

The report that the Anglo American Commission which has been considering Canadian questions would not come together again is happily unfounded. At any rate, negotiations are not to be broken off because of inability to agree, which was the assertion lately circulated in the daily papers. It may be that the arrangements for a treaty have proceeded so far that the rest of the work can be done through ordinary diplomatic channels without the mediation of the special commission. The latter has already held two sessions, one at Quebec last summer and a second at Washington during the winter. If nothing intervenes it will meet again in Canada during the coming summer. There is hope expressed that even the trade questions may be satisfactorily adjusted and that reciprocity on some terms may now be within reasonable distance of realization. This is by no means certain, but it is significant after so much had been said on the subject that it should yet be reckoned among the probabilities. In any case if they get nothing more, the American commissioners ought to be able to avert Canada's threatened export charge on logs. That is a negative kind of treatment from which the people of the United States should be spared if there is any power in the commission to ward it off.—*The Manufacturer, Philadelphia.*

If the people of the United States really desire to be spared from the consequence of a Canadian export duty on logs the remedy is in the hands of their own Government. Free logs for free lumber. American duty on Canadian lumber means Canadian export duty on logs. The services of a commission are not required to arrange the matter.

"The Influence of Mechanical Draft Upon the Ultimate Efficiency of Steam Boilers," by Walter B. Snow, of the engineering staff of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., is the text of a lecture delivered before the Engineering Society of Columbia University, New York City, in December last. It is a discussion of the influence of mechanical draft upon the ultimate efficiency of steam boilers with special reference to the apparatus and method employed in its production, and embodying a description of the application of a fan blower enclosed in a case and provided with the necessary means for its operation. The book is profusely illustrated with representations of the apparatus as used in different positions and under varying circumstances and diagrams explanatory thereof. The subject is one of deep interest to all steam users. The Sturtevant Co. will, we are informed, take pleasure in sending copies of this lecture upon application.

The June number of the American Newspaper Directory has already found its way into our office. It is a frequent and regular visitor, being published four times a year. It contains a description of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and of the towns and cities in which they are published.

The second edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory, published by Messrs. A. McKim & Co., Montreal, has been laid upon our desk. The book is really first-class in every respect. It is well and handsomely bound, containing over 430 pages printed in fine paper with new type. The work seems to place before the advertiser everything that he wants to know about each and every publication in Canada in the shape of a newspaper or magazine, and in various forms so that the special information desired may be turned to it once. There are also lithographed maps of each province, setting forth conspicuously every newspaper town in Canada; one sees at a glance the density or sparseness of newspaper publications in any district. The directory also contains articles on advertising, some very useful information about customs tariff, as affecting newspapers and publications generally, the law regarding libel, etc., etc. The circulation of this newspaper directory among advertisers throughout Great Britain and the United States as well as at home will certainly be of great benefit to the Canadian press. It is a work much needed and fulfils in a marked degree the expectations we should have of any work issued by this enterprising and successful firm of advertising experts.

#### FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY IN GREECE.

There are now fourteen steam flour mills at the Piræus, the Greek port, and new mills are about to be erected. American manufacturers should avail themselves of this opportunity for the sale of their milling machinery.

#### RE UNDERVALUATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held June 12, 1899, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved:—That The Canadian Manufacturers' Association heartily approve of the action of the Board of Trade in endeavoring to forward technical education in this country, which they consider absolutely necessary to the proper conduct and progress of the manufacturing interests.

That they also heartily approve of the sentiments uttered by the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education, to the effect that an agricultural country must be a sparsely settled country, as you cannot force everyone on to farm work, and consequently many left this country for industrial employment which they could not find here. This is quite in accord with the experience of all countries and cities—the manufacturing districts increase and the agricultural decrease or remain stationary.

We might refer to the wonderful growth of Montreal, a city now of some 350,000 inhabitants, largely occupied in manufactures, cotton mills, boot and shoe factories, clothing, underwear, furs, and all sorts of ready made goods. Rolling mills, iron and leather industries, flour mills, sugar refinery, foundries, metal workers, jewellers, etc., etc., all earning and distributing money which without these industries would be sent abroad to pay foreign labor, if indeed the people, deprived of these means of support, would have the money at all.

That they also approve of the action of the present Government in refraining from making any change in the Tariff this session, as continuity of tariff policy is necessary to the encouragement of investment in manufacturing industries. They have had their attention called lately to the question of undervaluation of invoices chiefly from foreign manufacturers, having nothing at stake in this country, and consigning their wares at the lowest possible prices they think they can get through the customs irrespective of the law which says that the value for duty must be the price at which the goods are sold in the open market for consumption in the country of production. This has always been treated as a question affecting importers only, but it also affects in a very real manner, the manufacturers also. If goods can be entered at two thirds the proper value, it is evident that only two-thirds of the duty will be paid, so that articles dutiable at thirty per cent. will get through at only twenty per cent. This places the manufacturer in a false position before the public, for he gets only twenty per cent. protection while the public think he has thirty per cent.

They therefore call upon the Government to scrutinize most carefully all entries from foreign countries in which the goods are consigned to agents or brokers, who have no available assets which could be seized to satisfy any just claim the Government might have against them, and they further recommend that no entries of over two hundred dollars shall be received from such persons unless they can furnish proper bonds and securities for the amounts of all their entries, and that on all such entries the signatures of the owners of the goods must be appended to the entries as well as those of the brokers.

They further recommend that some such penalty as is now enforced in the United States, should be enacted and enforced here—to wit, that in addition to exacting the full duty in all cases of undervaluation (which is no penalty at all) the full amount of the undervaluation should be also exacted, so that if the undervaluation is twenty per cent. the penalty should also be twenty per cent. and so on. The only way to suppress fraud is to make it at once so expensive that it will not pay.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the members of the Association, and a special request made to them that they bring this matter before the members of Parliament in their constituencies, requesting them to take all possible action in the matter for the proper protection of their interests.

That copies be also sent to the Premier, the Minister of Customs, and the Members for Toronto with a request for their special attention and action in the premises.