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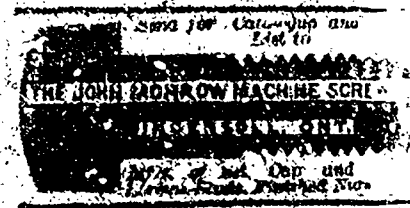
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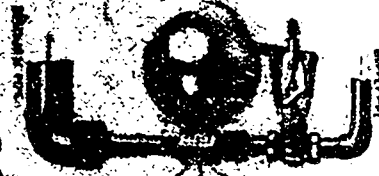
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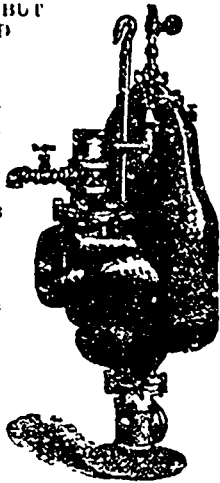
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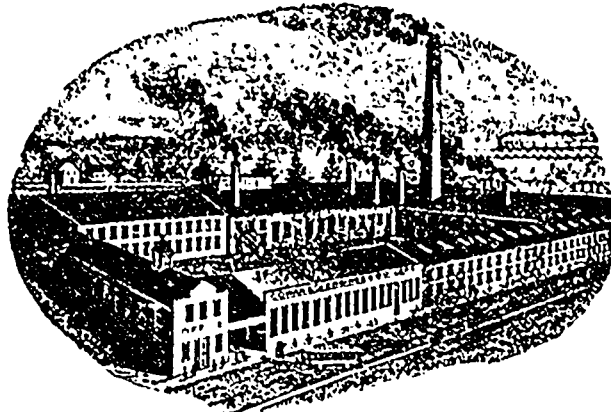
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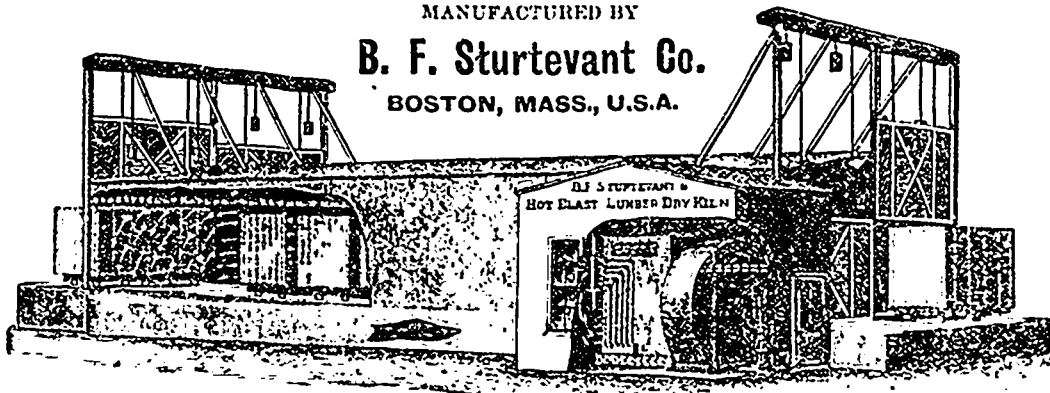
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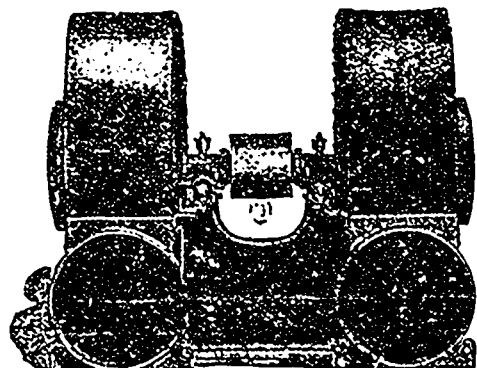
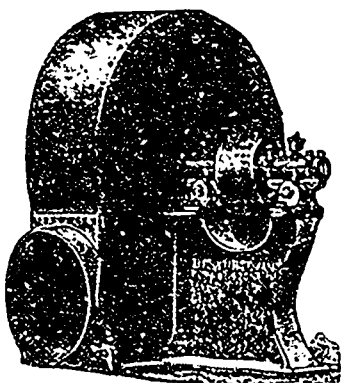
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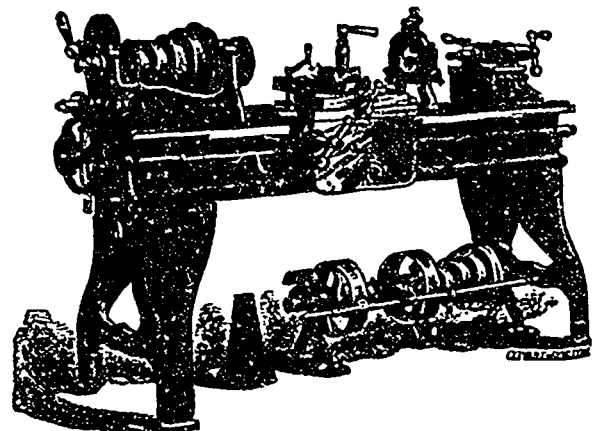
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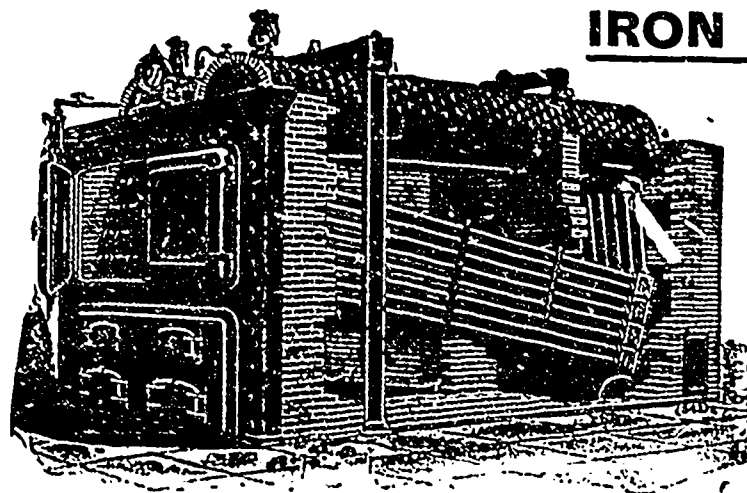
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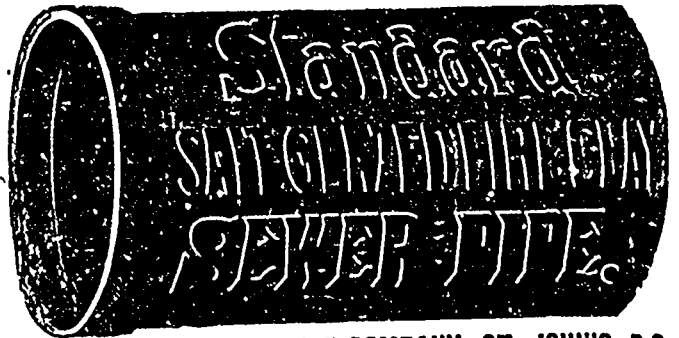
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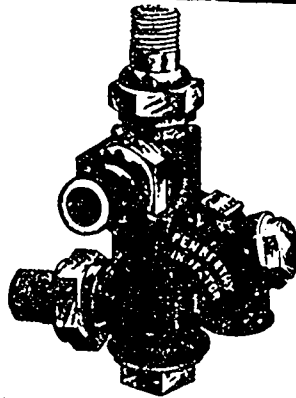
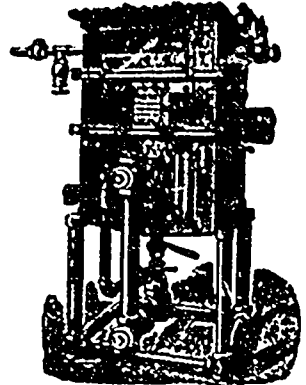
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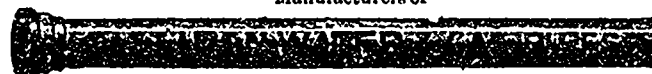
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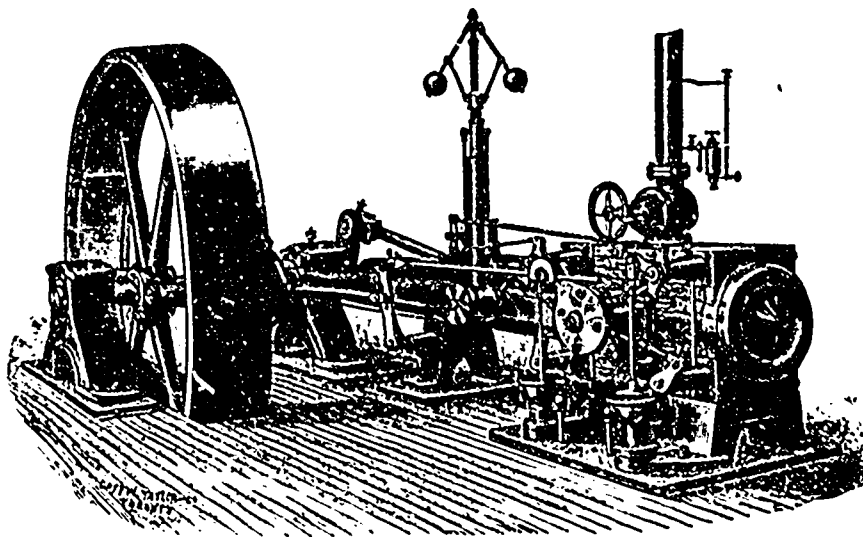
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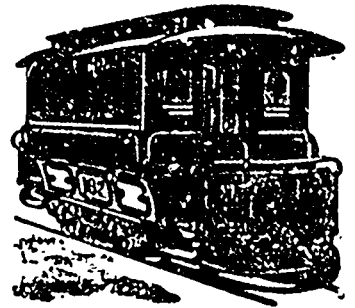
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THE OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION ARE:

To secure by all legitimate means the aid of both Public Opinion and Governmental Policy in favor of the development of home industry and the promotion of Canadian manufacturing enterprises.

To enable those in all branches of manufacturing enterprises to act in concert, as a united body, whenever action in behalf of any particular industry, or of the whole body, is necessary.

To maintain Canada for Canadians.

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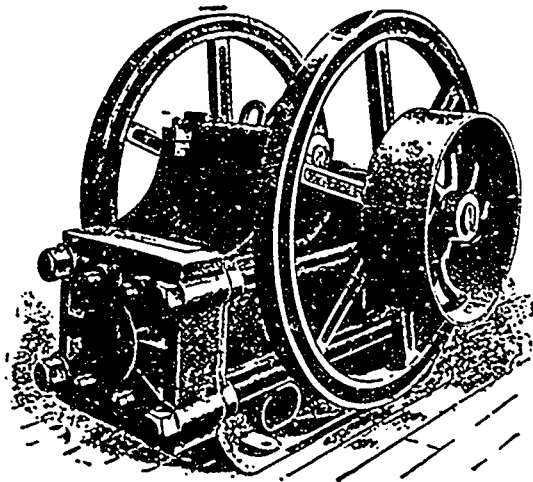
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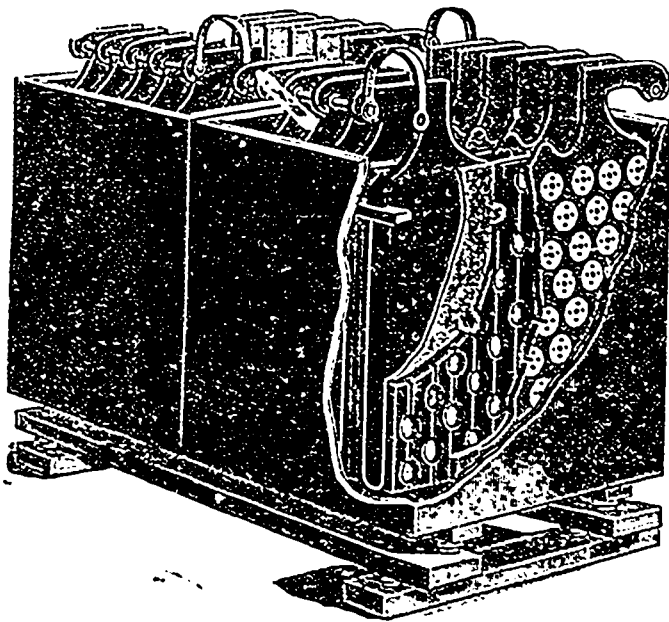
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THE NATIONAL POLICY ABOVE ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

A general meeting of manufacturers is called to be held in the McKinnon Building, Toronto, on May 19th instant, the object of which is to ascertain the views of the manufacturers as to the best course to adopt in the present political campaign in keeping the great issue of protection prominently to the front. The results possible to flow from the peculiar conditions surrounding the political questions of the day are causing some anxiety, and it is felt that it is of much importance that the manufacturers generally should take a decided and unequivocal

stand in this matter. Tariff protection to our manufacturing industries should not be a question of politics, but rather a policy to be permanently adopted as eminently necessary for Canada.

This policy being brought prominently to the front, it is of the utmost importance that only men favoring it, should be the ones who should be selected for the Dominion House of Commons.

We have a great object lesson presented to us in the tariff changes and adjustments that have recently occurred in the United States. Many of the most important industrial centres of that country are contiguous to our borders. The peculiar financial conditions, over-production, and stagnation in many industries prevailing there, are forcing their manufacturers to slaughter their products in the Canadian market. This unfair competition, together with similar conditions existing in other countries, is dividing our already contracted home market.

It is to be hoped that all manufacturers who are in sympathy with the above expressed desire, who can possibly do so, will attend this meeting.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association resolutions were adopted endorsing the objects of the Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to convene in London in June, in as far as they relate to bringing about a closer bond of unity between Great Britain and her colonies upon a basis of preferential trade within the Empire, and accepting an invitation to be represented at the Congress. In other resolutions it was resolved that the Association again place itself upon record as opposed to any changes in Canada's present tariff system which would imperil the safety of our existing industries, and subject them to the unfair competition of foreign manufacturers; and that the prosperity of Canada imperatively demanded a fixed and definite policy of protection to Canadian industries, from the general principles of which there should be no deviation.

There is the utmost harmony of spirit between these resolutions. As has often been pointed out in these pages, Canadian manufacturers have always been willing to see inaugurated some arrangement of Imperial unity, a prominent feature of which should give a preference in tariff legislation to the Mother Country and to all parts of the Empire as against the rest of the world. There are those who declare that Imperial unity is an impossibility unless it be upon a basis of Imperial free trade, which Canada cannot consider, or a tariff for revenue only, which would be destructive of the best interests of all our industrial and manufacturing pursuits; and there are others who declare that the interests of Canada are more closely interwoven with those of the United States than with those of Great Britain, and therefore Canada should not seriously consider any proposition looking to Imperial unity, but should endeavor to obtain some sort of reciprocity with the United States, even if the terms thereof required that we should discriminate in our tariff in favor of the United States and against Great Britain.

Another argument is produced which declares that because of the existing treaties between Great Britain and Belgium, made in 1862, and between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, made in 1865, which are yet in full force and effect, and which provide that neither Great Britain nor any of her colonies shall discriminate in any manner in their tariff against those countries, Imperial unity based on preferential trade within the Empire, is impossible. An important incident in the consideration of the question of Imperial unity and preferential trade lies in the fact that not only in Canada and in other colonies is the matter exciting very great interest, but in Great Britain also. In fact the United Empire Trade League, of which Sir Howard Vincent is Honorary Secretary, has been in active existence for a number of years, and is still doing active work in that direction. The direction in which that work is being actively pushed is shown in the recent address of Colonel Vincent to Lord Salisbury in which reference is made to a visit by a deputation from the United Empire Trade League to Lord Salisbury in 1891 who was then, as now Prime Minister.

The deputation was attended by a considerable number of members of both Houses of the British Parliament, and representatives of commercial and industrial organizations in all parts of Great Britain. It was introduced by the Chairman of the Council of the Board of Trade, who with Colonel Vincent and others, representative of the working classes in Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, addressed his Lordship on the object in view—submitting at the same time a roll of the League, which included, and still includes, the names of all the most distinguished colonial statesmen in Her Majesty's Empire, besides thousands of manufacturers, merchants, artisans and laborers in the United Kingdom.

The deputation sought with a view to the advancement of the policy of the League, namely:—"The development of trade between all parts of the British Empire upon mutually advantageous terms, and on a preferential basis;" that steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to obtain release from Article 15 of the Treaty with Belgium of 1862, and Article 7 of the Treaty with the German Zollverein of 1865, which, in the words of the paper presented to Parliament in 1888, "expressly preclude preferential fiscal treatment of British goods in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown."

In the course of his reply, Lord Salisbury said:—

With respect to those two unlucky treaties that were made by Lord Palmerston's Government some thirty years ago, I am sure the matter of the relation of our Colonies could not have been fully considered. We have tried to find out from official records what species of reasoning it was that induced the statesmen of that day to sign such very unfortunate pledges. We shall be glad indeed to take every opportunity that arises for delivering ourselves from those unfortunate engagements.

* * The Government will carefully watch; and before a very long time has elapsed no doubt some means of mitigating these evils may be found."

Mass meetings in furtherance of the policy of the United Empire Trade League have since been held in all parts of England, in Canada, the West Indies and elsewhere.

On September 25, 1891, the Senate of Canada, and on September 30, 1891, the House of Commons, voted on the motion of the Dominion Government, an Address to the Crown "to denounce and terminate the effect of the provisions

referred to, as clearly adverse to the interests of the United Kingdom, and of each and all its possessions."

These addresses contained the following noteworthy passages:—

Your memorialists consider that these treaties with foreign powers are incompatible with the rights and powers conferred upon the Parliament of Canada, for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion; and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an empire as that under the rule of Your Majesty. * * Your memorialists believe that among the countries with which an interchange of traffic may take place, the British Empire holds the highest rank in amount, and from its diversity of climate and productions affords the widest prospect of rapid and practically limitless increase. * * Your memorialists earnestly desire to foster and extend the trade of the Dominion with the Empire, * * and believe that by mutual concessions, and the adoption of measures for the re-arrangement of trade relations between the various portions of the British Empire, and between the Empire and foreign nations, important and lasting beneficial results may be attained.

In the course of his speech, the late Hon. Sir John Abbott, Premier of Canada, illustrated in the Senate the prejudicial effect of the treaties as regards England in these words:—

Within the last three or four years we fixed the rate for duty on goods imported from England at their value in England, while goods imported from Germany had to have added to their price the cost of freight in bringing them to the Canadian seaboard. Germany remonstrated, and we had to alter the law, and put England and Germany in respect of such goods upon the same footing.

In the House of Commons of Canada, on September 30, 1891, the late Hon. Sir John Thompson, and afterwards Prime Minister, said:—

We ask the Mother Country to keep her legislation and treaty arrangement free from any obligation which would prevent her, at any time, should the necessity arise, in the interests of the Empire as a whole, making such concessions as would be mutually beneficial to the Colonies as well as the Mother Country, and increase at the same time the strength of the union which exists between them.

On November 26, 1891, the delegates to the Convention at Birmingham of the National Union of Conservative Associations of the United Kingdom adopted, with only five dissentients, a motion to the same effect as had been carried almost unanimously throughout Canada, declaring:—

That the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire will be of the highest collective and individual advantage; and, further, that the provision of any Treaties imposing limitations upon the full development of Trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated.

In the summer of 1894, at the Colonial Conference held at Ottawa upon the invitation of the Government of Canada, to which all the self-governing colonies sent official representatives, the Imperial Government being represented by the Earl of Jersey, these resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including the power of making differential tariffs with Great Britain, or with one another. That this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and any foreign power which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other or with Great Britain, should be removed.

These Resolutions leave no doubt whatever as to the feelings of the colonies in the matter.

Colonel Vincent declares that the greater number of the members returned to the present British Parliament in support of Lord Salisbury's policy and administration, advocated either in their election addresses, or in their platform speeches, the policy of United Empire trade, and to this fact, he says, must be ascribed some portion of the large majority in the House of Commons by which his Lordship is supported, especially from working class constituencies.

In evidence of this, the National Union of Conservative Associations, at their Conference last November at Brighton carried this resolution:—

That this Conference, endorsing the unanimous resolution of the Inter-Colonial Conference held at Ottawa in 1894, is of opinion that twelve months' notice should be given as soon as practicable to Belgium that Her Majesty is desirous of eliminating Article 15 from the Treaty of July 23, 1862; and to Germany that Her Majesty is likewise desirous of eliminating Article 7 from the Treaty with the Zollverein of May 30, 1865, which clauses preclude the treatment of British goods in the Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown upon more advantageous terms than foreign goods, and thus deprive British Trade and Labor of the new markets essential to the relief of the depression of the past three years.

The object of the United Empire Trade League, says Colonel Vincent, is purely commercial; to obtain greater freedom of trade between all Her Majesty's subjects, to free that trade from foreign restrictions accepted by no other nation having colonies under their flag. Recent events have shown only too clearly that the British people must look to the resources of their own Empire, not alone for the preservation of its integrity, but for the interchange of the commodities by which life is maintained, not excepting the wheat and flour which they now draw from their foreign rivals, and which would be withheld in time of war. The League therefore asked Lord Salisbury to strike off the foreign shackles which at present limit the sale of British produce in British lands contrary to the positive desire expressed in conference by their accredited representatives.

Preferential trade seems to be within measurable distance.

THE GLOBE'S TARIFF REFORM.

The Toronto Globe has formulated its tariff reform ideas in the following:

A tariff readjustment by a Liberal Government does not mean the wanton destruction of industries for the mere sake of carrying out a revolutionary programme.

The aim will be to help, not to hurt, the industries of the country; to remove rather than to increase the manufacturers' burdens; to increase the remuneration of labor.

In every case the position of the industry, of the manufacturer, of his workmen and of his customers will receive sympathetic and intelligent consideration.

So with agriculture and the staple natural industries of the country. The Liberals will aim to relieve, stimulate and encourage.

They will legislate for Canadians, not for the people of any other country, not for the interests of any other country, and on business principles after a thorough investigation of the conditions affecting each industry.

The one object will be to promote freer trade, to give new life to commercial enterprises, to steady and not to convulse commercial opinion, to do justice to the farmer and the gen-

eral taxpayer, and to effect the maximum of reform with the minimum of disturbance.

