

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

AND INDUSTRIAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST OF THE DOMINION

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BEEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

FINANCE MINISTER FOSTER in his budget speech having announced that the duties upon raw sugar would be removed and the article placed upon the free list, alluded to the fact that for the last twelve or thirteen years more or less spasmodic or continued attempts had been made in Canada to introduce the culture of the sugar beet, in order to make sugar therefrom; that the attempts had been to a large extent experimental, and that from what he had been informed the results were unsatisfactory. Whether by the introduction of the bounty system in Canada it would be possible, under fair conditions, to make the cultivation of the sugar beet successful, Mr. Foster declined to say, but he was not unmindful of the fact that in the Province of Quebec there are one or two beet sugar factories, whose promoters have in good faith gone into the enterprise. They have their machinery there, they have made their investments, they have sowed their beets, and are now, through the farmers, raising the crops for this year, and to take off all the protection they had when they commenced the seasons operations would be a hardship. So he recommended that for one year—this season only—whatever beet root sugar may be made in Canada shall be paid a bounty equal to the protection it would have enjoyed if the duty upon raw sugar had not been removed. Mr. Foster strongly emphasized the statement that “this proposition does not commit me

or the Government to the principle of bounty, with reference to the culture of beet root sugar in this country.”

Mr. Foster was first made Finance Minister by Sir John A. Macdonald by virtue of his adherence to the principles of the National Policy of protection to Canadian manufacturing industries, which policy was the issue upon which Sir John acceded to power: and Mr. Foster's more recent confirmation in his office under the present administration, was made with the announcement by Premier Abbott, that the Government would be conducted strictly along the lines previously observed by Sir John and his ministers. In other words Mr. Foster and the Government are pledged to the country to conduct the Government strictly according to the ethics of the National Policy. Under the National Policy the beet sugar industry has been in course of development in Canada for a number of years, as stated by Mr. Foster. Capitalists were induced to spend much time and money in testing the adaptability of the soil and climate to the growth of the sugar beet; and when this had been ascertained, and that the beet could be grown in sufficient quantities and of most excellent quality, they erected factories and have prepared themselves to permanently establish a new industry in Canada, which would give remunerative employment to perhaps a larger variety of sub-industries than any other important manufacturing industry in the country. The inducement to do this was the protection offered by the National Policy, and the confident belief that that policy as affecting that industry would be permanent. Of course the industry has labored under many disadvantages. With a promptness characteristic of Canadian enterprise, soon after the manufacture of sugar from beets ceased to be an experiment in Europe, it was begun in Canada: but the same processes of educating the farmers in growing the crop, that had occupied so many years in Europe had to be followed up in Canada: and it is only very recently that the promoters of the enterprise have brought it to where they could see some probable returns for their years of waiting and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting, and now, after all this, Mr. Foster allows them but one year more of life.

The situation as regards the importance of the beet sugar industry is clearly set forth by Mr. Foster in his budget speech, where he says that whereas but a few years ago but a very small proportion of the world's consumption of sugar was other than cane sugar, within the last ten years, in European countries especially, a great change has taken place; the cultivation of the beet has been encouraged, and beet sugar has been manufactured under Government bounties, and this has been so successful under that system that at the present time more than 65 per cent of the world's consumption of sugar is made from the beet. The object of European countries in encouraging this industry was to make themselves independent of other countries for their supplies of sugar, and to diversify and enlarge the occupations of the people; and this is strictly in accordance with the ethics of protection. The example of Europe has been followed by the United States. The farmers there demonstrated by many experiments that they could produce beets in sufficient quantities and of desirable quality that could make good sugar, and the American Government was quick to see that the encouragement of the industry would be a certain way to strengthen the policy of protection with the

farmers. And this is being done by offering a bounty of two cents per pound upon all sugar manufactured in the country, the bounty extending over a period of fifteen years, and admitting sugar-making machinery free for a term of years, or until such machinery can be manufactured in that country.

The contagiousness of this new and promising industry has extended to Ontario, and already much preliminary work has been done; and we are glad to record that the Provincial Government have rendered and are still rendering substantial aid and encouragement in developing the fact that the sugar beet can be grown here to as good advantage as in Europe. In fact, beets grown on the Experimental Farm at Guelph have produced even a higher percentage of sugar than what is obtained in either Germany or France.

Mr. Foster was aware of this active interest in the beet sugar industry in Ontario, even as he was aware of the existence of it in Quebec; and of course he knows that this interest could only have been awakened and made active under the stimulus of the National Policy. THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER was the first, and as far as we know the only protectionist journal in Canada which advocated placing raw sugar on the free list, but in doing this it was never expected that the occasion was to signalize the death of an industry which even now gives employment to probably as many persons as are employed in all the sugar refineries in Canada; and in behalf of the National Policy, and of all Canadian manufacturing industries, we protest against the uncalled for killing of the sugar beet industry. If the industry could not be established in Europe without the protection afforded by a bounty upon the production of sugar; if it could not be established in the United States without such protection, it certainly could not be in Canada. It is to be hoped that Mr. Foster will withdraw his opposition to it and go as far as the United States has gone, and guarantee as liberal a bounty for as long a term of years. The farmers of Canada who are interested in the development of the industry expect it.

Mr. Foster should offer the bounty.

THE PROPER CONCEPTION OF RECIPROCITY.

In a recent issue of this journal we had the following to say relative to reciprocity between Canada and the United States:—"Many Americans, and Canadians also, seem to think that such reciprocity as Canadian Conservatives desire with the United States would be one-sided, the advantages all being on the side of Canada. Like *Farm Machinery*, they imagine that Canada has nothing to offer in the way of a *quid pro quo* for what they desire from the United States. Our contemporary desires American manufacturers of agricultural implements to have free access to the Canadian market; is the gaining of that market worth any sacrifice to the United States?" To which the St. Louis *Farm Machinery* makes answer as follows:—

That the manufacturing interests of the United States are assuming greater proportions no one will undertake to refute; but at the same time it must be admitted that the demand is correspondingly on the increase. If in any case the supply exceeds the demand, it is for the most part due to crop failures over which the manufacturers have no control. The output is based upon an average crop, and whenever it falls below this,

the supply must be in excess. And, naturally enough, this state of affairs must always remain, except perhaps in rare instances where the supply of materials become exhausted. But if our esteemed contemporary imagines that the United States seeks reciprocity with Canada solely for the purpose of disposing of an excess, there has certainly been a wrong conception of the question at issue. The very fact that the United States is "self-contained and self-sustaining" is evidence enough to release her from such an unwarranted accusation. Equally in error are all those Americans and Canadians who think the advantages will all be on the side of Canada. How such a jug-handled, one-sided idea can be gotten out of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, meaning of course free commercial relation, is something of a mystery. Or where the idea originated that "Canada has nothing to offer in the way of a *quid pro quo*" is equally mysterious. Reciprocity must bring to both countries reciprocal advantages, obligations and rights. If either one or the other is to gain anything by it, Canada will be the one, because the United States is older by more than a century, and, therefore, the Dominion cannot reciprocate freely without gathering and absorbing much valuable information and knowledge, resultant from the century of experience, and materially enlarging her general fund of intelligence, aside from the mutual benefits that naturally are to be derived from reciprocal communication. So far as "gaining a market worth any sacrifice of the United States" is concerned, it need only be stated that Uncle Sam's dignity doesn't stoop so low. Canada is not asked to be a granary for other nations, and to be content with producing only food products; but she is expected to participate in other enterprises and industries. Trade reciprocity means this, and there is no occasion for it being construed in any other light. Mutual benefit must be the result, and after the people become intelligently informed on the subject, there is little doubt but that trade reciprocity will become a reality, and the two countries being thus more closely allied, will make stronger and bolder advances in the onward march of civilization.

We recently showed on good American authority that if no agricultural implements were manufactured in the United States for the next two years there would be no distress for the want of such implements in harvesting all the crops that might be grown there; and we do not suppose *Farm Machinery* will dispute this fact. If such, then, is the case, why do American manufacturers continue producing and piling up implements in their warehouses? They certainly are not doing it for amusement, and as their home market is already fully supplied they must hope and expect to dispose of them to foreign countries. What more convenient foreign market could they have than Canada if they could only obtain access to it? And how could they possibly obtain access to it except by reciprocity? But it is at this point that the protectionists of Canada draw the line and object to any reciprocity that would make Canada a slaughter market for the surplus products of American manufacturers. If Canada had no agricultural implement factories, or was insufficiently equipped with them, and if Canada was not a manufacturing country capable of producing about every manufactured article that the United States could supply to us; in other words, if Canada was an agricultural and non-manufacturing country such as Brazil and Cuba are, then such reciprocity as exists between the United States and Brazil might do for us. But in a general way the manufacturing industries of Canada and the United States are identical, the great difference in favor of the latter country being, as *Farm Machinery* expresses it, that the United States is older by more than a century than this country.

The United States even to this day declines to admit the older country of Great Britain to unrestricted access to its market, even in agricultural implements as excellent as they are, and superior as they are to those made in Great Britain. The American industry was built up under the influences of high protection, and even now in its zenith the McKinley tariff rears an impassable wall about it. It is Canada's aspiration to be equally great as a manufacturing country, and she is rapidly arriving at that destination; but who could doubt but that that onward march to industrial independence would be suddenly and fatally checked if our tariff walls were thrown down and American manufacturers be allowed unrestricted access to our market.

What may be said regarding American competition in farming machinery may also be said regarding all other American manufactures. We do not recall any important American manufacturing industry that has not its counterpart to some extent in Canada, and if it is as important to Canada to have and maintain such industries—to obtain and hold an industrial independence—she will have to observe closely such a system of protection as has raised the United States to the proud position it now occupies. But unrestricted reciprocity cannot be included in that system.

Some measure of reciprocity would certainly bring some benefit to both countries, and either country would be unwise to enter into any reciprocity by which it would not be benefited. Both countries were benefited by the reciprocity that began in 1854 and which was abrogated by desire of the United States in 1865. During the time that reciprocity was in force Canada bought from the United States nearly \$86,000,000 more than that country bought from Canada. For many years Canada has had a standing offer to the United States for the reciprocal exchange of certain products, chiefly agricultural, and the reply thereto on the part of the United States is represented by a duty of five cents per dozen on Canadian eggs and thirty cents per bushel on Canadian barley. And this is the dignified method the United States has adopted to force Canada into unrestricted reciprocity, although our valued contemporary suggests that "Uncle Sam's dignity doesn't stoop so low." Mutual benefit must be the aim if not the actual result of any reciprocity that may be brought about, but until our American friends comprehend that fact, and act upon it, it is useless to talk about reciprocity.

OUR PER CAPITA DEBT.

In a recent issue we copied an article from the *Globe* in which an invidious comparison was drawn between Canada and the United States. That article stated that the per capita Federal debt of the United States in 1867 was \$69, and the amount per capita interest charge \$3.84, while in the same year the per capita Federal debt of the Dominion was \$23 and the net interest charge \$1.29, while to-day the per capita Federal debt of the United States is under \$15 and the interest charge fifty-two cents, whilst our per capita is \$47 and the interest burden \$1.74. "These facts," said the *Globe*, "which might easily be supplemented by data drawn from the effects of our high tariff on the price of goods, form a cogent reply to

the promoters of the various enterprises now asking help from the Dominion treasury. The cry that we have railways and canals to show for the money we have spent would be pertinent enough if the United States possessed neither; but our neighbors, while redeeming their debt, have by no means neglected the material development of their country. In 1889 they had 161,000 miles of railway in operation, while we had 12,600." We bemoaned the duplicity of the *Globe* in making this misleading statement, and showed that while Canada had appropriated many millions of dollars in this direction—that a very large portion of the Canadian debt was incurred in building railroads and canals, the United States had never invested a dollar in any such enterprises for the purpose of advancing its material greatness. Replying to this a later issue of the *Globe* says:

Everybody knows that the United States Government has done little or nothing for railroads beyond making land grants to some of them. But does it matter to Canada who built the American roads? The cry that our liabilities have been contracted on account of railroads would have some force in it if the Americans were still using the canal and the stage-coach. But inasmuch as they have constructed by private capital 160,000 miles of road, or as large a mileage in proportion to population as we possess, and have simultaneously reduced their debt until it is now only one-third of ours per head, what is the use of pleading that we have had to borrow to build our lines? Does it alter or in any way affect the fact that our financial position relatively to theirs is becoming very unsatisfactory.

Of course everybody knows that the United States Government have done nothing for the railroads there, but because Canada had done much for the railroads here, thereby largely increasing the public debt the *Globe* takes advantage of the circumstance to draw an invidious comparison against Canada when contrasting the per capita debt of the two countries. No doubt if the debt incurred by Canada for her railroads and canals were eliminated from the question, or if the cost of the American railroads were added to the estimate of the American debt, it would be seen that the per capita debt of Canada was quite as light, perhaps lighter than the per capita debt of the United States. The United States is an older and more wealthy country than Canada; and the wealth there enabled the people to build the roads they now have. The people of Canada being fewer and poorer, did not have it in their power to build the railways and canals we have here, but the country being rich in natural wealth, the Government assumed the responsibility of building them. In the United States the per capita debt of the nation is comparatively small, but the indebtedness of the people for railway building is very large, while in Canada while the per capita debt of the nation is comparatively large, the indebtedness of the people for railroad and canal building is very small. It is very certain that our American neighbors incurred an exceedingly heavy debt in building their 160,000 miles of railroads, and if this debt were added to their national debt the per capita indebtedness of the country would be as great or greater than the per capita debt of Canada. The *Globe* asks, "Does it alter or in any way affect the fact that our financial position relatively to theirs is becoming very unsatisfactory?" It remains with the *Globe* to show that this is a fact. Our contention is that it is not.

BRITAIN'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

TRULY, under her non-protective system Britain is losing her supremacy in manufactures, trade and navigation; and she is no longer queen of the realms of commerce, mistress of the seas, or creditor in chief of the human race. Her free trade policy has done it.—CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

Some people can orate and write magnificently so long as they are privileged to maintain a healthy disregard of facts and common sense. Canada's High Commissioner and THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER belong to that class of people. The facts and figures, however, place the matter in a different light, as the following statements show:

In 1840 the foreign trade of Great Britain amounted to £172,133,000; in 1878, £614,255,000; in 1889, £740,242,000. Her total exports of British and Irish produce in 1889 amounted to £248,000,000, of which £218,843,000 were manufactures. "Her free trade policy has done it."

In 1840 the commercial marine of Great Britain amounted to 2,571,000 tons; in 1849, 3,096,000 tons; in 1878, 6,236,000 tons; in 1888, 7,351,888 tons. Indeed, the mercantile marine of Great Britain is equal to the combined mercantile navies of Sweden and Norway, Germany, Canada, the United States, France and Italy, and she does sixty per cent. of the carrying trade of the world. "Her free trade policy has done it."

In the light of these figures it is worse than nonsensical to talk of Great Britain "losing her supremacy in manufactures, trade and navigation." The charitable presumption is that the editor of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER does not know what he is talking about. The propriety of a journalist in that dilemma undertaking to enlighten the public on matters of political economy is seriously open to question. It is not exactly a case of the blind leading the blind, but rather of the blind attempting to instruct those who have the use of their optics as to what is to be seen in the world around them.—*Montreal Herald*.

We do not doubt the facts, as stated by the *Herald*, regarding the increase of the foreign trade and of the commercial marine of Great Britain, but these do not dispel our argument, nor do they prove that the manufactures, trade and shipping of that country are not falling back, as compared with the manufactures, trade and shipping of some other important countries; and we suggest to the *Herald* to apply this test by examining the facts as applied to, say, Germany and the United States during the last decade or two. If these countries are advancing faster, relatively, in their manufactures, trade and commerce than Great Britain, then Great Britain is certainly losing her supremacy in those directions, no matter how rapidly they may be increasing as compared with former years.

In the light of these facts, which the *Herald* can verify if it desires to do so, it is worse than nonsensical to talk of Great Britain maintaining the supremacy claimed for her. Will the *Herald* please express an opinion regarding the trade in manufactures Great Britain is fast losing with Brazil, and which the United States is fast gaining? Speak up, friend.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHAT Canada needs and expects and demands is a faithful adherence to the spirit of the National Policy.

THE ethics of the National Policy teaches that the aim of Government should be to afford the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is bad policy and not at all in accord with the ethics of the National Policy to abandon a young and struggling industry. It needs help, not discouragement.

