

4
CANADIAN

Manufacturers' Association.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

—OF—

Thirteenth * Annual * Meeting

HELD AT THEIR OFFICES,

6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO,

—ON—

Wednesday, 8th February, 1888.

President :

W. H. STOREY, Acton.

1st Vice-President :

SAMUEL MAY, Toronto.

and Vice-President :

B. ROSAMOND, Almonte.

Treasurer :

GEORGE BOOTH, Toronto.

General Secretary :

FREDERIC NICHOLLS, Toronto.

—♦—

TORONTO :

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER PUBLISHING CO. (LTD.)

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MEMORANDA.

All Canadian Manufacturers are eligible for membership.

The annual fee, entitling to all the privileges of membership, is Five Dollars.

Every manufacturer and miller in each Province of the Dominion is invited to become a member.

The principal objects of the 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 Canadian manufactures generally.

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

To procure and render available for general use, reliable statistics of manufactures, and of imports and exports in such fulness of detail as may be desirable to illustrate the course of trade and indicate any action which should be taken to further the promotion of native industry.

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

Any further information will be promptly furnished by

FREDERIC NICHOLLS,

General Secretary.

TORONTO, February 9th, 1888.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1888.

(In order that each firm may be represented at our Committee Meetings it should be understood that in case of the usual representative being unable to be present any other member of the firm who is a member of the Association, is at liberty to attend, and for this reason the firm or company's name appears in the following list):—

TARIFF COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1.

IRON, STEEL AND MACHINERY.—Thomas Cowan, Galt, *Chairman*; J. B. Armstrong, Guelph; John Fenson, Toronto; Hugh McCulloch, Galt; J. & J. Taylor, Toronto; John Abell, Toronto; John Bertram, Dundas; John Crowe, Guelph; Dominion Bridge Co., Toronto; Canadian Locomotive & Engine Co., Kingston; McGregor, Gourlay & Co., Galt; Doty Engine Co., Toronto; Wilkinson Plough Co., Aurora; St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto; Central Bridge Works, Peterborough; Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

SECTION 2.

TEXTILE FABRICS.—James Watson, Hamilton, *Chairman*; Joseph Simpson, Toronto; B. Rosamond, Almonte; Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton; Robinson, Howell & Co., Preston; David Morrice, Montreal; Auburn Woolen Co., Peterborough; Baird & Co., Almonte; A. W. Brodie, Peterborough; Belding, Paul & Co., Montreal; Granite Mills, St. Hyacinthe; Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., Cornwall; Cantlie, Ewan & Co.,

Montreal; Cobourg Woolen Co., Cobourg; Elliott & Co., Almonte; Godfrey & Co., Galt; Weston Woolen Mills, Weston; Benjamin Ward, Simcoe; S. T. Willett, Chambly Canton; R. Forbes & Co., Hespeler; Galt Knitting Co., Galt; Penman Manufacturing Co., Paris; Lennard, Sons & Bickford, Dundas; Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke; H. Stroud & Co., Paris; M. T. Smith & Co., Toronto.

SECTION 3.

HARDWARE AND EDGE TOOLS.—Adam Warnock, Galt, *Chairman*; Shurly & Dietrich, Galt; R. H. Smith & Co., St. Catharines; Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton; Gurneys & Ware Scale Co., Hamilton; Gananoque Spring and Axle Co., Gananoque; Canada Screw Co., Hamilton; A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co., Cedar Dale; T. Pepper & Co., Guelph; Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines; Fenwick & Sclater, Montreal; Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines; J. B. Armstrong, Guelph; The E. & C. Gurney Co., Hamilton; Peter Hay, Galt; G. Outram & Son, Montreal; Ontario Bolt Co., Toronto; Parmenter & Bullock, Gananoque; James Robertson & Co., Montreal.

SECTION 4.

MANUFACTURES OF BRASS, COPPER, TIN, WIRE, ETC.—George Booth, Toronto, *Chairman*; Robert Mitchell & Co., Montreal; Thomas McDonald, Toronto; B. Greening & Co., Hamilton; James Morrison, Toronto; McClary Manufacturing Co., London; Young Bros., Hamilton; A. E. Kemp, Toronto; Barnum Wire and Iron Works, Windsor; Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co., Toronto; Dominion Barb Wire Co., Montreal.

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER AND RUBBER.—George Lang, Berlin, *Chairman*; F. E. Dixon, Toronto; Robin & Sadler, Montreal; T. D. Craig, M.P.P., Port Hope; Louis Côte, St. Hyacinthe; Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville; L. Breithaupt, Berlin; W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; W. H. Cross, Barrie; A. R. Clarke, Toronto; E. J. Davis, King; F. T. Daville, Aurora; J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville; Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., Toronto; George F. Haworth, Toronto;

Charles King, Whitby; Charles Knees, Toronto; James Leslie, Montreal; C. J. Miller, Orillia; John McDonald, Tiverton; Peter Lawson, Port Dover.

SECTION 6.

CLOTHING, INCLUDING HATS, GLOVES, ETC.—W. H. Storey, Acton, *Chairman*; E. K. Greene, Montreal; Crompton Corset Co., Toronto; John Calder, Hamilton; Hon. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton; Williams, Greene & Rome, Toronto; Guillet & Co., Marieville; American Felt Hat Co., Toronto; Ontario Straw Goods Co., Toronto; Langley, Neill & Co., Toronto; J. Tunstead, Hamilton; Jesse Butler, Seaton Village.

SECTION 7.

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE AND CASTINGS.—Edward Gurney, Toronto, *Chairman*; McClary Manufacturing Co., London; Oshawa Malleable Iron Co., Oshawa; Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton; W. H. Frost, Smith's Falls; Clare Bros. & Co., Preston; Oshawa Stove Co., Oshawa; James Stewart & Co., Hamilton; St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto; A. Gartshore, Hamilton.

SECTION 8.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, SOAPS, OILS, ETC.—R. W. Elliot, Toronto, *Chairman*; J. G. Hearle, Montreal; Dominion Dye-wood and Chemical Co., Toronto; E. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton; Canada Chemical Co., London; M. Wright, Hamilton; Isaacs Waterman, London; James Walker, Hamilton.

SECTION 9.

FURNITURE, WOODENWARE, BRUSHES, TOYS, etc.—Charles Boeckh, Toronto, *Chairman*; J. S. Anthes, Berlin; Cobban Manufacturing Co., Toronto; Dominion Baby Carriage Co., London; James Hay & Co., Woodstock; Wm. Stahlschmidt, & Co., Preston; Dominion Show Case Co., Toronto; W. Millichamp, Toronto; American Rattan Co., Toronto; Geo. Hess, M.P.P., Listowel; Samuel May & Co., Toronto; Firstbrook Bros., Toronto.

SECTION 10.

MILLING.—James Goldie, Guelph, *Chairman*; H. N. Baird, Toronto; E. D. Tillson, Tilsonburg; M. McLaughlin, Toronto.

SECTION 11.

PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING.—John F. Ellis, Toronto, *Chairman*; J. R. Barber, Georgetown; Canada Paper Co., Montreal; Northumberland Paper Co., Campbellford; Alex. McArthur & Co., Montreal; Miller Bros. & Co., Montreal.

SECTION 12.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Wm. Bell, Guelph, *Chairman*; Heintzman & Co., Toronto; Dominion Organ & Piano Co., Bowmanville; Lansdowne Piano Co., Toronto.

SECTION 13.

MANUFACTURES OF PRECIOUS METALS.—W. K. McNaught, Toronto, *Chairman*; American Watch Case Co., Toronto; Acme Silver Co., Toronto; Ontario Silver Co., Thorold.

SECTION 14.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—Daniel Lamb, Toronto, *Chairman*; Hemming Bros. & Co., Toronto; Hamilton Cigar Co., Hamilton; S. Davis & Sons, Montreal; M. B. Perine & Co., Doon; A. W. Morris & Bro., Montreal; James Crossen, Cobourg; Hamilton Glass Co., Hamilton; H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Toronto; P. Freyseng, Toronto; Toronto Syrup Co., Toronto; Bryant, Gibson & Co., Toronto; Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto; A. E. Carpenter, Hamilton; R. & T. Watson, Toronto; W. G. Gooderham, Toronto; J. E. McGarvin, Acton; Julian Sale, & Co., Toronto; F. W. Schwendimann, Drayton; Chas. Wilson, Toronto; Wm. Armstrong, Toronto; W. A. Hutchinson, Toronto.

FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEE.

C. D. Massey, Toronto, *Chairman*; Wm. Bell, Guelph; Geo. Booth, Toronto; Chas. Boeckh, Toronto; F. Crompton, Toronto; H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Toronto; Edward Gurney, Toronto; H. Heintzman, Toronto; J. & J. Taylor, Toronto; John B. Armstrong, Guelph; Stahlschmidt & Co., Preston; Samuel May, Toronto; John Abell, Toronto; John Bertram, Dundas; H. N. Baird, Toronto; Thomas Cowan, Galt; Wm. Chaplin, St. Catharines; A. E. Carpenter, Hamilton; Fred Doty, Torou-

to ; John Wesley, Bowmansville ; Hugh McCulloch, Galt ; W. Hemming, Toronto ; Geo. Hess, M.P.P., Listowel ; J. E. McGarvin, Acton ; W. H. Perram, Aurora ; C. Shurly, Galt.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.

P. W. Ellis, Toronto, *Chairman* ; R. W. Elliot, Toronto ; James Watson, Hamilton ; Donald C. Ridout, Toronto ; G. Gough Booth, Windsor ; Wm. Christie, Toronto ; Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto ; Frank J. Phillips, Toronto ; Isaac Waterman, London ; John Taylor, Toronto ; W. K. McNaught, Toronto ; John F. Ellis, Toronto ; Charles Pease, Toronto ; H. Heintzman, Toronto ; James Kendry, Peterborough ; A. J. Parker, Toronto ; J. Bryant, Toronto ; W. D. Gillean, Toronto ; C. R. H. Warnock, Galt ; S. Greening, Hamilton ; Geo. F. Haworth, Toronto ; Daniel Lamb, Toronto ; R. Crean, Toronto ; W. Stahlschmidt, Preston ; R. McClain, Toronto ; O. Wilby, Weston.

ORGANIZATION.

The axiom "In union there is strength" commends itself to Canadian manufacturers with as much force to-day as it did thirteen years ago, when they first organized themselves into an Association for their mutual benefit and protection. Then there were but comparatively few manufacturing industries in existence in Canada, and a Canadian National Policy had not been brought into existence. Free Traders ruled the councils of the nation; and the alternative was forcing itself upon the people whether this should be and remain a distinctively agricultural country, and as such be and continue a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for Great Britain, with a strong and increasing tendency to bear similar relationship towards our near neighbor, the United States; or, by the adoption of a tariff system, similar to that which has advanced the United States to be the wealthiest and one of the strongest nations of the earth, achieve similar greatness for this Canada of ours.

Scattered and unorganized, the few men who represented the manufacturing industries of Canada up to thirteen years ago, wielded no political power, and had no political influence whatever. The Government was in control of free traders, and all applications for the adoption of some system by which their industries might be encouraged and protected were repulsed, and the applicants given to understand that their industries might survive or perish, but no governmental aid or encouragement might be expected.

This was a crisis that demanded prompt and organized action; and in defense of their interests a number of manufacturers

met and organized for the purpose of awakening public interest, and formulating a sentiment, the demands of which should result in a radical change or policy on the part of the Government. This was the beginning of what is now the CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION; and it was of this organization that what is now so widely and favorably known as the Canadian National Policy was born.

