

The following nineteen articles, the product of the soil or industry of the United States, shall be admitted into the said colony free of duty:—Bran, candles (tallow), carts and vehicles, clocks, corn brooms, corn, corn meal, cotton seed oil, cycles and parts, eggs, hay, horses, lamps, machinery for electric lighting, mules, pitch and tar, resin, tallow and wire fencing.

Also the following eight articles at a rate of duty not exceeding 5 per cent. on value:—Fruits and vegetables, fish (tinned or canned), clothing and wearing apparel of cotton, earthen and glassware, hardware and cutlery, furniture and upholstery, wooden and willow ware and wooden hoops.

Also the following twelve articles at rates of duty not exceeding the following:—Bread and biscuit, not fancy or in tins, 12 cents per 100 pounds; cheese, 96 cents per 100 pounds; flour of wheat, 60 cents per barrel; lard and its compounds and substitutes, 48 cents per 100 pounds; meats—ham, bacon, tongues, canned or preserved meat, 60 cents per 100 pounds; beef or pork, salted or pickled, 36 cents per 100 pounds; oil meal and cake, 12 cents per 100 pounds; oleo-margarine, 24 cents per 100 pounds; butter, 36 cents per 100 pounds; beer (lager only), 6 cents per gallon, 12 cents per dozen quarts; wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem; lumber, yellow pine, \$1.00 per thousand feet; tobacco, unmanufactured, in packages of not less than 50 pounds, 22 cents per pound.

Article 2 provides that the colony shall not, during the term of the convention, increase its duty upon oats, coal or shingles, being products of the United States; but upon other dutiable merchandise imported and not specially provided for, the colony reserves the right to increase the duties, not exceeding 50 per cent. thereof, without any discrimination thereby against exports of the United States; and that for the same period such articles as are admitted free of duty in the said colony, shall so remain, so far as the same are products of the United States. It is also understood that articles, the product of the colony, which are, by the United States tariff, admitted free of duty, shall so remain as far as the same are products of the colony; and that the duties imposed by said tariff, so far as the same are applicable to the products of the colony, shall not be increased during the continuance in force of the convention. It is also mutually understood that the usual and proper packages or coverings in which articles of merchandise are imported, shall be exempt from duty. It is further agreed that should the colony concede to any country a lower rate of duty than that stipulated for like products of the United States, such lower rates shall be immediately applied to the like products of the United States.

In return for the preferential rates of duty granted to the colony by the United States, it is agreed that the rates granted by the colony to the products of the United States shall continue, during the term of the convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, with the exception of Great Britain and British possessions, and of such other countries as shall be entitled, by convention with Great Britain, to the benefit of the most favored nations treatment.

The convention, it is stipulated, shall go into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five years from date of such exchange, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the time when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in Montreal on November 5 and 6.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department, in which he says that he had had pleasure in reading the editorial in the October 18 issue of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER with reference to the imports of woolen goods into Canada, and the effect thereon of the preferential tariff, and that he would republish the same in his monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER:

SIR,—I beg to congratulate you on your figures in THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER of October 18, showing the imports of woolen goods for the past six years. Your compilation is a very valuable one, and I shall have pleasure in referring to it as occasion may require.

To my mind the condition of our woolen industry is much more serious than appears on the surface. It is of the utmost importance that legislation in the interest of our woolen mills be had in the very near future, otherwise disastrous consequences must follow.

Yours truly,

PORT DOVER, Ont., Oct. 29.

JONATHAN ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Retail Boot and Shoe Section of the Retail Merchants' Association yesterday, Mr. E. M. Trowern, general secretary, read a paper upon the subject, "Can the retail trade be best conducted by individuals or through trusts?" which aroused considerable discussion. Mr. G. J. St. Leger was elected first vice-chairman, and the general secretary was delegated to visit Ottawa to wait upon the Minister of Customs and protest against any further increase in the duty on ladies' American made shoes, as proposed by the Canadian manufacturers. The retail men consider that the time is not opportune yet, and will not be until a greater variety of style and a higher finish is put upon Canadian made shoes.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Is this the Mr. E. M. Trowern who was, a couple of years ago, employed by the Executive Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to visit Canadian manufacturers of shoes, etc., and induce them to become members? At that time, as now, Mr. Trowern was secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association; and here we find him delegated to protest to the Minister of Customs against the application of a large and influential body of manufacturers for relief against a condition ruinous to their interests. Is the Manufacturers' Association backing up their recent employe or is it doing anything to defeat his efforts to injure the shoe industry?

Mr. William Hutchison, Canadian Commissioner to the Pan-American Exhibition, Buffalo, arrived at Ottawa a few days ago, and was the bearer of a letter from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum authorities, asking the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to establish a permanent Canadian exhibit in that institution. The city of Philadelphia grants \$140,000 for the maintenance of this museum.

The Waterloo branch of the Canada Woolen Mills Co. is building an addition to the present factory 60x35 feet and two storeys high, and it is intended to proportionately increase the steam power. This does not look as if the woolen manufacture of the Dominion was ruined by the preferential tariff.—The Globe.

It may be taken for granted that the machinery to be placed in this enlargement of the Waterloo mill will be first-class and up-to-date in every respect.