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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING & MINING INDUSTRIES OF THE DOMINION.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

Vol. 6.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

No. 4.

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→ DOMINION.

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

No. 4.

HONOR TO HENRY W. DARLING

On Wednesday evening last the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto, recognized the valuable services rendered to the Board and to the commercial interests of this city by Mr Henry W. Darling, their late president, by a complimentary banquet in honor of that gentleman and the presentation of a massive silver epergne, imported from England, and a very handsome illuminated address. The general proceedings were fully reported in the daily press, and have consequently reached our readers before this, but Mr. Edward Gurney, a representative Canadian manufacturer, in responding to the toast of "Commerce and Manufactures," made such an admirable presentment of certain points of interest to all those engaged in the productive industries of this country, that we not only publish his speech in *extenso*, but bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers. Throughout the whole address, Mr. Gurney's peculiar talent as a humorist is readily discernible, but "he who runs may read," and his remarks, though uttered in a jocular vein, as befits an after-dinner speech at a social gathering, contain many truisms and many points that define clearly the unfair attitude of a section of the community to the so-called "organized robbers," but who may be fitly and justly termed "organized benefactors" of the communities in which they may happen to have their capital invested and their energy and intelligence directed.

Mr. Gurney spoke as follows:

"It is generally recognized as a fact that after dinner speeches are spontaneous. The condition of fullness associated with the time being is wonderfully productive of thought. This I think I may regard as an axiom, and the facts that have come under your observation to night will indicate to your minds that none of the speeches delivered have ever been thought of before. (Laughter.) With me, however, it is different. As I had something of an abstruse subject to deal with, the committee were kind enough to consider me and give me a day in which to look it up, and I have been hard at work upon it ever since, and cannot make much of it. I know that I might have met this emergency in my life by merely returning my thanks with a bow and a bow, but recognizing that it is the duty of every man to have convictions in reference to every subject that presents itself, I felt that it was due to this assemblage that I should unravel before them the mysteries of the beginning of the manufacturer and his relation to the merchant. With this good intention I looked up history, and readers of history will recognize that there are two ways of doing this: one is to begin at the beginning, and the other is

to begin at the end: novel readers begin at both ends to find out what the story is, but I began at the beginning, and I found out something that rather distressed me, *ie.*, that Adam was the first manufacturer, he having made clothing. The material used was rather discouraging, as it would indicate that the moral tone of the manufacturers at that day must have been very low, as in custom work they used material that would even shame the ready-made clothing makers of these days. (Great laughter.) Being thus discouraged at the outlook, I thought perhaps I had better begin at the other end of the history, and I found by starting in the year of grace, 1887, I could find the most undoubted evidence of the degradation of this class in our community. It is expected in tracing out from the beginning any class in a community that it shall be found that there is a progress upward or downward of the most marked character. Now, in beginning at the end of the history of this class I find that as I stated before there are men devoid of principle, the words robber, organized robber, etc., being applied to them with the greatest freedom, and I want you to pause and consider the word organized. Now in physics the word organized is applied to matter of a higher order, and I think it just to assume that the class of robbers indicated by this adjective is of a corresponding degree of perfection. (Laughter.) About this time in my researches I came across a singular statement in the writings of a good English lady, and we must give all weight to such testimony, for "it's English you know," (laughter) and they were to the effect that society in England started from poverty at the bottom, finding its sustentation in the poor-house, rising by gradation, which may be briefly described as the small tradesman, the large tradesman, and finally the wholesale merchant, and then the manufacturer and the nobility. (Great laughter.) Now putting the fact that the manufacturer stands in organized society next to the nobility, and just above the wholesale merchant, I concluded that there might be some coherence between the fact of the manufacturer being a robber, and his ultimate entry into the nobility, for we know the men who founded almost all the noble houses had a somewhat shady reputation, and the mind naturally reverts to the robber baron. (Great laughter and applause.) These discoveries have produced in my mind peculiar effects, for while a few days ago I counted myself as a man of the people, who could never be induced by any circumstances to change his condition from that to one of greater pretension, I find now that there are springing up in my mind strange aspirations, first of which is to so far comply with this unknown law of robbery as to lead immediately to nobility (laughter), and the fact of the manufacturer being just

one step higher than the merchant has inspired in me an insane desire not only to aspire to the higher place that is just before me, but equally strong purpose to keep the wholesale merchant in his place (great laughter), and any aspiration on the part of such people to familiarity with our class will be and should be met with the rebuke it naturally deserves. (Laughter.) Of course our class will in future be properly condescending to the smaller people who can have no aspirations to this high eminence, but toward the class immediately below our own we must be determined in our resentment at any approach to familiarity. (Laughter.) An after-dinner speech which did not say anything would be out of place, and one drawing no lessons from the surroundings would be equally out of place, so I have to say to this great body of merchants and professional men that though for any one of you it is unreasonable for you to expect to reach the distinction of being manufacturers, still by causing your children to learn honest trades it might be possible that they in time would be able to reach the distinction aimed at honestly by every man. (Applause and laughter.) It may be inconvenient for the country to have a growing body of men such as I have designated in this address, men who have attained their rank by means of robbery, but so far as I can see the case is a hopeless one, because the indications all point to the conclusion that there is a determined purpose on the part of the people of this country to increase this class of aristocrats. (Applause.) The time was in this good country when the moral tone of the country stood higher, and when there was a sincere purpose to rid the country of this snare and reproach, but that day has passed, and now having the incubus placed upon us, the best that can be done is to train and educate these new comers in our commercial life so that they may leave something for other classes of society to subsist upon. There is one satisfaction about contemplation of these serious circumstances, and that is, that these vandals have existence in other communities, and that the tendency of their production is rather to advance. (Applause.) In all countries in their early existence manufactures were confined to making war materials, and beyond the necessary material for cookery, the manufacturer was engaged in making poisons. To-day, whatever may be the purpose of the manufacturer in life, the end of his calling is often to reduce the burdens of society and make life more tolerable to his fellow-men. (Applause.) Sometimes he still makes poisons, which he insidiously imposes upon the community as wholesome nourishment (applause and laughter), but the exercise of the controlling and restraining and educating methods enjoined in this address have had their effects, and this class of manufacture is being summarily dealt with in some quarters. I must admit that from a careful examination of the reputation of the political leaders as given in the party press, they may safely be said to have qualified for eminent status in the new order of Robber Barons (great laughter) without passing through the apprenticeship indicated. And if Mr. Darling has aspirations to new dignities I shall, so far as I may, influence the minds of my peers, throw all my influence in his favor, for though he may be honest and noble, he is a good fellow, who has by his wonderful industry and organizing power benefitted this city through its Board of Trade in a way and to a degree that its citizens should never forget." (Applause.)

CANADA INDEPENDENT.

It has come to it—that Canada has to pronounce her declaration of independence. She is to declare herself independent of Great Britain—no, but she is to declare her independence of the United States. That is the present issue, others are of the past.

Elsewhere in this number we have given the latest from Washington as to an American proposal for settling the whole international difficulty. It is an American solution, of course. It means straightaway this—that we are to admit American goods free, while charging duties on British goods of the same kinds.

It is most extraordinary that this feature of the case has not struck more people than it has—the one insuperable objection to free trade in manufactures between Canada and the United States. The objection is very fully stated elsewhere, and it is simply unanswerable.

One resource, however, remains for the Grits. Anything to beat the N. P. Anything, no matter what it is, that promises to make a change and upset that hated N. P. will do. Therefore the Grits will highly approve of this new American invention for defeating the creation of an independent Canada.

What we have to say about it we say straight. We want no ideal open frontier between here and the States. We want our own market for our own producers, that is all. Can you understand that, you merchants who belong to Chicago and St. Paul, for instance? We have made the Canadian North-West, *not you*, and we propose to have the good of it. You would like, would you not, that we should create, in the Provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, big markets for American manufactures? All these are going to be markets for Canadian manufactures, and this is National Policy.

The *Mail*, as will be seen from what we print elsewhere, comes to the conclusion that there is nothing for it but for Canada to surrender and to drop into "the United States." We utterly repudiate any such ignoble destiny for Canada. Canada is going to be a nation, not a little section of the Great Republic. We want to stay by ourselves. But let us not forget that there are Englishmen who would welcome any change that would defeat Canada's National Policy. These are the men we have to fear—men who would eagerly concede ninety-eight cents to the United States for two cents to Canada. In the old country the woods are full of them, of men who would do just that. Let us get it into our heads that this is Canada, and that it is neither England nor the United States.

But perhaps it will be said that all this is nonsense. It is advocated only on the other side. Hold your horses. Wait till you see. All through November and December, 1885, the *Globe* had this exhibited in its advertising columns, in its statement of principles. We quote now, and we quote, very strictly.

In the fall of 1885 appeared the following in the *Globe's* business announcement for the year 1886:—

"The *Globe* advocates unrestricted commercial reciprocity with the kindred people of the United States."

Read these words over, and then read them over again. They mean that the Grit party are ready to agree to anything to beat Canada's National Policy. Read them along with

Mr. Buttorworth's bill, and see what conclusion you will come to.

That the *Globe* has been long ago committed to conceding everything to the United States we all know. But now the *Mail* also is committed to the same thing. Here we have the two leading journals in Canada both pulling against their own country and in favor of the United States. We do not over-estimate the gravity of the present crisis.

In favor of surrendering to the United States we have the whole Grit party, as a body, also the *Globe*. And, strange to tell, also the *Mail*. Never, since Canada was a country, was there such need for her sons to stand by Canadian interests and National Policy.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WORKINGMEN

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES

THE following letter formed one of a series of tariff leaflets published by the Industrial League, and will doubtless prove interesting to some of our readers.

The Canadian electorate are about to be asked to say by their votes, whether what is known as the National Policy is to be continued or abandoned—whether the Dominion is to retain the present system of protection to native industry, strengthening it where experience has shown it to be weak, and perfecting it where it has been found to be imperfect; or whether abandoning this policy we shall approximate toward what is, by a misapplication of terms, called Free Trade. In deciding this momentous question, no class of the people will have a more potent voice, as none have a deeper interest, than the artisans and mechanics—the skilled laborers of Canada.

It is a duty, then, which they owe at once to their country and to themselves and their families, to consider well what will be the effect of their votes in the coming elections. To allow mere considerations of party triumph or defeat to influence their action at the polls, would be a paltering with the trust of the franchise, almost amounting to treason to their country's best interests. No matter what partisans and partizan journals may say in their eagerness to get or retain power, the affairs of the country, so far as the administrative acts of the Government are concerned, will be in the future, as they have been in the past, conducted about equally well by either of the political parties. The one side will continue to make and the other to lay charges of corruption and extravagance. But the impartial student of the history of political parties in Canada must arrive at the conclusion that whatever of truth there may have been in such charges when made by and against both the parties in their turn, there does not exist on either side such an excess of vice or surplussage of virtue as would of itself furnish adequate cause for preferring one to the other.

The elector who would be honest with himself and true to his country, will not allow himself to be led by the storm of denunciation and recrimination, of charges and countercharges, of denials and reiterations, away from the calm, dispassionate and thoughtful consideration of the policies of the two parties when asking his support. A mistake in the selection of men can be remedied, and at the worst is transient in its effects, an error in the choice of a policy may mar the whole future of a country, and may turn what would have been happiness,

prosperity and national greatness into wretchedness, industrial disaster and national decay.

So long as men retain the right to think freely there will exist differences of opinion, and these differences may and do divide men into hostile, or at any rate opposing camps of thought. If the matter in dispute concerns the Government or politics of the country, these camps naturally become political parties. Indeed it may be said that only in this way can honest political parties be formed, for a body of politicians banded together for any object less than the advancement of a principle, can hardly be more than a political banditti.

Differences of opinion on what is called the trade question, have divided men into Free Traders on the one side and Protectionists on the other, and in Canada, with some few exceptions, we find the latter in the ranks of the Government and its supporters, and the former in the ranks of the Opposition. While other questions of policy will naturally enter into the discussion which must decide the action of the electors in the present contest, there is no question, on which the parties divide, which compares in importance to the mechanics and artisans of the Dominion with this one. *Shall the principle of protection to native industry be maintained or abandoned?*

It is not the intention in this leaflet to enter into an abstract discussion of Free Trade and Protection, nor is it necessary to do so, for it is admitted on both sides that a policy of absolute Free Trade is not, under our circumstances, possible for Canada. It would be unfair to his readers as well as to those who, for want of some name which will describe them with absolute correctness, he may designate as Free Traders, for the writer to assume that the electors are called upon to decide for or against Free Trade. Were this the question, it is possible some who are in Canada—and because of Canada's peculiar circumstances—Protectionists would be found advocating Free Trade.

Not only is it idle to discuss the question as if absolute Free Trade were a possible alternative; but it is equally bootless to discuss it, as some do, on the supposition that reciprocal trade relations with the United States are to be had for the asking. Canadians must be manly enough to look on the whole matter in a self-reliant way, for they are the blindest of the blind, the wilfully blind, who cannot see that reciprocity with the United States, on any terms less onerous to us than a complete and humiliating surrender of our commercial independence, is hopeless. Canadians, Canadian workingmen especially, cannot afford to wait for other countries to make this or that change of policy on our part possible, they must deal with the facts as they exist, and adopt and maintain a policy suited to our actual circumstances.

The great question for Canadian workingmen to ask themselves, whether the present policy, or the approximation to Free Trade which it is proposed to substitute for it, is best calculated to advance their material prosperity?

They can arrive at an answer in two ways:

First—By considering whether, tested by the light of the experience of the eight years of its existence, it has on the whole benefited them, either by giving them steady work, or, by giving them better wages, or by creating an increased demand for their labor, prevented a fall in wages, which is but another way of saying the same thing.

Second. By considering whether the policy of shutting out foreign-made goods, and so increasing the quantity of home-made goods; or the policy of allowing foreign goods to supplant home-manufactured articles in our markets, is most likely to create a demand for their labor.

Every workman knows that in almost every town and village in Canada new establishments, and in some instances new industries, have sprung up since the adoption of the National Policy, and because of its adoption. Not only that, but many, almost all of the old industries have been enabled by the increased demand for their manufactures to greatly increase their capacity. To say that this does not mean an increased demand for labor is to insult the intelligence of the people. To say that the tendency of such an increased demand is not to raise the price of labor—the wages—is to fly in the face of a well understood and universally admitted law.

To deny that employers of labor will try to get that labor at the lowest rate possible, *i. e.*, that they will endeavor to keep down the rate of wages, would be absurd. It would be to say that they are less anxious than other people to do the best they can for themselves. It may as well be frankly admitted that an employer in a protected country, like an employer in a free-trade country, will always endeavor to get his labor as cheaply as possible. Were this not equally true in both instances there would be less need for trades unions and other labor organizations in one case than the other. But while this is admitted and while it may further be true, that, whether under Free Trade or Protection, workingmen must depend largely on themselves and on their own combined efforts to obtain increases of wages; it will be well for them to reflect that no attempt to secure a rise in wages can be successful unless the employers are able to pay it.

The writer does not desire to be understood as contending that the adoption of a policy which, by making manufacturers and other employers of labor prosperous and so able to advance the wages of their employees, will cause them to raise the wages unasked. But he does contend that, unless the manufacturer's business will allow it, no effort on the part of his employee to obtain an increase can be successful. For no man will continue to manufacture at a loss.