This was on April 16th. On April 21st The Globe further explained its reform ideas as follows:

The Liberal trade policy is not a policy for a class nor for sections of the country. It is for all classes and all sections. It suits their opponents to represent Liberals as the enemies of industry, as desirous of destroying the manufacturers. The charge is almost too absurd to be noticed. The picture of the Liberal leaders filled with demoniac desire to desolate the country by destroying its manufacturing industries may do for private consumption in certain quarters, but it will hardly be accepted by the business men of the country.

The Liberal party is proud of the enterprise of those citizens who have put their money in manufacturing industries, and instead of attacking or imperilling these industries, they will be, on the other hand, studious to relieve them of many of the burdens that have been imposed in the name of a national policy.

In a country like Canada farming holds the first place in the fabric of industry. Any fiscal scheme that unduly lessens its profits and attractions necessarily assails every other industry and promotes financial and commercial instability. Justice can be done to the farmer without working injustice or harm to the manufacturer or the merchant. They should be and are almost as much concerned in his prosperity as he is himself. This is illustrated every fall by the profound interest that is taken on all hands in the measure of the husbandman's returns from the harvest.

No industry need fear the advent of the Liberal party to power. No manufacturer is afraid of cheaper raw material or of pursuing his calling amidst a community whose purchasing power is increased by the stimulation that liberated commerce will impart to every branch of industry in which the masses of our countrymen are engaged.

Scarcely a day passes that The Globe does not advance some such ideas. It tells us that the aim of its party is to help, not to hurt the industries of the country, and to remove rather than to increase the burdens of the manufacturers. But is it not strange that The Globe, who has never been a friend to the manufacturers, should be so solicitous regarding their welfare, and so desirous to remove their burdens, when its officiousness is not appreciated, and when its kind offices in this behalf have never been requested? Remove what burdens? Who informed it that the manufacturers were laboring under any burdens which they wished The Globe or its party to remove? Who begged the sympathetic and intelligent consideration of The Globe and its party? And how ridiculous, too, the promise that if The Globe's party came into power it will legislate for Canadians on business principles after a thorough investigation of the conditions affecting each industry, while never since Confederation has that party ever proposed any legislation that was not diametrically opposed to the interests of all Canadian manufacturing industries. The so-called investigations of the conditions affecting the industries of the country have led that party in as many different directions and conclusions as there are points to the compass. At one time it is towards unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, at another towards commercial union; then towards annexation; then towards tariff discrimination in favor of the United States and against Great Britain, and always and all the time in a direction other than pointing towards a closer union with Great Britain and the whole Empire, but never towards building up our home manufacturing industries; never towards securing our home market for our home producers; never towards making

Canada industrially independent of the rest of the world as far as such a thing is possible.

The Globe thinks that the representation that its party is desirous of destroying the manufacturers is too absurd to be noticed; that its party is proud of the enterprise of those who have put their money in manufacturing industries, and that instead of attacking or imperilling these industries they will be studious to relieve them of many of the burdens that have been imposed upon them by the National Policy. This is kind. The Globe has always argued that without the manufacturers the National Policy would never have come into existence, and certainly with such a creative power in the hands of the manufacturers, if they should at any time feel that incongruities of the tariff operated against their interests, they would be competent to correct them. Why should the manufacturers go to their perpetual enemies to obtain relief when friends could supply it? The Globe and its party have queer ways of expressing their kindly feelings for the manufacturers. At one time, when its party was in power, when a deputation of manufacturers visited the Finance Minister to ask for the correction of a tariff incongruity, they were told to go to the devil, or words to that effect. Was this exhibition of churlishness and rudeness a specimen of what may be expected should Sir Richard Cartwright again become Finance Minister. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. The Globe and its party pretend to know and understand the needs of the manufacturers better than they themselves know, but it is remarkable that there is no concurrence of opinion whatever between the manufacturers and The Globe and its party. Surely the opinions of the manufacturers are entitled to some respect in matters relating to their business; but the most objectionable and false terms are always most unstintedly applied to them except when, upon the eve of an election, they are beslobbered and insulted by such language as the above quotations from The Globe. But a few days ago, when the manufacturers assembled in their annual meeting to discuss matters of the most vital importance to them, The Globe devoted almost an entire editorial page in denouncing and ridiculing them, belittling their organization and exposing them to the most venomous attacks of its most venomous caricaturist. It is all very nice for The Globe and its party to beslobber the manufacturers and to attempt to stuff them with insincere promises of how, in the event of its party attaining to power, the interests of the manufacturers would not be placed in any jeopardy whatever, but the manufacturers quite fully appreciate the sincerity, or rather insincerity of these pledges. The buffoons that the cartoonist of The Globe attempts to show them to be is quite sufficient to demonstrate the high esteem in which The Globe and its party hold the manufacturers.

LAND VALUES.

Mr. Phillips Thompson has published a pamphlet in which he brings to the notice of the public the injustice that so frequently characterizes the leasehold arbitrations that are constantly occurring in Toronto. He points out how formidable the power of the ground landlord has become in the business quarter of Toronto, and how, especially by two or three estates which control large tracts of land, existing statutes and forms of contract "have been wrested from their original pur-

port and have become the instruments of plunder and confiscation." It is pointed out that during the boom land was valued not according to what it would produce if properly used for permanent business, but for what it would sell for to some third party to sell again. "A pokerchip value," Mr. Thompson calls this, and quite independent of the earning capacity. This fictitious value was made the basis of renewals of ground leases during and after the boom. The conservative principle, that land is worth what it will produce in rent, properly used, was laid aside, and the gambling standard was applied by valuers and arbitrators drawn from the ranks of land-boomers, and naturally in favor of keeping up the fictitious values.

Mr. Thompson gives a sketch of what actually occurred in many an arbitration, which resulted in the ground landlord securing an exorbitant rent and the lessee being stripped of his buildings and left penniless, when he speaks thus of "expert" testimony:—

Arbitrators are under obligation to decide upon the evidence presented to them, and any qualms of conscience were apt to be speedily set at rest by the appearance of a host of "expert" witnesses summoned on behalf of the landlord. In judicial affairs professional expert testimony has become a by word and a mockery. It is notoriously the most contradictory, unreliable and generally suspicious class of evidence with which courts have to deal. It is beyond the reach of perjury penalties, as an expert merely swears to his professional opinion, and, however absurd or erroneous it may be, there is no possible means of proving that it is not the expert's conviction. The coincidence that the opinion of the expert is invariably, under all circumstances, favorable to the party who calls him and pays his fee has been too striking to escape attention. In justice to a class against whom severe things have been said, it is but fair to remember that there is no ground to charge them with the vice of ingratitude. Drawn from the ranks of real estate boomsters, the lease arbitration expert was instinctively and by habits of thought, as well as by immediate financial obligation, enlisted on the side of landlordism and high valuations.

A number of examples of the wrongs inflicted upon lessees are given, the more notable having reference to a number of the Baldwin leaseholds on King street. In almost every case where leases have fallen in, the renewal rental has been fixed at a rate that leaves nothing to the lessee for his improvements, and it is shown that the practice is not infrequent of abandoning the buildings rather than pay the ground rent fixed.

"The remedy," Mr. Thompson concludes, "is obvious and easy. An act of the Legislature should be adopted, recognizing the lessor and lessee as practically partners, and defining the principles upon which their respective shares of the receipts shall be divided. First and foremost, all considerations of selling value, real or assumed, present or prospective, should be ruled out of court with the professional or amateur expert and all his works and ways. Productive capacity should alone be taken into account. After allowance made for all expenses of maintenance—which might justly include a sinking fund to provide for renewal of the building—the remainder should be divided between lessor and lessee, according to their respective interests. In framing such a measure other matters of detail would present themselves for consideration, but with these as the main outlines a great, practical and much needed reform in arbitration methods would have been accomplished, and one which would add in no small measure to the prestige of the Ontario Government for abolishing legalized abuses.

"It must be remembered that many of the worst cases of injustice suffered by lessees have not resulted from the disposition on the part of the arbitrators to inflict a deliberate wrong or show undue partiality to the landlord, but simply

because they felt themselves bound by precedent to follow a certain line of action and admit as a basis for their decision principles and circumstances which ought not properly to have entered into the case. With an act on the statute book clearly defining their duties and the rules that should govern them, future arbitrators will labor under no such difficulty, and the healthy influence of public opinion may be depended upon to prevent any undue leaning to the side of the landowner in the face of an explicit enactment defining his interests."

In discussing this question of land values, *The Globe*, agreeing in the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Thompson, says:

It is monstrous that citizens who lease a plot of land, erect buildings upon it, and oftentimes spend twenty years of their lives in building up a profitable business upon the land, should be left entirely at the mercy of the ground landlord, who, although he does nothing to increase the value of the property, can claim at the end of the lease all the product of the lessee's exertions. There are other forms of slavery than the buying and selling of human flesh, and the slavery of the leaseholder is not the least objectionable. The law of contract is held entirely too sacred in cases where justice is on one side and the law on the other. The Legislature could not do a better service to Toronto than—after full enquiry into the evils of the leasehold system—could be done by the framing of a law which shall divide the earnings of land and buildings equitably between the landlord and the lessee. The evil is a growing one, and in another generation, if the power of the ground landlord goes unchecked, we shall have our counterparts of the Westminsters and Bedfords of London and the Astors of New York.

The Globe preaches the doctrine of quite advanced socialism, and we congratulate it upon the sensible remarks it makes; and it is because of the prevalence of such laws as now encumber our statute books that Toronto is not more prosperous than what it now is. Surely it is because of existing laws that we have no greater number of workshops and factories; that rents are so high; that so many small concerns are crushed out of existence; that large departmental stores are swallowing up the more modest traders. If the enterprise of a man induces him to embark in any kind of commercial or manufacturing business, unless he owns in fee simple the land whereupon he would erect his factory, he must calculate upon handing over to this landlord, as rent, a very large portion of all he can possibly make in his business; and the laws are such that, whoever else may go unpaid, the landlord holds a lien upon all there may be in or upon the land that must be satisfied, whether any other creditor be paid or not. What, pray, created the abnormal value of the Baldwin leaseholds on King street? Can it be shown that the Baldwins ever invested their rapidly accumulating wealth in factories or any other industrial enterprise, giving employment to labor, and adding materially to the wealth of Toronto? Have they ever done more than to gather in the wealth that they never turned a hand to create, in the form of rents on values that others created for them? They toil not but live in luxurious idleness while others create the values from which they derive their income. The law of contract may be sacred, but it is not a law of justice. *The Globe* thinks that the Legislature could not do a better service to Toronto than to make a law which shall divide the earnings of land and buildings between the landlord and the lessee. We think a better law could be made. Why should the lessee be fined and punished for investing his capital in buildings? No buildings or appurtenances upon land should be taxed, but the necessary taxes

should be levied indiscriminately upon the land regardless as to whether there be buildings upon it or not.

THE BOUNTY ON PUDDLED BARS.

The following regulations for the governing of the payments of bounty on iron puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore have been promulgated by the Dominion Government:—

1. A bounty of \$2.00 per ton shall be paid on all iron puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore.

2. The manufacturer shall not be entitled to receive such bounty unless and until he shall have furnished to the Controller of Customs satisfactory evidence that such iron puddled bars were made in Canada from Canadian pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore. Such evidence shall be taken upon oath, before a Collector of Customs or a Justice of the Peace. Further corroborative evidence may be required by the Controller of Customs if in his opinion it appears requisite.

3. The affidavit shall be made by the proprietor or one of the proprietors operating the furnaces (or smelting works, as the case may be) at which such iron puddled bars shall have been manufactured, or in case such furnaces or smelting works are being operated by an incorporated company, then the affidavit shall be made by the manager or the managing director, and the accountant of such incorporated company.

4. The claim for bounty upon all iron puddled bars made on or subsequent to March 1, 1895, shall be made and substantiated to the satisfaction of the Controller of Customs, within three months after the completion of the manufacture of the iron puddled bars on which such bounty is claimed.

5. From and after July 1, 1895, the manufacture of such iron puddled bars shall be made under Customs supervision and the cost of such supervision shall be paid by the manufacturers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

German economic writers are now calling attention to a serious internal difficulty with which the German Empire has to contend. As the country has to support an enormous military establishment, officers and soldiers are largely drawn from the landed proprietors, farmers and peasantry; for keeping the army in its highest fighting strength the country people must be maintained. But the low price of grain is driving landed proprietors to the wall. They cannot pay their hands. The efforts made in some places to restore the equilibrium of population by replacing on the land a small independent farming community, are only partially successful and give no certainty of permanent results. Emigration still continues; temporary laborers more and more take the place of the permanent laborers formerly more or less attached to the soil. Accordingly the nobles, the farmers and small proprietors in Prussia propose to unite in an effort for more protection. They will ask for such freights on their outside grain as to favor the home article, for representatives in the grain exchanges, for inspectors on the Russian and Austrian frontiers to stop bad grain, and in other ways will insist upon privileges which they have not got now. They will call for the abrogation of treaties with "favored nations," and especially that made some years ago with Russia. Their main argument for increased protection is that a protective tariff has developed home industries to such an extent that the boys are deserting the farms for the mills. Hence they desire some arrangements under which young men shall not

emigrate to the cities, and become poor material for soldiers, or to foreign lands, and be lost forever to the military. This reason distinctively shows the German military spirit, and at the same time furnishes another illustration of the fact that on the Continent nations are becoming firmer believers in protection.—American Manufacturer.

Few lumbermen realize the immense amount of spruce which the pulp and paper mills consume in their daily operations. If any builder or contractor or retailer could be found to buy as much spruce in a year as a single New York pulp and paper mill, the discovery would be heralded far and wide. We give below some facts concerning one pulp concern that consumes more than 30,000,000 feet of spruce per annum. The works of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Corinth, N.Y., is the largest single plant in the world. The amount of business done is immense. There are 35,000 cords of Canada short wood used annually, and 12,000 cords of logs. The wood carrier, or trestle, is 1020 feet in length, its capacity being 30,000 cords of four-foot wood. The branch and yard railroad consists of four miles of track. About seventy carloads of logs and wood are received daily. The amount of printing paper manufactured is about 100 tons daily. This vast amount is shipped to various points in the world. The principal markets in the United States are New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Detroit. About 180 tons per month are shipped to England and Australia. The manufacture of wood pulp is seventy-five tons per day. The capacity, however, will soon be increased, as the wheels are now but 10,000 horse power, whereas new wheels are to be used furnishing 15,000-horse power, which will enable the making 125 tons of paper daily. In addition to the foregoing, from forty to fifty tons of sulphite are daily manufactured, which requires eighty to 100 cords of extra wood per day. This stupendous enterprise furnishes employment to 600 men.—New England Lumberman.

The inception of the bag boom in 1891 marked the first year of any considerable movement of logs from Canada to the Saginaw Valley, 80,000,000 feet being brought there from Georgian Bay in that year. The rafts range from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet, and while a raft occasionally goes ashore in a gale, loss is estimated at only 500 out of each 70,000 pieces rafted. In 1892 there was brought from Georgian Bay to Saginaw River 184,500,000 feet of pine logs. In 1893 about 270,000,000 feet went to Michigan mills, and the estimated quantity handled in 1894 was but little less than 300,000,000 feet. The Saginaw River received the lion's share of the Canadian logs rafted last year, 142,000,000 feet having been entered at the custom house of Bay City, and 25,000,000 feet at Saginaw. The total shipments received at the several Michigan ports were 579,229,742 feet. Many millions of feet of logs designed for Michigan mills were hung up in Georgian Bay mills owing to low water, and could not be got out in time for rafting. The rafting season usually begins about June 1st and closes early in November. The estimated value of the logs handled last season was \$11 a thousand. Michigan lumber men have purchased large quantities of pine timber limits in the Georgian Bay district for the purpose of supplying their mills. The value of Canadian timber has been trebled by this demand for it, and the work of cutting

and rafting logs has furnished employment for Canadian labor and a market for vast quantities of supplies. It is estimated that the quantity of logs rafted during the season of 1896 will approximate 300,000,000 feet.—Cleveland, O., Marine Record.

Lately some friend of the poor workingman undertook to show in what manner the robber barons who conducted manufacturing operations fatten at the cost of the wage-earners. It was declared that the average product of each laborer is valued at \$1,888; and that, of this, the workman receives \$347, or 17.8 per cent., leaving the greedy employer 82.2 per cent. As Mr. Carroll D. Wright's name was used as an authority for this statement, Mr. Wright has taken occasion to repudiate it and to give the facts. Using the returns of the census of 1890, he shows that the gross product, per head, for the workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries is not \$1,888, but \$2,204, and the average wages paid per head was \$445. The difference is \$1,759; but instead of this difference going into the pocket of the employer, much the larger part of it went for "materials," which are indeed the product of labor. The general division of the gross amount was this: to labor, 20.18 per cent.; to materials 55.08 per cent.; to miscellaneous expenses, salaries, interest profits, etc., 24.74 per cent. Thus it appears that the wage-earner took more than one-fifth of the entire product, while the employer, after paying interest, insurance, taxes, rent, and miscellaneous expenses, probably received very much less than one-fifth. The purpose of such misrepresentations as that which Mr. Wright has corrected of course is to create discontent in the mind of the wage-earner, and to embitter him against the man who engages his services. No doubt the purpose is effected in some cases, but surely American workingmen need no other proof than that which is now day after day supplied to them by harsh experience, that their interests and those of their employers are one and the same. When there is prosperity for either there is prosperity for both.—The Manufacturer.

WHAT SOME OF THE MANUFACTURERS SAID AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

Following is a condensed report of some of the impromptu remarks of some of the members of the Association at their annual meeting on April 29th.

MR. W. H. STOREY, ACTON, ONT.

Mr. Storey in moving the National Policy Resolution, made the following remarks:—

In moving the resolution, Mr. President, I feel like hazarding the opinion that at no stage of our history as an Association was there more necessity for being on our guard than at the present moment, during the present campaign. I have no sympathy with that class who discusses abstract questions when questions of paramount importance are before the country and that which affects the well-being of every son and daughter of Canada.

This country has struggled against overwhelming odds in the markets of this country for many years and not only against the competition from abroad, but the policy of protection has developed the industries of this country to such an extent that we have to-day competition among ourselves, which requires every dollar's worth of business which we can get within our own borders.

I am just giving utterance to what rises to my mind on the spur of the moment—I am going to say some things which I think ought to be said at this meeting—I do not want to be understood in any way to be considered partizan. When this Association was formed, some twenty-one years ago, I was one of its charter members, and I knew the difficulties under which we labored in establishing it, because we had people of divers political sentiments in our folds; the question of politics has never been raised among us, and I trust it never will. We have our differences, and we agree to differ; I think on the general question of protection to our native industries, there is no uncertain sound, and we should send none forth.

I believe that there is no doubt that those in power have not suited us in every respect. Their policy of immigration has not been just as energetic as it should have been, and if we have to place anything on record further than any resolution I have seen to-day, we ought to place on record as an expression of this Association, that a more energetic immigration system should be put in force. The market is small and we have a hard struggle to live, but I am speaking to men who know all about it, and we are dividing this market up with the United States and with England, and yet, after all is done, we are talking about a preferential tariff with Great Britain. I think we can leave that at present because it is in the remote distance. The United States is on the eve of a Presidential election; the Democratic party suffered defeat in 1892-93, and close on to that defeat they had a disaster such as was never known in the Republic.

I presume, and I think I can almost speak by the card, if my prophetic vision is worth anything, that in the United States the probabilities are that the Republican form of government will be returned to power. I do not think there is any question that a Republican form of government will be returned to power in the United States, and that immediately upon the advent of that party to power we shall see a tariff, which is almost prohibitive, erected. That is the genius of the Republican party in the United States, and I apprehend that they will carry it out.

In that case we should have no hope of getting any trade with the United States. Under a revenue tariff they would get part of ours, and we should have to divide our market with them, while we got nothing.

The United States people are a very clever—a very nice people, and I should be very sorry to say one word to offend any member of this Association who has any American proclivities whatever. About the very finest business people in the world are the American people. They take care of themselves. We have too much of the wishy-washy style of thing in this country, if you will allow the expression. Canadians have to legislate for themselves; the old adage is "God helps those who help themselves." If we succeed in doing anything for ourselves we have to use more energy in this election than ever we have used before.

Protection by legislation is not the only protection we require in this country. One of the greatest difficulties that we have to overcome in this market—I am speaking to people now who are in the textile fabric business, who know something about it—is the sentiment in the Metropolitan cities especially, such as Montreal and Toronto, in favor of imported goods. Speaking about my own industry, we make goods which cannot be excelled in the universe, and we sell them cheaper than imported goods can be sold; and yet these people will talk you blind about imported goods. That is a sentiment which we ought to try to get over in some way. The Americans, I understand, stick to their own goods and will buy American goods in preference to anything else, and the English will do the same thing. Don't you meet with this kind of thing in this market?

Any action which we might take to overcome this sentiment would be wisely taken. I do not know the form which it should take, but such is the fact and we have to meet it continually.

In regard to what I referred to about the immigration policy

of the Government, the country to which we have to look very largely for the consumption of our output in the future are the North-West and British Columbia. The opportunities there for development are very large; the country is capable of supporting millions of people and any effort which is made by the Government to develop those countries by a proper system of immigration, should receive our hearty support. I think it should be placed on record that the sense and wisdom of this meeting is that a system of immigration should be inaugurated which would fill up and develop the great North-West.

I thank you for listening to my remarks. I did not know what I was going to say when I stood up, I am very much in sympathy with the expressions of the President, and I am very fully in accord with the expressions of the resolution, and thanking you for your patience, I will sit down.

MR. JOHN F. ELLIS, TORONTO.

Mr. John F. Ellis.—Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been read by the mover. I heartily endorse its sentiments and feel sure that every manufacturer is strongly in favor of protection, incidental protection. We are quite well aware that during the contest which is before us, the question of the fiscal policy of the two parties will be tried to be kept in the background. They are trying to force before the country an issue that in my opinion is not nearly as important at the fiscal question.

The Manufacturers' Association has its work cut out to let people know really what is the most important question they are considering. The question of the Remedial Policy, the remedial question is, in my opinion, only a secondary matter to the policy of the party that controls the affairs of the country. I think therefore we should use every effort and this Association should let the public know far and wide what, in its opinion, is best for the interests of the country. I have much pleasure, gentlemen, in seconding that resolution.

