

should be relieved of a part of the high pressure of our competition here. I have figured it out, and there is plant enough in Canada to make stoves for 20,000,000. That plant cost money, and three quarters of it is unused." The N.P. created a false activity and an inflation that deceived men into investing their money in the stove business by shutting out the American supply; and this in turn led to years of fighting in the trade—twenty millions of manufacturing plant struggling in a five million market—the conclusion of which was reached by a trade combination. The tariff that protected these manufacturers from American competition was not enough—they required protection from themselves. The combine has not raised prices, but has been confined to the prevention of throat-cutting, and it is the offspring of protection. And so on *ad nauseam*.

There are several statements of "facts" given by this disgruntled gentleman that are not facts. For instance the duty upon iron is not and never has been \$4.48 per ton—it is \$4 per ton, and this misrepresentation to the extent of twelve per cent. is gratuitous and unnecessary. And then the cost of materials entering into the manufacture of stoves was not increased from forty to fifty per cent. by the tariff. We are told that "Detroit stove men buy iron for \$15 per ton;" this is considerably below the price of iron there, but accepting the price as correct at \$15, the duty added would be \$19, while forty per cent. added would make it \$21, and fifty per cent. \$22.50. It is well to be more accurate in such statements. So, too, a duty of seventy-five cents per ton on coal and coke cannot possibly advance the cost forty or fifty per cent. over the American price at any price such fuel has been sold at there for years. In the light in which this question is viewed—that of a national tariff—it is not true that American manufacturers make their stoves untaxed on their iron or fuel, for the American duty on iron is fifty per cent. higher than the Canadian duty, and there is a high duty there also on fuel.

It is exceedingly refreshing to listen to a not very extensive concern in Ontario clamor for access to a market more than a dozen times as large as that of all Canada, and fairly beseeching to get across the river into Michigan where there are over 2,000,000 people, and where, in the city of Detroit alone, there are several stove manufacturing concerns employing a thousand or more hands each. All that it wants to make it happy is to get into the swim with these big fellows. No doubt if it had free access across the river it could down the Detroit concerns, as big as they are, and capture to its own individual use the entire trade of 2,000,000 Michiganders.

There is a remarkable feature in the arguments advanced by these Canadian manufacturers who are so anxious to obtain access to the American market. Always pessimists of most pronounced character, they are but little known in Canada if judgment may be had by the extent to which they do not advertise their business in the papers. Successful men, and those who strive to be successful, always make themselves known in this way; while the whiners and discontented ones depend upon such gratuitous advertising as they may get by having themselves interviewed, and posing as the opponents of everything Canadian and everything calculated to ennoble, enrich and elevate Canada. In these interviews they tell how

much better off they would be "if" so and so were the case. In the case of the stove manufacturer here alluded to we are told that he started in business in Canada eight years ago, at a time when another concern, now giving employment to a thousand hands, started in Detroit under no better auspices. Why didn't the Canada man locate in Detroit? He might have known then what he says now that the Americans have an ever growing market, and that their protection is protection in fact. In looking across the intervening river all that he sees is a land flowing with milk and honey. Everything there is lovely. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood stand dressed in living green, while on this side there is nothing good, and all the fruits of protection are like the apples of Sodom that turn to ashes on the lips.

Why is this? This gentleman tells us, "I do not believe the stove manufacturers of Canada are opposed to reciprocity." Who, pray, authorizes him to thus speak for a large number of Canadian stove manufacturers, who to our certain knowledge do not desire reciprocity. This is but one man; but according to his own statement there is some \$20,000,000 invested in the industry in Canada, and he is the only one who has proclaimed himself in favor of the fad. Where are the others? It is only a short distance across the river from Ontario to Michigan—from a market of 5,000,000 to one of 60,000,000, and travelling is not expensive. All the other stove manufacturers in Canada seem satisfied with the N.P. Successful manufacturers do not whine and plead for the unattainable. The N. P. is all right.

WHAT ARE MANUFACTURES?

THE export trade of the produce of Canada for 1889 was valued at \$77,201,804, of which \$4,434,949 was classified by the Government statistician as "manufactures." According to this classification the exports of manufactures amounted to less than six per cent. of the total. Included in this classification were agricultural implements; books, pamphlets, maps, etc.; biscuit and bread; carriages, including carts, wagons, etc.; clothing and wearing apparel; cordage, ropes and twines; cottons and cotton waste; extract of hemlock bark; glass and glassware; grindstones; gypsum, or other plaster, ground; hats and caps; india rubber; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, including pig iron, machinery and scrap iron; junk and oakum; leather, including boots and shoes, harness, saddlery, etc.; lime and cement; spirituous and malt liquors, etc.; metals other than iron or steel; musical instruments; oil-cake; oil; rags; sails; ships sold to other countries; soap; starch; stone, wrought, and marble; sugar and syrups; tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes, etc.; vinegar; wood, including barrels, furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings and other house-furnishings, pails, tubs and other hollow ware, etc.; woolen, and other similar articles; dried fruits, etc.

No doubt all these articles were properly classified; but we will examine the returns to discover if some other articles credited in other classifications should not properly have appeared under that of manufactures. Classified as "produce of the mine," we find the exports for the year indicated