THE ethics of protection require that protection should be given to all Canadian manufacturing industries. The manufacture of beet sugar is a Canadian industry that should be protected.

THE good Canadian housewife smacks her lips at her ability to purchase twenty pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar when loading the shelves of her store-room with home-made preserves. The N.P. does it.

It is better to impose additional burdens upon wine bibbers, whisky drinkers and users of tobacco, thereby obtaining needed revenue, than to tax the tea, coffee and sugar of Canadian breakfast tables, as was done before the National Policy came into force. This is according to the ethics of protection.

UNDER Mr. Foster's new tariff the only sugar admitted into Canada free is that which is not above No. 14 Dutch standard. This class of sugar is that which cannot be used in that condition for domestic purposes. It is in an exceedingly crude and uncleanly condition, and can only be used in the refineries. If any better sugar is imported it is liable to a duty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

IF the beet sugar industry should be established in Canada, as it would soon be under proper protection, there would be no necessary clashing of interests between that and the present sugar refining industry. The beet sugar industry would be employed in the production of raw sugar, and the refineries would be employed in the manufacture of raw sugar into refined. There would be harmony instead of antagonisms between the two industries.

WHY should any one who is not a demagogue advocate the taxing of the rich exceptionally? Such taxation as is necessary for the proper carrying on of government should be levied equitably and without the slightest reference to the man's income.—*Montreal Herald*.

To him who hath, *i.e.*, the rich, shall be given, and from him who hath not, *i.e.*, the poor, shall be taken even what he hath. This is the political theory of the *Herald* in a nutshell.

UNDER the McKinley tariff the only sugar admitted into the United States free is that which is not above No. 16 Dutch standard. Included in this standard are such sugars as are made by the centrifugal process, some of them being quite light in color and of fair purity, and suitable for most domestic purposes without the refining process. Such sugar if admitted free in Canada as in the United States could be sold at about thirty pounds for one dollar. The color of the sugar governs the standard.

A FEW days ago in the town of Big Rapids, Mich., potatoes were selling from farmers' wagons for fifty cents per bushel, and the same day in London, Ont., potatoes were selling for eighty cents per bushel. The McKinley duty upon potatoes is twenty-five cents per bushel. The Big Rapids farmer has

full and free access to the sixty million market, and the London farmer is restricted to a five million market. Yet when selling potatoes the Canadian farmer realizes thirty cents per bushel more than the American farmer

BRAZIL has not treated this country with fairness in its commercial relations. While Great Britain has for nearly fifty years been receiving Brazilian raw products, the United States has shut them out. Yet no sooner does the latter country offer terms no better than those England has long ago accorded Brazil, than the Brazilians discriminate against British manufactures.—*British Trade Journal*.

Why don't Britain discriminate against Brazilian raw products? Alas, and alas! under her present abominable free trade policy, Britain is compelled to stand still and see her trade with Brazil slipping away from her, and all her astute statesmen can do is to "remonstrate."

In the British House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Howard Vincent asked the Government whether France, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Holland, as a rule, admitted the productions of their several colonies on better fiscal terms to the home market than the goods of foreign nations; and whether their colonies also received the products of the mother country on equally advantageous terms. Sir J. Fergusson's reply was as follows: "As regards France, Spain and Portugal, the answer to both questions is in the affirmative. In Holland there is no import duty on sugar and coffee coming from any quarter, and these are its chief colonial staples. We have no information as to the German treatment of colonial produce."

YESTERDAY, in the report of a Liberal Association meeting at Napanee, the incomprehensible printer made one of the speakers speak throughout of Mr. Laurier as "Sir Wilfred Laurier." It is unnecessary to say that this was a blunder. Mr. Laurier is not a Sir, though he has had the chance of becoming one. He intends to remain plain Mr. Laurier to the end of the chapter. Emerson said that titles belonged with wigs, powder and scarlet coats to an earlier age, and might now be relegated with advantage to the dignitaries of the South Sea Islands. Mr. Laurier thinks they are certainly out of place on a democratic continent, and a great many persons agree with him.—*Toronto Globe*.

Is this intended to apply to Sir Richard Cartwright? Does the *Globe* agree with Mr. Laurier, and is this the opinion they have of Sir Richard?

"It will not be Canada that will be annexed to the United States," wrote the Bishop of Three Rivers not long ago, "but rather a portion of the United States which will be annexed to Canada. There will happen on the North American continent something analogous to that which took place in Europe at the time of the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. In the more or less distant future, and for causes already apparent, the American Republic will be divided into several independent States, and it is not improbable that a portion of this last Republic will seek annexation in Canada in order to join a great independent state." Say rather that the feeling in favor of British connection, which, even after the departure of the Loyalists, and as late as the outbreak of the war of 1812, existed in New England, will be again revived and shall prevail, and New England once more form a part of British North America.—*St. Croix Courier*.

FINANCE MINISTER FOSTER proposes to give the Canadian sugar refiners \$6 per ton more protection than American refiners have under the McKinley tariff. This means that they will be able to rake in \$720,000 per year extra out of Canadian consumers. And still Mr. Foster shudders at the idea of encouraging the production of sugar in Canada. If he would offer a bounty for the production of beet sugar, and if under that bounty the Government had to pay as much as \$720,000 per year for such production, that money would be distributed among fifty thousand or more Canadian farmers, mechanics and workmen, while now he proposes to distribute it among four concerns giving employment to only about 650 men. This is not according to the ethics of protection.

THE *London Advertiser* speaks of "Canada's development" in connection with the fact that \$5,000,000 worth of nickel steel is about being made in Pittsburgh, the nickel ore for the production of the nickel to be obtained from Sudbury. It talks about the "enormous demand" for our raw materials, such as nickel ore and matte, if we had "that complete freedom to buy and sell between Canada and the United States which is embraced in the Liberal policy." The nickel ore which will go from Sudbury to be converted into armor plates for the American navy will represent the labor of a few navvies working at cheap rates, and some freight to the railroads, besides which all that Canada will have to show in the transaction will be the hole in the ground from which the ore was taken. And this is what the *Advertiser* calls "Canada's development."

WHEN Mr. Foster announced that hereafter all sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard would be admitted into Canada free, and that hereafter, as far as sugar was concerned, we should have a free breakfast table, all Canada threw up its hat and hurrahed. Those who threw up their hats had nothing else convenient for the purpose, and it was done because they supposed that all sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard could be used on the breakfast table. But there is not a breakfast table in all Canada whereon No. 14 Dutch standard sugar was ever used, or could be used. That article is not suitable for any breakfast table, and it is unfit for domestic use until it has been refined. The refiners, however, get a profit out of it, the protection being at the rate of eighty cents per one hundred pounds. So, we do not have free sugar for our breakfast table after all.

In 1878, when the so called Reform party were in power, both green and black tea were liable to an import duty of six cents per pound, green coffee two cents per pound, roasted coffee three cents per pound, and sugar \$2.37 per 100 pounds. In 1891, under the Conservative party and the National Policy, green and black tea, green and roasted coffee, and sugar are all on the free list. This is according to the ethics of protection. According to the ethics of protection, no duty should be levied upon any article that cannot be produced in the country, unless that duty is levied for revenue. Neither green nor black tea or coffee is or can be produced in Canada, but sugar can and will be as soon as proper inducements are offered, and, therefore, the Government, being in condition to do without revenue raised from these sources, obtaining it from other sources, these

important and indispensable articles, necessary for the comfort of all the people, are made free.

THE Lewis Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, of Pittsburgh, have just received a contract to furnish a ten-inch iron rolling train with the necessary equipment of machinery for the Monlevade Iron Works, to be located near Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The machinery for the above, and a plant for the manufacture of horse shoes, horse shoe nails and car wheels, has been purchased in the United States by Dr. De Monlevade, and will be shipped to its destination as soon as completed. The purchase of this machinery in the United States was made possible by the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Brazil, and the Lewis Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, have the credit of building the first rolling-mill machinery ever constructed in this country for shipment to Brazil. They are now at work on the order, and will complete and ship it at the earliest possible moment.—*Iron Age*.

It is this sort of thing that makes the British manufacturer very sick of free trade. For years Britain supplied Brazil with machinery as well as thousands of other things, but now that trade is being transferred to the United States. Protection is getting in its work.

ABOUT 160,000,000 feet of Canadian logs from the Georgian Bay district will shortly be taken to Michigan points and manufactured into lumber. The transportation of this lumber will result to the advantage of the American carrying trade, but it is worrying the Canadians. The Government of Ontario decided some time ago that the sales of timber limits would be subject to the condition that all the logs cut therefrom must be sawn in the Province, but the timber land from which these logs were taken was secured previous to this announcement on the part of the Ontario Government, and now the American owners of the logs are taking them to Michigan under the Canadian ruling for the removal of the duty on logs to meet the requirements of the McKinley tariff act. The conditions under which the timber limits of the Provinces are sold are under the exclusive control of the Provincial Governments, but some of the Dominion papers are now pleading with the Dominion Parliament to stop this movement of logs into Michigan, on the ground that it is a question of customs duties.—Cleveland, O., *Marine Review*.

The Dominion Government made a great mistake when the export duty was removed from saw logs, and the sooner that mistake is corrected by a reimposition of the duty the better.

IN a letter to *Imperial Federation* Sir Rawson W. Rawson, who is well known as a compiler of statistics relating to the trade of the British Empire, says that the conclusion which he has drawn from a recent examination of the trade returns of the United Kingdom and the colonies is "that the trade of each portion of the Empire follows, and will continue to follow, its natural course, and that any attempt to divert it from that course, by arrangements intended to benefit this or that portion of it, would end in certain failure."—*Toronto Mail*.

Sir Rawson is evidently a wonderful man in compiling statistics and drawing conclusions therefrom. Of course the trade of Britain, which is the core of the Empire, will continue to follow its natural course—say in the tinsplate trade, although 26,000 men have just been locked out of the Welsh tinsplate works because of the McKinley tariff. Heretofore the "natural course" this trade followed carried about three-fourths of the production to the United States. According to Sir Rawson, "any attempt to divert that trade would end in certain failure;" but, according to the facts, that trade has

not been diverted, but destroyed. The same also with a very considerable portion of Britain's trade with Brazil, and sooner or later Sir Rawson will find that Britain, to preserve her trade, will be forced to abandon free trade and adopt some measure of protection. This will probably be in the way of discriminating duties in favor of the colonies.

A PRESS telegram from London a few days ago says:

The report of William Lane Booker, consul general of Great Britain at New York, upon the trade of that city was published to-day. Mr. Booker says the trade of New York has been influenced by the new and higher duties which have afforded benefit to American manufacturing interests. "New life," he adds, "has been imparted to the cotton and woolen industry everywhere but especially is this the case in the Southern States where new textile mills are going up with surprising rapidity, while the old mills are being operated on full time."

As Mr. Booker says, protection is doing it. If Canada is to have new life imparted to her many industries it can only be by a cessation of this continued talk about our inability to make these industries successful, and of the constant threats of the Opposition to destroy the National Policy should they ever accede to power. What Canada greatly needs is less politics and a feeling of greater security regarding the perpetuity of the fiscal system under which we flourish. Sir Charles Dilke, in the *June Forum*, says:

The Canadian constitution yields a federalism far more close or centralized than that of the United States. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Canadian Provinces are named by the Viceroy on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet. The central Government of Canada possesses all powers which are not definitely allotted by Act of Parliament to the Provinces. In this and other ways Canada is more one country than is the United States. The historic growth of many of the commonwealths which compose the United States, such as the commonwealth of Massachusetts, explains the jealousy with which, in the United States, the federal power has been viewed. In Canada, Quebec and Ontario and some of the Maritime Provinces had a somewhat similar, although a shorter history, but seemed to have been welded together into a single country by jealousy of their great neighbor. In Australia there was no historic reason against making national unity; but local interests, which have grown up under the protectionist policy of the majority of the colonies, have weakened the idea of Australian unity.

WE are informed by Mr. John Birkinbine, Secretary of the United States Association of Charcoal Iron Workers, that the Executive Committee of that Association have received an invitation from the Mayor and Council of the City of Toronto, formally inviting the Association to hold its next general meeting in Toronto. Mr. Birkinbine suggests that a date between September 8th and 19th would be most pleasing, as, at that time, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition will be held. The Secretary is advised that an excursion will probably be made to the iron ore deposits in the vicinity of Toronto, and perhaps to Kingston and other interesting points. As a general outline of the proposed trip, the following route is suggested: Assemble at Niagara Falls, thence to Toronto, to the iron ore district, to Kingston and the Thousand Islands; returning either via Lake Ontario or Lake Champlain—such a trip requiring six or seven days. We can assure the Association that their visit to Canada shall be made as pleasant as possible. In

Toronto they will see the most handsome and most progressive city on the American continent, and in our Industrial Exhibition the best regulated and most comprehensive affair to be found on either side the international line. The visitors will also have an opportunity of discovering the richness of some of our Canadian iron ore deposits, and the facilities we possess for manufacturing iron.

THE Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to Lord Salisbury, in which it states they had been informed that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Government of the United States and the Government of Brazil providing for the admission into the latter country, free of duty, of several raw products and many kinds of machinery, engines and implements, and providing also for the admission of other descriptions of merchandise, including cotton manufactures, at rates of duty twenty five per cent. below those now imposed upon similar articles produced in the United Kingdom. The exports of merchandise from this country to Brazil, the produce of the United Kingdom, amounted in 1889 to £6,232,316, of which £2,500,274 consisted of cotton goods. They (the Chamber) were apprehensive that a very large proportion of this important foreign demand for British cotton goods would before long be lost to the manufacturers of this country through the special advantages accorded to the products of the United States unless means were taken to do away with the discrimination set up by the new treaty against British goods. The Chamber therefore requested that efforts be put forth by the Government in order to secure a treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, whereby British goods may be secured entrance into Brazil on the same terms as those now to be accorded to the products of the United States. Lord Salisbury has replied to this memorial, informing the Chamber that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.—*British Trade Journal.*

MR. FOSTER has placed sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard upon the free list, and imposed a duty of eighty cents per hundred pounds upon all sugar above that standard. He promises a bounty upon all Canadian beet sugar made this year, equivalent to what the duty was before raw sugar was put upon the free list, but he gives notice that this is not to be considered as pledging the Government to establish the bounty system to that industry. The beet sugar industry is in its infancy in Canada, and needs protection as much as any enterprise ever started under the auspices of the National Policy. Unlike most other industries it is dependent for its success primarily upon the farmers—the farmers must raise the beets before they can be manufactured into sugar. In this industry the farmers have a remarkably strong claim upon the N.P., and if a bounty is not given to the producers of beet sugar, the farmers might well declare that in that respect at least the N.P. failed in its object. Farmers are fed with the idea that they are now to have free sugar for their breakfast tables, but they will never taste sugar that is free under present arrangement. No revenue will ever accrue to the Government from duties collected upon refined sugar. If Mr. Foster had retained a light duty upon raw sugar, and devoted the revenue derived therefrom to bounties upon the production of Canadian beet sugar, within a very few years no sugar whatever would be

imported, because we would make sufficient beet sugar at home; and when that time arrived the industry would be well established and bounties would become unnecessary. But no matter how the revenue is raised a bounty should be paid upon the production of beet sugar.

PENDING the late general election, the Opposition press made itself ridiculous by proclaiming that under existing circumstances, the Ontario manufacturers of agricultural implements were handicapped by expensive transportation charges in selling their goods in Manitoba and the North-West, and that the farmers were quite as badly handicapped by the tariff, being unable to obtain their agricultural implements from their nearest and cheapest market, the United States. There are no agricultural implement factories in Manitoba and the North-West, and what they have there are made in Ontario. Yet a press despatch recently sent from Chicago and published in the Opposition press, read as follows:

Special Treasury Agent Zoehgen has returned from an extensive trip in the North-West, whither he went to make an exhaustive study of the customs service along the Canadian border, Zoehgen found that the number of revenue agents is totally inadequate to cope with the shrewd Canadian traders, who easily smuggle Canadian and other foreign goods across the border at unprotected points. Around St. Vincent, Minn., he found the country inhabited by a class of Canadians who are thoroughly in sympathy with their brethren across the border in their efforts to smuggle goods into the United States at this and other points. Owing to the smallness of the customs service, thousands of bushels of Canadian potatoes are rushed into the United States without paying duty. The tariff on potatoes being 25 cents a bushel, the loss to the Government is considerable. In addition to potatoes agricultural implements are brought across the line in great quantities. The co-operation of a large class of the community with the smugglers makes it extremely difficult to detect the guilty parties. Another problem the open North-western border presents, is the importation of Chinese and other foreigners.

