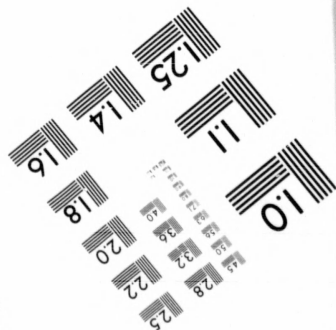
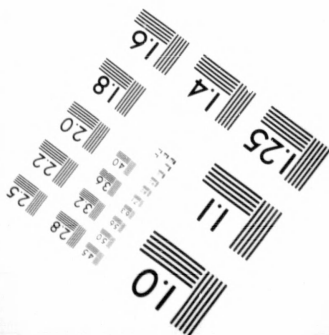
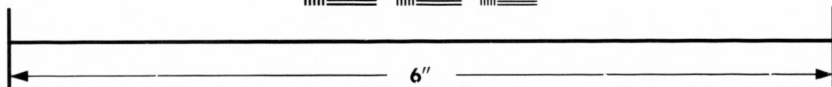
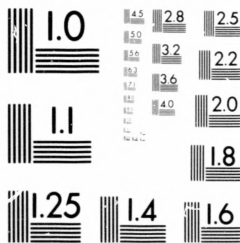


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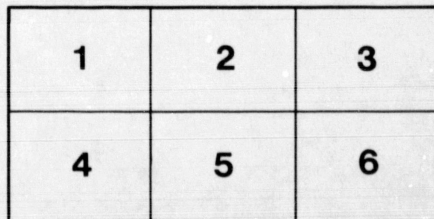
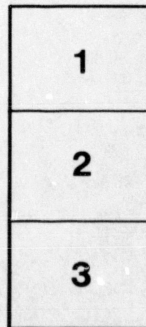
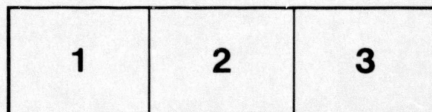
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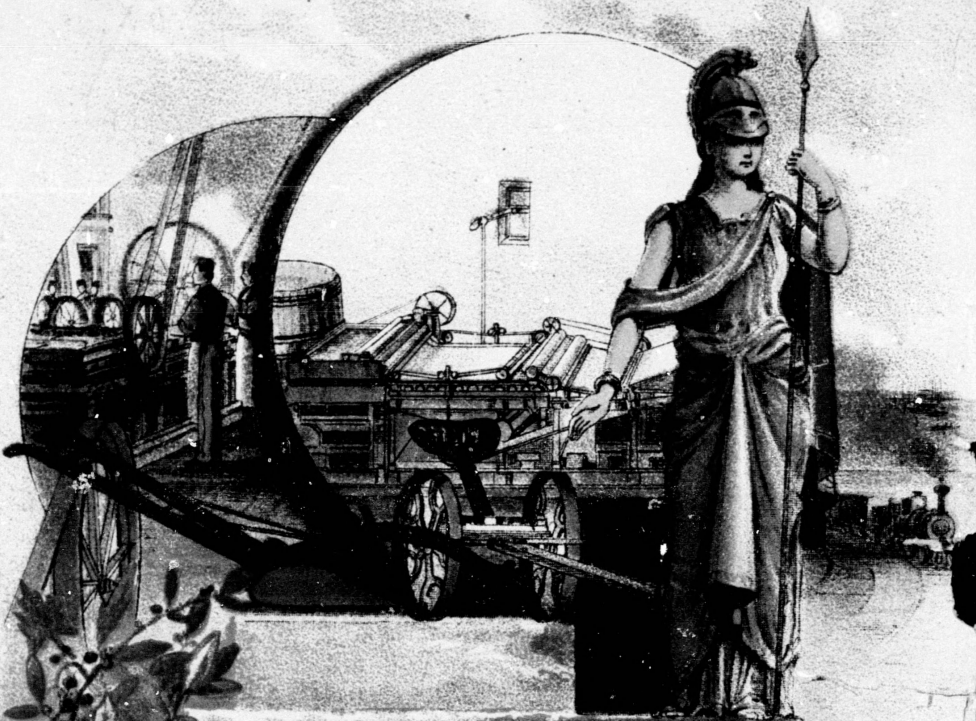
Canadian Manufacturers' Association

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THE
CANADIAN
Manufacturers'
ASSOCIATION

Ralph Smith & Co
TORONTO.



