

horticultural, administration, and press buildings are also proposed, besides a general re-arrangement of entrances, turnstiles, etc., which latter, judging from the unpleasantness last Labor Day, is a thing much to be desired. The management of this year's fair have deserved well of the city, and ought to be dealt liberally with. Several of the Association's accounts are still in course of adjustment, but the authorities state that before long a detailed report will be presented to the public.

#### AMERICAN ANXIETY FOR RECIPROCITY.

Editor Monetary Times:—

Sir,—I have seen your article in last week's paper on the subject of reciprocity, replying to a letter in the same paper which seems to be in favor of reciprocity. I do not know who in Windsor would write that letter, but I don't think that many in Walkerville would write it, for we are pretty tired of Uncle Sam's professions of friendship while his acts are so unfriendly. We along this frontier would benefit greatly by a reciprocity treaty with the Americans, but at the same time I do not believe in bowing down before them; and it makes me laugh to see that now when we are prosperous, and more independent of them than we ever were before they are all of a sudden anxious to trade with us on a reciprocity basis.

They are getting to know that Canada is a great country, and they all at once make a profession of extreme friendship; that is, some of the folks along the Northern states do so, but the politicians at Washington are as far as ever from friendliness to Canada. We like the Americans as we meet them coming and going, but we will never, I am sure, get anything like justice from their government, who will get the better of us whenever and wherever they can. I want to back you up in the stand you take in that last article. I think you are dead right; and I believe that we should not go out of our way to help them to get reciprocity.

Yours very truly, G. S. C.  
Walkerville, Ont., 23rd November, 1903.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Editor Monetary Times:—

Sir,—I have read your article in the Monetary Times of the 20th, on Reciprocity with United States with great pleasure. I am quite sure you are correct in saying that the feelings of the people of Canada are against any further effort in the direction of asking the United States people to reciprocate. I wish it were possible for the writer of the article to deal also with the subject, now for the first time appearing in our papers, of the possibility of the United States acquiring the French Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The British Government and the Dominion Government should see that such a thing is impossible. The United States should be informed that we also have a Munroe Doctrine. Canada should notify all parties that we would consider it an unfriendly act of any Government to acquire these islands. They can only be used as bases from which smuggling and encroachment upon our fisheries will be carried on, and possibly be fortified and greatly impede any fleet, either British or Canadian, coming in from the Atlantic to assist Canada.

BUSINESS MAN.

Sarnia, Ont., 23rd November, 1903.

#### AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

A letter of Monday last from Ottawa gives some interesting information about the progress of the extensive works at Hull, across the river, being erected by the International Portland Cement Company. They have over 400 men at work, the capacious buildings are well on their way to completion, and the first of ten huge rotary kilns has

been placed in position. The installation of this immense kiln—which is 60 feet long and 7 feet in diameter—was witnessed by a great gathering. The Governor-General, the Mayor of Ottawa, the Mayor of Hull, Sir Sandford Fleming, and many other prominent people being present. And indeed they may well welcome such an important industry, for it means much to Eastern Ontario and Southern Quebec. We are told that there has already been expended on the works \$700,000, and in a few months more that company will have one of the most perfect plants ever employed in making cement. The men who are building this mill are modern experts, and never before probably in the history of cement manufacture have all the agencies required for its production been found so conveniently placed by nature in juxtaposition to each other, and so admirably situated as regards transportation both by rail and water for the realization of the best economic results.

This Hull cement plant, when it comes into actual working, must make a difference in the Portland cement trade of that part of Canada, which has been accustomed to using German and English cement—especially now since the surtax upon German goods imported here has come into play. The product of the International Company is expected to be the very best, for that is the reputation they had already made in Durham, Ont., and at other points where the same people had erected plants. The area over which the buildings at Hull extend is seven acres. Besides this the company owns 110 acres of the finest clay and 220 acres of limestone rock of the proper quality for the manufacture of cement. The situation of the works is admirable; the Canadian Pacific line on the one side and the Pontiac Pacific Junction on the other, and Leamy Lake and the canal leading to the Gatineau river. Handsome compliments were paid by Lord Minto and other speakers to the energy and fidelity shown by the managing director of the company, Mr. J. S. Irvin, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. W. Stanhope. The Mayor of Hull, it was evident from his speech, appreciates the great future which cement must play in future construction; and the Mayor of Ottawa, so far from showing any jealousy of the sister city across the river, which had secured these great works, "looked forward hopefully to the time in the very near future when they will be turning out from 1,800 to 2,000 barrels per day, for which there appears to be an unlimited market. The people of Ottawa heartily join the people of Hull in congratulating this company. We wish them every success in this magnificent enterprise."

#### ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

The discussions of such men as horticulturists, whose business it is to work in harmony with the ever-varying moods of nature, as well as the constantly changing conditions of trade in one of the most perishable of commodities, are always interesting even to the laymen. The 28th annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, which was held in Leamington this week, was no exception to the rule. The keynote of the present-day fruit growers' chief problem was struck by George C. Creelman in his secretarial report, when he stated that while local associations had been organized with successful results in promoting the production of more and better fruit, that object was not broad enough. In many cases more fruit had been produced than could be profitably handled. The time was now ripe, therefore, taking those local organizations as a nucleus, to organize associations for the purpose of buying and selling, buying packages, spraying materials, etc., and the selling to the best advantage all of the products of the garden the saving in purchasing packages in large quantities; there and the orchard. Among the advantages of co-operation are: the saving in purchasing packages in large quantities; there is no middleman to pocket the larger share of the profits; better facilities and lower rates are obtained; a better selection of apples is made in the orchards, and those not taken are not injured and wasted, while the interest of the producer is greatly increased. The plan has already had its practical