Note this, "agricultural implements are brought across the line in great quantities." What do Manitoba and North-West farmers want with the sixty millions American market in which to buy agricultural implements when the Americans can buy them cheaper in Manitoba and the North-West than they can in their own country. Selah.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be accepted for this location at the rate of two cents a word for the first insertion, and one cent for each subsequent insertion. Subscription \$1.

"TRIUMPH OF THE AGE." Attention is called to the advertisement of The Eno Steam Generator Company, Limited, on page 20 of this issue. This Generator is being adopted by the leading manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Every steam user should investigate its merits.

J. L. O. VIDAL & SON, City of Quebec, are agents to sell and handle on commission all sorts of new and second-hand machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, agricultural implements, belting, hose, safes, saws, files, bolts, machines and tools for shoe factories, etc. Consignments solicited. Best references given.

THE Coggeshall Manufacturing Company, of Melrose, Mass., U.S.A., owners of the patents for the Dominion of Canada for the Hamblin High Speed Cotton Loom, have made arrangements with Young Bros., of Almonte, Ont., for the building of some looms immediately, and which, when completed, will be placed in some of our leading mills for trial. John Elliott, of the late firm of Elliott & Co., woolen manufacturers, Almonte, has been appointed selling agent for the Dominion, and solicits correspondence.

THE HEESON IMPROVED SHAKING FURNACE GRATE has no equal for all kinds of furnaces, round or square, boilers heating furnaces, ovens and stoves. It is the only grate that will clean fires without opening fire doors. It is the strongest bar known, having the most air space, thus securing better combustion. These bars are saving more fuel and generating more steam and will last longer than any other bars on the market. Ten per cent. saving in fuel guaranteed or no sale. References on application. HEESON GRATE BAR CO., 38 King St. East, Toronto

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE CANADIAN PATENT.—The Trenholm Improved Perpetual Hay Press, patented 1882, has been manufactured in New Brunswick for nine years, and stands without a rival in the Maritime Provinces. As it has not been introduced in the Upper Provinces, the purchaser can, if he manufactures there, get practically a complete control of the business in Canada, as this machine is cheaper, stronger, easier running and more durable than any other Press of its class, and is well protected by patent. Full investigation invited. Terms easy. Write for particulars to A. J. TRENHOLM, Sussex, N.B.

A RISING TOWN.—The Town of West Toronto Junction possesses exceptional residential and business advantages, and promises to speedily become the chief manufacturing centre of the Dominion. This town has the following railways, viz: Grand Trunk Main line (Carlton West Station); Northern Division of the Grand Trunk (Davenport Station); The Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley, and Ontario and Quebec Divisions of C.P.R., and Belt Line Railway (now in progress). The town offers to large manufacturers free sites, water at cost and exemption from taxation. Any information regarding the same will be given upon application to ROBT. J. LEIGH, Town Clerk, or D. W. CLENDENAN, Mayor.

WEST TORONTO JUNCTION ENTERPRISES.—The ten large factories which have located at West Toronto Junction during the past three years are all doing large trades. The "Barnum Iron and Wire Works," the "Toronto Rolling Mills and Forging Company," and others about to locate will swell the paying industries of the town and augment its population. A large number of fine residences and business blocks have added to its appearance and to its facilities for supplying the peoples' wants. A perfect fire alarm system (the "Gaynor"), and an efficient system of water-works, both now in operation, with sewers, electric lights and improved streets now contemplated, will add to the protection and the comfort of the people and their houses. Free sites, free water and exemption from taxes are inducements offered to first-class manufacturers, and it is

now acknowledged by all that Toronto's western suburb, with its great continental railway connections, is destined to be among the most prosperous cities of Canada. Dr. Carleton is Chairman of the Factory Committee.

THE issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* for June 20th is a specially noteworthy one. As it is largely devoted to an account of the funeral of the late Sir John Macdonald, with profuse illustrations taken by their own special artists both at Ottawa and Kingston. As a special supplement a finely executed portrait of the late Premier, on heavy plate paper, is given with each number. The souvenir and memorial will be eagerly sought after by Canadians, irrespective of party. The *Dominion Illustrated* special Toronto number, issued with the endorsement of the Board of Trade, and supported by business men generally, as a valuable means of making the city more extensively known, is now in course of preparation. The publishers will shortly issue their mammoth Montreal number, advance sheets of which show it to be in every sense a work alike creditable to the publishers and to the city of Montreal. It will be a book of some 200 pages.

Good Housekeeping does not publish continued stories, or other incomplete matter, each number standing on its own merits, but it presents a rich variety of articles on important household topics, which are treated serially, each paper being complete in itself. This department is especially rich in the July number, comprising one of Miss Parlo's "Ten Mornings in the Kitchen," "Company Giving and Receiving," "Literary Snap-Shots," "Decorative Fashions and Fancies," "Amateur Entertainments," "Quaker Housekeeping," "Household Table Drinks," "The Family Medicine Chest," "Family Fashions and Fancies," and "Decorative Painting." Besides these ten series, with all the departments for the young and the curious, there are a great variety of stories, poetry and articles relating to many of the interests of life, all valuable. The price of *Good Housekeeping* is but \$2.40 per year, and it is published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.

Outing for July offers a tempting array of good things for all lovers of pure, wholesome literature and elegant, artistic work. "Beyond the Metropolis of the Mountains," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Rowing as a Recreation for Women," Chase Mellen; "The Lady in Rouge," W. E. P. French; "Boating Life on the Upper Thames," F. Campbell Moller, M.D.; "A Chapter in Lacrosse," Lionel Moses, Jr.; "Scientific Tennis Strokes," J. Parmly Paret; "With Rod and Line Through Ireland," T. Murphy; "Fishing Along the Pecos, New Mexico," John Carnifex; "Photographing Foliage," Ellerslie Wallace; "The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia," Capt. D. M. Taylor; "Harry's Career at Yale," John Seymour Wood; "Hurdling," Malcolm W. Ford; "American Polo," Lawrence Timpson; "The Detroit Wheelmen," P. N. Jacobson; "American Cycling and its Founder," C. D. Pratt, and the usual editorials, records, poems, etc., complete one of the best numbers we have seen.

If it is true that "not one American in a hundred knows how to take a vacation," the July number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* has a distinct educational value, for it quite overflows with new and good counsel for summerings; beside the hints for "The Mother in the Country," to which many clever women have contributed, there are helpful words from Mrs. Margaret Bottome and Dr. Talmage; while in the bright page for "The Women in the City" the lot of the stay-at-home is shown to be not so dreadful, after all. Other attractive features are Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Birds in the Home"; the sketch and portrait of Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris; "A Bride in the Diamond Fields," by W. P. Pond; "A Bit of Switzerland," delicately pictured by Mary J. Holmes, and some very excellent fiction, in which "Isabel's Father," by Belle C. Greene, is given a prominent place; "A Soul from Pudge's Corners," by Jessie F. O'Donnell, and Mrs. Whitney's "A Golden Gossip," are continued stories of exceptional strength. One is conscious too, of the July sunshine flooding the department pages and, in fact, the whole number; better summer reading would be hard to find. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy; issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Illustrated American for the week ending June 27th is replete with varied excellence, and contains many timely articles, which in addition to the completeness of illustration, possess characteristic strength and interest. Two new features add to the attractiveness of this publication. One is social in its nature, and is designed to present such a picture of society in the United States

to-day as is furnished by Pepys and Waipole of their times. The other is dramatic, and with the aid of photographs, old and new, shows interesting contrasts marking the lives of favorite players. Among general articles, the actors and scenes of the Philadelphia bank wreck are exhibited and described; there is an excellent picture of the graduating class at West Point; the crack race horse St. Florian forms the frontispiece of the number, and the prospects of the lawn tennis season are forecast. A curious and exceedingly interesting article, with many illustrations, treats of the beautiful designs wrought by musical notes in sand and other materials and drawn by pendulums suitably arranged. Flowers, shells, seaweed and other beautiful drawings are presented. There is a portrait of Ignatius Donnelly, who aims to be the Presidential candidate of the Farmers' Alliance.

The publishers of the *Illustrated American* inform us that they are about beginning the publication of the *Monthly Illustrated American*, regarding which they say that the enterprise has been carefully planned, and it will be offered as the cheapest and best illustrated magazine published. Each number will contain not less than thirty-two pages of selected reading matter, copies of well known pictures, and other features of interest calculated to afford attractive reading, with the best illustrations, to a very large class of persons. Although the pictures will be chiefly those heretofore employed in the weekly, there will be new and attractive reading matter. If it were not for this use of plates this monthly magazine would be an impossibility, the cost of making them being so great. The expense of publishing a weekly magazine of the character of the weekly *Illustrated American* is so heavy that its price must necessarily be higher than the long established weeklies. This price is the means of deterring many thousands from purchasing it; and in order to give people of small means a clean, wholesome, artistic and highly instructive and entertaining magazine at a nominal price, it has been decided to issue the monthly at one dollar a year. As a bound volume at the end of a year it will contain almost 400 pages, copiously illustrated. A similar volume could not be bought in any book store in the country for less than five dollars. It will necessarily lack many features of the weekly, especially those of contemporaneous interest by reason of the news; still it will not lose its timely interests, for it will contain portraits of theatrical favorites, of the leading men of the day in the several walks of life, of great horse races, and pictures of places of interest.

A WONDERFUL story of progress is S. N. Dexter North's account of "The Evolution of Wool Spinning and Weaving" in the July *Popular Science Monthly*. And this progress is portrayed still more vividly in the accompanying illustrations, which show the old spinning-wheel, the combs and the hand-loom, and in contrast with them the self-acting mule, the combing machine, and the power-loom with the Jacquard attachment. Prof. G. Frederick Wright contributes an illustrated paper on "Man and the Glacial Period," giving some important facts that have come to light during the past two years. "Sanitary Improvement in New York during the Last Quarter of a Century" is the subject of an article by General Emmons Clark, Secretary of the New York Board of Health since its organization in 1866. David Starr Jordan, President of the new Stanford University, gives his own experience with a peculiar psychological phenomenon, namely, "Colors of Letters." "A Coming Solution of the Currency Question" is foreshadowed in a brief and readable paper by Charles S. Ashley. Paul Reichard writes on "Departments of Savage Negroes," describing their attitudes and gestures in performing familiar acts. There is a fully illustrated article by Prof. Joseph F. James on "Pollen: its Development and Use." "The Meteoritic Hypothesis," as recently set forth by Lockyer, is reviewed by J. Ellard Gore. Prof. Charles L. Parsons tells what has been accomplished by "Our Agricultural Experiment Stations," and sketches the rise of these institutions. In "Scientific Dreams of the Past," by Albert de Rochas, curious evidence is given which shows that the telegraph, phonograph and other developments of modern science were imagined centuries ago. Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen contributes a chapter of "Animal and Plant Lore," dealing with many strange modes of using saliva in folk-medicine. A delightful description of various ways that plants have for scattering their seeds is given under the rather restricted title "On the Wings of the Wind." Prof. F. Blumentritt writes on the customs of a tribe in the Phillipine Islands—"The Quianganes of Luzon"; and there is a review of "Hoffding's Outlines of Psychology." George Catlin, the celebrated painter of Indian portraits and writer on the Indians, is the subject of the biographical sketch and portrait. In the Editor's Table "General" Booth's colonization scheme is discussed under the title of "The New Jesuitism and Social Reform," and there are a few words on "Charity as a Fetich." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

THE BUDGET.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on June 23rd. Finance Minister Foster moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means and delivered his budget speech, the more important parts of which are here reproduced. He said:

I desire to ask the indulgence of the members present for a very short time while I make a very brief, and, I hope, a plain statement with reference to the finances of the country, the operations of the past and present years, so far as the present year has gone, and some estimate with reference to succeeding years. It may be stated that in two particulars in the past year that we have under review, Canada has not been as fortunate as she could have desired to have been. The harvests, which gave good promise in the opening of the last year, did not fulfil the prospects which were formed with reference to them and were, therefore, not so abundant as could have been wished and not so abundant as we have had in some former years.

The lumber interest of the country found itself handicapped to a certain extent in the British market, chiefly by the over-crowding and over-stocking of that market, and to a certain extent as well in the South American market owing to the general demoralization which has taken place in some of these countries, which were customers for certain classes of lumber, as a result of financial mismanagement and of internal revolution and commotion.

Outside of these two points, in which we may have hoped that Canada could have had a more prosperous year than she has had, I think there is nothing to prevent us from congratulating ourselves in this House and country upon the general state and condition of our trade, our industries and the country through and through. Our harvests, although, as I have said, not over-abundant, were, taking the country through and through, fairly average, and the prices received for these products were probably considerably higher than in preceding years, so that the total result, the net result to the country at large, was not so unfortunate as might have at first been thought.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

With reference to the foreign trade for the year 1889-90, I may say that the aggregate trade was some fourteen millions of dollars in excess of the preceding year and marked one of the best years in the history of Confederation, being some sixty-five millions of dollars in excess of the trade in 1878-9, the last year of the administration which preceded the present Government. The exports for the past year under review were seven-and-a-half millions more than they were in 1888-9, and some twenty-five millions in advance of the exports in the year 1878-79. There was a gratifying increase of trade between Canada and Great Britain, being some eleven millions of dollars over and above the year 1888-9, and our trade increased to a greater or lesser degree with France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, China, Japan and Switzerland. There was a decrease of about one million dollars in our trade with the United States of America and a slight decrease in the trade with Newfoundland, with South America and the West Indian Islands for reasons I have before named. And I may say as well that, carrying out the promise of the preceding year, the current year, which we have now pretty well completed, will show a slight degree of increased exports over the very large increase of the preceding year.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Last year has seen an increase in the mining activity of Canada. The Government, by its clause put in the tariff last year allowing mining machinery of a class and kind not made here to come in free into the country for three years, has added to that activity. The iron bounty, also, is having its result, and in some parts of Canada there will be this year large accessions to the productive power of the country in that respect by capital which is at present being invested in that industry. The visit of the British Institute of Mining Engineers, which was paid incidentally to this country in connection with their annual meeting, has been, I am assured, of large import to the future development of the Dominion. The opinions of experts and the actual views in the country of men who are pre-eminently practical and scientific in this respect, is having its effect in making better known the large and important mineral resources of our country.

I must not omit to mention the benefit arising from the labor of our own department, which is partially charged with that work, nor ought I to fail to mark the good which has come from the commission appointed by the Ontario Government, whose labors were very thorough and their information extensive and of great importance.

THE PAST YEAR'S REVENUE.

I think we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that the revenue of the past year has been the largest in the history of the country—

a revenue which did not come from increased taxation, which did not come as a result of changes in the tariff, but is an evidence of the power of our people to buy and, consequently, of the increase in our market. This is an indication of our true prosperity and an evidence of our excellent financial condition. I think we may congratulate ourselves, too, on the balance which has been kept between the revenue and the expenditure of the country, as will be more apparent when I take up these matters in detail.

Altogether, to leave this branch of my subject, which may serve the purpose of introduction, I think we may say that we have here a happy, a united, a progressive and a right-minded people, who are glad to live in this country, who have a hopeful regard with reference to the future, and who are full of progress and activity in the present.