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THE

Canadian Manufacturers' Association,



Head Office:

63 Front Street West,

Toronto.



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Objects of the Association.



*O*bjects of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION are :

To secure by all legitimate means the powerful aid both of public opinion and Governmental policy in favor of the development of home industry, and the promotion of the interests of Canadian manufacturers generally.

To enable manufacturers in all branches to act together as a united and organized body whenever action on behalf of any particular interest or of the whole body is necessary.

To promote direct trade with such countries as may offer profitable markets for Canadian manufactures and productions.

Any person directly interested in any branch of Canadian manufacture or industry is eligible for membership in the Association.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

Canadian Manufacturers' Association.



President.....Bennett Rosamond....Almonte.
 First Vice-President....W. K. McNaught.....Toronto.
 Second Vice-President...Adam Warnock.....Galt.
 Treasurer.....George Booth.....Toronto.
 Secretary.....Frederic Nicholls.....“
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Executive Committee.

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William Christie.....“	Charles Knees....“
P. W. Ellis.....“	William Bell.....Guelph.
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John Taylor.....“	Chas. Raymond..“
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Samuel May.....“	Thos. Cowan.....“
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H. B. Warren.....“	M. B. Perine.....Doon.
R. T. Watson.....“	John Cowan.....Oshawa.
Robert Crean.....“	John Bertram....Dundas.
Emil C. Boeckh.....“	S J. Lennard....“
Daniel Lamb.....“	William Chaplin St. Catharines.
P. Freysing.....“	James Kendrey..Peterborough.
Carl Zeidler.....“	W. H. Law.....“
H. E. Clarke, M.P.P. “	Geo. Pattinson...Preston.
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C. E. Pease.....“	A. W. Morris.....“
C. D. Massey.....“	Louis Coté.....St. Hyacinthe, Que.
James Watson.....Hamilton.	G. F. Cleveland..Danville, Que.
James M. Young.....“	Andrew Paton...Sherbrooke, “
Hon. W. E. Sanford..“	Graham Fraser...New Glasgow, N.S.
S. Greening.....“	
C. A. Birge.....“	

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DEDICATION.

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To Canadians and all those who are in accord with the Policy outlined in the following pages—a Policy which embodies a patriotic belief in the future of our Country, a determination to resist all attempts at coercion by enemies to the Commonwealth from without and within, and a contemptuous disregard of any suggestion to meekly surrender our glorious birthright without an effort to retain our manhood, our independence, our right to shape our own fiscal and foreign policy and our Imperial connection, this pamphlet is dedicated.

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Canadian Manufacturers' Association,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 63 FRONT STREET WEST.



TORONTO, *October 8, 1890.*

DEAR SIR,—A most cordial invitation to become a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is hereby extended to you : and when addressing you on the importance of this subject, I take advantage of the opportunity to briefly outline the work before the Association in the near future, and to remind you of what has already been achieved by it.

The Association desires the support and influence of every friend of a National Policy of protection to native industry, and the counsel and advice of every manufacturer in Canada, who will connect himself with this Association and attend its meetings. That this is an important matter which should receive your immediate and earnest attention will be recognized when it is remembered that this Association, as its name implies, is composed of those engaged in manufacturing industries ; and that in protecting themselves from adverse legislation they are protecting labor by assuring a wide and lucrative field for Canadian artisans ; are affording a larger and nearer market for all farm products, and are aiding in building up a national spirit of self-reliance as opposed to the advocacy of cringing dependence upon our neighbors.

In union there is strength ; and if our policy of Protection has again to be defended at the polls, it must be sustained by the energy and activity of those whose interests are directly and vitally involved—by those who have invested their capital on the strength of their belief in its continuance. United action is imperative—single endeavor will be unavailing.

Our Association is doing what it can to keep the value of Protection before the people, and to expose the fallacy of arguments coming against it from Free Trade sources. Its officers and members are active, energetic and untiring in their efforts for conserving the interests they represent ; but the active co-operation of every manufacturer not now a member of it is also desired.

The inception of this Association dates back to 1874, when a number of manufacturers, many of them Reformers in politics met together and discussed the then industrial situation. With a tariff for revenue only, such as at that time was in force, it was impossible to build up a diversity of manufacturing industries in Canada ; and it was resolved that unless a policy of protection to home industry was adopted as a National Policy, the country would continue in the future, with even more certainty than in the past, a purely agricultural community, raising grain and farm products for such other nations as could buy from us more cheaply than elsewhere.

