

gress. Of course the "Old Guard" protectionists are alive to the emergency of the occasion, doing all they can to discourage tariff revision of any sort. Still there are those who incline to the maximum-minimum tariff proposition, the effect of which would be to give Great Britain the benefit of all the minimums, in return for her policy of free acceptance of all American goods, and to impose the maximum on all goods received from Germany. This, they argue, would serve the double purpose of punishing Germany and discouraging the Chamberlain movement in Great Britain.

The results of such a policy would probably be: a reduction in the present amount on Germany's exports to the United States; increasing England's exports to the United States by giving her the chance to do the business that Germany is now doing; convincing Great Britain that she can get a square commercial deal without inaugurating the Chamberlain policy, which would favor the colonies against the United States; and protecting America's great and growing trade with Canada against the possible blight that might follow the inauguration of a British tariff union.

The United States will find that the proposed maximum-minimum Canadian tariff will have to be reckoned with in the future.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR REPORT.

The fifth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Labor was issued last week by Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works. Mr. Robert Glockling, the secretary of the bureau, states that he had been at much pains to provide reliable figures, and the report presents a fair conception of the condition of labor interests and manufacturing industries in the province.

The secretary says that he had been seriously handicapped by the neglect, both of manufacturers and of labor organizations, to reply to the Governments' request for information, and but meagre details were given by those who did reply. Only 174 manufacturers and 227 labor bodies took the trouble to report. The returns, however, afford a fair insight into the operation of the unions and the wage and labor status of the members. A directory of labor organizations in the province is included, which fills 34 pages and appears to be very complete.

Commenting upon the report, Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Assistant-Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says:—"The figures, so far as Ontario is concerned, are useless except so far as they go to show how valuable a report of this kind could be made if properly collected. When it is considered that only 174 Ontario manufacturers in the province took the trouble to furnish information to the department it will be seen how utterly farcical the report must be."

Mr. Glockling, Secretary of the Labor Bureau, speaking of the criticism of the report made by Mr. Stewart, says that it showed the strength of the contention that the returns should be made mandatory, when Mr. Stewart admitted the value of the figures so far as they go. The opposition to these returns is not confined to Ontario,

and in some of the States opposition was carried so far that it was necessary to make the returns compulsory.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago when Mr. Glockling sent out a circular to the manufacturers of Ontario requesting certain information regarding their business to be embodied in abstract form in his report, Mr. Stewart, by the direction of the Association, sent an urgent circular to the members instructing them to pay no attention to the request of the Government; and now, when the Government report is published, Mr. Stewart stigmatizes it "farcical." Why should the Association antagonize the Government in the matter?

A NEW NEWFOUNDLAND INDUSTRY.

Not the least of the triumphs of modern scientific methods in man's utilization of natural resources is forecast in the brief announcement just received from the Newfoundland whale fisheries to the extent that Professor Muller has succeeded in domesticating a herd of 50 sulphur-bottom cow whales and has perfected an apparatus for milking them.

The yield of milk from a full-grown whale is from five to seven hogsheads a day. The milk is fresh and sweet and peculiarly rich in nutritive and medicinal qualities. It is much thicker and richer than the best Jersey milk and possesses a peculiarly pleasant and distinctive flavor which those who have tasted it pronounce superior to any known product of the lacteal variety. Chemical analysis has shown that the milk of the sulphur-bottom whale is rich in those same fats and proteids which give to cod-liver oil its value as a remedial food.

Professor Muller's experiments with whales, which have been carried on in comparative secrecy for several years, have resulted in many remarkable discoveries in the line of utilizing the different parts of the huge carcasses which have hitherto gone to waste.

He has devised a process for curing and preserving the tons of meat which has always been considered worse than valueless. The meat, which compares favorably in texture and flavor with the average beef, will soon be put upon the market. The company has assurances that it will find ready sale in the West India islands and other tropical countries which now depend for their meat supply on the South America jerked beef.

Professor Muller has invented and patented a process for making leather from the intestines, pleural sacs, heart coverings and other internal membranes of the whale which, when tanned and finished, is of great durability and finer texture than any known leather. Besides its superior quality, the whale leather furnishes single pieces of much greater dimensions than it is possible to procure from any other animal. It is possible, according to the inventor, to obtain from the skin of a full-grown sulphur-bottom whale a strip of leather about 300 feet in length and 3½ feet in breadth. From the pleural lining a tube of leather 25 feet in diameter can be obtained.

Processes for grinding the mammoth skeletons into bone meal for fertilizers, and of converting the gristle and