MR. JAMES KENDRY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Mr. Kendry. I may say, Mr. President and Gentlemen:—It gives me a good deal of pleasure to endorse the resolution as read, the President has very ably covered the ground and also Mr. Storey; as a manufacturer myself some of the remarks of Mr. Storey struck me as very forcible. So far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned, he has to battle very earnestly and continually with the remark which we hear every day, that no matter whether your goods may be superior goods or not, we want foreign goods. This is a very important matter. There ought to be, Mr. President, some sentiment, or we ought to adopt some course in order to overcome a matter of this kind. The company which I represent have suffered very much, and also the manufactures in which I am engaged, all the textile manufacturers through this country suffer from just exactly the same cause. We are making to-day better goods than they produce in the foreign countries; we give them better stock, a better article. Still when it comes on this market, we hear people say "Well we would rather have the foreign stock," which is a very inferior article. That is a question which I think effects us all. It is felt in all classes of Canadian manufacture. Certainly it is one that there ought to be some sentiment upon. Our people ought to be loyal to our own Canadian manufacturers. You go abroad, in England or in the United States—and I admire the American people for that—that wherever you go you hear them praise up their own manufactures, and they support their own manufacturers. In this country a great many of us suffer from the lack of that sort of a sentiment.

I may say, so far as I am concerned, Mr. President, so far as the Remedial Bill is concerned, that I think it is a very side issue, it is a one sided issue. The great thing we want to support is the Commercial Policy of this country, and the trade question of this country. I think it is the important question.

I tell you, as sure as we are here now, unless we put in—to use a common expression—some ginger in this election we will find ourselves in a worse way in this country than we have ever been before. I was in the United States some four or five weeks ago, and in the Eastern States, in the textile manufacturing districts there, and I found, especially in the woolen and in the cotton and some other lines, that over fifty per cent. of their machinery is idle, simply because they have a policy there similar to what our friends here who are in the Opposition are urging on this country. The manufacturers there have no purchasing power because their mills are shut down, their employees are not employed, and certainly they have not the purchasing power in that country.

Wherever you go in the east you will find thousands and thousands of employees out of work. I found in some places thousands of them; and wherever there was one place to be filled there were nearly a hundred to take the place. You will find that state of affairs in the Eastern States to-day in a large part of the manufacturing districts.

There is one thing I think we ought to do here to-day, Mr. President, advocate some vigorous policy to go to the country with.

I am very glad, Mr. President, to be here to-day. I did not intend to say so much. Anything I have said has been impromptu; I am merely speaking as I feel. I do not wish to bring politics in here, but, when we support people we ought to know something of their policy. You cannot find in hardly a constituency in this country, but everyone has a different policy. Mr. Snyder, I think, is a protectionist, Mr. Patterson has got another theory; and you take it in every single riding they have all got their theories. But what we want to do is to see the men who lead in the Opposition to-day; you take Mr. Mills, Mr. Davies, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Cartwright; those are the men who are leading the party, and you all know their views to-day, just as near free trade as you can get it in England, and I think that is exactly what we do not want.

MR. JOHN RANSFORD, CLINTON, ONT.

Mr. Ransford—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I will not take up your time. I wish heartily to endorse the sentiments of the last speaker. It certainly behooves us to put forth every effort in our power; for, as the other speakers have said who have preceded me, it is going to be one of the sharpest and severest fights for our interests that we have ever had in this country.

MR. C. A. BIRGE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Mr. Birge. - Mr. President:—It seems to me that we cannot spend a little time better than as we are doing this afternoon, a family gathering. And perhaps if we talk out a little plainly from the shoulder it may not do any harm.

The political situation as it is before us, is, to my mind, the most serious it has been for many years. The only fault I have to find with the statements made by Mr. Storey and the other speakers is that they have not gone far enough. There is one thing which we must not lose sight of as manufacturers, as outlined by Mr. Storey; there is a strong possibility of the Republican Government being returned in the United States. Although their condition is not as serious as it was three years ago in the manufacturing interests, in some respects, yet the prices in the United States on manufactured goods, in my own line I know—that of iron manufacture, and many others—are lower for outside markets or as low as they ever were, and one reason of it is the financial condition in which they find themselves, and the silver question is also causing disquiet. That very want of money is inducing competition to-day in the iron industry generally as much as we have yet experienced in the past. Quotations are being made to-day in Canada for goods, to my knowledge, from reports which have come to my knowledge this week, below the cost of manufacture, for the purpose of getting the goods out of their own market and getting Canadian gold in there for them.

We all have our religious feelings. I should be very sorry to see the general interests of this country sacrificed to a side issue such as is before the country, or is endeavoring to be made before the country to-day.

Are the pledges of the leader of the Opposition going to this country for nothing? Do they mean what they have already said about interfering with the tariff? Do they mean it or do they not? If they mean it, and they put what they call a Revenue Tariff, the condition of competition such as we have from the United States and to some extent, from what I know, from Great Britain as well, if they put a Revenue Tariff into operation, I know the iron interests, we are not in it under such conditions as are prevailing to-day; and I fancy that is the experience of a good many manufacturers who are here to-day.

We must put our shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to work up enthusiasm in this matter and endeavor to defeat to objects aimed at in threatening the industries of Canada.

MR. E. A. THOMAS, TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.

Mr. Thomas.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am in hearty accord with nearly every statement that has been made to-day. If I were to give you the impression that has been made upon a stranger coming to this country, it is that we have not a party here not so much confined to the National Policy as we have to the Remedial Bill. It seems to me that the National Policy—that is the name you call it in this country—has been entirely ignored. The leaders of the parties have suffered themselves to be led off in an entirely different direction. That is my impression as a stranger coming to this country. The Republican party on the other side have been too smart; questions of just as great importance have been thrust upon them but they have always had the skill to avoid them and keep the tariff question the prominent one before the people, of all the issues in the elections. I do not desire to criticise the action, but that is the fact as it appears to me, and anything this Association can do to bring once more to the front the question of the National Policy, the sooner this country will be prosperous is my opinion. If you will excuse me—I do not desire to make any extended remarks to-day, but I am very glad to have had the opportunity.

MR. JAMES CARNEGIE, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Mr. Carnegie.—Mr. President, I do not know that I can add anything to what has been already said. I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed. I presume the address is to be printed and circulated and I heartily agree with the resolution in your hands. Our meeting here, issuing addresses and passing resolutions is a very small thing for the friends of the National Policy, if they intend to make that an active part in the election. What would be the best way to bring it before the people and make it a live issue, would be that this Association should send forth two or three good speakers and hold meetings at various points in regard to the fiscal question, and that resolution, leaving out of consideration the candidates altogether, holding meetings to discuss the manufacturing interests of the country and stirring up that feeling and the electors will go the right way, if they are convinced by their arguments, and if not they will go the other way. Get on the stump. If this Association could send forth men who were good on the platform and independent of either party they could have a very important influence upon the result of the 23rd June next. I certainly think there is no other way that the same good could be accomplished from our standpoint.

I think that we as manufacturers often make a mistake. I am deeply interested in manufacturing, as I have all I have got in the world engaged in it. I look upon the farmer as just as much of a manufacturer as any other class in the community; he converts the elements of nature into our food; the iron man converts another portion of the products of nature into a form for our use. We are all manufacturers except the professional men who are most highly protected.

MR. W. K. McNAUGHT, TORONTO.

Mr. McNaught. While agreeing with everything that the speakers have said, I would like to impress a point upon the meeting which is this, that so far as my judgment goes, the next two months are fraught with the greatest results to Canadian manufacturers of any period in the last eighteen years. One gentleman who preceded me said that he had been approached in a certain way in regard to withdrawing his sympathy from the question of protection. I can say for my own part, and for several others that I know are not here, that the same thing has been done, only in a different direction.

What does the resolution down at Ottawa mean? What does Mr. Cartwright's speech or Mr. Laurier's speech mean? He said it simply means that we would organize the tariff on a scientific basis.

I know a thousand fools in this country who are wise enough to organize our tariff on a scientific basis and to ruin our manufacturing interests, and I think there is not a gentleman in this country who could reduce our tariff without crippling our industries.

And I say, so far as businesses go, that is one of the great dangers of the coming election, that the manufacturers will be hoodwinked into the idea that they can remain quite passive. I think there is no greater mistake.

MR. D. W. KARN, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Mr. Karn.—Mr. President, I happen to come from a constituency which is, I think, one of the strongest Reform constituencies in Canada, and I know the feeling of many of the Opposition there, with reference to this matter of protection. Now they look at it in this way. They have in view free trade; they want to buy things cheaper; they said if we only had free trade they could buy everything so much cheaper. We say, to-day, what is going to become of the manufacturers? They say, what do we care about the manufacturers, let the manufacturers go to the dogs, we are going to buy our goods cheaper. Everybody is going to get things cheaper and it will not cost them so much to live, therefore they will be in a better position. I mention this in the line that it would be good policy if the people could be better informed on these questions. If this could be carried out by some speakers going to the various manufacturing towns especially, and having the matters properly placed before them I think it would have a great effect in changing the opinion of a great many.

I certainly heartily endorse the sentiments which have been advanced here by the various speakers. I can scarcely think that our country, after the progress which has been made in the past few years in the manufacturing industries, is going to go back upon that policy.

MR. R. HEDDLE, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Mr. Heddle.—As a speaker has said the parties are fighting upon side issues. We want some one to go around and tell the people, irrespective of policies, what the position is. We all in this room know that when everything is cheap nobody is making any money. What difference does it make to a working man though everything may be cheap, if he has nothing to buy with? When everything is good it makes a difference to the employees, because we can employ them and pay them well.

MR. JAMES GOLDIE, GUELPH, ONT.

Mr. Goldie.—It has been suggested that the Association send out speakers through the country; and if so, I hope it will not be overlooked to have some one to explain it to the farmers. I think that is the most important. In the towns and villages they are pretty well acquainted with the trade questions. In the farming communities, as I think, it will do most good.

The resolution was then put by the chair and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. McNaught.—I move that we at once proceed with the election of officers.

The President then left the chair, and called for the election of officers, which was then proceeded with, Mr. Cassidey in the chair.

Mr. McNaught.—I move the re-election of the retiring President; he has been one of the best officers we have ever had; I have great pleasure in moving that Mr. Kemp be re-elected President of the Association for the succeeding year.

Mr. Booth.—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. McNaught. It gives me great cause for thankfulness to know that we have a gentleman as President of this Association who has taken the time in the interests of this Association that Mr. Kemp has done. We have had some good Presidents before, but I must say Mr. Kemp has filled the chair well and I hope to see him not only one term, but two terms more, if it is possible to keep him in the chair.

The motion was put and declared unanimously carried amid applause.

Mr. Kemp.—I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindly expressions of confidence in me; at the same time I think there are other gentlemen better qualified than I am to fill the position.

Mr. Booth.—I would like to move that Mr. Karn, of Woodstock, be elected first Vice-President. Seconded by Mr. McNaught.

Carried.

Mr. Cowan.—Mr. President, I hold in my hand a resolution which has been already covered by the re-election of yourself, and I am very glad to join with every one here in saying that we re-elected the right man, and have the right man in the right place. As to the first Vice-President I also agree. The balance of the resolution would be to cover the other officers: for second Vice-President, John F. Ellis; Treasurer, George Booth; Secretary, J. J. Cassidey. I am sure no one will object to that. Treasurer of Executive Committee, R. W. Elliot; Chairman of the Tariff Committee, W. K. McNaught. That fills up the other offices except those which have been already named and carried unanimously.

Mr. Taylor.—I have very great pleasure in seconding that, Mr. President.—Carried.

MR. JOSEPH SIMPSON, TORONTO.

Mr. Simpson.—I think there is one matter here which should receive attention. After the contribution which you have made to the usefulness of the Association, the very able and comprehensive address which you have read us to-day, I feel that that address is entitled to some action on the part of this Association towards using it as a contribution during the coming election. I think some effort should be made to have it printed and circulate and means should be taken, if there are not sufficient funds in the treasury for carrying that into effect, to replenish the funds of the treasury. I believe that address contains information which should be in the hands of all the farmers of the country, and not only the farmers but also the industrial interests of the manufacturers of this country.

If the Association feels that it should take no part in the contest because of the liability of suspicion that it is participating in political work, I believe that this address would speak for itself, and I think this is the smallest contribution we could make.

MR. THOMAS COWAN, GALT, ONT.

Mr. Cowan.—I quite endorse all my friend has said. Publish that address and the resolutions which have been adopted here, and send them broadcast over the country, and let them be put into the hands of manufacturers, and especially into the hands of farmers. I know something of advocating the National Policy. I have had quite a lot to do with it, and I quite agree with what my friend, Mr. Goldie, says about the putting of information into the hands of the farmers. I have been told time and again, in the election of 1891, that

we should send speakers to the opera houses and large halls, etc., but that is all very well for people who want to air their oratory.

A man who makes two blades of grass grow in the place where one grow before is a benefactor to his race. A man who takes a piece of iron worth twenty-five cents and makes it worth \$50 is a benefactor to his race as well as the farmer. The idea in this country should be to let the farmers and artizans know that we are one to build up a Canadian national sentiment and Canadian national wealth. And I quite endorse all that has been said in reference to the publication of that address. It covered the whole ground, and is really a history of the movement in favor of the National Policy.

The great danger is that the statements made by the advocates of Free Trade are a vague, nebulous, hazy, not-get-at-able policy. The statements that these men make in the press, in the Commons, is one thing. Then the cunning and deceit. They come to you and say: "Don't pay any attention to what we say in the Commons; don't pay any attention to what we say in public, but hear what we tell you in confidence. Shut your eyes and open your mouth and see what Jack will send you."

The people of this country will be exceedingly foolish if they are hoodwinked in any such way. If a man would come to me and tell me that, I would spurn him, and tell him he was dishonest and not worthy of the confidence of an honest man.

There is great danger from the uncertainty of tariff legislation. Our cousins across the line experienced that in 1893. The Democrats said they would reform the tariff. They did not reform it very much. It is still a very high tariff. But the very fact that there was the uncertainty as to the legislation brought a commercial crisis. I spent two months in Machinery Hall, in Chicago; I was associated with men connected with large industries in the country. They said that they did not know what was to be done. We do not know whether we are to have a protective tariff, a revenue tariff, or Free Trade. No man on earth knows what these people will do. There would be simply the same commercial crisis prevailing in Canada as there was prevailing in the United States in 1893 and which continues yet to this day.

The people may say that I am a Tory. I had something to do with advocacy in Canadian progressive ideas, and if that is a Tory then I am a Tory. I said the other day that I was a Radical, however, I am radical enough in this. I believe in developing Canadian industries and have no faith in any party or policy that would pursue anything like an equivocating, hesitating, limping, halting, non-get-at-able policy.

We want a policy which gives absolute certainty of tariff legislation. For instance, Mr. Foster has declared that in the event of their being elected, mining machinery shall be allowed to come in free until a year from next July. I think that is a mistake. It would not require any very great skill to make mining machinery. We are opening up mines in British Columbia, and I would put on the thirty per cent. or whatever it is on it now.

I noticed the other day a gentleman from England, who knows something about paper pulp—and we are developing that up at Sault Ste. Marie; we have the whole of Lake Superior to draw from as a mill-pond. We have the whole of Canada to draw wood from for the pulp.

If they have protectionists on the other side, I would give them a full dose of it. If I were in Laurier's position tomorrow, I would bid one higher than the Conservative party and win the country. We have unlimited mines in British Columbia and we can make all the machinery they want. We can make all the paper America and England want. I would put an export duty on every log of spruce and poplar and every single piece of wood that went out of this country. If we send our logs, our pulp, our spruce, our poplar, to make boards and paper to the American side to develop the wealth of their country out of our raw material, we send a Canadian after the lumber, to grind the poplar or the spruce or the logs, and

they will meet him at the border and tell him to go back under the Alien Labor law, and say, "We are quite willing to take your raw material and develop our country at your expense, but we are not willing to allow you to do that. You go home under the Alien Act."

I thoroughly agree with what the gentlemen have said as to your address. We should send out men into the country to speak; and apart from Grit or Tory, or Tupper or Laurier, propound a Canadian go-ahead policy, and I believe the effect would be felt as in all the years from 1878 on.

TO PUBLISH PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Simpson.—Mr. President:—I think we might pass a resolution authorizing the publication of a certain number of copies; if it varies a few dollars we are not going to stop for that. The officers of the Association will have it done as cheaply as possible. What is done should be done at once. It ought to be in the hands of the country.

The President.—You have heard the resolution which Mr. Cowan is drafting. Moved by Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Cowan, that the address in question be distributed, and that it be left to the Executive Committee to publish and distribute it.

Motion put and declared carried.
Meeting then adjourned.

A STARTLING COMPARISON.

Following is a paper read before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by Mr. W. K. McNaught at their annual meeting, February 27, 1895:—

In view of the fact that the opponents of Canada's national policy of protection to home industries are at present unusually active in trying to impress upon our people the truth of their assertion, that this country is growing poorer year by year in consequence of unwise tariff legislation, and as they propose to substitute for the present system a tariff for revenue only which will gradually attenuate into free trade, I have thought the time opportune to make some comparisons in order to see how their statements agree with the actual facts of the case.

So far as the manufacturers of Canada are concerned, it is now generally conceded that they have developed in a wonderful degree since the adoption of our present fiscal policy. Even the opponents of protection admit this, although they qualify the admission by asserting that they have been built up at the expense of the rest of the country. The following table, showing the development of our manufacturing industries from 1881 to 1891, although far less favorable than if made from the inception of the present policy in 1879, is still sufficiently accurate to prove beyond a peradventure how completely this important department of our national life has been revolutionized by our present protective policy.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF AND UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

	1881.	1891.	Variation.	
			Increase.	Per Ct.
No. of Establishments	49,923	75,768	25,845	51.8
Capital Invested	\$165,302,623	\$353,836,817	\$188,534,194	114.
No. of Employees.....	251,935	367,565	112,030	44.43
Wages Paid	\$49,429,002	\$99,762,441	\$40,333,439	67.86
Cost Raw Materials	\$179,918,533	\$255,983,219	\$76,064,686	42.3
Value of Products.....	\$309,676,068	\$475,455,705	\$165,769,637	53.5

From this statement it is evident that not only has the enormous sum of \$188,534,194 been invested in Canadian manufacturing industries between the years 1881 and 1891 as a direct result of the present tariff policy, but that the national pay roll has also been increased by \$40,333,439 per annum. This being the case it is not surprising to learn that the present output is far in excess of that of revenue tariff times, the actual figures being \$475,455,705 in 1891, as against \$309,676,068 in 1881, an annual increase of \$165,769,637 or over 53 per cent. These figures tell their own story so plainly as to call for no further comment.

FOREIGN TRADE NOT AN INFALLIBLE BAROMETER OF PROSPERITY.

But, say the opponents of protection, Canada is suffering from commercial congestion, and the only remedy is to have the duties

lowered to a revenue tariff basis in order to promote trade with foreign countries. While I am not of those who desire to purchase the products of foreign artisans in preference to those of our own Canadian fellow-citizens, I am free to admit that viewed simply from a theoretic stand-point it certainly looks reasonable that duties would bring increased foreign commerce, because, naturally, in a great many lines, the surplus goods of foreign manufacturers would be forced into this market at slaughter prices low enough to make them take the place of goods now manufactured by Canadian artisans. While it is problematical whether the substitution of goods of foreign for those of domestic manufacture would be of any real benefit even to the farmer, there can be no doubt whatever as to the injurious effect that such a state of affairs would have upon the manufacturer whose capital would be jeopardized by such unfair competition, or the artisans who found that they would either have to throw aside their handicraft and turn farmers, or else be content to have their wages lowered to the level of the European competitors whose products were supplanting their own in this market. If, as is generally conceded, diversity of employment is absolutely necessary for the building up of this country, then the effect of such a policy would be disastrous in the extreme.

I am no believer in the theory that the foreign trade of every country must of necessity be the true barometer of its prosperity. Under certain conditions this would be the case, but it is also possible that a country might be the most prosperous in the world and have absolutely no foreign trade whatever. In spite of these theories it is nevertheless true, that the prosperity of Canada depends in some measure upon its foreign trade, simply because we have a surplus of products which our people cannot consume, which have to be disposed of. It must be remembered, however, that our foreign trade forms but a small portion of our entire trade. In other words the largest customers that the farmers and manufacturers of Canada have are the Canadian people themselves, because they consume about nine-tenths of everything the country produces, as against one-tenth which they dispose of to outsiders. But this is a digression.

As I said before, our free traders insist (for the present at least) that the only possible salvation for Canada is a low revenue tariff, which they assert will not only make this a cheap country to live in, but will so stimulate our foreign commerce as to make every Canadian industry prosperous. On the face of it, it seems reasonable to suppose that a revenue tariff would mean increased foreign trade, but, like many another petty theory, this one has been completely shattered by the actual experience of this country.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A REVENUE AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Cartwright revenue tariff which obtained during the administration of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was originally 15 per cent. ad. valorem, but was afterwards (on account of the increase in the expenditure of the Government from \$19,174,647 in 1873 to \$24,455,381 in 1879) raised to 17 1-2 per cent. ad valorem. Although by this tariff, duty was levied upon the luxuries imported for the wealthy at the very low rate of 15 and 17 1-2 per cent. ad valorem, the necessities of our artisans and farmers were unjustly discriminated against by levying duty on them as follows:—Sugar, 43 per cent.; rice, 35 per cent.; molasses, 25 per cent.; tea, 23 per cent.; coffee, 10 1-2 per cent. As these are necessities which cannot be produced in Canada, it is evident that the consumers had to pay the entire duties, amounting to nearly \$3,500,000 per annum, which was levied upon these articles. These, however, are only samples of the way in which a revenue tariff discriminates against the interests of the masses and in favor of the classes.

On the other hand our protective tariff aims to admit free (or nearly free) all raw materials and articles of necessity which cannot be produced in this country, and to protect the Canadian manufacturer and farmer by levying duties upon such products as can be profitably made or grown in the country. Thus the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee, sugar, rice and molasses which under the Cartwright revenue tariff were heavily taxed are under the present protective policy practically free, and the consumers are saved at least \$5,000,000 of duty each year which they would have to pay on the amount of these articles at present imported into Canada, were the Cartwright revenue tariff in force. Since the present protective policy came in force over 113 articles have been placed upon the free list, which were dutiable under a revenue tariff. On the other hand luxuries of all kinds, such as are imported for the use of the wealthy and which were taxed under the Cartwright revenue tariff at the low rate of from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent., are at present under our protective tariff taxed at from 30 to 50 per cent., or more than the old rate. Although far more money is collected under the present tariff system, the lion's share of it is levied upon the luxuries

imported for the wealthy, while our farmers and artisans practically escaped it by using Canadian made goods upon which no duty is paid whatever, and which, quality considered, are as low in price as similar articles of foreign manufacture are abroad.