It may not be amiss to glance at what would be the result, to labor, of the adoption of a policy detrimental to the interests of manufacturers. Evidently if that policy decreased their profits, they would be compelled to reduce their expenses, and all workmen, who have thought at all on the subject, know that, when the process of scaling down the expenses begins, the rate of wages is about the first thing to be affected. To protest or to strike is useless, for if the profits will not allow the employer to pay the old rate, he must either have cheaper labor or go out of the business. For, again, no man will continue to manufacture at a loss.

What would the abandonment of the National Policy and the adoption of a policy approximating to Free Trade mean to Canadian manufacturers? And let it never be forgotten that, in the sense referred to above, the interests of manufacturers and workmen are identical. Is it not a fact that the taking down of our tariff wall would expose our industries to two dangers:—First, the competition of the United States manufacturers, and second, the competition of European manufacturers?

The writer divides these two kinds of competition thus because though each would be equally dangerous and total, they are so from widely different reasons.

Except that their establishments are generally on a large scale, the American manufacturers have no advantages, either in cheapness of material or of labor, to enable them to compete with undue advantage with ours in our own markets. But nearly all their principal branches of manufacturing industry have formed combinations to restrict the production and steady prices. These combinations only affect the home trade and each maker is at liberty to manufacture in such quantity and sell at such prices as he pleases for foreign trade. Let, then, our National Policy protective barrier be removed and the Americans would at once begin to unload their surplus on our markets at prices with which our manufacturers could not compete.

Let any Canadian mechanic, working at the industry thus attacked, say what would be the effect on that industry and, as a consequence, on his wages.

In Europe it is well known that the wages are very much less than they are in America in all branches of manufacture. In Germany, for instance, they do not average one-half as high. It is not necessary to point out to a Canadian workman, that, if his employer must compete in the home market with an employer of this cheap German labor, without Protection, he cannot afford to pay much if any higher wages than his German competitor pays.

It may be argued, it is urged by the opponents of the National Policy, that, but for the United States tariff the combinations spoken of could not exist, and it is argued that the fact that wages are so low in Germany tells against the theory that protection will increase wages.

In answer to this it may be said that even without the combinations the American manufacturers would be able to and would make Canada a slaughter market, as witness the evil days prior to 1879. And as regards Germany the circumstances of that country differ widely from ours, as German manufacturers now produce in excess of the home demand, their prices, and consequently the wages paid, are fixed by what they can obtain for their goods when exported.

But we are not called upon to vote for a policy for the United States or Germany, nothing that we can do or leave undone will alter the fixed policies of other countries. It is for the workmen of Canada to say whether they are prepared to abandon the principle of protection to native industry, and thus compel their employers and consequently themselves, to compete on even terms with the underpaid labor of Europe and on unequal and grossly unfair terms with the American manufacturers.

The triumph of no set of party leaders can compensate to the evil which would result to our Dominion from the recording by the electorate of an unwise or mistaken verdict on the question. *Shall the National Policy be continued or abandoned?*

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FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following concise statement of the attitude of both political parties, from a farmer's standpoint, is taken from the correspondence column of the *Dominion Mechanical and Milling News*.

SIR,—The air is full of politics. Voting to sustain the policy that has prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1879, or to discard it in favor of the policy that ruled previous to that year, is near at hand. The time for thinking earnestly of both sides has come, and for deciding which way to vote. Notwithstanding all the noise about patriotism and the welfare of Canada, my observation is this: The practical common-sense man, if not tied to something called Party, decides that question from the standpoint of what is best for himself individually.

What is the important question to be settled by the forthcoming election, so far as the individual voter is concerned? The one great question that looms up over all others, throwing everything else into the shade, is Protection vs. Free Trade—whether the spirit and effect of our tariff for the next five years is to be in the interests of Canadian farmers, manufacturers and workmen generally, or in the interest of American farmers, manufacturers and workmen. Many other questions will fill party newspapers, and go to make up the speeches of the politicians when the contest is well begun, but outside these two classes, who cares whether Riel should or should not have been hanged, or what effect will the decision of that or any such question have on the prosperity of the individual voter?

I will take the farmer's case, as he belongs to the largest class, and with him associate the miller, since their interests are the same. All the wheat grown by a farmer has to be sold, except what he requires for his own flour and for seed. He has his choice of two classes to sell to—and only two—the miller and the exporter; the miller of his own town or the buyer for some other Canadian miller, or the exporter or the exporter's agent. Which of the two, the miller or the exporter, does he sell to? To the one who pays him the best price every time. Which of the two does give him the best price? Which of the two has given him the best price during the past seven years? I want the answer to these questions to come from any man who comes much in contact with Toronto exporters or their agents at any outside places, such as Aurora, Newmarket, Bradford; and I want that man to say how continuously he hears this remark: "We are not getting any wheat, the millers are taking it all." Why are the millers taking it all? There is only one answer to that question, and the answer is, because they are paying more money for it than the exporter can allow his agent to pay. I am not stating more than the fact when I say that nine months out of every twelve the state of affairs is exactly as set forth above, and in many large farming sections where there are plenty of mills, the exporter can scarcely ever touch a bushel the year round, because "the mills are taking it all," and of course paying the grower more money than the export price warrants.

I challenge any man to establish any other conclusion than this—the millers pay the farmers better prices for their wheat than the exporters do or can pay.

This is under a system of Protection. Change that system. Come back to Free Trade. Remove the duty from wheat and flour, and what will result? The great millers of the Western

States will send their salesmen to Toronto, and Montreal, and Quebec, and Kingston, and Ottawa, and London; and later on to the smaller cities and the towns and the villages of this country—to every place where there is a flour store with cash enough to pay for a car load of flour—and will sell car loads and train loads of flour at prices lower than the Canadian miller can afford to sell at, even if he gets his wheat at export figures. There will be no more complaints among wheat shippers that the millers are taking all the wheat. The miller will have to shut down, and silent mills will become as plentiful in Canada as they are to-day in England, Ireland and Scotland. When once thoroughly shut down, workmen scattered gone to the United States to help make American flour out of American wheat to supply Canada with—when our farmers are lost, it is an easy matter for the American millers to keep them shut down, and get high prices for their flour, too. The plan is an old one, well tried and found satisfactory by the manufacturers of the protected United States who wanted free trade Canada for customers in years gone by, before the N.P. was taken hold of by this country. I ask any farmer to recall the prices he has had from millers all the year round, the eager competition between millers in his own town and buyers who wanted his wheat for millers at other points in Canada, to say whether he can afford to kill off this competition for the wheat he has to sell.

I am not a politician—certainly not a Tory one—and never gave a Conservative vote in my life except on two occasions when I voted for the Protection candidate who was the Conservative candidate as well—but I am interested in getting the best pay for my labor that I fairly can get, and do not propose to give my vote to assist in clearing the way for American wheat and American flour to deluge this country and throw mine on the mercy of the exporter, who, however patriotic he may be, is limited in the price he pays me by the competition he has to meet in the European market, from every wheat field from India to California.

In the contest that is soon to come off, there is no place for smaller issues in comparison with this question of Protection vs. Free Trade. No farmer, manufacturer or workman in this country can afford to give his vote for any candidate who does not come out clearly and honestly and say, "I go to Parliament to support Protection and home industries." No equivocations should be tolerated. It will not do to say, "There is no danger of duties being lowered, the requirements of the Government necessitate high duties." That will not do. High duties are not what we require. We require the spirit of Protection to home industries to be first and uppermost and fill through our customs tariffs. The candidate must say, without reservation, "I believe in Protection to home industries of all legitimate kinds, and my seat in the House of Parliament will be on the side of the leaders who are sound on that question, and who will preserve that spirit intact in our tariff."

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Editorial Notes.

ON this occasion we devote the most of our space to statements respecting what is really the great question of the day—next to that of whether we are to have a Protectionist Government or a Free Trade Government in power for the next four or five years. We take this conclusion to be inevitable—that the Grit policy in Ontario, and the Secession policy in Nova Scotia, have one common end—the annexation of these Provinces to the United States.

IN the American press there appears to be a conspiracy of silence with regard to the Butterworth bill, introduced in Congress Monday last, and providing for entire free trade between Canada and the United States, with protection against England. New York and Chicago papers scarcely mention it, don't seem to see it at all. We think we know the reason why. They are afraid to talk lest it might hurt the Grit candidates in the Canadian elections. For, be this remembered, that the Grits are *always* on the side of some other country and against their own. It never fails.

IT is not to be forgotten that, lacking the support of good Reformers, the National Policy could never have been carried in Canada, which leads us to take a look back again at the foundation of things, and to inquire what reason there is, or ever was, for the belief that Free trade and Liberal politics must necessarily go together. The truth is that there never was any such reason worth a row of pins, what reason there might have been was overwhelmingly the other way. One great accident of history—it was an accident and nothing more—put a great part of the world wrong on this matter. In England, forty years ago, Tory landlords opposed free trade in corn, therefore, it has ever since been argued, Toryism and Protection are one and the same thing. But experience elsewhere tells a different tale, and suggests to us that what has been esteemed a necessary and permanent connection was a mere accident of history—"only this and nothing more." In the American war the slaveholders most unquestionably constituted the Tory party, and they were the free trade party, too, while the Radical party and the protectionist party were one and the same. In France, under the autocratic rule of an emperor, a very slight approach was made towards free trade, but with the establishment of a Republic the country went Protectionist "by a large majority." In Australia the aristocratic party, that is, the big land owners, or ranch owners, as they would be called in the Northwest of Canada or of the States, are all Free Traders, while the workingmen of the towns, mechanics and such like, are Protectionists to a man. We just want to give our Reform friends, who are at the same time staunch Protectionists, some brief assurance that in standing by Protection they are consistent Liberals.

THE REASON WHY.

(From The Toronto Standard.)

SIR,—I have been asked to state the reason why I favor the return of the Liberal Conservative candidates in East and West Toronto when both of the Labor candidates have stated that they are favorable to a policy of protection to native industry. With your permission I will give my reasons, making them as brief as possible, and premising by saying that personally I charge nothing against either Mr. Shepherd or Mr. Jury, and also that I have always been in favor of labor organization.

The Labor candidates appeal for support because one plank in their platform is a belief in the National Policy, but are not the workmen of this city pretty well aware that both of them have decided predilections in favor of the Reform party? This being the case every Conservative workingman, in fact every workingman who believes that the National Policy has been of benefit to himself either by affording steadier employment or better remuneration for his day's work, and as a consequence increased opportunities for devoting both his time and a portion of his surplus earnings towards furthering the cause of organized labor, should count the cost before depositing a ballot against the Conservative candidate. After all, the maintenance of the National Policy is, in the meantime, of greater importance to the workmen than any other plank in any platform that has been advanced for his consideration, and this can only be assured by a return of the Conservative party to power. To illustrate my argument, let us suppose that the general result of the polling throughout the Dominion on the 22nd inst. is an equal division of both political parties, the balance of power being in the hands of our two self-called independent Labor candidates. Were such the case there is no reasonable room to doubt that on the very first division of both Messrs. Shepherd and Jury would be found ranged under the banners of the Reform party. What use would their N.P. plank then be? I am justified in saying that it would not save one workingman from going down in the vortex of disaster that would overtake the country were the Reform party at this juncture to secure the reins of power. Every Reform member that may be returned from the Maritime Provinces is pledged in advance to use his vote and influence against the N.P.; the great majority of the Reform rank and file are pledged to do likewise, and as a natural sequence there would be a stringency of capital, an era of distrust and dismay amongst the manufacturers, and the working classes would officiate as chief mourners at the obsequies of the goose that laid the golden eggs. Knowing the great divergence of opinion that exists amongst the leaders of the present Opposition in regard to the N.P. is it reasonable to suppose that, in the event of the Reform party being sustained, a manufacturer would engage in any new line of industry, or extend his present operations until a year or two's experience of Mr. Blake's Government had practically demonstrated that they had nothing to fear? The banking and other moneyed institutions would also take alarm, and acting on the principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," would endeavor to curtail advances to manufacturing enterprises. What then would be the position of the workingman during this "reign of terror?" Would the fact of having two labor representatives in Parliament compensate them for the loss of their daily bread? Would not the labor organizations, which through the beneficent effects of the N.P., have sprung into being, droop, and possibly die for the lack of those contributions which are now cheerfully given, and without which no organization can expect to thrive? Let the workingmen look this matter squarely in the face; let them consider their improved condition since 1878; let them consider under whose Government these things have come to pass, and, having considered, mark their ballots in favor of a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, the man who is "a National Policy man," who "has nailed his colors to the mast on that point," and whose patriotic policy and wise statesmanship have endeared him to his supporters and disarmed his opponents. F. NICHOLS.

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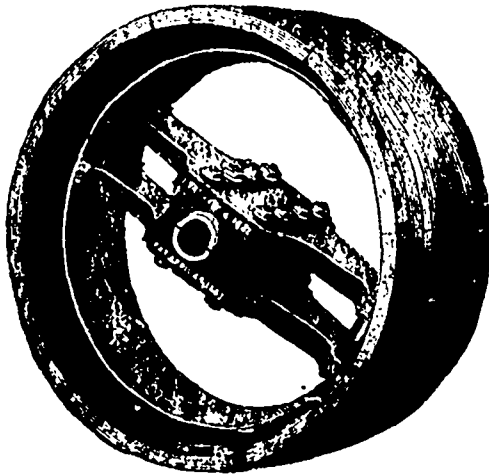
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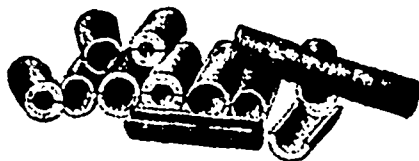
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S. R. STIMSON, General Manager

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THE N.P. AT THE PAVILION.

A LARGE AUDIENCE AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM—THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR POINTS OUT THE INCONSISTENCIES OF THE REFORM LEADERS—THE RIEL QUESTION DISCUSSED.

(Toronto World.)

A MEETING under the auspices of the Industrial League was held Saturday night (Feb. 12th) in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens. A large audience was present, and its quick appreciation of the points made by the several speakers and rattling cheers of approval showed that it was enthusiastic for the National Policy and for the Government by which it was established, and by whose continued care the meeting manifestly thought it would alone be maintained.

The platform was occupied by N.P. candidates Small, Cockburn and Denison, Mr. E. Gurney, Ald. Wickett, Ald. Millichamp, Mr. Robert Hay, Mr. W. R. Brock, Mr. J. F. Ellis, Dr. McCollum, Mr. Harry Symons, Captain Davidson, Mr. Fred. Nicholls and ex-Ald. W. W. Farley.

Mr. R. W. Elliot took the chair and announced himself as "an old-time Reformer," as were a large number of his N.P. friends. He explained that the meeting was held in the interests of a protective tariff in which all Canadians had the deepest interest. He believed it to be only fair that as the producers of Canada pay all their share of the taxes of this country, that all foreign producers desirous of doing a trade with Canada should have imposed on them an equal share of those taxes, as otherwise the native producers were discriminated against.

