



ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Published on the First and Third Fridays of each Month  
BY THE

**Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co.**  
(LIMITED)

ROOM 66 CANADA LIFE BUILDING, KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

TELEPHONE - 1274.

FREDERIC NICHOLLS, J. J. CASSIDEY,  
Managing Director, Editor.  
J. C. GARDNER,  
Business Representative.

SUBSCRIPTION. - - - \$1 00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES SENT ON APPLICATION

OFFICERS OF THE

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President - W. K. McNAUGHT  
First Vice-President - JOHN BERTRAM  
Second Vice-President - P. W. ELLIS.  
Treasurer - GEORGE BOOTH.  
Secretary - J. J. CASSIDEY.  
Chairman Executive Committee - FREDERIC NICHOLLS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Room 66 Canada Life Building, King Street West, Toronto

**THEY ARE ALL BENEFITTED.**

MR. GEORGE JOHNSTON, the Dominion Statistician, in making up the census returns, separates the different industries of the country, and in doing this classifies as "industrial establishments" all concerns employed in the various branches of manufactures. Thus he classifies under this general head blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops and the like. The *Toronto Globe* takes exception to this and attempts to show that such establishments are not directly benefitted by the N. P., but are at a disadvantage because of it, and that it has not done much for what it calls legitimate manufacturing industries, nor helped to encourage lumbering or promote the development of our iron and nickel deposits, which, had we access to the markets of our own continent, would be of fifty-fold more value than all the exotic industries that have been called into being. It also tells us that, free from all tariff restrictions, the people of Canada could buy their supplies at very much less than what they now pay for them, while in doing this—in abandoning such manufacturing industries as we have built up under the N. P.—the employes of these home industries, while they would be thrown out of these particular employments, would find employment to better advantage in producing the indigenous articles which we would have to give in exchange.

Like the nurse who was called in to assist Mrs. Easy in her maternal care and excused the presence of her unhallowed offspring by declaring that it was a very little one, the *Globe* declines to recognize the Canadian mechanic of moderate means as being the possessor of an industrial establishment because he gives employment to but few besides himself. If it declines to call a carpenter shop an industrial establishment, where but a dozen men may be employed where will it draw the line, and with what number of hands, according to this dictum, would a woollen mill for instance, become a factory? Is a blacksmith any the less an artificer in iron when making horseshoes in a country cross roads shop than he would be in riveting boilers in a city machine works? Such sneers at the modest, but none the less important industries of the country, are characteristic of the *Globe*.

We deny, too, that these modest and unpretentious industries of the country are not benefitted by the N. P., or are at any disadvantage because of it. The *Globe* would suggest that such concerns are but a part and parcel of the farm and nothing more nor less than details of agricultural operations. If country blacksmiths and carpenters were never called upon to do anything else than shrink and replace tires on wagon wheels, and repair sheep pens and broken gates, this contention might hold good, but we know that these small industrial establishments are very frequently the nucleus of larger and more pretentious concerns, which, under the ever increasing demands arising from the operations of the N. P. become large employers of labor and large consumers of raw materials. The *Globe* should not despise the day of small things.

We are told that the N. P. has not done much for such manufacturing industries as we have, nor helped to encourage lumbering or to promote the development of our deposits of iron and nickel. It is very certain that if it had not been for the protection afforded by the N. P. we would not at this time have such a splendid machine works and ship building plant as that of the Polson Iron Works Company, nor such a successful factory for the manufacture of musical instruments as that of the Bell Organ and Piano Company, nor such an immense biscuit factory as that of Christie, Brown & Co., nor would we have such excellent Canadian made leather belting as that produced by the J. C. McLaren Belting Co., F. E. Dixon & Co., Robin & Sadler, and others, nor such iron working tools as those made by John Bertram & Sons, nor such wagons as those made by the Chatham Manufacturing Company, nor such mining machinery as that made by I. Matheson & Co., nor such burglar proof safes as those made by J. & I. Taylor, nor such furniture as that made by William Stahlschmidt, nor such cement as that made at Thorold and Napanee, nor such railway coaches and train cars as those made by Patterson & Corbin and by the Crossen Car Works. These concerns and hundreds of others in active operation throughout the land, and the excellence of their products, are visible evidences of the false statement that the N. P. has not done much for our manufacturing industries. As to our lumbering industry, we have the testimony of a Grit statesman that when the protection thrown around that industry in the way of an export duty on pine logs was removed, nearly all the saw mills in the Georgian Bay section were shut down, the logs being hauled and rafted over to the United States to supply material for