A FAIR COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEMS.

Fortunately for the decision of this question, Canada has had a pretty thorough trial of both of these fiscal systems, and a comparison of the results of each forms an object lesson so plain that the man must be wilfully blind who cannot draw the true inference therefrom. The periods I have selected for comparison are (1) from 1874 to 1879 inclusive, being the last six years of Canada's revenue tariff of 15 per cent. and 17 1/2 ad valorem as administered by Sir Richard Cartwright, and (2) the last six years of our present protective tariff, from 1889 to 1894 inclusive, a period when, according to our free traders, this country has been brought to the very verge of national bankruptcy by our iniquitous system of tariff legislation. I have selected the last six years of Canada's revenue tariff period, because during the first six years after Confederation (1868 to 1874), the United States was but slowly recuperating from the effects of a terrible civil war, and on account of a depreciated currency and the abnormally high price of labor, her manufacturers could not be considered in any sense as dangerous competitors. However, after war prices had settled down to values founded upon a gold basis, and her manufacturers had developed their enormous resources, the effect of United States competition at once became apparent. This is the only period, therefore, in the twelve years of our revenue tariff system when the same relative commercial conditions obtained between Canada and the United States as have been in force during the past six years. The figures are as follows.—

IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF, 1874-79.

Fiscal Year.	From Great Britain.	From United States.	From Other Countries.	Total Imports.
1874	\$63,076,437	\$51,283,072	\$10,014,660	\$127,404,169
1875	60,317,067	30,305,820	8,165,770	119,618,657
1876	40,731,290	46,070,633	7,924,925	94,736,848
1877	39,572,230	51,312,639	5,415,575	96,300,484
1878	37,431,180	46,331,739	5,136,658	91,199,577
1879	30,983,130	43,739,219	5,609,259	80,311,608
Totals..	\$272,151,313	\$291,812,552	\$12,600,817	\$609,597,712

IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION UNDER A PROTECTIVE POLICY, 1889-94.

Fiscal Year.	From Great Britain.	From United States.	From Other Countries.	Total Imports.
1889 ...	\$12,317,389	\$50,537,410	\$16,818,618	\$109,673,417
1890	12,300,241	52,291,973	17,083,370	112,765,584
1891	12,017,526	53,685,657	17,611,911	113,315,121
1892	11,318,135	54,137,572	22,192,936	116,978,613
1893	13,118,413	58,221,976	20,331,611	121,705,030
1894	33,711,207	53,931,100	21,312,616	113,063,983
Totals	\$250,909,271	\$320,908,718	\$115,631,122	\$687,562,111

Total increase or decrease in per'n period.)	Decrease. \$21,185,012	Increase. \$26,066,166	Increase. \$73,083,275	Increase. \$77,943,399
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CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

In examining the returns of Canada's imports, it is well to bear in mind that our imports from Great Britain and foreign countries, other than the United States, consist at present, as they have always consisted, principally of manufactured goods, so that a simple comparison of the figures in the two periods is all that is necessary to furnish a true test of this department of our national commerce. A glance at the returns will show that during this revenue tariff period our imports from Great Britain gradually decreased year by year, so that in 1879 they were \$32,083,307 less than they were in 1874, a shrinkage of over 50 per cent., in six years. It is true that in 1872, 73, 74 and 75, our imports from Great Britain mounted up to over \$60,000,000 each year, but these four years are so exceptional as to indicate a commercial boom for which the country had apparently to pay dearly for later on. It will also be noticed that the aggregate imports from Great Britain during the Revenue Tariff period, shown in these tables, exceeded the aggregate during the past six years by \$21,185,042; this, however, is easily accounted for by the abnormal imports in the boom years of 1874 and 75 noticed, above, and the further fact that under our present tariff policy Canadian manufacturers have in many lines taken the place of the British. It is worthy of remark, however, that this is the only instance of a decrease in all of the trade tables given herein, as all the

other comparisons show a decided increase in favor of the protective policy period.

Apart from the years 1874-75 it will be noticed that the general average of British imports into Canada has been considerably higher under protection than under a revenue tariff. Under protection our imports from Great Britain have gradually risen from where they were in 1879 to an average of \$40,000,000 per year, and even 1894, a year of great depression, as it is pronounced by free traders, shows over \$8,000,000 more of British imports than 1879.

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Canada's imports from other countries as these records show, gradually declined during the six years of a revenue tariff from \$10,044,660 to \$5,609,259, a shrinkage of \$4,435,401 or annuum or 44 per cent. Under protection they gradually revived until they have not only reached the highest figure recorded under a revenue tariff (that of 1874) but continued to advance year by year until they reached their zenith in 1892 of \$22,492,936. Even 1894, depressed as business was, shows an increase over 1879 of \$15,733,357 or nearly 300 per cent.

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Canada's imports from the United States differ somewhat from those of other countries, inasmuch as they have changed so much in their character as to materially affect the comparison of the two periods. In the first or revenue tariff period our imports from the United States consisted principally of manufactured goods, a state of affairs which was becoming more accentuated every year owing to the depression in that country at that time and the necessity of slaughtering their surplus goods in order to raise money. Since Canada adopted a protective policy our imports from the United States have undergone an almost completed change. The bulk of these imports now consists of raw materials for use in our factories and the conversion of these raw products into manufactured goods, instead of being done as formerly by American artisans in the United States, is now performed by Canadian artisans in our own country. That this is so is readily apparent from the comparative table of factories, workmen, wages, output, etc.; given in the earlier part of this paper.

Even with this great advantage it is interesting to note how imports from the United States gradually shrunk during the revenue tariff period, the year 1879 showing a decrease of \$10,543,853 over that of 1874.

Under protection, however, they, like the others began gradually to revive and a comparison shows that the American imports during the year 1894 exceeded those of the last year of the revenue tariff period 1879, by \$9,294,881; while the aggregate for the six years of the protected period shows an increase of \$26,066,100 in its favor over the revenue tariff period.

CANADA'S TOTAL IMPORTS.

Taking the total of Canada's imports from all countries, it will be seen that during the revenue tariff period they steadily declined from \$127,404,169 in 1874 to \$80,341,608 in 1879, a shrinkage of \$47,062,561.

Under protection they gradually increased until they reached the high water mark in 1893. Even 1894 showed that we imported \$32,752,375 more than we did during 1879, the last revenue tariff year, and for the entire period of six years, the protection period shows a gain of \$77,964,399 over the revenue tariff period.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, UNDER THE REVENUE TARIFF.

Fiscal Year.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To Other Countries.	Total Exports.
1874.....	\$15,003,882	\$36,244,311	\$8,103,735	\$59,351,928
1875.....	40,032,902	29,911,983	7,912,694	77,857,579
1876.....	40,723,477	31,933,459	8,309,499	80,966,435
1877.....	41,567,469	25,775,245	8,532,679	75,875,393
1878.....	45,911,539	25,214,898	8,137,230	79,323,667
1879.....	30,295,718	27,165,501	8,090,036	71,491,255
Totals..	\$219,561,987	\$176,275,397	\$49,055,237	\$474,892,621

EXPORTS FROM CANADA UNDER THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Fiscal Year.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To Other Countries.	Total Exports.
1889.....	\$38,105,126	\$13,522,401	\$7,561,637	\$59,189,164
1890.....	48,353,694	40,522,810	7,872,615	96,749,119
1891.....	49,280,858	41,138,695	7,997,743	98,417,296
1892.....	64,906,519	38,988,027	10,068,799	113,963,345
1893.....	64,080,493	43,923,010	10,560,819	118,564,322
1894.....	68,538,556	35,809,940	13,170,153	117,518,649
Totals..	\$333,265,576	\$243,904,880	\$57,237,826	\$634,408,282

Total increase or decrease in protection period.	.. Increase. \$83,700,589	Increase. \$67,629,489	Increase. \$8,182,533	Increase. \$159,512,631
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CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE ANALYZED.

Canadian exports consist principally of the products of forest, farm, mines and fisheries, and are practically of the same general character in both the revenue and protective tariff periods.

A glance at the figures given above will show, however, that under a revenue tariff our exports to Great Britain gradually decreased, so that in 1879 they were \$8,708,164 less than they were in 1874.

Under a protective policy they have gradually risen until in 1894 they touched high water mark, \$68,538,856, or \$32,243,138 more than in 1879. For the entire six years the protective tariff period shows an increase of \$83,700,589 over the revenue tariff period.

Our exports to the United States during the revenue tariff period, although unhampered by the hostile legislation of the McKinley tariff, gradually shrunk in volume and was \$9,078,810 less in 1879 than in 1874.

Under a protective policy they gradually increased and 1894 showed increased exports to the United States of \$8,644,439 over 1879. The aggregate for the six years shows a total increase of \$67,629,489 in favor of the protective as against the revenue tariff period.

Canada's exports to "other countries" practically remained stationary during the revenue tariff period, while under our protective policy (which is always on the qui vive to exploit new markets as well as build up the old) they have increased so that the year 1894 shows an increase of \$5,030,036 over 1879.

As the figures show our total export trade gradually decreased during the revenue tariff period until the last year 1879 showed a shrinkage of \$17,860,673 over 1874.

Under our protective policy they have gone in exactly the opposite direction, 1894 showing an increase over 1879 of no less than \$46,033,694. For the entire period of six years, the protective period shows a total increase over the revenue tariff period of the enormous sum of \$159,512,631.

This brings us to the comparison of Canada's total foreign trade during the periods under consideration and here again it is apparent that the period covered by a protective tariff does not suffer in any way by the comparison. Here are the figures :

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS UNDER REVENUE TARIFF.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1874.....	\$217,565,510	1889.....	\$304,414,668
1875.....	200,937,262	1890.....	248,607,300
1876.....	174,176,781	1891.....	248,384,991
1877.....	175,203,355	1892.....	241,369,443
1878.....	172,405,454	1893.....	247,638,630
1879.....	153,455,682	1894.....	240,929,889
Total....	\$1,093,761,044	Total ...	\$1,371,414,374

Increase.

Total increase or decrease in protection period \$277,650,330

From these it is apparent that under a revenue tariff our foreign trade gradually declined until in 1879 it was \$64,109,828 less than it was in 1874.

That this state of affairs has been entirely changed under our protective policy no one can dispute, for the returns show that in 1893 our foreign trade reached the highest point ever recorded in Canadian history, while the total for 1894 was \$87,544,267 in excess of that of 1879. The aggregate for the periods of six years shows an excess in the protective period of no less than \$277,650,330.

SOME PERTINENT DEDUCTIONS.

Now for the application. It is evident from the foregoing that our National Policy of protection to Canadian industries has not restricted our foreign trade in any way, because as the returns show :

- (1) Our total imports have increased \$77,964,399 during the last six years of protection as compared with the last six years of the revenue tariff policy.
- (2) Our total foreign trade has increased \$159,512,631 during the same period.
- (3) Our total foreign trade has increased \$277,650,330 during the same period.

It also proves that this country must be steadily growing richer year by year, because we are not only importing and paying for more foreign goods than we formerly did under the revenue tariff system, but we are manufacturing more goods in Canada, nearly all of which are consumed in our own country.

CANADA'S RELATIVE POWER OF CONSUMPTION UNDER A REVENUE AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

A comparison of the years 1881 and 1891, the only years for which the returns afford an accurate comparison, will illustrate this. In making up this table I take no account of the agricultural products consumed by our people as it is an unknown quantity and would not materially affect the matter either way. I also assume that all the goods manufactured in Canada are consumed in this country.

	1881	1891
Value of Canadian manufactured products consumed in Canada	\$309,676,068	\$175,115,705
Value of foreign goods imported into Canada	91,611,604	113,315,121
Totals	\$401,287,672	\$288,430,829
Increased consumption of goods in 1891 over 1881		\$187,513,157

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

From the figures given in this article, it is self-evident that under our National Policy of protection to native industries, both our domestic and foreign trade have increased to an unprecedented degree, and that our home trade has not been increased at the expense of our foreign trade.

It will also be seen that however faulty our present tariff may be from a free trade standpoint, it has proved beyond a peradventure by its practical working, that a fiscal policy which offers adequate protection to Canadian industries is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of this country.

That the purchasing power of the country has been vastly increased is evident from the fact that while our population has increased from 4,324,810 in 1881, to 4,833,239 in 1891, a gain of 11 1/2 per cent.; our power of consumption increased during the same period from \$401,287,672 to \$588,800,829, or over 45 per cent. That such a magnificent result could be brought about by a policy which free traders assert is slowly but surely impoverishing the country, is contrary to the facts of the case and common sense.

It has given prosperity to our farmers and artisans, stability to our manufacturers and capitalists, buoyancy to our foreign commerce, and has beyond doubt rendered us more independent of the effects of the commercial disasters of foreign countries than we were at any former period of our history. While we may not be as prosperous as we could wish, still when we look around us at the condition of other countries, we ought to be thankful that we are in as sound and healthy a commercial condition as we are. Certainly we have nothing to fear by comparison.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY? ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLODED BY THE LOGIC OF COMMON SENSE.

Liberal politicians are unanimous in asserting that under our present protective policy, the consumer pays the entire duty levied upon foreign goods imported into Canada. Such an assertion diametrically opposed to the facts, and if you will read the following paragraphs, you will be convinced of the utter fallacy of this old and very misleading statement.

Under free trade (such as obtains in Great Britain), almost the only goods on which custom duties are levied are those which cannot be produced at home. Where similar goods are produced in the country an excise impost, equal to the duty upon the foreign article, is levied upon them in order to make sure that the native producer shall have no advantage whatever over his foreign competitor. In all such cases it is evident that the consumer must pay the entire amount of the customs tax, whether it be imposed in the form of duty or excise; and while such a system undoubtedly produces a revenue, it affords no protection whatever to the native producers of the country into which such goods are imported.

The principle of protection is almost the opposite. While admitting raw materials for manufacturing purposes, and the principal articles of necessity amongst the masses, which cannot be produced in the country, free of duty a protective tariff is levied upon goods which enter into competition with similar lines (whether manufactured goods or agricultural products), produced at home. Luxuries are taxed at a higher rate than articles of necessity, and it thus aims to make living cheap, while providing work and fair wages for those engaged in its various industries.

While it is evident that on such articles as tea and coffee, which cannot be produced in this country, the whole of the duty must be paid by the consumer if similar to those produced in Canada, the question of who pays the duty must be decided by other and very different considerations. If our market is satisfactorily supplied by our home manufacturers of a certain article and a manufacturer

desires to displace it with similar goods made by himself, it stands to reason that he must deliver them in Canada, at a price at least as low as they can be purchased from the Canadian manufacturer. In such a case, as the sworn testimony, before our exchequer court amply testifies, the foreign manufacturer must and does pay the whole of the duty, or else he cannot sell his goods in this market.

Between these two extremes there lie a great variety of ways in which the relative proportion of duty may be, and as a matter of fact is, divided between the Canadian buyer and the foreign manufacturer, the division mainly depending upon whether the seller is more anxious to dispose of his goods than the buyer is to purchase them, and the amount and kind of competition his wares will have to encounter from those of our home manufacturers.

Who pays the duty, then, cannot honestly be disposed of in the summary manner that Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright and McCarthy and many others have done, by simply asserting that it is always paid by the consumer. The truth is, that the facts in connection with each separate line of goods have to be thoroughly investigated before it can be fairly decided how the duty is paid on it, and to assert to the contrary is either an evidence of wilful misrepresentation or lamentable ignorance of one of the simplest of commercial transactions.

OUR FREE BREAKFAST TABLE; AND HOW SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT TAXED THESE NECESSITIES OF THE FARMER AND MECHANIC.

We are told that the National Policy was framed entirely in the interests of the manufacturers, and that it presses unduly upon the artisans, and farmers. To-day, as every person knows, we have a free breakfast table, tea, sugar, coffee, molasses and rice, all of them articles of necessity to the working classes, are now practically admitted free of duty and are cheaper than they ever were before in this country. How were these necessities treated in 1878 under Sir Richard Cartwright's revenue tariff? In that year, according to the trade and navigation returns, the following duties were collected upon them:

Article	Total Imports.	Duty collected.	Percentage of duty.
Sugar	\$5,982,078	\$2,515,655	43
Molasses	940,725	235,173	25
Tea	2,597,847	611,313	23
Coffee	352,369	37,272	10 1/2
Rice	241,572	83,669	35
Total	\$10,114,591	\$3,483,093	

Had the people of Canada been compelled to pay the same rate of duty on these necessities of life consumed by them last year, as they did during the Cartwright Revenue tariff period, their cost would have been increased by the following amounts: Sugar, \$5,303,000 more; tea, \$826,611 more; coffee, \$66,550 more; molasses, \$54,756 more. Thus in a single year, these necessities of life under the Cartwright free trade as they have it in England policy would cost the Canadian people \$6,250,917 more than they now do under our present protective system.

In addition to these taxes which none could escape, duty was levied upon tin plate, an article of necessity in every household, and a large factor in our canning industries. This article under the N.P. has been placed upon the free list.

In those days postage was charged upon all newspapers. Under the N.P. they are now carried free of charge, to the special advantage of the agricultural community.

At that time no promissory note was legal unless it had paid a tax to the country in the shape of a bill stamp. This irritating tax has also been removed by our iniquitous protective policy, much to the satisfaction of the commercial community.

To prove that we were being slowly but surely swamped by our jug-handed fiscal arrangements with the United States, it is only necessary to state that our purchases of manufactured goods from that country had risen from \$47,000,000 to \$51,000,000 in the same period, and that we had imported from them in one year nearly \$18,000,000 of agricultural produce, which, on account of its cheapness, simply displaced so much of the products of our own Canadian farms.

While trade with the United States was expanding so enormously, that with the mother country was rapidly contracting. In 1873 our total imports from Great Britain amounted to \$68,492,000, while in 1878 they had decreased to \$37,431,000 a shrinkage of \$31,061,000.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of our manufacturing industries, the imports of raw materials materially decreased,

scores of factories were idle, or running only on short time, and thousands of our most skilled artisans were forced to emigrate to the United States in search of the employment they were unable to obtain in Canada.

Among our merchants a similar state of affairs obtained. The business failures throughout the Dominion, which in 1874 were 966 in number and \$7,696,765 in amount, gradually rose under the masterly inertia of Sir Richard Cartwright, until in 1879 (for the effect of which year his policy was undoubtedly responsible), they numbered 1,902 and aggregated the enormous sum of \$29,347,937.

As if to accentuate the folly of refusing to alter our tariff so as to meet the exigencies of the times and protect our own people from the unfair competition of foreigners, our national expenditure increased from \$19,174,647 in 1873 to \$24,455,381 in 1879, while each succeeding year seemed to show a larger deficit than its predecessor.

Would not history repeat itself were the Liberals again to accede to power? Do not the utterances of Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, et al, show that they have the same visionary ideas on tariff matters, which if put in force would again ruin this country?

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR OUR FARMERS—LET THEM STUDY THIS CAREFULLY.

If there is one assertion more than another that Free Traders are fond of impressing upon the Canadian farmer, it is that under no circumstances can a protective tariff be of any benefit to the farmer. They say that while the farmer has to pay the whole of the duty on every dollar's worth of manufactured goods he uses, that his own farm products cannot be protected in the same way. Is this assertion true? We think not, and to prove that it is not, we ask our readers to look carefully over the following list of prices of farm produce in Toronto and Chicago, and say candidly which is the better for the Canadian farmer. These are the ruling prices on the day of the publication of this paper, and any person can readily verify them:

	Toronto.	Chicago.
Wheat, red, from farmers' wagon, per bush.....	80c.	64c. cash
Rye.....	58c.—60c.	36c.
Oats.....	27c.	18½c.
Barley.....	34c.	30c.—33½c.
Butter, per lb.....	13c.—15c.	9c.—13c.
Eggs, per doz.....	10c.—11c.	7½c.—9½c.
Potatoes, per bush.....	17c.—20c.	12c.—15c.
Sheep, per head.....	\$4.75—\$5.25	\$2.50—\$3.80
Lambs.....	\$4.50—\$5.00	\$3.75—\$5.00
Fat cattle, per lb.....	4c.	3½c.—4½c.
Hogs, per cwt.....	\$3.95—\$4.00	\$3.05—\$3.60
Veal, per lb.....	6½c.—8c.	5½c.—6c.

These figures will furnish you food for reflection, and are worth more in this argument of protection vs. free trade, than a ship load of assertions put forth by free trade theorists.

If our farmers are as wise as we think they are they will hesitate a very long time before they will vote to let the farmers of the United States have free access to the markets of this country.

WHAT RICHARD COBDEN THE GREAT ENGLISH FREE TRADER THOUGHT ABOUT THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FARMER AND THE MANUFACTURER.

"The farmer's interest is that of the whole community, and is not a partial interest, and you cannot touch him more sensitively than when you injure the manufacturers, his customers."

Cobden's head was level in regard to the tie between the farmer and the manufacturer. In order to be a strong and prosperous country, Canada must have diversity of occupations, each of which while dependent upon the others, also helps to make them prosperous. Free Trade may be the best policy for England, but it certainly is not for Canada. The Laurier-Cartwright tariff policy would quickly wipe out many of our flourishing industries, and while the farmer would not have the manufactured goods he uses a cent cheaper than at present, he would lose thousands of his nearest and most profitable customers, the Canadian artisans who would have to emigrate to the United States where their labor could be protected. No, farmers, it won't pay you to injure your best customers, the manufacturers.

LAURIER ON THE TRADE QUESTION—NO HOPE FOR THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER HERE, ALTHOUGH HIS POLICY WILL BE COMFORTING TO THOSE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Speaking in Quebec Mr. Laurier said: "Gentlemen, the dry way in which Quebec can recover its old time prosperity as a maritime city is by adopting the policy of freedom of trade as it exists

in the Mother Country, Old England. Such is the end we have in view." Mr. Laurier wants to see Quebec built up by a large increase of foreign trade. He desires to see more ships landing goods on her docks, cheap European goods, that will simply displace so many dollars worth of products now made in Canadian factories by Canadian workmen. This might be very nice for the workhousemen and carters of Quebec City, but we hardly think that the mechanics of Quebec or any other Canadian city will endorse such a scheme. No, nor the farmers either, unless they want to drive their best customers out of the country.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN CANADA.