OUR OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

If the House will allow me, I wish to deal for a moment with some more general trade interest. It is within the memory of members of the House that some two or three years ago I had the pleasure of introducing resolutions which looked to the formation of lines of steamship communication towards the West Indies, towards Great Britain, in the matter of a more rapid and better equipped line, and towards Australia and China and Japan, in respect to better and more regular steamship communication on the Pacific Ocean. I am very glad to say with reference to the lines that two of them have been established and at the present time, I believe, have been well established. The different line of steamers to the West Indies, which were started in part as an experiment and with a desire, if possible, to open up the carriers of trade of a regular and more speedy kind with the islands of the Caribbean sea and with some of the coast of South America, although difficulties have been met, very great difficulties, as the House will know more of when we take up these particular subjects, I believe, I may say to the House, at the present time that those lines are now fairly well established under conditions as good as we may hope to get them at the present, and with a standing and a basis upon which they will be able to prove in the course of two or three years, I hope, to the satisfaction of this House and country, that there lies in these islands to the south of us the possibilities of a large and remunerative commerce as regards special branches of trade which are the complement of each other, and which in either country is not the home competition, but only the competition from outside.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Since last year the McKinley bill, which was under discussion when this House was last in session, and the main features of which were mainly settled before we separated, has gone into active operation. It was a bill which was looked upon with much apprehension and much hesitation by large interests in every part of this country. It threatened our trade interests; it certainly pointed to the displacement and diversion of trade in several important particulars. That bill has gone into active operation. Canada has some months' operation of the bill and, so far as I can see, upon a fair and just retrospect, without being biased, of the manufactures and industries which have been affected, the people of Canada and the industrial interests of Canada have stood their own well and have been far less harmed than had been anticipated when the bill was under discussion. When it was about being passed by the Congress of the United States the people of Canada, while they deplored some features of the bill, knew that so far at the Governments of Canada from 1867 up to the present date were concerned no fault attached to them that there was need of a better basis of trade relations between the two countries than actually existed. They knew that in 1886 the old reciprocity treaty was renounced, not at the desire of Canada, but at the expressed instance of the United States, and that from that year up to the present day Canada had time and again made its advances in a fair and honorable spirit for a resumption of the old or a taking up of new relations upon some fair and equitable basis which was to be determined upon.

CANADA STRUCK OUT IN NEW LINES.

The people of Canada, although they deplored some features of that bill, did not think that, viewing their interests, their present condition and their future prospects, they had reason to become discouraged or less hopeful than before, but knew that should an unfortunate turn occur there was sufficient energy, skill and ability in this country to convert what was supposed to have been a great evil into what eventually turned out to be a real good to the people of Canada and the country at large, inasmuch as it threw Canadians upon their own mettle, their own energy, and made them strike out for themselves and their country in more remunerative channels of trade and commerce. So, sir, if they would fain have desired better relations in the matter of trade and commerce with

the United States, they still felt that they had the resources and the energy and the present standing to build up a thriving trade, and they stirred themselves with that business energy and pluck characteristic of Canadians, and met the situation without grumbling, without being despondent, with a cheerful and hopeful facing towards the future.

THE EGG AND POULTRY TRADE.

At the instance of a large industry in this country, I sent a skilful and practical man to Great Britain, who made a thorough investigation into one branch of trade which it was supposed would be seriously affected by the McKinley bill. The investigations which he made, and which have since been continued by the High Commissioner, have resulted in the accumulation of a mass of information, and established the fact, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain, that for eggs and poultry there exists a market of unlimited dimensions across the water, where home competition is at a minimum, and where progressive demand is continually present, and where, when we have studied and thoroughly mastered, as far as it can be done, the wants and idiosyncrasies of that market, Canada can find there an unlimited market for whatever quantity of these articles she may choose to raise.

ENGLAND AN UNLIMITED MARKET.

Without a doubt the market for our eggs in the United States was becoming smaller on account of home competition. Statistics show, on the other hand, that in Great Britain the demand is steadily outrunning the supply, and that there is no probable time in the future when the demand will not be fully greater than it is at the present time. And what is true with reference to eggs is true, also, with reference to poultry, with reference to live animals, with reference to cheese and other commodities. And I don't fear to stand here and assert and stake my reputation upon the future turn of events, that just as that market of small dimensions for live stock and cheese, and certain other commodities, which a few years ago was almost nil in connection with the British market, and which to-day has expanded until it gives to our trade millions of dollars, and certainly at remunerative prices, that these other articles will, in the course of years follow the same course, meet the very same results, and will be productive of the same profit and good to this country. I am sure that no man on this side of the House or on the other side of the House could wish for anything less, and must wish for this result, and I see no reason, in view of past experience or in a study of the condition of trade, to warrant me in making my statement less hopeful than I have.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

With reference to the West India trade, some attempt has been made in past years to foster Canadian trade with those islands. A steamship company were subsidized with that end in view, and last year, under the authority of an order-in-council, I had the pleasure of visiting the most of those islands, and of having conferences with the governments and merchants and the people of those islands, so that I might find out for myself something more intimately of the condition of trade and the prospect of trade between our own country and those islands. What, sir, did I find there? I found, in the first place, the people of all the British West India islands most fairly disposed towards this country. They were gratified by the exchanges of courtesy which had been made and the interest which had been evinced by a visit to them. They had only the warmest feelings for their brethren further to the north, and, without exception, those expressions were unanimously in favor of all possible extension of interinsular and continental trade between those different islands and the country of Canada. Just about that time the McKinley bill came into operation, with its disturbing effects, and the people of the West India islands have much to think about before they can accept the proposition which I was authorized to make to them of differential treatment of products common to each one, and products not produced by them, which they needed and which were produced by us. I say that a very great deal of thought and serious consideration ought to be given by them at this particular juncture before they could accept the terms or declare themselves in either way with reference to that proposition.

THE MISTAKE CANADA MADE.

Sir, the mistake that Canada made was in not putting steamships upon that route twelve or fifteen years ago. If she had done that we should have had the channels of trade opened previous to the opening of steamship lines from the United States. We should have had the trade in our hands, and we should have had the advantage that came from it. But while we had been lying idly by and not doing our full duty in this respect, steamship lines, regular and frequent, had been sent from the ports of the United States. Business affiliations had been made, business channels had been

dug, and along these the lines of trade and interest ran until at the present time Canada has this to do:—To introduce her wares and make her interest in competition with an old and long established business interest. But I am convinced that when careful thought has been given, and when the results of the McKinley tariff, and the reciprocity clause in connection with it come to be carefully marked out, there is a great probability, when that time comes, of the people of the West India islands, so well disposed to us and so eager to trade with us in every way possible, will be willing to meet with us and be glad to meet with us to arrange a mutually beneficial system of trade between the islands and this country.

NOT A SUBJECT FOR RIDICULE.

It may be, it ought not to be, but it may be, the favorite pastime of some to ridicule the idea of trade between Canada and the West India islands. We ought not to do that. The West India islands, inhabited in large part by black people through they are, have a large population, which consumes largely, and the aggregate trade of these islands to-day amounts to more than \$75,000,000, one-half of which are imports into these islands of articles which are specialties to Canada, so far as the production of them goes, natural produce and the products of our industries, which, when they have found their way into the West India islands, will find a ready reception there. That this will be the effect has been proved by the results of the last year's work, and proved by the results just beginning to be apparent from the exhibition which has taken place in Jamaica, where Canada made a most important exhibit and a most successful one; where she disabused the minds of our island brethren of very many prejudices and wrong conceptions that they had; where she displayed her goods and wares to the best possible advantage, and where she proved to them that a mutually advantageous trade could take place, and laid the foundation for that trade in sales and orders and in prospective trade, which, those inform me who have had their exhibits on the island, speak well for future commerce between that country and ourselves.

THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Then, sir, we have had during the past year an answer from the United States of America different from any answer that has been received from 1866 up to the present time. The papers have been laid before the House in part, and they will form the subject for discussion later on. Suffice it for me to say at the present moment that under an invitation given by Mr. Secretary Blaine delegates from the Government of Canada went to Washington for the purpose of having an informal conference with Mr. Blaine and talking over with him the trade conditions and possibilities between that country and our own. At the desire of the United States Cabinet, and at their express wish, and for convenience sake to them, and not to us, the President of the United States thought fit to ask us to postpone the informal conference appointed for that time, and to meet at his own invitation at a formal conference to be held in October in the city of Washington. That, sir, in response to oft-repeated efforts made by Canada, through the British minister and otherwise, is the only intimation that we have had for a long series of years that the United States Government was willing to have us sit down with them and canvass fairly and truly the basis of a trade arrangement and to arrive at that if it could be possibly arrived at. It is not my place, nor would it be prudent for me at the present time to lay down the lines or to go into details as to what will be the position of the Government when that conference assembles in October. But I may state some of the lines with reference to it. The Government holds itself ready, as the Liberal Conservative Government always has been, to meet the United States upon a fair and equitable position and with a serious and earnest desire to remove all causes of difficulty and to give whatever freedom of trade compatible with the best interests of this country can be given between ourselves and the United States. More than that no Government of a self-dependent and self-respecting country should be asked to do.

WILL KEEP OUR ENGLISH TRADE CONNECTION.

With reference to that we are in a position to state that, while we are willing to make whatever concessions can on these lines fairly be made, we are not willing to go so far as to injuriously shut ourselves out from the trade with Great Britain or with other countries in the world; that we are not willing for the sake of a present advantage even to forego the more stable and solid advantage which comes from our uninterrupted, well-formed and well-kept commercial and other relations with the mother country, from which connection we have gained so much in the past and upon which connection we hope for so much in the future. So far as is consistent with the best interests of this country, commercially and nationally, in regard to its relation and standing as a country and to the empire of which it forms a part, we are pre-

pared to go—so far as it is allowed us to make any mutually beneficial arrangements that can be made; but we are not prepared to go one single inch further. Neither does the Government of the United States, nor would any self-respecting government of any country wish any other country to take any different position, but would honor them for taking a position which inevitably that country itself must take. But I do not despair, sir, that when the conference meets in October and the situation is talked over and canvassed thoroughly that, if disturbing conditions are not injected, it may be fairly considered possible for relations to be formed which will put the trade of these two countries on a more satisfactory footing than it is to-day. So much with reference to these general matters.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE.

Turning now to the revenue for the year 1889-'90, the House will remember that my estimates were:—For customs, \$24,000,000; excise, \$7,000,000, and miscellaneous, \$8,201,000, making a total of \$39,201,000. The actual receipts were:—Customs, \$23,868,953, or \$31,046 less than was anticipated; excise gave \$7,618,118, or \$618,118 more than was estimated. It is, however, only fair to say that that large increase was due to the fact that on July 1st of the current year the law with reference to the keeping of spirits in tanks for ageing purposes for two years came into effect and a large withdrawal, calculated to be in the point of revenue about \$400,000 or \$500,000, was thereby thrown upon that year instead of coming, as it otherwise would, into the current year. Miscellaneous showed \$8,292,853, or an increase of \$92,873 over the estimate. So that, altogether, the receipts were \$39,879,925, or an increase over the amount estimated of \$679,925. Compared with the revenue during the year 1888-'89 there has been an increase of \$1,097,055, of which the customs gives an increase of 1.02 per cent., excise, 10.62 per cent., and miscellaneous 1.51 per cent., being a total increase over the preceding year of 2.00 per cent.

ARTICLES IN WHICH REVENUE HAS INCREASED.

I have here a list of articles from which we received increased customs duty in the year under review. They are none of them very large, the largest item being of wines and spirits, which was probably in anticipation to a certain extent of higher duties placed upon those articles last year. The following are the articles from which we have received increased customs duties in the year under review: Ale, beer and porter, \$7,424; animals (living), \$15,178; arrowroot, biscuits, etc., \$22,359; grain of all kinds, \$71,093; cement, \$26,804; coal and coke, \$96,486; copper and manufactures of, \$7,996; drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, \$25,955; embroideries, \$4,639; fish and products of, \$4,212; fruits and nuts (dried), \$12,776; fruits, green, \$12,598; gloves and mitts, \$112,975; gold and silver, manufactures of, \$7,616; gunpowder and other explosives, \$10,486; gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of, \$29,716; lead and manufactures of, \$16,565; oils, coal and kerosene, \$23,486; oils, all others, \$26,003; paper and manufactures of, \$23,843; paints and colors, \$2,878; provisions, \$37,807; salt, \$7,149; soap, \$19,836; spirits and wines, \$179,410; stone, \$17,019; molasses, \$10,012; sugar candy, \$8,787; seeds and roots, \$15,713; tea, \$5,030; tobacco and manufactures of, \$12,912; vegetables, \$21,377; watches, \$10,315; wool and manufactures of, \$193,661; all other \$254,535.

ARTICLES ON WHICH REVENUE DECREASED.

In the undermentioned items there has been a decrease in the duties collected as compared with 1888-'89:—Flour and meal of all kinds, \$25,586; brick and tiles, \$6,215; carriages, \$29,384; cottons, manufactures of, \$60,978; fancy goods, \$9,967; flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of, \$17,888; furs and manufactures of, \$15,520; iron and steel, \$35,218; leather and manufactures of, \$93,700; musical instruments, \$26,248; silk, manufactures of, \$38,311; sugar of all kinds, \$824,176. The chief article in the items of decrease is sugars, which showed a decrease of \$824,176, showing that that year was not at all a normal year, the causes of which are variously explained.

INCREASE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

In excise an increase has taken place in respect of every item upon which excise duties are levied. The items of increase are:—Spirits, \$746,910; malt, \$39,597; cigars, \$40,088; tobacco and snuff, \$12,370, or a total of \$838,622. On the whole it cannot be said this shows any particularly great increase in the consumption of these liquors the country through, inasmuch as if you take the explanation that I made with reference to the excise and increase of population the *per capita* consumption shows no very great increase over the preceding year and stands at the present time far less than it did in 1867.

ONLY \$3,170 ADDED TO THE DEBT.

Taking it into consideration that the revenue gave more than I anticipated and that the actual expenditure fell below the estimate, I am able to state in the House that on consolidated fund account after all the services for which appropriations had been taken care of by the Government, there remained a surplus of \$3,885,893 over the ordinary receipts. That is not, however, to say that we have that sum actually in pocket. There were capital expenditures, and the capital expenditures for that year were: On railways and canals, \$3,419,132; on public works, \$495,421; on Dominion lands, \$133,832; North-West rebellion claims, \$4,773; to which, if we add railway subsidies, \$1,678,195, and transfer of the Cobourg debentures \$44,996, it gives us a total capital expenditure of \$5,776,301. So the account as a whole of expenditure and income stands in this way: That we took care of the ordinary expenditure of the country out of the consolidated fund for the reduction of the debt amounting to \$1,897,237, and had a surplus of \$3,885,893, which we placed over against capital expenditure, and came out at the end with an increase to the debt of only \$3,170. So that, sir, the statement which I made in this House three years ago, and which met with ridicule from some hon. gentlemen opposite, comes out very nearly verified. I stated then that by 1891 an equilibrium ought to be had between expenditure and income, taking in capital expenditure as well as expenditure on consolidated fund account. This has taken place with the simple exception of \$3,170, which is merely nominal. So that the net debt on June 30, 1890, was \$237,533,211, or within a few dollars of the same as it was one year previous to that.

REASONS FOR NO GENERAL TARIFF REVISION.

I now come to another and, perhaps, more interesting section of my speech. Last year the House will remember that we had a rather extended revision of the tariff. I am not one of those who believe that in a country like this a protective tariff which is based upon the condition of the industries and labor markets in other countries should be a cast-iron tariff for a stated number of years. Conditions change and if we are reasonable and prudent we must adapt the conditions to our fiscal policy. Neither am I, on the other hand, one of those who believe it is best for the general interest of the country that frequent revisions of the tariff should be made. This year I have had pressed upon me not a very large number, but I may say a considerable number, of changes in the tariff. Some of them have possessed great merit, and if I were taking a general revision of the tariff I should certainly recommend them for inclusion in it to be submitted to the House. But taking into account that last year we had a rather extended revision, that this is a summer session and is going to be a short and hot one, and that we have commercial negotiations on between ourselves and the United States, I press these three together as a very good reason that I think the House will approve of for the decision at which the Government has arrived to make no tariff revision this year.

THE REVENUE FROM SUGAR.

There is, however, one article which appeals to every man's palate and to most men's pockets and which has claimed the attention of the people of this country for the last few months more largely, possibly, than perhaps any other. I refer to the article of sugar. Sugar has always been looked upon in Canada as a large producer of revenue and has always been made to pay its tribute into the public treasury, so that in one respect it is one of the best articles possible for the distribution of taxation upon. Rich and poor use it, and largely in proportion to their means. It is diffused through every section of the country and among every class of people, and there it possibly no article upon which a partial burden of the revenues of the country can be more equitably placed. For fear some may think, as some have intimated to me, that the Liberal-Conservative Government is the only Government which has put taxation upon sugar and levied large duties from it I had a table prepared of the course of the sugar duties of Canada since 1868 and I find that, commencing in 1868 with a tariff of a cent per pound and 25 per cent. upon all over No. 9 Dutch standard, we have gone on successively raising imposts in 1878 and 1879 and in 1882. I think that was the last revision of the sugar duties. So that a large proportion of the revenue of the country in all these periods from 1868 up to the present time has been obtained from the article of sugar.

