

The Toronto World

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE

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INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION

It would seem that at last, as the
result of pressure exerted both in Can-
ada and Great Britain, the Dominion
government is likely to take steps to-
wards the speedy enactment of a uni-
form insolvency law for the whole
country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is said
to have made promises to that effect
while in England.The agitation for such a law has
long been carried on both sides of
the Atlantic, and lately speedy ac-
tion has been urged by the
Conference in Toronto and by the Cor-
poration of Montreal and the Gen-
eral Assembly in London. The latter body
seized the opportunity of the presence
in England of Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Sir Frederick Borden, Sir William Mu-
lock and Hon. Mr. Fielding to lay
their representations before the Cana-
dian ministers, which they did most
effectually. They showed clearly that
the British exporters doing business
in Canada labor under serious diffi-
culties and often lose heavily because
of the diverse and unsatisfactory in-
solvent legislation in force in the
several provinces. The English dele-
gation had their ideas as to what sort
of insolvency law we should have in
Canada crystallized in the form of a
definite printed statement. This digest
of their recommendations included the
following items:(1) That there should be one in-
solvent law for all the provinces and
territories of Canada, and that such
law should provide, inter alia, for (2)
the abolition of all preferential credi-
tors other than governmental taxes,
rent and wages.(3) For the registration of all liens
on goods, book debts or other securi-
ties, and that secured creditors should
rank only for their debt, less a proper
valuation of their security.(4) Liens and preferences given
within a period of three to four months
prior to an assignment or bankruptcy
to be deemed invalid.(5) Provisions against all fraudulent
and preferential settlements.(6) Provisions for the means of en-
forcing, to a trustee duly appointed by
creditors, an assignment on their be-
half of the estate of a debtor who is
insolvent.(7) Provision of a public or other
proper examination of a debtor before
a judge or other authorized official.(8) That in any appointment of of-
ficial receivers the rights of creditors
to a proper supervision and control of
estates be safeguarded.(9) That traders be compelled to keep
proper books of account.(10) Provisions to meet the notori-
ous evil of traders insolvent or on the
brink of insolvency ordering or re-
ceiving delivery of goods on credit
from persons ignorant of their finan-
cial position.(11) Provisions that where a debtor
has obtained goods while insolvent,
within 60 days of his executing any
deed of assignment or presenting any
petition for the administration of his
affairs to any insolvency court, the
creditors furnishing such goods should
be entitled to the return of all such
goods as are available when the in-
solvent is declared.(12) Provision against the stock by
traders insolvent or on the brink of in-
solvent, before calling their creditors
together. And that generally speak-
ing, any legislation dealing with in-
solvent should be framed so as to be
assimilated to the law relating to
insolvency in England and Wales,
with such modifications as may be
made as the Canadian legislature
might deem advisable.The World has long advocated the
establishment of a uniform insolvency
law in Canada. Our present in-
solvent legislation is an encouragement
to dishonesty in debtors, and it is up
to the government to move at once
in the direction of the desired im-
provement.

OUTLET FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

The product of the West seeks the
sea by the water route to a large
extent, and always will because it
must in order to compete with the
product of countries in which labor is
cheap, and a fraction of the price paid in
the United States and Canada. The St.
Lawrence route can, with difficulty,
compete with the small waterway that
the Erie Canal has made, and that the
State builds a canal big enough for
the business offered it naturally, the
northern route will never develop as
rival our own. Those who doubt this
need only look at the facts—Buffalo
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great Liberal Journal's troubled anxiety
the Buffalo News found the text
for an anti-Canadian sermon, of which
the above extract forms the perora-
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case against the Canadian outlet for
the granaries of the West, our Buffalo
contemporary is encouraged to cham-
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preferable alternative.As for the World, we believe, with
Hon. Mr. Tarte, that the St. Lawrence
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it can, by buoying and lighting and
signal stations, be made quick and
safe, and that the Erie Canal or the
Erie Canal, the Canadian river is, with
its numerous feeders, destined to con-
stitute the great highway for the
European-bound foodstuffs of the
Canadian Northwest and the North-
western States.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO MINING

The report of Thomas W. Gibson, the
Director of Mines for Ontario for the
year 1901, just received, possesses a
special interest and value in view
of the great advances in mining and
metallurgical industries which it chroni-
cles. In this respect 1901 is a record
year. The copious statistics given
tell almost a uniform story of progress,
the most noteworthy exception being
in relation to gold mining. The total
mineral production of the province has
reached the figure of \$11,831,036,of which \$5,018,734, or 42 per cent.,
represented the metallic output.1900 the metallic yield was only \$2-
505,283, or 23 per cent. of the total.The most important developments
have taken place in connection with
the nickel-copper and pig iron indus-
tries, which together furnish 81 per
cent. of the metalliferous yield. The
nickel product is represented by 441
tons, valued in the mine at \$1,859,970,
which is an increase of 25 per cent.
in quantity and 145 per cent. in value
over the previous year's output.The later returns dealing with the first
three months of 1902 show that the
prosperous development of this in-
dustry continues, as the value of the
nickel product is \$354,408 in excess
of the corresponding period of 1901.The copper product was valued at
\$588,080 in 1901, and the gain in
value for the first quarter of 1902
amounted to \$121,545. Last year the
number of men employed in the nickel-
copper industry was 2284, whose wages
amounted to \$1,045,880.The great advance made by the
iron industry is indicated by the fig-
ures which show that the quantity of
iron ore mined in 1901 was three times
as great as the previous year's out-
put. The production, mainly from the
Helen mine, was 273,532 tons,
worth \$174,428. Pig iron was valued
at \$1,701,703, being an increase of 53-
984 tons in quantity and \$705,637 in
value over 1900. An additional fur-
nace was started in operation during
the year. Of the iron ore consumed,
57 per cent. was native, compared with
23 per cent. the previous year.The steel industry has steadily ex-
panded the number of tons produced
in 1901 being 14,471, worth \$347,280,
as against the previous year's output
of 2819 tons, valued at \$40,380. The
sum of \$25,000 was given by the
Ontario government in bounties for
iron and steel production.The decrease in the production of
gold from \$207,861 to \$244,443 in
value is due to the discontinuance of
a number of the mines in operation
in 1900. There were nine mines work-
ing last year, as against 13 the year
before. The conclusion has been
reached that the low grade ores of
the Northern and Western Ontario
gold region can only be profitably ex-
ploited by economical working on a
large scale. The report enumerated
some of the reasons which have mil-
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especially costly outlays on plant be-
fore the paying qualities of ore had
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first three months of 1902 there were
a gain of \$22,545 in the yield of
gold, as compared with the same
quarter of 1901.As a whole, the report is of a high-
ly satisfactory character, and indi-
cates that still greater progress is in
prospect in the near future.

