

views with a number of political men, both Democrats and Republicans. We doubt very much whether they have gotten very much satisfaction concerning the subject of their mission. It is certain that some of our people on the border, especially the farmers, are in no wise friendly to reciprocity. What the views of manufacturers as a whole may be it is not so easy to learn. It would seem that our manufacturers might have more to gain as a result of reciprocal trade arrangements than the manufacturers of Canada, which appears to be the view of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

No reasonable man will deny that the makers of agricultural implements should enjoy every advantage which other manufacturers enjoy. A well-considered tariff will give no special privileges to any one interest at the expense of the others. But the makers of agricultural implements have not been so badly treated. The steel used is duty free, so far as the knives are concerned (and they are the most costly), as is also the wood. Until recently they were protected by a duty of thirty-five per cent. The Globe was as bitter against the makers of agricultural implements as anybody; it is, at least, worthy of remark that it has now become the special champion of the interest it formerly assailed.—Mr. Hobson.

The lumber-dealing interests of the United States are already growing restive under prospect of the restrictions to be imposed by Congressman Dingley's lumber schedule. Even in Burlington, the centre of Republican sympathy in the State of Vermont, a vigorous protest has been lodged. The Burlington News complains that the new measure will "destroy Burlington's lumber business and that of many other places importing Canadian lumber; it will entail enormous losses on Americans engaged in the business and will throw thousands of working people out of employment; it will disastrously affect the Vermont railroads," and that it will work injury in a variety of other ways. Coming from Vermont where protective sympathy usually runs high, the complaint is significant, and indicates the dread that is felt of the policy which Mr. Dingley has promulgated. The Philadelphia Times, in commenting on the circumstance, says:—"The Montreal papers take this matter philosophically. They think that Burlington's loss will be Montreal's gain. It was part of the policy of the new Liberal Government to cultivate closer commercial relations with the United States, but the response from this side seems to have discouraged that idea." The peculiar feature of Mr. Dingley's misguided effort to injure Canadian interests seems to be that it is awaking more excitement and alarm among his own countrymen than is yet apparent in the Dominion.—Montreal Herald.

In defiance of the plainest rules of self-preservation, our politicians have supinely stood idle while millions of cords of pulpwood have been rafted over the lakes free of export duty to build up profitable industries in the United States, while Canadians get \$2 per cord for cutting and hauling the wood to the beach, and the immense rafts have destroyed miles of fishing nets, and almost ruined the splendid lake fisheries. We have shown that a reasonable export duty would have kept the wood at home and built prosperous pulp mills and saw mills in every part of this district. But all in vain.—Sault Ste. Marie Pioneer.

The April issue of Scribner's Magazine contains two full-page compositions by Garguet, called "A Roman Easter", a portrait by Howard Cushing; the Transformation scene in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by William Hole; Albert Herter's illustration for "Cor Peccatrix," and Gibson's "London" as some of its artistic features. In Lewis Morris Idding's unconventional article on "Ocean Crossings" the author has the knack of combining useful specific information with very readable incident. Even veteran travellers will find here some things that it is good for them to know. The hints about steamship fees are eminently practical. The recent rising of the Greek nation (as well as the revival of interest in Byron) gives timely value to F. B. Sanborn's account of the friendship of the Greek chieftain, "Odysseus, and Trelawny." Odysseus was a hero among those who led the revolt against Turkey in 1821.

The Easter number of The Ladies' Home Journal is brimful of helpful and entertaining reading. "A Moravian Easter Dawn," by Clifford Howard, tells the story of the simplest and most beautiful Easter service in America, as it is given in the quaint and picturesque town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Ex-President Harrison's article describes "The Social Life of the President," from the day of his inauguration, and gives interesting information as to receptions, dinners, and other social events of the White House. The popular series of "Great Personal Events" is represented by "When Lafayette Rode into Philadelphia," by Jean Fraley Hallowell. Ira D. Sankey has written for this number a hymn, entitled "The Beautiful Hills," with music by John H. Yates. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

A valuable contribution to the literature of heating is The Hot Water Manual, a book of over two hundred pages by Walter Jones, an English author, published by the American Artisan Press of Chicago. This book will be found very useful to all interested in hot water heating. Address Daniel Stern, care American Artisan, Chicago.

Wiring Tables, and How to Use Them, is the title of a book of seventy-five pages by Thos. G. Grier, 1436 Monadnock block, Chicago, recently received from the author. The subject is treated under four headings—The resistance of wires; electro-motive force and current; how to calculate the size of wire, and commercial wiring tables. Under the last named heading are given a large number of useful tables which will be found of great value to those engaged in electrical work.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION AT MONTREAL.

(Continued from last issue.)

CIGAR-MAKERS.

The delegation from the Cigar Makers Local Union was spoken for by Mr. A. Gariépy, as follows: Gentlemen—As I have heard the different manufacturers here express their views on this question of changing the tariff on tobacco, I would like to say that we are opposed to changing the tariff; that is to say, we are in favor of letting the law stand as it is with reference to American tobacco. We are not in favor of a tariff on leaf tobacco, because Canada does not at present produce enough tobacco for the manufacturer, and as it requires a great deal of money to import leaf tobacco on account of there not being enough people to buy large quantities of leaf tobacco, and the small manufacturer would be at the mercy of the importer, which, of course, would create a monopoly, and not being able to buy a large quantity of tobacco at a time he would have to pay an enormous price for the leaf and would therefore not be able to compete with his more powerful rival. We further ask that a duty of \$4.50 per lb. and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem be imposed on imported cigars, and our reasons are as follows:

It is our opinion that if such a high duty was imposed on imported cigars that there would be more high grade cigars manufactured in Canada which would mean a great increase in the wages of all those employed in the cigar industry. We have been of that opinion for a considerable length of time and experience teaches us that if Canada does not manufacture so many good cigars as she should, it is because the duty is not high enough on imported cigars. We think we can manufacture just as good cigars here in Canada with the tobacco we get from the other side as are purchased in Havana, and if we did make the cigars here, certainly the working men would get a higher price than when they have to make a low grade cigar. Another thing we would call your attention to, is the fact that we desire the excise duty be reduced the same as it was prior to the Northwest rebellion. This increase of duty has been the means of reducing the cigarmakers' wages and also the wages of others employed in the same industry, and we