

In its more than 200 pages is included the report of President Search, which is indeed a most able resume of the affairs of the Association, which cannot but be of the utmost interest not only to American but to Canadian manufacturers also. An index covering nearly four pages refers to all the matters considered and discussed in the convention and the page or pages in which they were mentioned.

In addition to the tariffs of Canada, United States, Great Britain and Newfoundland, reproduced in full from official copies in THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER of July 6, we also have official copies of every habitable country on the globe where customs tariffs are imposed and Custom Houses exist. Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the Australian Colonies and all of the Isles of the Sea, every one of them; and if any of our friends desire to learn anything included in any of these tariffs, come and see us. We have them all.

By the compliments of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, we are favored with a copy of Canadian Trade Index, a classified membership directory of the Association, arranged for the use of buyers and sellers, home and foreign. The aim of this Index, we are told, is to furnish merchants who may be interested with a comprehensive list of the manufacturers of Canada, in which is comprised only the members of the Association. Reference is made to the fact that the Association desires to aid foreign buyers who desire to purchase Canadian products, and that it also seeks affiliation with foreign Boards of Trade in order that there may be a free exchange of publications issued by them. A portion of the book is devoted to explaining the aims and objects of the Association and its claims upon Canadian manufacturers. The book contains a list of officers of the Association, chairmen of committees and of the executive committee for the current year. It shows much care in preparation, is printed on good paper and is substantially bound.

"Educational and Entertaining, Aggressive and Progressive," are the very appropriate watch-words adopted by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year, which will be held from August 27 to September 8. This is the twenty-second successive year of Canada's great Exposition at Toronto, and each year has not only seen an improvement in the arrangements as compared with the years that have gone, but the quality of the stock is very far ahead of what it was at the beginning, thus proving the inestimable value of Fairs such as that held annually at Toronto. It is an old story to say that the Exhibition immediately approaching will be superior to all its predecessors, but it can safely be said that arrangements have been made, and negotiations are pending, that warrant the statement that the Toronto Fair of 1900 will fully maintain the reputation it has gained of being the best of all that are annually held. A good deal of the space has already been taken up, and a number of entries have been made, but there are so many divisions comprised in the prize list, with its 131 classes and \$35,000 in premiums, that there is ample provision for all; and, talking of those divisions, it is interesting to note that there are no fewer than 55 in class 128, knitting, shirts, quilts, cloths, etc.; 354 in class 54, poultry; and an average of 16 or 17 in each of the two dozen

classes devoted to horses and cattle. This will give some idea, not only of the scope of Toronto's Great Exposition, but also of the opportunities offered to secure prizes. It is a little early to refer to what is promised in the way of entertainment, but when it is stated that \$30,000 is spent annually on this department, visitors have ample guarantee that they will be abundantly provided for, and the admission to the Toronto Exhibition with its myriads of attractions is only twenty-five cents. Entries close on August 4, and prize lists can be had by addressing H. J. Hill, Manager Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. As last year, so this, the Exhibition will be inaugurated on Tuesday evening, August 28, with a brilliant Military Tattoo. Reduced rates will be given and excursions held on all lines of travel.

Mr. Robert McConnell, late of The Halifax Chronicle, has been appointed chief of the statistical branch of the Customs Department recently formed at Ottawa.

An important regulation governing shipping from Europe by the St. Lawrence route has been issued by the Dominion Customs Department. The Customs Act provides that the value for duty shall be the fair market value of goods when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence imported direct to Canada. This word "direct" has been somewhat loosely interpreted in the past in the case of British and Continental goods imported through United States ports. It is the intention of the Customs Department now to apply the law relating to direct importations more strictly, and to require that the evidence of goods brought from Europe to Canada via the United States being a direct importation shall be clear and conclusive. It is expected that the new regulation will promote trade via the St. Lawrence, as there can be no question of importations by ocean steamers to a Canadian port being direct. Hereafter European goods coming into Canada through the United States will be valued for duty as though imported from the United States, and duty will be levied on the open market value in that country, unless the bill of landing clearly shows the goods to have been consigned from Europe to an importer at a particular port in Canada.

Walter Dean, builder of high grade canoes and boats, Toronto, writes us as follows:—"I am well pleased with the results I have received from my advertisement in THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER." Mr. Dean informs us that his business during the past season has been remarkably satisfactory.

Mr. J. S. Larke, commercial agent for Canada in Australia, writes to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the imports from Canada into New South Wales during 1899 show a decrease, as was anticipated, and the exports a very marked increase, owing to the large reshipment of the Queensland sugars from Sydney. The trade of New Zealand with Canada and the United States has fallen, so far as the imports are concerned, but the exports to Canada increased. With two exceptions, all the chief articles exported from Canada have held their own or gained, and indeed the whole imports from Canada west of the Rockies were greater last year than during the year previous. The two exceptions are