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DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST OF THE DOMINION

VOL. 34.

TORONTO, MARCH 19, 1897.

No. 6.

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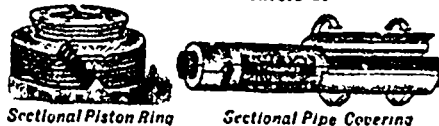
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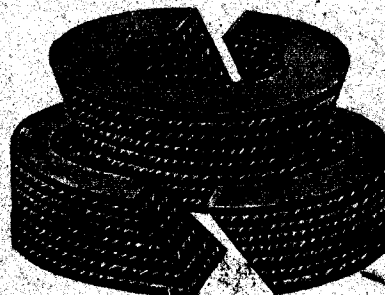
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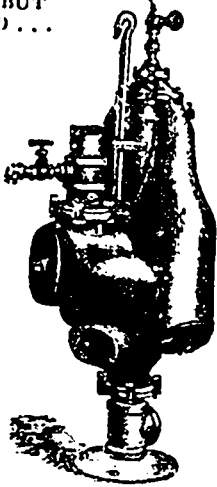
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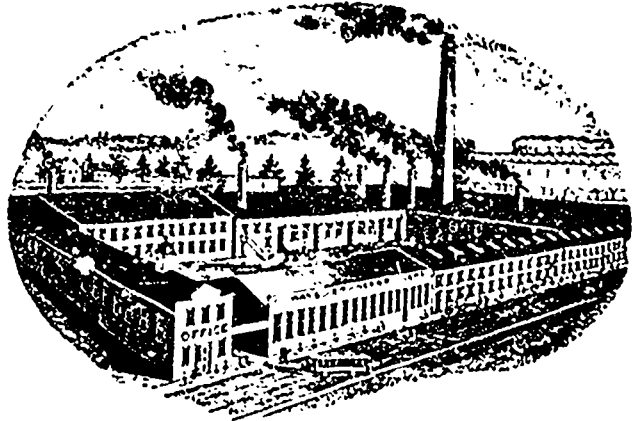
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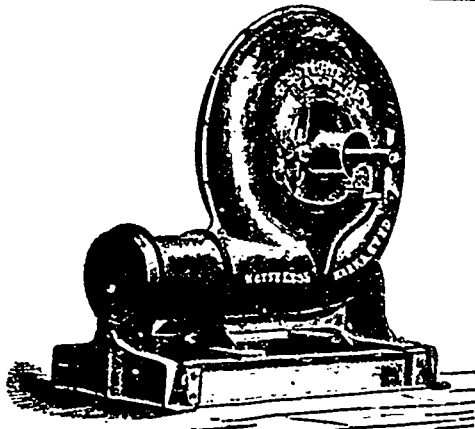
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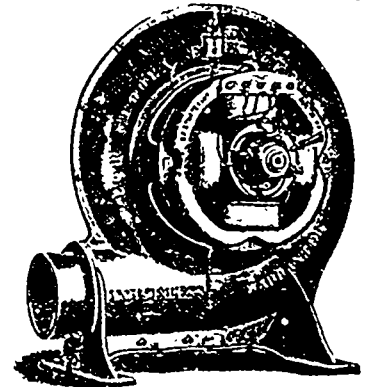
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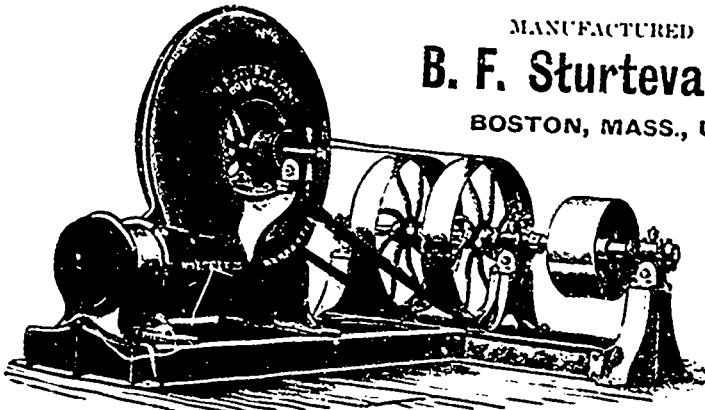
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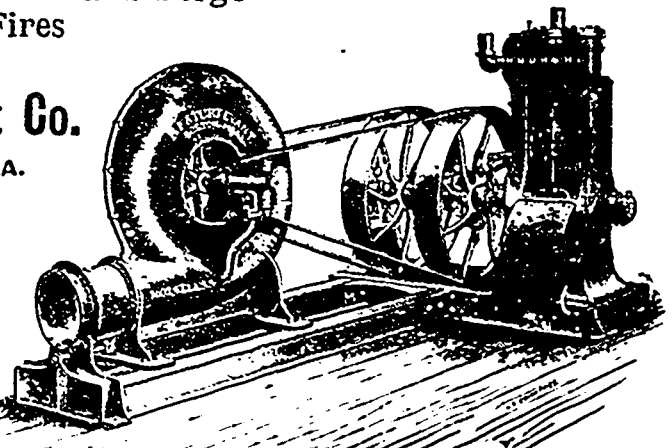
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To enable those in all branches of manufacturing enterprises to act in concert, as a united body, whenever action in behalf of any particular industry, or of the whole body, is necessary.

