

cents per pound, the duty is thirty-five cents per pound, and forty per cent. *ad valorem*. The Senate bill taxes such goods thirty-five cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* when the value does not exceed forty cents per pound; where the value is above forty cents per pound, the *ad valorem* duty is advanced to forty per cent.; and where the value is above sixty cents per pound, the specific duty is forty cents per pound, and forty per cent. *ad valorem*. This is a decided advance on the present law; and the idea forces itself, that if this high rate of duty is essential for the protection of American manufacturers, why should not the Parliament of Canada show similar consideration for the interest of Canadian manufacturers? Under a high tariff the United States has prospered wonderfully; and in the matter of this tariff legislation, it is a safe guide for Canada to follow.

#### PECULIAR TARIFF PROTECTION.

In the February 1st issue of this journal mention was made of the fact that the Lansdowne challenge cup, which had been won by the New Brunswick team, had arrived at Ottawa; that the duty on it would be over eighty dollars, and that it was probable an Order-in-Council would be passed remitting the duty, as is usual. We also stated the fact that there are factories in Canada where just such articles are made; that they could be made in Canada quite as cheaply as abroad, and the enquiry was made as to why the Dominion Rifle Association should send abroad for their prizes when they could just as well be made in the Dominion.

We are in receipt of a letter from a manufacturer doing a large business in Montreal, and whose business card has been a feature in our advertising pages for years, in which he comments upon the item above alluded to. He says: "I note your comments on the remission of duty on the Lansdowne challenge cup, and would say that you deserve credit for the able manner in which you handle that and similar questions. There are manufacturers in our Dominion, and in the city of Montreal, who would be ashamed to turn out such a poorly finished piece of work as the Lansdowne cup. When it arrived here it was found necessary to turn it over to an art silver worker to be finished and made presentable." Our correspondent says that there are artists in that line in that city who could teach most of the foreign manufacturers much concerning the manufacture of silver art work. They are competent to prepare their own sketches and designs for any work that they may be entrusted with; do all their own figure modeling, and can handle all the details of the metal work. One artist to whom allusion is made has, for the past fifteen years, manufactured many of the finest presentation pieces ever shown in Montreal; and his work has often been represented as being of the best English make, by dealers who had secured the orders for it. Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that the duty on sterling silver high art work, "the rich man's luxury," is only twenty per cent *ad valorem*, while silver plated ware, the poor man's table decoration, pays thirty per cent duty.

It is well that these matters be agitated. It is decidedly unfair to Canadian silver workers that silver presentation pieces must be brought from abroad, particularly when the placing of the orders for them is in the hands of such a con-

cern as the Dominion Rifle Association, which is supposed to be national in its character, and under the influence if not the control of the Dominion Government; and it is more than unfair that when such baubles as presentation prizes are imported from abroad, the duties upon them should be remitted. Further, and as our correspondent suggests, there seems to be an anomaly about the tariff law that imposes only twenty per cent. duty upon what is nothing but a luxury in solid silver, while a duty of thirty per cent. is imposed upon household necessities in plated ware. Thirty per cent. may not be too high a duty to impose upon this latter class of goods, for there are several concerns in Canada engaged in the manufacture of them; but the duty upon the more expensive goods, which are luxuries for the rich, and which the poor cannot afford, should be advanced very considerably.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

OSHAWA is essentially a manufacturing town and we believe it is to the interests of every manufacturer to subscribe to that most excellent journal, THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, which contains more news regarding the manufacturing interests of the Dominion than any other journal published. We hope every manufacturer in Oshawa is a subscriber.—*Oshawa Vin-dicator*.

THE loss in actual money to the striking Knights of Labor street car men in New York, in their recent eight days' struggle, amounted to over \$100,000. And still the Knights failed to force the recognition of their Order on the managers of the roads. They contend that their contention is for a "principle"; but usually such contentions are really too "costive" for the good financial health of the dupes of the jawsmiths.

THE difference between the cost of high priced American logs and low priced Canadian logs, the Canadian Government intend to put into its treasury, even if it has to raise the export duty every year, as they have a right to do. They do not intend to run a cheap timber-producing industry for the benefit of the United States. They have a good thing, they know its value, and mean to make the last possible cent out of it.—Cleveland, O., *Leader*.

THE Toronto *Globe* quotes an item from *Bradstreet's*, showing the number of employees involved in strikes and lock-outs in 1888, and notes the fact that forty-five per cent. of the strikers reside in Pennsylvania, "which contains the most highly protected industries in the United States." The *Globe* is unhappy in connecting the strikers of Pennsylvania and protection in the United States, for the strikers alluded to in that State—nearly all of them—were workers in the anthracite coal mines, and anthracite coal is not a "protected" industry.

THE circulation of a trade journal may be small compared with that of a general newspaper. An advertisement in the latter is read by comparatively few, for whom it can have but little special interest. The large majority of readers never take the time to read or study trade advertisements. But when such are displayed in trade journals they are brought