That this policy has had and is having the desired effect is evident to all who have eyes and use them. Instead of being only the agricultural State we were at the time of its inauguration, with only a few comparatively insignificant and isolated factories scattered about the country; and the largest and most important industrial enterprises being those in which the timber of the forests was converted into rough lumber for transshipment to the factories and workshops of Great Britain and the United States, there to be manufactured into finished products; we now see the tall chimneys of our industrial establishments rising in all directions, and in which our own raw products and materials are converted into every finished article necessary for our comfort and welfare. Canadian factories and mills, now supply Canada with cotton and woolen fabrics and knit goods of every description; our agricultural implements are the equal of any in the world, and cheaper than similar articles in the United States; our railroads are equipped with the very best passenger coaches and freight cars, built in Canadian shops and are drawn by Canadian built locomotives; our foundries produce stoves, hollowware and every variety of castings of the very best quality and highest finish; we build our own waterworks and pumping engines, and there is nothing necessary for the comfort, convenience, and welfare of Canadians that is not produced in this Canada of ours, of quite as good quality as any in the world.

All this has been accomplished in the face of an intense opposition that has never been greater or less than it is at this

time. The road to this success has not led through flowery beds of ease; and if the watchfulness and intelligent perseverance that has brought this reward were relaxed now, the enemy would soon capture and hold the situation, and the glory of our success would be quenched in disaster and destruction.

The accomplishment of what has been done was through the organized efforts of Canadian manufacturers—mainly through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Without such organization even the most sanguine could never have hoped for success. The perpetuity of this success can only be assured through and by the perpetuity of the organization that effected it. All important interests are conserved and advanced by guilds and organizations. Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are essential for the successful carrying on of commercial and mercantile business; farmers have their Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, and those who strive to send the gospel to the heathen find that they cannot do so with any gratifying measure of success without organization.

On the other hand, we are not without abundant warning as to the danger of non-organization, or of suffering organization already perfected to cease, particularly such as is formed for the advancement of manufacturing industries. Thirty years ago—in 1858—in Old Canada, under the leadership of Isaac Buchanan, a movement was begun which resulted in the adoption of a protective policy for the province, intended to foster and build up manufacturing industries; and that policy prevailed and met with general favor as long as the promoters of it preserved their organization—the Canadian Industrial Association. Through it public sentiment was worked up to such a degree that a tariff averaging about 25 per cent. was imposed upon imports of foreign merchandise; but unfortunately those who had been the life of the movement rested from their labors and allowed their organization to cease, with the result that when

the details of Confederation were being settled—in 1865-66—the tariff was reduced to 15 per cent. The Canadian Industrial Association, through whose influence the higher tariff had been brought about, had died of inanition, and there was no strongly organized moral influences existing in the community able and ready to combat the free trade influences brought to bear by the Cobdenites in Great Britain and their free trade adherents on this side of the water. At the time of Confederation the then existing tariff was working well in both Ontario and Quebec ; but when the terms of Confederation were being discussed in the Convention, and when the free traders were on the alert in all directions to have their policy prevail, there were no countervailing influences at work, and no existing organization of manufacturers to urge a continuance of the previous policy, and Protection went by default. This was a fatal mistake, and it cost the new Dominion untold millions of dollars and the destruction of what had given good promise of being a most valuable and important feature of our new national life—the ability to manufacture in Canada everything that Canadians might need.

Fortunately for Canada there came an awakening to the necessity of the situation ; and with the awakening appeared men who could lead the people up out of the wilderness into which they were plunged, and other men who were ready, willing and able to hold up the hands of their leaders and captains ; and through the valiancy of these, and the organization now so well known throughout the Dominion as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, our National Policy was established and has been perpetuated until this day. Organization did it ; and now let no Canadian manufacturer be deceived into the idea that the work is all finished, and that having fought a good fight they can now lay aside their armor. The greatest possible necessity exists to-day for thorough and complete organization and the continuance of the enthusiasm in the work of the As-

sociation, heretofore displayed. Canadian manufacturers do not beg favors, but only demand their rights; and through persistently demanding them can they only hope for the continuance of that policy that has made this Canada of ours what she is to-day. Eternal vigilance is the price of prosperity.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE President, Mr. Thomas Cowan, took the chair at a quarter past two p.m.

The following are the names of those members who had expressed their intention of being present:—

W. K. McNaught, American Watch Case Co., Toronto; James Kendry, Auburn Woolen Co., Peterborough; John F. Ellis, The Barber & Ellis Co., Toronto; J. R. Barber, paper manufacturer, Georgetown; George Booth, coppersmith, Toronto; Emil Boech, Charles Boech & Sons, Toronto; L. Breithaupt, tanner, Berlin; H. J. Bird, woolen manufacturer, Bracebridge; Fred. Clare, Clare Brothers & Co., Preston; Thomas Cowan, Cowan & Co., Galt; T. D. Craig, M.P.P., tanner, Port Hope; Cyrus A. Birge, Canada Screw Co., Hamilton; H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., trunk manufacturer, Toronto; James Rosamond, Cobourg Woolen Co., Cobourg; Wm. M. Stark, Canada Jute Co., Montreal; W. H. Cross, tanner, Barrie; J. J. Cassidey, Toronto; T. H. Smallman, Canada Chemical Co., London; A. E. Carpenter, Ontario Canning Co., Hamilton; F. E. Dixon, Leather Belting Manufacturer, Toronto; John Taylor, Dominion Dyewood Co., Toronto; F. F. Dalley, Hamilton Chemical Works, Hamilton; E. J. Davis, tanner, King; John Elliott, woolen manufacturer, Almonte; R. W. Elliot, manufacturing chemist, Toronto; P. W. Ellis, manufacturing jeweller, Toronto; P. Freysing, manufacturer corks, Toronto; Wm. Firstbrook, box manufacturer, Toronto; A. Foster, M. B. Perine & Co., Doon; James H. Forbes, R. Forbes & Co., Hespeler; George F. Cleveland, J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville, Que.; C. R. H. Warnock, Galt Knitting Co., Galt; H. Heintzman, Heintzman & Co., Toronto; Morton Hamilton, St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto; J. Hewton, Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston; George F. Haworth, leather belting manufacturer, Toronto; C. Knees, tanner, Milton;

A. E. Kemp, McDonald, Kemp & Co., Toronto ; Daniel Lamb, P. R. Lamb & Co., Toronto ; George Lang, tanner, Berlin ; H. Bickford, S. Lennard, Sons & Bickford, Dundas ; J. S. Larke, Oshawa Stove Co., Oshawa ; Peter Lawson, tanner, Port Dover ; W. H. Law, Central Bridge Works, Peterboro' ; Samuel May, Samuel May & Co., Toronto ; C. G. Marlatt, Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville ; James Matthews, mineral water manufacturer, Toronto ; C. D. Massey, Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto ; J. E. McGarvin, trunk manufacturer, Acton ; Thomas Macdonald, Queen City Galvanizing Works, Toronto ; Robert Crean, Ontario Straw Goods Co., Toronto ; J. Schofield, Paris Manufacturing Co., Paris ; M. B. Perine, Perine & Co., Doon ; B. Rosamond, Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte ; George Pattinson, Robinson, Howell & Co., Preston ; Joseph Simpson, knit goods manufacturer, Toronto ; W. H. Storey, glove manufacturer, Acton ; W. Stahlschmidt, Stahlschmidt & Co., Preston ; James Watson, Strathroy Knitting Co., Strathroy ; John Verner, mineral water manufacturer, Toronto ; Isaac Waterman, Imperial Oil Co., London ; Karl Zeidler, Dominion Show Case Co., Toronto ; Oliver Wilby, Weston Woolen Mills, Weston ; S. T. Willett, woolen manufacturer, Chambly Canton, Que. ; S. J. Williams, Williams, Greene & Rome, Berlin ; R. T. Watson, confectionery manufacturer, Toronto ; Charles Wilson, mineral water manufacturer, Toronto ; Charles Pease, American Rattan Co., Toronto ; W. H. Taylor, Dominion Bridge Co., Toronto ; D. C. Ridout, D. C. Ridout & Co., Toronto ; Ed. D. McCormick, Toronto ; Frederic Nicholls, Toronto ; John Fensom, Fensom Elevator Works, Toronto ; James Morrison, brassfounder, Toronto ; Wm. M. Angus, Cantlie, Ewan & Co., Toronto ; George Hess, M.P.P., furniture manufacturer, Listowel ; Arch. McColl, Nova Scotia Steel Co., New Glasgow, N.S. ; J. B. Armstrong, J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph ; George A. McAgy, Pillow, Hersey & Co., Montreal ; H. W. Booth, Barnum Wire and Iron Works, Windsor ; M. McLaughlin, Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto ; Wm. Bell, W. Bell & Co., Guelph ; T. J. Church, R. Mitchell & Co., Montreal ; John McAvity, T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N.B. ; Mr. Blyth, Parmenter & Bullock, Gananoque ; James Goldie, miller, Guelph ; W. A. Hutchinson, Hutchinson & Peterson, Toronto ; J. Langley, Langley, Neill & Co., Toronto ; E. D. Tilson, miller, Tilsonburg ; Fred. Tilson, miller, Tilsonburg ; John Bertram, John Bertram & Sons, Dundas ; Feeder Boas, Granite Mills, S. Hyacinthe, P.Q. ; Wm. Algie, woolen manufacturer, Alton.

READING THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Numerous letters of regret at their inability to be present were received from members of the association, and also the following telegram from Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G.:

“FREDERICTON, N.B.

“Thanks for invitation to dinner; only regret that I cannot be with you. That your thirteenth annual gathering may prove the most successful is my sincere wish.—S. L. TILLEY.”

PRESIDENT COWAN'S ADDRESS.

The President on rising was received with applause. He said:—Mr. Secretary and gentlemen: It is customary for the president to have his address written, but on this occasion, for various reasons, I have done nothing of that kind. It is all very well for gentlemen like our secretary, who can write his ideas in fine style, to do so, but for ordinary business men like you and I it is exceedingly difficult. (Laughter.) I can assure you that another reason for my not doing so is that I wish to make an address of this kind very short, because I know our secretary's report which will follow will give you all the necessary facts, figures and details as to the year's business, and also as to the prospect before this Association. The treasurer's report will also give you a financial statement for the year clear, full and distinct. I am glad to be able to anticipate that these reports will be exceedingly satisfactory to all of you, and that they will show that the Association is in a good position, and that we have been able to accomplish very good work in the year that has just passed. I am also very glad to be able to say that the treasurer will show that we are in an exceedingly favorable financial position—(applause)—that the dark clouds of our deficits have gone by, and that this Association has paid, I believe, all its liabilities; and after doing all that we have a surplus on hand. (Applause). It is a rather dangerous thing for associations, governments and corporations

to have large surpluses—(laughter)—but ours is not so amazingly large as to make us feel uncomfortable about it. I am glad to be able to anticipate these reports in this pleasant manner, and also to be able to congratulate you on your large attendance here to-day. It shows that the manufacturers are taking a lively interest in the Association, and that they are willing and ready to meet one another at these annual gatherings, and on all occasions of our being called together. I am glad to see representatives not only from the Province of Ontario, but also from Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. (Applause.) We are enlarging our bounds and extending our field of operation, and we are no longer, as we used to be called, the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, but the Manufacturers' Association of the Dominion of Canada, embracing every variety of industry that can be shown in any civilized country. I don't propose now to quote figures, because our treasurer and secretary will do that, but I may congratulate you on the fact that last year has been a fairly successful one for the manufacturers. I believe that the industries of the country have been fairly well employed, but I don't know that it is desirable that we should boast of our good fortune because we find our opponents sometimes suggesting that we are making more money than we ought to do. (Laughter.) An issue of the year has been the inevitable and almost natural temptations to which manufacturers are exposed, namely the enlarging of their premises. New industries have been opened up all over the country, having been advanced by our national highway. In very many industries of the country some have maintained and many exceedingly increased their capacity for output, and also increased their appliances and buildings. These are all causes of congratulation, and I am proud to be able to point out to you this result. We meet after the terrible political conflict all over the Dominion and were able to congratulate ourselves on the result. I speak for no political party, Grit, Tory, Reformer or