The course of the sugar industry has been a remarkable one in this country. Upon it the two parties have had their policies clearly and sharply defined and I have prepared a table for insertion in the public record, the main results of which I will give to the House at the present time. In 1878 under the *regime* and policy of the hon. gentlemen opposite, this country imported and took for human consumption 109,000,000 of pounds of sugar at a

value of \$6,186,000 paid to the outside producer, with a duty of \$2,595,000, the rate of duty being 41 per cent. That sugar cost 5.65 cents per pound, the duty upon it was 2.37 cents per pound, and the remarkable fact which I wish noticed in this, was that of that sugar only 6 per cent. was raw, while 94 per cent. was refined, and it was refined by the labor and capital within the confines of other countries than our own. (Hear, hear.) What I want to note in that is the small consumption of sugar, the very large price paid to the outside world for it, the high cost of it to us as payment to the outside world, the high rate of duty and almost total lack of the industry in this country.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Well, sir, in 1879 another policy was introduced. That was the policy of refining sugar in our own country. That year it had its result, and in 1881 116,000,000 pounds of sugar were taken for home consumption, costing 4,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000, with a duty of two instead of two and a half million dollars, with a cost per pound of 3.35 cents instead of 5.65 cents and a duty of 1.73 cents per pound instead of 2.37 cents, and the other result, that the percentage of raw sugar rose from 6 to 68 and the percentage of refined sugar fell from 94 to 32. So this question has progressed until in 1889, the last fiscal year, without disturbance of any McKinley Bill or anything else, the consumption of sugar in the Dominion of Canada reached the enormous amount of 223,847,171 pounds, more than twice the quantity consumed in 1878, the cost of it being \$5,800,000 to us as regards the outside world as against \$6,000,000 for less than half the amount as regards the outside world, 2.42 cents per pound being the cost and 1.58 cents per pound being the duty, while the amount of raw sugar, unrefined, rose to 95 per cent., and the refined sugar fell to 5 per cent. That table will be for the members of both sides to see and criticize. As a result of that policy we have a less duty on sugar, an increased consumption due in part to greater cheapness and the creating of an industry in our own country, refining 95 per cent. of the sugar that we now use in this country; as the result, also, of the enlarged trade with the native sugar-growing countries, so that, while in 1878 our sugar was bought entirely in Great Britain and the United States, and almost none of it from the country of production, now almost all comes from the countries of production, with the increased trade between them.

THREE MILLION OF TAXATION REMOVED.

And thus as the consequence at this juncture of events it becomes necessary for the Government to look over the whole question and define its policy in regard to it. The quantity of sugar which was consumed in 1889, the last full year, was 223,841,171 pounds, and the duty collected from it \$3,675,724. If the Government yields to the demand for free sugar it has to face a reduction of duties in a normal year of pretty nearly \$3,675,000, because the most of that is on raw sugar and very little on the refined. Taking the last three normal years, we may say roughly that the amount of duty accrued has been \$3,500,000 per year, and it is a difficult question for the Government to face. On the one hand, there is the desire to give cheap sugar to the masses of the people, and, on the other, the imperative necessity for keeping a fair balance between expenditure and revenue. But the Government has looked over this whole question and it has come to the conclusion to sweep away with one stroke of the pen from the burdens of the people, from the burdens of the great masses of the people, \$3,500,000 of taxation. I venture to say that never in the history of Canada, before Confederation or since, has any Government come down to the House with such a large reduction of the taxes and burdens of the people as this.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—What are your conditions?

MR. FOSTER—I wish to present them to the House in all kindness and with all the emphasis possible. They are, first, that we shall assent to a greater economy in public expenditure. I am glad to know I have the assent of honorable gentlemen opposite to that proposition. I know and knew previously to this that I would have the assent of honorable members on this side of the House. I promise them and the House that if this Government continues to supervise expenditures, as we intend to do, despite what honorable gentlemen opposite may say, we shall practice this economy in no niggardly spirit, but while giving cheap and free sugar to the people, shall fully provide for the public works and services and necessities of the country. The other condition is that there shall be compensating duties to a certain extent. We ask compensating duties not to the full amount of the burden of taxation of which the country will be relieved, for while we propose to take three and a half million dollars we propose to ask the House to put in one million and a half of dollars, and the question is as to where they can best be put.

ONE CENT MORE ON MALT.

It has been urged that we should put a duty upon tea and coffee, and, if we followed the example of hon. gentlemen opposite, an example which in the main is bad and which in this question I do not mean to follow, we should impose a duty of from two to three cents on coffee and of five or six cents upon tea, and thereby invade the poor man's breakfast table afresh. Instead of doing that we propose making the breakfast table free, in reality to keep the coffee free, the tea free and the sugar free as well, and we look to different sources for raising the million and a half, where we think it can be raised most easily with least burden to the great masses of the people, and, we hope, with the least dissatisfaction to the people at large. I propose to ask the House to consent to the imposition of one cent per pound on malt. Malt has, up to the present time, with few exceptions, borne a duty of one cent per pound, and an addition of one cent per pound will add, so far as my calculation goes, three cents in value in every gallon of beer, and I ask the brewers and malsters, the wholesale sellers and retail sellers, and, if need be, the drinkers, to divide this three cents between them and make an easy and pleasant face about it. This, on the basis of last year's consumption of malt, will give, I think, in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO EXCISE DUTIES RAISED.

For fear there should be any jealousy in this matter I propose to ask the distillers to consent to the imposition of a slight increase in the excise duty upon distilled spirits, which will add but very little (about twenty cents a gallon) to the cost of the article, and, if it is necessary, I want to ask the distillers and the wholesale seller and the retail seller, and, if it be necessary, the drinkers, as well, to divide this equally and to make a pleasant face about it the same. This tariff, upon the basis of last year's output, will give about \$600,000, and then I am going to ask the tobacco smokers to submit to five cents per pound as an excise and a smaller amount on the import duty, which will make up about \$400,000. I estimate that all these, added together, will give me a million and a half, and the imposition of a million and a half in this wise the great mass of the people will not find fault with, when we consider that we have relieved the people from a sugar tax of three and a half millions.

MR. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Do I understand that the sugar duties are to be totally and absolutely abolished and sugar is to be absolutely free?

MR. FOSTER—The hon. gentleman must understand me to mean, as I have no doubt he thinks, that when I have so said the duty upon raw sugar amounted to \$3,500,000 and that was remitted, that it is the duty, of course, upon raw sugar that I mean. Why hon. gentlemen opposite would not even follow the precious example of the United States while all they have been asking for is to imitate the example of the United States and to "go snacks" with them.

AS TO SUGAR.

I will briefly run over the recommendations which I propose to make to the committee. A change will be made in the molasses duty. The duty at present is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. The change that will be made is that all molasses between certain degrees, 40 and 56, which takes in all really fairly good and extra molasses, shall pay the duty they pay at the present time of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. When they test over 56 degrees they become in reality of the consistency and value of sugar and go on the free list, as does all raw sugar. When they test less than 40 degrees and approach that perilously narrow margin beyond which lies the mass of stuff which is sometimes imposed upon the people for molasses, but which has scarcely a percentage of saccharine matter in it and is simply rubbish, I propose that the duty shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon below 40 and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per degree additional as it grades below in order to protect the molasses consumer. In addition to the foregoing I propose to keep up what is in the present tariff a specific duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon when not imported for trans-shipment. Upon all cane sugar, beet root and so on, even No. 14 Dutch Standard—that is, raw sugar, which comes in free—upon all sugars of that kind when not imported direct but trans-shipped from the country of production. I propose to keep the same added relative protection as was kept before. What was kept upon this before was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of duty. What I propose to put upon it now is 5 per cent. of value, which is, as nearly as can be, equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the duty.

There is also a condition which provides that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and imported therefrom by way of Hong Kong the 5 per cent. ad valorem shall not be exacted if the sugar is trans-shipped at Hong Kong. Trade of certain dimensions and prospective growth is opening up between this country

and the East Indian sugar-producing countries by way of Hong Kong and the Canadian Pacific steamship line, and for the benefit of the western coast, and of Canada as a whole, I propose that it shall not be subject to the duty of 5 per cent.

The duty now upon raw sugar which a refiner has to pay in order to make his better grades of sugar, it being on so much per pound, and so much per degree over 70 degrees, amounts to about two cents. The amount of protection the refiner has at present upon refined sugar amounts to about three cents, so that there is a difference in the neighborhood of one cent between what he has to pay on his raw material necessary to make a pound of sugar and the pound of raw sugar, with which he competes. All those sugars which now come in as refined sugars and which bear the average duty are not to be free, but bear a duty of eight-tenths of one cent per pound. That is the duty upon refined sugars and upon all those over No. 14 Dutch standard. Glucose, or grape sugar, in the old tariff came under the general sugar tariff, rated as "others." As we have abolished the duties on raw sugar we have placed duties on glucose or grape sugar at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Cut tobacco, which has been 40 cents per pound and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents specific, becomes 45 cents and $12\frac{1}{2}$. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, which was heretofore 30 cent and $12\frac{1}{2}$, becomes now 35 cents and $12\frac{1}{2}$. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, now 10 cents per gallon, becomes 13 cents; when imported in bottles it is increased from 18 to 21 cents per gallon. That is, what is added to the different class of malt liquors by the duty of a cent. per pound on malt the equivalent to that is added to the imported articles of the same grades.

SPIRIT DUTIES ON AN EVEN BASIS.

Last year we raised the duty on imported spirits and wines a certain percentage, while we made no change with reference to the excise duty and it was argued by some hon. gentlemen in the House that we had disturbed the proper proportion that ought to exist, and that some addition ought to be made to the excise duties as well. After looking the whole question over we have come to the conclusion that this year we will restore pretty nearly the former equilibrium and, while we added 20 cents to excise, we will add only an equivalent of about 10 cents of that to the imported liquors, so that the relative position of the two are brought back to very nearly what they were before the change in the tariff last year. I may say that with reference to the import duties I do not look for very much increase. The increase in duty is small and it may have its effect somewhat in curtailing the importations and, taking all things in consideration, I have made no estimate for increase in that direction.

DUTY ON SALT REDUCED ONE-HALF.

There is also another article in which we have decided to make a change, and that is in regard to salt. The duty on salt is now 10 cents and 15 cents per 100 lbs., according to the quantities, and we propose to reduce it one-half, making it 5 cents and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This we have been impelled to do because we consider that, owing to the protection that has been given and certain combinations entered into, it is a wise and prudent thing to meet them by reducing the duty one-half. Also it will be resolved that it is expedient to provide that these resolutions and alterations shall take place on and after to-day, provided, however, that nothing contained in them shall be construed as exempting any sugars now held to be in bond for refining purposes in any bonded premises connected with or occupied in whole or in part by any sugar refinery, which may be found on examination of the stock in such premises to have been removed therefrom, from payment of the duty properly payable thereon under item 419 of the schedule to the Act, chapter 33, Revised Statutes, which shall continue in force as regards such sugar until proper entry thereof and payment of duty thereon has been made.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

There is another point to which I wish to ask the attention of the House. It is this. The House will be aware that during the past ten or fifteen years a very great change has taken place in reference to the production of sugar. Whereas but a few years ago a very small proportion of the world's consumption of sugar was other than cane, within the last ten years, in European countries particularly, a great change has taken place. The culture of the beet has been introduced and beet root sugar has been made under a system of Government bounties and this has been so successful, viewed from the standard of those who believe in beet root sugar and its encouragement by bounties, that at the present time 65 per cent. of the world's consumption of sugar is made from the beet. In Canada, for the last twelve or fifteen years, we have had more or less spasmodic attempts to introduce the culture of the beet into this country and make sugar therefrom. The whole thing to a

large extent has been experimental and I do not think that from what information I have that the result so far can have been successful. However, I am not here to-day to argue that question, *pro* or *con*. I have my own opinions with reference to it.

ONLY JUSTICE TO BEET ROOT SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

I am not here to say that I believe in the introduction of the bounty system into Canada with the idea that it will be possible for us under fair conditions, and without placing too many burdens on the people, to make the culture of beet root and sugar therefrom a success in this country, with our climate. I am not unmindful of the fact that there is to-day in Quebec one or two beet root factories which have started in good faith into the culture of the beet root and the production of beet root sugar. They have actually their own machinery in operation, their capital is there, they have made all their preparations for this season's work, they have sown their beets and they are now, through the farmers, raising their crops. To take off all the protection they had at the time they commenced the season's operations to them looked like a hardship and it will so strike the members of this House. I have this to recommend, for this season only, that wherever the sugar is made wholly from the beet in Canada there shall be paid out of the finances of the country a bounty equal to the protection which the industry would have enjoyed if the tariff had remained as it was when they first began operations.

NOT COMMITTED TO THE BOUNTY PRINCIPLE.

I make this statement, but I also wish it to be understood that this does not commit the Government or myself to the principle of bounties in reference to the culture of beet root sugar in this country. We don't propose to commit ourselves to that, and this legislation we ask for is only for this reason and solely upon the grounds I have mentioned to the House, and which, I believe, will be approved by the House.

After quoting the resolution in relation to the beet root sugar, Mr. Foster concluded: Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for their kindly indulgence in the remarks I have submitted and their kindly reception of the propositions which the Government has, through me, been able to announce to the country.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

FOLLOWING are the tariff resolutions offered by Finance Minister Foster when making his budget speech in the Dominion Parliament, June 23rd, and passed immediately:

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act, chapter 33, revised statutes, intituled, "An Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items numbered 9, 10, 400, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 431 in schedule 8 of the said Act, and to amend the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 39, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items numbered 126, 127, 128 under section 1 of the said Act, and to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 20, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items 148, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165 and 166 under section 10 of the said Act, and to provide otherwise by enacting that the following rates of duty be substituted in lieu thereof.

1. All molasses and syrups, n.o.p., including all tank bottoms and tank washings, all cane juice and concentrated cane juice and all beet root juice and concentrated beet root juice, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production.

(a) Testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over and not over 56 degrees a specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

(b) When testing less than 40 degrees, a specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, and in addition 14 cents per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40.

(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates a further specific duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon when not imported direct without transshipment.

All cane sugars and beet root sugars not above 14 Dutch Standard, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings, all melado and concentrated melado, all molasses and concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice, beet root juice, tank bottoms and concrete when not imported direct without transshipment, 5 per cent. ad valorem, provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and imported via Hong Kong, such rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem, shall not be collected if transhipped at Hong Kong.

3. All sugar above 14, Dutch standard, and refined sugars of all kinds, grades and standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars, a specific duty of 8.10 per cent. per lb.

4. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose or corn syrup, specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

5. Cut tobacco, 45 cents per lb., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

6. Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s., and snuff, 35 cents per lb., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

7. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise done in bottles, 15 cents per gallon.

8. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon), 21 cents per gallon.

9. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, and containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof, of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity as there would be if the liquors were reduced of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided that no reduction in quantity shall be computed on any liquors below 15 per cent. under proof, as follows:

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, n.e.s., rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors n.o.p. \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon.

(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or potato, spirit of potato oil, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon.

(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit of methylated spirits, absinthe, arrac or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds n.e.s., mescal, "pulque," rum, shrub schieda, and other schnapps, tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon.

(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, being known as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines n.e.s., \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(e) Alcoholic perfume and perfume spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations, containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks, weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem; when above 4 ounces, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(g) Vermuth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, 75 per cent. per gallon; above 40 per cent., \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon.

(h) In all cases where the strength of any of the above articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs shall direct.

10. Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than a quart and more than one pint, \$3.30 per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint and more than one-half pint, \$1.65; one-half pint each or less, 82 cents per dozen. Bottles containing more than one quart shall pay in addition to \$3.30 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle old wine measure. In addition to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

11. Salt, coarse, 5 cents per 100 lbs. (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom nor any British possession, nor salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).