The production of pig iron in the Dominion of Canada was first ascertained by us, says Mr. J. M. Swauk, in the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, from the manufacturers for the year 1894, when it amounted to 44,791 gross tons. In 1895, according to reports which we have also received from Canadian pig iron manufacturers, the production amounted to 37,829 tons, a decrease as compared with 1894 of 6,962 tons, or over fifteen per cent. About one-sixth of the production of 1895 was charcoal pig iron, the remainder being coke pig iron. The pig iron of Bessemer quality produced in 1895 amounted to 2,660 tons, the production being confined to one company, the Nova Scotia Steel Company, located at New Glasgow, N.S. On December 31, 1895, the unsold stocks of pig iron in Canada which were in the hands of the manufacturers or their agents amounted to 17,800 tons, of which a little over two-fifths was charcoal pig iron, the remainder being coke pig iron.

On December 31, 1895, there were eight completed blast furnaces in the Dominion, and of this number four were in blast and four were out of blast on the date named. On December 31, 1894, there were seven completed furnaces and one building. Of the completed furnaces at that time two were in blast and five were out of blast. The furnace reported as building in 1894 was completed late in 1895, but the blast was not applied until February, 1896. The new furnace is located at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

In addition to the above statistics of the production of pig iron in Canada in 1895 we have obtained from the manufacturers approximately correct figures of the production of crude steel and of iron and steel rolled into finished forms last year as follows: production of open-hearth steel ingots, all made by the acid process, 17,000 gross tons; production of rails, 600 tons; production of structural shapes, 4,560 tons; production of cut nails by rolling mills and steel works having cut-nail factories connected with their plants, 208,042 kegs of 100 pounds; production of plates and sheets, 655 tons; production of all other rolled products, excluding muck and scrap bar, 51,299 tons. Changing the cut nail production from kegs of 100 pounds to gross tons of 2,240 pounds the total quantity of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished products in the Dominion of Canada in 1895, excluding muck and scrap bar, amounted to 66,402 tons.

The total number of rolling mills and steel works in Canada on December 31, 1895, was 15, and in addition one rolling mill was being built, which we understand has since been completed. Of the completed plants several were idle during the whole of 1895. All the open-hearth steel ingots made in 1895 were produced by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which also produced all the rails, which were of open-hearth steel, all the structural shapes, and all the plates and sheets. A wire nail plant is under construction at Brantford, Ontario.

Two years ago the Ontario Legislature passed an act providing for a bounty on iron ores mined in the Province, with the idea of stimulating production in this industry. Since the blast furnace started work in Hamilton many owners of iron mines have expressed the intention of shipping ore to Hamilton, and there is a prospect that many properties hitherto lying idle will be worked extensively. An order in Council has been passed bringing the act into operation. On the delivery of the ore at the furnaces it will be examined by a Government analyst and the percentage of iron it contains ascertained. A bonus of one dollar will be paid on the ore on its value as a producer of iron. Thus, if it requires two tons of ore to make one ton of pig iron, the bounty will be paid at the rate of one dollar for two tons of ore. The furnaces are compelled to keep an account of all the ores received and hand in an annual report to the Bureau of Mines.

When the Globe invited Mr. Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, to give his views on the political situation, it probably did not

know how he was loaded. Mr. Walker does not think it matters much what party is in power, so long as it gives the country a chance to keep quiet. He desires questions that tend to disturb the public and arouse sectional differences to be settled as quickly as possible, that we should stop talking about Imperial Federation and better trade relations with the United States, and pay more attention to everyday business, and that both provinces and the Dominion should put forth their best efforts to get settlers on the country's unoccupied lands. It is to be feared Mr. Walker is too matter of fact for the high politics we indulge in now. The man who follows his advice, however, should have the biggest woodpile at the back door by the time the frost comes.—Montreal Gazette.

The trade of Canada this year shows a marked advance. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, which are just completed, the exports were \$92,044,548, as against \$86,223,495 for the same period last year. This is an increase of \$5,821,053, and it is specially encouraging from the fact that nearly all the increase is during the last three months. Our imports also have expanded. In the first nine months of the fiscal year 1894-5 they were \$78,446,500, whereas for the first nine months of the present fiscal year they were \$84,152,264. The increase of imports during the period were \$5,705,764. Altogether, the increase in the aggregate trade of Canada during the nine months was \$11,526,817 over the same time last year. There is always a falling off in trade when a change of fiscal policy is threatened by a general election. But those who engage in commerce evidently realize that the Liberals are not to have an opportunity to meddle with the tariff.

Grover Cleveland's free wool has reduced our sheep flocks 9,000,000 and our wool clip 50,000,000 pounds from that of January 1, 1893. At twenty cents a pound the farmers have \$10,000,000 less to spend annually than they had three years ago. That amount of wool could be exchanged for the product of 20,000 mechanics at \$500 each yearly. That amount of money represents a trade of 1,000 merchants each doing a yearly business of \$10,000. Grover Cleveland's "free wool" is transferring our woollen manufacturing to England and our wool raising to South America—thus draining us of our gold and playing into the hands of the free silver party.—New York Press.

The Canadian fruit packers are making an effort to secure legislation to keep out of Canada cheap dried and evaporated foreign fruits. The Canadian market has lately been flooded with inferior stuff of this kind, much to the detriment of the business carried on in canned and preserved fruits by Canadian packers. The Dominion of Canada, and especially the Province of Ontario, is able to grow all the ordinary kinds of fruit that are required for domestic consumption, and some effective means should be taken to keep the Canadian market in the hands of Canadian fruit canners. As long as our neighbors to the south of us keep up a prohibitory tariff, and enforce the Chinese alien labor act against Canadians all along the frontier, we must, for our own protection, act in a somewhat similar spirit. As far as dried and evaporated fruit at least is concerned, we can easily supply enough for our own use, and at a price that is within the reach of all.—Toronto World.

ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH

Manufacturers of

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Orders addressed either to our Toronto or Montreal factory will have prompt care. Goods will be forwarded same day that order is received.



Babbitt Metal.



BRASS, BRONZE, PHOSPHOR BRONZE, ALUMINUM BRONZE, COPPER, ZINC and ALUMINUM CASTINGS TO ORDER. Large or Small.

Write for Prices... **DEAN BROS., 184 Richmond St. West, Toronto**

UNITED STATES PATENT SHARKS.

HOW THE CANADIAN INVENTOR IS VICTIMIZED.

Editor The Canadian Manufacturer :—

Dear Sir, —In a recent issue of the Scientific American, a matter was brought before its readers, which from its importance deserves to have all the publicity that can be given it, and from that paper are taken the quotations in this letter. There exists in the United States, and in Canada too, unfortunately, a class of men who have adopted the opinion that the inventor is made to be victimized, and "who try their best to exploit the community of patentees for their own benefit and the consequent detriment of their clients."

"When Letters Patent are awarded, the drawings and claims of the patent and the inventor's name are published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. This appeals at once to a large number of sharks, calling themselves 'Patent Agents,' who see in the inventor a possible source of revenue. As soon as his patent is issued the inventor therefore begins to receive letters from various self-extolled concerns, recommending him to do various things, to apply for foreign patents, or to permit the correspondents to act as his agents for the sale of his patent on commission.

"Many of these letters and circulars contain statements that are absolutely fraudulent. The inventor, for example, will be urged to apply for foreign patents in England, France and Germany and other countries, when the agent is perfectly well aware that after the patent has issued in the United States, and been published in the Patent Office Gazette, valid patents cannot

be procured in those countries, except under the International Convention, which he is seldom able to avail himself of. The patent shark relies upon the ignorance of this fact on the part of the inventor to protect him in his nefarious traffic. He is also protected from detection by the fact that in many foreign countries there is no examination as to novelty, and, in due course, and after the payment of the government fees, the patent will issue and he will be provided with the Letters Patent certificate to present to his "client," who sleeps in blissful ignorance of the fact that the documents are not worth the paper they are printed on.

"In many cases the fees upon examination will be found to be phenomenally low and the inventor will snap at what seems to him a bargain, simply to find that in Germany, perhaps, he has procured a Gebrauchsmuster, or model of utility patent, instead of a patent; or in Canada, he may be led to believe that he has procured a patent for one year when he has simply filed a declaration of intention, which affords no true protection."

Many of the circulars sent out are artfully worded to convey the idea that the invention was accidentally come across and that its value was immediately apparent.

Inventors are usually sanguine and frequently fall into the trap so cunningly set.

Once an inventor falls into the hands of one of these firms he is exploited to the best advantage and remarkably well plucked as many have found to their sorrow.

The moral of all this is do no business with any firm issuing circulars tending to inflate the hopes of the patentee, have no dealings with any firm offering to sell a patent and asking for an advance, and in all

patent matters consult only solicitors of good standing and proved integrity.

If Canadian inventors will heed the warning given by those in a position to give advice, they will save themselves much annoyance and much hardly earned money, at the same time, the much desired result will be attained of rendering Canada an unprofitable fishing ground for Yankee patent sharks.

Yours, etc.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE.

TORONTO, May, 1896.

Outing for May is an excellent number in text and illustration. The contents are as follows: "The Search for Mrs. Denbeigh," by Angus L. Provost; "Llano Estacado," by Jas. F. Duncan; "The Truth of a Trout," by Ed. W. Sandys; "Canoeing on the St. John," by Rev. W. C. Gaynor; "Racing Sandbaggers," by C. H. Chapman; "Camp Cookery," by A. W. Gillette and W. and A. McAndrew; "Breaking a Bike," by F. H. Benson; "Wild Steeds of the Pampas," by A. Livingstone; "Black Bass Fishing," by F. J. Wells; "Lenz's World Tour Awheel," "Tiger Hunting in India," by J. H. Porter; "Yaching in Frisco Bay," by A. Inkersley; "Handicap Reform in Lawn Tennis," by J. P. Paret; "The National Guard of Nebraska," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, and the usual editorials, records, etc.

Two new catalogues Nos. 91 and 84, have been issued by the B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, Mass. No. 91 illustrates and describes the well known Sturtevant portable and stationary forges, blowers, hoods, exhausters, etc. This company have been manufacturing blowers for more than thirty

The Royal Electric Co'y

MONTREAL, QUE.

Western Office.... TORONTO, ONT.

S.K.C. Two-Phase Alternators

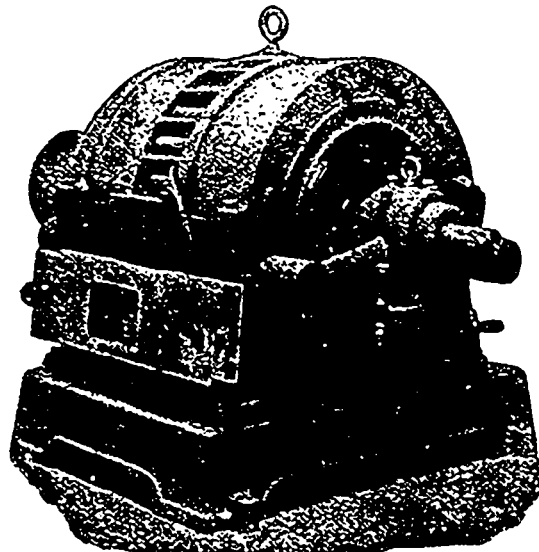
Incandescent Light, Arc Light and Power from same Dynamo and Circuit.

Highest Efficiency

Best Regulation

Slow Speed

Least Attention



No Collector

No Moving Wire

No Exposed Parts

No Compounding

S.K.C. 50 Kilowatt Two-Phase Generator

years, and have fitted out many of the largest locomotive and machine shops in the United States, besides many manual-training departments of universities, among the number McGill University of Montreal. No. 84 is a handsome volume of 170 pages, entitled, Ventilation and Heating, which cannot better be described than by quoting the following from the introduction:— "Appreciating the value of former editions of this treatise as a means of advancing the cause of improved ventilation, and of increasing the application of the Sturtevant system, it is here presented entirely revised and greatly enlarged, with the sincere desire to place before the reader, as clearly and concisely as possible, the points to be considered, and the steps to be taken in deciding upon a system of heating and ventilation. The successful operation of the Sturtevant system in thousands of buildings is the best evidence we have to offer as to its efficiency."

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Peterborough, Ont., supplied the gang saws for Peters' mills at Parry Sound.

The Central Bridge and Engineering Co., Peterborough, Ont., have been awarded the contract for a bridge over the Credit river at Meadowdale, Ont.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., of this city is sending out a neat little folder dealing with "Leaks" and a remedy for them — "leaks in valves and steam pipes, in the boiler, in the furnace, in the ash heap, in the engine, in the shafting and other places." The remedy suggested is, of course, to insure with them and have their aid in locating the leaks and to show how to stop them.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

The following items of information, which are classified under the title "Captains of Industry," relate to matters that are of special interest to every advertiser in these pages, and to every concern in Canada interested in any manufacturing industry whatever, this interest extending to supply houses also.

If a new manufacturing enterprise of any kind is being started, or an electric lighting plant instituted, or an electric railroad, or a telephone, or a telegraph line is being constructed; or a saw mill, a woolen, cotton, or knitting mill; or if any industrial establishment has been destroyed by fire with a probability of its being rebuilt, our friends should understand that possibly there may be something in the event for them. Do you catch on to the idea?

The starting of any such concern means a demand for some sort of machines, machinery, or supplies, such as steam engines and boilers, shafting, pulleys, belting, lubricants, machinery supplies, wood or iron working machinery, ventilating and drying apparatus; pumps, valves, packing, dynamos, motors, wire, arc and incandescent lamps, and an infinite variety of electrical supplies, chemicals, acids, alkalis, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufacturer to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

The Small & Fisher Co., of Woodstock, N. B., have made three shipments of shingle machinery to British Columbia recently.

P. Payette & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont., recently shipped a double edger to the Stevens Lumber Co., of New Brunswick.

Francis Rosseau, Somerset, Que., will rebuild his saw mill burned recently.

C. H. Leicester, St. Catharines, Ont., is building a new steam planing mill.

The Kensington Furniture Co., have been organized at Goderich, Ont., to manufacture furniture. They will build a factory and put in the best machinery.

James Young's saw and planing mills at Auburn, Ont., were recently destroyed by fire.

John H. Anderson's gold quartz crusher at East Chezzetcook N.S. has been burned.

Davey & Son, Irondale, Ont., are rebuilding their sawmill destroyed by fire last fall.

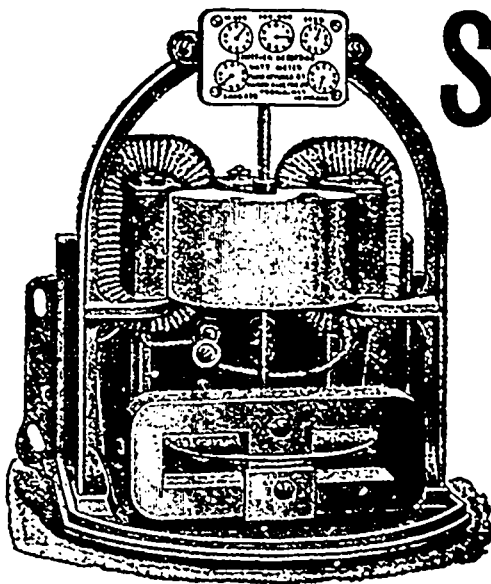
The Gilmour Lumber Co., Trenton, Ont., are building a new mill on Canoe Lake, Ont.

A. Campbell & Co's planing mill at Ottawa, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

Brush & Co's Corset factory, Toronto, was gutted by fire May 7th, loss about \$4,000.

The Shelburne Flax Co., Shelburne, Ont., is being incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture flax products.

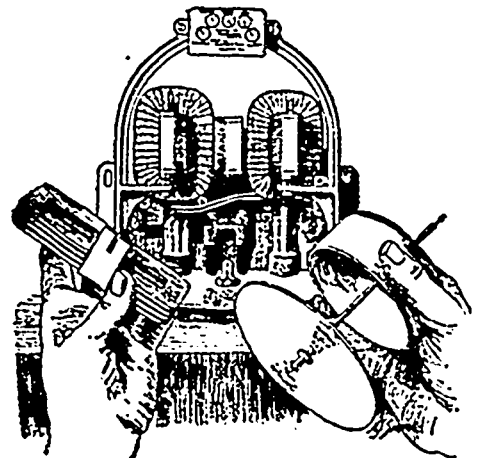
Three of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company's mills, Hawkesbury, Ont., were destroyed by fire on May 11th. Loss about \$100,000.



SCHEEFER METERS

Accurate from 4 C.P.
Lamp to full load.

No Commutator
No Brushes
No Contact Points



Manufactured by **DIAMOND ELECTRIC CO., PEORIA, ILL.**

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

We are now manufacturing all our TRANSFORMERS

We guarantee Efficiency, Regulation and Insulation

Incandescent Lamps from 5 C.P. to 500 C.P., 3 to 4 Watts per C.P.

The PACKARD ELECTRIC CO., LTD. ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

AGENT FOR MONTREAL, R. E. T. PRINGLE, IMPERIAL BUILDING.

1895.

The Latest Invention in Coal Saving Appliances

"MICA"

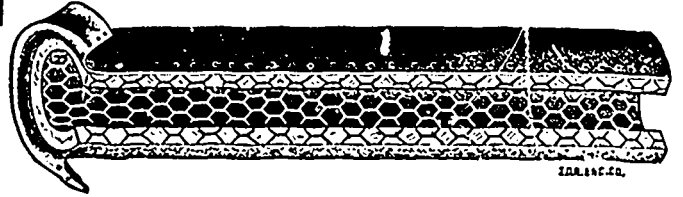
The well-known Electrical Insulator successfully adapted as an insulator of Steam heat. Enormous Saving of Fuel Guaranteed by the use of Mica boiler and steam pipe covering.

Patented

1894

and

1895



Now being used with great success by the Toronto Street Railway Co., Niagara Navigation Co., Toronto Ferry Co., etc., etc. Has been tested and thoroughly examined by the highest authorities and pronounced the most effective in the market. Impervious to the extremes of heat or cold, damp or vibration. Made in any size mats in any shape. Can be applied and removed as often as desired without injury.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

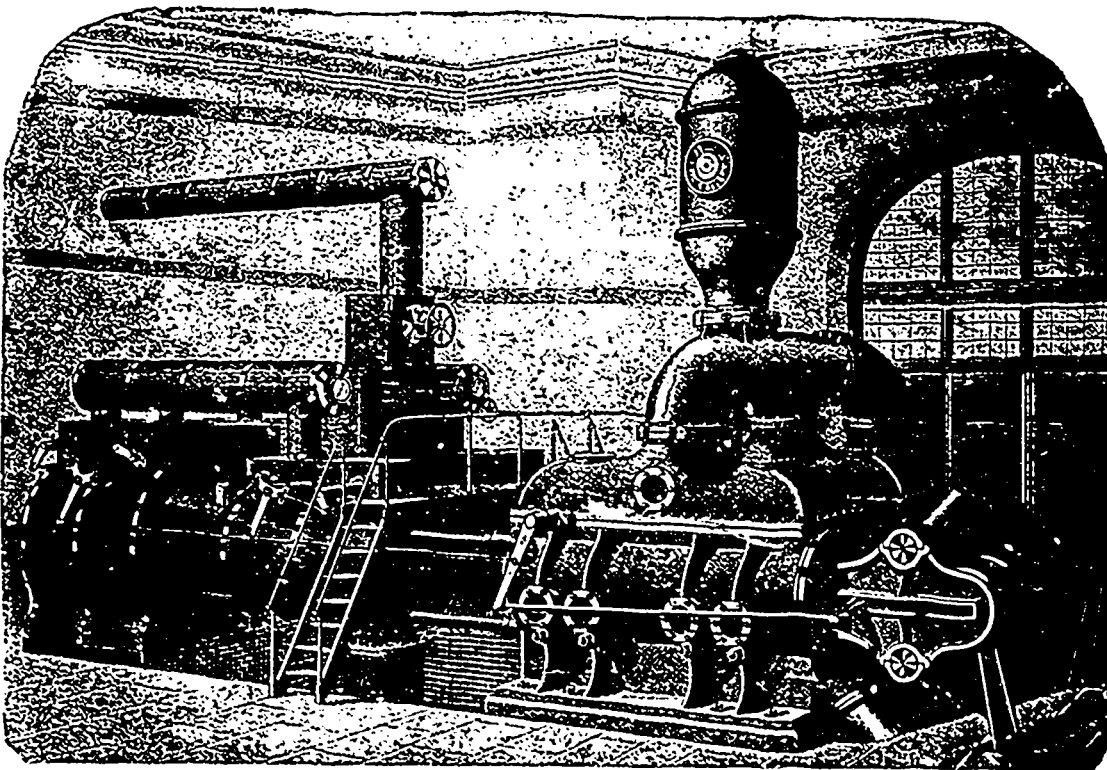
The Mica Boiler Covering Company (Ltd)

9 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDOUGALL

CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC



General Agents
in Canada for

THE FAMOUS

Worthington
Pumps

Hydraulic
Machinery

Condensers

AND

Water Works
Supplies

WORTHINGTON PUMPS ARE UNEQUALLED FOR EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

The Ontario Safety Elevator Co., Chatham, Ont., have obtained a charter.

The Fensom Elevator Works, Toronto, are building two new passenger elevators for the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, to cost \$8,000, who are remodelling their present elevator system.

Scofield Woollen Mills, Oshawa are putting in another set of cards.

Geo. Dalglish, whose woollen mill at Ottawa was burned a few weeks ago, has rented the old Campbellford woollen mill and will commence operations at once under the style of Dalglish, Patterson & Barrett.

Mr. Potvin, of Norte Dame du Lac, Que., will erect a saw and grist mill at Lake des Isles.

The Armscrogg Flour Mill Association will build an elevator of a 20,000 bushel capacity at Vernon, B. C.

A. T. Ball will erect a butter factory at Otterville, Ont.

The city council of Quebec are asking for plans for public drinking fountain to cost \$5,000.

The iron bridge over the Misasquoi River at Glen Sutton, Que., was carried away by ice on the 21st ultimo.

Part of the bridge across the Kaministquia River, at Stanley, Que., was carried away by the ice. The cost of repairing will be about \$3,000.

Wm. Beers, Toronto, manufacturer patent weather strips, has been putting in new machinery supplied by the Toronto Machinery Supply Co.

Messrs. Wm. and J. G. Greey, mill builders and furnishers, Toronto, have secured from Carl Hagenmacher of Buda Pesth the sole control for Canada for his celebrated plan sifter. They have also secured the agency for Canada for the Perfection dust collector, manufactured by the Prinz & Ran Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

The S. P. Benjamin & Sons Co., Wolfville, N.S., are seeking incorporation with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing lumber, etc.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, have just placed in position in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, one of their ornamental embossed steel ceilings.

Chamber's saw mill, near Scotland, Ont., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

John Perkins, Toronto, is building a 6x12 return flue boiler and a 11x19x15 steuple compound engine for a steam tug now being built by Segurdsson Bros., Huarisa, Lake Winnipeg, Man.