Conservative, when I refer to the elections as having sustained and carried, by the three appeals to the people, our National Policy. (Applause.) This policy was carried by the people in 1878, endorsed by the people in 1883, and sustained again by the people in 1887 in the elections last February. The elections of last winter shouted victory all over this country, completely endorsing the policy that the people have voted for, and to-day the wires have not yet ceased ringing the country's complete endorsement of Conservatism. (Applause.) The people in Halton are to-day amazed at the evidence of what they have done, and I am glad to know that such is the case, and that I have the satisfaction and the honor conferred upon me of speaking of it here; although in fighting for the National Policy I have never filled any public position. Most of you will feel this satisfaction with me in looking back over the last ten years. Since 1878 the electorate in endorsing the National Policy have voted life in trade to all classes of manufacturers, and artisans, to the farmers and to the working people, though in doing so they have, in the words of Thomas Carlyle, voted in the face of "clenched antagonisms" and amid determined opposition from some quarters. No language expresses better what has been done during those ten years, and it is an established fact that we can carry any constituency on the National Policy to-day. We have carried in those ten years every other great principle that we have voted for, by energy, pluck and courage in facing difficulties that no man can estimate fully. We have to-day a Canadian highway extending from Vancouver to Halifax, that any Canadian worthy the name may look upon with pride and satisfaction and say, "There is our road, and here are the people who built it." It is a road extending not only from Vancouver to Halifax, but from Yokohama to Liverpool. When the Belle Isle straits are open we are 800 miles nearer these two distant points than any other highway over

the continent of America ; and at the present moment we are 114 miles nearer them than any other American highway. All this has been accomplished in a shorter time than was anticipated, and the individual efforts of every gentleman here has helped to carry them out. To-day we feel that we ought to be satisfied, for although we may not be members of Parliament or occupy seats in the Senate of the country—and we ought to thank our stars that we are relieved from these responsibilities—these are the principles we voted for and we are, I am sure, abundantly satisfied. (Applause.) And why are these principles accomplished. The mainspring of our success was that we had faith, hope and confidence in the future of this country, and we set ourselves to accomplish this great work, sustained by our faith in the men who had the work in hand. An old French writer, Abbe Roux, says “ that to believe in ourselves is to conquer the world,” and the men who advocated our national highway were inspired with that faith in their great undertaking to work up the great undeveloped resources of the country. On the other side, had the enemies of this great national undertaking, in the language of Abbe Roux, that faith in themselves which could conquer the world? No. We heard from them no words of confidence, but rather of abuse and pessimism. Hence to-day we find men, who abused us before, coming up and saying we thought at the time you were over-sanguine, but now we are satisfied, because you have accomplished a great work for Canada, and you were right. As a proof of this I will quote some figures from a recent blue-book. Deposits in the chartered banks in 1877 amounted to \$66,000,000, and in 1886 the amount was \$103,000,000. That is an increase during those ten years of \$37,000,000 in the chartered banks of this country. The deposits in the savings bank, which represent the money of the artisans and laborers, in 1878 amounted to \$14,000,000 ; in 1886 it was \$45,000,000. That is an increase of \$31,000,000 in those years. The total export in 1879 was \$71,-

000,000, and in 1886 \$85,000,000 ; an increase of \$14,000,000. In referring to the increase in our exports, allow me to quote the increase in those years that has taken place in farm products, in which I will only refer to two lines, the increase of which is largely the result of the policy you have voted for. The export of butter is \$1,500,000, and of cheese slightly over \$8,750,000. In 1885 the export of butter and cheese was \$9,700,000, and it is within the memory of many of you when American cheese and butter were sold over the counters in Ontario towns. Now we can export \$9,700,000 in products that we had to import before the inception of our National Policy. In 1878 we had 6,000 miles of railway ; in 1886 we had 11,000. The business failures reported in 1879 were \$29,000,000, and in 1886 \$10,000,000. We have developed industries in iron, coal and other manufactories. Production of coal in 1878 was only 1,000,000 tons, while in 1886 it was 2,000,000 tons. Consumption of coal in 1878 was 1,600,000 tons, and in 1886 3,500,000 tons. I will now take the average rate of interest ; in 1878-9 it was 3.67½ per cent., and in 1884-5 it was only 2.78. This is an answer to the enemies of the National Policy, who say we have built up the country in debt. After all, I don't think there is anything very alarming in reference to our debt. (Applause.) The National Policy has extended the trade and opened up the country without increasing our rate of interest per head of population. (Applause.) The *Financial News* lately published some facts which I think it desirable to quote at the present time, when a cloud appears over some of our banking institutions. Would not every gentleman here think it a very good thing if his banker were to come to him and say, "I can let you have \$15,000 or \$20,000 ; it will not affect us, and it may be desirable to you." Yet this is the financial position which the *Financial News* put forward. It says, "all the other colonies have already made abundant use of their opportunities to borrow money, but Canada might make more use of its credit

with advantage." There is the statement of how Canada is estimated in the money markets of the world to-day, and when we look back we can say this is the result of these two policies which we have carried on to victory. (Applause.) Now we have accomplished all this but there is another development that we must work for, and that is to develop the same principle in the young men of our country. They are the backbone of Canada, and we should inspire in them the national feeling and have every one of them proclaim, "I am a Canadian." (Applause.) There is nothing that can be substituted for this National Policy, and let us cultivate its spirit in the rising men of the country by imitating the Americans, who have their 4th of July celebrations—celebrations of a patriotic policy which has built up a great nation. (Applause.) We have imitated them in our protective policy and let us also imitate them in this development of national feeling. There is only one cloud in the horizon in consequence of the feeling about banks, which affects the condition of business. We can only hope that the liquidators now at work may see their way out of the difficulty at a very early date, and show a silver lining to the cloud. This question affects the solvency of the banks, and necessarily makes money stringent and bankers more cautious, but we hope the day is not far distant when we shall see this obstruction removed and confidence again established in our banking and other representative institutions. (Applause.)

One of the questions to which I would wish to refer is the agitation that has been going on for the last year or so about Commercial Union. What that means has yet to be defined. It seems to me like the definition a certain gentleman gave of poetry, which he called "a nebulous undefined something." What these Commercial Unionists propose to do nobody yet fully understands. The Canadian cultivator of the field is promised a large market for his produce among the 60,000,000 population of the United States, while these 60,000,000 are

actually producing and exporting the very article he is promised a market for. Here is an extract from the *Scientific American*, which shows pretty well what the condition of Canadian produce would be there. It speaks of our neighbors in Dakota:—

“ Good beef steers sell here now at 2 cents per pound live weight, and farmers kick at the low price. Hogs are worth 4 cents, which is thought to be an excellent price. Corn sells at 20 cents per bushel or say \$5.75 per ton, allowing 70 pounds to the bushel—very cheap. Some talk of burning it for fuel, as it is considered fully as cheap as Pennsylvania hard coal, present price of which is \$11.50. Corn on the ear is said to make first-class fuel by those who have used it.” (Laughter.)

Now here is the hazy, undefined something called Commercial Union proposed for the Canadian farmer. The privilege of selling in a land where we are told the same article is so abundant that they burn it instead of Pennsylvania coal. (Laughter.) But every rural constituency in the country, such as Northumberland and Haldimand, where this Commercial Union has been advocated, has discarded it. I have the highest opinion of Goldwin Smith as to his being able to speak and write the English language with propriety in accordance with Mr. Lenny's definition, but on the commercial, the industrial and the manufacturing interests of the country about which we are concerned, he is absolutely as ignorant as I am of Hebrew, and he is in no sense an exponent of the opinions of the great industrial classes of this country. (Applause and laughter.) He thought England too aristocratic a country for him, so he came to the United States, which he found too democratic, so he left again for Canada as a medium between the two, and even here he is not satisfied. (Laughter.) If the American people want to exchange the products of the two countries let them accept our offer of ten years ago, which I will read for you:—

“Any or all of the following things :—Green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds, vegetables, plants, trees, shrubs, coal, coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat flour, Indian and oat meal, or other grain, butter, cheese, fish, lard, tallow, meats and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.”

If they do not accept that we are not going to go knocking at the door of Washington about it—we have too much Canadian backbone for that. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowan then closed with a fine peroration, in which he hoped that the country would be blessed with the same prosperity in the future that had marked it in the past ten years under the National Policy. (Loud applause.)

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. Frederic Nicholls, presented his report, which reads as follows :—

It is my privilege to once again address you as secretary of your Association, and at the commencement of this, my annual report, I must thank the officers and members for their readiness and willingness to second my efforts as your executive officer whenever I have found occasion to trouble any of you for such information and industrial data as was necessary that I should be in possession of for my guidance in conserving the interests represented by the Association. Sometimes the information called for has been of a private nature, by which I mean that an answer to my queries necessitated the exposure of private business details, and I take it as a compliment that in no such case has the information requested been withheld, and the confidence reposed in me has enabled me to conduct

my duties with intelligence born of a knowledge of the facts of each case with which I have had to deal.

The importance of the interests which are largely represented by this Association may best be arrived at by a reference to official figures, which, imperfect though they be, give an idea of the magnitude of the industrial development of Canada during past years. According to the census of 1881, the output of the manufacturing industries at that date amounted to \$309,000,000; the hands employed in industrial pursuits numbered 254,935, and the annual amount paid in wages, \$60,000,000. In order to form an approximate estimate of the increase since the census year, I have taken a private census by means of circulars addressed to manufacturers throughout the Dominion, and, from information received, consider I am justified in stating that the above figures may with safety and correctness be increased at least ninety per cent.

As during the past year the manufacturing industries of Canada have, in certain quarters, been systematically belittled and attacked, I have thought it advisable to place on record in this, my official report, some reliable information as to the extent and value to the commonwealth of an interest which, although employing an army of Canadian artisans, and distributing nearly, if not quite \$100,000,000 annually in wages, has been sneeringly referred to by advocates of Commercial Union as a "flourishing little interest."

COMMERCIAL UNION.

At the date of our last annual meeting the question of Commercial Union had hardly been discussed, in fact, as far as my own knowledge carries me, I believe that really the first gun was fired in this brief and bloodless campaign by the delivery of a speech in its favor by Mr. Erastus Wiman at a dinner tendered by the Toronto Board of Trade to its retiring president. Since that event the advocates of this policy of national

self-effacement have prosecuted their campaign with such energy and vigor as to inspire admiration of their tenacity of purpose, and regret that these efforts were not directed toward a furtherance of patriotic home development and self-reliance. So far as this Province is concerned, the test of public opinion has been applied. At a called meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, an organization which numbers amongst its members representatives of every class of industrial, commercial and financial interests, the challenge was thrown down by the introduction of a resolution in favor of Commercial Union by Mr. Henry W. Darling, seconded by Prof. Goldwin Smith. This challenge was accepted on behalf of Canadian interests by a substitute motion directly opposed to Commercial Union, which was introduced by Hon. John Macdonald, seconded by Mr. D. R. Wilkie, and the result of the discussion, which excited great interest at the time, and extended over several evening sessions, was an overwhelming majority in favor of Mr. Macdonald's resolution. At present the agitation has lost much of its initial force, and notwithstanding signs of intermittent activity, it is evidently becoming simply a matter of historical interest. In December last, at Ottawa, in company with several other newspaper men, I was afforded an opportunity of interviewing Mr. Chamberlain as to his views on Commercial Union, and his summing up of the whole question is concise and accurate. He said:—"You have to take three rather important steps before you could carry this matter through (*i.e.*, Commercial Union). First of all, you must have your plan and let other people know what it is; second, you must prove that a majority of the people of Canada want it, and third, you must prove that a majority of the people of the United States want it!"

THE TARIFF.

