

It would not be surprising were the American Tariff Commission to embrace among its recommendations something with reference to Canada. American manufacturers know that since our change of policy they have lost their former Canadian market to a large extent, and they will urge that measures be taken to regain it, if possible. Another thing there is to be remembered; the whole question of the fisheries must come up again within a year or two, as the existing treaty expires in 1883. Following the elections of this year, the expected negotiations for a new arrangement of some kind will almost certainly be one of the first things to engage the attention of the Dominion Government. Canadian commercial bodies, and the press generally, cannot too soon prepare themselves for passing judgment on the various proposals that may be submitted. With British negotiators, as we know to our sorrow, the tendency is very strong to sacrifice their Canadian relations at all points for the sake of conciliating the United States. The services of Sir Alexander Galt should by all means be secured for the Canadian side. We should say that, for dealing with the questions at issue, the Dominion Government is as a whole stronger now than the Government of 1871.

It is probably a prevailing supposition that, when points in dispute arise between importers and the custom house authorities, the latter are apt to decide almost every time in favor of the strictest interpretation of the law, as that which makes the importer pay the most duty. Singular as it may appear, however, this has not been the case in the United States, at all events. Taking American treasury decisions of the last dozen years all together, it would probably be found that more than three-fourths of them in number and importance, had been against the Government and in favor of the importer. And probably the same may be said of those decisions which have been rendered by the courts. For many years the statute was read as imposing a duty of 50 cents per lb. and 35 per cent. on imported hosiery. Recently, however, this reading of the law was challenged, and a United States Court has affirmed that the 50 cents per lb. is not authorized by the letter of the statute, and that only the 35 per cent. *ad valorem* can be collected. Nobody doubts for a moment that the intention of Congress was to impose both duties, but the Court says the law must be taken as it reads. The extensive hosiery firm of the Morleys, in England, are the parties who will principally benefit by this decision. It is tolerably certain that when Congress next revises the statute, no such loophole as to defeat its well understood intention will be left. Anxiety on the part of manufacturers to close up the many loopholes which have been found in the law, and to put it beyond the power of anybody to defeat the well understood intentions of Congress, has been a principal reason why the appointment of a Tariff Commission has been so strongly pressed at Washington.

Manufacturers and shippers will find that an excellent stencil ink can be made by mixing lampblack, fine clay, and gum arabic together. The lampblack gives the color, the clay furnishes a body, and the gum an adhesive. Water will answer as a solvent, but lampblack is so high that a few drops of vinegar or other acid will facilitate its admixture with the other ingredients. Any good adhesive substance, such as dextrine or gum tragacanth, may be found to answer as well as gum arabic to hold the mixture. — *Saving Machine Journal*.

## Manufacturing Notes.

The CANADIAN MANUFACTURER will be pleased to receive items of industrial news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in these columns.

Notes of new machinery, improvements, increase in capacity, &c., will be of special interest. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

The forge works of Smale & Hazleton, St. Thomas, are to be run by a joint stock company, and an increase of capital put into the business.

A new foundry, for the manufacture of wood-working machinery, is now ready for operation in Galt, under the management of Messrs. Cant, Laidlaw & Co.

Messrs. M. B. & H. Jewell, of East Farnham, Que., have finished an addition to their mowing machine shops, nearly or quite as large as the original shops, and are putting in important additions to their machinery.

The Lewiston (Me.) Machine Company are making 800 looms for the new cotton mill at St. Stephen, one-half of them fancy. They also have made looms this season for Montreal, Dundas, Hamilton, and other places in Canada.

Messrs. J. M. Williams & Co., manufacturers of stamped tinware and japanned goods in Hamilton, have added a stove foundry to their already extensive premises. This addition to the stove foundries of Hamilton adds to the extent of that important industry at that point.

The directors of the Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg, receive \$2,500 per annum each as directors. The president, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, receives in addition to his salary as director, \$2,500, and the vice-president, John Ogilvie, receives \$7,500 in addition as such.

The machinery for Mr. Brodie's woollen mill is here and is being drawn up to the factory. Before long the hum will be heard on Dickson's race as it never was heard there before. The other factories are rapidly going ahead also, and in the course of a few weeks now they will be in full blast, it is expected. — *Peterborough Review*.

A new company composed of J. S. Anthes, Joseph C. Bowers, Berlin; and Samuel Bricker, Listowel; has been formed to carry on extensively the manufacture of brooms. The new broom which they are going to make is one only recently patented, and does away entirely with the old fashioned wire binding, which is always the first to give way in the present style of brooms.

A joint stock company, with a capital of \$60,000, has been formed at Montreal, for the manufacture of fire-proof paints, cement, boiler covering, &c., to be known as "The Sparham Fire Proof Roofing Cement Co." Letters of incorporation have been applied for, the first directors to be Messrs. A. F. Gault, Thomas Craig, A. S. Hall, W. J. Whitehead, W. L. Malby and Dr. T. Sparham.

The Jarvis Furnace Co. report that they have set over 1700 boilers on their system in the United States and Canada. Among their recent work here are seven boilers at the Merchants' Manufacturing Co.'s Cotton Mill, Montreal, three at the Canada Worsted Co.'s, Quebec, three at the Ogilvie Milling Co.'s, Winnipeg, and one each at the Almonte Knitting Co.'s, and Elliott, Sheriff & Co.'s, Almonte, Ont.

The boilers of the Windsor Cotton Co., Windsor, N.S., the Nova Scotia Cotton Co., Halifax, N.S., and the John Cotton Co., St. John, N.B., are all to be set with the Jarvis Furnace. These mills will use Nova Scotia slack coal for fuel, which will cost, delivered in their boiler sheds, from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per gross ton. This slack coal is also used by a number of concerns in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

As will be seen from our minutes of Council meeting, Messrs. Haster & Saueremann are about to start a new enterprise in Paris, namely, the manufacture of buttons. They will make pearl and cloth buttons, not elsewhere manufactured in Canada. They hope to employ two hundred hands in two years, and we hope they may be even more successful than they anticipate. They begin operations at once. — *Brant Review, Paris*.

It is stated that it is the intention of Mr. S. Neelon, M. P. P., to at once erect at St. Catharines a new flouring mill of a capacity of four hundred barrels per day. The new mill is to be built on a site adjoining the present mill, the latter to be used as a storehouse. The new structure will be adapted to the new patent roller process and have all the modern improvements. It will be two hundred feet long by sixty wide and five storeys high.