ACTION AGAINST METAL WORKERS.

To Restrain Them From Interfering
With Metallic Roofing Co.The Metallic Roofing Company
made application on Wednesday, thru
their solicitors, Messrs. Thomson,
Henderson & Bell, and before Mr.
Justice Falconbridge, for an in-
junction to restrain local union No. 30,
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers
International Union, and certain mem-
bers of that union, William Jones,
Daniel McGee, Richard Russell, S.
Cox, W. C. Drake and J. S. Chaplin,
from unlawfully interfering with the
plaintiffs' business.About 15 metal workers in the
Metallic Roofing Company went out
on strike on Aug. 7, because the firm
refused to sign an agreement with
the union. The union, however, has
the affidavit made by the plaintiffs,
it is claimed the union and the men
of other unions have refused to han-
dle any of the goods of the company, and
place them on the buildings, and
particularly on the buildings at the
Exhibition and at the Police's ship
yard, and the union has refused to han-
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as representing themselves, and
other members of the union. The de-
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the non-handling of the goods of the
company. The case will come up for
argument next Tuesday. Messrs. Lee
and McDonough are acting for the
defendants.

Every Man Taken.

On the last Farm Laborers' Excur-
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20th, 21st and 22nd inst., there were
about 8000 harvesters for the Cana-
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Manitoba government yesterday morn-
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BLOW FOR UNITED STATES

Continued From Page 1.

Interests in Canada were cut off. To
revenge themselves upon the Cana-
dians lowered the rates of duty upon
imported goods, and induced their
merchants to buy goods in the Mother Country instead
of the United States. But, notwith-
standing that discrimination, Cana-
dian trade with the United States
continues to increase and shows how
much it might become if our Con-
gress would be more liberal in cus-
tom duties.During the last ten months Canada
has imported \$5,372,429 in dutiable
goods, of which \$2,338,570, an in-
crease of \$1,309,026 from the cor-
responding period of the previous year,
came from England and \$48,104,781
from the United States, an increase
of \$4,171,613 from the corresponding
period of the previous year. The free
goods imported from Great Britain
were valued at \$10,908,417, a gain of
\$2,000,000, and those from the United
States valued at \$48,846,355, a gain
of \$3,651,200.The total free goods imported from Cana-
da now amounts to about \$400,000,
and we ought to have nearly all of it.

Was Too Liberal.

A cablegram from London Satur-
day stated that Sir Robert Borden,
Prime Minister of Newfoundland, was
on his way home with Imperial permis-
sion to renew with the United States
the treaty made in 1901, made with
Mr. Blaine 12 years ago. That was
a very important treaty.It was a treaty of friendship between
the United States and Newfoundland,
and was so liberal that it was con-
sidered a scandal. Therefore
you may be certain that the coal
mining interests in Newfoundland
are not to be visited by the United
States.At present American fishermen are
not allowed to visit the ports of New-
foundland, nor to go within three
miles of the coast. They are not al-
lowed to land their fish, and they are
not allowed to escape destruction.
Even then they are not allowed to
purchase anything in the country, but
a few days' supply of ordinary
food, fuel and water, and make re-
pairs to their boats. They are not al-
lowed to land their fish, and they are
not allowed to land at all, for that mat-
ter, for any reason except the saving
of the fish.On the other hand, the fishermen of
Newfoundland are not allowed to sell
their fish in the United States, be-
cause of a prohibitive duty, but may
dispose of it within the Canadian do-
minions, or ship it to Europe, which
many of them do.

For Mutual Advantage.

There has been a most unneighborly
conduct of affairs for years and a
continual war of retaliation, with
blame on both sides. To or to the
for the mutual advantage of the
two nations, the Blaine-Borden recipro-
city treaty made the ports and the
fishing grounds on the Newfoundland
coast free to the citizens of both
countries, and the fishermen of the
Yankee ships were to have the same
rights and privileges as the blue
fishermen of the United States. They
were to be allowed to land their fish
in the United States, and to dispose
of it as they saw fit. The free entry
of the New England market was
free trade in fish and a chance
for the fishermen of the United States
to dispose of their fish as they saw fit.
There was also to be a free interchange
of goods, and the fishermen of the
United States were to be allowed to
dispose of their fish in the United States,
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fish in the United States.The treaty did not do thru, as you
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