Mr. Thos. Cowan, President of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, was then called upon and was warmly welcomed. He claimed to belong, as he had done all his life, to the true Reform party. He declared that he had left the old Grit party because it had sought to reform nothing. But he was not anxious about general politics, and cared nothing for politicians. His anxiety was centred in the trading interests of this country which the fiscal policy styled the N.P. had so successfully developed. He quoted from Samuel Johnson the saying: "The most prosperous nation is that which has the largest number of hands and minds fully employed," and declared that the National Policy had for its object the giving to every brain, hand and muscle all the work that can be given at a fair price. It was for the electors to say which party would be most likely to maintain this prosperity, which policy was calculated to produce the most social happiness. To Canada and her people, it is all the world to have capital actively employed and labor ensured a constant and due reward. He asked, "What are the opinions of the two parties in Canada? Sir John said, 'I nail my colors to the N.P. mast—sink or swim.'" Sir John, like Mr. Powderly, was a Protectionist from head to heel. We, with our five millions, were too weak to wage a trade war with fifty millions, who were protected by a high wall. We only asked that the tariff wall that defended the States should also defend ourselves. The party led by Sir John had no hesitancy, no equivocation; we old Reformers had cut away party ties, but we never cast one regretful look backwards. What, then, is the attitude of your opponents? All along their line the N.P. has been denounced as a curse to Canada. Even so late as this week Sir Richard Cartwright, at Weston, condemned Protection in the bitterest terms. Mr. Cowan here quoted from Messrs. Charlton, Paterson, and other Grit speakers, language in denunciation of the N.P. This, however, was suddenly stopped a few days ago. Some Grit manufacturers had seen Mr. Blake and warned him, so that Mr. Blake suddenly declared that in spite of eight years of threats by himself and friends the tariff would not be materially changed if they were in power. Mr. Blake used words not to express his meaning but so to conceal it that he could take any position he wished. To Ontario his words meant one thing, to Nova Scotia the contrary, in fact they had no clear meaning and were not intended to have. He declared that Mr. Blake stood alone, as his

friends could not understand and could not follow him, and his foes had only pity for a man who, after eight years of violent opposition to the N.P., suddenly a few weeks before an election, swallowed his speeches wholesale, and trimmed to catch the votes of those whose trade interests he had so long opposed. (Prolonged applause.) Mr. Blake has only lumping negotiations to offer; his uncertainties would paralyze capital. Mr. Cowan proceeded to give a trenchant reply to Sir. Richard Cartwright's doctrine that the cost of any article is increased by the duty imposed when imported. He gave details of a large number of articles on which the duty is heavy, that are now produced and sold in Canada for much lower prices than they could be got for under the old tariff. In 1878 Mr. Paterson said that a high duty on cigars transferred a large number of workmen from Germany to Canada, and the result was no addition to price of cigars. He said that the duty on woollens only touched the pockets of rich men who wore broadcloth, that whereas before 1879 the Americans flooded Canada with machines whole or in parts, we now made those machines wholly at home and made them cheaper and better. This he explained was the result of a division of labor, each manufacturer now taking a special line and so economizing. He dealt at length with the sugar question, and proved that it was now cheaper and purer than under the old tariff, while tea and coffee now were free. He concluded by declaring that while Mr. Blake saw nothing in the North-West but the blackness of darkness, the present Government had bound all that region to the Dominion by a railway which was developing the vast resources of our country and gave the promise of illimitable progress and prosperity. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Edward Gurney then made one of his quiet, telling speeches, in which he put the words of Mr. Blake in contrast with those of Sir Richard Cartwright and declared them utterly contradictory. He said that our debt was less than the aggregate debt of five American cities with only four millions of population. He said in allusion to Riel, "I believe Mr. Blake knew what was right, but he had not moral courage to act according to his convictions." He then showed how enormously Toronto had prospered by the trade brought to it by the protective system. He was loudly cheered on retiring.

Mr. Cockburn compared Blake, Cartwright and Mills to the three witches in Macbeth, who would give Canada "Double, double, toil and trouble," if put in power. His description of Mr. Blake, after twelve years cogitating, bringing forward that great fiscal reform, the abolition of our duty on corn meal, which would save each person in Canada one cent per annum, elicited immense laughter and applause. He said Mr. Blake will be known as "One cent Blake," and asked them, if they did sell themselves, to get a bigger price than one cent. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Thomas White said he had been kept waiting by a washout and regretted being so late. He was puzzled to know where Mr. Blake's majority was coming from. He would commend to him the beatitude, "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he will not be disappointed." The one vital question before us is, Shall the trade policy of 1878, known as the N.P., be sustained? He said that Mr. Blake had changed his views on this policy owing to "changed conditions." Now what are these changes, and when did they arise? In the last Parliament Mr. Blake voted in favor of a motion to entirely abolish all duties on flour and coal; the change then is later than that period. Last year Mr. Cartwright said the protective tariff was "barbarous," yet this tariff Mr. Blake says he will not upset. Later on, Mr. Anglin on December 15th, 1886, only two months ago, went to Nova Scotia and said that he was there on behalf of the Liberal party in order to remove misapprehensions as to the policy they favored. Now Mr. Anglin was Mr. Blake's envoy. He condemned the National Policy and declared that "we" would sweep away the tax on flour, which Mr. Blake now says he will not dream of sweeping away at all. Mr. Anglin went on to say that we, the Reform party, would change the whole character and tone of the N.P., and so

help Nova Scotia. Yet in only six weeks after that sentence of death on the duty on flour and on the whole character of the N.P. passed by Mr. Anglin in the name of Mr. Blake, we find Mr. Blake saying the exact, direct contrary! What, then, were the changed conditions? They are—that Mr. Goldie, the eminent miller, told Mr. Blake that he would oppose him if he carried out what Mr. Anglin said in Halifax. Now the man who sends a delegate to Halifax in December last to promise the abolition of the duty on flour and a revolution in the whole tariff, and then under pressure declares he will not abolish the flour duty, and will not disturb the tariff, is not the man to be trusted with the government of this country. So incredible was the change of Mr. Blake's attitude that his friends at Halifax declared that the report of the Malvern speech, in which this change was announced, was false, that Mr. Blake had never said anything of the kind as to changed conditions! The simple truth is that Mr. Anglin and Mr. Blake have no convictions, except their old anti-N.P. policy, Mr. Blake's assertion that the N.P. tariff is needed for revenue is absurd in view of certain facts. In 1875 Sir Richard added \$3,000,000 to the taxes, in 1876 he added \$1,700,000 more, and in 1878 \$1,900,000, not to protect trade or foster industrial enterprise. The cry then was we must imitate England and protect nothing, and we must not emulate the policy which had made the States so prosperous. So that Sir Richard Cartwright's tariffs utterly annihilated Mr. Blake's contention that a high protective tariff is necessary in order to get revenue. In 1878 under a tariff of 17½ per cent. we imported 12,500,000 yards of cotton cloth, bleached and unbleached, whereas under a tariff double that we imported only 1,500,000, yielding only one quarter what was got in 1878. A revenue tariff was meant to promote importations; a protective tariff was framed to prevent importations. It is an insult to the public intelligence, then, for Mr. Blake to say that he will retain the N.P. tariff because it is necessary for revenue. Turning to the North-West question, Mr. White gave an exhaustive reply to the Blake-Laurier charges, by proving that not one halfbreed had been ever disturbed, or threatened to be removed. He showed that one case of grievances named by Mr. Laurier was 500 miles away from the seat of the rebellion, and that those grievances were all fully redressed before the complaints reached Ottawa, and that the officials were French-Canadians. He had challenged in vain everywhere the name of one man to be stated who ever received a timber limit on terms not open equally to every Grit. The Government had to provide for the settlers getting lumber and the receipt of a revenue. All twenty-one-year leases were given by public tender or public auction, and every lessee was compelled to go on making lumber. Mr. Mackenzie imposed no such condition. His cabinet gave Mr. Cook 250 square miles of limits, not together, but in picked section, ten to twenty miles square each. This was the day before they left office. Sir John cancelled that lease and restored the conditions of public tender or auction and for mills to be built and operated. He quoted the amounts received from lessees \$547,000, \$21,000 rentals, \$96,000 in bonuses, while Mr. Mackenzie only got \$7,000 for all his leases. Only two M.P.'s got limits, and one was Mr. Sutherland—a Grit—the other was a large lumber merchant. As to grazing leases Mr. White said they were held by Americans, and that they had enabled the meat supply to the Mounted Police to be bought at a vast saving, besides yielding \$107,000 rentals. He said that the Grits admitted that Sir John would be sustained in all the country west of Lake Superior, thus demonstrating the falsity of their charges of mal-administration of the North-West, for the North-West was a Government stronghold. In reference to Riel he said the Government were condemned for carrying out the law of the country. He quoted the songs sung by the Grits in past years, such as "The French you dare not check, you vile old sinner!" and "Quebec, chains and slavery." Sir John was denounced as the tool of the French, and now they are appealed to as "The sweet little cherubs that sit up aloft and take care of the life of poor

Blake." In days gone by the insults of the Grits drove the French to the statesman who has ever seen the justice of all men being equal before the law. Mr. Blake knows the French are with us on the tariff, but he has been mean enough, the speaker repeated, mean enough to stake his party on the Riel question. He was not honest in this; he had submitted his London speech to Laurier, so that he could so trim as to please Ontario and yet not offend Quebec. Mr. Blake took seven hours to argue that Riel was a jibbering idiot. The Grit party held a caucus and decided to vote on both sides of Mr. Landry's motion, so that Mr. Blake could catch the Quebec vote, and Sir Richard Cartwright, who voted the opposite way, could secure the Ontario vote. Is the party whose record on the tariff is so contradictory, so puzzling, so dishonest; is the party who are exciting race prejudices in one province and denouncing race prejudices in another Province; is that the party to whom it would be safe to entrust the destinies of this country? Mr. White concluded a very lucid address which aroused great applause throughout by appealing for earnest work, as he said, in order to bring Toronto into line with the whole country by swelling the majority which will return the Government to power. The meeting was closed by three cheers for Sir John, for the Hon. Mr. White and for the local candidates.

RECIPROCITY.

FREE TRADE PROPOSED BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

FULL TEXT OF A MEASURE INTRODUCED AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY—THE BILL ENDORSED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT—MR. BUTTERWORTH, OF OHIO, A LEADING REPUBLICAN, HAS THE QUESTION IN HAND—HIS VIEWS REGARDING IT.

(From the Mail, Feb. 15th, 1887.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th.—The fishery question still continues to trouble American politicians, and the solution of the problem is anxiously awaited. In the face of all the bluster and bur-combe about a war with Canada or with England, one man in the American Congress has had the courage of his convictions, and to-day introduced a measure in the House which will command the serious attention of Congress. When the roll of States was called for the introductions of bills, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, rose and presented the following measure. The text is given in full:—

A bill to provide for reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

"Whereas, controversies have arisen and are now existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, growing out of the contravention of treaties affecting the fishing interests: and whereas by reason of the contiguity of the two countries and the similarity of the interests and the occupations of the people thereof, it is desired by the United States to remove all existing controversies and all cause of controversies in the future, and to promote and encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries, and to promote harmony between the two Governments, and to enable the citizens of each to trade with the citizens of the other without restriction and irrespective of boundaries, as fully and freely as if there was no boundary line between the two countries."

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

"Section 1. That whenever and as soon as the Government of the said Dominion of Canada shall by Act of her Parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever name or nature, whether products of the soil or of the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products, or minerals and coal and products of the mines of the United States to enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada

and all products of the soil and waters and all minerals and coal products of the mines of said Dominion of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty; it being the intention of this Act to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatsoever name or nature grown or produced in the said countries.

"Section 2. That when it shall be certified to the President of the United States by the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada that the said last named Government by Act of Parliament has authorized the admission into the ports of said Government of all articles of trade and commerce produced in the United States free of duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all ports of the United States free of duty, and such articles shall be so admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States, as herein provided for, into her ports free of duty.

"Section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized with the approval of the President of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of the Government of said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and to protect the said respective Governments against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other; and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall furnish to the customs officers of the United States such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in respect to the protection of each of said Governments against improper importations of foreign goods as herein contemplated."

The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Butterworth, who is one of the leaders of the Republican party, and counted among the ablest of their men, has given great attention to this subject, and has prepared an exhaustive speech which he will deliver at the first opportunity. He is an influential member of the Committee on Appropriations, and was formerly Commissioner of Patents during the administration of President Arthur.

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S VIEWS.

The *Mail's* correspondent, desiring to ascertain his views on this question, called on him this evening, and, in answer to a question as to what would be the fate of the bill and its effect on the relations between the two countries, Mr. Butterworth said:—"This measure was referred to the Ways and Means Committee instead of to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as it involved the question of the tariff. While it is late in the session to expect any definite action on the bill, still attention will be directed to this important subject, and the members of the House who are not devoted to the festive sport of endeavoring to 'twist the lion's tail' out of shape will become interested in the matter and look at it in its new and proper light. For myself, I have no hesitation in saying this bill is the proper solution of this great question. It should have the support both of high tariff men and of free traders. It is in the interest of each. There should be no such thing as a customs line between Canada and the States; we should have everything in common between us. The Canadians are of the same race and have a government like our own. Their tariff laws are similar to ours. In fact, we are the same people. The adoption of this measure would redound to the mutual advantage of each country. I am not authorized to speak for others, but for myself I am free to confess that I am heartily in favor of extending our commercial and personal relations with Canada, and I shall work to the end that there may be a free zone and not the barrier of a customs line between us."

ENDORSED BY MR. BAYARD.

Your correspondent further learned that this bill has the endorsement of the State Department, which is heartily in favor of the measure. The president *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, is also in sympathy with the measure. It is unfortunate that the bill was introduced just on the eve of adjournment, as both Houses rise on March 4th. Still the agitation of the subject means progress, and as the measure has the endorsement of the leading men in both parties it is safe to assume it will receive due and proper attention from the next Congress, should it fail to pass at the present session.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had a long discussion to-day on the fishery question, but failed to reach a conclusion. There will in all probability be two reports from the committee—one in favor of the Senate resolution, the other endorsing the Manning resolution. It is a question which will be the majority report. The Republicans are favorable to the Senate form and most of the Democrats are opposed to it; but there may be two who will vote with the minority of the committee and thus adopt the Senate resolution.

THE RETALIATORY BILLS.

The report of the sub-committee on the retaliatory bills was submitted to-day to the full committee. A substitute bill is recommended for the Senate bill and the State Department measure. It briefly provides that when the President is satisfied that American vessels are denied treaty rights or reasonable privileges, he may prohibit Canadian vessels from entering American ports except when in distress; and may forbid the importation of any goods, wares or merchandise from Canada, violation to be punished by fine and imprisonment. A commission is proposed to take testimony regarding the damages inflicted on American citizens and vessels.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the House, the following bill and resolution were introduced:—

By Mr. Lawler—"Resolved, that the Secretary of State be requested to inform the House whether the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, by which peace was consummated between the United States and Great Britain in December, 1814, and ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the northern lakes bordering on the Dominion of Canada, and also whether the construction by Great Britain of the Welland canal is not in effect a violation of the Treaty of Ghent, and in case of war with that country a menace to the safety of our lakeboard cities."

THE "MAILS" VIEW OF CANADA'S DESTINY.

(February 16, 1887.)