Having proceeded thus far, it was decided to organize as an Association of Protectionists regardless of party politics ; and it is this same organization, with the same aims and objects, and now as then composed of adherents of both political parties, that is now addressing you.

Canadian history records how, before the inauguration of the National Policy, delegation after delegation of manufac-

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turers visited Ottawa and interviewed the Government of that day petitioning for redress, without the scantiest measure of success. It further records how at that time large numbers of Reformers became known as "National Policy Reformers."

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the admirable courage and self-denial of the small band of patriots, the pioneers of Protection in Canada, who went before and opened up a path, narrow and rugged at first, but ever widening, until, in 1878, the advocates and supporters of Protection had become so numerous that, with the resistless might of a great army marching to victory, they swept away every sophistical Free Trade barrier, so that after the election battle of September of that year, all the world wondered at their glorious success. Protection had triumphed. A Free Trade Government which had gone to the polls with the prestige of a large majority was overwhelmed, and a Government, the corner stone of which was Protection to Canadian industrial interests, put in power.

Great oaks from little acorns grow. As the years rolled by the Ontario Industrial Association broadened and expanded into the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and although still numbering in its ranks many of the honored pioneers of the movement for Canadian industrial independence, hundreds of recruits have from time to time been added to its membership.

To day this Association is the nucleus of an army ready equipped for a campaign, but standing at ease. It will soon be necessary, however, for every believer in Protection to Canadian industrial interests to place himself on guard and face those who would imperil the growth of our young and vigorous nationality. The opponents whom we have to contend against rally under banners bearing such inscriptions as "Free

Trade"; "Tariff for Revenue Only"; "Continental Free Trade"; "Commercial Union"; "Reciprocity of Tariffs"; "Unrestricted Reciprocity"; and similar watchwords, but they are our opponents nevertheless.

But a few days ago the daily papers contained a graphic description of the proposed tour of Mr. Erastus Wiman through Ontario, for the purpose of advocating "Commercial Union with the United States," a term which might appear in the dictionary of Political Economy as a synonym for Annexation to that country. Thousands of Free Trade documents, sent out from New York, have been and are being scattered broadcast throughout the Dominion; and if money for this purpose can be obtained in the United States, it is reasonable to suppose that other and larger sums will be raised there for the purpose of influencing our next general election. Why? It has been stated publicly in the press of the United States that Washington looks to a section of the Canadian Liberal Party to aid them in developing a sentiment that is in strong contrast to that spirit of self-reliance and independence so characteristic of Canadians. Should they succeed in their endeavors, supported and assisted both morally and financially by United States interests, with a greedy longing to capture and control our markets, what would be the ultimate result? Having surrendered our right to regulate our tariff; having effectually destroyed our growing industries; having diverted our trade from the numerous channels now existing or in prospect, and caused it to flow in one direction only, and having sacrificed our national self-respect, we would practically have surrendered without the honors of war. On the first occasion of an international dispute we would have to accept any terms which might be dictated, or become a State or States of the American Union.

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In corroboration of this opinion I quote from Mr. Wiman's recent utterances at Chicago. He said :—

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“ With reference to the enactment of the McKinley Bill and its enforcement against Canada on the one hand, and the necessity of accompanying that tremendous exaction with some expression of willingness to trade on the other ; this expression, coming, as it will, just before the general elections, places the question before the Canadian people squarely. The Liberal Party have adopted the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and the Tory Party that of the National Policy. *The Sherman resolution would give such a power to the Liberal Party, while the McKinley Bill is being enforced, that it will unquestionably triumph at this election, and the country will then be in possession of a Government entirely friendly to the United States.* Never in the history of the Continent was the moment so critical ; and if Congress will only realize for an instant the enormous consequences that will flow from the passage of this resolution, they would drop every other measure and pass this proposal of Senator Sherman's. * * *

“ It is within the power of Sir John Macdonald to bring on the election at any time, and he is so shrewd, and understands the situation so well, that unless the Sherman resolution passes at this session, he will probably bring it on before Congress re-assembles in March next, in which case the struggle will be a hopeless one. With a verdict in favor of Sir John, Canada would practically turn her back upon the United States. Imperial Federation would grow, and isolation and a high customs barrier continue to exist ; *while if the Liberal Party could be successful, Canada, with a smiling face, would turn towards the United States, ready to be wooed and won when the proper time comes.*”

