structures. The old traps realize enough in rents, perhaps, to pay the taxes on the land upon which they stand, and having stood there for years it is to be supposed that they will remain there indefinitely, the owners being well content with the knowledge that the increasing importance of the city, and the close proximity of the expensive structures will increase the value of their land a hundred fold. There are scores, hundreds of such instances observable in Toronto where the owners of the land have never exerted a muscle or bestowed the value of a day's work to improve their land, the hundredfold value of it to day above what it was a few years ago having been given to it by the increasing growth and importance of the city, and by the investment of immense wealth in fine buildings. The policy of these old foggy land holders has always been to favor themselves in the matter of taxes at the expense of their more enterprising neighbors. Their idea seems to be that they hold a divine right in their land, and that they must be favored above all other mortals. Under this impression, formulated into law, every manufacturer who has ever ventured to establish works in the city has been punished for his temerity by the imposition of enormous and unjust taxation. When a wealthy concern, such as the Massey Manufacturing Company, threaten to abandon the city unless some abatement is conceded to them, they are granted the use of city water at rates which cannot be obtained by less wealthy concerns; and so we find the practise of class favoritism fatal to the industrial prosperity of Toronto.

This fatal class favoritism has driven so many factories out of Toronto; has built up so many neighboring towns, and has kept so many enterprises from locating here that these real estate men are alarmed. They built hundreds of small houses in the neighborhood of industrial establishments for the accommodation of the workmen in them, and now, the factories having been driven away, they have their hundreds of small houses on their hands with cards announcing "To Let" conspicuously displayed in every window. And then they foregather and discuss the situation and propose impossible schemes by which some others beside themselves may put up bait money and talk about "concessions" to manufacturers who may be gulled into accepting and improving lots in Ashbridge Bay, now under ten feet of stinking ooze and sewage. And this only to those who will become obligated to give employment to twenty heads of families or more.

The scheme won't work. It is entirely too attenuated, too

gauzy, too thin. No manufacturer who would give employment to twenty hands would desire to erect his factory in a cess-pool—no self-respecting workmen would live there, or near it. Manufacturers are not paupers nor beggars for "concessions." Make the taxes right; lay them equitably on land values, and while Ashbridge Bay might be utilized for extensive iron works, the smaller factories and their employes would occupy more salubrious situations. There are plenty of them which would soon be occupied for such purposes if taxes were levied equitably.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP.

On a recent occasion Principal Grant addressed a meeting of workmen at Kingston on "Profit Sharing." He told them that there were rights in equity as well as rights in statute. The rich manufacturers were indebted to their employees for their wealth. The workmen, therefore, were entitled to more than the amount of money they receive as wages. It was nothing more than justice that the employer should share the profits of his business with his employees. Profit sharing will do a great deal towards solving the questions relating to labor and capital.

How much more Dr. Grant said on this subject on that occasion we do not know, but considering the title of his discourse and his known views on this question, we presume the lecturer had reference to industrial partnership and not to commercial partnership, as some seem to think. In fact, a correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* has a long letter in that journal challenging the position he supposes Dr. Grant occupied in his address to the Kingston workmen. If that position was that labor should be in commercial partnership with capital in manufacturing enterprises, the argument of the correspondent is, we think, good. But if the contention was that the partnership should be only industrial in its character, as we imagine it was, then the correspondent is astray in his facts, and of course all wrong in his conclusions. The error with many is that they do not comprehend the difference between industrial and commercial partnership. In previous issues of this journal we have explained this difference.

In any commercial partnership which might exist between employer and employee the latter would be privileged of course to inspect the books of the concern and to have a voice in its management. In an industrial partnership the employee is stimulated by an expectation of gaining something more than his regular wages; and he knows that faithfulness, sobriety, and good work will ensure him a share of whatever profits may accrue through his exertions. In the business working of an industrial partnership it is recognized that the buildings and plant employed in it must be kept insured and kept in good order and repair, the cost of which must be borne by the business. It is also recognized that the capital invested in the business is worth the current rate of interest, and that this interest is also a charge upon the business. It is also generally recognized that some provision should be made for those who may become ill or meet with some disabling accident while in the employ of the concern; this provision usually being of the character