* * * Three obstacles stand in the way of the acceptance by Canada of such a treaty as Mr. Butterworth, Secretary Bayard and Senator Sherman propose, but they are not insurmountable. In the first place, there would be an outcry from those Canadian manufacturers whose sucking industries would succumb to American competition; secondly, we should lose the large revenue we now derive from duties on American goods; and lastly, we should have to maintain our duties on British manufactures whilst admitting American goods free, and this might or might not strain our relations with the Mother Country. At present 45.53 per cent. of our gross trade is done with Britain, 41.91 per cent. with the United States, and 12.56 with other countries. Free trade with the States and discrimination against Britain would at once largely increase the volume of trade done with the States and effect a corresponding reduction, or something like it, in that done with Britain; and the British manufacturer and

artisan, who resented our tariff legislation in 1879, would no doubt feel that they should no longer be asked to pay for our protection as subjects of the Empire. In plain English, the connection might be endangered. For this reason Mr. Butterworth's bill may be objectionable to those Canadians who would rather sacrifice the country's material welfare than run a remote risk of weakening the tie; although, as the majority of this class voted with their eyes open for the present tariff, their position would not be a very logical one. We do not believe, however, that Great Britain would interpose the slightest obstacle to our adoption of this measure. Her statesmen and her people would not ask, and could not reasonably expect us to forego an opportunity of improving our condition. Their interests, no less than ours, demand that there should be an end of the fishery question; and, with Canada still loyal to them in sentiment, they would lose nothing from the imperialist point of view, for, after all, the connection, as it has existed since 1867, is sentiment and nothing more.

WHAT IT MEANS.

AFTER explaining that the Butterworth bill is by no means a rehash of the Brown Draft Treaty of 1874, the *Mail* (Sept. 17th) thus proceeds:—

"Mr. Butterworth's bill is very different in its aim. In effect, it proposes commercial union. British goods and goods from all foreign countries entering Canada are to be taxed as heavily as they are taxed when entering United States ports; whilst the natural and manufactured productions of the two countries are to have a free range from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. We are to be asked to act on the belief that Great Britain will not object to an arrangement for discriminating against her and in favor of the United States. Stated thus nakedly, the project is likely at first sight to alarm the strictest sect of Conservatives, though in the end they can hardly fail to perceive that it is simply a logical and inevitable step in the road we have been travelling for many years. Canada, like every other British colony, was founded as a trading post for the British merchant. Accordingly, we allowed him for a long time to regulate our tariff. It was not until Lord Elgin's arrival in 1847 that the English Government relinquished the right of adjusting our duties in the interest of the British exporter. Canada then ceased to fulfil the primary function of a colony, *i. e.*, it ceased to be a mere mart for the British trader; and in 1879 we did not hesitate, to suit our own interests, to legislate directly against those of the Mother Country. For this measure, which provoked angry criticism in England, the Canadian Conservatives are responsible. We are now asked to carry the principle of helping ourselves regardless of British interests a stage further: and whilst, in deciding a question of such vital consequence, sentimental considerations should receive due weight, we ought not to forget that our first duty is to ourselves.

THE RECIPROCITY STICKING POINT.

(From the *Canadian Manufacturer*, May 1, 1885.)

* * * * The main facts of the case are these. The old treaty was terminated by the Americans, for what reasons it matters not; the act was done by them, not by us. In 1874, a free trade Government being then in power here, the late Hon. George Brown, the most distinguished free-trader we had in Canada, was sent to Washington to make a new treaty, but failed. What so zealous a free-trader as he would not concede to our neighbors, they need never expect to see conceded by anybody acting on our behalf. To which may be added that a standing offer of reciprocity in natural products has been on our statute book for six years. There can surely be no difficulty in deciding on which side the false pride and the reluctance lie.

In the Canada Customs Amendment Act of 1879, sometimes called the National Policy Act, there is a section (6) which reads as follows:—

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat, and flour of rye, Indian meal, and oatmeal, and flour of meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), 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.

This offer of reciprocity in natural products only has been standing on the Canadian statute book for now over six years. No difficult negotiations long drawn out are needed to bring it into effect, but merely a corresponding Act of some two dozen lines, passed by the United States Congress, and after that two proclamations, one from Washington and another from Ottawa. Has *Bradstreet's*, or any other of our American contemporaries, duly noted this fact?

The real bottom difficulty connected with reciprocity is something that we have often explained before; but we suppose we must go over it again every time the question turns up. Canada is ready to accept reciprocity in natural products only, but this the Americans refuse. They want manufactured goods included, their idea being that reciprocal trade means the exchange of Canadian raw products for American manufactured goods. Now, there are sound and solid reasons why we cannot possibly accept any treaty admitting American manufactured goods free.

If the arrangement affected our relations with the United States only, it might be worth considering to what extent, and with regard to what classes of manufactures, we could safely adopt it. But it would go far beyond this. Whatever goods we make free, coming from the United States, must also be made free, coming from England. For, Canada being a part of the British Empire, we cannot be allowed to levy duties on British goods, while admitting the same kinds of goods free from a foreign country. But English export warehouses are filled, not only with goods of English manufacture, but with goods made in France, Germany, Belgium, and other manufacturing countries. To the Americans, it would mean that they had opened their markets to the products of *Canada only*. To us, however, it would mean that we had opened our markets, not only to the United States, but to *England as well, and through England to the whole world*. We would in fact have no imports of manufactured goods left at all, on which to collect duty; the greater part of our revenue would disappear, and there would be a complete collapse of our financial system. Against free imports from both the United States and England our manufacturers could not possibly stand, and Canada would soon be a ruined country.

With reciprocity confined to natural products only, as under the old treaty, the case is different altogether. Say that we give free admission to American grain, meat, and lumber, we should also have to open our ports to the same commodities coming from England. But the point lies here—these commodities do not come to us from England, and never will, so that the permission to bring them in free from England would remain a dead letter. The reciprocity problem is an easy one as long as it affects natural products only; but immediately you introduce manufactured goods trouble begins. Admit American cotton and woollen goods, and then—hey, presto!—as if by magic our ports are open in a crack to the same fabrics made, not in England only, but anywhere in Europe as well.

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| Brush, Geo., Eagle Foundry, Montreal, P.Q., Blake Stone Crusher | Leslie, James, Montreal, P.Q., Woolen and Cotton Mill Supplies. |
| Brühaupt & Co., Berlin, Ont., Leather. | McNaskill, D. A. & Co., Montreal, P.Q., Varnishes and Japan |
| Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, Ont., Stoves and Furnaces. | Miller Bros. & Mitchell, Montreal, P.Q., Machinery and Beauty's Steam Hammer |
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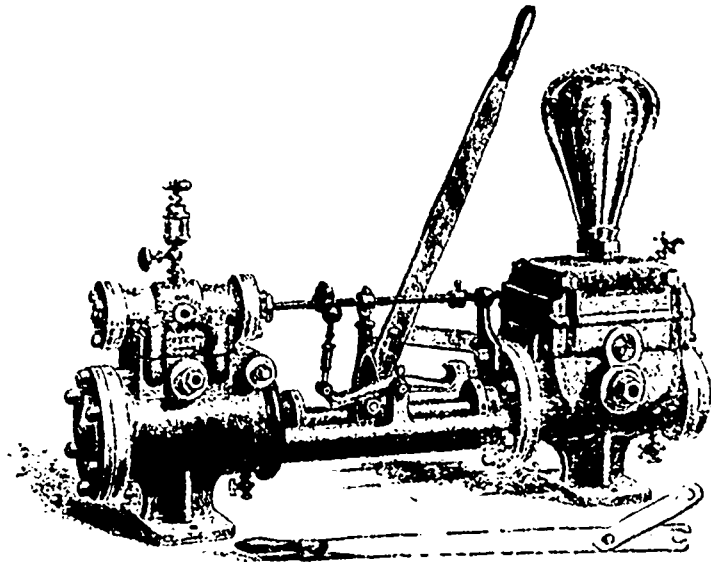
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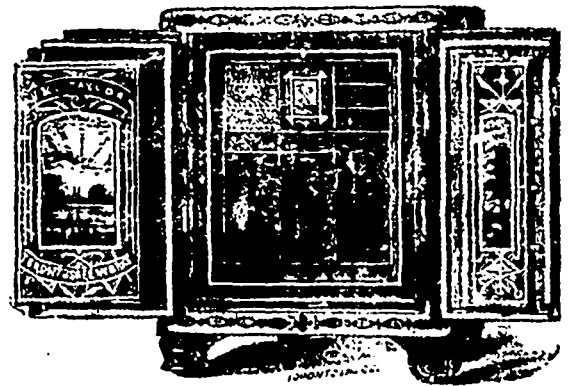
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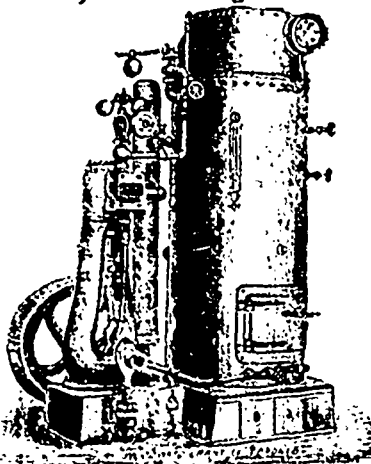
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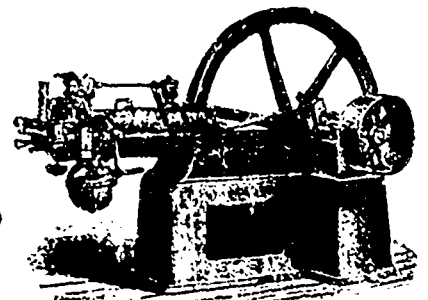
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For England sells the products of continental looms, as well as those of her own; and any attempt to distinguish would be futile. Grain, meat, and lumber are not exported from Europe to this country, but textile fabrics are; and this makes all the difference in the world.

Over the border, when Mr. Brown's draft treaty of 1874 was under discussion, a certain objection was started. It was said that, under cover of an arrangement admitting Canadian manufactured goods, English goods might be run in as Canadian, and that Canada would thus become a vast smuggling ground, to the injury of American manufactures. But there never was very much in this apprehension, after all; for most Canadian manufactures are so unlike anything made in England that such smuggling could not be done, except on a small fractional scale. On the other hand, in the case of many articles which Canada imports largely from Europe, the English and the continental makes are so much alike as to be almost indistinguishable. Very frequently they are actually *intended* to be alike, being, in fact, imitations one of the other.

Time and again have we pointed out in these columns where the reciprocity difficulty lies; but *never yet* have we seen or heard of so much as an attempt, even, to show how it can be got over. The truth is that it cannot be got over at all; it is and must remain absolutely insuperable, as long as Canada continues to be a part of the empire.

RECIPROCITY AND REVENUE.

(June 5, 1885.)

IN two articles preceding (May 1st and May 15th) we have endeavored to show why reciprocity with the United States, while convenient for both countries if confined to natural products only, will never do for Canada if manufactured goods are included, at all events as long as this Dominion remains a part of the British Empire. That is, of course, taking the protectionist view of what is best for a country's full development, and for a young country most of all. We assume, in the first place, that the growth and diversification of manufactures would be a good thing for Canada; and, next, that protection is the most effective means, and in fact indispensable, towards that end. We fancy that protectionists, of whatever country, will say at once that we have proved our case beyond all cavil. But people are not all of one mind on the trade question (or on any other, it may be added), and we aim at reaching the convictions of free traders as well as of protectionists. It is therefore necessary to invite further attention to a view of the matter which we have before merely glanced at, and which, we should say, ought to be conclusive, even with free traders.

For the fiscal year 1883-84 the receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund reached a total of thirty-one million dollars odd. In round figures, six millions of this was from the post office, from railways and canals, and other public works—which are not to be counted sources of *net* revenue, inasmuch as current expenditure goes somewhat beyond current income. Six millions more came from Inland Revenue, and twenty millions from Customs. The Customs is, therefore, our main dependence for the means of "keeping house," producing nearly two-thirds of all that goes into the consolidated fund.

As before pointed out, whatever manufactured goods we admit free, coming from the United States, must also be free when coming from the mother country. But the latter's export warehouses are filled, not with goods of British manufacture only, but also with goods made in France, Belgium, Germany, and other countries. The truth is that England acts as a wholesale purchaser, dealer, jobber, and general merchant for all countries having anything to sell; and opening our ports to English goods virtually means that we open them to all the world. It certainly means this with regard to all goods—textiles, metal manufactures, and chemicals, for instance—in which English and European continental productions run on the

same lines. Even more than this may be said, for, in many articles of large commercial importance—the very articles of which we import most largely—the English make is a systematic imitation of the continental one, and *vice versa*. To distinguish would be practically impossible, because, in the textile trades especially, manufacturers on both sides of the channel are trying to make the same thing. Therefore opening our ports to the United States really means opening them to the manufacturing countries of all Europe as well—that is, practically, to the whole manufacturing world.

But if we admit nearly our whole imports of manufactures free, what becomes of our twenty millions of customs revenue? Whence, in such case, would come the money to pay the interest on our public debt? Even free traders must concede that, failing direct taxation, a customs tariff for revenue is indispensable. But if we make free all goods imported from England, of the same kind as those made free when coming from the United States, *as we must do*, then the bulk of our customs revenue drops down, sinks out of sight, and utterly disappears. There is no way of getting over this.

We therefore hold that our case is proved, for free traders as well as for protectionists, *as long as Canada remains a part of the British Empire*. No attempt to dispute this oft stated position of ours has yet been made, that we know of, and none is likely to be made, either. But there are people who believe that, if Canada were independent, and at liberty to reciprocate free trade in manufactured goods with the United States, it would be a great thing for this country. Repeating what we have already said, we invite those who take this view to make answer. Would we be able in such case to sell cotton cloths in New York and Boston, stoves in Buffalo and Troy, and agricultural machinery in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, and Dakota? On the whole we come to this conclusion, that reciprocity with the United States in manufactured goods would be commercial suicide for Canada.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

(From *The Canadian Manufacturer*, Oct. 22, 1886.)

SOME few weeks ago a long despatch appeared in the daily papers, professing to give the details of a Draft Reciprocity Treaty, alleged to have been framed and agreed to by the American Minister and the Foreign Office in London. Our semi-official papers denounced it as bogus, and its elaborate clauses were found on examination to be copied almost wholly from the old Treaty, made in 1854. This Draft Treaty, it was alleged, had been sent to Ottawa for consideration and criticism by the Dominion Government. Only last week, again, another alleged Treaty document turned up. The *Boston Globe* professed to have received it as a cable from London; and it purported to give the essential parts of the Canadian Government's criticism of the alleged Draft Treaty above mentioned. Here let us quote from the alleged reply:—

"As must be known, the Canadian Government in 1878 entered upon a new era in the adoption of a protective system, having in view the best interests of Canadian manufacturers. That policy, then encouraged, has proven commercially of the highest interest to the business community of the country. Their interests and those of this Government are identical.

"To-day manufactories which have been established for years are running with full work, and employ large numbers of operatives in the manufacture of different lines of goods embraced within the schedule. It is considered that while among the articles so enumerated and submitted to this Government, those which are the products of the land might without danger to the commercial interests of Canada be admitted free into each country, yet there are contained within that schedule many articles which the Canadian Government would not care to admit in the interests of the manufacturing community.

"Being therefore fully aware of the deep interest manifested by Her Majesty the Queen, through the Imperial authorities, in her Canadian colony, and that the proposed draft is the outcome of that consideration, the Canadian Government feel their deep obligation to Her Majesty for the interest thus displayed. It should, however, be considered in this connection, that the will of the people as expressed in a marked degree at the polls in 1878, by the election of a Conservative Government to power, and the confidence reposed in that Government since that time on account of the successful carrying out of the policy then inaugurated, shows clearly that the feeling of Canadians would be opposed to the ratification of such a treaty as that proposed in detail by the draft forwarded to this Government for consideration.

