

ganization there were exactly two members of the Association in that city, the late Samuel Coulson and Mr. C. C. Ballantine. The Star is misinformed. The Montreal membership of the Association in 1899 included the following well-known concerns: Belding, Paul & Co.; Canadian Axe & Harvest Tool Co.; Canada Iron Furnace Co.; Canada Paper Co.; Consumers' Cordage Co.; Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co.; Dominion Oilcloth Co.; Dominion Bridge Co.; Dominion Cotton Mills Co.; Dominion Wire Mfg. Co., P. D. Dodds & Co.; S. Davis & Sons; N. K. Fairbanks & Co.; John Forman; Garth & Co.; Robert Mitchell & Co.; D. Morrice Son & Co.; Montreal Cotton Co.; Colin McArthur & Co.; McArthur, Corneille & Co.; Pillow-Hersey Mfg. Co.; J. D. Rolland Paper Co.; Royal Electric Co.; Sadler & Hawthorth; St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.; Watson, Foster & Co. and J. C. Wilson & Co.

All of these important concerns had been identified with the Association for many years, Mr. George E. Drummond, of the Canada Iron Furnace Co., the late incumbent, having been first vice-president in 1894-95.

The Star says that while the Association was organized in 1874 it was not until 1899 and 1900 that it began to be a power in the land. Mistaken again. Sir John A. Macdonald was made Premier of Canada upon the occasion of the birth of the Dominion, July 1, 1867, and was succeeded as such by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie on November 7, 1873, whose ministry resigned five years later; but Sir John, the father of the National Policy, would never have succeeded Mr. Mackenzie as he did, and again become Premier on October 17, 1878, had it not been for the active support of the Manufacturers' Association. And still the Montreal Star says that the Association did not begin to be a power in the land until 21 years later.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Elections were held throughout Canada yesterday, November 3, for members of the Dominion House of Commons. Our hope is that the best men have been elected—men who advocate adequate protection for our manufacturing industries.

The trade of the United States with Canada is shown from the standpoint of the United States in a series of tables included in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just made public by the Department of Commerce and Labor, while tables also received by the Bureau of Statistics from the Canadian government present a picture of that trade from the Canadian standpoint. Curiously, while the two statements relate to the same trade and are presented for fiscal years which terminate in each case on June 30, the figures of values differ materially. The statement of the United States exports to Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, shows a total of \$131,274,346, while the Canadian statement of imports from the United States which should include only the articles classified

as exports from the United States to Canada shows a total value of such imports of \$143,010,578, or a total 12 million dollars greater than the United States statement of export values of presumably the same articles. An examination of the Canadian and United States figures for other years also shows a material difference of statement. In the fiscal year, 1903, the Canadian figures of imports from the United States exceed by five millions the figures of the United States showing exports to Canada, and this is true of the figures for the fiscal year 1902.

Canada is slowly learning from her own expensive experience a lesson that she could have learned without cost from the past experience of the United States, that the woolen industry cannot exist under an ad valorem tariff of 30 or 40 per cent. The practical abolition of the British preference on woolen goods some months ago has not helped the woolen mills. The woolen tariff is now only 30 per cent., and the difference between the old and new rates is so slight as to be negligible. Even if an adequate specific duty had been imposed the enormous stocks of cheap English goods now in Canada would alone have been sufficient to delay for years the revival of the domestic woolen industry. The general curtailment of production and bankruptcy of leading Canadian mills forced the Government to abolish the preference to British goods some months ago, but failures and shut-downs have continued without interruption.

It will be apparent to anyone who has studied the new Customs regulations of Canada, which came into force on October 1, that, designedly or not, they constitute a second line of Protection of a formidable character. We do not refer particularly to the "dumping clause," which may be regarded as an honest attempt to deal with unfair competition, but to the new restrictions on import trade generally. British goods shipped to order have now to be accompanied by a certificate of value, a certificate of origin, and a surtax certificate, while the invoice values must be set out in a particular order. It is quite certain that it would not pay a shipper to master these various forms and regulations, and go to the expense of printing these certificates to execute a chance order from the Dominion. The cost of the additional printing and stationery, not to speak of the time occupied in preparing the documents, forms a substantial addition to the sum paid in import duties, and we calculate that through the new Canadian regulations British shippers have already been mulcted in some £5,000. This is the equivalent of a new 10 per cent. duty on half-a-million of our export trade. Shippers of goods on consignment (i.e., not sold prior to shipment) are treated as a class apart, as probable "dumpers," and with their invoices must send a sworn declaration of value. In the above estimate we have not reckoned the fees they may have to pay when attesting such documents, so that £5,000 is probably well within the mark.—Commercial Intelligence.