

government measure. The resolution relating to the tariff on woollens, reads:

"The request of the woollen manufacturers' committee is that you indorse their request to the Government for a net tariff after the reduction of the preferential tariff of not less than 30 per cent., or its equivalent, upon all classes of finished woollen, worsted and knitted goods and carpets, and of 20 per cent., or its equivalent, on all classes of woollen and worsted yarns."

The committee on lumber urged the following tariffs on sawn lumber or timber:—"White pine, red (Norway) pine, hemlock, tamarac, spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, \$2 per thousand feet.

"Shingles, 30 cents per thousand. Laths, 20 cents per thousand." Increased duties were urged to be necessary on oatmeal, underwear, boxes with lithograph covers, agricultural implements, and the need of some form of consular service was dwelt upon in order to inform manufacturers as to foreign markets.

The banquet was a brilliant success.

"We are not sending any more reciprocity delegations to Washington," declared the Premier, and the declaration was greeted with great enthusiasm. "But I should not be surprised if Washington should send delegations to us (laughter), and we will receive them with the greatest politeness."

Taking up the subject of the iron industry, Premier Laurier remarked that the day was not distant when Canada would capture the trade from the United States.

When, however, he said "the manufacturers were satisfied with the tariff" there was a great cry of No! No!

The Hon. Mr. Tarte made a great hit by saying: "The United States had put up a trade barrier, and he could not see why Canadian customs laws were not made just as self-protecting."

The Hon. Mr. Fielding also said a good thing: "The best assistance any government could give to the manufacturing interests of this country was to fill up the vacant lands of the Northwest. Give us a land, not empty, but filled with patriotic farmers, and that would encourage the manufacturing interests of Canada."

The new President, Mr. Robert Munro, who had been elected unanimously, pointed out that Canada had now \$200,000,000 invested in manufacturing industries that represented 2,000,000 of the population. Other speakers touched briefly on cognate topics. The visiting manufacturers were all delighted with Montreal's hospitality and are deeply impressed with the progress and prospects of this trade and manufacturing metropolis.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Robert Munro, The Canada Paint Co., Montreal; first vice-president, Cyrus A. Birge, The Canada Screw Co., Hamilton; Ontario vice-presi-

dent, W. K. George, The Standard Silver Co., Toronto; Quebec vice-president, J. J. McGill, Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal; New Brunswick vice president, C. J. Osman, The Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, N.B.; Manitoba vice-president, F. W. Thompson, The Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.; British Columbia vice-president, J. Hendrie, The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.; Treasurer, George Booth, The Booth Copper Co., Toronto.

The Montreal representatives being: Messrs. Frank Paul, Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co.; Hon. J. D. Rolland, The Rolland Paper Co.; W. W. Watson, The Canada Sugar Refining Co.; Robert Munro, The Canada Paint Co.; A. E. Ogilvie, The Ogilvie Milling Co.; J. J. McGill, The Canadian Rubber Co.; Wm. McMaster, The Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; James Davidson, The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co.; C. C. Ballantyne, The Sherwin-Williams Co.

NEW FEATURE IN MUNICIPAL INSURANCE.

A new scheme of municipal insurance was recently laid before a convention of civic delegates in London, England. The proposal has evidently been drafted by one who has learnt the danger of fire insurance confined within a narrow area. The scheme provides: That the insuring authorities shall pay premiums for all fire insurances under their control into a common fund to be managed and controlled by an executive committee, upon which each authority insuring shall be represented, such committee to appoint five trustees, who shall execute a trust deed controlling the holding and disposal of such fund, and in whose names such fund shall be banked and invested, and who shall issue policies to the insuring bodies on terms to be settled by the executive committee. The first year's premiums shall be taken at the current office rates paid by such insuring authority, and on the conditions of the existing policies, the second and subsequent years' premiums to be decreased or increased at the discretion of the executive committee according to any losses by fire sustained. Any authority insuring any property after the first year shall pay premiums in respect of such property at the same rate as they would have done if they had insured such property from the commencement. Should the committee deem it wise to re-insure or underwrite any of the risks accepted, they shall have power to do so at their discretion. The insuring authorities shall be required to continue their insurances under this scheme for at least five years. That to keep expenses as low as possible all present insurances shall be taken over on the terms of the existing policies without a new valuation, and professional valuers shall be only engaged to assess losses and new or extended risks. That the committee shall be authorized, in their discretion, to admit to the scheme any municipal or local authority in the United Kingdom.

It is obvious that such a scheme as is outlined in