

was to exclude, by almost prohibitive duties, all articles grown or produced in Canada similar to such as are grown or produced in that country, at the same time showing a most cheerful willingness to admit duty free, such raw materials as saw logs and nickel ore and matte. The pine forests of Michigan and neighboring states having become virtually exhausted, states in which the saw mill industry had been most flourishing, recourse was had to the forests of Ontario, and for years the American mills produced lumber chiefly from Canadian logs. Under the circumstances it would have been but fair that Canadian lumber should find free ingress into the United States, but the political demands of the American lumbermen secured the imposition of a high duty on Canadian lumber. The Dominion Government took power to impose an export duty on logs, but never exercised it; and the Ontario Government, seeing the timber of the province being rafted away to Michigan mills, and Ontario mills thrown into idleness, a condition of general distress in the industry resulting therefrom, very properly, in 1898, enacted a law requiring that all timber cut on Crown lands in the province should be manufactured into lumber in the province. The demand for this embargo is apparent when considering the quantities of logs cut on Ontario Crown lands exported to Michigan, which were as follows, the figures indicating the number of thousands of feet, superficial or board measure:—

1891.....	feet	13,632,000
1892.....	"	39,073,000
1893.....	"	236,432,000
1894.....	"	174,503,000
1895.....	"	238,053,000
1896.....	"	249,746,000
1897.....	"	219,026,000
1898.....	"	157,000,000
1899.....	"	75,000,000
1900.....	"	13,513,000
1901.....	"	3,132,000

The logs cut during the winter of 1897-98 were permitted to be exported because operations in the forests had been begun before the passage of the law. The exports of 1899 were of logs cut the previous year that had been detained in streams because of low water. The exports of 1900 and 1901 were of logs cut on limits expressly exempted from the operations of the law. The quantity of logs cut on Ontario Crown lands in 1900 will aggregate more than 700,000,000 feet, all of which will be manufactured in Ontario mills; and thus it is that congressman John B. Corliss, of Michigan, and Michigan lumbermen generally, are of the opinion that the duty on Canadian lumber works a great damage to the American people.

The Globe thinks that the disposition of Michigan lumbermen to discuss reciprocity is "a cheering sign," but we do not see it in that way. They opposed reciprocity and insisted upon a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber when they were towing hundreds of millions of feet of Canadian logs to their American mills, but now, when their supply of logs has been cut off, they are anxious for reciprocity.

The result of McKinleyism and Dingleyism as applied to lumber has been the practical ruin of the lumber industry of Michigan, and its transfer to Canada.

The more studiously Canada steers clear of "reciprocity" so called, the better it will be for Canada.

A Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain has been formed in Toronto, with a membership of over 50, and the following Executive Committee appointed: H. Vander Lynde, Convener; A. Burton, Prof. Lang, F. J. Snail, W. H. Ellis, J. M. Sparrow, J. W. Arnott.

## WOOLEN MACHINERY.

Many of the newspapers of Canada and many of our manufacturers find much interest in the discussion of the question as to whether the preferential tariff is a substantial benefit to the country or otherwise, particularly as it affects the woollen industry. It is claimed by some that since the preferential tariff came into operation under which large quantities of wools have been imported into Canada, far in excess of what had been previously imported, and which had to a certain extent displaced Canadian made goods, Canadian capital and Canadian labor has been thrown into enforced idleness. There is no disputing this fact, be the difference regarding the cause what it may. It must be conceded that the imports of woollen goods have been largely increased; that there is great depression in the Canadian woollen trade, and that much woollen mill machinery, and many woollen mill operatives are in idleness. Canada is at this time in a most prosperous condition, and as far as our observation goes, the woollen manufacturing industry stands out alone as a sufferer. Every other industry flourishes. There is no abatement in the consumptive demand for woollen goods. The products of Canadian mills have heretofore found, as they now find, a good demand; and if the supply is decreasing—if the demand is being supplied from other sources—it is well to know the reason why.

We are told by the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that within the past few years woollen machinery in Canada capable of producing \$2,750,000 worth of goods a year, has ceased to operate. The reasons assigned for this is the insufficiency of the tariff to restrain imports, resulting in the flooding of the market with the low priced goods of other countries, and a great reduction in prices. We are told by the manufacturers that the duty upon wools, even under the general tariff, is not sufficiently high, the situation being greatly aggravated by the preference shown British goods; and in this contention we are in full accord; but it is well to enquire if this is the only trouble that depresses the industry.

The conditions that attend the manufacture of woollen goods in Canada, aside from the tariff features of it, more nearly approach those of the same industry in the United States than of Great Britain or any other country. We have the same access to raw materials and greater freedom as to duty upon them, and we have as cheap labor; and yet we see the textile industry in that country in a most flourishing condition. Existing mills are in full operation, many of them working overtime, and new ones going up in all directions, against which we are confronted with the fact that Canadian machinery capable of turning out \$2,750,000 worth of goods per year is in idleness. At the recent convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association held in Buffalo, Mr. Albert Deabill, of Lowell, Mass., stated that at the present time there is no branch of the textile industry comprising a wider variety of fabrics than the knitting industry, since nearly every kind and form of wearing apparel can be produced on knitting machines; and in his opinion the rapid progress being made in mechanical inventions and improvements, and in the more intelligent expenditure of energy and capital, demonstrates that the knit goods made in the United States must take the lead in the race for business in the markets of the world. Year by year, he said, Europe has been sending a lessening quantity of goods to the United States until at the present time it is sending not more than 20 per cent. of the amount shipped there twenty years ago. Can it be said of Canadian mills that they have made rapid