It is now generally admitted that the last general election was fought on tariff lines, and in response to the thrice ex-

pressed wish of the people the present Government during last session emphasized their tariff policy by the adoption of what I may term the Tupper Iron Tariff. Although at the time this step was considered as somewhat premature even by some protectionists, the dire results predicted by free traders have not been realized. It is as true as it was natural that such a progressive programme should in time develop some few anomalies, but I am pleased to note that comparatively little inconvenience has resulted, and that errors of tariff interpretation at the various ports have been corrected and made uniform by the careful rulings of the Board of Appraisers at Ottawa.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The history of other manufacturing countries teaches us that there are three well-defined stages of industrial growth. Firstly, the infantile period, when tariff protection is as necessary to healthy development as the fostering care of a mother for her offspring. Secondly, that period when manufacturers, protected from the slaughtering competition of foreign countries, have so far perfected their methods and increased their facilities as to be able to supply the home market; and thirdly, the period of maturity, when the freest competition with the world is invited. It is now many years since England decided she was of mature age, and signalized the event by a return to a policy of free trade. The United States, France, Germany and other industrial countries have not yet emerged from the second stage, the one upon which our own country is now entering. Such progress have we made, however, that in many lines which are peculiarly indigenous to this country we have overtaken the domestic consumption and are casting around us for natural markets wherein we may dispose of such a surplus as we are in a position to produce. When I refer to natural markets, I cannot agree with those who claim that the United States, because contiguous to our

boundaries, are our natural markets. I venture the opinion that our best natural markets are such countries as produce dissimilar products to our own, and which, therefore, can consume many articles which we can manufacture, and which we can exchange for such commodities as are neither grown nor manufactured here. This being the case, the prime essentials for promoting trade with such markets is, firstly, a knowledge of their requirements, and secondly, rapid and economical transportation facilities.

Towards placing the first within reach of our manufacturers and merchants, and for the purpose of acquiring for themselves such information as may guide them in promoting the second, the Dominion Government have appointed several commercial agents to visit certain countries which appear to offer the most inviting field for Canadian enterprise. Mr. Alex. Woods sailed for Australia some months since, and his services have proved important. His letter, in response to my enquiries, which was published in the *Empire* on the 1st instant, conveys a great deal of valuable information; and it is known to me that through his efforts considerable direct trade between this country and Australia has already been encouraged, and bids fair to annually increase in value and importance. Mr. Simeon Jones, who recently visited Toronto, has been instructed to proceed to South America and the West Indies on a like mission, and it may be assumed in advance that the result will be an impetus to our commercial relations with these Southern markets.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At our last annual meeting a resolution was placed on the minutes which, in effect, reads that the Government be requested to consider the advisability of awarding the usual Dominion Exhibition grant of \$10,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Association for the Queen's jubilee year, inasmuch as Toronto possessed the finest buildings and grounds for the re-

quired purpose. As you are aware, the grant came to Toronto and enabled the Exhibition Association to appropriate a much larger sum than previously for premiums, awards, medals, etc. The result proved an unqualified success, for never before in the history of Canada has such a display of exhibits in every class been brought together, and as over a quarter of a million of visitors inspected the various products of the manufacturing, agricultural and mining industries of the country, the wisdom of the Association's resolution has been justified.

INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.

The practice of awarding medals for the best industrial designs for given subjects was continued during the past year, the competition being limited to pupils of the Ontario Art schools. Owing probably to the short notice given the pupils, the designs this year were neither as numerous nor as meritorious as previously, and I think that the method of conducting the competition may be improved upon, and that others than pupils of the Art schools should be allowed to compete. Our medal, the dies for which were presented by Mr. P. W. Ellis, one of our members, is a very handsome one, and is naturally prized as carrying with it the official recognition of the Association, and I have received many requests from amateurs, who are not attendants at any Art school, to be allowed to compete. This is a matter for your consideration, as is also my suggestion that in addition to those offered for industrial designs, other medals be offered for carving, modelling and other branches of industrial art.

FACTORY ACT.

Other subjects upon which I might be expected to report are the Factory Act, Employers' Liability Act and the Royal Labor Commission. I have received a good deal of information, particularly in reference to the first two subjects, but as both these Acts have been operative but a short time, I think it would be

premature for me to hazard any opinion other than to say I believe the inspectors under the Factory Act have so far acted impartially and, that, whilst requiring that the provisions of the statute shall be respected, have not caused undue friction by arbitrary interpretations of such provisions.

BANK CIRCULATION.

Before concluding, I think it opportune to direct attention to what may become a question at issue before another general meeting of the Association. It is a question which, in my opinion, is of deep concern to business men generally and to manufacturers in particular, although I incorporate the following remarks in my report, simply for the purpose of inviting consideration of the question, as it has not yet been before the Executive Committee for discussion. I refer to the proposition which every once in a while finds its way into the press, to withhold from the chartered banks the note-issuing power and to vest this power absolutely in the Government. At a time of financial stringency, such as the present, intensified by the revelations incident to the liquidation of the Central Bank, the proposition is, at the first blush, apt to meet with more than ordinary approval, but when its advantages and disadvantages are carefully thought out it seems to me that the latter outweigh the former very considerably. I admit that the precedent set us by the national banking system of the United States will be immediately quoted by those advancing the proposition, although had I latitude enough in this report, I could cite the utterances of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, that even there this system has been found to be a not unmixed evil, and that measures for its amelioration are being seriously discussed. But admitting that the system is perfectly suited to the requirements of the United States, are our conditions the same, or are our necessities alike? Take away from our banks their note-issuing power as provided for

in the General Banking Act, and which they at present enjoy, do you not reduce their resources, invert the ratio of supply and demand, and, as a consequence, increase the rate of discount? It is only at certain seasons of the year that our chartered banks require to exercise their privilege of inflating their circulation. For example, when the crops are ready to be moved the banks are called upon to provide the money for this important financial operation. Having a supply of circulating mediums in their vaults, they are prepared for the emergency, their circulation (as a study of the bank returns will show) is inflated at this period, and remains so until this most important operation of the Canadian financial year is completed, when the money finds its way back to the banks' vaults, their circulation is contracted to its normal average, and the financial tide in this manner ebbs and flows so gradually and so evenly that a disinterested spectator does not observe, from outward indications, a ripple of excitement. My object in introducing this matter is to create interest as to how the manufacturing interests would be affected by a fixed instead of an expansive circulation, and it appears to me that the banks having the power to issue, at such seasons, a note capital upon which they pay no interest, they in turn are not forced to raise the rate of discount. But given a fixed capital they would have, at such seasons, to call in a large percentage of their loans to manufacturing and other enterprises, and thereby create an immediate contraction of the market which would lead (always keeping in sight the law of supply and demand), without doubt, to an appreciable rise in the rate of discount. Nor can I see how this could be avoided, for even if the banks maintained a reserve sufficient to meet the demands of the period of necessary inflation, at the low rate of interest usually procurable for demand loans, the effect would be the same or worse, as this course would force them to permanently raise their rate of discount, especially considering the high rate of

interest allowed by the Dominion Government for savings bank deposits. This whole question is an interesting one, and I make no apology for referring to it as an unofficial conclusion to my report, for, considering the present condition of the money market, it is as timely as it is interesting. If these few fugitive thoughts induce any members of the Association to consider this question, the time occupied in writing them will have been well spent, and I hope that instead of being a disturbing influence, that public discussion will be directed to this matter, and that the greatest good to the greatest number may eventuate.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. George Booth, Treasurer, in submitting the treasurer's thirteenth annual statement of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said, "I am pleased to congratulate you upon our continued prosperity. After paying our liabilities I have again to report a surplus at our credit in the Traders' Bank. I am also pleased to report that our membership is steadily increasing. The bona fide paid membership for 1888, was on January 31st, thirty in excess of the previous year and more to follow. Antagonism to the Commercial Union agitation is making itself known by manufacturers enrolling themselves under our standard of protection for 'Canadian Industries,' and the inculcating of a national sentiment as opposed to the 'great unknown Commercial Union,' and what might follow in its wake."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. W. H. Storey, Acton.

1st Vice-President—Mr. Samuel May, Toronto.

2nd Vice-President—Mr. Bennett Rosamond, Almonte.

Treasurer—Mr. Geo. Booth, Toronto.

General Secretary—Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Toronto.

REPRESENTATIVES TO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. George Booth, R. W. Elliot, Daniel Lamb, Samuel May, Frederic Nicholls.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

At this stage of the proceedings the President-elect took the chair, and moved the following resolution, which was enthusiastically carried :—

Moved by W. H. Storey, seconded by William Bell, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the retiring President, Thomas Cowan, Esq., for the efficient service he has rendered this organization during his occupancy of the President's chair, and for the urbanity of disposition he has shown on all occasions while engaged in furthering its interests.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were carried after discussion of each by the meeting :—

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Proposed by James Watson, seconded by H. Bickford,

Whereas, strong and constant efforts are being made to bring about Commercial Union between Canada and the United States ; and

Whereas, the inevitable result of such a move would be the sundering of political ties that bind us to the Mother Country and annexation to the United States ; therefore

Resolved, That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are entirely opposed to Commercial Union with the United States, and to any other political proposition that might imperil our existing relations with Great Britain or prejudice the political status of the Dominion or the welfare of Canadian manufacturing industries.

INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.

Proposed by Isaac Waterman, seconded by J. B. Armstrong,

Whereas, This Association being gratified at the interest shown by the youths of Canada in the development of artistic tastes for practical purposes, and the application of their skill in originating designs useful in the mechanical arts ; and feeling pleasure in knowing that the medals heretofore awarded by this Association have stimulated Canadian youths in the direction indicated ; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Industrial Arts be instructed to offer as many as ten of the Association prize medals to successful competitors, the objects to be competed for to be chosen by said committee.

RAILWAY FARES.

Moved by H. Bickford, seconded by James Kendry,

That the secretary be instructed to negotiate with the railway companies as to reduced railway fares to the members of this Association to the annual or semi-annual meetings.

CONDITIONAL SALE OF CHATTELS.

Moved by John F. Ellis, seconded by W. H. Storey, that,

Whereas a certain bill now before the Legislative Assembly of Ontario entitled "An Act respecting condition sales of chattels," has been brought under the notice of this Association; and whereas certain clauses in said bill are inimical to the interests of a very numerous class at present selling goods on the instalment plan—on which plan a large aggregate of business is transacted yearly; and whereas, the obligation to place in a conspicuous point the particulars of sale, the registration of such sales, and the keeping of a book by the vendor for the inspection of the public are objectionable features of said bill, be it therefore resolved that this Association regards it as against the best interests of the trading community for clauses two, three, and four, to become law.

PRINTING THE MINUTES.

Proposed by W. R. McNaught, seconded by James Kendry,

That the Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings of this meeting printed in pamphlet form for distribution amongst the members and others.

PAPERS READ.

The reading of the following papers by gentlemen who had kindly given the time for their preparation, in the interest of the Association, was then proceeded with :—

ART AS APPLIED TO INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

BY P. W. ELLIS, TORONTO.

THE advancement of the older countries of the world in the application of art to industrial pursuits demands our attention and admiration, and teaches us that if Canadian manufacturers would keep fully abreast with the times, and produce handiwork of corresponding merit, they should follow in their footsteps in this respect, and adopt similar methods. We have much to learn regarding artistic arrangement and tasteful composition in the details of our productions. We know that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever;" but as manufacturers always striving to produce articles pleasing to the eye and taste, there is always a craving for variety and a demand for novelties; and it is this "whim, if it may be so called, of the public for whom we cater, and the generally correct appreciation of artistic designs on the part of the public, that is a constant spur to exertion to these requirements, and that stimulates artists to produce them.

This demand for artistic novelties must be met, and to successfully meet it requires that artistic taste shall be nurtured and cultivated, not in a careless and hap-hazard manner, but systematically, and with the greatest care and vigilance. The manufacturer must not rely only upon what

others have accomplished in this general direction. If the kaleidoscope was not revolved one would soon weary of observing the beauty and harmony of its blended colors; for the desire is for new arrangements and poses, new blendings and—change. And this is true of all mechanical productions; for the fashion of to-day is antiquated to-morrow, and each succeeding day and season demands novelties that had never before existed. We have the authority of Solomon that “there is nothing new under the sun”; but as I have said, while there may be no new pieces of colored glass or trinkets placed in the kaleidoscope, each revolution of it produces new combinations and designs—new creations—and it is these that please.

