

of the sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar is undertaken. And this is not because the undertaking would be unprofitable or impossible, but because the British West Indies produce the sugar which we ought to consume. The Herald is more interested in importing sugar than it is in making it at home.

A few days ago a deputation of British manufacturers of paper and pulp making machinery waited upon Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner in London, asking the assistance of the Canadian Government in removing the prejudice which they say exists in Canada against British and in favor of American machinery. The deputation asked that Canada place such British made machinery upon the free list for three years, and we are told that Lord Strathcona promised to use his utmost efforts in favor of the application. This is gull. These British manufacturers already enjoy a special tariff favor, and now, finding that they cannot compete with American makers who do not enjoy such favor, are whining to have their products placed on the free list. But we do not observe that they are using any efforts whatever to favor Canada in the British market as against the United States. Why not have our preferential tariff of a reciprocal character.

It is inside of eighty years ago when Daniel Webster said: "If we had an ignorant, idle, starving population, we might set up for iron-workers against the world." To-day this massive-minded thinker would be drawing a long face over his short-sightedness. Time has made a transformation of conditions, and the iron industry has proved to be the keystone in the arch of American prosperity. The unproductive business in the days of Webster has now an annual output of 29,000,000 tons of iron and steel, a billion dollar corporation organized to carry on its manufacture, and a table of exports that in one year represented a total value of \$102,500,000. Sometimes even wise men see the world through a gimlet hole.—The Age of Steel.

There are said to be some very valuable and extensive deposits of iron ore along the banks of the Orinoco river, in Venezuela, South America, which have come into the control of parties financially interested in the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. It is also said that a company has been formed for the purpose of supplying this ore in large quantities to the works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. in Nova Scotia, probably to the extent of 300,000 tons a year, which would involve the service of a line of ore carrying steamers between the points of supply and consumption. Should such a line of steamers be established it would be of the greatest value to the export trade of Canada.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of Colonization and Forestry for Ontario, has arranged with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association for the use of a building on the fair grounds for a large exhibit of forest products. The building is a commodious structure, about 100 feet in length, 50 feet in width and well adapted to the purpose for which it has been secured. Mr. Southworth expects to have exhibits from New Ontario and the West Indies in addition to the one from this province.

A case has arisen in Ottawa where a Mr. M. Pyke, a laundryman, refuses to pay a laundry license of \$25 on the ground that whilst the tax is imposed on local laundries, out-

side laundries of Montreal, Hull and other places which do a large business in Ottawa escape without payment. He pays \$20,000 a year in wages. The outside concerns contribute nothing towards local taxation of any kind. If the case goes against him it will be taken to the higher courts. This is a case of the National Policy condensed into a nutshell, and Mr. Pyke should join the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and invoke its aid in his defense.

An action has been begun in the High Court of Justice at Ottawa on behalf of the Sapphine Corundum Co., against Mr. B. A. C. Craig, of Toronto, for slander and libel. Damages to the extent of \$2,000,000 are asked. The Sapphine Corundum Co. is a concern organized within the year in London, England. It has an authorized capital of £1,000,000, and some of the best financiers in England are said to be interested. The capital has been mostly subscribed. The mines to be worked are in Hastings County, Ont. Mr. B. A. C. Craig, against whom the suit is directed, is manager of the Canada Corundum Co. Mr. Carling Kelly is Canadian agent for the plaintiff company.

It will be remembered that one of the results of the strike of the machinists in the Kingston, Ont., Locomotive Works, was the bringing in by the company of a number of machinists from Scotland. Some of these men, it is said, were induced by the strikers to quit work, and now the company have caused writs to be served on 28 strikers claiming damages to the extent of \$30,000, and asking the court to issue an injunction to prevent the strikers interfering any further. The charge reads: "The plaintiff's claim is for \$30,000 damages for that the defendants have illegally conspired together and have from time to time during the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1902, induced persons having contracts with the plaintiffs to break said contracts, and have induced persons who were willing to contract with the plaintiffs to refrain from so doing by reason whereof the plaintiffs have been put to great expense and have suffered great loss, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with or inducing persons having contracts with the plaintiffs to break them or persons willing to contract with the plaintiffs from so doing." The strikers have retained counsel and the case will come up in October before Mr. Justice Britton.

A United States agricultural implement company has just started operations for the erection of a factory at Hamilton. Hereafter competition in the implement business will be between Canadian firms almost exclusively, instead of between Canadian and American firms. The firm in question and other firms in addition would have transferred their factories to this country years ago if the tariff had been fixed so as to invite that result. The duty on implements is neither one thing nor the other, and American manufacturers have for years back been hesitating whether to come over to Canada and compete on the ground here or to remain in the States and compete from over the border. The growing demand for implements in the West has at last caused one manufacturer to flip over to the Canadian side. If the tariff had been of the 40 per cent. variety he would have come over years ago, and this country would have enjoyed the benefit of the increased business. What is true of the agricultural implement business is true of many others. The tariff is just low enough to permit the Americans engaged in these businesses to compete with Canadians from the United States, and it is not high enough to cause them to come over and manufacture in Canada. If the tariff were raised all round to 40 or 50 per cent. we would witness the rapid transfer of scores of hesitating industries to this country.—Toronto World.