* * * * *

"As regards cotton and woollen clothing manufactured, it is said that at the present time over \$10,000,000 is invested in these lines throughout Canada, of which Montreal and Toronto have an interest of over two-thirds. [What about Hamilton? we beg to ask. Surely a remarkable omission, when manufactured clothing is spoken of.] These wholesale dealers, who are also manufacturers, have invested their capital with the understanding that they would be protected, and not being able to successfully compete with the manufacturers of the large centres of the United States, it is thought that this line should be dropped from the list of free goods.

"The same objection is also made as regards agricultural implements. If the treaty as proposed by the draft were to go into effect, the result is pointed out as being that the makers of self-reapers and mowers in Ontario would be obliged to close their shops, and throw out of employment some 8,000 men, skilled citizens who are at present employed in different vocations connected with the business. Not only would McCormick, but a horde of American manufacturers of self-reapers, binders, mowers, ploughs, and other farm implements flood the country with their goods, which they would be able to sell in legitimate trade at 20 per cent. discount from the prices now asked in Canada by Canadian manufacturers."

Si non vero, e bene trovato, says the Italian proverb: if not true it is well found, or cleverly invented, to say the least. If the reasons above set forth have not actually been stated by the Dominion Government, as alleged, they are nevertheless such reasons as it would have been the Government's duty to have given, supposing such a Treaty to have been proposed. After having established the National Policy of building up home manufactures by means of Protection, and that with a measure of success really remarkable for an achievement of only seven years' effort, it would indeed be acting a foolish and cowardly part to throw up the sponge now, and thus sacrifice a victory which already is practically won. We can readily enough believe that English free traders would be zealous to promote any new arrangement whatever, with the United States or any other country, if only it held out promise of making a breach in the defences of Canada's National Policy. But no such blundering sacrifice of this country's interests will be consented to by the Canadian people.

On another page we copy an article from the *Toronto World*, in which is stated at length the one great objection which is, and always must be, fatal to all proposals for Reciprocity between the United States and Canada—in *manufactured goods*. Such Reciprocity would open American markets to *Canadian goods*—only this and nothing more. But it would open *our* markets, not alone to American goods, but to British goods as well, and through Great Britain to the manufactures of all the world besides. The same conclusive argument has been repeatedly set forth in our own columns, as readers of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER can bear witness. There is positively no way of getting over this gigantic and really insuperable difficulty. Time and again have our free traders been challenged in these columns to explain, if they could, how this

difficulty is to be overcome. But no such explanation has yet been forthcoming; nay, the thing has never even been attempted that we know of. And we make bold to add that no such attempt ever *will* be made, at all events not in our day and generation.

Something that *looked* like an attempt to solve this main difficulty of all was made in the framing of the late Mr. Brown's Draft Treaty of 1874. That document contained a rather limited free schedule of manufactured goods, to be free on both sides respectively. The limitation of the schedule however, was not dictated by any carelessness for the protection of Canadian manufactures, on the part either of Mr. Brown or of the Free Trade Government then in power at Ottawa, which he represented. But it had its origin in the carefulness of the American negotiators, who feared that Canada might become a vast receiving depot for English goods, which would be sent across the frontier by wholesale under the guise of Canadian manufactures; and therefore the list was limited to articles which as a rule are not imported here from England at all, among which stoves and farm machinery are conspicuous instances. And this was no mere imaginary danger, either, for it certainly would have proved a very real one, and one of the most practical kind, too, had the opportunity for "trying it on" been afforded. Of course it is no reflection on Mr. Brown's memory to say that, as a consistent Free Trader, on principle, he would have been only too glad to have put *everything* on the free list, had that been in his power. As things were, he went just as far as he could get the American State Department to go with him, in the mere *draft* of a treaty, which after all was never as much as formally considered by the Senate.

Still, the question may be asked: Why not endeavor to improve on Mr. Brown's effort of a dozen years ago, and make up as large a list as we can of manufactured articles, such as are not now imported from England either into Canada or the United States, and would not be even were the ports of the latter two countries thrown open to such articles? The reply must be that we have to deal, not with conditions stable and permanent, but with conditions in a perpetual state of flux and change, which may be one thing this year, and quite another thing next year. Just at present the idea of importing base-burning stoves or self-binders from England would be counted the height of madness. But the times change, and we change with them. Already an American sewing machine company has its extensive works in Glasgow, manufacturing for European markets there, much cheaper than they can do in or near New York. This part of the subject, however, is important enough to deserve separate treatment.

Of course professed free traders are not expected to care much what disastrous effects upon home manufactures any particular policy may have. Some of them go so far even as to hold that this country, and perhaps other countries, too, would be happier and better off without any home manufactures at all—that is, without any such as come into competition with imports from abroad. Factory life and factory work, they say, is bad for any people, and it would be *our* wisdom, at all events, to let manufacturing alone, and for Canada to stick to grain-growing, stock-raising, dairy-farming, and such like. We have timber from the forest, and fish from the sea, in excess of our own wants; and for these we must seek markets abroad, thereby paying for so much of our imports. Canada has also metallic ores of great value; but as these ores could not possibly be used at home to any extent except under a policy of high protection, our best plan is to sell them to outsiders and get rid of them for what they will fetch. Why, indeed, should we trouble ourselves with such things as iron-smelting furnaces, which require protection to keep them going? Fortunately our enterprising neighbors south of the lakes are willing and even eager to take off our hands all the iron ores that we can ship on cars or vessels; so let them take these ores, all they want of them. If iron making cannot be established in Canada without protection, then we don't want it all. Our

customs tariff should be one "for revenue only," and not at all for protection.

"A tariff for revenue only," indeed! If this be your drift, you had better look before you leap, in the matter of the proposal for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, in which manufactured goods as well as natural products shall be included. At present we are importing such goods from both the Mother Country and the States, and that to a very large amount every year. Our imports from the former average about fifty millions worth per annum, mostly manufactured goods, although it must be remembered that tea and other products of distant lands, which we get from England, count for something. From the United States we import about as much, fully half of which must consist of manufactured articles: the balance being made up of tobacco, raw cotton, corn, pork, etc. We shall probably not be far astray if we put our total imports of *manufactured goods*, from Europe and from the United States together, at something like seventy-five million dollars. At an average of thirty per cent. the duty on these goods would be \$22,500,000. But say that we knock off the odd figures, and call the duty collected the lump sum of twenty million dollars.

Where, my wise and witty free trade friend, will your "tariff for revenue" be, if you coolly drop this little trifle of twenty millions out of our annual income? Why, it would be letting the bottom drop out of the Dominion Treasury. Don't you see now, at a glance, that your proposal is utterly visionary and impracticable. The thing is simply outside of practical politics altogether: positively "it can't be did." Admit manufactured goods free from the United States, and you must admit the same kinds of goods free from Great Britain as well. But British export warehouses are filled, not alone with goods made at home, but with the manufactures of all countries, all admitted there free. Therefore, when you open your ports to American goods, you open them at the same time to British goods, and, through British merchants and British shipping, Canadian ports are opened to the whole world besides. The goods being now free and paying no duty, at least twenty millions of our annual revenue vanishes away, like Aladdin's enchanted palace when the genius of the lamp waved his mighty hand.

Let our Canadian free traders scoff as they please at the idea of Protection for its own sake—that is, Protection for the purpose of building up home manufactures. But they cannot thus lightly dismiss with a sneer the question of revenue. For a revenue the country must have, and on their own showing, "a tariff for revenue only" is their particular hobby. They had better now set their wits to work and show how they would replace the twenty millions, at least, which would be lost to the revenue were we to adopt the crazy scheme of opening our ports to the whole world for manufactured goods.

WHERE THE GREAT DIFFICULTY LIES.

(Toronto World.)

Let us suppose, then, that a pretty extensive free schedule of manufactured articles has been agreed upon, all which are to pass duty free, from Canada into the United States, and *vice versa*. "Is not that perfectly fair," you would say, "just the same for both sides; what objection can there be to that?" We reply that it is most emphatically *not* just the same for both sides—no, "not by a long chalk." To our neighbors the result would be that they would have to admit free all *Canadian* manufactures named in the schedule, but not the manufactures of any other country whatever. Canadian manufactures only, and *now other*, would thus be admitted free in virtue of the treaty. But on our side the difference would be something tremendous. Canada being a British colony, cannot collect duties on British goods while admitting the same kinds of goods free when coming from a foreign country. Such a treaty, therefore, would open our markets, not only to American products,

but to British products as well. But even this is not all, for British export warehouses are filled, not alone with goods of home production, but with goods from France, Belgium, Germany, and elsewhere on the continent of Europe. To distinguish the latter from British-made goods is *mostly* impossible, and all the more so from the fact that the market is flooded with continental goods, got up expressly in imitation of saleable British makes. This is something to the truth of which our own importers and buyers can abundantly testify. And Great Britain, be it remembered, admits free the manufactures of the whole world, except in cases where a customs duty on the imported article is necessary to balance an excise duty on the home product. The result would be that, whereas our neighbors would be opening their ports to *Canada only*, we would be opening our ports to *Great Britain as well, and through Great Britain to all the world besides*.

Under the former Reciprocity Treaty this difficulty did not occur. For, although the articles scheduled free from the States had also to be free when imported from the Mother Country, yet our interests were not affected, inasmuch as the scheduled articles were all such as we do not import from beyond sea at all. There would be no import of English wheat, or flour, or pork, or beef, into Canada, duty or no duty. Coal and salt form the only possible exceptions that occur to us just now, and they could never count very heavily. Between a treaty confined to natural products only, and one including manufactured goods as well, the difference is simply immense—*to Canada*.

* * * * * Free trade, professedly with the United States only, would in effect open our ports to the whole world, so far as the American free schedule was concerned. No attempt to answer this objection, or to suggest how the difficulty might be got over, has ever yet been made, that we know of. And it is safe to say that no such attempt ever will be made; or that at all events if really made it will not be paraded in print. The difficulty stands there, gigantic and insurmountable; and stand there it will while Canada remains a part of the British Empire.

TRADE NOTES.

A LONDON cable reports buyers of beet sugar at an advance of ½d. on a week ago.

THE Rio News thinks that the prices of Rio coffee are decidedly speculative. It says there are yet 2,000,000 bags to come forward from first hands.

M. Licht's report for January estimates the beet crop at 2,620,000 tons, against 2,124,301 tons last year, say 496,000 tons increase. M. Licht also estimates the total cane crop at 2,247,000 tons, against 2,197,000 tons last year, say 50,000 tons increase. Since the report was issued, however, a considerable change has taken place in some cane crop prospects. Instead of 750,000 tons as stated for Cuba, the latest reliable estimates give not exceeding 650,000 tons, and instead of 70,000 tons increase for Brazil, 30,000 tons are now estimated. From last advices by mail and cable, we estimate as compared with last year, Brazil, \$30,000 tons increase; British and French West Indies, 20,000 tons increase; Demerara, 10,000 tons increase; Cuba, 40,000 tons decrease; Louisiana, 40,000 tons decrease; Mauritius, 15,060 tons decrease; Sandwich Islands, 20,000 tons decrease. Some other crops show a slight decrease, while no others show an increase. The sum of these figures results in 95,000 tons to 100,000 tons less of cane sugar than last year, and 496,000 more of beet sugar, a total increased production of 400,000 tons, but as the production of last year was fully 300,000 tons less than the consumption of the world during the same time, the increased production of 400,000 tons is again behind the estimated consumption of this year—a fact which will be likely to attract attention later in the season.

Iron and Machinery.

IRON AND STEEL UNDER HIGH PROTECTION.

(From the New York Tribune.)

For the first time this country surpasses Great Britain and every other country in the world in the consumption of iron and in the production of steel of all kinds. In the making of Bessemer steel it has several times surpassed Great Britain, but the *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association now affirms that although we could never until now say that our aggregate production of steel exceeded that of Great Britain in any year, that point was reached in 1886. A still more remarkable achievement is the development of manufactures which in 1886 consumed more pig iron than the manufactures of Great Britain. The following figures of British production and increase of stocks are taken from *The Iron Age*, and it appears likely that the estimate of increase of stocks in 1886 may prove too small, because British advices of January 15 show that the increase in Scotland was 132,356 tons, and in the Cleveland district 134,957 tons. The figures showing British exports of pig iron are official:

	1886	1885
Production Great Britain	6,750,000	7,252,657
Increase of stocks	300,000	342,702
Export pig iron	1,944,257	960,931
Deduct	1,344,257	1,503,633
Remaining for consumption	5,405,743	5,749,024

The decrease in British consumption, large as it is, does not appear to have been as great as the decrease in German consumption, for the output of pig iron in Germany during eleven months was only 3,054,486 tons, against 3,437,096 in the same months of 1885. But now let the consumption of this country be shown, the figures for production and decrease of stocks being from the official *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association, and the exports and imports from Treasury reports.

	1886	1885
United States production	5,684,543	4,044,026
Decrease of stocks	149,114	157,578
Imports pig iron	361,768	146,740
Total supply	6,195,425	4,348,344
Deduct export pig iron	9,228	6,989

Remaining for consumption, 6,186,197 4,341,355

Thus it appears that, although Great Britain surpassed this country in consumption of iron by 1,400,000 tons in 1885, more than 30 per cent., the United States surpassed Great Britain in consumption last year by 780,000 tons, or over 14 per cent. So remarkable a change in the relative industrial position of great nations, it is safe to say, was never before effected in a single year. Nor is the cause hard to find. Iron consumption in 1885 was terribly depressed by Democratic victory and Democratic efforts to break down the tariff. The cessation of those efforts brought marvellous recovery, and a progress that illustrates once more the wisdom of the Republican policy which the Democrats assail in vain.

A NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING STEEL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7. The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish a report of tests made in the presence of one of its staff of a new process for hardening and tempering steel. A drill made of new steel penetrated in forty minutes a steel safe plate warranted to resist any burglar drill for twelve hours. A penknife tempered by the process cut the stem of a

steel key readily and with the same blade the inventor shaved the hairs on his arm. A number of other interesting and successful tests were made. The inventor is a young blacksmith who has been experimenting with the process for years and who claims that this tempering is done without expense of skilled labor. He has also a new process for converting iron into steel at small expense. He claims to be able to make steel plates so elastic and hard as to turn a ball fired from the heaviest gun ever constructed. The invention is a secret not having been patented, and a company has been incorporated to push it, with Charles Godshaw as general manager. It is intended to call the attention of the Navy Department to the discovery and ask for facilities to test the steel made by the process.

THE BESSEMER STEEL PRODUCT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the country's production of Bessemer steel in 1886. The production of 1885 was much the largest in our history down to that year, but the production of 1886 was 49 per cent larger still. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of the production of ingots:

	Total, 1886 net tons.	Total, 1885 net tons.
Pennsylvania	1,507,577	1,109,039
Illinois	535,602	366,629
Other States	498,314	226,904
Total	2,541,493	1,701,762

The production of Clapp-Griffiths steel included above was 21,647 net tons in 1885 and 46,471 in 1886. Our production of Bessemer steel rails in 1886 was as remarkable as our production of Bessemer steel. In 1882 this country produced 1,438,155 net tons of Bessemer steel rails, which was the highest annual production down to that year. From 1882 to 1885 the production steadily declined to 1,074,607 net tons in the latter year. In 1886 it suddenly rose to 1,749,899 tons, an increase of 63 per cent. Following is a comparative table of steel rail production

	Total, 1886 net tons.	Total, 1885 net tons.
Pennsylvania	1,097,943	736,522
Illinois	430,075	308,242
Other States	220,981	29,843
Total	1,749,899	1,074,607

Sixty-nine per cent. of our total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1886 were converted into rails, against 63 per cent similarly converted in 1885.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY TO ERECT IRON MILLS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 10. The Standard Oil Company uses 250 tons of iron hoops a day in making the barrels for its refined oil. These hoops are now manufactured at iron mills at Youngstown. In carrying out its policy of having all branches of its business under its sole control the Standard Company is preparing to put up iron mills near Oil City, where not only its hoops will be made, but all the iron conduit pipe used in the transportation system of the company. These great mills will have over 150 furnaces and employ more than 2,000 men.