The art of painting and sculpture; the application of the laws of heat to the industry of the world and the comfort and convenience of mankind; the knowledge of the effects of eating and drinking, and of exercise and repose; the inspiration of music; the pleasures of the drama have in all ages of the world engaged public attention, and are all worthy of the thought bestowed upon them; and the arts and sciences as applied to industrial pursuits are worthy of quite as much attention from us. We experience unalloyed pleasure in viewing the beautiful landscape; the glowing sunset; the flowers of the field, and listening to the song of the bird; and in these enjoyments we know there can be no monopoly, and that these pleasures are free for all. But there are other pleasures of equal value—those derived from observing the artistic productions of the human brain and hand, but these can only come through long and patient study and close application.

It is the height of art to conceal art; and while we know that even among ourselves and our workmen much has already been done in this direction, there is room and demand for great advancement. To accomplish this advancement the student must of necessity have a groundwork of artistic knowledge upon which he can build, and which will be a nucleus to which

he can add whatever he may subsequently gain by both study and practice. Graceful proportions and agreeable effects require knowledge of the laws of harmony and proportion : and this knowledge must of necessity be cultivated, the acquirement coming with much greater readiness and satisfaction, of course, where a natural talent for it exists. The barriers which separate knowledge and refinement from ignorance and vulgarity must be clearly set forth to those who would cultivate their artistic tastes with a view to employing them in industrial pursuits. Develop and quicken the intellectual faculties for acquiring knowledge in this direction, and it will surprise many to see what favorable results will follow. We need artistically educated workmen in our factories, who, with their cultivated tastes, strong arms and nimble fingers, can design and create new objects of beauty and utility, for which there is always a large and steady demand. With such knowledge they would command for themselves the most remunerative wages, and their productions would always prove gratifying investments to their employers. Such knowledge can best be obtained in industrial art schools ; and it would certainly be to the interest of manufacturers to see many such schools in existence, where drawing, sketching, modelling, designing and all the other requisites to a correct development of artistic taste are taught, and where the pupils may learn what is being done and what has already been done in other lands in this direction.

It is highly desirable that this Association lend its influence in having the Government establish such schools in all the larger industrial centers ; and I venture the assertion that every member of our Association would be to greater or less extent benefited thereby. It would be a National Policy of a new and most valuable sort ; would promote Canadian industry ; Canadian artistic skill and ingenuity ; preserve Canadian individuality and Canadian self-reliance.

CONVICT LABOR IN CANADA, AND HOW IT AFFECTS CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

BY J. J. CASSIDY, OF THE "CANADIAN MANUFACTURER."

THERE are five penitentiaries in Canada supported by the Dominion Government. Besides these, there are many other penal institutions, such as the Central Prison, in Toronto, and reformatories and jails in about every county. Of these latter I take no account, but confine my remarks to facts and deductions concerning the penitentiaries alluded to, and will endeavor to show how the employment of the convicts confined in them affects the manufacturing industries of the country. The facts that I may mention in connection with these penitentiaries are obtained from the reports to the Minister of Justice from Mr. James D. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1887, the Canadian Government had invested in this class of property \$2,841,012.84, which included lands, prison buildings and their fittings, furnishings and appurtenances, officers' quarters, workshops, chapels, hospitals, asylums, etc. The average number of convicts confined in these institutions during the year was 1,178.

The expense of maintaining these institutions, and the revenues received from them during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
Kingston.....	\$107,788.46	\$11,908.48
St. Vincent.....	78,292.43	1,603.36
Dorchester.....	42,982.18	3,161.55
Manitoba.....	47,546.20	733.94
British Columbia.....	34,722.57	2,455.84
	\$311,331.84	\$19,863.17

The aggregate value of work done in these institutions not included in the revenue credits above quoted, amounted to \$112,070.85, which result was arrived at by charging a per

diem or per piece price for the labor of the convicts employed in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, etc. for the prisoners and for prison purposes, enlarging and extending prison grounds, cultivating prison farms for prison uses, etc. No part of this amount was charged to expenditure account, which, if done, would have increased that account to \$423,402.69.

Analysis of these facts and figures shows that it required a permanent investment of \$2,841,012.84 to establish these five penitentiaries; and that to imprison and care for 1,178 convicts during the year cost \$311,331.84; while the revenue derived from their labor amounted to but \$19,863.17.

Interest on \$2,841,012.84 for one year, at 6 per cent.....	\$170,460.77
Expenditures.....	311,331.84
Total cost for the year.....	\$482,092.61
Less Revenue.....	19,863.17
Net cost.....	\$462,229.44

By this it will be seen that the average cost of each convict per year was \$392.40, while the average revenue per convict was but \$16.76; the net average cost per year being \$375.63, or more than one dollar per day each.

The nominal list of officials in the several penitentiaries, and the aggregate salary per year which they were supposed to receive, was as follows:—

	<i>Number of Officials.</i>	<i>Aggregate Salary.</i>
Kingston.....	78	\$38,900
St. Vincent.....	63	10,060
Dorchester.....	40	6,900
Manitoba.....	25	17,500
British Columbia.....	27	18,000
	<u>233</u>	<u>\$91,360</u>

The expenditure account shows that there was paid to these officials for salaries and uniforms, as follows:—

Kingston	\$50,847.86
St. Vincent	42,129.17
Dorchester	27,047.38
Manitoba	20,729.25
British Columbia	19,397.62
Total	\$160,151.28

The report does not account for this discrepancy, nor why the prison officials should have been paid \$68,791.28 more than what the nominal list called for—whether it was for increased salaries, perquisites, or an increased number of officials.

The prevailing idea of Mr. Moylan, as expressed in his report, and of some of the officials of the prisons, seems to be that the purpose of establishing these penitentiaries and the object to be attained in them, is not so much the punishment of crime, as “to elevate the moral condition of the convict and to restore him to society a better man;” and to accomplish which every other interest involved must be subservient. Mr. Moylan says that for the maintainance of discipline, for the benefit of society at large, and as a means of reformation, convict labor should be of a remunerative nature, and be employed in the production of articles which must have a market—that this is an absolute necessity. Speaking of the opposition to prison industries shared in by some Canadian manufacturers, he says that “a full compliance with these objections would ruthlessly abolish one of the best means of reforming the convict;” that “it would deprive the convict of the opportunity to learn a trade to enable him to live an honest life after his discharge, and to contribute to his support while serving out his sentence.” The question, he says, involves “a choice between the crank, the capstan, the treadmill and the stone-heap, and occupations which, while profitable, would conduce to the well-being of the unfortunate inmates, whose temporal and eternal welfare it is the duty of the State to promote.” “It is not going too far to say,” remarks Mr. Moylan, “that the

Government of any country, in yielding to the unreasonable and unjust demand that is now being made to put an end to mechanical and remunerative employments in penal prisons, would be derelict in its duty to the public interest, and would incur a serious responsibility in the sight of God." Speaking of the remunerative employment of the convicts in the manufacture of mats in the local prison at Cobourg, and the objections raised thereto, because it would affect the industry outside the prison, Mr. Moylan remarks, "This objection will stand good against the introduction of every kind of industrial remunerative labor in prisons. Whatever may be undertaken in the shape of useful and productive work, will assuredly be opposed by some interested parties. In this instance the competition would not be with the Cobourg manufacturer, but with the exporters in England, who supply Canada with the great bulk of the commodity used here, the product of prison looms, the outcome of convict labor."

Mr. Moylan challenges the intelligence of all who may happen to differ with him in his views regarding prison discipline and the details of prison administration when he says that only those who agree with him "can realize the gravity and importance of the issue at stake—the salvation of immortal souls." It is certainly very uncomplimentary when he tells such differers that their views and sentiments "are un-Christian, not to say unmanly." Some of Mr. Moylan's religious views regarding convicts and their treatment are as follows: "Religion alone is capable of reconciling them to themselves, to society and to God." "The chaplains should visit the prisoners and press upon their consciences the diligent performance of all religious duties; to give special instructions to those ignorant of the essential truths of religion, and to devote their time to the arduous work of converting the prisoners." Musical instruments, he thinks, are desirable things to have in the penitentiaries, as they "assist in touching the hearts and raising

heavenward the souls of the unfortunates ;" and the money necessary to purchase organs for the edification of the prisoners is "well spent." Describing the accommodations and conveniences of the convicts in these penitentiaries, we are told that the prisons are all provided with libraries, and that there are schoolmasters who direct the reading of the prisoners, and assist the ignorant in obtaining a rudimentary education. A large majority of the prisoners appreciate works of fiction, books of travel and history, and some of them aim at a higher standard and seek advancement in knowledge, the foundation of which was laid in better and happier days. Convicts who evince a taste for reading during their imprisonment are generally well conducted ; and Mr. Moylan informs us that "properly directed reading effects a salutary revolution in the soul of the prisoner." Regarding the comforts with which the convicts are surrounded, we are told that the sanitary conditions are good ; water supply sufficient and of good quality ; cells thoroughly cleansed, and either painted or whitewashed at proper intervals ; floors scrubbed and kept clean ; closets properly disinfected ; body and bed linen regularly changed ; frequent baths ; food healthy, clean and sufficient ; requisite medical attention, etc. With a high regard for the early religious inclinations of the ladies and gentlemen who are so well cared for at these expensive hotels, they are supplied not only with schoolmasters, but with spiritual guides also, both Roman Catholic and Protestant ; and the testimony of the Catholic chaplain at the Kingston penitentiary, Father Twomey, is that the convicts under his spiritual care "assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass and at vespers, with an unvarying and edifying piety and reverence which would be creditable to any congregation in the land." Regarding the schools, we are told that they are well attended, and that the prisoner-pupils are earnest in their efforts to learn. The schoolmasters are required to be competent and educated, which, Mr. Moylan tells

us, is necessary, as he "must be prepared to hold his own against men of varied information," and that "ignorance in the teacher would not long remain undiscovered" by his pupils.

Mr. Moylan's remarks regarding the Cobourg prison mat making industry and the competition of English prison-made mats are strong arguments in favor of the National Policy which protects Canadian industries against the cheap labor of England and other European countries, and shows the wisdom of our laws which prohibit, under penalty of confiscation, the importation into Canada of any convict-made goods whatever. His assertions that "cheapness in price is an advantage to the greatest number, so that even granting that prison manufactures did sensibly affect the permanent prices of articles, such effect would be a good rather than an evil"; that "every dollar saved to the public by prison earnings is a dollar added to the fund from which wages must be paid," and that the competition such as that which exists in the Central Prison, at Toronto, is "a fair and legitimate rivalry," commend themselves to workingmen with great force.

Mr. Moylan probably thinks that his grasp on one of the most important economic questions that has ever occupied the mind and demanded the close attention of statesmen and humanitarians, fits him to be not only an inspector of penitentiaries, but a law maker for the whole community, and never make an error or mistake. It is clear, however, that he misapprehends even the very purpose for which prisons are instituted and supported. His expressions indicate that he thinks that the most important concern in the management of these prisons is the spiritual welfare of the convicts committed to them; after which comes their education in both literary pursuits and in the manual trades, and, lastly, the employment of them in productive industries, regardless of the effect such employment may have on manufacturers who are engaged in and have their money invested in similar industries; and on the

free labor which is dependent upon such industries for employment.

The generally accepted idea regarding the confinement of criminals in prisons is to punish them for crimes committed; and the cost of such imprisonment and punishment is legitimately taxed against the whole community or State, even as other expenses of the administration of justice and the support of Government is similarly taxed. It is unfortunate that men will commit crime, but when crime is committed the State does not undertake to reimburse the victim, but rather to punish the offender; and it is evidently unjust to make any particular class of the community bear any unequal share of the burden of such punishment, as is the case when convict labor is brought into competition with free labor. It is a painful exhibition of heartlessness and indifference to the rights of others when Mr. Moylan, in endeavoring to make the penitentiaries of the Dominion contribute somewhat to their own support, says that good rather than evil is the result of such competition; and that "convict labor can be utilized upon every description of work without the prison authorities being amenable to outside opinion, no matter by whom expressed." (Report of 1886.)

