

the clause worked in the case of the axes, let it be supposed the consignment consisted of 6 dozen axes, costing \$4.50 a dozen, or \$27 for the lot. The regular price was \$33, the duty on that being \$8.25. The difference between the two prices was \$6, which is more than 15 per cent.; therefore \$4.13, half of the regular duty, was added to the \$8.25, making the total duty as actually assessed \$12.38. The axes therefore cost \$39.38, which was prohibitive. It is understood that the clause will also be applied to wire nails, which are being cut 20 cents a keg in the United States for export trade.

The new Customs regulations affecting invoices of goods coming into Canada, which were published in full in a recent issue of this journal, went into effect October 1. As therein stated, the Customs authorities now require duplicate invoices, and on each invoice must be a column in which is to be entered the fair selling price in the country from which the articles are imported. This is part of the anti-dumping regulations. On each invoice there must be printed or written a certificate of the value of the goods contained in the consignment. The new form of certificate must be signed by the exporter or by a responsible agent, and is to the effect that the invoice is correct as to the price of goods, that the value placed on them is the fair market value if they were sold in like quantity or condition for home consumption; that no different invoice will be furnished to anyone, and that there is no arrangement allowing the purchaser any discount or rebate, or any compensation whatsoever. On all invoices of goods not entered under the British preferential tariff, a special certificate has to be sworn, stating that none of the articles is the product or manufacture of Germany. A certificate is required on invoices of goods of British manufacture, giving details as to the countries from which the materials included in the consignment come, and in the invoice of goods sold by an exporter prior to their shipment to Canada, not only must the market value of the goods for home consumption be given, but also the selling price to the purchaser in Canada.

The key-note of the impressions of Canada expressed by the representatives of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain who were in Toronto last week, is a keen appreciation of the wonderful possibilities of our water powers and waterways for industrial development. Considerable time has been spent by the visitors, in Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, since their arrival in this country, and much consultation has been had with Canadian engineers, and as one of the visitors remarked "We are simply astounded at the vast possibilities offered by your country for the development of electricity through your illimitable water-powers. To us it appears overwhelming, the wonderful opportunities untouched, and the great amount of energy going literally to waste." Sir William White, president of the Institute, speaking of the unrivalled water powers of Ontario, said:

"We have been impressed not only by your public buildings and public works, but have been brought face to face with what Canada possesses in unrivalled water

powers and inland water communication. This province alone has a navigable lake frontage of 1,700 miles. It means that the question of cheap transportation can be easily solved. The Trent Valley Canal now taking shape is evidence of your appreciation of these advantages. We appreciate the advantages of Canada as one of the individual States making up the British Empire. We understand what an asset you have in your water powers those great stores of energy yet undeveloped. One initiative in development will have to be made by Canada herself. She will have to show the way to the Empire, and in doing so Canadian engineers will add another to their many triumphs in the engineering world."

Moses, speaking to the Children of Israel, commanded them, in the name of the Almighty, to "go forward" and enjoy the fruits of the land He had given them. In like manner George E. Drummond, the retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association delivered a message to Canadians a few days ago. Mr. Drummond said:

"If I have a message to deliver it is to stand together for the preservation and advancement of Canadian industries, for the preservation of the base from which your capital and labor must work—the home market. Let Canadians be known for their fair dealing and business integrity the world over. Take pride in your national products. Let administrative ability and technical knowledge combine to produce by the most modern methods, and with up-to-date equipment, goods that will set the standard of excellence everywhere.

"In the building up of our country let us be broad and fair minded in all our measures. Let us see to it that we place no embargo on brains, brawn, or capital, because all these forces are necessary in the development of this great country.

"Make Canada attractive as a home to desirable people from all lands, and protect the product of their labor when they come to us.

"Stand for permanent unity between Canada and the empire to which we belong, and remember that in this unity lies our very existence as a free and powerful people."

The statistics for the fiscal year 1904 show that while the export of wood pulp from Canada decreased, the export of the raw material (pulp-wood), all of which goes to the United States, increased. The value of total export of pulp wood in 1904 was \$1,758,049, an increase over 1903 of \$229,489, or 4½ per cent. The total export of pulp decreased 23 per cent., the value being \$2,409,074, against \$3,150,943 during the previous year. The falling off was chiefly in the export to Great Britain, the value of which decreased 51 per cent., from \$1,129,173 to \$548,720, while the value of exports to other countries fell from \$226,002 to \$52,912. The value of Canada's total exports of paper, however, rose from \$849,519 to \$1,097,212, an increase of \$247,693, or 29 per cent. of the total value of the exports during 1903. Great Britain took \$447,672 worth, the United States \$163,000 worth, and other countries \$486,531 worth.