Five cables which suspend the great railway suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, N. Y., have finally been transferred from the screw-towers to steel ones.

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.—
Ed. C. M.]

THE LABOR CANDIDATE.

(To the Editor of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.)

SIR,—It is a serious question whether class representation in Parliament, in any form, ought to be encouraged in a country like this. In the first place, there does not appear to be any necessity for it. In a community in which the utmost freedom of speech consistent with decency, and the safety of private character, is accorded to every man, and where almost every man is a voter, there is no danger of any class being oppressed or its claims overlooked. If, for example, any party in the Dominion of Canada, being in power, should discriminate in either its legislation or its administration against what are called the laboring classes, it would not have the ghost of a chance of continuing in power beyond the very next general election. Such a policy of discrimination would be absolutely suicidal; and that it should be adopted by any party, led by men of ordinary intelligence, is inconceivable.

Besides, this class legislation in a free democratic community like this, when the power to make laws is so evenly distributed among all classes, and when there is absolute equality before the law, is founded upon an entirely false assumption. It assumes, what certainly is not true, that any particular class of citizens can have substantial and permanent interests which are not equally shared by their fellow-citizens of all grades and positions in society. Organized society is a body, and the members of it are members one of another; and it is not possible for one class of these members to suffer without others suffering with them. And the attempt which is made by demagogues to array one class of the people against another, and to make them believe that the interests of one are antagonistic to the interests of another, is not only unpatriotic and mischievous, but is founded on a conception of the relations of society which is essentially false.

But if the mechanic and laborers must separate themselves from their fellow-citizens, and send their own representatives to Parliament, let them be *bona fide*, and not merely sham representatives—men who are seeking to enter Parliament under false pretences—whose election will simply have the effect of strengthening a party whose policy, if it has any, is at war with the best interests of the country. The report of the meeting held last night in Mr. Alfred Jury's interest leaves no ground of doubt as to what flag he is sailing under. Though posing as a labor candidate, and hoping to be elected by the aid of Conservative workingmen, he is simply the nominee of the Grit party. As the chairman of the meeting last night explained, their first object in voting for Mr. Jury will be to put out the Tories. Mr. H. H. Dewart spoke the language of the Grit party when he told the meeting that he was not opposed to Mr. Jury because he was an agnostic, but was glad to support him because he was opposed to the present party in power in Ottawa.

This puts the issue fairly before the electors. It is a square fight between the Grits on the one side and the Conservatives on the other. We have no fear of Mr. Jury going to Ottawa, but it is just as well for the Conservatives of the east end of the city to know that, if he goes, it will be for the primary purpose of putting out the Tories. But what interest have the workingmen in driving the Tories from power? Let the horny-handed sons of toil compare the state of things which exists in the city, and throughout the country to-day, with that which existed nine years ago, and let them say whether they are prepared to go back to that condition of things again. This is a question which every laboring man can understand, and it is the question which, at this particular juncture, he is called upon

to decide. No man has proved, throughout the whole of his public career, a truer friend to the laboring man than Sir John Macdonald; not that he has ever professed to promote his interests at the expense of those of any other class, but because in promoting the interests of the whole country, he has given him the privilege of sharing with the rest of his fellow-citizens in the general prosperity. J. M. T.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredge Scows," will be received until MONDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY next, inclusively, for the construction and delivery of

TWO SIDE-DUMPING DREDGE SCOWS,

in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen on and after Monday, the 31st day of January, instant, at the following places, viz.: Office of Mr. James Nelson, Montreal; Public Works Department, Ottawa; Custom House, Kingston, and at the Custom House, St. Catharines, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th January, 1887.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for New Examining Warehouse, &c., Ottawa," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 1st March, for the several works required in the erection and completion of the

NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, &c.,

AT

OTTAWA.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday, 14th February.

Intending contractors should personally visit the site and make themselves fully cognizant of the work to be done, according to the said plans and specifications, before putting in their tenders.

Persons tendering are further notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th January, 1887.

\$50

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

MACHINE BRUSHES,

All kinds, Made to Order.

Highest Quality of Work Guaranteed.

Send full particulars of Dimensions and Quality when ordered.

OLD ROLLERS OR BLOCKS RE-FILLED WITH SPECIAL CARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS.

Office and Warerooms:

Factory:

80 YORK STREET.

142 to 150 Adelaide St. West.

TORONTO, CANADA.

ARMSTRONG'S BUGGY AND CARRIAGE GEAR.

The "Defiance"

THIS GEAR meets the demand of the Driving Public for low-riding Buggies, and combines with this, lightness, durability, and great ease of motion. By the use of improved machinery and manufacturing in large quantities, we are enabled to make prices moderate. Send for our descriptive circular.

J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO. (Ltd.), Guelph, Ont.

"Art"

The Champion of all PARLOR STOVES.

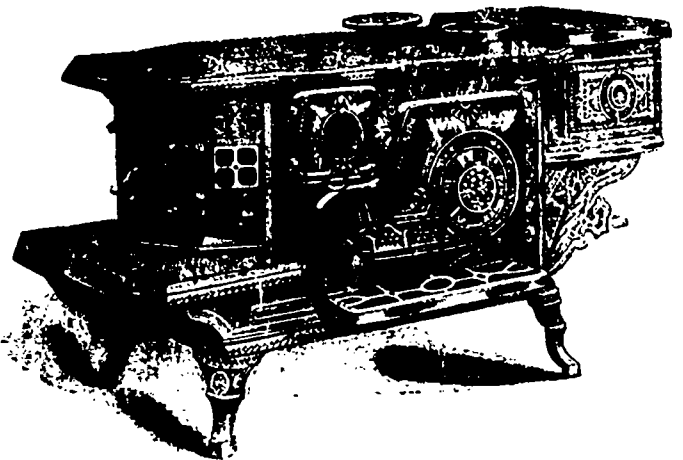


Royal

Positively the Handsomest, Heaviest, Best Made.

NEW COMBINATION

FOR COAL OR WOOD.



WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 9th, 1886.

McCLARY MANFG. CO.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Combination Cook Stove for nearly two years, and am very much pleased with it. It has given entire satisfaction both as a coal and wood stove, and I find it can be changed from coal to wood or vice versa without trouble. Used as a coal stove, the fire can be kept in all night as readily as a self-feed ball stove. It is just the stove for this climate.

Yours truly,

J. H. BROCK (OF CARRUTHERS & BROS)

THREE SIZES PARLOR. No. 30, No. 40, No. 50.

TWO SIZES WITH OVEN. No. 40, No. 50.

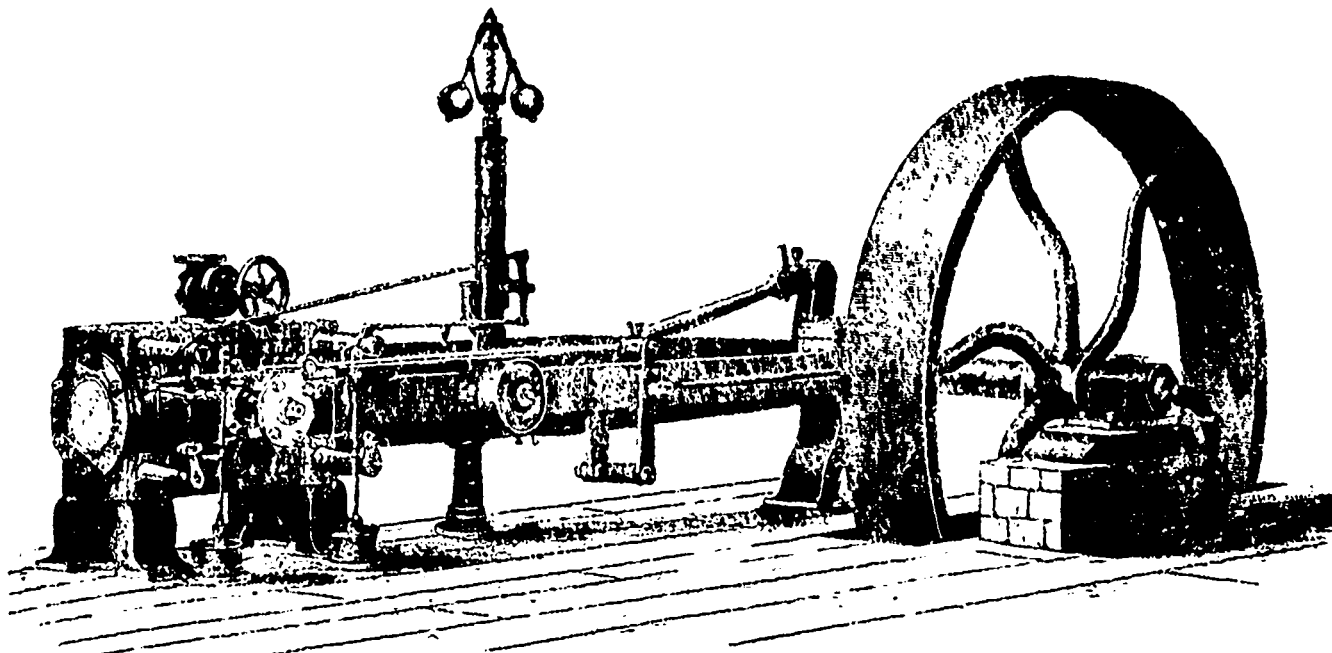
MANUFACTURED BY

McClary Mfg. Co'y.

London, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

THE GALT FOUNDRY,

Engine and Machine Works.



THE HARRIS-CORLISS STEAM ENGINE

Is the most perfect Cut-off Engine made. For Economy of Fuel, Regulating of Speed, Accessibility of all its Parts, it has many Imitators, but no Equals, and is Unsurpassed.

While many Engines of the same class have been invented, built, tried and abandoned, the Harris-Corliss has steadily gained in public favor, and is now

Without a Successful Rival.

PLEASE NOTICE SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE:

- 1st—The Steam is admitted at Boiler pressure to the piston by the main valve and is cut off at the same point, the load determining through the governor, when the supply of steam shall be cut off. This is the only Engine that thus admits steam at full boiler pressure.
- 2d—The success of the Harris-Corliss Engine lies in its simplicity and precise nature of the governing elements; the Governor is an independent mechanism with no extraneous load, and free to instantly respond to all variations in the angular velocity of rotating parts.
- 3d—No parts of the regulating medium enter the steam chest and thereby become a sight of the engineer, and subject to the corrosive action of steam and the oil used for lubricating the valves and piston.
- 4th—Regularity of Speed under varying loads of steam pressure.
- 5th—Recessed Valve Seats which avoid the liability of wearing shoulders on them.
- 6th—Stop Motion on Regulator of Engine which effectively stops the Engine whenever the regulator by any means fails to perform its work, thus preventing the Engine from running away.
- 7th—Having four Valves either can be adjusted independently of the other with the greatest ease.
- 8th—The increased amount of power it develops.

We would draw special attention to our new and improved Adjustable Pillow Block, which is pronounced by all practical men who have seen it to be the very best in Canada.

COWAN & CO.,

Galt, Ont., Canada.

Manufacturers of Engines, Boilers and Wood-Working Machinery—all kinds, new Patterns, highly finished.

Steam Pumps
AND
Hydraulic
Machinery
OF
All Descriptions

NORTHEY & COMPANY

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS.

SPECIALTY:
Northey's
PATENT
STEAM
PUMPS.

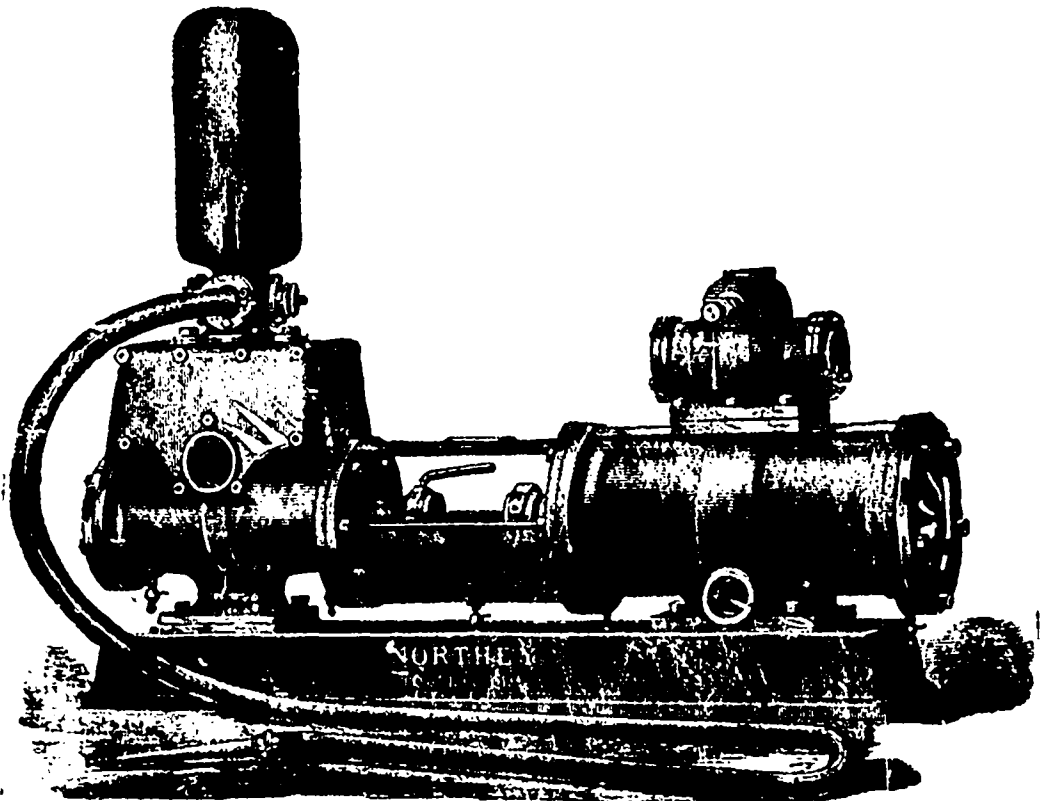
Works and Office. Corner Front and Parliament Streets, Toronto, Ont.

The NORTHEY PUMP

—IS THE

Simplest and Most Durable Pump in the Market!

PUMPS FOR ALL DUTIES OF LATEST AND BEST DESIGN



Ordinary Pattern Boiler Feed or Fire Pump. For Pumping Water against Heavy Pressure. Simple Compact Powerful.