And while it is all right and proper that the unfortunate criminals incarcerated within prisons should be humanely treated, it should be borne in mind that their restraint is for punishment for crime committed; and that the interests of honest, free men should not be unduly injured by any method of punishment of criminals. There are but few of the laboring classes who fare as well in their freedom as Mr. Moylan's convicts fare in his penitentiaries. There are hundreds of thousands of good, honest, willing hardworking people in Canada who do not enjoy to even a very limited extent the comforts and conveniences that environ the convicts in our penitentiaries. These comforts are not restricted to plenty of healthy, clean and properly prepared food; good, warm, comfortable clothing;

clean and well ventilated accommodations ; good beds, and prompt and skillful medical attendance when sick ; but there are schoolmasters to educate them, and plenty of good books to amuse and instruct them ; and spiritual teachers to care for their soul's eternal salvation.

Mr. Moylan seems to rely for moral support in the strange position he has chosen to occupy not upon manufacturers as a class, who contribute so largely to the support of the Government, and whose contributions go to swell the enormous amounts necessary to support these penitentiaries ; nor upon the working classes generally, who are equally interested in the matter, but upon the professional and non-producing classes who have no direct interests to be damaged or injured—judges, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, politicians and other visionary enthusiasts and so called humanitarians. And it is strange that while Mr. Moylan is desirous of becoming the champion benefactor of the convicts under his care, and employing them in occupations that would very seriously impair the prosperity and success of many of the most important industries of the country, such as the manufacture of agricultural implements, barrels, boots and shoes, brooms and brushes, carriages and wagons, clothing, furniture, harness and saddlery, iron goods, stoves, hollowware, etc., he entirely ignores those other employments in which so many of his friends are engaged, and never suggests that, seeing the convicts are such apt scholars, they be educated while serving their sentences to become eminent and successful members of society when relieved from the restraints of prison life as judges, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, painters, sculptors, musicians and even professional politicians and statesmen. In their hours of loneliness let them study law, divinity, medicine, the arts and sciences, and statecraft, and thus become fitted to compete successfully with their other professional brethren. Some of them might qualify and become school teachers and college professors ; others great

engineers, and lay out and superintend the construction of railroads and other public works; others be epauletted soldiers and command armies, and still others be navigators, sail ships and discover continents. Why not these things, as well as to teach them to be blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe-makers, etc. ? Large liberty of choice might be allowed the students in the selection of professions they might prefer, and taste and natural ability be catered to so as to ensure the largest and most brilliant success in the battle with the new life. In this direction Mr. Moylan holds up the example of a Russian prison where most remarkable results of the reformation which is effected by industrial productive labor are obtained, each convict being permitted to choose the particular trade that he would prefer to learn. If such a stimulus, which, we are told, often made a convict become a skilled workman in two months, were allowed Mr. Moylan's convicts, the choice to lie not among the trades, but the professions, there could be no doubt that a very large percentage of the convicts could be graduated every year with distinguished honors. Certainly their diplomas would be unique and perhaps valuable. At any rate, these convicts, instead of being used as a lever to depress manufacturing interests generally, and distress and impoverish the free workmen employed in manufacturing industries, might be utilized, after having received a proper and thorough course of instruction, as wardens, chaplains, surgeons, school masters accountants, keepers, etc., and actually fill all these offices in the penitentiaries, and receive the salaries attached to them. Already a fine taste for music has been developed in some of the convicts, and the fitness of others to eventually become spiritual teachers and priests is testified to by Father Twomey. No doubt but a certain proportion of the convicts could be taught to construct cow stables, pigsties and compost heaps, and thus be fitted to become horny handed sons of toil, and be skillful and prosperous farmers. At any

rate, convicts in prisons should not be employed in industrial productive labor.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered the members present from other Provinces (Messrs. S. T. Willett, Chambly Canton, Que., George F. Cleveland, Danville, Que., and Archibald McColl, New Glasgow, N.S.), for the time and trouble they had taken to be present, the meeting adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

Three years ago the holding of an evening session was first made a feature of the annual meetings of this Association. The object sought to be attained by this new departure was that members, many of whom come from distant parts of the Province, might be afforded a better opportunity of becoming acquainted, and of meeting together in a sociable manner, after the routine business of the annual meeting had been disposed of. The evening sessions have proved a success, but in order to vary the usual programme of reading essays, it was decided to have a dinner at the Queen's Hotel. The dinner was so successful that it is hoped it will become an annual feature.

The following excellent report of the Banquet was first published in the *Empire*, the day following the event :—

The complimentary dinner tendered by the Toronto members of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association to members from other parts of the province, held in the Queen's Hotel last night, was a magnificent success. The spacious dining-hall of the Queen's, which has been the scene of so many convivial gatherings, was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. The gathering was thoroughly representative of Canadian industrial interests, the guests numbering over one hundred. The dinner was exclusively confined to members of the Association, there being no invited guests.

Corlett & Scott's excellent quadrille band supplied the music which added considerably to the enlivenment of the proceedings. Mine host, as usual supplied a sumptuous repast, the menu comprising the following good things :—

MENU.

Blue Points on the Shell.

SOUP.

Green turtle, au Quennelles.

FISH.

Boiled Saguenay Salmon, Lobster Sauce.
(*Croquette de Pomme de Terre.*)
Lettuce. Celery.

BOILED.

Leg of Southdown Mutton, with Capers. Capon, Egg sauce.

ENTREES.

Sweetbreads, Glace, Mushroom Sauce. Lamb Chops, Saute, au
Petit Pois. Poulet, Saute, à la Victoria. Oyster
Patties, à la Reine. Shrimp Salad.

ROAST.

Sirloin of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding, Saddle of Mutton with Jelly,
Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce.

GAME.

Partridge, Larded, with Jelly. Ptarmigan, Game Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Boiled Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes. Green Peas. Sweet Corn.
Asparagus on Toast.

PASTRY.

Steamed English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce. Mince Pie. Peach
Meringue Pie. Green Gage Tarts. Strawberry Tarts.

DESSERT.

Punch Sorbet. Sherry Wine Jelly. Charlotte Russe. Cream
Dates, Crystallized Coconut Drops. Lady Fingers. Bordeaux
Kisses. Almonds. Walnuts. Raisins. Apples. Oranges.
Winter Pears. Malaga Grapes. Rocquefort, Stilton,
and Cream Cheese. French Coffee.

The excellent menu having been thoroughly enjoyed by the
company, and the cloth removed, Mr. R. W. Elliott, was moved
to the chair.

THE SPEAKING.

The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. John F. Ellis.

The Chairman, who was loudly applauded on rising, bid a cordial welcome to the guests on behalf of his Toronto brethren. The city members of the Association had been under many obligations to their country brethren for past favors, and it was considered as little as could be done on the occasion of the Association meeting in Toronto to tender a dinner to their country cousins. (Applause.) The city manufacturers were delighted to have the pleasure of the company of so many manufacturers from the country, and he trusted that they would spend a very pleasant evening. (Hear, hear.) He would like to draw the attention of the gentlemen present to a bill which was to come before a committee of the Legislature to-morrow entitled, "A Bill Concerning the Conditional Sale of Chattels." This bill was adjourned last session at the request of the Manufacturers' Association. He was of opinion that some action should be taken by those members who remained over to-morrow in the city.

The Chairman concluded by proposing the toast of the Queen which was received with all the honors.

"She has all the royal makings of a Queen."

FAIR CANADA.

The toast of Canada was proposed by the Chairman coupled with the name of Mr Thomas Cowan, of Galt.

"The prosperity and stability of a nation is dependent upon the intelligence, integrity, energy, and enterprise of our commercial men."

Mr. Thomas Cowan, Galt, ex-president of the Association, in rising to speak to the toast was loudly cheered. After some introductory remarks he said,—I have not language sufficient to respond to this toast as I would like to do. Before going any further, however, I will take the opportunity of thanking the Toronto members of the Association, on behalf of their brother

members from the country, for the exceedingly kind manner in which you have entertained us—your country cousins. This is the first occasion in the life of the Association in which our annual gathering has taken the character of a festival, and now at last our opponents may say that we are bloated monopolists. (Laughter.) Toronto is a city fighting for the development of a Canadian national sentiment which we give expression to on the present occasion. I am Canadian, and Canadian in all I expect to be, and I am happy to know it. We have developed a Canadian policy, and all we want now is to put a capstone to what we have done by developing a Canadian national sentiment. (Applause.) We admire any man who is proud of his country, no matter where he comes from, whether from the sunny south or from Greenland's icy mountains. We admire that man for his national pluck, and though it may be carried too far at times, the offence is one which leans to virtue's side. You may know from my accent that I am a Canadian with Scotch proclivities—(laughter)—and I will tell you a little story of Scotch conceit. A little boy in pointing out his native town of Paisley, after calling over with pride the names of many celebrated Paisley men, added "and I was born in Paisley myself." (Laughter.) That is Scotch national conceit, and we, whether we come from Scotland, England or Ireland, bring it with us, but while not laying that aside, let us endeavor for our new country to build up such a national sentiment that any young Canadian travelling in any country of the world may say with pride, I was born in Canada, and am a citizen of no mean country. (Applause.) Let us consider the area of Canada. It is 3,600,000 square miles, while the area of the entire continent of Europe is only 145,000 square miles larger than our Dominion. The area of our Dominion is thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland together. It has been said that Scotland could be buried in one of our inland lakes, and no one would know where it had gone to

except that he might smell the Scotch whiskey. (Laughter.) When I was in Scotland I went to see Lake St. Mary expecting to see a magnificent sheet of water with all the poetic surroundings which Sir Walter Scott has given it. And when I stood in presence of it after coming from Canada I thought I was looking at a pool. (Laughter.) Comparing our country with the United States we find that it is 600,000 square miles larger without Alaska, and 18,000 square miles larger than the United States and Alaska combined. Yet as Canadians we are always coming to the conclusion that we are a small country. Why the seven provinces of the Dominion are 17,000 square miles larger than the whole of British India. It is a country of illimitable possibilities, and a land whose mountains bring forth iron and other minerals is not to be despised. I was glad to hear our Chairman refer in such fine terms to the pioneers of the country. There is one sentence of Goldwin Smith's which shows a true appreciation of the work done by the early settlers. Speaking of the past political history of the country, which to him means a rivalry between contending parties, he says "the record of these rivalries and controversies will be gathered by the historian into a very narrow urn, but there is a history—if it were recorded, or able to be recorded—which would be interesting indeed, and would be to us a religion of gratitude, and that is the history of the pioneer in all his lines. A monument of that history is the fair land in which we live." These men came from the old country with pluck, determination and heroism, to make a home out of the Canadian forest. This afternoon we heard many loyal expressions of Canadian sentiment, to follow up in the grand work of our fathers. We cannot do that by relying on any other country except the grand old British Empire of which we are the subjects. (Applause.) Let us be Canadians first and Canadians always, however. Here we have absolute local self-government, and more absolute control than the people of

the United States or any other country. The President of the United States is elected for a term of four years, and it would take nothing short of civil war to upset any decision of his. Now look at our Canadian Government—take the Mowat government for instance. A majority of one vote on the floor of the Ontario Legislature would send Mowat into the cold shades of the Opposition (laughter); and in the Dominion Government also, though it would be a terrible calamity, one vote would upset Sir John. (Laughter.) We are more republican here than our neighbors on the south. In the old country they are wanting Home Rule for Ireland, Scotland and Wales. We could give them here as much Home Rule as they want out of our surplus of it. The Canadian people have Home Rule carried—will you allow me to say—to *reductio ad absurdum*. (Applause and laughter.) We have little differences such as the present in the North-West, and I would give Norquay and Greenway a little advice. Why should they speak disparagingly of the great North-West and Manitoba? Are the people of the North-West laboring with any such difficulties as the people of Minnesota and Dakota have? [A voice—No, sir.] Why, if the people of the North-West had any such thing as a blizzard it would give some excuse to the pessimists. While their 125,000 head of cattle are secure under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, the cattle on American ranches are dying by thousands from blizzards in winter and drought in summer. But let us, in our prosperity here, still remember the glorious old flag which gives political and religious security in any country over which it floats. (Loud applause.)

