

for sewer pipe to a concern whose works are not in Toronto and not to a similar concern whose works are not in Toronto. If an effort had been made to induce a concern to locate works in this city, this would have been within the scope of the Association; but why it should become interested in a matter affecting outside industries is one of the things as yet unexplained.

CANADA has recently sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Samuel Lennard, of Dundas, and Mr. J. B. Armstrong, of Guelph. They were representative men of Canadian manufacturers, and did much to build up industries which are a credit to the country. They were both numbered among the early advocates of the National Policy, and were of those who composed and maintained the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Lennard and his two sons owned and operated one of the largest factories in Canada for the production of knit goods. Mr. Armstrong was an inventive genius in whose fertile brain originated the ideas of many of the articles the manufacture of which, protected by patents in several countries, made his name known throughout the world and brought him much wealth. Canada keenly feels the loss of such men.

One of the first acts of Sir John Thompson's Government affecting the tariff was to remove the five per cent. *ad valorem* duty upon raw sugar not higher than No. 14 D.S. not imported direct from country of production. This was done, so it was announced, to conciliate the Yankees through whose ports some sugar is imported into Canada. It did not seem to occur to the Government that when the conciliation feeling was rife some of it might have been extended to the people of Canada, either by reducing the duty on refined sugar to the McKinley standard, or by enlarging the free sugar to the same standard. The Yankees admit raw sugar free of No. 16 D.S., which is an edible article. No. 14 sugar, free in Canada, is not edible. The restriction just removed upon sugar imported via the United States deprives Canada of some revenue and gives it into the pockets of the sugar refiners. And this is what is called "Conciliation."

MR. MCKINLEY appears to be the only man in the United States who does not know what defeated the Republicans. Politicians of all shades of thought attribute the landslide to the tariff, but the author of the McKinley bill is in total darkness on the subject. He is no worse than the protectionists in Canada, who fail to see the significance of the downfall of the American Chinese wall.—*Toronto Mail*.

Let us see about this downfall of the American Chinese wall and the significance of it to Canadian protectionists. If the *Mail's* item means anything it means that inasmuch as Mr. Cleveland has been elected, the McKinley tariff is doomed, and that in some way or other the Canadian tariff will meet a similar fate. The tariff views of the Democratic party were formulated in the Mills bill, to which Mr. Cleveland gave hearty consent; and it is conceded that whatever changes may be made in the American tariff, it will be along the lines embodied in that bill. Canadian protectionists do not ask—have never asked—that the tariff duties be raised to the

McKinley standard, or that they be raised above what they now are. The *Mail* rejoices, however, at the success of a party that will probably give the United States what might be denominated the Mills tariff. Let us see how the Mills bill compares with the Canadian tariff. The *Empire* publishes the following table showing that the Canadian tariff is much lower than what Mr. Mills proposed to make the American tariff:—

Article.	Canadian Tariff	Mills Bill.
Carpets, Brussels, etc.....	25 per cent.	30c. per yd. and 30 p.c.
China ware.....	30 per cent.	45 p.c.
Cotton socks, etc.....	10c. per lb. and 30 p.c.	50c. per doz. and 40 p.c.
Cotton clothing.....	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton manufactures.....	20 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cotton fabrics.....	25 per cent.	1c. per yd. and 35 p.c.
Cotton handkerchiefs.....	25 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton velvets.....	20 per cent.	40 per cent.
Iron, stoves and other castings.....	\$12 per ton	\$24 per ton
Nails and spikes, cut iron or steel, etc. per lb.	1 1/2c. per lb.
Saws of all kinds.....	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Woolen manufactures.....	10c. per lb. and 20 p.c.	25c. to 40c. per lb. and 35 per cent.
Woolen clothing.....	10c. per lb. and 20 p.c.	45c. per lb. and 40 p.c.

If the Mills bill is desirable legislation from the standpoint of the free trade *Mail*, it does not appear that the McKinley tariff is much of a Chinese wall after all.

WANTS.

Any subscriber to or advertiser in THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER who may desire to purchase any sort of machine or machinery; or any sort of mill, factory, workshop, foundry or other supplies; or any materials for manufacturing purposes, and will notify us of his wants, the same will be published in a prominent department of this paper, and his name and address will be furnished to any subscriber or advertiser who may desire to supply the want, for which services no charge whatever will be made. Our friends are cordially invited to avail themselves of this invitation.

Outward (Toronto: William Briggs, publisher. Price 60 cts. In clubs of five, 50 cts.) This progressive young people's paper of the Methodist Church has in two years reached the very large circulation of 32,000 a week. It is a bright, beautifully illustrated, eight-page paper, devoted especially to religion, literature, travel, science, social progress and the modern young people's movements. It is especially characterized by its robust Canadianism of sentiment and loyalty to queen and country. It should be in the hands of every young Methodist.

The Montreal *Witness*, which is to move into its own building next spring, claims that it will be by far the best equipped newspaper, in a mechanical point of view, in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 60,000 eight-page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen-page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The *Witness*, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars a year, of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, and the *Northern Messenger*, published from the same house, is thirty cents.

Good Housekeeping for January begins the sixteenth volume of that popular and valuable magazine. There are a number of new departures, which will make the publication more widely sought than ever before, and of still greater value in the household. Of these mention may be made of initial papers in the following series: "The Household Market Basket," by Maria Parlow; "The Household Sensible," by Architect E. C. Gardner; and "The