

Canadian Manufacturers in Session.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association received a cordial welcome at their annual convention, held last month at Halifax. The membership of this influential organization has grown from 825 in 1901 to 1,021 in 1902. The Association was officially welcomed by the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor, after which the President, Robt. Murray, delivered his annual address.

Following the report of the Tariff Committee, Mr. W. K. McNaught introduced the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, which was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this association, the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff, upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries. That in any such revision the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing or manufacturing, should be fully considered, with a view not only to the preservation, but to the further development of all these great natural industries. While such a tariff would be primarily framed for Canadian interests, it should, nevertheless, give a substantial preference to the mother country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged, to our mutual advantage, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, proposed a heavy export duty on pulp-wood, which was being drained to feed the 1,100 paper mills of the United States, causing a loss of \$3,000,000 a year to Canada. Sixty-five per cent. of the paper used in the States was from Canadian poplar, spruce, balsam, etc. To stop the exportation and require its manufacture in Canada would increase the population between Nova Scotia and Lake of the Woods to the extent of 6,000,000 persons.

Another report called the attention of the Association to the western part of the Dominion. So great are its possibilities and so much are the manufactured goods of the United States in favor at the present time, that it is absolutely necessary for the eastern manufacturer to lose no opportunity to place his goods before the Northwest farmer, or Canadians will to a great extent be driven from the market. United States manufacturers are constantly taking advantage of all the best exhibitions to create a demand for their goods in Canada, and Canadian firms should place their manufactures as prominently as possible before the people, especially in the West.

A resolution was adopted in favor of expert commercial representatives to push Canadian trade in various parts of the world, and for spreading commercial intelligence regarding Canada. Better postal facilities within the Empire were also urged.

It was proposed that the next annual session be held in Winnipeg.

Western Fair Prospects Bright.

Probably the largest entry of high-class exhibits ever received for the Western Fair, at London, Ont., Sept. 12 to 20, assures the success of that popular exhibition for 1902. Secretary Nelles advises us that space will be at a premium. There will be an immense display of live stock, and the judging, butter-making and other competitions will awaken great interest and enthusiasm. Special rings are to be provided for judging all the horses except such as the speeding classes. The management call the attention of our readers, elsewhere in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," to the superb list of attractions offered for the entertainment of the people. There will also be music and fireworks galore. Every indication now points to the largest gathering of sight-seers ever assembled in London.

Increasing Exports of Canadian Live Stock.

During the year ending June 30th, 1902, Canada exported living animals valued in the aggregate at \$13,789,113. Of this sum, \$10,704,875 went to Great Britain, \$2,168,349 to the United States, and \$865,889 to other countries. The mother country, therefore, took from us nearly five times as much live stock as did the United States. Last year was a record-breaker in regard to exports of live animals, being \$1,537,518 ahead of the best year ever previously experienced. Our export of horned cattle reached its highest value last year, being \$10,633,819, or \$1,599,257 in excess of 1901 and \$1,891,329 more than in 1891, when cattle to the value of \$8,722,499 were shipped abroad. Great Britain was the market



A RUSTIC GATE.

for \$9,742,738 worth of Canadian cattle, being the largest amount for this class of stock she ever took from us in any one year. To the United States we last year sent \$787,871 worth of cattle, a decrease of \$103,469. Of horses the total export was \$1,457,173, or \$548,900 more than for the previous year. Of this number, \$434,755 went to Great Britain, \$345,448 to the United States, and \$676,970 to other countries. The latter expression probably means South Africa, for a large number of Canadian horses were shipped there on account of the war. Our total export of Canadian sheep amounted to \$1,483,526, showing a falling off of \$142,176 compared with the previous year. The reduction was in the number sent to the United States and other countries. To the former we shipped \$908,892, as against \$1,158,069 in 1901. Great Britain received from us \$525,336 worth of sheep, or \$90,000 worth more than for the year previous.

French Sugar Bounties.

France gives the following sugar bounties for the year 1902-03. One franc 11 centimes to 1 franc 25 centimes per quintal (220½ pounds) on raw sugar, according to standard; 1 franc 43 centimes per quintal on crystallized sugar, and 1 franc 27 centimes per quintal on refined sugar.

Improvements in Western Cattle Market, Toronto.

Since the new live-stock yards were opened at Toronto Junction, the citizens of Toronto have been awakening to the requirements of the trade and are now putting forth strenuous efforts to secure patronage for the old yards by making certain alterations calculated to improve the heretofore inadequate accommodation, hoping thereby to retain a franchise which has brought no less than \$76,000 to the city treasury in the last six years.

At the completion of the changes which have recently been made, Commissioner Coatsworth took advantage of the opportunity to invite the mayor, aldermen and a number of citizens to inspect the yards, after which a banquet was held. In the course of the remarks which followed it was pointed out that the present Western market began in a small way at the foot of Jarvis street, from where it was removed to its present situation some twenty-eight years ago, the promoters then believing that the new accommodation would be sufficient for at least a half century. At that time the market was opened with twenty cattle pens and 300 feet of railway platform. Never more than 10 or 15 cars were unloaded daily, and the export trade was in its infancy. Now there are 140 cattle pens, 75 sheep pens and 26 receiving pens, with 1,162 feet shipping platform and accommodation for 26 cars to unload at once on the north, or G.T.R., track, while on the south, or C.P.R., side, called the annex, there are 623 feet of shipping platform, 75 cattle pens, 400 tie-ups, or feeding stalls, and conveniences for 100 horses. One speaker believed the time was not far distant when stalls would have to be provided for at least 1,500 cattle, so that sellers could feed and rest their stock or await a more favorable market. The present situation, as is well known, affords little opportunity for enlarging the market sufficiently to meet the demands of the growing trade in live stock. In view of this, the Commissioner proposed that Stanley Park, from King street to Wellington Avenue, be taken in, and declared that if such were given him he would cover it with pens before winter. One enthusiastic alderman stated that the number of cattle to be marketed next year would be three times that of 1902, and made the assertion that business men in the United States were looking to Canada for their supply of cattle. The probability of the embargo being removed from Canadian cattle entering Great Britain, and the advantages accruing therefrom, were also mentioned, and a strong appeal to the citizens to stand out for improving that part of their property from which a rich revenue had heretofore been derived.

Crops in Ottawa District.

From all accounts the crops in the counties surrounding Ottawa this season rival those of Manitoba. Records of a quarter of a century have been broken, and the only difficulty the farmers seem to have is in the harvesting. Barley, for instance, is so heavy in some districts that the reaper has had to be replaced by the mower, and part of the work done by hand. The hay crop, from all accounts, has been saved in good condition. Wheat, wherever planted, is a splendid crop. It flourishes on high land which in former years saw it stunted and burned before it reached maturity. Only in isolated sections did the heavy wind and rain storms damage the grain. Oats present a banner crop this season and some farmers boast of a yield of fifty bushels to the acre. Corn was a slow grower, owing to the cold, wet weather. The warm sun of the past few days is bringing it along nicely, however. The root crop promises to be a good one. From different districts comes word of potato rot. The early and late apples will all be plentiful, the season not having been marred in the early stages by any severe gales. The large crops have necessitated larger barns, and the local lumbermen are very busy filling orders for building material.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

HARVESTING ON THE FARM OF J. W. HARRIS, RUSSELL, MANITOBA.