

construction this year. The total cash expenditures estimated to be required for completing the Algoma Central Railway is \$5,000,000. The Algoma Commercial Co., operating the Algoma Central land grant, will require 1,000 men to conduct its works projected for the coming year. The steamers and steamship lines now owned and operated by the Algoma Central employ 250 people, and the new line to be opened in connection with the Algoma Central this season will employ 250 additional. Expenditures for the steamship line have already exceeded \$600,000, and the addition to our fleet will cost \$500,000 more. The Reduction & Refining Works, under construction, will be completed this season and will afford employment for 500 people.

A summary of these figures shows that we have already expended in works at Sault Ste. Marie or tributary thereto over \$9,000,000, that we have over \$9,000,000 more to expend before the projected works are completed; and these sums do not include our outlays at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. It indicates that the 3,000 men now on our pay-roll will be increased to over 8,000, and that about \$10,000 in cash will be distributed daily at Sault Ste. Marie among the builders and operatives of these works. There is a great advantage, which should not be lost sight of, to the community in which capital is expended for industrial works, which does not result from a similar expenditure in railroad construction or buildings of any other nature. In industrial works the artisans engaged in the construction thereof invariably remain either as artisans in the works themselves, or as employes on new works, the necessity of which is caused by the original industry.

THE OLD GUARD AND THE NEW.

One of the most notable incidents that presents itself to Canadian manufacturers at this time is the fight being carried on within the Canadian Manufacturers' Association over the question whether the Association shall lend its influence to inducing the Dominion Government to remove the duty on illuminating oil. A member of the Association, who is not a manufacturer of such oil, but a dealer in American oil, gave a "notice of motion" to the Executive Committee of the Association that he would introduce a resolution to the effect indicated; the notice was referred to the tariff Committee, where it was discussed, the prosecution being the aforesaid member, who is not a manufacturer, and the defendants, who are, many of them, members of the Association, and who are manufacturers in Canada of an article in which they and their associates have invested very large capital. The tariff committee found the question of too large proportions for their ability to decide, and it was referred back to the executive committee for further consideration.

No such question as this was ever before presented for the consideration of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and it would not be there at this time had it not been that the present management, in their desire to increase the revenue, adopted a policy of indiscriminate admission to membership of persons and concerns who are not manufacturers. The operation of this policy is as the sowing of winds with the resultant whirlwinds. The Old Guard, the fathers of the Association, never contemplated that any but bona fide Canadian manufacturers should be members, and they were well satisfied that, standing shoulder to shoulder, the foe that they would always face would be those who might venture to antagonize the principle of tariff protection to Canadian manufacturing industries. The new policy is bearing its legitimate fruit. The Old Guard considered the refining in Canada of crude Canadian petroleum a Canadian industry fully entitled to tariff protection; and for many years that industry has been represented in the Association. The charges that are now brought against it within the Association are not new. Just such men as are now fighting it within the Association have

for years battled against it from the outside. They claimed then that the industry was dominated by a "trust," as they do now, and under just such influences as they are now endeavoring to utilize, they procured the enactment of laws, the penalties of which they are now endeavoring to put in operation. The laws against "trusts" and undue combinations in trade were put on the statute books, but they never have been enforced, simply because they were not violated; but, strange to say, we now find these enemies of a valuable Canadian industry entrenched as members within the Association, and doing all they can to induce the Association to do what they could not previously do—destroy it; and stranger still, we find a certain element in the Association lending its willing assistance to that end.

THE CANADIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

In the last issue of this journal allusion was made to the fact that Mr. E. R. Clarkson, of the Sun Oil Refining Co., of Hamilton, who is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and also, we understand, of the executive committee, had introduced a notice of motion before that committee, having reference to the removal of the duty on oil; that the matter had been brought before the tariff committee of the Association, where it had been discussed, and, unable to arrive at any conclusion in the matter, had referred it back to the executive for their consideration. The question to the extent indicated was reported in full in the March issue of *Industrial Canada*, the official organ of the Association, and a notice given therein that at the next meeting of the executive, on April 9, the matter would be brought up for final consideration, and that any members of the Association who felt interested were invited to be present and express their views thereon. The meeting of the executive was held as announced, and, according to the reports in the Toronto daily papers of the following day, the motion of Mr. Clarkson was superseded by an amendment, which was passed, to the effect that the committee had examined the facts laid before it; that they had not shown that the price of oil had been raised to an exorbitant extent as a result of the duty; that it could not therefore endorse Mr. Clarkson's request, and that the Association, through its executive committee, placed itself on record to the effect that the Government should, before taking any action, appoint a commission to fully investigate the facts connected with the Canadian oil industry.

There is no step in the progress of the discussion of this question by the executive and tariff committees of the Association that has not presented some remarkable features. Under the old regime the membership in the Association was restricted to those who were actively engaged in some Canadian manufacturing industry. Under the existing order of things Mr. Clarkson, the representative of the Sun Oil Refining Co., has been not only admitted to membership but has been made a member of the executive committee. He is not a Canadian manufacturer in any sense of the word. He is in some way interested in a company, the incorporators of which are the chief officers and shareholders of the Cornplanters' Oil Refining Co., of Warren, Pa., Mr. Clarkson's business being to receive the products of this American concern and distribute them to his customers in Canada. Both the companies with which he is connected are competitors of the several companies who are engaged in refining Canadian oil and selling it in Canada; and it can be plainly seen that his desire to have the duty on oil removed is to cripple his competitors and advance his own interest. It is strange, therefore,