OTHER SPEAKERS TO THE TOAST.

Mr. Bennett Rosamond also spoke to the toast. He felt very much pleased with having his name connected with the toast. If the progress of the country were only properly re-

garded, the pessimistic teachings of certain newspapers published in Toronto, which are not read now as much as they used to be, would be regarded at their proper worth. The farmers of Canada are as prosperous, if not more prosperous, than those of any country of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. W. K. McNaught also responded. He said :—

I feel it an honor to have my name coupled with such a toast as "Canada," not only because I am Canadian born, but also for the reason that I am proud of my native country. Canada possesses within itself every element of greatness, and it only requires that our people shall be true to themselves, in order to make it one of the foremost countries in the world.

After the eloquent speech of our ex-President, Mr. Cowan, it will be superfluous on my part to enter into any detailed description of this vast Dominion or its resources. I might be permitted to say, however, that its great capabilities are only now being brought prominently into notice, and the more publicity we can give them, the more certain and speedy will be our chance of development. In this connection it has often occurred to me how much we have been handicapped by the dense incomprehensible ignorance that the people of Great Britain exhibit concerning this country. I remember some years ago while in England, pointing out to a prominent London journalist a few of the egregious errors in geography made by the British press regarding Canada; and I ventured the remark that if a Canadian schoolboy were to exhibit a like ignorance concerning either the geography or history of England he would probably be soundly whipped for his stupidity. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, I think that our Government could do Canada no better service than to make an annual grant for the purpose of cabling home every day an epitome of our people's doings. As things stand at present, the average Englishman can get no information from his own press about this very important

colony. Pick up an English paper of a morning, and although you will find copious telegraphic news from the United States, India, Egypt, Italy, Bulgaria, Turkey, and a score of other countries, you will scarcely find Canada mentioned, unless some enterprising correspondent has invented a sensational story about the Fenians having tried to blow up the Welland Canal or something equally absurd. Our public journals have the enterprise to give us every morning enough English news to enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the pulsations of their national life. If English journalists have not the enterprise necessary to pay for such information about Canada, let our government furnish it to them free of expense, and thus create an interest in our people and their doings that does not at present exist. The effect of this would, I am certain, be favorable to Canada, and we would be repaid an hundred fold by an increased emigration of the better class, and by the capital which would also seek investment here.

And now gentlemen, although I do not desire to say anything that might be looked upon as savoring of politics, I would like to refer very briefly and in a general way, to that almost defunct question Commercial Union with the United States. I have no doubt that all of you remember the landlord's tale in the poem of *Marmion*, where King Alexander of Scotland, on the eve of a Danish invasion, sought the assistance of a celebrated wizard, in order to learn from him if possible, the issue of the approaching conflict. By his instructions, the king, at midnight, fully armed, sought an old Pictish camping ground, and there apparently in the form of Edward of England, he encountered and overthrew a demon knight, and forced him at the sword point to shew forth the result of the impending invasion. And not this only, for it is said that remoter visions met his sight, foreshowing future battles and triumphs for Scotland by sea and land.

Although this tale of the village landlord is but a flight of

poetic fancy, it has occurred to me, that it might not inaptly be taken as a simile of the conflict that has been waged in Canada during the past year, between the loyal and independent press on the one side, and the organs of annexation and despair upon the other. Instead of the old fashioned lance, however, our journalistic knights have used that more modern and mightier weapon, the pen, and although fortunately for the country no blood has been shed, the inky tide has flowed free and far. The knights of annexation and despair have, I am glad to say, gone down before the lance thrusts of loyalty and truth, and have been compelled to admit to the world the falsity and weakness of their position.

And, gentlemen, not only this, but they have been compelled to acknowledge that our country has before it a future both bright and full of promises. (Hear, hear.) They have unwillingly borne testimony to the fact that we have within our own borders, fisheries equal in extent and productiveness to any in existence; mines of iron, silver, copper, and other minerals that are practically inexhaustible; coal fields so vast in extent as almost to stagger belief in their reality; farming and grazing lands of almost unlimited area, and capable of sustaining in affluence one hundred millions of souls; manufactures of all kinds that are growing with such marvellous rapidity that they will soon bring us in this respect abreast of any nation in the world; a system of internal water communication which in its completeness and magnitude dwarfs anything of the kind in either ancient or modern history; railroads, equalling in extent and completeness of equipment anything of a similar kind on the continent; and last, but not least, a population of hardy, industrious and God-fearing people, who have confidence enough in themselves and in their country to make it one of the most prosperous on the face of the earth.

What the future holds for Canada I do not pretend to say, but for my own part I have a large amount of faith in both

this country and its people. I believe that my countrymen are worthy descendants of those hardy and adventurous pioneers of the British Isle, and have within them spirit enough, aye, and brains enough too, to keep them from degenerating into mere hewers of wood, and of growers of barley and broilers to any nation in existence, and that they will struggle, and struggle successfully to raise this country to that high level to which it rightfully belongs.

Whatever the future holds for us, whether it be independence or a closer and more enduring union with the glorious empire of which we form a part, I feel that our national banner will always have at least one corner reserved for the grand old Union Jack; and that as blood is thicker than water, so shall we not only grant the mother country fair play, but link ourselves closer to her than to any other. (Applause.)

OUR GOVERNING BODIES.

The "Dominion and Provincial Legislature" was next proposed by the Chairman in a neat speech.

"Our Government, the keystone of the arch upon which rests the stability of our country and her progress."

"The great conservator of good laws whose labors are for no special class, but in the interests of the community as a whole."

The toast brought Mr. T. D. Craig, M.P.P., to his feet. He felt proud at the manner in which the toast had been received. He thought the Dominion Parliament needed no praise at his hands. The government of Sir John A. Macdonald had carried on the business of the country in a manner satisfactory to the Canadian people. (Loud applause.) It has been said that the Legislature was nothing better than a county council. (Laughter.) Taking both sides of the House as a whole they were a pretty decent, respectable lot of fellows. (Laughter and applause.) The questions of education and agriculture were important matters which fell to the lot of the Legislature

to deal with. The first qualification for a man aspiring to Parliamentary honors was to get there. (Laughter.) The next was to stay there. (Renewed laughter.) The members who did not talk much in the House were not the worst representatives. They were generally workers. No Government had yet found out how to run the Government of the country without taxes. (Hear, hear.) The speaker proceeded to quote from the *Empire* an extract illustrating his contentions regarding taxation. There were twenty-three Conservative merchants, members of the Dominion Parliament, and eleven Grits. It was rumored that the farmers were all Commercial Unionists. He did not believe anything of the kind. There were fifteen Conservative farmers in the House, as against eleven Reformers. He condemned the practice of depreciating Canada in the eyes of her competitors. It was unpatriotic and disloyal. (Applause.)

MR. HESS' SPEECH.

Mr. George Hess, M.P.P., also responded. He thought there was another industry which required the attention of the Legislature as much as agriculture, and that was the manufacturing industry. (Applause.) He was of opinion that the manufacturing interests should also be represented in Mr. Mowat's cabinet. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand men decrying their country and attempting to belittle it in the eyes of foreigners. He had no sympathy with that portion of the press which appeared to receive its instructions from Washington. Their efforts could only meet with one result—ignominious failure. (Applause.) Commercial Union was a dead issue and no one was sorry. (Applause.)

OUR ASSOCIATION.

Mr. John F. Ellis, vice-chairman, proposed the toast of "Our Association," which was enthusiastically honored.

"By uniting our forces we are extending our usefulness."

"As cemented and strengthened by the unity of our manufacturing interests."

Mr. W. H. Storey, of Acton, the newly elected president as he rose to respond to this toast was received with loud cheers. He had just come from a disordered constituency which had only yesterday given a large majority for the National Policy. (Cheers.) His heart had been in accord with every man who belonged to this Association from its inception. He had been in accord with the Association because it had been in accord with every patriotic movement made in the interests of this country, to cement it and make it a grand country. (Cheers.) He had never found any disloyal sentiment pervading their ranks from the year 1875, when it was first organized, up to the present time. The Association had been, in season and out of season, furthering the interests of this great commonwealth with which they stood identified. He had never heard any remarks that savored of treason or disloyalty. (Hear, hear.) He had found these men who he had sounded from time to time—he meant members of the Association—true to their interests as patriots and true to their country; men who did everything they could to build up the industries of a great country. (Cheers.) He was proud of the distinction they had given him by electing him as their president. He was proud of succeeding such men as W. H. Howland, Edward Gurney, his esteemed friend beside him Mr. R. W. Elliott, and Mr. Thomas Cowan; and he could only wish to fill the duties devolving upon him in the manner in which they had been filled by the gentlemen who had gone before him. He assured the members of the Association that he would do his duty, and in this way he hoped to fulfil their expectations. (Cheers.) It was not many years ago since this Association took a stand to develop the material interests of this country. He remembered the grave difficulties with which they had to contend. The National Policy was on the toast list, but he would make a few remarks regarding that great movement. The American war had fostered a certain line of industries in

that country until peace was proclaimed, when this production had become abnormal. The surplus of this production had been thrown upon this country under a fifteen per cent. tariff, and they couldn't endure the mortification of seeing factory after factory, industry after industry swept away from them, so the manufacturers organized a society. The society asked the Government to come to their relief and give them a tariff of twenty per cent. He was not alone in his recollections of what they had to contend with in getting the ear of the Government on this occasion. He remembered how they had been repelled every time their delegations were sent to Ottawa; how they had been told to come back and put more energy into their business. They said they would support the Government which would support the measures that would be best for the country. The result soon became apparent. They represented to Sir John Macdonald that the people of this country wanted the measure now known as the National Policy. The result was that they were sustained at the polls, but their lives had not been one of pleasure. They had not been able to go along smoothly without their difficulties. They had been assailed four or five years after the National Policy had been in existence by the Free Trade party, who stated that the manufacturers were living upon the earnings of the public; that they were making themselves wealthy at the public expense. It was no doubt a very narrow view to take of the question, because the statistics of the country to-day proved that this country had increased in material wealth and in its resources. Everywhere there were signs of material prosperity since the inception of the National Policy. (Cheers.) He wished to be allied with the cause of men who had endeavored to honestly, in their different lines of manufactures, lay up something for their comfort in old age. He did not propose to occupy their time very long any further than to say this, that the men who had sustained this organization were

men who had never forgotten their duty to the organization before their own interests individually. He remembered with some degree of sorrowful pleasure the valuable and useful services to this Association by the late W. H. Fraser. He remembered the efforts which that gentleman put forth to found it in the first place; how he gave so much heart to it, and how his mind seemed to be set on the future of this national commonwealth and her industries. He also spoke in kindly terms of Mr. John Maclean. (Cheers.) He desired to couple with the inception of this institution the name of Mr. Frederic Nicholls. (Cheers.) He did not suppose that in the Dominion of Canada a more energetic and painstaking officer could be found than Mr. Frederic Nicholls. It had been a matter of surprise to the speaker how he could devote so much time to the service of this Association. He had been with them in season and out of season. Their secretary had been true to his colors. The speaker had also to pay a fitting tribute to their treasurer, Mr. Booth. When the present treasurer took hold of the finances of the Association they were somewhat mixed, and the dues were somewhat in arrears, but since Mr. Booth took hold of them the finances were considerably increased. The membership had also increased materially, and to-day the Association had a respectable balance to its credit. He thanked the members heartily for the manner in which they had coupled his name with the toast. As president, he hoped he would be able to leave the Association in as good a condition as he found it, when he retired from the president's chair. (Loud cheers.)