12. Salt, fine, in bulk, 5 cents per 100 lbs.

13. Salt, in bags, barrels or other packages, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs. The packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that there be added to schedule C of the Act, chapter 32, revised statutes, as being exempt from customs duties, the following, viz.:

All cane sugars and beet root sugars, not above No. 14 Dutch standard in color, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or the pumpings drained in transit, all melado and concentrated melado; all molasses and concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice and concentrated cane juice, etc., when imported direct, without transshipment from the country of growth and production.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs on the articles therein mentioned shall take effect on and after the 24th day of June, 1891.

Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as exempting any sugars now held to be in bond for refining purposes in any bonded premises connected with or occupied in whole or in part by any sugar refinery, which may be found, on examination of the stock on such premises, to have been removed therefrom from

payment of the duty properly payable thereon, under item 419 in Schedule A of the Act, chapter 33, revised statutes, which shall continue in force as regards such sugar until proper entry thereof and payment of duty thereon has been made.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act, chapter 32, revised statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," by repealing section 94, respecting the refining in bond of sugar, molasses or other material from which refined sugar can be produced.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that under such regulations and restrictions as may be by the Minister of Customs deemed necessary, there may be paid to the producers of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892, a bounty equal to \$1 per 100 lbs., and in addition 3½ cents per 100 lbs. for each degree or fraction of degree over 70 degrees.

A NEW mechanical novelty is a pleasure boat, to accommodate four persons, which will be made entirely of aluminum, and is to be propelled by electricity by means of a storage battery also made of the same material.

THE Russian Government have received a favorable report of the quality of the tin ore found in the Ufa, and the Mining Department have decided to undertake the manufacture of tin-plates at the Zlatoust Imperial works—from which so much excellent work has been turned out—and it is intended to commence operations at once. The report states that this will be the first manufactory of this kind established in the Russian empire.

THE smallest deposit ever made in this city was that of Postmaster Jewett, who yesterday placed one cent to a special account of a Commanche County Postmaster in the Wichita National Bank, who in his quarterly settlement last fall was found short that amount. The Department will be duly notified of the credit made. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General will notify the Auditor of the Treasury, and in turn will demand a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States at New York, who will send this receipt in triplicate to the Postmaster-General, the Treasurer of the United States and the Commanche County Postmaster. (Great is the circumlocution office!—Wichita, Kansas, *Eagle*.)

THERE is a man in New York who only a short time ago opened the big vault in the Sub-Treasury building, where \$25,000,000 was kept, without knowing the combination of the lock and without a tool of any kind, in five minutes. The same man was taken on to Washington, and with an ordinary mallet opened the big vaults in the mint where a greater amount of money is stored. He is not a thief, but a hard-fisted mechanic who has made a study of locks and safes, and makes more money in doing repairing than he could if he stole. He opened both vaults at the request of the authorities simply to show how wretchedly insecure the Government money is while locked behind old-fashioned doors and poor locks.

A COMPANY in Scotland pays a yearly rental to a number of iron works for the right to collect the smoke and gases which escape from the blast furnaces. These gases pass through several miles of iron pipe, gradually diminishing in size from six feet to eighteen inches, and, as the gases cool, there is found to be a considerable deposit of oil, while the residual gases are used for distilling and other purposes, besides yielding a large percentage of ammonia. At one of these plants in Glasgow, which is the smallest of the works in operation, about 60,000,000 cubic feet of gas is pumped and collected a day, and the company recovers on an average of 25,000 gallons of oil a week. A few coke ovens are also supplied with the condensing apparatus. The oils obtained are for the Lucigen and for other similar lights and for pickling timber.

SHOOTING a candle through a two-inch solid plank without disturbing it in the least is being outdone by dynamite, which is so quick in its action that a tender green leaf can be compressed into the hardest steel before it has time to flatten. One of the experiments of the United States Torpedo Works was to place some leaves between two heavy, flat pieces of iron, set them on a firm foundation and see what gun-cotton would do in forcing the iron pieces together. The reaction was so great from just being exploded in the open air, that one of the iron pieces was driven down upon the other quick enough to catch an exact and complete impression of the leaves before they could escape. It is also a singular fact that the gun-cotton itself should sink deep into the iron when it explodes, showing the points of the letters stamped into the cartidges. This novel method of engraving by gun-powder is one of this century.

A LIST of the awards to Canadian exhibitors made at the recent Jamaica Exhibition has been published, in which we find the names

of some of our friends in the textile and kindred trades as follows: The letters D. H., signify diploma of honor; G., gold medal; S., silver medal; B., bronze medal; H. M. honorable mention. Coaticook Knitting Company, undershirts, S.; Consumers Cordage Company (Ltd.) cordage, G.; Craig & Kent, soft wool hats, S.; Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, wood split pulleys, S.; Ellis, John, & Co., merino shirts, S.; Fuller Manufacturing Company, canopy, hammocks, S.; Hochelaga Cotton Manufacturing Company, cottons, G.; Hyslop, Caulfeild & Co., shirts, S.; Mills & McDougall, tweeds, G.; Montmorency Cotton Manufacturing Company, sheeting and drilling, S.; Montreal Cotton Company, cambrics, G.; McArthur Colin & Co., wall paper, G.; Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company, grey sheetings, S.; Ontario Cotton Company, shirtings, S.; Ontario Straw Goods Manufacturing Company and American Felt Hat Company, Ltd., felt hats, G.; Penman Manufacturing Company, hosiery, S.; Reclining and Hammock Chair Company, reclining chairs, G.; Robin & Sadler, leather belting, G.; Roschman Richard, vegetable ivory buttons, S.; Sanford W. E., Manufacturing Company, ready made clothing, G.; St. Croix Cotton Mills, cottons, S.; Shorey H., & Co., ready made clothing, S.; Silver John, & Co., Oxford homespun tweeds, S.; Small, E. A., & Co., clothing, S.; Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company, cottonade shirtings, G.; Strathroy Knitting Company, merinos, S.; Trent Valley Woolen Company, tweeds and flannels, G.; Watson John C., wall paper, G.; Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company, cotton duck, sail twine, G.; Yarmouth Woolen Mill Company, tweeds, S.

THE use of feldspar in pottery depends upon the fact that it will fuse at a very high temperature. The best porcelain consists of a mixture of infusible clay and feldspar; by subjecting this to very powerful heat the feldspar fuses, and forms a cement for the clay. When feldspar is used in this way it is said to form a part of the "body" of ware. The amount of feldspar so mixed with the body of porcelain is only sufficient to hold the clay firmly together. The mass is porous, and requires a smooth coating of some fusible substance called a "glaze." The best substance for such a glaze is feldspar, because it forms a smooth surface which is very hard, and resists the action of all substances exceedingly well. It is used as the glaze for the best kinds of porcelain, such as that made at Sevres. It would be used generally except for the high temperature necessary for its fusion, and there are many other kinds of glaze that will fuse more readily. Feldspar is used in less quantity than any other constituent of pottery, particularly in this country, and the proportion varies according to the exact nature of the clay employed. The proportion used by each manufacturer depends upon some recipe which he has found most suitable for the temperature and other conditions under which he works. Besides the use in porcelain manufacture, feldspar is used in more common grades of pottery, and here also a manufacturer always clings to some arbitrary proportion which he has found valuable. With the present increasing tendency to manufacture better grades of pottery, as shown by the new kinds of porcelain made at Trenton, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and the use of higher temperatures in these potteries, it seems probable that the consumption of feldspar will increase markedly within the next few years.

THE large amount of power in this world which is daily going to waste is not clearly realized. Take, for instance, the Falls of Niagara. Careful computations show that the weight of water which falls each hour is about 100,000,000 tons. This would represent about 16,000,000 horse power—a vast amount of power, surely, from which but very little practical benefit is derived. This, compared with the amount of horse power made use of in the world, shows that Niagara Falls alone is more than capable of doing all the work now done by steam machinery. The total daily production of coal throughout the whole world would be just about sufficient to pump back the water which flows over the Falls. The efforts now being made to utilize a portion of this power will no doubt be commercially successful, for although the preliminary work will be great and require considerable time for its completion, yet when finished, the benefits to be derived therefrom will in all probability exceed present expectations. Late developments in the methods of power transmission point strongly toward the successful introduction into the city of New York of a portion of the power developed at the Falls. But it is doubtful if more than a small portion of it will ever reach New York city, as there are a number of other cities at a less distance that would gladly avail themselves of the power thus supplied, and Buffalo, especially, which now has a very fair start as a manufacturing centre, would no doubt utilize a portion of the power thus supplied. This being the case, Buffalo would in all probability take precedence over New York city as a manufacturing centre. Judging from present indications the time when this will occur is not far distant.

Manufacturing.

This department of the "Canadian Manufacturer" is considered of special value to our readers because of the information contained therein. With a view to sustaining its interesting features, friends are invited to contribute any items of information coming to their knowledge regarding any Canadian manufacturing enterprises. Be concise and explicit. State facts clearly, giving correct name and address of person or firm alluded to, and nature of business. Subscription \$1.

MISSION CITY, B.C., wants some one to start a first-class furniture factory there.

MESSRS. D. H. McMILLAN & Co. will build a 200 barrel flour mill in Winnipeg, Man.

MESSRS. WARING, WHITE & Co., St. John, N.B., are building a large new iron foundry.

A JOINT-STOCK company is being formed at Rapid City, Man., to build and operate a grain elevator.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Company will build several grain elevators in the North-West this summer.

MESSRS. DICK, RIDOUT & Co., Toronto, are now manufacturing binder twine in considerable quantities.

A GRAIN elevator is to be built at Carman, Man. The authorities of that place can probably give further information.

MESSRS. JAMES PENDER & Co., who are large manufacturers of nails at St. John, N.B., are building a new nail factory.

THE Paragon Umbrella Company, Toronto, now have about twenty hands in their employ, and report business brisk.

MESSRS. E. S. LAMBERT & SON, recently of Rock Island, Ill., are establishing an extensive brick yard at Mission City, B.C.

MESSRS. MOIR, SON & Co's bakery and biscuits works at Halifax, N.S. were destroyed by fire June 16th, loss more than \$100,000.

MESSRS. GEORGE EMMERSON and J. Read & Sons, Port Elgin, N.B., are building a new woolen factory. The building will be 140 by 40 feet.

THE grist and saw mill of Messrs. Mollins & Parker, at Burgessville, near Woodstock, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 15th. Loss about \$4,000.

ON the last trip of the steamer *Shickluna* from the Upper lakes to Toronto a portion of her cargo consisted of 500 tons of scrap iron for Messrs. Frankel Bros., this city.

MESSRS. FULFORD & McNAMARA, of Brockville, Ont., have bought the plant and machinery of what is claimed to be the only dry wood mill in Canada, in that town, and will operate the same.

MR J. A. CARTHEW has purchased the Gamble saw mill and cannery site on the Skeena River, B.C., and will at once proceed to erect thereon a saw mill, the power being driven from two turbine wheels of fifty horse-power each.

THE Ontario Terra Cotta and Pressed Brick Company of Toronto are supplying 500,000 pressed brick and all the terra cotta ornamentation to be used in the construction of the General Hospital and the new High School buildings in Montreal.

MESSRS. DOBSON & TAYLOR have taken possession of the Queen City Planing Mills at Victoria, B.C., recently purchased from Johnson, Walker & Flett. The new owners will refit the premises and add a saw mill with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day.

THE John Doty Engine Company, Toronto, are putting a pair of new compound condensing engines in the steam tug *Charlton*. While in commission it is her business to tow vessels and rafts on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

MESSRS. HARDMAN & Co., New Westminster, B.C., have lately erected a factory and are engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators, a business which has never before been attempted in that Province. They have a large number of men employed, and turn out about thirty refrigerators weekly.

THE Gananoque Carriage Company, Gananoque, Ont., have opened large sales-rooms in Toronto at 100-102 Bay Street, near King, where they exhibit full lines of the vehicles manufactured by them. This is perhaps the finest and most elegant suite of show-rooms in Canada, and thoroughly in keeping with the beautiful goods contained therein.

THE machinery for the worsted branch of the Paton Mfg. Co.'s mills is now being removed from Quebec to Sherbrooke. It has been found that scarcely any of the machinery was seriously injured at the explosion in the Quebec worsted factory; and it is expected that the worsted department at Sherbrooke will be in full working order within two months.

MESSRS. GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, Galt, Ont., have recently sent out their celebrated Wheelock steam engines as follows: To Winnipeg Street Railway Company, Winnipeg; Barnum Wire and Iron Works, West Toronto Junction; O'Keefe & Co., Toronto; Inclined Railway, Hamilton, etc. They are also engaged in supplying \$15,000 worth of machinery for the new water works at Galt.

THE John Doty Engine Company, Toronto, as has heretofore been noticed in these pages, have established an agency in Vancouver, B.C., under the superintendence of Mr. O. P. St. John. Mr. St. John is prepared to furnish estimates for any and all kinds of engines, boilers, etc. Full stocks of engineers' and mill supplies are kept, also railway and ships' lamps, hose, buoys, pulleys, blocks, rope, tackle, etc.

ON the 6th July next, at 1 p.m., there will be launched from the shipyard of Mr. C. R. Burgess, at Kingsport, the ship *Canada*, one of the largest and finest sailing ships in the Dominion. She has a keel length of 240 feet, a neck length of 275 feet, a beam breadth of 45 feet, and a registered tonnage of 2,400 tons. The ship is a credit to all concerned—an honor to the town in which she is built, and the Province from which she hails.

MR. ST. JOHN is busy arranging and opening up the branch warehouse which the Doty Engine and Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, are establishing in this city in the western part of Cordova street. When the stock is completed it will be one of the most perfect concerns of this kind in the country. Everything in the machinery and ship chandlery line will be found in this modern emporium.—Vancouver, B.C., *Commerce*.

THE Dominion Cotton Mills Company, of Montreal, have purchased the Homedale Wincey Mills at Brantford, Ont., otherwise known as the Slater Mills. This factory was built in 1883, and has five sets of wool cards and ten sets of cotton cards with 106 looms. It produced union flannels and winceys. Some improvements are to be made by the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., but no change will be made in the products. Meantime, the mill is running, and the old operatives will be retained.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MILL BUILDING COMPANY, with headquarters at Stratford, Ont., is being organized with a capital stock of \$70,000, with the following objects: The taking of contracts for the construction of flour mill machinery of all kinds. The manufacture and sale of mill machinery. The construction, equipment and operation of flour and other mills. The manufacture of steam engines, boilers and all sorts of machinery and equipment for use in mills and factories of all kinds and otherwise.

MESSRS. R. W. KING & Co., manufacturers of knitting machinery, etc., who have heretofore had their works at Georgetown, Ont., have removed to Montreal where they will occupy a large three-story bricks building, the erection of which has been but recently completed. To their plant and patterns several valuable editions have been made, and further improvements are in process, by which and in other ways the facilities of the firm to compete in the finer grades of machinery have been largely increased.

A WOOD-PULP mill and paper factory on a large scale is to be built by an American company on the Niagara River, presumably using the power of the waters at the Falls. General Sooy Smith, who will draw the plans for the buildings, says that the company intends putting in a plant that will cost \$500,000. The company has leased sixteen acres of land from the Niagara Tunnel Company. It appears that John L. Newton, of Chicago, is at the head of the company, and Mr. Hall of Sault Ste. Marie, who owns one of the largest spruce forests in America, is a member.

THE Lloyd Manufacturing Company is now running in full force, and every effort is being made to supply the demand. Last week they sold a rotary to J. B. Blair, of Hampton, N.B., shipped eight Lane's Patent Dogs to St. John, N.B., a rotary mill to F. A. Clarke & Sons, of Berwick, to be used in their new mill near Harborville. To-day they will forward by train a head board machine for S. P. Benjamin, for his mill at White Rock, and are now employed repairing a Job engine for Messrs. Rafuse Bros., of New Germany. They make a specialty of shingle machines, Rotaries and Surface Planes.—*Western Chronicle*.

THE British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, recently organized at Victoria, B.C., with a capital stock of \$40,000, will

build their mills on the Sumas River at Alberin, that Province. The site chosen is at the first rapids of that river. The reason the company decided to start the mill on the Sumas River, says the *Times* instead of bidding for the bonus offered by Victoria, is that the paper can be made \$35 a ton cheaper there than in any city on the coast. There is splendid water power and the wood required in the manufacturing of paper is very plentiful in the vicinity. The company expect to have the mill running full blast within eight months.

