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THE NATION THAT MANUFACTURES FOR ITSELF PROSPERS.

READERS of the *Toronto Globe* should never be surprised at any tergiversations that that journal may exhibit. After long and persistent wrangling about the American duty on iron ore, and against the system of Protection observed in both Canada and the United States, claiming that the rich Canadian mines must remain undeveloped and valueless unless their ores can be sold to American furnaces free of duty; it now flops the other way and speaks most encouragingly of the prospects of some developments proposed to be made in that direction. In a recent editorial in which the Dominion and Ontario Governments are urged to render some assistance to the Central Ontario Railway Company in extending its line from Coe Hill to Sudbury, speaking of the works that would probably be erected at the latter place, says:—

"It is understood that the Railway and Mining Companies are prepared to undertake the construction of the road to Sudbury, the erection of a furnace somewhere on the line for making coke iron with a capacity of 250 tons per day, and the extension of their smelting plant at Sudbury to a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, on condition of receiving certain subsidies from the two Governments. These mining and smelting industries would give employment to a very large number of men from the outset, and would be a boon of immense value to a section of country that has been for some time in a very depressed state—the Counties of Northumberland, Hastings and Prince Edward. The circumstances, too, seem to favor some town or city of Ontario as the location of works for the manufacture of nickel steel and for the refining of nickel and copper ores. The plant for the manufacture of nickel steel alone would, it is stated, cost \$3,000,000, and the Canadian Copper Company has received offers of any financial aid they may require from British, French and German capitalists should they go into the enterprise. We learn on good author-

ity also that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Germany have each made an offer to purchase all the nickel which the Company can produce in the next ten years, but probably these offers have been made without any conception of the possible output of the Sudbury mines."

If the establishment of these works can be guaranteed by the granting of the bonuses asked for, it will be the wish of every true Canadian that the bonuses will be granted. The establishment of these works would be the dawn of a season of prosperity to the country that would at once place it in the front rank of manufacturing nations. "The nation that manufactures for itself, prospers."

"UNBALANCED AND INCOMPLETE."

In speaking of the growth of manufacturing industries in the West, Hon. David H. Mason, of Chicago, indulges in some very expanded anticipations. He says: "It is now seen that the configuration and the natural wealth of the vast interior basin of the North American continent—its easily-settled prairies, its fertile soils, its mineral resources, its forest growths, its varied climates, its navigable waters, its affinity of relations—constitute such an extraordinary concurrence of favorable conditions as to fit the region to be the abode of the most multitudinous, the most homogeneous, the most powerful association of men on earth. Indeed, the physical aspects are so peculiar, and so dovetailed into a systematic oneness of adaptability, that they almost unavoidably suggest a geographic prophecy of such an occupancy—that they embody evidences of a divine plan to create a commodious area phenomenally suited to be, in the fullness of time, the habitate of an enlightened population, the workshop of a diversified production, the scene of the most intimate commercial intercourse, the storehouse of unprecedented opulence, the umbilicus of political power, the highest seat of learning, science, art, refinement and influence—the focal-point of American civilization."

We catch breath long enough to read that Mr. Mason attributes all this anticipated greatness and power to the manufacturing industries of the section, and he tells us that "the teeming multitudes which shall soon fill the Great West are to be as supreme in the domain of manufactures as in the arena of politics." The two manufacturing and business marts that are to control all this greatness will be Chicago and St. Louis; the latter city having in the Father of Waters a natural outlet to foreign countries, while Chicago will find one of her outlets via the St. Lawrence; "as, without Canada and Mexico, the United States would be unbalanced and incomplete." "In due time," says Mr. Mason, "manifest destiny, whose other name is the domineering necessities of intercourse, and the impulses of self-interest, will cause both of these countries to fall, like ripe fruit, into the ready lap of the American people." * * "Then, too, instead of exporting raw products, as now, we shall receive them to be wrought into higher forms, and send abroad our diversified manufactures in vast quantities."

It is all right for our American friends to boast and boom their country for all it is worth. It is indeed a great country, and we rejoice in its prosperity; but the brass and impudence of such men as the author of the foregoing gush is supreme. The United States, confined as it is to its present geographical