

that the sentiment of those present was almost unanimous in recommending protection as a cure for the depressed condition of affairs now existing in that country. Resolutions in this sense were passed, and also one which affirmed that the depression could only be met by a federation and free interchange of commodities with the Colonial and Indian Empire. The importance of this meeting lies in the fact that there is a large and rapidly growing minority in Great Britain who desire a return to protective measures, and who are very loud and outspoken in declaring their views. The sentiment that the remedy for the evils complained of lies in "federation," and by "the imposition of protective duties against those trade rivals who will not deal on the principles of free trade," is suggestive.

The discussion of a return to a protective policy is not confined to desultory meetings, but is engaged in also by the newspapers and the more ponderous reviews. In a review of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's book, "Triumphant Democracy," the *St. Stephens' Review* makes some caustic comments on England's disadvantage under Free Trade as compared with the advantages to the United States under Protection. It speaks of the Carnegie policy as existing both in England and the United States. In England the policy is to subsidize newspapers to preach up Cobdenism, and in America it is to write books displaying the glorious results of Protection. It says:—

"It will astonish some of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's English Radical Cobdenite friends to hear of him writing that under Protection America is rapidly leaving all the other nations behind. In the first paragraph of his book he says that 'the old nations of the earth creep on at a snail's pace; the Republic thunders past with the rush of the express. The United States, the growth of a single century, has already reached the foremost rank among nations, and is destined soon to out-distance all others in the race. In population, in wealth, in annual savings, and in public credit; in freedom from debt, in agriculture, and in manufactures America already leads the civilized world.' We do not dispute these assertions, but Mr. Carnegie would have given a little more satisfaction had he informed his English friends that when America lowered her tariffs, with a desire to approach Free Trade, she suffered tremendous losses. It is an historical fact that if the purpose had been deliberate to drive gold out of America it could not have been more effectively carried out than by the reduced tariffs of 1846 and 1857. The importations became unhealthy in magnitude, and the balance of trade was continually against the United States. The consequence was that when the Rebellion became flagrant the nation was poor in its coffers and the people were lacking in gold. The financial tasks were greatly magnified when the great struggle was forced upon the Government. If the policy of high tariffs had not been changed in 1846 no one can now question that the United States would have been in much better condition to meet the strain for preserving the Union. The experience of a low tariff has been beneficial to America. It has taught her the folly of buying foreign goods instead of employing her own people to make what she requires. The war brought out rigidly Protective duties, and the commerce of America from that time has prospered so wonderfully as to warrant the glowing description of it by Mr. Carnegie which we have above quoted. Protection having achieved so much good in America how comes it that Mr. Carnegie can sneer at the paralysis of British industry and yet advocate the continuance of a system here which is doing all the mischief?"

The same influence which has enabled the United States to rival Great Britain in so many of her industries, and out-strip her in some—that of Protection—would operate similarly

to the aggrandizement of Canada if it were observed to the same extent as is done in the United States, and as persistently adhered to.

OUR CARD BASKET.

THE following named manufacturers and business men have favored this office with their presence since the date of our last issue:—

W. K. McNaught, Sec. American Watch Case Co., Toronto; Wm. Bell, organ manufacturer, Guelph; E. J. Davis, tanner, King; James Worthington, Pres. Ontario Bolt Co., Toronto; W. G. A. Hemming, of Hemming Bros., jewel case manufacturers, Toronto; P. W. Ellis, of P. W. Ellis & Co., manufacturing jewellers, Toronto; T. D. Craig, M.P.P., of Wm. Craig & Son, skeepskin tanners, Port Hope; James Watson, Pres. Strathroy Knitting Co., Hamilton; E. S. Piper railway supplies, Toronto; Joseph Simpson, knit goods manufacturer, Toronto; Geo. Booth, coppersmith, Toronto; R. MacGregor, of MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., wood working machinery, Galt; W. H. Storey, glove manufacturer, Acton; A. W. Wright, of the *Canadian Labor Reformer*, Toronto; J. S. Larke, Pres. Oshawa Stove Co., Oshawa; Daniel Lamb, blacking manufacturer, Toronto; H. Bickford and S. J. Lennard, of S. Lennard & Sons, hosiery manufacturers, Dundas; Cyrus A. Birge, of the Canada Screw Co., Dundas; R. W. Elliot, manufacturing druggist, Toronto; J. B. Armstrong, carriage goods manufacturer, Guelph; Geo. Lang, tanner, Berlin; John F. Ellis, of the Barber & Ellis Co., Toronto; Samuel Collinson, of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines; A. Warnoch, of the Galt Edge Tool Co., Galt; John Fensom, of the Fensom Elevator Works, Toronto; Wm. Chaplin, Pres. Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines; J. Firstbrook, of Firstbrook Bros., box manufacturers, Toronto; Theodor and Henry Heintzman, of Heintzman & Co., piano manufacturers, Toronto; John Taylor, of John Taylor & Co., soap manufacturers, Toronto; James Kendry, Mgr. Auburn Woollen Mills Co., Peterborough; Frank J. Phillips, of the Cobban Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of picture frames, mouldings, &c., Toronto; — Thurston, Pres. of the American Screw Co., Providence, R.I.; Charles Knees, Dominion Cordovan Tannery, Milton; A. W. Morris, of A. W. Morris & Bro., cordage manufacturers, Montreal; Isaac Waterman, of the Imperial Oil Co., London; J. J. Withrow, Pres., and H. J. Hill, Sec., of the Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto; Geo. Johnson, journalist, Ottawa; A. S. Manders, of A. S. Manders & Co., Melbourne, Australia; — Wyness, of the Wyness Silver Plate Co., Toronto; Carl Zeidler, of Wagner Zeidler & Co., piano key manufacturers, Toronto; James Morrison, brass founder, Toronto; P. Freyseng, cork manufacturer, Toronto; Wm. Christie, of Christie, Brown & Co., biscuit manufacturers, Toronto; Wallace Millichamp, show case manufacturer, Toronto; J. R. Barber, of Wm. Barber & Brothers, paper manufacturers, Georgetown; Charles Riordan, paper manufacturer, Merriton; M. B. Perine, cordage and twine manufacturer, Doon; Thomas Cowan, of Cowan & Co., the Galt Foundry, Galt; Samuel May, billiard table manufacturer, Toronto; Emil Boeckh, of Boeckh & Sons, wooden ware manufacturers, Toronto; A. E. Kemp, of McDonald & Kemp, tinware manufacturers, Toronto; T. D. Beddoe, of the Hamilton Rolling Mills Co., Hamilton; J. B. Carlile, Manager Manufacturers' Life and Indemnity Insurance Co., Toronto; H. S. Strathy, Manager Traders' Bank, Toronto; Robt. Crean, of the Ontario Straw Goods Manufacturing Co., Toronto; R. L. Paterson, of the Miller and Richards Type Founding Co., Toronto; Chas. Warren, of Warren Bros. & Boomer, Toronto; Geo. Sadler, of Robin & Sadler, leather belting manufacturers, Toronto; E. J. Lennox, architect, Toronto; — Tunstead, of the Dominion Hat Co., Hamilton; A. R. Creelman, of McCarthy, Osler & Creelman, barristers, Toronto.