THE TREASURER SPEAKS.

Ex-Ald. Booth, the treasurer of the Association, was the next speaker. He denied the statements made outside that the Manufacturers' Association was a Conservative Association. He was a Conservative himself, and as treasurer had been

accused of being a boodler This was a falsehood. Not only did he deny this accusation, but he could make the straight statement that not one dollar had ever been spent by the Association for corrupt purposes. It might be true that a small amount of money had been spent for the printing of literature, but this was not corrupt in any particular. The finances of the Association were in a good condition. He believed the great success of the Association had been due to the energy of the secretary, Mr. Frederic Nicholls. (Cheers.)

SECRETARY NICHOLL'S PRIDE.

There was a storm of applause when Mr. Frederic Nicholls, the popular secretary of the Association, rose to address the gathering. He had to commence his speech, he said, by using the hackneyed phrase, "This is one of the proudest moments of my life." (Cheers.) When he became interested in the Manufacturers' Association he found the membership not nearly so numerous as it was to-day, but he found the nucleus of a large and powerful association—an association composed of men who were in earnest. He thought history had shown that his ideas were correct in supposing that the influence of the Association would be great. He thought the showing made at the meeting was creditable, in view of the interest taken in the Association by members from different parts of the country. It was no small thing for a manufacturer in a distant part of the province to leave his business to attend an annual meeting where only routine business was transacted. He saw members who were present from different parts of the Province, from Quebec, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He, as the executive officer of the Association, was proud of such a showing. He felt doubly grateful for the sentiments expressed concerning his services as secretary of the Association. He would always remember this evening, and he hoped, at some future year to see even a larger gathering at an annual meet-

ing. It was always a difficult matter to start an innovation, but nothing succeeds like success, and the Association had been a success, and this Banquet has been a success, and he felt sure that every member present this evening would be anxious to attend any similar gathering in the future, and that every member who was not present would regret the fact when he heard of the pleasant time he had missed. (Cheers.) He thought they could look forward to the influence of the Association being largely increased, and he would look back with pleasure upon the part which he had been able to play in the Association. (Loud cheering.)

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The Vice Chairman, Mr. John F. Ellis, proposed the National Policy.

"A nation that manufactures for itself prospers." "The more a country produces the richer it is."

He said,—We feel that the maintenance of the National Policy, as understood by us, is of the utmost necessity to the continued growth and prosperity of our country. Our aim is to promote a wider sentiment in strengthening our common industries, and protecting these industries against the invasion of our markets by goods manufactured abroad; in a word, cultivating a home market. And who, may I ask, are entitled to the home market unless it be the families that make up the home? Let us educate the public sentiment of the great middle classes who wield the power of our great Dominion, so that they be ready to meet the fallacies that are sown broadcast by those who advocate a one-sided Free Trade policy. I believe that the Canadian market is more valuable to us than any or all other markets can be, and hence I am in favor of that policy which can secure our Canadian market to ourselves and the Canadian producer. This, I hold, is the true National Policy. Our Free Trade friends may call this a selfish policy, but it seems to me to be simply patriotic. For

my part, I prefer the selfishness of the man who is willing, for the sake partly of gain, to build up large industries employing hundreds of work people, and thus contributing to the material prosperity of his country and of those around him, to that of the man who, for the sake of saving a small percentage on his clothing and luxuries, is willing that all the industries of the country be sacrificed. I much prefer, gentlemen, the so-called selfishness of the protectionist to that of the free trader. Well, gentlemen, the free trader has about given up trying to convince the people of Canada of the wisdom of this country being ruled by the theories of a Cobden Club, and now recommends Commercial Union as the great want of the country. While we yield to no country as to the activity, energy and ability of our manufacturers and the intelligence of our mechanics, yet we do object to being placed in competition with the manufacturers of the United States, who, for the past thirty years, have been fostering their native industries by every means in their power. We contend that the country is prosperous, manufacturing is developing as fast as the wants of the country demand, and manufacturers are suiting their industries to the needs of the country; and it would be folly to interfere with this steady growth. Gentlemen, we think this country is just as prosperous as that of our neighbors across the line, and we protest against having any exclusive trade relations with them that we cannot extend to our mother beyond the seas. We don't wish to place our skilled operatives in competition with the cheap labor of Europe. We prefer that they should occupy a much higher plane, both socially and materially, so that each and all may aspire to be employers, and may be encouraged in their ambition by seeing this taking place almost daily around them. Success has attended in the past our efforts for a protective tariff, but it does not follow that we should now take it for granted that there is no need for a strong organization. You must reach the people

through the press, for it is the people's cause. Our own experience vindicates the policy of protection. It is building up large and varied industries, and industrial towns and cities; it is giving a home market to our farmers, and it is inviting the skilled artisan from across the sea. In all that makes a nation prosperous and happy; in all that makes a country proud and independent, lies the strength of a protective system and National Policy. (Applause.)

MR. WATERMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Isaac Waterman, London, also spoke to the toast. If they talked about the N.P. for a week there would still be room for singing its praise. It did not require him to say what the N.P. had done for Canada. The languishing industries of 1878, which were prosperous to-day, supplied the testimony. We are celebrating the tenth year of the National Policy wedding. (Laughter.) So far we have lived a very happy life together. The courting, however, was not all smooth. There were little quarrels and differences with their opponents, but after all they had gained the objects for which they contended. There were no paupers or workhouses, comparatively speaking, in Canada. The disease called Commercial Union had not spread far. (Applause.) Before the spring roses began to bud it would be completely forgotten. Reformers and Conservatives alike supported the N.P., and to its beneficent influences was attributable the present flourishing condition of Canada. (Applause.)

Mr. P. W. Ellis also responded. The National Policy, he said, fostered home manufactures and created a home market. The C.P.R. had opened out a magnificent territory which was being supplied with the manufactures of our own country. Commercial Unionists did not state the case fairly. They made unfair comparisons between the *per capita* debt of the

United States and Canada. Their cause was a losing one. The Canadian people were too wide-awake to be caught by the glittering inducements held out by the promoters of the scheme. The manufacturers would not consent to a policy which struck at the foundation of our commercial interests. (Applause.)

MAYOR BICKFORD'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Bickford, Dundas, also spoke to the toast. He said :—Things went from bad to worse till Sir John Macdonald went into power on the protective policy. He spoke of the success which he had noticed in Dundas since, and said it was a fair indication of the general prosperity of the country. He had travelled through Wentworth, and he was sure he would be borne out in saying that the farmers and farm houses there compared favorably with any in England. (Applause.)

The Chairman referred in eulogistic terms to the forethought and ability displayed by Messrs. John Gordon, Isaac Buchanan and John McLean, whose efforts contributed so materially to bring about the existence of the N.P. (Applause.)

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

Mr. John Bertram proposed the toast of "Manufactures and Commerce."

"In life's earnest battle they only prevail,
Who daily march onward and never say fail."

He said he had come out from Scotland when very young and could speak of the wonderful progress of the country as he had noticed it. Manufactures were then in a state of the most helpless infancy, but at the present day he was surprised, in face of the evidence he saw, that any man could be found to speak in a disparaging tone of Canada.

The toast was duly honored.

EX-ALD. LAMB'S REPLY.

Ex-Ald. Daniel Lamb spoke to the toast. He referred to the immense commerce of Great Britain, and said Canadians ought to be proud to call themselves the sons of so great a country. In time, when commerce and agriculture became stronger, Canada would be able to compete with the trade of the world and not with any particular country as some Esaus of the present day would do. (Applause).

MR. WATSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. James Watson, Hamilton, (Strathroy Knitting Company) also responded to the toast. He did not believe in monopoly, but he was a firm believer in the N. P. The farmer had as much interest in the prosperity of the manufacturer as the manufacturer had in the prosperity of the farmer. Their interests were wrapt together. Prosperity to the farmer meant prosperity to the manufacturer. The cry of Commercial Union was a delusion. He hoped nobody was foolish enough to be trapped by it. (Applause)

Mr. George Pattinson, Preston, also responded. A country to be great must be a manufacturing country. They heard a great many people refer to Canadian sentiment. The National Policy meant not only building up manufactures throughout the country, but also in building up a national sentiment. He would draw the lines of the Canadian policy so broad that it would take in every one, save those who would seek allegiance to a foreign power. (Applause.)

THE GUESTS.

The Vice-President proposed the toast of "Our Guests,"

"Linger until upon your brain
Is stamped an image of the scene."

which was honored with the chorus, "For they are jolly good fellows," three cheers and a "tiger."

Mr. S. T. Willett, Chambley Canton, Quebec, responded, Mr. R. Lang, Berlin, following in suitable terms.

Mr. J. B. Armstrong, Guelph, also responded, and Mr. Theodore Boas, St. Hyacinthe, next made a brief and bright speech.

Mr. H. J. Bird, Bracebridge, in a rousing speech, spoke on behalf of the people of Muskoka, which was frequently applauded.

THE TORONTO MEMBERS.

Mr. Isaac Waterman, then proposed the toast of the Toronto members, which was duly received.

The Chairman responded in a speech reciprocating the feelings of the visitors on the pleasant character of the evening's entertainment.

THE PRESS.

The toast of the Press followed :—

"Its influence is the prime factor in the advanced civilization of the world."

The Chairman, in proposing it, complimented in general terms the Canadian Press, and coupled the toast with the names of Messrs. Brown, Cassidey and McCormick.

THE LADIES.

The last toast was "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. Cowan and Mr. C. R. H. Warnock, Galt.

"Whose refined taste and just appreciation of the beautiful in art makes them our most liberal patrons and truest friends."

The gathering separated after singing God Save the Queen.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

1888.

CHAIRMAN:

R. W. ELLIOT, - TORONTO.

E. Gurney, Toronto.	W. F. Cowan, Oshawa.
James Watson, Hamilton.	J. S. Larke, Oshawa.
Wm. Bell, Guelph.	H. Heintzman, Toronto.
Jos. Simpson, Toronto.	George Lang, Berlin.
A. Warnock, Galt.	D. R. Wilkie, Toronto.
W. Millichamp, Toronto.	P. Freyseng, Toronto.
B. Rosamond, Almonte.	F. Crompton, Toronto.
Geo. Pattinson, Preston.	Carl Zeidler, Toronto.
Daniel Lamb, Toronto.	C. A. Birge, Hamilton.
Isaac Waterman, London.	W. G. A. Hemming, Toronto.
C. Shurley, Galt.	W. K. McNaught, Toronto.
John Taylor, Toronto.	Chas. Boeckh, Toronto.
M. B. Perine, Doon.	T. D. Craig, M.P.P., Port Hope
Thomas McDonald, Toronto	Wm. Chaplin, St. Catharines.
S. Greening, Hamilton.	H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Toronto.
Geo. W. Sadler, Montreal.	L. Cote, St. Hyacinthe.
J. R. Barber, Georgetown.	W. H. Cross, Barrie.
John Fensom, Toronto.	E. J. Davis, King.
Robert Mitchell, Montreal.	James Kendry, Peterboro'.
H. N. Baird, Toronto.	P. W. Ellis, Toronto.
H. Bickford, Dundas.	R. Crean, Toronto.
Thomas Cowan, Galt.	W. H. Perram, Aurora.
John Bertram, Dundas.	John Bertram, Dundas.
H. B. Warren, Toronto.	John F. Ellis, Toronto.
C. Wilson, Toronto.	J. E. McGarvin, Acton.
W. H. Law, Peterboro'.	R. T. Watson, Toronto.
Frank J. Phillips, Toronto.	C. D. Massey, Toronto.
John Elliott, Almonte.	A. E. Carpenter, Hamilton.
Wm. Christie, Toronto.	W. Stahlschmidt, Preston.
J. B. Armstrong, Guelph.	Chas. Pease, Toronto.
C. Raymond, Guelph.	

