

progress in the use of mechanical inventions and improvements, and in the intelligent expenditure of energy and capital? Are Canadian mills equipped with the best machinery that can be had as American mills are? Is the Canadian machinery that is now thrown into disuse of modern make and capable of doing as good work and as economically as the machinery in use in American mills, or is it antiquated and out of date? What may have been first-class machinery a few years ago may not be worn out, but it cannot be classed otherwise than as second-class now. The manufacturer who employs up-to-date machinery is the one who stands the best chance of success. How much of this disused Canadian machinery could find place in any up-to-date mill?

THE TARIFF SUN SPOTS.

Commenting upon the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, The Shareholder says it was natural that such questions as the tariff, reciprocity, insolvency, immigration, transportation, the preferential tariff, and the country's exports and imports should receive considerable attention; that these are matters which have a direct bearing upon the manufacturer's interests as well as upon those of other branches of the community; that were the interests and requirements of all the different branches alike the course of our legislators in framing laws and tariffs to suit them would be an easy one, but it unfortunately happens that such is not the case, and that in consequence it is impossible to frame laws and establish tariffs which would afford equal and complete satisfaction to all. The tariff as it now stands has its spots as well as the sun, but these spots are seen only by those upon whose individual interests they exercise what they consider a prejudicial influence, in the ventilation of which the claims of the consumers, who form by far the largest mass of the community, are completely ignored. In another paragraph our contemporary says:—"As regards immigration we commend to the Association the suggestion made by Hon. Mr. Tarte at the banquet that efforts be made to induce immigration and thereby increase the number of consumers of their products within the country itself."

The trouble with The Shareholder seems to be that it does not comprehend that the interests of the manufacturers—the producers—and of the consumers, meaning all the balance of the community are identical. It commends to the manufacturers that they should make efforts to induce immigration and thereby increase the numbers of consumers, and at the same time it tells us that when the manufacturers endeavor to remove the sun-spots from the tariff they completely ignore the interests of the largest mass of the community. For example:—one of the darkest sun-spots on the tariff is the insufficient duty imposed on woolen goods, aggravated and intensified by the preferential feature of it. Under the shadow of this dark spot what was once a valuable and flourishing Canadian industry is now in a condition of collapse. The Association tells us that since the tariff preference came into effect woolen machinery in Canadian mills, capable of producing nearly three million dollars worth of goods a year has been thrown into disuse. Does The Shareholder know what that means? It means that thousands of dollars worth of Canadian capital is unproductive, and thousands of Canadian workers are in idleness. Is not the non-manufacturing element of the country interested in this condition? Would it not be better to remove the sun-spot and allow the glorious beams of prosperity to shine alike upon all? How can any class in the community be happy

and contented when they see the misery around them of the thousands of woolen operatives thrown out of employment by the sun-spots? Of what benefit would it be to the woolen manufacturers to see increased by immigration the number of consumers of woolen goods in the country, if they are prevented from making the goods? The Shareholder seems to be enamored with the preferential tariff, thinking that it shows a proper and kindly feeling towards the Mother Country; but why should Canadian woolen operatives be starved to enable British manufacturers to fill our market with their products? No doubt every man, woman and child in Canada is to a greater or less extent adversely affected by the sun-spots on the tariff.

A CREAM SEPARATOR SUN SPOT.

A Canadian correspondent of Commercial Intelligence, of London, wrote to that journal calling attention to the opportunity of British manufacturers of cream separators selling their goods in this country. The writer says:—

I have a word to say about separators that I wish might meet the eye of every manufacturer throughout the United Kingdom.

In this great dairy country there is a splendid field for the manufacture of these machines. One result of the scientific dairying propaganda so energetically carried on throughout the Dominion, and more especially in Ontario, has been to convince the farmer that the separator is indispensable to his creamery. Large numbers are being sold each year. At least one English machine, is competing successfully with various Canadian and American makes, although the price asked for it is a trifle above the ruling figure. One of these machines with a capacity for 900 pounds per hour is doing good service in one of Toronto's largest dairies.

Those who represented this firm at the Toronto Fair assure me that there is nothing to stand in the way of successfully exploiting the Canadian market with the leading varieties of English separators. The freights are low and the duty not at all prohibitive, the preferential clause in the tariff rendering it still less than that collected on competing American manufactures.

The popular type is a separator with a capacity of 350 to 400 pounds per hour, hand power. Price should run about \$75 on time. A lower price would be a feature, as would greater ease in running. I may say that the price for several machines is higher than that mentioned. Separators are of very great utility to those engaged in the milk business in Canadian cities, enabling them to obtain cream for table purposes, for which it is used to an increasingly large extent. An average can, containing about eight imperial gallons, yields about one gallon of very heavy whipping cream, worth from seven to eight shillings. The wholesale price per can is about four shillings. The skimmed milk brings from one to three shillings. It pays better to sell the fresh cream in the city than to make butter. During the summer months immense quantities enter into the manufacture of ice cream. This is a lighter grade, bringing from three to four shillings to the gallon; and about seventeen gallons are used in making thirty gallons of ice cream.

The writer is mistaken in supposing that a duty is imposed upon cream separators imported into Canada; and this constitutes a sun spot in the tariff which ought to be removed. The imports of cream separators were valued in 1900 at \$216,953, of which only \$65,883 came from Great Britain; and in 1901 our imports were \$260,969, of which Great Britain sent us only \$61,079; and with the exception of only a few hundred dollars worth, the balance came from the United States.

There are a number of manufacturers in Canada who produce as good cream separators as can be bought abroad, and there is no good reason why the hundreds of thousands of dollars going out of the country for them every year should not be expended at home.