

manufactories were just as flourishing prior to 1878 as they are to-day." The Advertiser tells us that Mr. Frost could have pointed to the blotting out by the blighting effects of the National Policy of legitimate manufacturing industries in almost every city, town and village in the West.

Hear what The Advertiser says about the new candidate:—

Mr. Frost, in a recent address, made this strong point:—"There is not a manufacturer in Canada in any line I know of who, with free raw materials, would not give the workmen more work, better wages and greater prosperity than we have had in the past. There are scores of industries in Canada that do not derive one cent of benefit from the tariff. As a manufacturer he said he believed that a revenue tariff and an economical Government would best promote the interests and prosperity of the country." With thirty years' experience as a manufacturer Mr. Frost ought to know something about the effect of the policy of high taxation. His business was a prosperous one during the revenue tariff years prior to 1878, just as many manufacturers in this and other cities were under a revenue tariff. The position of Mr. Frost, and of independent manufacturers throughout Canada generally, is that they wish no favors at the hands of Governments, to be paid for by huge contributions to political bribery funds; all they desire is free or low taxed raw material, and they can hold their own with any competitor. When it is represented that the fair-play policy which these manufacturers support—that promoted by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier—would blot out the manufacturing industries, it can only be said that the foolish men who make such an unwarranted statement are beggared for argument. The Liberal policy would build up Canada everywhere, because it would give the great giant now bound hand and foot with monopoly cords, free scope for his mighty limbs, and set industry prospering as it can never prosper while a few are enabled to become millionaires at the expense of the remainder. Fair play to every worker, whether employer or employed, manufacturer or farmer, lumberman or miner, must rule.

We accept the statement of our contemporary that Messrs. Frost & Wood are, next to the Massey-Harris Company, the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada; and, we suppose that the Advertiser correctly reflects the sentiments of Mr. Frost when it says that Mr. Laurier's policy, if successfully inaugurated, would give the great giant industry of manufacturing agricultural implements, in which the gentleman is engaged, and which is now bound with monopolistic cords, free scope, and set it prospering as it can never prosper while a few such manufacturers are enabled to become millionaires by the operation of the National Policy.

As far as the original Massey Manufacturing Company were concerned, we know that until very recently they were staunch advocates and supporters of the National Policy, and enthusiastic members of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association. Why the concern have abandoned this position, if they have really abandoned it, may be left to the imagination of our readers. Like that concern, we know that Frost & Wood do an infinitely larger business now than they did in 1878, and that under the auspices of the National Policy they have waxed and grown fat, so that instead of being the comparatively weak concerns they were 17 years ago, they are, as the Advertiser says, among the largest manufacturers in their line in Canada. In fact, if reports are correct, both these concerns can now count their wealth by millions. Do these people admit, as the Advertiser charges, that the National Policy has enabled them to become millionaires at the expense of other manufacturers? Why, at the expense of other manufacturers? Manufacturers in what lines of business?

Do these millionaire manufacturers of agricultural implements admit the implication? The implication is one of dishonesty, and surely these gentlemen do not admit having been or being dishonest in the accumulation of their wealth, but this is just what The Advertiser imputes to them.

The fact is there are very few if any agricultural implements made in Canada or the United either, that are not covered by valuable patents, and we suppose that those made by these millionaire manufacturers, the Massey-Harris Company and Frost & Wood, are so covered. The implements made by these concerns being intrinsically excellent in their design, operation and construction, and fully covered by patents, are by law protected from imitation, and therefore the makers enjoy a protection more effective than any that could possibly be derived from any operation of the National Policy. Any manufacturer in Canada is free to engage in the production of agricultural implements, but he is not free to produce just such implements as are made by the Massey-Harris Company or Frost & Wood, and covered by the patents that they hold. The Advertiser says that Mr. Frost could have pointed to the blotting out of legitimate manufacturing industries in almost every city, town and village in the country through the blighting effects of the National Policy. We deny that it was from this cause, else why have not the industries of these two millionaire concerns also suffered the same fate? Why should the many suffer collapse and the few prove successful? They all operated under the same law. They all purchased their raw materials in the same market. They all sold their products in the same market. Why charge the disaster to the many to a cause that did not prevent the accumulation of millions by the few? Why not honestly say that in this as in other affairs the great natural law of the survival of the fittest prevailed? If all or most of the best implements made in the country were covered by patents held by a few enterprising men how could the many manufacturers who could not make such implements hope to succeed? Yet when they fail to succeed the enemies of protection charge it to the operation of the National Policy.

It is rather remarkable that a few manufacturers who have become rich since the introduction of the National Policy, and who were the whilome supporters of it, should now show so much anxiety to have free raw materials in their industries. In the manufacture of agricultural implements as in all other industries every material entering into their construction is the finished product of some other industry, and yet there are pure, unselfish souls who desire to see every other industry swamped and destroyed to the end that they may obtain free raw materials and become millionaires.

The Massey-Harris Company, know, and Frost & Wood know that while their patents afford them a more valuable and comprehensive protection in Canada than could ever be hoped for from the National Policy, they could not engage in the manufacture of their implements in the United States simply because they do not own such a monopoly there; and for this reason they will never leave Canada.

WAR VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The refusal of the United States Secretary of the Navy to award to a Detroit ship building concern the contract for one or more of the war vessels to be built for the American navy