



factories here in order to escape that tax and secure a stronger foothold in the Canadian market. While it is true that they could not make them as cheaply at first as could the American manufacturers, it was not long before even this was done, and to-day Canada not only manufactures the vast majority of the bicycles used by her people, but is in a position to export them to Europe and other countries and compete on even terms in all neutral markets for this trade.

We might go over the list of goods manufactured in Canada to-day, and pick out a score of articles any one of which illustrates this principle quite as well as bicycles. Even in our own business, every thinking jeweler knows how the Canadian protective duty has fostered the manufacture in Canada of such goods as electroplated and sterling silver hollow ware, electroplated and sterling silver flatware, sterling silver novelties of all kinds, watch cases, gold and silver jewelry and rolled plate chains, until to-day the great bulk of all such goods consumed in this country are the product of our own Canadian artisans.

That such results could ever have been secured by placing these goods on the free list instead of making the duty high enough to encourage their manufacture by giving the Canadian manufacturer the control of his own home market, no one will argue for one single moment who has any practical knowledge of business.

The United States has hundreds of factories which have been transplanted bodily from Great Britain and Europe (that is the operatives and the machinery) simply because the tariff wall against such goods made in foreign countries was practically prohibitory when they were placed in competition against domestic goods of a similar kind made in that country. Free entry of manufactured goods was what the manufacturers of Great Britain and Europe always wanted in the United States market, but when the American Government decided to force the manufacture of these goods in the United States they clapped on a duty so high as to make free traders the world over prophesy that they were going to ruin their country. Instead of ruination, however, the United States has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, and has shown the most rapid and marvellous progress in the face of fierce competition of any country in the world.

That such results could have been secured by the adoption of the principle laid down in the Economic Column of the *Globe*, already quoted, no statesman would to-day assert, and the fact that practically all the civilized countries in the world (Great Britain alone excepted) have adopted the protective principle in order to foster and encourage trade and manufactures abundant proof of the impracticability of the *Globe's* economic theory.

Like lots of other things, this free trade theory of encouraging manufactures looks well on paper and it may sound specious, but in practice it fails to pan out.

THE ASSESSOR'S CANVASS of the townships of Rich, Leyden, Elk Grove, Orland and others in Cook Co., Ill., recently showed these places to be poor in diamonds so far as the return of taxable property went. No diamonds appeared on these returns though a few watches and clocks were enumerated.



While we are always glad to receive communications from all parts of Canada, we cannot hold ourselves in any way responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

WANTS AN IDEA.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

As I am about to move into a new store, I would like to give my customers something in the shape of a souvenir on the opening day. If you will kindly give me some idea of what you think would be nice and attractive, and yet inexpensive, you will greatly oblige.

SOUVENIR.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., July 12, 1900.

Perhaps some of our readers can help this fellow-craftsman out of the difficulty. If you can, drop us a line in time for our next issue.—*Ed. TRADER.*

A NEW IDEA.

Editor TRADER—Sir:

Kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to make known to my fellow-craftsmen my method of bringing the watch and jewelry trade into its legitimate channel. I have no doubt whatever but the plan would prove as effective as it is simple, if we can pass a bill in the House making it illegal for any person or firm to sell clocks, watches or jewelry who could not (*themselves*) repair the same in a workmanlike manner if required so to do. If this became law, we effectually shut out the general storekeeper throughout the country places from selling clocks, watches and jewelry unless they give employment to a competent man to do the repairs, and if made to pay two dollars or more a day for his services the general merchant would trouble the local jeweler but a very short time. This would be the means of returning the trade into its proper channel. Will others in the craft kindly give their opinions on my plan and oblige a brother craftsman.

SUNDRIDGE.

Sundridge, Ont., July 18, 1900.

THE old and well-known jewelry house of Benedict Brothers, 171 Broadway, New York, was incorporated Saturday, in New York State, with a capital stock of \$200,000. According to the certificate of incorporation the company are to be wholesale and retail dealers in jewelry, clocks, pottery, pictures, statuary and objects of art.