Complete Waterworks Plant for Towns, Villages, &c.,

—A SPECIALTY.—

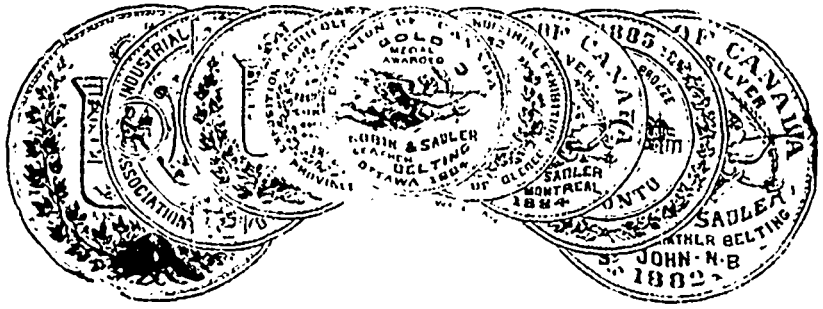
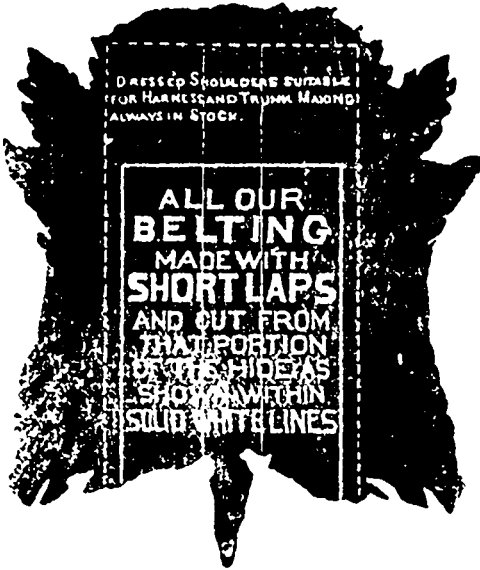
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

AIR PUMPS
FIRE PUMPS
ACID PUMPS
TANK PUMPS
HOTEL PUMPS
MASH PUMPS
MINING PUMPS
POWER PUMPS
HYDRAULIC PRESS PUMPS

BOILER FEED PUMP
MARINE PUMPS
WRECKING PUMPS
OIL LINE PUMPS
REFINERY PUMPS
AIR COMPRESSORS
GAS COMPRESSORS

ILLUSTRATED
Catalogue and
Price List

ALL
WORK
WARRANTED
GUARANTEED



ROBIN & SADLER,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
LEATHER BELTING

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND DISCOUNTS.

MONTREAL, 2518, 2520, 2522, Notre Dame St.

TORONTO, 129 Bay St.

TELEPHONE 110 B.

TELEPHONE 1101.

Mill Owners in the West will find it to their advantage to order their BELTING from our Toronto House.

We guarantee their orders well and promptly filled, for we keep on hand all sizes from 2 to 16 inch, **SINGLE AND DOUBLE**; also Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Belt Punches, etc., etc.

Nova Scotia Steel Co., Limited,

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

(Only Steel Works in Canada).

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hammered and Rolled Steel

MADE BY THE

SIEMENS-MARTIN (OPEN HEARTH) PROCESS.

ROUND MACHINERY STEEL for Shafting, Spindles, etc. MILD STEEL for Rivets, Bolts Thresher Teeth, and many purposes where Norway Iron is now used.

SPECIAL SECTION FLOW BEAMS. MILD STEEL CENTRE AND SOLID MOULD BOARDS. COUNTER STEEL HARROW DLCS.

AGRICULTURAL STEEL CUT TO PATTERN. SPRING, SLEIGH SHOE, TYRE, LOG CALK AND CROSS BAR STEEL. STEEL NAIL PLATE.

Binder Bars, Z and other Special Sections.

STEEL MOWER BARS.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of Rake, Cultivator and Harrow Teeth, and other Agricultural Spring Steel Forgings.

FOLDING AND EXTENSION

Iron and Steel

Gates and Guards

(PATENTED JUNE 8th, 1882.)

FOR Banks, Vaults, Elevators, Public Buildings, Asylums, Factories, Houses, Driveways, Stores, Theatres, Stables, Baggage, Express, Postal and Sleeping Cars, Express and Delivery Wagons, Windows, Doors, &c.

THE Ontario Folding Iron Gate and Guard Co.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

THE FENSOM ELEVATOR WORKS.

34, 36 AND 38 DUKE ST., TORONTO.

Correspondence solicited and Illustrated Catalogues furnished on application.

1873. GRIP! 1887.

CANADA'S COMIC JOURNAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE COMING YEAR.

GRIP is now so well known as to require very little of either description or praise. It is

The Only Cartoon Paper in Canada,

and it is furnished at about ONE-HALF THE PRICE of similar journals in the United States.

GRIP'S CARTOONS,

in addition to being strictly impartial when they refer to politics, are always on the side of patriotism and morality

The late improvements are universally admired. The journal is enlarged to 16 pages, and it is printed upon heavy toned and well-calendered paper. This gives both the engravings and the letter-press a beautiful appearance. And, notwithstanding this enlargement and improvement, the price of GRIP is

Only \$2 a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

(the price it commanded when but a four-page sheet).

GRIP'S PLATFORM:

Humor without Vulgarity; Patriotism without Partizanship Truth without Temper.

Do not be without this favorite Canadian Cartoon Paper. Its price places it within the reach of all.

Address the Grip Printing and Publishing Co., 26 and 28 Front Street West, Toronto. New subscribers, sending \$2, will receive the paper the balance of 1886, and to 31st December, 1887.

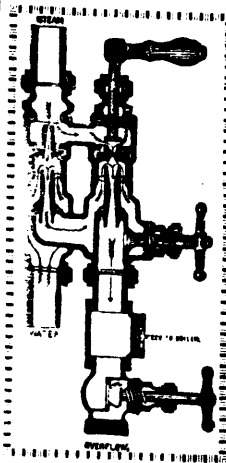
TO ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York



JAMES MORRISON,

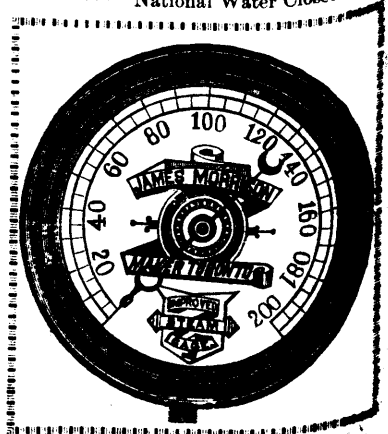
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Steamfitters' and Plumbers' Supplies

75 & 77 ADELAIDE ST. WEST. TORONTO.

SANITARY EARTHENWARE Now in Stock: Morrison's Washout Hopper National Water Closet.

- Crown Water Closet.
- Inodoro Water Closet.
- Perfect Water Closet.
- Jenning's Valve Closet.
- Demarest Valve Closet.
- Alexander Valve Closet.
- A full stock of Washbasins, Urinals, etc.
- Also, complete stock of Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
- Brass and Iron Valves.
- Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Brass Work.
- Rubber Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.
- Sole Canadian representative of the Celebrated Hancock Inspirator.



ADVERTISERS

Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing

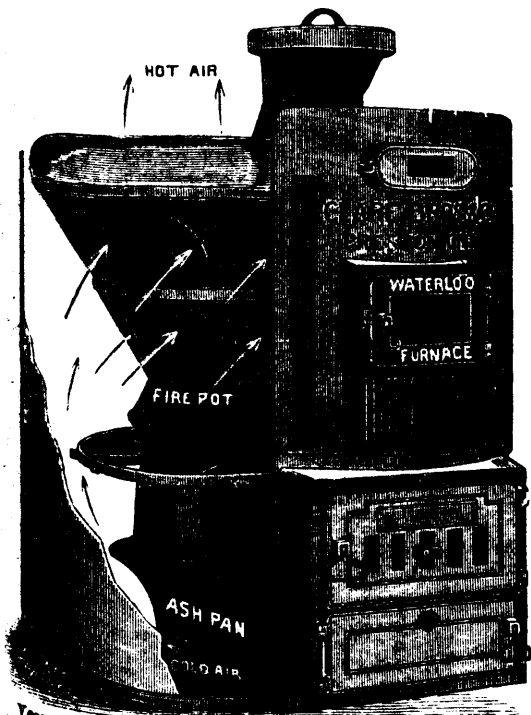
Geo. P. Rowell & Co's

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

Send 10 cts. for 176 Page Pamphlet.

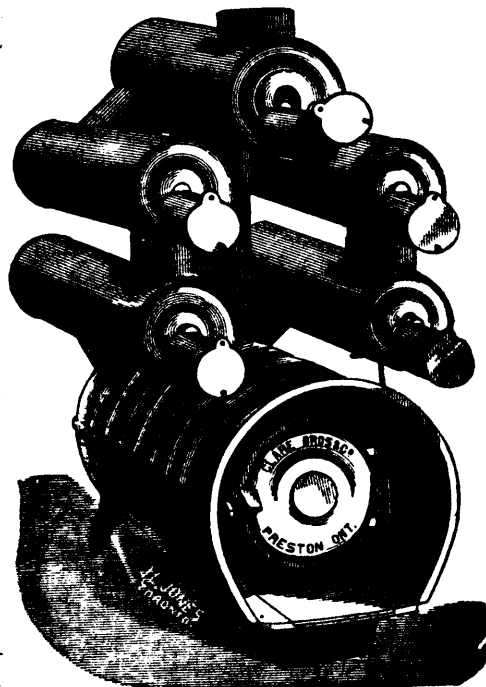
NEW WATERLOO

All Cast Self-Feeding Furnace.



HILBORN

Hot Air Wood Burning Furnace.



CLARE BROS. & CO.

PRESTON.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of the most complete line of Coal and Wood Hot Air Furnaces and Registers manufactured in Canada.

Years in advance of all others. The most economical, durable and powerful gas-tight furnace made. Can be operated as self-feeding or fed through the front door. Is fitted with New Duck-Ash (tear Grate, the best grate known—a simple turning of the lever absolutely clearing the fire surface of all ashes and clinkers. Has large Ash-Pan, Sectional Fire Pot, a deep sand joint at the hottest part, allowing for expansion, renders the most durable pot made. The Radiator presents five times as much surface to the action of the fire as ordinary furnaces, and can be more easily cleaned. This Furnace is shipped up in the best manner, with bronze hinge pins and knobs, dust flue, etc., and is undoubtedly the most economical furnace made.

This Furnace, made in six sizes, is unequalled for efficiency, economy, ease of management, durability. Is corrugated and made very heavy. The Drums are of heavy sheet steel (with cast iron ends and collar connections), well riveted together, so as to prevent the leakage of gas and smoke from unequal expansion and contraction. It has been largely in use for several years, and has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction to purchasers, thus differing and entirely superseding all other wood-burning furnaces heretofore made. Farmers who have a surplus of wood unfit for the market will find them a great relief from the vexation and annoyances of pulling down and setting up ordinary heating stoves and pipes, wood boxes, etc. We furnish the four larger sizes with either round doors and pipes, wood boxes, etc. We furnish the four

J. L. JONES
WOOD ENGRAVER
 10 KING ST. EAST
 TORONTO
 SEND FOR PRICES

W. H. BANFIELD,

TORONTO.

MACHINIST AND DIE MAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

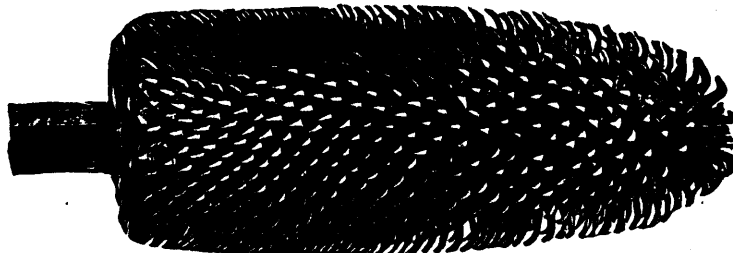
Foot and Power Presses,
 Combination and Cutting Dies,
 Tinsmiths' Tools, Knitting Machines, etc.

CUTTING AND STAMPING TO ORDER FOR THE TRADE.

Special Attention paid to Repairing Factory Machinery.
 78 WELLINGTON STREET, WEST.

THOMAS C. KELLOGG,
SKANEATELES N.Y., U.S.A.,

Twigs are Grown, Cured and Packed on our Premises.
 NEW YORK OFFICE,
 301 BROADWAY,
 A. H. KELLOGG, Manager.



DESIRED SIZE.
 TO ANY
 GROWER OF
 American Twigs.
 CLIPPED AND PACKED

T. H. EATON & SON, Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., Agents for Ontario.
 Correspondence Solicited. Samples sent by Mail upon Application.

**THE BELL
Telephone Co'y
OF CANADA.**

—Manufacturers and Dealers in—

Telegraph & Electrical

INSTRUMENTS,

Electro-Medical Apparatus,

Fire Alarm Apparatus,

Magnets for Mills

Electrical Gas Lighting Apparatus,

Burglar Alarms,

Hotel and House Annunciators,

Electric Call Bells, &c., &c.

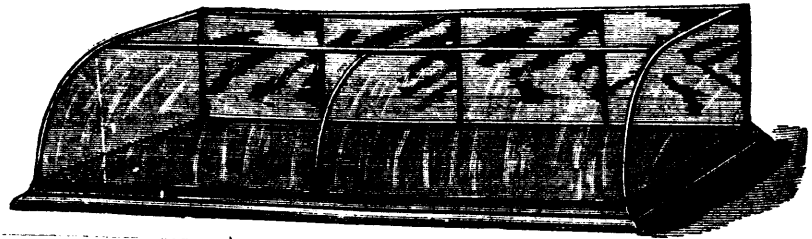
For further particulars apply to

No. 12 HOSPITAL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**DOMINION SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURING CO'Y**

J. P. WAGNER.
C. SCHACK.
H. G. LAURENCE.
WM. MAHR.



SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exhibition, '84, '85.

FIRST PRIZE
Provincial Fair, Ottawa, '84.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND
PRIZE LIST.

Show Cases, of Every Description in Nickel, Silver
Walnut, Ebonized, Etc.

HARDWOOD STORE FITTINGS, METAL SASH BARS, ETC.