The municipal council of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has agreed to bonus the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company to the extent of \$7,000, providing the company erect and equip a mill costing about \$29,000, and employing from twenty to forty hands. The Ontario Government have granted the company a permit to cut spruce on the Sturgeon river and its tributaries.

E. Leonard & Sons, London, Ont., are putting in a new 125 h.p. plant in a saw mill at Dorchester, N.B.

The McClary Mfg. Company, London, Ont., recently shipped a carload of stoves and other goods to the Yukon district.

The Algoma Pioneer of April 24th, says that: "The bed of Goulais River is filled for miles with logs cut last winter for Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company. In places the banks are over fifty feet high and filled to the top with timber between sixteen and thirty feet long, all waiting for the moving of the water. Fears are entertained that the stream is overloaded and will burst its banks.

The Aylmer Iron Works, Aylmer, Ont., are enlarging their plant.

A reservoir and waterworks will be constructed at Tral, B.C.

Chambers' saw mill, Scotland, Ont., was burned May 1st. Loss \$3,000.

The Hart Emery Wheel Company are enlarging their premises in Hamilton, Ont.

Galt, Ont. is agitating the extension of its water works.

The Canada Carriage Company, Brockville, Ont., recently shipped a large number of vehicles to South America.

The Laude Refrigeration Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

The Chambly Manufacturing Company, Chambly, Que., will begin at once to construct the water power at that place.

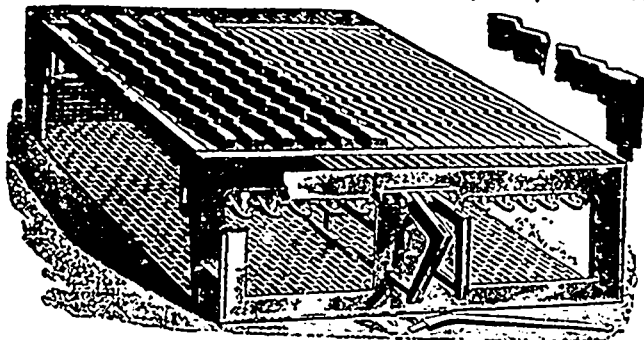
The Imperial Lumber Company's mill at Warren, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

The Dominion Car Axle Company, Windsor, Ont., will begin the manufacture of car axle lubricators at once.

Hogan Bros., of Fort William, Ont., intend to build a planing mill.

THE VOLCANIC PATENT SHAKING GRATE

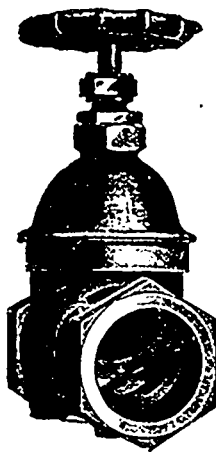
MANUFACTURED BY THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.



TORONTO SOAP COMPANY.

Gentlemen, - We have had a set of the Improved Volcanic Shaking Grate for three weeks under one boiler and is working splendid. With my practical experience of over twenty years, it is as follows:
 1st. Its small fire place. It takes less fuel to cover furnace and the large amount of heat derived from it. The economy which its large area admits. The air is taken in from one end to the other of the grate without any breaking in the air space, which, I find, adds greatly to the fire keeping even over the entire surface. The grate works splendid when shaking and no coal goes into the ash pit. There is another saving. I see there is very little smoke comes out of the stack. Over 75 per cent. of smoke is consumed in the furnace. This is due to plenty of air passing through the grates, which forms a combustion. This also is a big saving on fuel. Our old furnace was 4x2 Yours is 3x2. I find that I have over three feet more air space in yours than in the old. I could only boil one kettle and keep my water feeding in boiler with the old furnace and I had to fire heavy then. I now boil the kettle, run re-melter and engine, and keep my feed water going at the same time, with half labor in firing. I am satisfied that we are saving over twenty five to thirty per cent. There is no grate in the market to-day to equal it for economy. I have run four days without cleaning tubes and find there is no more soot in tubes than in one day's run with old furnace.
 I remain, yours respectfully,
 W. A. BRADSHAW & Co., Proprietors. J. McCLAY, Mech. Engineer.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.



THE WEBBER PATENT -STRAITWAY VALVE-

For Steam, Water or Gas.

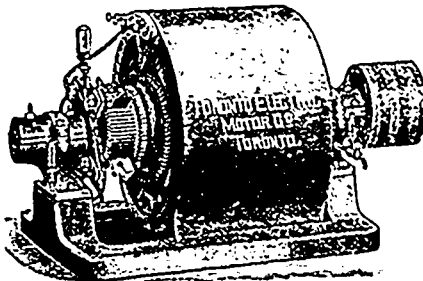
EVERY VALVE TESTED.

The Kerr Engine Co. Ltd.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CANADA.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST



OUR NEW 4-Pole Motor

It runs down to 6 h.p. and speed down to 125 revolutions per minute.

At this speed it is especially adapted for direct current motor. We have over 300 motors running in Toronto.

Our Sales in Toronto for the past three years exceed the combined sales of all others.

TORONTO ELECTRIC MOTOR CO.

105, 107, 109 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont.

...MANUFACTURERS...

Seeking Locations
Communicate with

JAMES MORE, Town Clerk
DUNDAS, ONT.

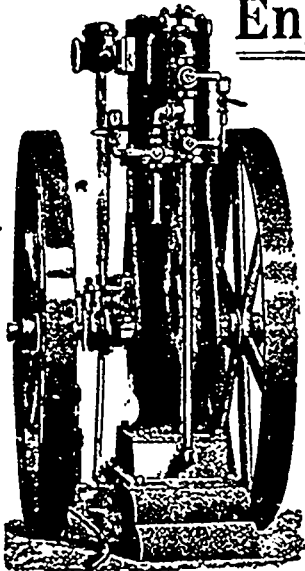
Liberal Inducements—Good Location
Desirable Buildings

METAL STAMPS

BRASS SIGN MNFRS, ETC.
PATTERSON & HEWARD
40 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO

THE ELECTRICAL GAS OR GASOLINE...

Engine



WRITE FOR PRICES AND TESTIMONIALS

J. R. BAIRD

WOODSTOCK, - - - ONTARIO

FOR SALE

Two Shaker Willow Dusters
SIZE NO. 2.

Forty-three inch working surface.
Made in 1892, but in use less than one month. Address,

Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co.,
Cornwall, Ont.

H. W. KARCH

HESPELER, ONT.

IRON FOUNDER and MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

WOOLEN . . .
MACHINERY

FULLING MILLS;
CLOTH WASHERS,
WOOL & WASTE DUSTERS
DRUM SPOOL WINDERS,
REELS,
Spooling & Doubling Machines,
Ring Twisters, Card Creels,
Rag Dusters,
Dead Spindle Spooler
(For Warp or Dresser Spools),
Patent Double-Acting Gigs,
Dyeing Machines.

Firstbrook Bros.

Dovetail and Packing Boxes
Pop-Pins, Side Blocks and Cross Arms. Wood
Printers, Etc.
Cigar Boxes. Shipping Cases.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Write for Prices

WRITE TO THE

PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF SHERBROOKE, QUE.,

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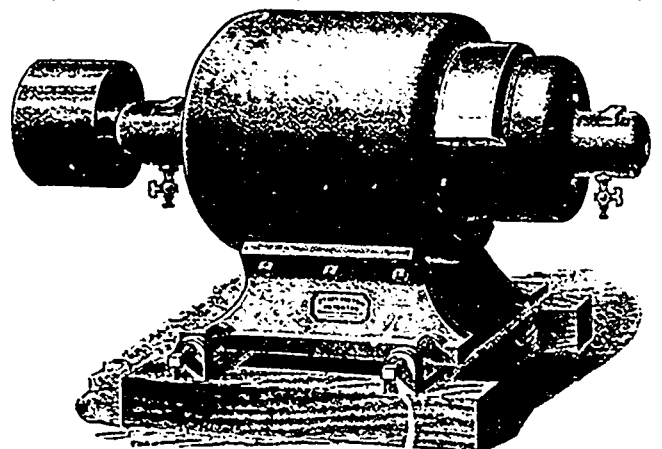
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CAUSTIC SODA, 60°, 70°, 71°, 76°, 77°; SODA ASH, all strengths
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MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES WANTED.

If any subscriber to THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER who may desire to purchase any machinery or supplies whatever, and so informs us, we will publish the fact in a conspicuous manner, and will make no charge therefor. These wants will be stated similar to the following :—

WANTED.

AN Experienced Machinery Moulder desires partner, who must be a first-class Machinist with \$700 or \$800 capital, to conduct a prosperous foundry. Address R. J. BLACKWELL, Prop. Wingham, Ont.

YOUNG Man (27), total abstainer, speaks and writes French language fluently. Five years manager in General Store, desires situation as clerk, time-keeper, bookkeeper, or to represent manufacturer in Province of Quebec. Knows ground well. Highest references. Address E. JAMES, care Canadian Manufacturer.

The Dominion Bridge Co. have secured a contract for five bridges over the Soulanges and two over the Cornwall canals.

The Packard Electric Co., St. Catharines, Ont., have sent us the first monthly edition of their Daily Notes, which they propose mailing to their friends the last of each month for the succeeding month's use. Their usefulness is such that the Company feel they will soon impress themselves upon their recipients as a daily necessity. Should those who receive the Notes desire to have them mailed to any of their friends the company will be pleased to add their names to their mailing list.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD

At Cripple Creek, Colo., and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks, and many pay dividends of 35 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment.

JOHN I. TALLMAN & CO., 45 Broadway, New York, are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interesting particulars of the Mining Companies they represent, also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton, containing many new and important features.

Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

The works of the Toronto Lead and Color Co., Toronto, were damaged by fire May 7th, to the extent of about \$2,000.

Sterling, Ont., will soon be lighted with electricity.

The Electric Light Co. at Gananoque, Ont., will put in two new dynamos,

Kelso, B. C., will have a waterworks system and an electric light plant.

Beeton, Ont., is to have electric light.

Davis & Miles purpose building a rubber factory at Carlton, N. B., to cost \$50,000.

The Kingston Vehicle Works have made and shipped 500 vehicles since March 20th.

The Freeburn Mining Co., Victoria, B. C., is being incorporated.

Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont., have been awarded the contract for putting in the engine in connection with the artesian well at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont.

Ballantyne & Co., Preston, Ont., are making extensive shipments of wood-working machinery—band saws, pony planers, tenoning machines and buzz planers - to the maritime provinces.

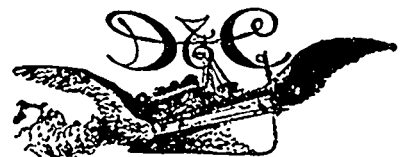
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2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

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EVERY DAY BETWEEN

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The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

The Abell Patent Automatic Engine

IS A BEAUTY

The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA.

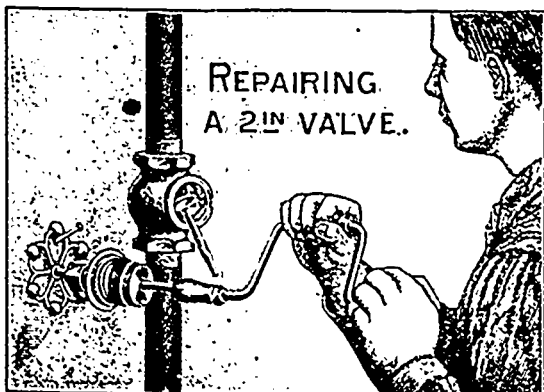
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Port Huron, Mich.

and

Petrolia, - Canada

The Wallaceburg Gas and Oil Co., Wallaceburg, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The Goderich Lumber & Salt Co., Goderich, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$45,000.

The Ontario Miners' Development Co., Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Owen Sound Sugar Manufacturing Co., Owen Sound, Ont., is being incorporated, with a capital stock of \$150,000, to manufacture sugar from beets.

The Ontario and Western Lumber Co., Rat Portage, Ont., is being incorporated.

The Sawyer-Massey Works, Hamilton, Ont., are constructing a traction engine, to be used on the North-West prairies. It will weigh 40,000 lbs. and will draw fifteen ploughs. It will also furnish power to thresh and bag the grain.

A few days ago the biggest, and probably the heaviest piece of freight that has ever been handled over a railroad on this continent left the shops of the Central Bridge and Engineering Company, of Peterborough, and shipped over the line of the C.P.R., to a point near Wallaceburg, Ont. The shipment included a whole steel swing bridge 124 feet long, built for the Huron and Erie Railway Company, to take the place of a wooden structure over the Sydenham River near Wallaceburg. The company had agreed to remove the old bridge and put in the new one without interfering with the traffic of the road. To accomplish this the company had from 6.35 o'clock Saturday evening to 8.25 Monday morning. The bridge arrived in time, but nothing was done until Sunday morning on account of a heavy rain. The job was completed by eight o'clock Monday morning, including considerable work on the approaches, so that trains passed over it on schedule time. The design

of the bridge also the method of loading and putting into place was the work of Mr. W. H. Law, the engineer and managing director of the company.

The Ontario and Western Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, Ont., are being incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

A. W. Brodie, Hespeler, has recently put in eight new looms, and others are ordered. He has added another storey to the cotton mill. If the most earnest opponent of the National Policy would but go to Hespeler and see their busy mills he would likely change his politics. No free trade wanted there while their mills are kept running day and night all the year round, giving employment to 700 or 800 hands.

The Vancouver Marine Railway Co., Vancouver, B. C., is being incorporated.

Peuchon & Co., Chemical Works, Toronto, were considerably damaged by fire May 6th.

LAURIE ENGINE CO., ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST, MONTREAL
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

COMPLETE MOTIVE PLANTS, ETC.

IMPROVED **Corliss Engines**

High Pressure, Condensing and Compound

FEED-WATER HEATERS and PURIFIERS

Heavy Fly Wheels a Specialty.

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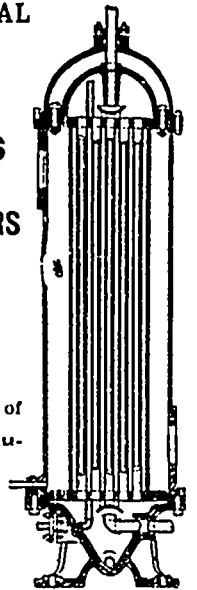
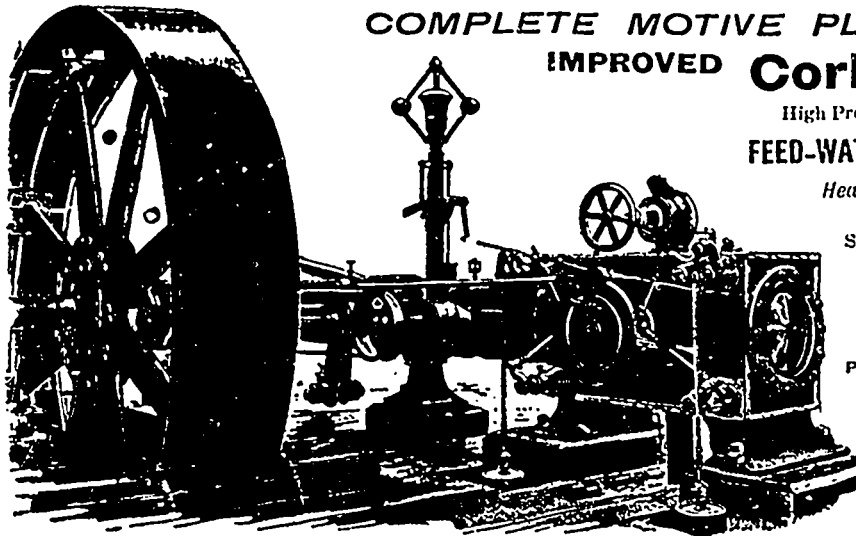
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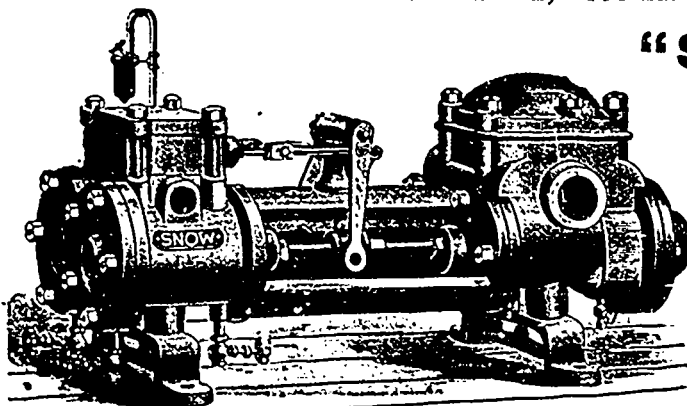
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PUMPS**

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Electric Railways and Electric Light Construction Superintended.

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Analytical Chemist and Assayer, may be consulted on all matters pertaining to Chemical Technology and Metallurgy. Analyses of Alloys, Metals and Pigments. Mineral Water. Waters for economic and boiler purposes, and all kinds of chemical products and by-products. Assays of all kinds of ores. The treatment of refractory gold ores and concentrates a specialty. Laboratory, Queen's Building, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

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WATER WHEELS,

Electric Water Wheel Regulators,

Machine-dressed Heavy Gearing,
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PROPELLER WHEELS AND MARINE REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.....

TURBINE AND CASCADE WATER WHEEL

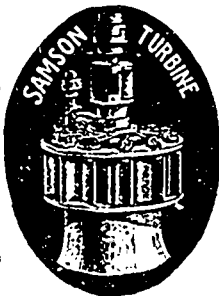
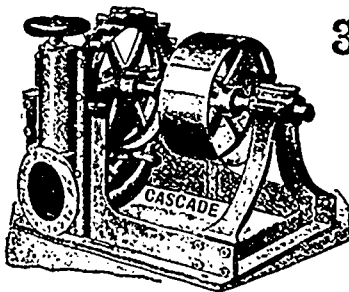
Adapted to all Heads from

3 Feet to 2000 Feet.

Our experience of 33 YEARS building Water Wheels enables us to suit every requirement of Water Power Plants. We guarantee satisfaction.

Send for a Pamphlet of either Wheel and write full particulars.

JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
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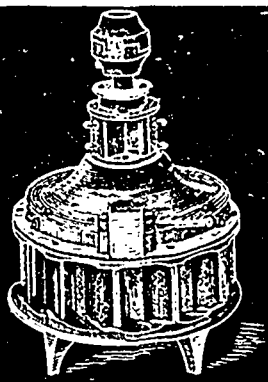
Burnham's

Percentage	Full Gate	84
7/8	"	84
3/4	"	82

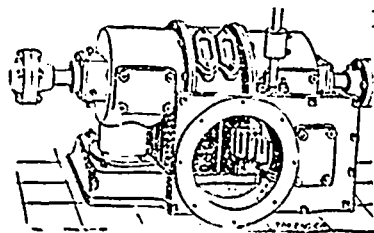
NEW IMPROVED
STANDARD TURBINE

It gives on either a Vertical or Horizontal shaft more power for its price, yields a greater percentage for water used, either with full or part gate drawn, and is the simplest, most durable and best finished wheel made. Send for illustrated catalogue and state head of water and power required.

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One Type of Horizontal.

Built in 17 Standard Sizes and 27 Special Sizes, making a range of 44 different wheels in vertical and horizontal cases.

We solicit correspondence from those interested in developing or improving water power.

....ADDRESS....

J. C. WILSON & CO., Glenora, Ont.

Listowel, Ont.—Planing mill burned.—Jacob Largo's planing mill was burned on April 23rd.

Several buildings and machinery therein, valued at \$25,900, the property of the Imperial Oil Company, were destroyed by fire at Petrolea, Ont., April 23rd.

B. H. Carnovsky has started a planing mill at Kingston, Ont.

Two new steel bridges will be built at Inverness, Que. W. H. Lambly, secretary-treasurer.

Freeburn Gold Mining Company, Victoria, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The contract for a new pulp mill 70 x 170 feet at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been let to Lipssett & Gregg of the Michigan Soo.

Dominion Fire Extinguisher Company, Montreal, are applying for incorporation.

Wellington Boulter & Son, are building a large addition to their canning factory at Picton, Ont.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Sherbrooke, Que., are very busy. All traces of the flood have disappeared, and work is going on as usual.

Mr. Taibot of the Brussel Carpet Factory, was in Sherbrooke, Que. the past week, and negotiations are going on for the removal to that city of their industry.

Messrs. Bellhouse, Dillion & Company, Montreal, are opening an office in Toronto, where they will keep a full stock of Alizarines, Aniline Dyes, etc.

Baker Bros., Casselman, Ont., are starting a brick factory.

Messrs. Waltz & McMahon, and Carlisle, Carson & Co., Toronto, have recently put in new machinery supplied by the Toronto Machinery Supply Co.

The Buffalo Forge Company are building the special blowers with compound engines for the torpedo boats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and also for the Holland torpedo boat which the Columbia Iron Works are building for the United States Government. They are also building the blowers and engine for Revenue Cutter No. 2, now being built by the Atlantic Iron Works, Boston, Mass.

New bicycle stall.—Noah L. Piper, Toronto, has invented a lock stall for bikes. It consists of two sets of iron rods bent in the form of an elongated U, the lower ends being fitted to a brass base provided with a hinge. When the machine has been placed in the stall it can be securely locked. The invention is said to be admirably suited for storage of wheels in baggage cars, public buildings, offices, etc.

The cutting of elm bicycle rims was a profitable industry at the Walters' Falls sawmill last winter, the output being large. This is one of the minor advantages of the manufacture of bicycles in Canada, and a tangible evidence of the beneficial results of the National Policy, which imposes a moderately protective duty on the imported machines. Those who had the timber for sale had a near market for it, while those who were in want of certain kinds of lumber had the privilege of getting culls very cheap. The least flaw in a plank was sufficient to condemn it for cutting into rims, and these condemned planks were sold at \$4 per thousand feet, and were very useful for fitting up stables and other purposes.—Owen Sound Sun.

An exchange gives a lengthy review of the Ontario report in relation to its cheese factories. This report shows that:—"In all there were 1,011 factories making \$9,441,247 worth of cheese, and with an average of 54,839 patrons, to whom \$7,931,022 were paid. In the past twelve years the average has been 799 factories, making \$7,132,329, and with 43,763 patrons. Monthly statistics for the cheese factories are given, the remark being made that the milk is poorest for cheese making purposes in June, and gains rapidly as the season goes on. Creamery statistics are given, showing returns furnished in 1894 by thirty-nine public creameries, making butter worth \$224,605, the average

price being 20.94 and the average number of patrons 2,814. There are 115 creameries in all."