We are informed by the Independent press that, on the occasion of the next general election, will be witnessed a most determined attack on the National Policy, and a reason for such forecast readily suggests itself. The Free Trade opposition at the last general election assured the Protectionists that no serious interference with the tariff would ensue in the event of their success. In the light of subsequent events they considered that this insincere pledge was impolitic; and as Napoleon, at Waterloo, in a last vain and despairing effort ordered the Old Guard to advance and save the day—if they could—so it has been determined by the Opposition to mass the remaining Free Trade legions for a last and final rally. Are they likely to be successful? Yes; if our sentinels are found asleep on duty, and our army is intoxicated with the victories already won; but if our advance guard is on the *qui vive* and the grand army of Protectionists and all the reserves are standing shoulder to shoulder, ready for the signal to advance in the formation which has hitherto been found invincible, another decisive victory for Protection will undoubtedly be recorded.

Upon going into battle at Trafalgar the immortal Nelson signaled to every vessel in his fleet, and to every soul on those ships the memorable message "England expects every man to do his duty;" and the result of that battle was, perhaps, the most glorious victory ever achieved by British valor and British ships. In like manner the lovers of Canada and of that policy that protects Canadian industries are appealed to; and the Manufacturers' Association, being organized, invites the co-operation of all those whose views are in accord with their own, and who are willing to assist in battling for industrial freedom and national integrity.

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The income of the Association is primarily devoted to the dissemination of patriotic literature and a knowledge of the principles of protection. Heretofore the membership fee has been the moderate sum of five dollars per year, the large membership, however, affording the means for meeting and successfully controverting the arguments that have been so industriously distributed from various sources, the common bond of union being a desire to control the trade of this country for the benefit of alien interests.

In view of the privileges of membership in the Association, and in consideration of the fact that the work before us in the future is not only, as in the past, the necessity of meeting and repulsing opposing forces within the boundaries of our own country, but of resisting the interference of an unfriendly section of our neighbors to the south, the Association have fixed the membership fee for admission at twenty-five dollars, and the annual dues at ten dollars, this arrangement to go into effect on December 1, 1890. Prior to that date no admission fee will be charged, payment of the annual dues only being required.

Hoping this matter will receive your favorable attention, and that you will immediately send me your application for membership, or hand the same to any officer of the Association, or member of our Executive Committee, whose names appear elsewhere,

I have the honor to remain

Yours faithfully,

Frederic Nicholls
Secretary.

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“There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries ;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.”

THIS sentiment applies with great force to the Canadian manufacturers of to-day. They know that eternal vigilance is the price of their industrial independence ; and they know that this vigilance must be developed in the direction of an efficient organization which can alone guarantee them assured success. The nucleus of this organization exists in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association ; and the efficient work that this Association has already accomplished in promoting and strengthening the policy of the Dominion Government in its protection to Canadian manufacturing industries is a guarantee of what such an organization can perform.

It is not necessary to direct the attention of any who read the daily papers to the fact that most determined efforts are being made looking to the overthrow of the National Policy at the next general election. These efforts have been in operation for a long time ; and the general tenor of them has been apparent in the attacks made on the protective system of the Government by the leading men of the Opposition in all recent sessions of Parliament. In addition to the efforts made to shape public opinion in the newspapers and in

Parliament, the Opposition are constantly sending their best and most plausible speakers upon the hustings and before the people, haranguing them upon the evils they are told they labor under because of Protection. Money is spent freely in this direction; and there is no doubt that both the Free Traders of England and the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity in the United States will make liberal contributions to any well managed fund intended to destroy our National Policy. It may not be that the Free Traders desire to see Canada and the United States remove their tariff wall as between themselves, leaving it intact as against England and the rest of the world; and it may not be that the Annexationists of the United States want to see Canada inaugurate a Free Trade policy with all the world, while the policy of their country is one of high Protection; but it is certain that both these classes of antagonists of Canada's National Policy desire to see it broken down, hoping that in the wreck the change would bring they might be benefited. It remains with Canadians to say whether the machinations of the Free Traders and the Annexationists shall eventuate as they desire. It is for Canadian manufacturers to take active interest in preventing them; and to show to the Government and to the people that as they were active and influential in developing Protection in the first place, so will they be found in the forefront of the battle for its preservation.