★
SHOWROOMS AND FACTORY:

59, 61 and 63 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

Canada Tool Works, **JOHN BERTRAM & SONS** DUNDAS, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINE TOOLS AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Special attention is directed to our new heavy class of Lathes, *with Inverted V Shears, large Bearing Surfaces, and all the PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE.*

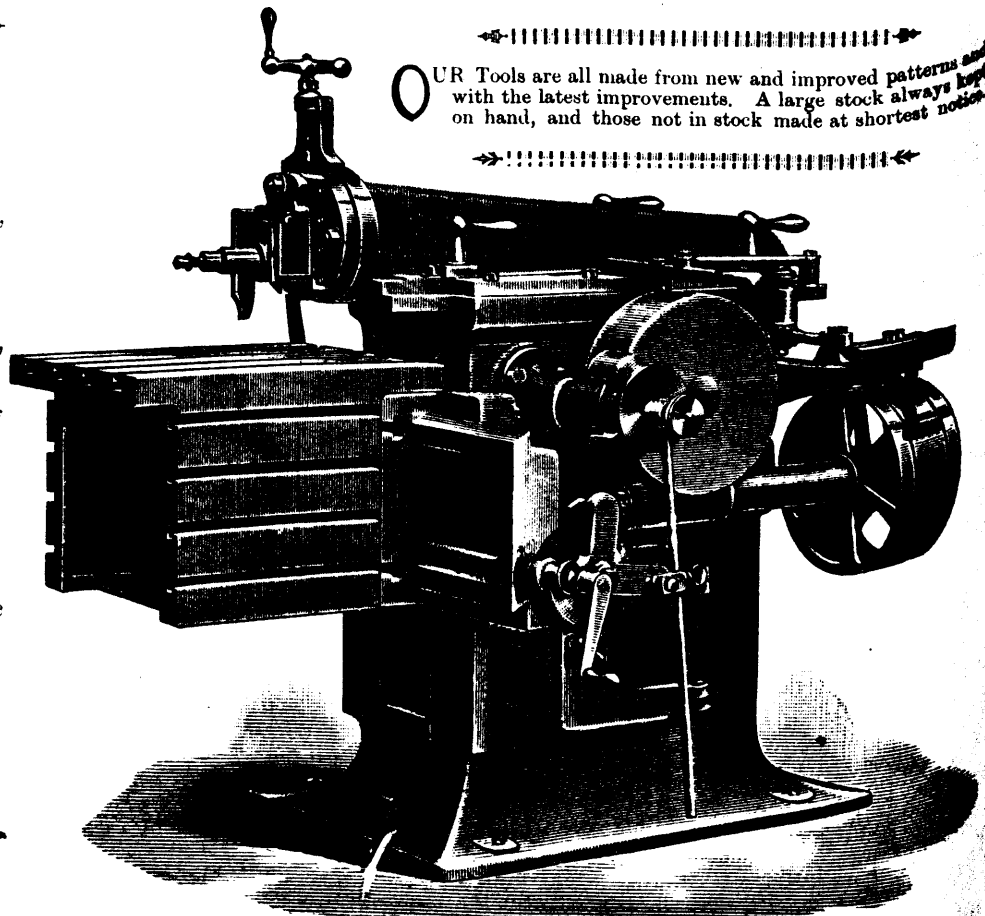
In our List will be found the following:

- Lathes, Planers, Drills, Bolt Cutters, Punches and Shears,
- Boiler Makers' Rolls, Slotting Machines, Milling Machines,
- Cutting-off Machines, Shafting Lathes, Pulley Turning Lathes,
- Wood Planing and Matching Machines, Surface Planers
- Moulding Machines, Mortising Machines. Tenoning Machines, Band Saws. Scroll Saws,
- Wood-Turning Lathes, Timber Dressers. Etc., Etc., Etc.

Complete Sets of Machinery for Locomotive Works, Car Works, Implement Works. Cabinet Factories, Planing Mills. Machine Shops, Etc., Etc.

Write for Prices and Catalogues.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1862.



OUR Tools are all made from new and improved patterns and with the latest improvements. A large stock always kept on hand, and those not in stock made at shortest notice.

Parks' Cotton Manufactures

Awarded the Only "Gold Medal" Given at the Toronto Exhibition of 1885, for Cotton Goods.

Fancy Wove Shirtings.

FAST COLORS, - - FULL WEIGHTS
Quality always Equal to Samples sent out.

COTTONADES.

Our celebrated line of Lansdowne Tweeds, the best value, for least cost, of any made in Canada

BALL KNITTING COTTONS.

Better Spun, Twisted, Bleached and Dyed than any other in the Market. For Sale by all Wholesale Houses.

No Goods Genuine Without Our Name Upon Them.

NO PRIVATE BRANDS.

WILLIAM PARKS & SON (Limited),

ST. JOHN, N.B.

AGENTS:

Wm. Hewett, Toronto;
Dunca & Bell, Montreal,
Bedard, Girard & Co., Quebec.



No. 1021.

Tile Register Grate, Fire Brick Back and Sides

Embossed Tile Hearths.

Polished Brass Kerb Fenders. Brass Fire Sets and Andirons.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

IMPORTERS, TORONTO.

THE WELLINGTON MILLS LONDON

GENUINE EMERY

OAKEY'S Flexible Twilled Emery Cloth.
OAKEY'S Flint Paper and Glass Paper.
OAKEY'S Emery Paper, Black Lead, &c., &c.

PRIZE MEDAL AND HIGHEST AWARD, PHILADELPHIA 1876
For Superiority of Quality Skilful Manufacture, Sharpness,
Durability, and Uniformity of Grain.

Manufacturers: JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Wellington Mills,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Enquiries should be addressed to

JOHN FORMAN, 467, ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

THE MAN WHO SPENDS MONEY

For advertising in newspapers in these parts, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay \$10 for what might be obtained for \$5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cent for 176 p. go pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and reference.

BUTTERFIELD & CO.

ROCK ISLAND, P.Q.

MANUFACTURERS OF

UPRIGHT DRILLS

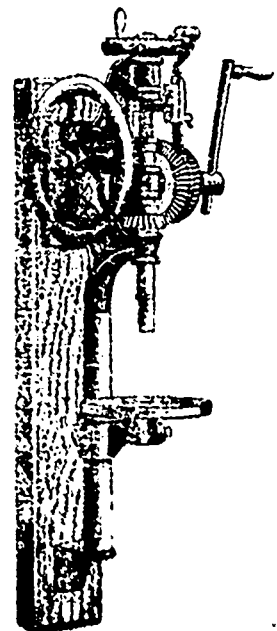
FOOT VISES and BOLT HEADERS.

STOCKS, DIES AND TAPS

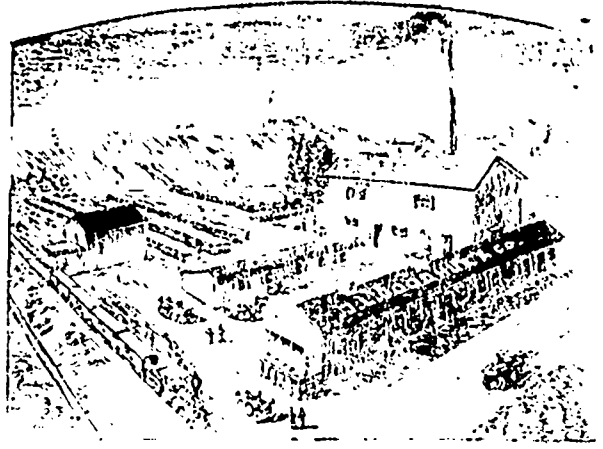
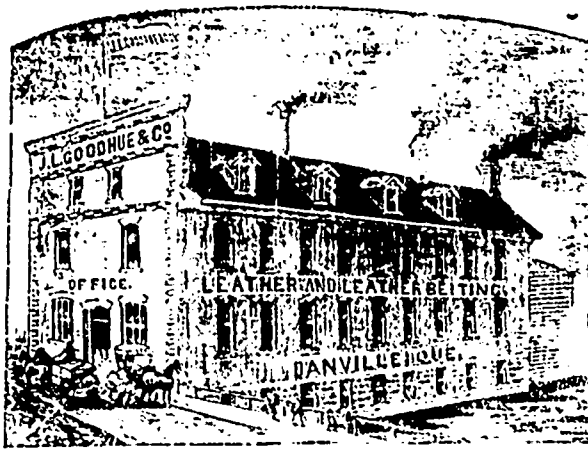
FOR

Blacksmiths', Machinists', Carriage-Makers' and Gas-Fitters' Use.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue
And Price List.



NAME THIS PAPER.



J. L. GOODHUE & CO.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

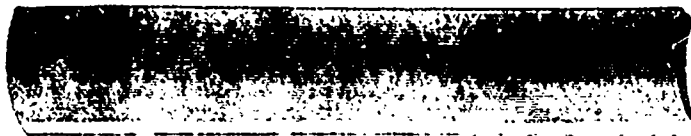
LEATHER BELTING

WRITE FOR PRICES.

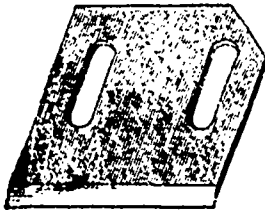
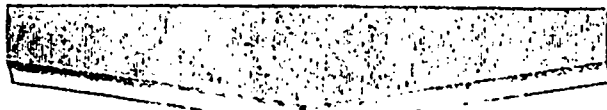
✧ DANVILLE, P. QUE. ✧

GALT MACHINE KNIFE WORKS.

PLANING MACHINE
KNIVES
STAVE CUTTER KNIVES.



STAVE JOINTER KNIVES.



MOULDING, TENONING,
MITREING,
SHINGLE JOINTER,
And other irregular shapes.

Chesse-box and Veneer, Paper Cutting, Leather Splitting and any special knife made to order. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

PETER HAY, - - - GALT ONT.

Millers' and Manufacturers' INSURANCE COMPANY.

STOCK AND MUTUAL.

OBJECTS.

1. To prevent by all possible means the occurrence of avoidable fires.
2. To obviate heavy losses from the fires that are unavoidable by the nature of the work done in mills and factories.
3. To reduce the cost of insurance to the lowest point consistent with the safe conduct of the business.

METHODS.

All risks will be inspected by a competent officer of the company, who will make such suggestions as to improvements required for safety against fires, as may be for the mutual interests of all concerned.

Much dependence will be placed upon the obligation of members to keep up such a system of discipline, order, and cleanliness in the premises insured as will conduce to safety.

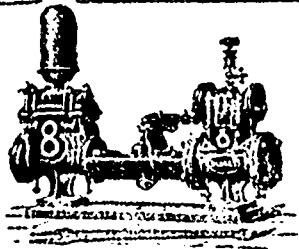
As no agents are employed and the company deals only with the principals of the establishments insured by it, conditions and exceptions which are so apt to mislead the insured and promote controversy and litigation in the settlement of losses will thus be avoided.

The most perfect method of insurance must, in the nature of things, be one in which the self-interest of the insured and the underwriters are identical, and this has been the object aimed at by the organizers of the company.

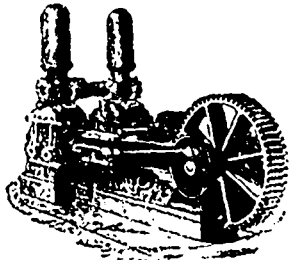
W. H. HOWLAND, Vice-President.
JAMES GOLDIE, President.
HUGH SCOTT, Managing Director.

Applicants for Insurance and other information desired, please address **MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 24 Church Street, Toronto

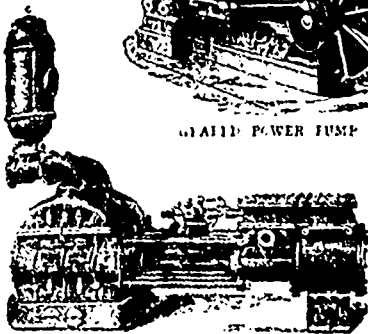
Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co.,



BOILER FIELD PUMP



GEARED POWER PUMP



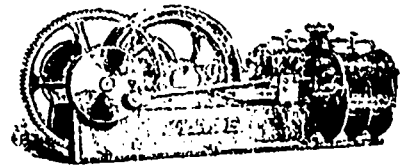
DUPLEX COMPOUND ENGINE

BUILDERS OF
SINGLE AND DUPLEX
Steam and Power
Pumping Machinery

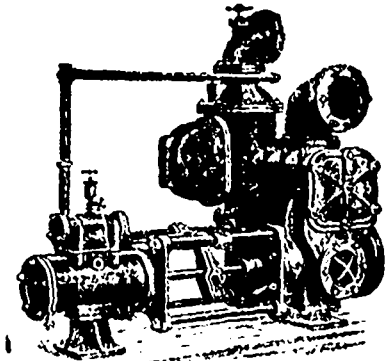
BOSTON,
44 WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW YORK,
93 LIBERTY STREET.

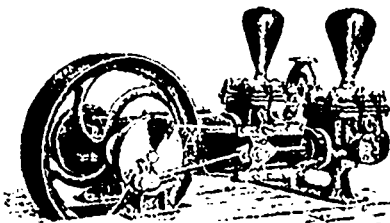
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



AIR COMPRESSOR



AIR PUMP AND CONDENSOR

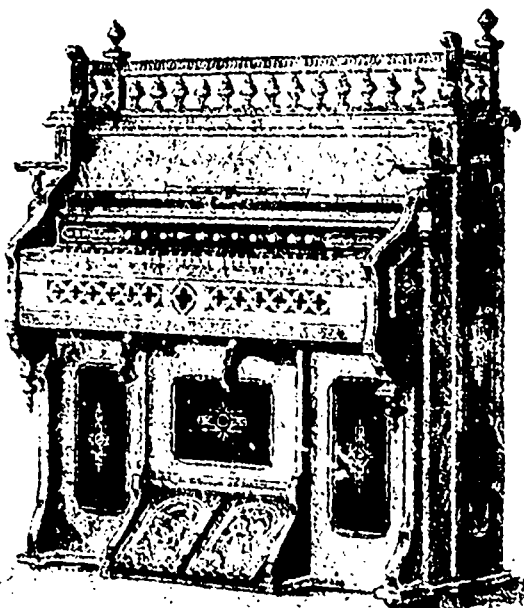


BELT PUMP

BELL ORGANS

FOR
Chapel,
Church,
Lodge,
Parlor.

ARE THE BEST



OUR Large Double and Single Manual Organs are the best in the Market, and Musicians should see them before buying elsewhere

CATALOGUES
SENT ON APPLICATION

W. BELL & CO.,

GUELPH, CANADA.

Industrial and Trade DIRECTORY.

Acids and Aniline Dyes.

THEO. H. EATON & SON, Windsor, Ont.; Detroit, U.S.A.—Importers Every Description Pure Aniline Dyes for Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers. Dyed Samples furnished on application. Address all correspondence to Head Office, Detroit, Mich.

Agricultural Implements.

A. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Cedar Dale, Ont.—Manufacturers of scythes, forks, hoes, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO.—Lock No. 2, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada—Manufacturers of axes, scythes, forks, hoes, rakes and edge tools.

Bobbins and Spools

THOMPSON & CO., Sherbrooke, P. Q.—Manufacturers of all kinds of Bobbins and Spools for Cotton and Woolen Mill—Special patterns made to order from sample.

Bridge Builders.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO. (Limited),—Shops at Toronto, Ontario, and Lachine, Quebec. Builders of Steel and Iron Railway and Highway Bridges.

Chemicals.

DOMINION DYEWOOD AND CHEMICAL CO., Toronto.—Importers and Manufacturers. Chemicals for Cotton, Woolen, Paper and Leather Manufacturers.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO. (successors to John McArthur & Son), Montreal.—Offer at closest figures chemicals required by soap-boilers, oil refiners, paper-makers, and by manufacturers of woollens, cottons, leather, &c.

Cotton Mills.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.—Tams, tickings and yarns.

Dyes, Dyeing Drugs and Extracts.

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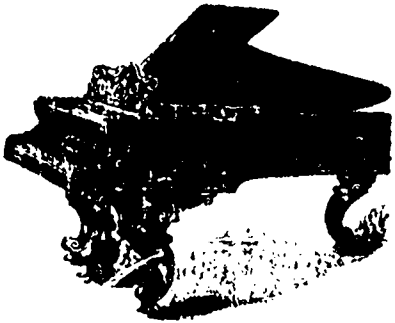
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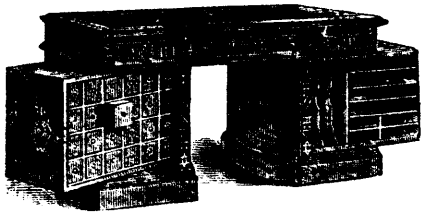
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