MESSRS. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N.B., have obtained the right to manufacture the straight line engine invented by Professor Sweet, of Syracuse, N.Y., and have secured the services of Mr. E. J. Armstrong, C.E., as an assistant in this branch of their business, and will put this engine in the market under the distinctive name, "Robb-Armstrong Automatic High-Speed Engine." Messrs. Robb & Sons have secured the contract for one of their new engines and the Economic boiler for the new electric light station at Sackville, also the engine and boiler for the electric light company at Sydney, C.B. They have under construction a large portable mill, in which is combined the Monarch boiler, Hercules engine and the Perfection rotary mill, which is proving itself to be the only first-class mill, combining strength with the production of perfect lumber.

THE DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO., Toronto, have made arrangements with Messrs. Miller Bros. & Toms, of Montreal, for the handling of their popular split belt pulleys and patent system of rope transmission of power. They invite the manufacturers and users of power in general, in Montreal and vicinity, to give this firm a call when in want of anything in the way of pulleys or special power-transmitting machinery. They will at all times carry a full and complete stock of all sizes of belt pulleys, which they are in a position to supply at lowest possible prices. They also will be in a position to give estimates on special transmissions, friction pulleys, friction clutch pulleys, combs, dynamo pulleys, etc., etc., and will be pleased to mail illustrated catalogue and price list on application.

SOME of the gangs at the Marysville mill are now engaged in sawing deal for the French lumber market. The deal sawn for the English market are always made seven, nine or eleven inches wide as the case may be, and the lengths take in the odd as well as the even numbers, thus a deal that will make twenty-one feet is so marked. But in the case of the French deal only seven and eight inch widths are taken, and the length must be an even number of feet, thus a deal that measures twenty-one feet, would have to be cut down to twenty, and the one foot is lost. The most peculiar thing about it is that to every foot of length an inch has to be added, thus making thirteen inches to the foot. The difference arises from the French using the Metric system of measurement instead of our long measure. Only the choicest lumber is used and some beautiful deals are put out.—Fredericton, N.B., *Gleaner*.

MESSRS. MCARTHUR, CORNELLE & Co., Montreal, inform us that they have been appointed agents for Canada for the British Alizarine Company, of London, Eng., for the chemicals and dyestuffs manufactured by them. This firm are also sole agents in Canada for the St. Dennis Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Paris, France, of which M. A. Poirrier is president, manufacturers of aniline colors, archil extract, cachou de laral, etc.; of the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of dyes and extracts; of Messrs. Coignet & Co., Paris, France, manufacturers of glues, gelatines, etc.; of Messrs. Watson, Walker & Quickfall, Leeds, Eng., manufacturers of indigo extracts, and for the Millerton Tannin Extract Company, manufacturers of hemlock extracts. They maintain large stocks of these and other goods, including pure winter olive oil, winter pressed lard oil, extra fine spindle oil, and a full assortment of other lubricating oils, greases, mill soaps, etc.

THE McClary Manufacturing Company, London, Ont., are manufacturing the celebrated Shepard Lightning Ice Cream Freezer. It is made in sizes varying in capacity from one quart, suitable for a very small family, to twenty quarts, with clutch, crank and fly-wheel attachment. Regarding the advantages of this freezer, the company say that it freezes quicker, easier and makes more ice cream from given quantity of cream than any other freezer. The revolving wheel dasher forces the cream from centre to circumference of can, where it is quickly frozen and then removed by adjustable scraper, to be followed by more cream from the centre, and so on until the whole contents are ready for the table. In addition to this, the dasher, as it turns, forms a vacuum in the freezing cream from the top to the bottom of the can, which fills with air and is beaten in the cream, making it very light and palatable, and greatly increasing the quantity put in the can. The gearing is entirely enclosed, preventing any possibility of injuring the operator.

THE Dominion Cartridge Co., are putting loaded shot shells on the market, and orders are now being booked for full delivery. Hitherto this market has been supplied with American made shells, some of which were very good, but the majority were unsatisfactory owing to the unevenness of the powder with which they were filled. A good many country dealers filled their own, but most of these were just as bad because it is next to impossible to load quantities by hand as accurately as can be done by machinery. Sportsmen who only require enough for personal use can spare the time and care necessary for careful weighing and filling. Those made by the Dominion Cartridge Co., are known as the "Trap" loaded paper shot shells. They are in two grades. "Traps" which are loaded with Hamilton Powder Co.'s trap powder, one cardboard and two black edge wads over the powder; one card board over the shot. Dominion, loaded with ducking powder, two card boards and two pink edge or best thick felt wads over powder. They are packed twenty-five in a box, five hundred in a case. In ordering specify load by number. The discount to the retail trade is twenty-five per cent.—*Hardware*.

THE Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld have taken out a patent for producing colors direct on the fibre, much on the lines of Messrs. Brooke, Simpson and Spillers's ingrain colors from Primuline, and which bears some resemblance to Holliday's process for producing azo colors direct upon the fibre. The starting point of the present invention is a new dye stuff formed by combining tetrazo-diphenyl with an amido naphthol sulpho acid. This dyes unmordanted cotton blue-black shades. From this new colors, mostly blacks of various shades, can be developed by first working the dyed cotton in an acidulated bath of sodium nitrite, then passing it into a bath containing a solution of a phenol or amine, whereby the cotton acquires a new color, which has the merit of being fast to acids, alkalis or washing. In the patent a very copious list is given of the phenols and amines and their derivatives that may be used, together with a list of the shades that each yields. This method of dyeing promises to become of importance in the future, and it is certainly well worth the attention of dyers. Holliday's method of dyeing has never received the attention from dyers that it ought to have done. The Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Company, Toronto, are sole agents for Canada for the Farbenfabriken dyes.—Manchester, Eng., *Textile Mercury*.

THE sale of the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's property to a foreign syndicate of wealthy capitalists has been completed, and a heavy deposit made as representing the *bona fides* of the parties who have made the purchase. The transfer takes place on July 1st, when the new owners, in addition to assuming control of this very valuable property, will enlarge the cutting capacity of the mill to more than double the present output. The property will be cleared and laid out into city lots, sufficient, however, will be retained for the actual requirements of the company in connection with its manufacturing and shipping business. Other industries besides the saw mill are to be located there, of which fuller particulars will be made known hereafter. The consideration paid for the property is \$1,000,000. It embraces the mills and some 400 acres surrounding the village, about 6,000 acres of timber and prairie land on Mud Bay; several hundred acres of land across the Inlet from the city, and leases covering timber limits which will supply the mills with logs for the next fifty years, if double its present capacity. The property has a fore-shore frontage on the Inlet of about four miles, affording unrivalled shipping advantages. Among the names of the purchasers are those of Rothchilds and other well-known London capitalists, who are determined to make their estate a valuable one by establishing industries, building streets, operating electric tramways, ferries and railways in that locality, which is now certain to become a very important suburb of Vancouver, it being to this city what Brooklyn is to New York, Birkenhead to Liverpool, or Oakland to San Francisco.—Vancouver, B.C., *World*.

OUR readers will remember that the Oxford Furniture Company was burnt out a year ago last November, losing over \$45,000. They commenced business with \$5,500, doing furniture business chiefly. The present company commenced rebuilding in January, 1890, and began operations last June with a capital of \$25,000, intending to increase it to \$45,000 as soon as the necessary legislation can be accomplished. For the first six months they employed fifty-five hands, with an output of about \$30,000. Their factory is 60 feet wide by 120 feet long, four stories high, boiler and engine house of iron, 40 x 30. They have a dry house or lumber kiln, 24 x 60, heated by steam, the hot air being driven through the lumber by means of an engine and fan, so as to create a circulation of heated air through the lumber. It is the latest and best appliance in the market, and was purchased from B. F. Sturtevant, of Boston. The

dryer cost about \$3,000. The factory is one of the best equipped in the Maritime Provinces for furniture and general work. They make chamber suites, as well as parlor and dining-room suites, and do school, office, and church furnishing; also contract and build houses, but they make shop work a specialty. They are prepared to supply the best of kiln-dried ash, birch, maple and beech flooring, wainscoting, sheathing, etc., having machinery to mould and smooth it all ready for setting up, thus dispensing with hand-planing. The wareroom and office cover 160 x 40, three stories, besides a large lumber house. They carry 400,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber, chiefly native woods, but import walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, etc. They are able and wish to do a large amount of business. The present capital is nearly all held in Oxford, but when they increase others will have a chance to get in.—Halifax, N.S., *Critic*.

Some time ago, a committee was appointed by the New Westminster, B.C., Board of Trade to consider the classification of British Columbia fir exported to foreign ports. At the last regular quarterly meeting of the Board the following report was submitted and adopted: "The committee finds that it is the custom both in the Australian and South American markets to class British Columbia lumber as 'Oregon pine,' and further, it learns that some of the lumber manufacturers in this Province are in the habit of selling and invoicing British Columbia lumber as Oregon pine, owing, probably, to there being no separate classification in these markets for the Douglas fir as distinguished from Oregon pine. From letters received by members of the Board the committee gathers that the merchants and brokers in the Australian markets are of opinion that the time has arrived when a separate classification is most desirable, and admitting that the Douglas fir is of very much superior quality to the Oregon pine, and of greater strength, and also expressing their willingness to take this step if there is combined action in the different markets. The committee recommend that this Board should communicate with the Board of Trade or Chambers of Commerce at the various Australian ports where the Douglas fir is imported, requesting that such arrangements be made as will secure for this lumber a separate classification, and that lumber shippers and Boards of Trade in this Province be invited to co-operate with a view to this end."

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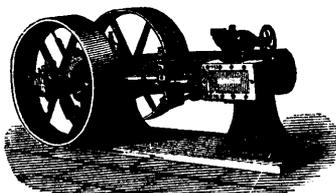
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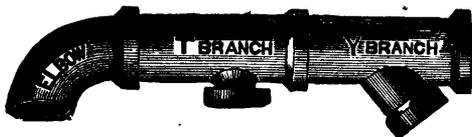
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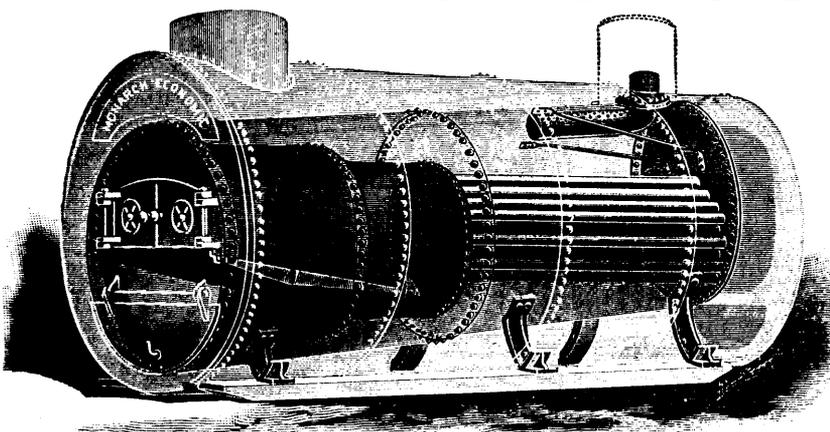
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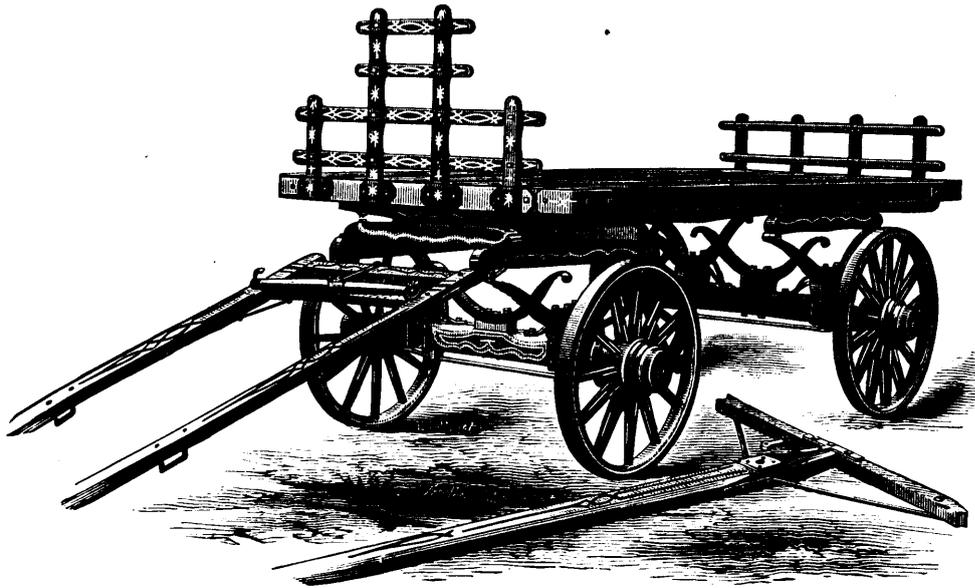
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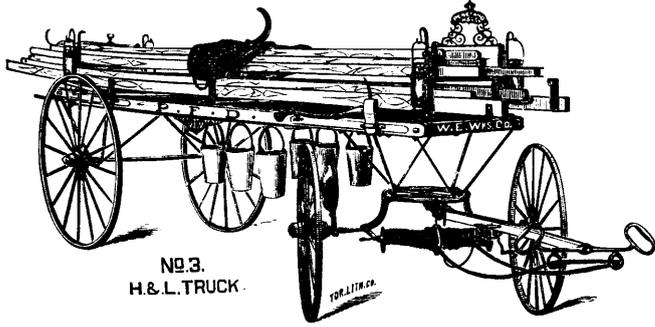
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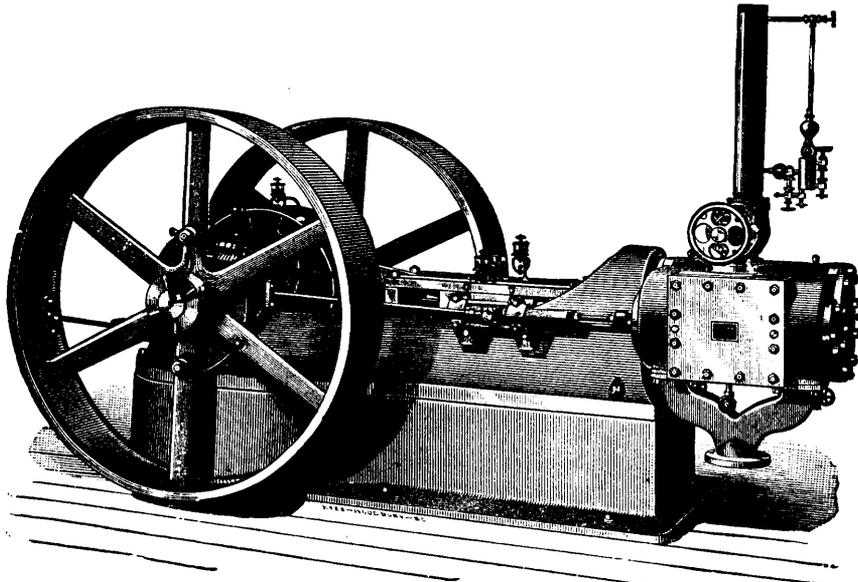
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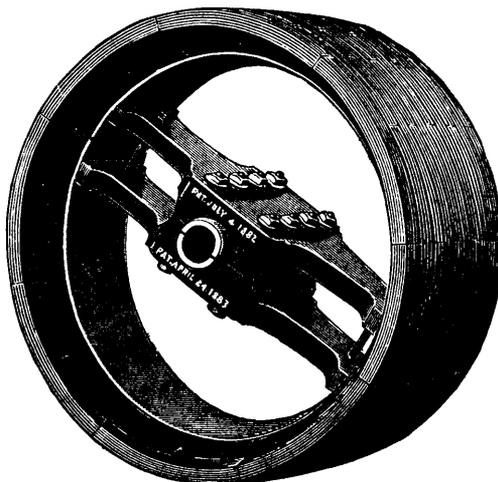
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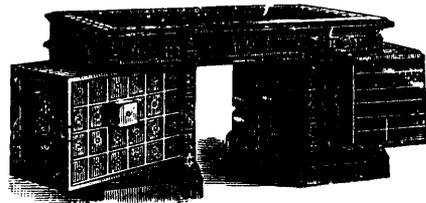
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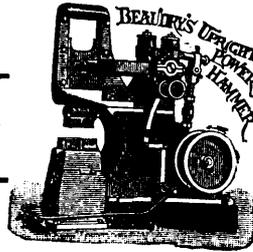
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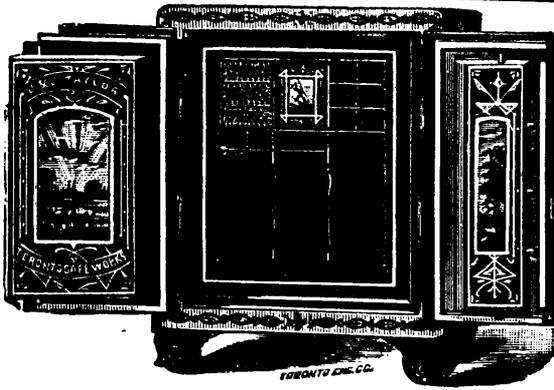