The Mica Boiler Covering Company, Toronto, recently supplied the covering for four large boilers on one of the Hudson River steamers.

Owing to the increase in their business since the first of the year, the Penberthy Injector Company of Detroit, Mich., have found it necessary to add a large number of monitor lathes and improved machinery to their equipment, and to put in a new engine to supply additional power required by their increase in plant.

Samuel Mather's flour mill at Stoney Point, Ont., was burned a few days ago.

Campbell's planing mill, Ottawa, Ont., was burned on April 29th.

Work on the Pakenham, Ont., woolen mills is about completed, and the industry will soon be in operation, giving employment to a large number of hands.

The Electrical Maintenance and Construction Company, Toronto, is the name of a new concern lately started in business, to keep in repair and inspect electrical machinery, etc. T. C. Stewart, manager.

The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Co., Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

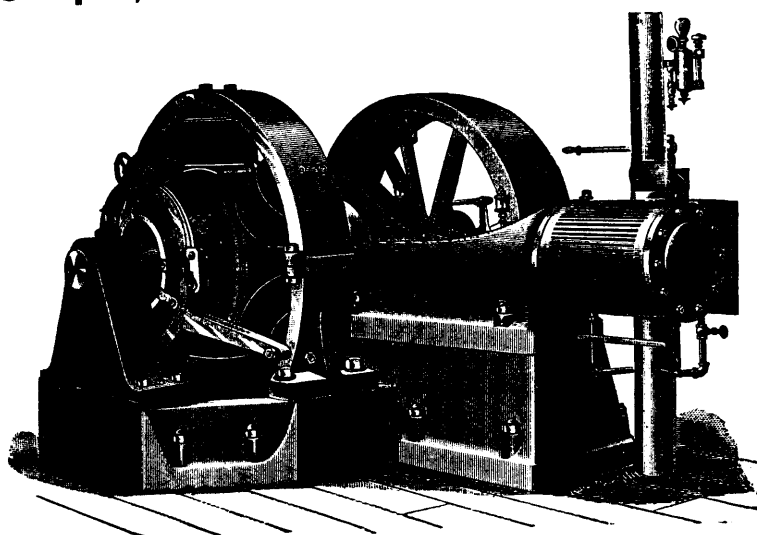
The Toronto Electric Motor Company have recently shipped one 25 h.p. motor to the Cork Company; one 12 h.p. motor to Oakley & Holmes, both of Toronto; one 20 h.p. motor on truck, for the Canada Atlantic & Plant Steamship Company, Nova Scotia; one 8 h.p. to R. Anderson, Ottawa; one 6 h.p. to R. E. T. Pringle, Montreal.

Oil has been discovered at Verona, Ont., near Kingston.

ROBB-ARMSTRONG ENGINES.

Simple, Tandem and Cross Compound.

Correct Design



Superior Workmanship

We highly recommend the Robb-Armstrong Engine for direct connection to Dynamo.

Robb Engineering Company (Ltd.)

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AGENTS-- Canada Machinery Agency, 321 St. James Street, Montreal
William McKay, Seaforth, Ont., Traveller.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

Goubert Feed Water Heaters

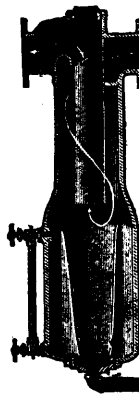
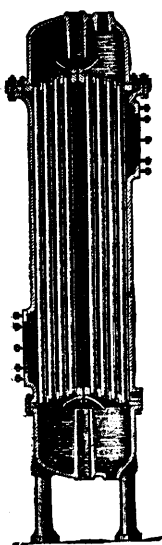
Heats Feedwater to nearly the boiling point by exhaust steam.

ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT, DURABLE AND SIMPLE.

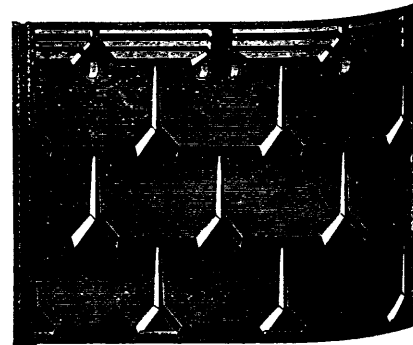
All Sizes—50 to 5,000 h.p.

Stratton Separators

Separates entrained water from steam and ensures delivery of DRY STEAM to Engine. Doing away with that fruitful cause of accidents—
WATER IN THE CYLINDER.



Eastlake Steel Shingles



Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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Fine Gloves and Mitts
in Every Variety and Style.

MOCCASINS

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Tilbury Ont., will extend its water works.
C. T. Young Lanark, Ont., has bought and will operate a woollen mill at Beaverton.

Mr. E. E. Cary, manager of the Packard Electric Company, St. Catharines, has recently made a trip through the Dominion as far east as Halifax. Mr. R. E. T. Pringle, Imperial Building, Montreal, has been appointed agent for the Packard Company for Montreal Island.

The Northey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, have issued a very handsome and useful catalogue in which is illustrated and described pumping machinery for all possible uses. The company calls special attention to their new valve gear which is described as simple, positive, noiseless, adjustable and positively reliable. The company have facilities for the manufacture of steam pumping machinery of every description, and their long experience enables them to produce the highest class of work.

The Canadian Rand Drill Co., Montreal, have just been awarded the contract by the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Co., for what they inform us will be the largest and most ex-

tensive air compressor plant ever built in Canada. The specifications call for one cross compound condensing Corliss air compressor of about 450 indicated horse-power. The machine is to be fitted with the latest type of mechanical air valves which effect a considerable percentage of economy. When in position the machinery will be used for hoisting and pumping and to operate about forty drills, at the elevation of the Le Roi mines, which are about 3,500 feet above sea level. The machine is to be built in the new works of the contractors at Sherbrooke, Que. The plant will weigh 137,000 lbs.

The directors of the smelting works have received samples of "bog ore" from the north shore of Lake Erie, which is of very fine quality, being nearly pure iron, and they propose to use a lot of it. This ore is in the bogs extending through half a dozen counties on the northern shore of the lake and its presence has been known for years, but the establishment of the smelting works now creates a renewed demand for it. Nearly half a century ago this ore was smelted in a crude way near Port Burwell, and the remains of the works and foundries there are still existing, but it could not be

handled advantageously, and the industry died out. The ore is at the bottom of the bogs and can only be got out during the summer months, but if it pans out as well as the directors expect, the mining operations in that section of the province will receive a decided stimulus.—Hamilton Spectator.

Mr. Mark Warburton representative of Mucklow & Co., is making his annual visit to Canada in the interest of Mucklow's Dyewoods and Extracts. Mr. Warburton who is personally interested in some of the large textile industries in England, reports business at home as being very good. The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, are sole agents in Canada for Messrs Mucklow & Co.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, which has a patent for preserving eggs, has decided to establish a branch in Hamilton, and will build a \$40,000 warehouse on Catharine street south. The company intends to export eggs to England.—Hamilton Spectator.

A. L. Bisnett's sash and door factory at Blenheim, Ont., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EXPERTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

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OTTAWA

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GUARANTEED 53 DEGREES

BLEACHING POWDER AND

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DIAMINE COLORS

- Have the Singular Merit of Dyeing Cotton, Wool and Silk in an Alkaline Bath, in one operation, without a mordant, hence their great importance for Mixed Fabrics. Some of the shades produced are faster than Alizarine.

Rev. E. J. Davino, of Montreal, has invented an electric train signal. A successful test of the invention has been made on the Intercolonial Railway.

The Dominion Glass Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Fire damaged T. L. Buller's sash and door factory at Ridgeway, on April 29th.

The Algoma Copper Mining Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to mine and smelt copper ore, etc.

The Davidson Horseshoe Company, has been formed in Kingston, Ont., with a capital of \$4,000, to manufacture horseshoes.

The New Egerton Gold Mining Company, New Glasgow, N.S., is being incorporated with a capital of \$200,000.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Galt, recently shipped an engine and boiler to Beaverton, and a boiler to Amherstburg.

The Derbyshire Company, Brockville, will furnish the machinery for the Regina, N.W.T. creamery.

Magog, Que., is agitating for an electric light system.

The Ontario Miners' Development Company, Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, to do a general mining business.

Woodstock, Ont., is to construct a trunk sewer.

The Pattison Manufacturing Company, Windsor, N.S., is being incorporated with a capital of \$8,000, to manufacture a water distilling apparatus.

The Aetna Boiler Company, Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to manufacture the Aetna Safety Water Tube Boiler.

The Dominion Glass Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Guelph Norway Iron and Steel Company, are making alterations to enable them to increase their output.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., is to have an electric railway.

The Bostwick mill, St. Martins, N.B., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss about \$12,000.

Geo. Wilson, St. Catharines, Ont., will start a box factory at Merriton.

Mr. Barnet, of Almonte, Ont., will start a sash and door factory at Arnprior.

The City of Nanaimo, B.C., invites tenders for a bridge.

Halloran Bros., foundry, Lucan, Ont., recently burned will be rebuilt.

Winchester, Ont., is agitating for fire appliances.

The Masterman Sulphite Pulp Co., Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to manufacture wood pulp.

The Goderich Lumber and Salt Co., Goderich, Ont., is being incorporated.

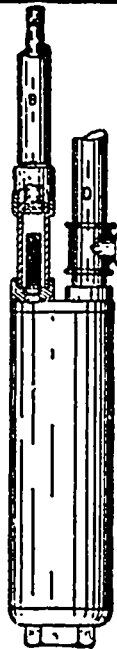
Francis and Brazeau have begun the manufacture of woollens at Pakenham, Ont.

Hurdall & Co's., Bicycle Rim factory Toronto, was damaged by fire on the 7th instant, loss about \$2,000.

The Wallaceburg Gas and Oil Co., Wallaceburg, Ont., is being incorporated.

F. Deslauriers & Cie., Montreal, have started a sash and door factory.

The name of The Brantford Operating and Agency Company has been changed to The Brantford Electric and Operating Company, and its capital has been increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000.



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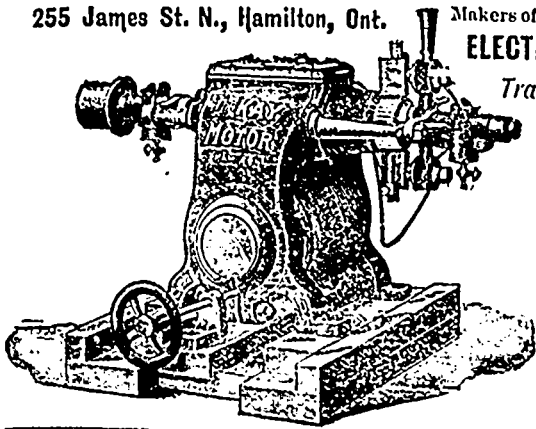
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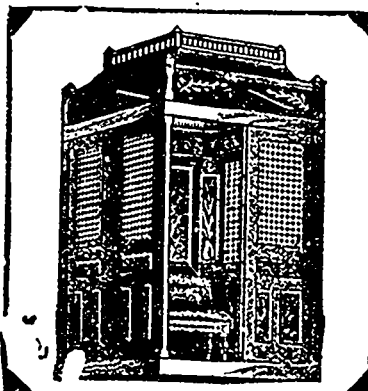
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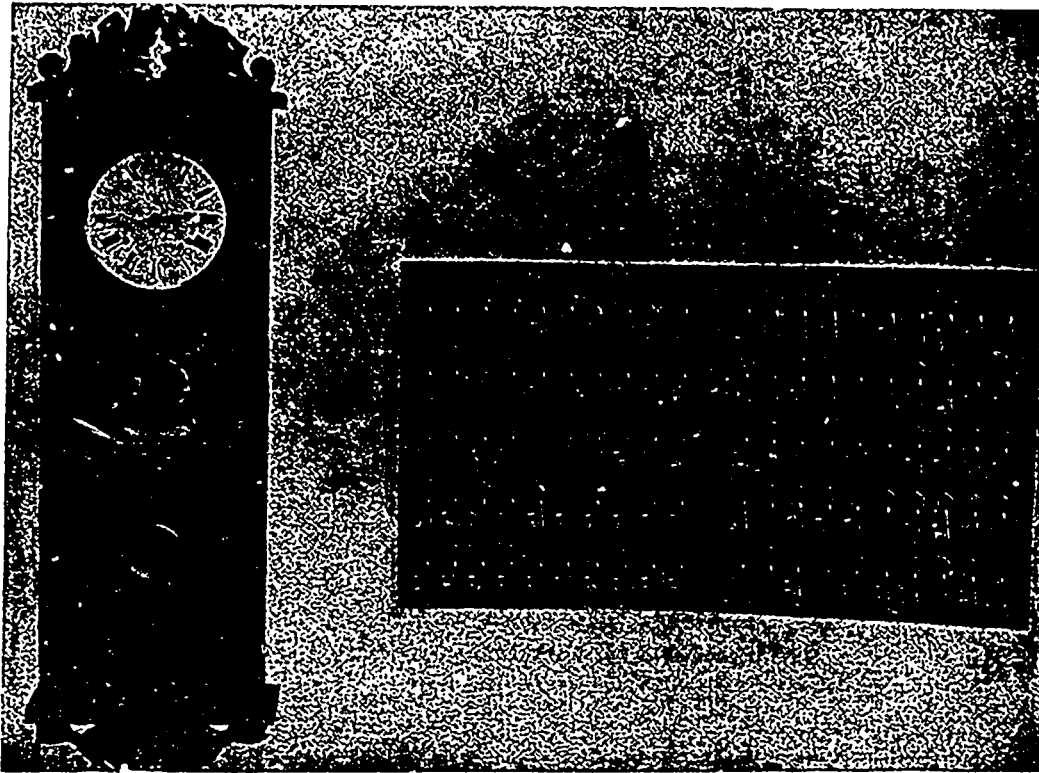


Fig. 1.

AUTOMATIC TIME RECORDER.

The accompanying illustrations are of the Bundy Automatic Time Recorder, for which Messrs. Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto, are the Canadian agents. The object of the machine is to record in

permanent printed form the hour and minute at which workmen arrive and depart in the morning, at meal time, or at any time during the day or night. Fig. 2 is a fac-simile of a piece of the paper

VI	⁴⁸ / ₄₇	21
VI	⁵³ / ₅₂	75
VI	⁵⁶ / ₅₆	28
VII	² / ₁	4
★X	³⁰ / ₃₀	56
★XII	² / ₂	18
★XII	³ / ₃	97
★XII	⁵⁶ / ₅₅	51
XII	⁵⁷ / ₅₆	35
XII	⁵⁷ / ₅₇	45
XII	⁵⁸ / ₅₈	43
★V	² / ₁	62
★VI	⁴ / ₃	84
★VI	⁹ / ₇	96

Fig. 2.

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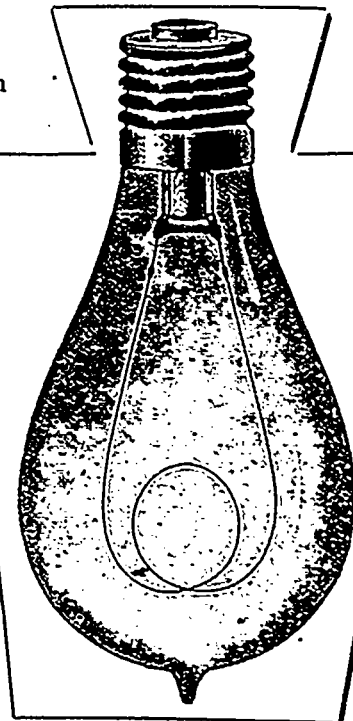
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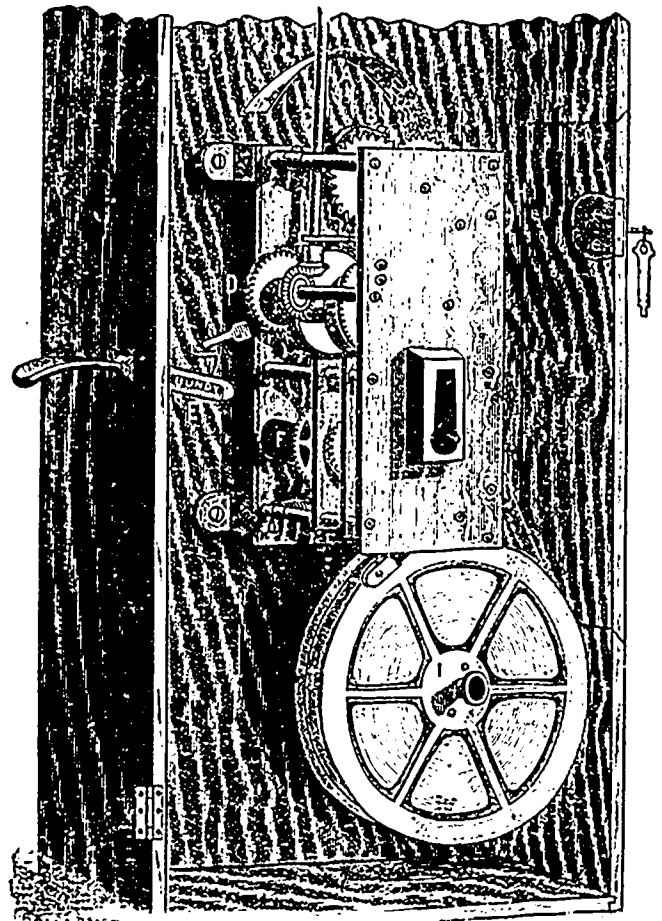
ribbon as it appears printed when removed from the Recorder. The manner of registering is simple, and 150 men can register in five minutes. Each workman is given a number, and when he goes to work he takes his key from the key-board, inserts it in the key hole of the machine, turns it quarter way around, takes it out and passes in to work. By this simple action he has recorded upon the paper ribbon within the machine the number of his key and the exact time of day to a minute. Referring to Fig. 2 it would appear that No. 21 registered at between 47 and 48 minutes past 6 o'clock, No. 75 at 6 o'clock and 53 minutes, etc. It will thus be seen that the time of each employee can be read off at a glance, and there is absolutely no chance for a mistake. The slips of paper can be removed daily, twice a day or weekly, and filed away, and the workman's time is practically in his own handwriting, but entirely beyond his control.

For further information enquire of Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto.

HAGGENMACHER'S HORIZONTAL PLANSIFTER.

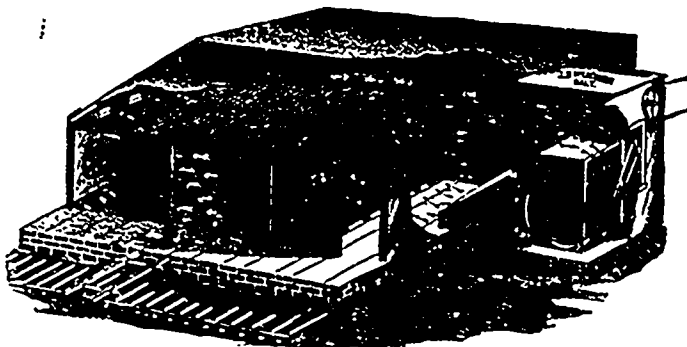
This wonderful bolting machine, the invention of Carl Haggemacher, of Buda Pesth, Hungary, is creating a revolution in the bolting system of flouring mills. Although it is now less than four years since their first introduction into the United States, there are now over four hundred and fifty of them in use, and all are said to be giving perfect satisfaction, not one having been returned. It consists of a box varying in size according to the work and capacity required of the machine, filled with sieves, which are so constructed as to convey the material in any direction required by the flow sheet. The sides of these sieves are from one inch to four inches high, and from fourteen to eighteen of them can be put in a plansifter, and will do the work of six or eight reels. They can be removed from the machine, if necessary, for repairs and replaced in fifteen minutes. This box is suspended over a frame-work of iron, having a shaft and crank fly wheel which impart a gyrating motion to it. The suspension rods are made of wood, and do not require oiling. The cut shows the method of suspension, drive, and spouts to and from the plansifter. Runs light and makes a great saving in power and room, as it takes the place of so many reels and scalpors.

One single plansifter will do the entire scalping, grading and



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Under Recent Patents.



In construction and process of drying this Kiln differs widely from all others in use. They have given entire satisfaction where all others Dry Kilns have failed. They will season more Lumber in a given time, with a given heating surface and a given quantity of steam than any other Kiln now in the market. Their construction and mode of operating is such as to season lumber without Case Hardening, Checking or Warping. They work equally well on Lumber Right from the Saw and on Air Seasoned Lumber, the only difference being that one takes a little more time than the other. By a Peculiar Arrangement Found Only in Our Dry Kilns we extract the moisture from the heated air, return it through the heater again and thus preserve the heat passing from the Kiln instead of wasting it as is the rule with all other Blast Kilns.

Ventilating Fans, Shaving Fans, Pressure Fans, all sizes.