Organization for the support of Protection is no new thing in Canada. As long ago as 1858, under the leadership of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, a movement was inaugurated looking to the establishment of a system of tariff protection for Canadian industries. This movement eventuated in the formation of the Canadian Industrial Association, under the influence of

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which the Government of that day passed a tariff law which imposed duties upon imports averaging from twenty to twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. Unfortunately the advocates of this Protection allowed their ardor to cool after having gained this great advantage; and when Confederation came a few years later, in settling the details the average rate of duty was reduced to about fifteen per cent. The Canadian Industrial Association of 1858 had ceased to exist; and there was no organization among manufacturers for supporting the brave minority in Parliament who fought against the change.

The opposition of that time to the tariff came principally from the Free Traders of England. The Tariff Acts of 1858-59 worked well in old Canada. During the time of their enforcement not a petition was presented to Parliament asking for their repeal or that the old status be reinstated. No public meeting was held anywhere to make such a demand, nor did any deputation wait upon the Government for that purpose. The Provinces were well satisfied with the law. Under these circumstances the friends of the tariff allowed themselves to fall into a condition of repose and inactivity which was fatal to it. The organization melted away and failed to give force and voice to the popular sentiment, and, through the subtle influence of the Free Traders, a change was brought about that not even a respectable minority of the people desired or were in favor of.

The tariff men had none but themselves to blame for this catastrophe. If the organization of 1858 had remained in active existence, and if the officers and members of it had kept themselves posted as to what the Free Traders were doing, no doubt the meetings that the Association would have held; the literature upon the subject they would have scat-

tered broadcast throughout the land ; the speakers they would have sent to agitate the subject, and renew and keep alive public sentiment upon so important a matter, would have so impressed the Government and the members of Parliament that the tariff would have been sustained and perpetuated. To recall these events in the history of the Canadian tariff is no reflection on the Government of that time ; for our statesmen did not have behind them the pressure and support of public opinion as they should have had to enable them to resist the pressure brought to bear in favor of Free Trade.

Since then the conditions have become greatly changed. A National Policy has been inaugurated that has done much for Canadian manufacturing industries, and that will do much more for them if allowed to prevail. Canada is now in a position to which the sentiments of Shakespeare may properly apply. She may now take advantage of the flood-tide of prosperity which will lead on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of the future is bound in financial shallows and the miseries of unproductive enterprises. We must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures.

J. J. Cassiday

Assistant Secretary.

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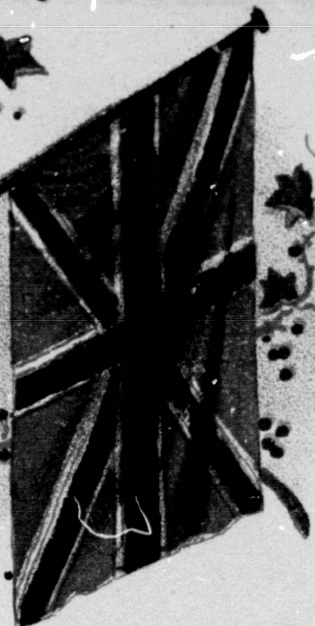
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It's only a small bit of bunting,
It's only an old colored rag;
Yet thousands have died for its honor,
And shed their best blood for the Flag.

It's charged with the Cross of St Andrew,
Which of old Scotland's heroes has led;
It carries the Cross of St Patrick,
For which Ireland's bravest have bled.

Joined with these on our own English ensign,
St George's red Cross on white field,
Round which from King Richard to Wolseley,
Britons conquer, or die, but ne'er yield.

It flutters in triumph o'er ocean,
As free as the Wind or the Wave;
And bondsman from shackles unloosened,
'Neath its shadows no longer a slave.

It floats over Cyprus and Malta,
O'er Canada, the Indies, Hong Kong;
And Britons, where'er their flag's flying,
Claim the rights which to Britons belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion,
To our Queen, to our Country and Laws;
It's the outward and visible emblem,
Of Advancement and Liberty's cause.

You may say it's a small bit of bunting,
You may call it an old Colored rag;
Yet freedom has made it majestic,
And time has enobled the Flag.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own → My Native Land."
Scott

"You must not think that we are made of
Stuff so flat and dull that we can let our beard be
Shook with danger and think it pastime."
Shakespeare



"Such is the Patriot's boast where'er he roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home."
Goldsmith.

