

of disputes between labor and capital, would be arrayed against him. But under no circumstance is a strike justifiable when it precedes a request for arbitration. When this principle is generally recognized and enforced, labor will find its wrongs rectified, while it will also be released from the thralldom of professional agitator's rule.

FALSEHOOD—A HOME INDUSTRY THAT REQUIRES NO PROTECTION.

THE *Toronto Mail* recently endeavored to show that Commercial Union was viewed with favor by quite a number of Canadian manufacturers, and in proof of which it undertook to produce the names and particular views of as many as fifty-two such persons. In this it failed most signally, as the list as far as published, does not embrace the names of a dozen manufacturers who view the fad with any degree of favor whatever and they are of a class who manufacture patented articles and enjoy a protection because of the patents which is of greater value to them than any tariff could possibly be, and which makes it impossible for any unauthorized manufacturer to enter into competition with them.

A few weeks ago the *Toronto Empire* printed a three-column list of names of Canadian manufacturers who were known to be opposed to Commercial Union and in favor of our National Policy, and suggested that the *Mail* interview some of the gentlemen and publish their views on the subject. The challenge has not been accepted, nor will it be, but the publication of the list has created consternation among the Commercial Unionists, and they squirm like worms in hot ashes. The *Hamilton Times* asserted that the weekly newspaper editors were kept busy printing the statements of prominent manufacturers denying the right of the *Empire* to class them as opponents of Commercial Union, which statement the *Empire* stigmatized as being manufactured of whole cloth, and called upon the *Times* to prove or withdraw it. After a delay of several weeks spent in trying to fortify its position by an accumulation of facts (?), the *Times* reproduces what only three of "the weekly newspapers" say, and in neither of which do any of the manufacturers whose names appeared in the *Empire's* list, state that they are in favor of having Canada abandon the National Policy and substitute Commercial Union in the place thereof. The *Dufferin Advertiser* mentions the name of one manufacturer doing business in Alton, Ont., who, it says, is not opposed to Commercial Union, but the statement was not authorized by the gentleman whose name it used. The *Mitchell Recorder* mentions the names of two manufacturers of that town, one of whom, it says: "We know to be quite in favor of Commercial Union," although the gentleman, as is well known, has declared against it; and the other has told the *Advertiser* man that "he could hold his own against the American woolen manufacturers at home and beat them in their own market;" all of which may be true, but which does not say that this well-fixed Canadian manufacturer was at all in favor of Commercial Union. The *Brantford Expositor*, as quoted by the *Times*, devotes a long article—not in showing that the *Empire* had included in its list the names of any Brantford manufacturers who were in favor of Commercial Union, but in denouncing and belittling some of those whose names were given as against

it, the article verging so closely upon blackguardism and libel as to preclude its reproduction here.

And this is the extent to which the weekly newspapers have been kept busy printing the statements of prominent manufacturers denying the right of the *Empire* to class them as opposed to Commercial Union, as alleged by the *Hamilton Times*. Not one authoritative denial—not one of the manufacturers whose names are given in the *Empire* arising to state over his own signature that he is in favor of Commercial Union. Not one.

CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

THE attention of Canadian manufacturers generally, and those of Ontario especially, is directed to the following letter which explains itself. Never before in the history of Ontario has such a thoroughly organized scheme been put on foot by which our manufacturers might make experimental shipments of their products to South American countries on such favorable terms, through the hands of such perfectly reliable agents, and at such small cost; and if they desire to extend their business in that direction they should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered:—

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 22nd, 1888.

FREDERICK NICHOLLS, Esq., Secretary Canadian Manufacturer's Association, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—As acting agents of the St. John Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association, we have appealed to the manufacturers and producers of Canada, in re dispatching a vessel from this port at an early date for Buenos Ayres in connection with the Government Commissioner's effort to further extend Canadian trade with that enterprising country. We have already received responses from all parts of Canada, and some from your flourishing city, but not to the extent that we might have anticipated.

Our Association are doing this work cheerfully and without any remuneration, and are deeply impressed with its importance in the interests of our common country. We think the time has arrived for Canada to recognize her own maritime ports, instead of those of a foreign country, and we specially appeal to your Association to co-operate with us. We as a firm refer you to Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.'s agency, or to any of the banks of Montreal, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, as to our reliability in carrying out anything we may undertake. We are doing this work for our Association without any remuneration, or we would not have appealed to the press to support us, if we had hopes of personal gains.

Yours very truly,

GEO. ROBERTSON & Co.

CANADIAN MINES AND MINING.

At a meeting of the Geological and Mining Section of the Canadian Institute, held in this city last week, Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, president of the Institute, read a paper in which the following totals of the output of Canadian mines during 1887 were given.

Coal, tons.....	1,935,273
Gold, dollars.....	1,200,000
Gypsum, tons.....	163,975