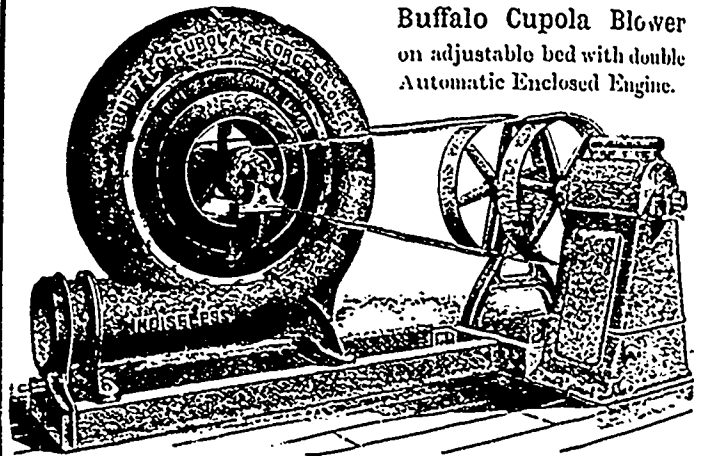
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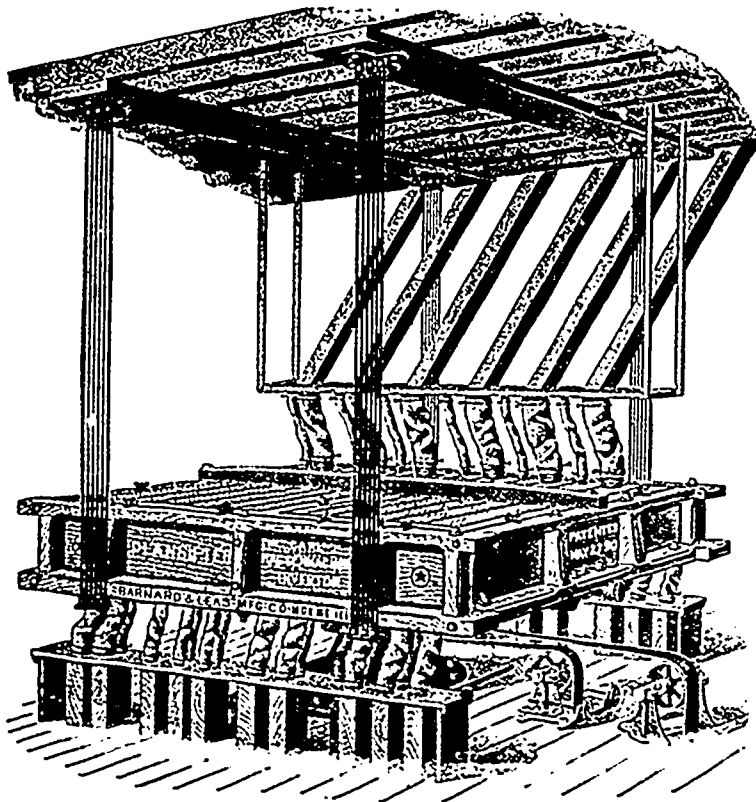
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This wonderful Machine will Scalp, Grade off Coarse Middlings, Grade off Fine Middlings, and Bolt the Flour from each Reduction, whether on Wheat or Middlings.

Millers of Canada should awake to the fact that after four years testing in the United States, THE PLANSIFTER is the most popular Scalping, Grading and Bolting Machine, and is being more extensively adopted by Millers than any other. It is still the leading machine in Hungary, where first introduced, and is being rapidly adopted by other foreign countries, with unusual favor.

The Flour made on this system leads all others, and is sought for by bakers and users in preference to that made on other systems. We have secured the sole right to manufacture THE PLANSIFTER for Canada from Carl Haggemacher, of Buda Pesth, under his patents.



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We have arranged with the BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO. of MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A., who introduced THE PLANSIFTER successfully in the United States, to have the benefit of all their improvements in manufacturing THE PLANSIFTER, and also the benefit of their experience in the arranging and programming of mills of all capacities on the latest and most improved PLANSIFTER System.

One PLANSIFTER and two Little Wonder Reels will do all the Scalping and Bolting in any mill from 25 to 100 barrels' capacity.

Two PLANSIFTERS and two Little Wonder Reels will do all the Scalping and Bolting in any mill from 125 to 200 barrels' capacity.

The size of these machines varying according to capacity required

We invite Millers to thoroughly investigate the results of THE PLANSIFTER System and be convinced of its superiority, and that it is bound to supersede all others. A careful enquiry will convince the most skeptical.

Big mills can't afford to do without them, and they do charming work in the smallest mills.

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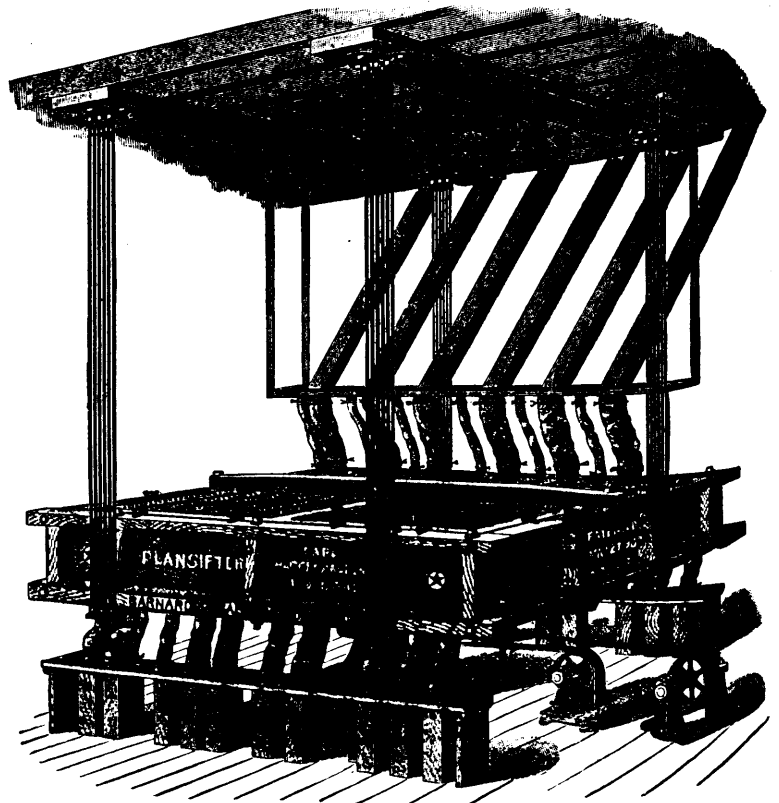
SOLE LICENSEES AND MANUFACTURERS FOR CANADA

bolting of a fifty to seventy-five-barrel mill on soft wheat, and eighty to one hundred-barrel mill on hard wheat. No reels required.

One single plansifter will handle an entire middlings reduction of a mill of one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels capacity, grades the middlings and finishes the flour; or two different middlings reductions of a mill of four hundred to six hundred barrels capacity, grades the middlings and finishes the flour, all at the same time; or three different middlings reductions of a mill of three to four hundred barrels capacity, grades the middlings and finishes the flour all at the same time; or four different middlings reductions of a mill of two hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels capacity, grades the middlings, and finishes the flour, all at the same time.

One single plansifter scalps, grades the middlings, and finishes the flour of any of the breaks of a mill of one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels capacity; or scalps, grades the middlings and finishes the flour of two different breaks of a mill of four hundred and fifty to six hundred barrels capacity, all at the same time; or scalps, grades the middlings, and finishes the flour of three different breaks of a mill of three hundred to four hundred barrels capacity, all at the same time; or scalps, grades the middlings, and finishes the flour of four different breaks of a mill of two to three hundred barrels capacity, all at the same time.

The plansifter makes clean breaks, dry middlings, pure flour, saves power; it requires less than one-half horse power to drive; it runs smooth and easy; saves fuel. Requires little room, as it has as much working capacity as five to ten other machines, or more, according to circumstances. Moves similar to a hand sieve. It brings the dark branny particles of the stock to the top, and keeps them floating at the surface, while the pure white particles of flour fall easily through the sieves. The sieves are always kept perfectly clean without the use of brushes and without attendance. Makes coarse



or fine flour at the miller's convenience. Does away with a number of spouts and elevators. Diminishes fire risks, is equally valuable for hard and soft wheat, rye and corn.

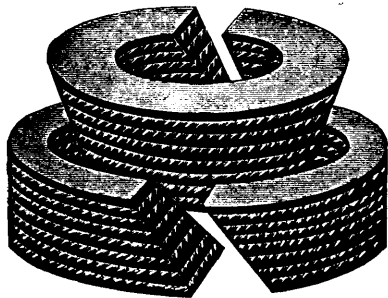
Messrs. Wm. & J. G. Greey, who are the sole licensees and manufacturers of the plansifter, are now building a small size No. 0, suitable for mills of from twenty-five to forty barrels capacity in twenty-four hours. This small machine (in connection with two smallest size centrifugal reels for dusting tailings and low grade) will do the entire scalping, grading and bolting for a mill of twenty-five to forty barrels capacity, securing the highest results as to quality of flour, percentages and clean-up. They require but one-fourth horse power to run them.

For further information enquire of Messrs. Wm. & J. G. Greey, 2 Church Street, Toronto.

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The accompanying illustration shows a spooling and doubling machine manufactured by H. W. Karch, Hespeler, Ont. The machine is provided with a stop motion, and its principal characteristic is its simplicity and certainty of action. The operating parts consist of a horizontal shaft at the bottom of the frame, at one end of which power is applied. On this shaft are a series of grooved pulleys, from each of which a round belt or cord extends upward to give motion to a drum provided with raised ribs to engage the tilting stop bars. From one end of this drum a cord extends to the front of the machine to drive a spooling drum over which is placed the spool, which is driven by frictional contact with the drum. There is one ribbed drum and one spooling drum to each spool, and these drums move entirely independent of the neighboring drums. Each set of drums with attendant mechanism constitutes one section or block, and there may be as many blocks in a machine as desired. The threads are led from the bob-

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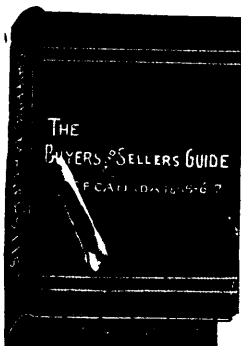
The list of Flour and Feed merchants in the Province of Quebec and Maritime Provinces (who buy in car lots) is carefully compiled and reliable.

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Also a General List, alphabetically arranged, for addressing purposes only.

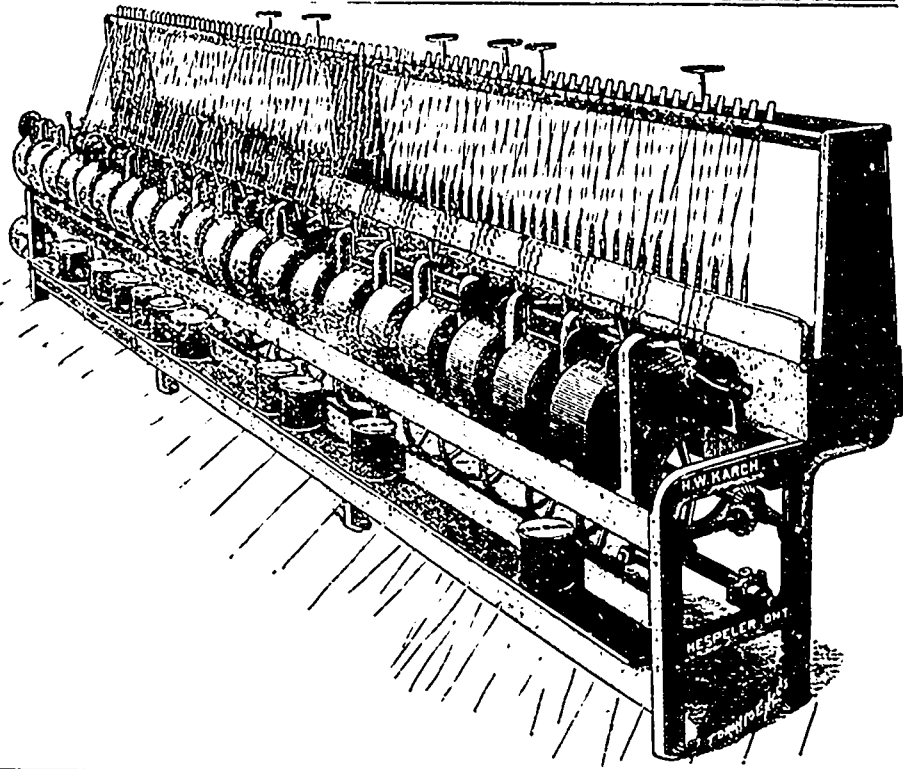
Address: **THE MANUFACTURERS' LIST CO.**
MONTREAL, - CANADA



bins over glass pins on the back board, as seen in illustration, and from these through the eyes in the stop lever and guide bar to the spool over the spooling drum. There is one stop lever to each thread, which is held up by the tautness of the thread. Should one of the threads break or run out, the lever supported by that thread drops and engages one of the ribs on the ribbed drum, stopping this drum and consequently the spooling drum, but the stopping of this drum does not affect any of the others.

This machine is in use by the Quebec Worsted Co., Quebec, Geo. McCulloch & Co., Rapid City, Man., Waterloo Woollen Mills Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Central Frison, Toronto, Ferguson & Pattinson, Preston, Ont., and Duffon & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

For further information address, H. W. Karch, Hespeler, Ont.

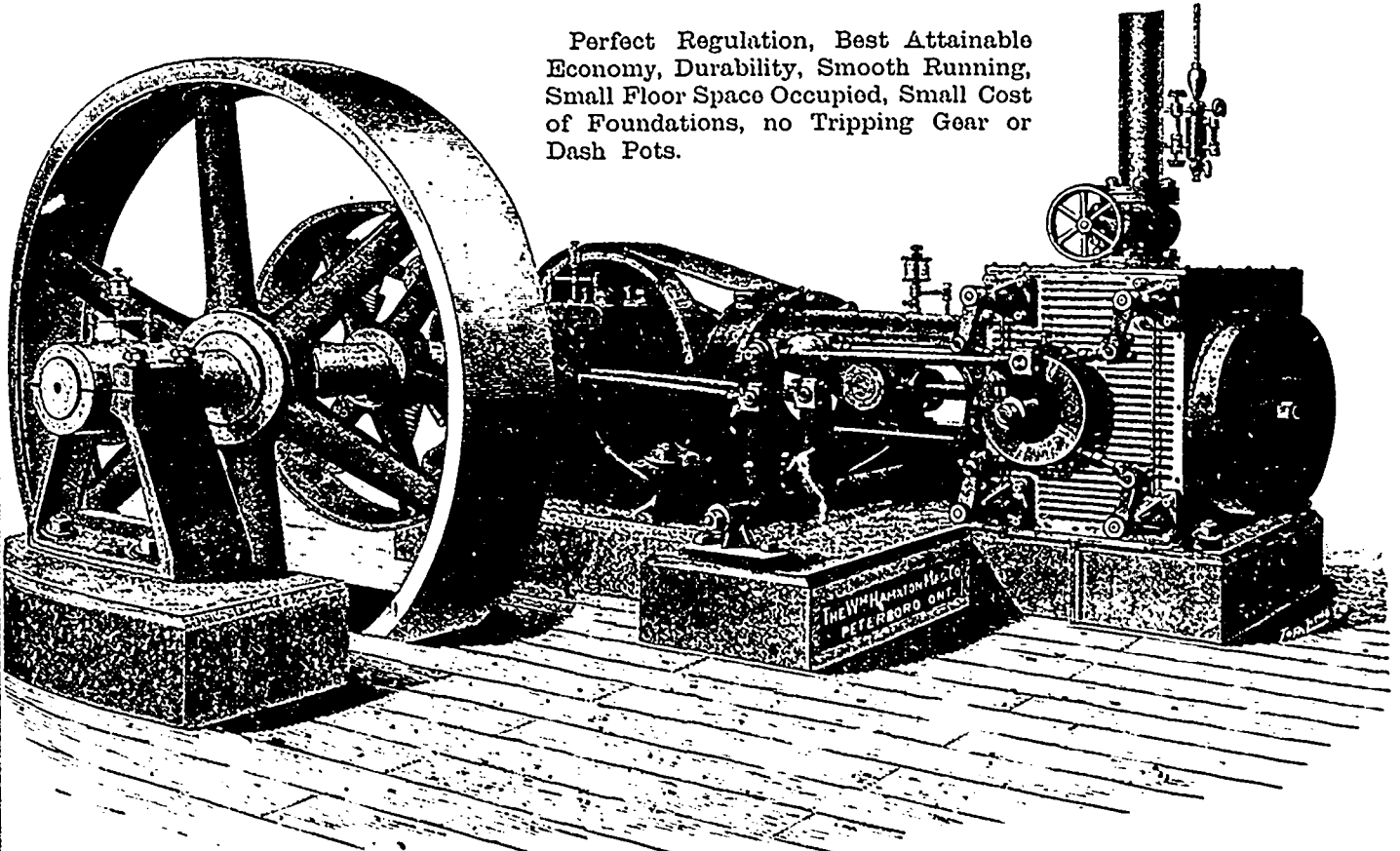


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1½	1½	4.13	\$0 4½	2½	2½	18.01	\$0 04
1¾	1¾	5.01	"	3	2¾	22.59	"
1½	1½	5.94	"	3½	3¼	26.00	"
1½	1½	7.46	"	3½	3½	30.94	"
2	1¾	9.83	0 04	4	4	42.33	0 05
2½	2½	12.53	"	4½	4½	53.57	"
2½	2½	15.55	"	5	5	66.13	"

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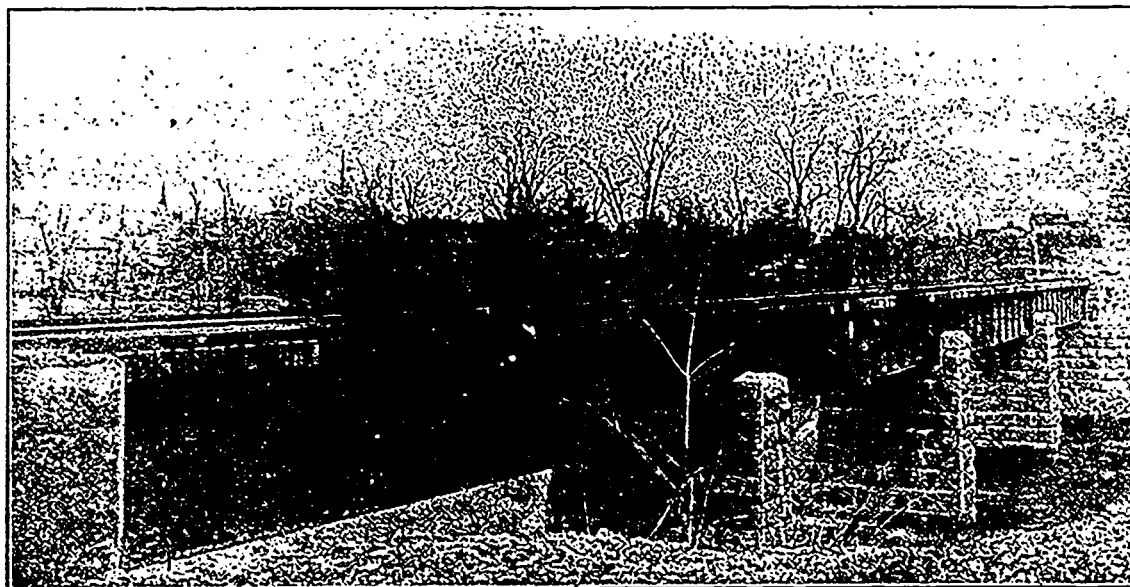
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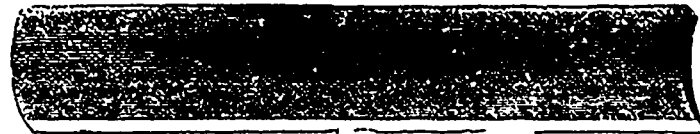
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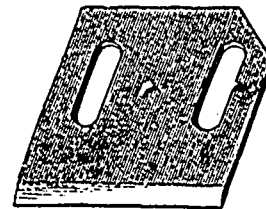
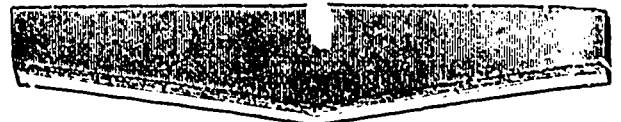
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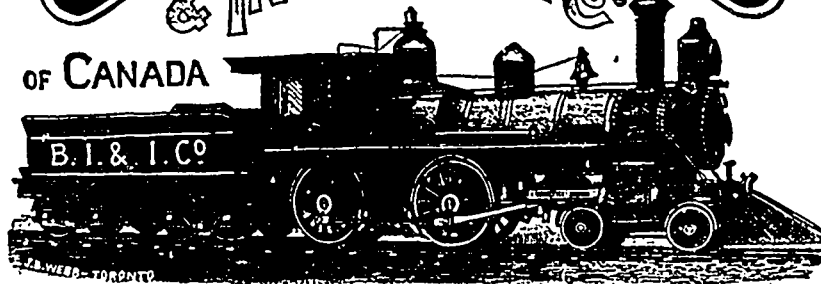
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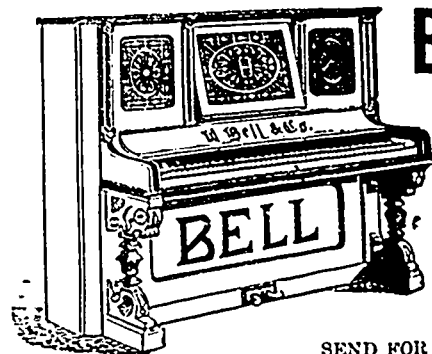
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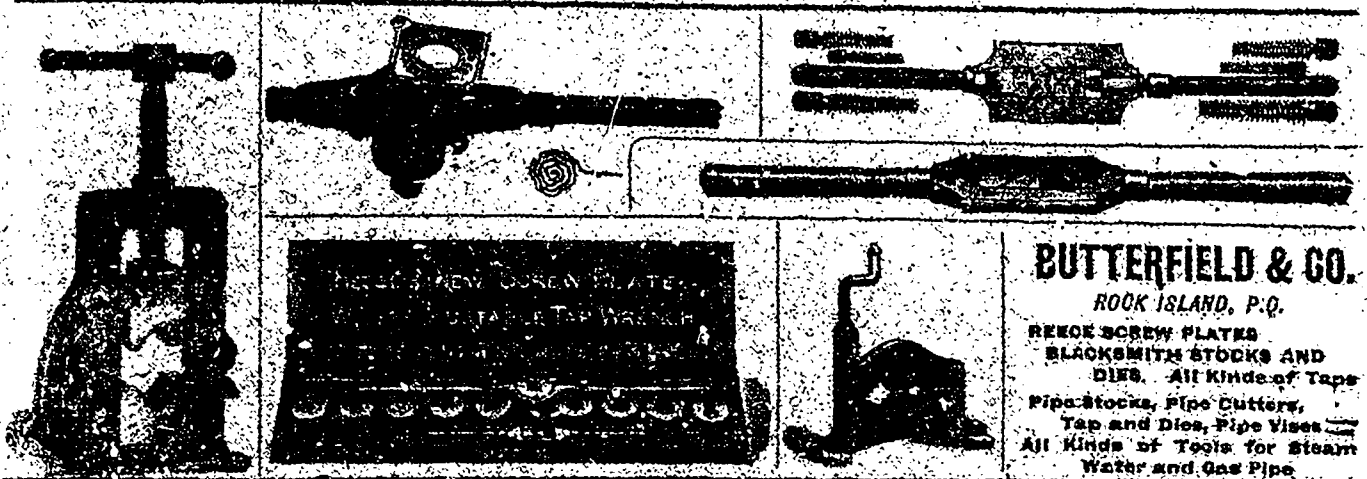
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