

and men's from \$7.50 to \$13.50. Umbrellas were much cheaper in Canada than the United States. The American goods were of the same standard, but cost the people there more. The English umbrella, which was the chief and only competitor in this market, was of an inferior make.

AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS.

Messrs. E. G. Folkes, of the Wilkinson Plough Company, Toronto Junction; and Mr. H. W. Fleury, of the J. Fleury Sons' Company, Aurora, Ont., had each a request to make.

Mr. Folkes asked for free pig iron, free coal, and free fuel oil, and a reduction in the duty on steel.

Mr. Fleury asked that he might be put on the same footing with respect to duties as other manufacturers who use the same class of raw materials. He objected to the rebate of 50 per cent. on material contained in goods exported, on the ground that it produced unfair conditions of competition.

Mr. Fielding—If raw material were free, and your ploughs were free, you would get your market wherever you could; that is the natural way.

Mr. Fleury replied that if the Canadian market were thrown wide open, and the Canadian manufacturers did not have access to any markets in return, it would not be equal terms.

In the course of discussion Mr. Fleury stated that his firm were selling in Manitoba at American prices. They had to make this concession to the dealers in order to get the trade.

CHILLED IRON ROLLS.

Mr. J. G. Greey, of Messrs. William and J. G. Greey, Toronto, manufacturers of flour mill machinery, opposed any reduction in the duty of 25 per cent. on chilled iron rolls. If any change were made it should be in the direction of an increase, and not a decrease. A specific duty would be more satisfactory and stop under valuation.

STEEL HALTERS, CHAINS, SNAPS, ETC.

The Oneida Community, was represented by Mr. G. W. Noyes. This company, which is incorporated in the State of New York, with a capital of \$600,000, has a branch establishment at Niagara Falls, Ont., for the manufacture of steel chains, traps, snaps, etc. Mr. Noyes asked that no reduction should be made in the duty on his finished product, otherwise it would be cheaper for the company to remove its factory to the United States and manufacture there on account of the difference in the cost of raw material. He suggested a reduction of the duty of \$10 a ton on certain forms of steel.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. H. McLaren, Toronto, manufacturer of dental supplies, told how he had lost business through the lowering of the tariff on his instruments. Where formerly his goods were sold, now dealers purchase in the United States. Mr. McLaren wanted the old tariff reinstated.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

The employing printers, bookbinders, and publishers, of Toronto, sent the following deputation to acquaint the Commissioners with the views of their trades:—Messrs. Dan. Rose, D. A. Rose, James Murray, A. E. Rutter, W. Apted, and James Dudley.

Mr. Dan. Rose read a memorial which had been drawn up with respect to the tariff. Immediate action was urged in the

matter of a Copyright Act, on the lines suggested and agreed upon between the British authorities and the Canadian Copyright Association, and the statement was made that the admission of plates for books free had been a great advantage to the trade. With respect to books, it was said:—"We are of the opinion that a change could with advantage be made in the tariff on books, so as to promote the bookbinding industry, and would suggest that unbound books be continued at six cents per pound, and the rate on bound books be increased from six to eight cents per pound, and that hymnals and prayer-books be taken from the free list and added to the dutiable: such changes will not effect the price to the consumer." With respect to subscription books, bound or in sheets, the view was expressed:—"This is a most important item to the trade. The United States copyright law affects the item, as, under that law, if copyright is desired in the United States, the type for the book must be set there. The effect of this is that all the subscription books used in Canada are now being imported (except those on local subjects), it being cheaper to pay the present duty of six cents per pound than to ship a duplicate set of plates, but with an increased duty on the book a large percentage of these books would be made here, and the price to the public would not be affected, while employment would be given to papermakers, printers and bookbinders. The present duty is six cents per pound, and we would suggest that it be increased to ten cents per pound." Other suggestions made were that the duty on papers used by the trade should be reduced from thirty-five per cent. to twenty-five per cent., that strawboard for bookbinders' purposes be reduced from thirty cents per 100 pounds to ten per cent., that the duty on wire for bookbinders' use be made free, as when imported by boot and shoe manufacturers for use in their sewing machines; that duck for covering blank books, be admitted at a rate of ten per cent. instead of twenty per cent., when required for bookbinders' use; that bookbinders be accorded the same privilege as glove manufacturers, and allowed to import leather at ten per cent. instead of 22½ per cent.; that the duty on type, galleys, cabinets, type stands, type cases, brass rule, wood furniture, metal furniture, and printers' patent blocks, and quoins, ranging from twenty per cent. to thirty-five per cent., be reduced to ten per cent.; that advertising pamphlets be brought into the same class as advertising matter, dutiable at fifteen cents per pound, and twenty-five per cent., instead of paying as at present, six cents per pound, and twenty per cent.

COATED PAPERS.

The coated paper and cardboard interests, represented by Mr. F. A. Ritchie, of Ritchie and Ramsay, Toronto, desired the continuation of the present protective tariff. The firm had started business in 1893, and was doing a large trade in Canada. It was the protection given by the late Government to the manufacturer that had caused the company to begin business, and if the tariff was to be lowered in any way it would be impossible for the firm to compete with the United States manufacturer. The firm manufactured entirely for the home market. Their plant was a most expensive one, and on account of the duty and freight had cost forty per cent. more than similar machinery had cost their American or German competitors. The company contemplated putting in a new plant for the manufacture of enamelled goods, but would not