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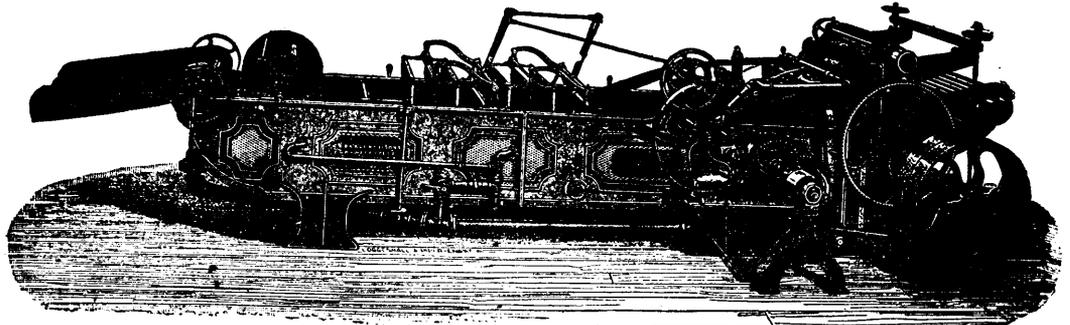
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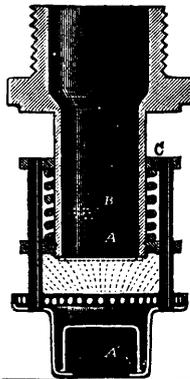
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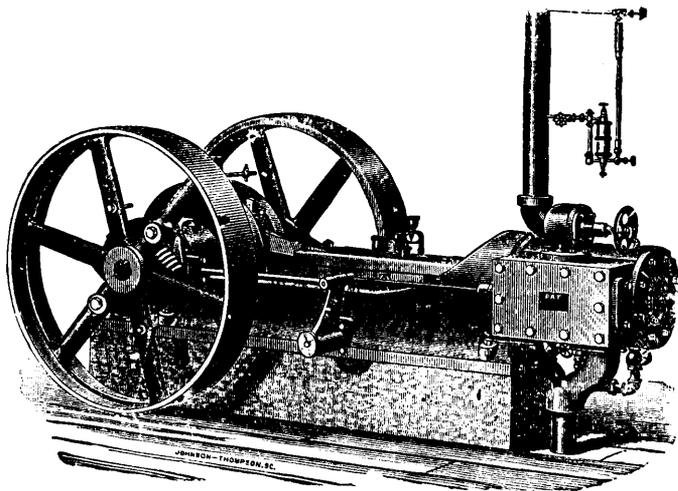
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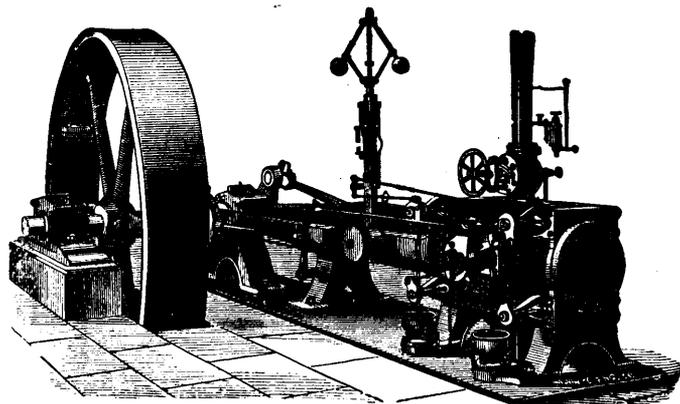
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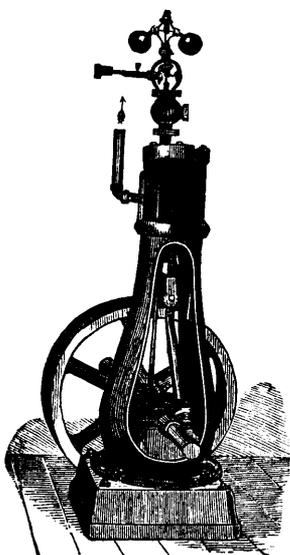
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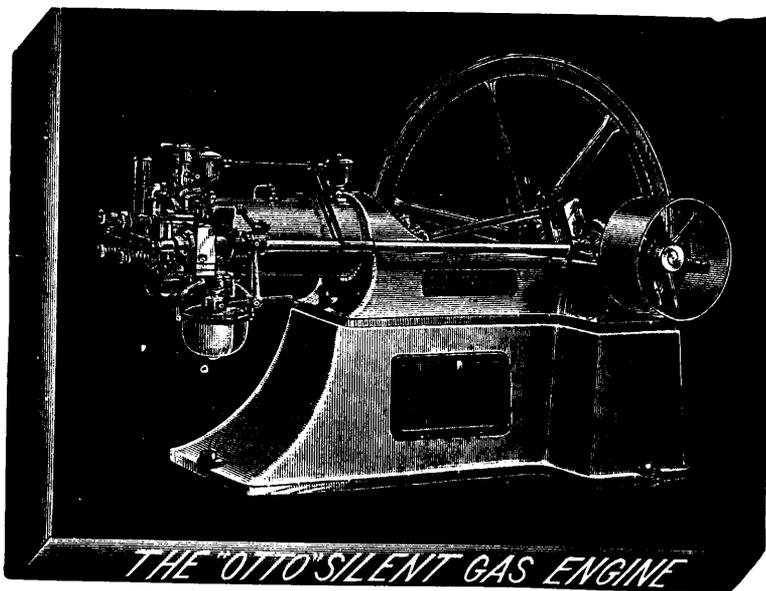
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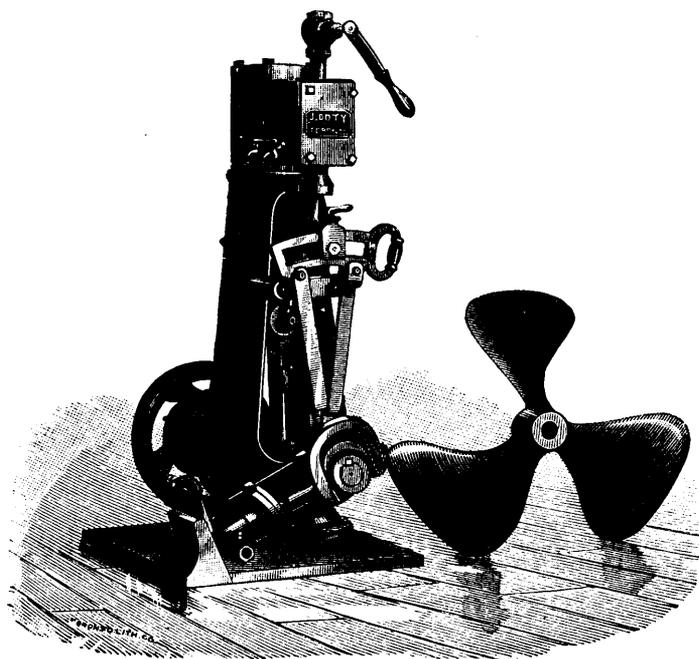
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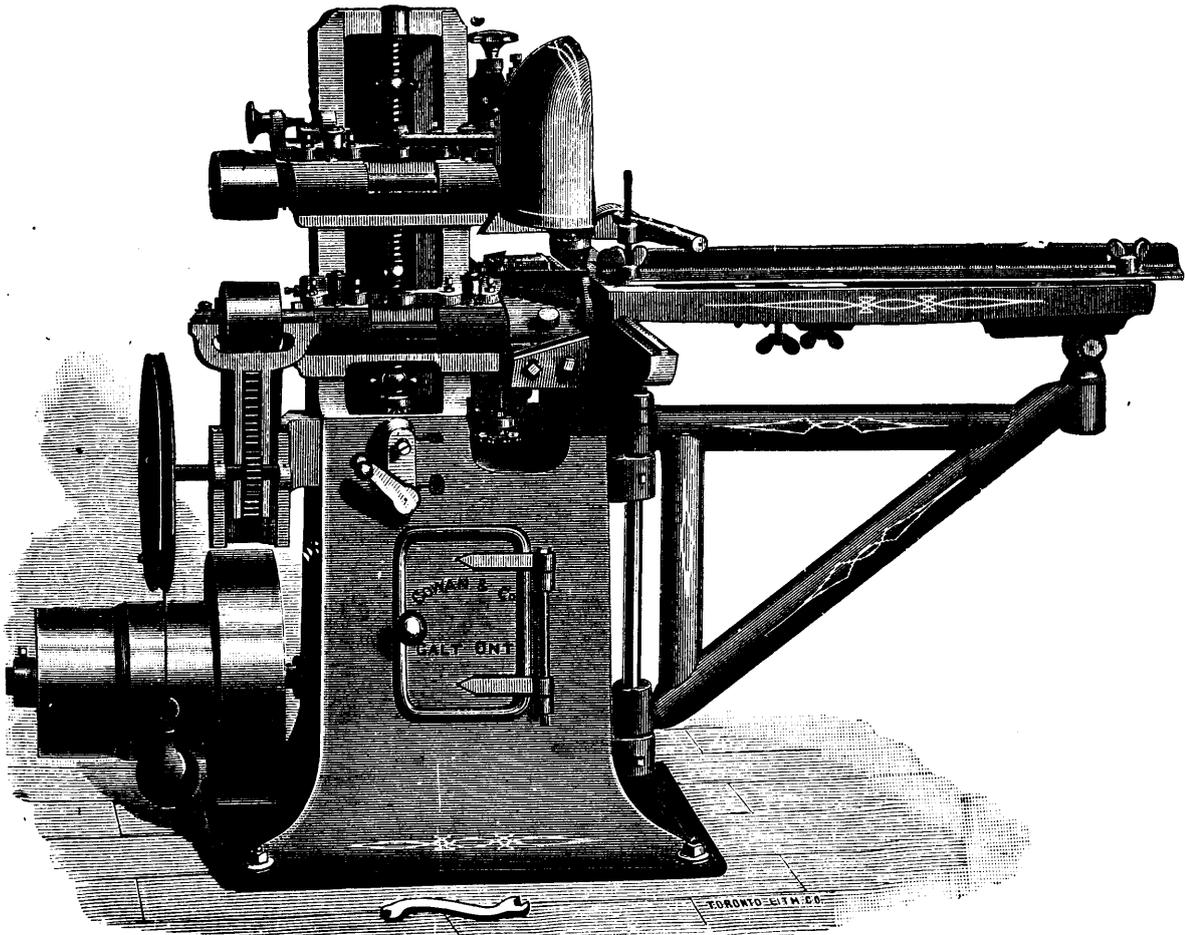
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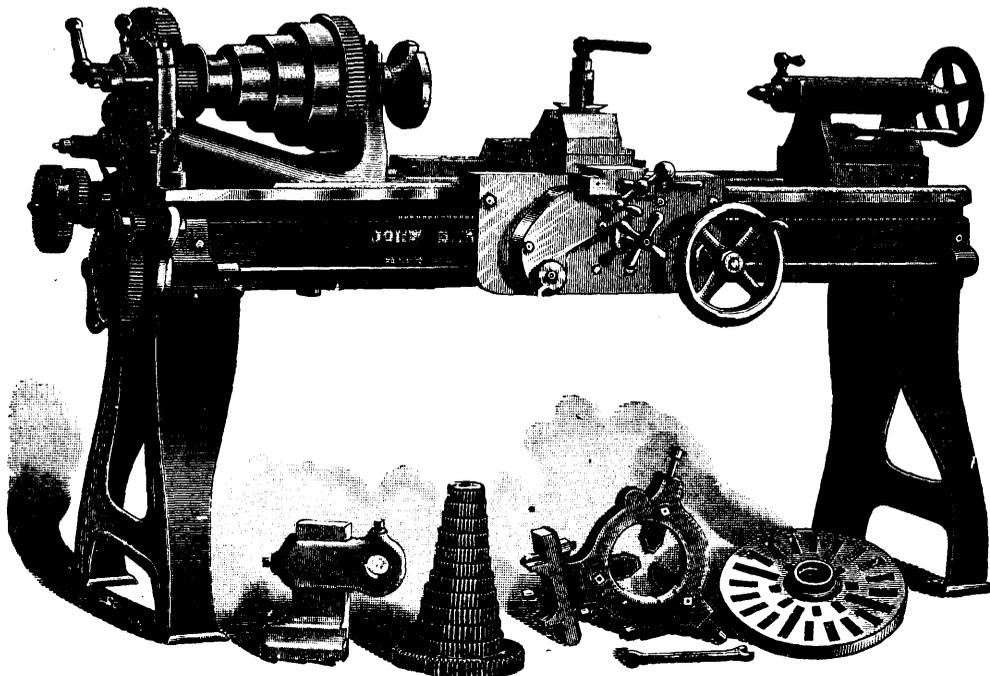
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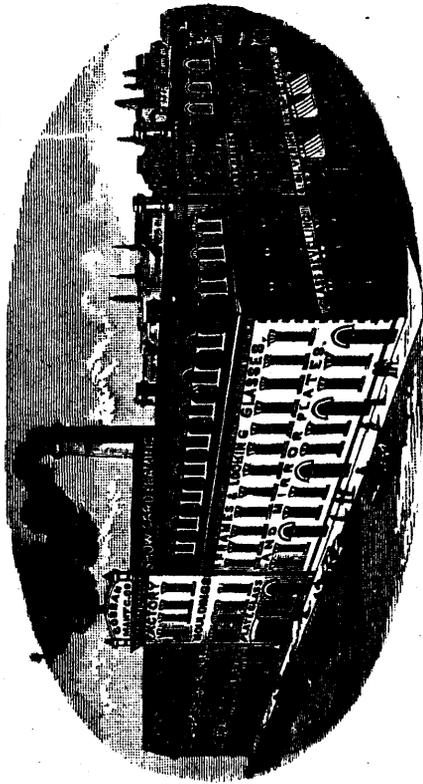
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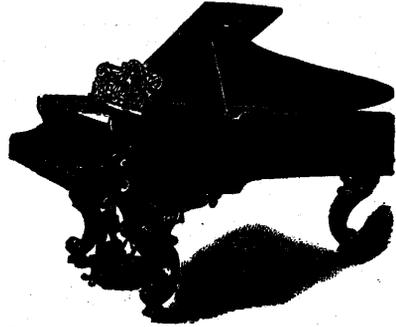


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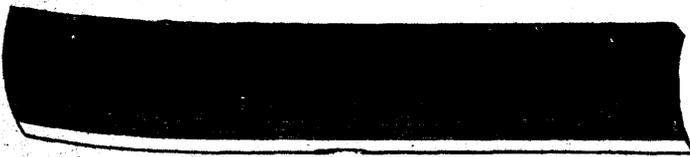
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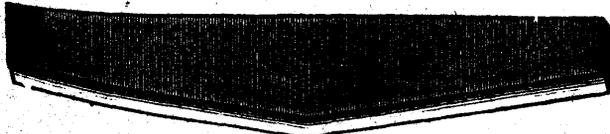
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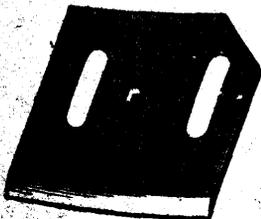


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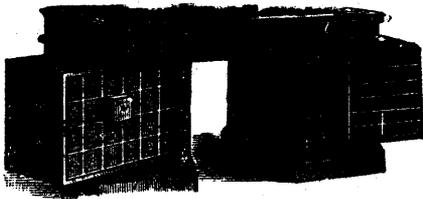
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