

# ADDRESS OF THE CANADA LAND LAW AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION TO THE LAND OWNERS AND OTHER ELECTORS OF ONTARIO.

THIS association, composed chiefly of land owners, was formed to introduce the Torrens System of land transfer into Canada. Its members have no interests other than those of all owners of real estate. Mainly through its efforts that system has been introduced into, and is now the recognized system of transferring land in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, in fact in all that immense territory extending from Rat Portage to the Rocky Mountains, and it is also in operation in the County of York and City of Toronto in Ontario. It is in operation in other important colonies. It has very largely reduced the cost of land transfer in these colonies. Ownership of land is absolutely certain. Suits about titles are unknown.

The present system of land transfer entails a needless cost of at least a half million of dollars annually on the land owners of Ontario for which they receive no benefit whatever.

This association advocates the sweeping away of the last vestige of the Feudal System. Why should the laws relating to entails, springing and shifting uses, contingent remainders and other relics of a barbarous age, be still in force in Ontario?

Why should the Province continue any longer to be saddled with a system of land transfer which costs the owners of land so large an annual outlay?

Why should the virgin soil of the Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Nipissing and Temiscaming districts, be saddled with an effete system which in a few years it will take thousands of dollars to be relieved from?

Electors, will you insist on your representative supporting the introduction of a better system? It is a matter of real vital importance to everyone who now holds or expects to hold real estate, because the present system entails such an unnecessary expense and delay as well as risk on all transactions in which land is concerned.

This association strongly urges upon you to press upon the attention of all candidates the importance of giving their support to the extension of the Torrens System of land transfer to the whole of the Province.

(1) Because that system has been found to be of great advantage to the land owners of Australia, where it has been in operation ever twenty years; and the advantage it has conferred on them it will also confer on you.

(2) Because it will give to you and to your heirs after you certainty of title.

(3) Because it will do away with long deeds and longer bills of cost.

(4) Because it will prevent the possibility of defects being found in the titles to your lands possibly after years of peaceable possession.

(5) Because it will enable you to sell and transfer your land as easily as if it were registered bonds or bank stock.

(6) Because it will largely increase the saleable value of all lands brought under its operation.

(7) Because it will reduce the cost of all transactions in land at least 50%, and thereby greatly facilitate the acquisition of freehold homes by the working classes.

Do not be led away by the following and other side-issues raised by interested parties:

(1) That the agitation has been got up for the benefit of money-lending institutions, which is false. It is the borrowers' and not the companies' interests which will be benefitted. The adoption of the system advocated by this association, by the unanimous vote of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Manitoba, should be a sufficient answer to this charge.

(2) The cry of centralization is also baseless, as the transfers and sales of land will continue to be carried on in the localities in which the property is situated, as it is now.

GEO. S. HOLMSTED,  
Cor. Secretary.

J. HERBERT MASON,  
President.

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# THE PROGRESS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

(London Economist.)

SCATTERED throughout the official report by Mr. J. E. O'Connor upon the trade of India in 1885-6 are some occasional notes upon the progress of Indian manufactures, which it may be of interest to collate. The most important Indian manufacture is that of cotton goods, and that has developed with great rapidity. In 1876 there were 47 mills in operation, and in the year 1885-6 the number of mills was 86, the number of spindles and of looms having increased in the interval by 92 per cent. and 77 per cent. respectively. And the increase in the export of Indian cotton goods has been very much greater. In 1876 there were exported 7,927,009 lbs. of cotton yarn, and 15,344,000 yards of cotton piece goods, while in 1885-6 the shipments amounted to 78,242,000 lbs. of yarn and 51,577,000 yards of cloth. This branch of industry would, however, appear to have been pushed forward with too great rapidity for we are told that during the half-year ending April last, 35 out of the 53 mills in Bombay paid no dividend, and the average dividend for the whole 53 mills was but little more than 1 per cent. Latterly there has been an improvement, and the mills are now said to be doing very well, but the immediate effect of this has been to stimulate competition, and it is stated that new mills are to be started at Delhi and Agra. A considerable export trade is also done in jute manufactures, more especially gunny bags, Lower Bengal being the centre of the industry, but the report as to this branch of trade is not satisfactory. There were exported last year 19,000,000 fewer gunny bags than in 1884-5, the reason given for the decline being, that the shipments in the earlier year were excessive, while as to the present position, the report is, that the working power of the mills has, in the last two years, been increased by numerous additional spindles, and they have been able to produce more bags than the state of trade warranted or required, with the result that they have large stocks, pay no dividends, and have now, by agreement among themselves, gone on short time until February next, while one of them has shut up altogether, and gone into liquidation. Of woollen goods, the exports in later years have declined largely, but this is due to special causes, and "the wool-weaving industry of India," we are told, "has not only not fallen off, but has much expanded. It has taken a different direction, however. As in cotton weaving, so in wool weaving; the hand-loom has given way to machinery, and the woollen mills, though few in number yet, are developing what promises to be eventually a considerable industry India, manufacture of goods suited for use by the people of in the An export market may follow in due course."

HERE is the kind of a statement we like to see: "According to *The Analyst*, the macaroni made in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago is composed of the poorest, cheapest Western flour, colored and doctored with vile coloring and chemical agents to give it a red golden hue. It resembles the genuine article only in appearance. Instead of keeping fresh for years at breaks and becomes moldy and green. The best macaroni is made at Naples, Italy. It can be cooked in hundreds and one writer says in five thousand different ways, and is a very rich and delicious food. Genuine macaroni, as served at the Italian restaurants in New York, is a most enticing dish, very different from that prepared in the ordinary way." The "genuine" macaroni, the Naples-made macaroni, is manufactured with a disregard to cleanliness and decency that is shocking to more northern nations: and a visit to Naples has cured many a tourist of all desire to eat that delectable product of sunny Italy. English and American macaroni is at least prepared in a cleanly manner; and one of the earliest manufacturers of macaroni in America, himself an Italian, said the trouble with the American article was in the cook not in the quality. But then it sounds smart to belittle everything that is made at home. No Italian macaroni in ours if you please.