To maintain Canada for Canadians.

Any person directly interested in any Canadian manufacturing industry is eligible for membership.

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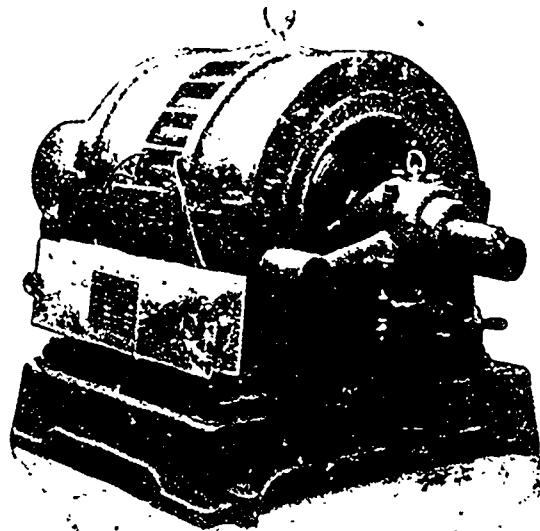
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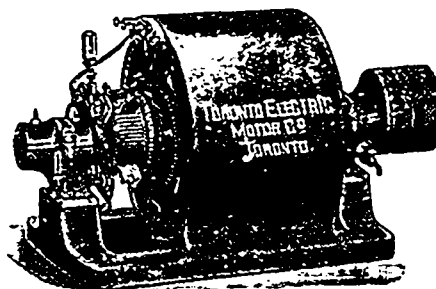
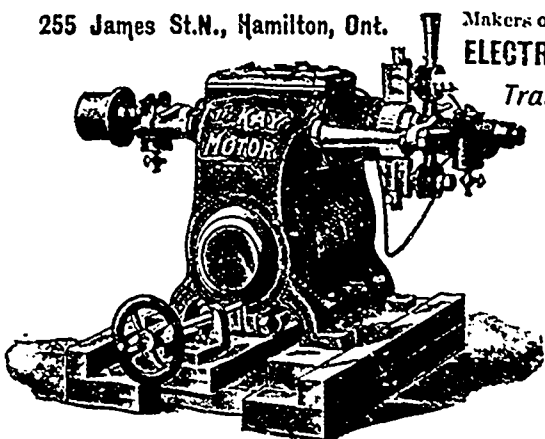
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At this speed it is especially adapted for direct connection. We have over 300 motors running in Toronto.

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

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*"WHEN YOU GET A GOOD THING PUSH IT ALONG."*

# THE PLANSIFTER

This Machine Leads ; Others try to Follow!

**READ** *USERS' EXPERIENCE OF THE PLANSIFTER BELOW*  
 THEN HAD YOU BETTER NOT ACT AND TRY THE MACHINE YOURSELF

The "Plansifter" in  
 125-Bbl Mill.

GLENCARR, ONT.,  
 January 25, 1897.

Messrs. WM. & J. G. GREY,  
 Toronto, Ont.:

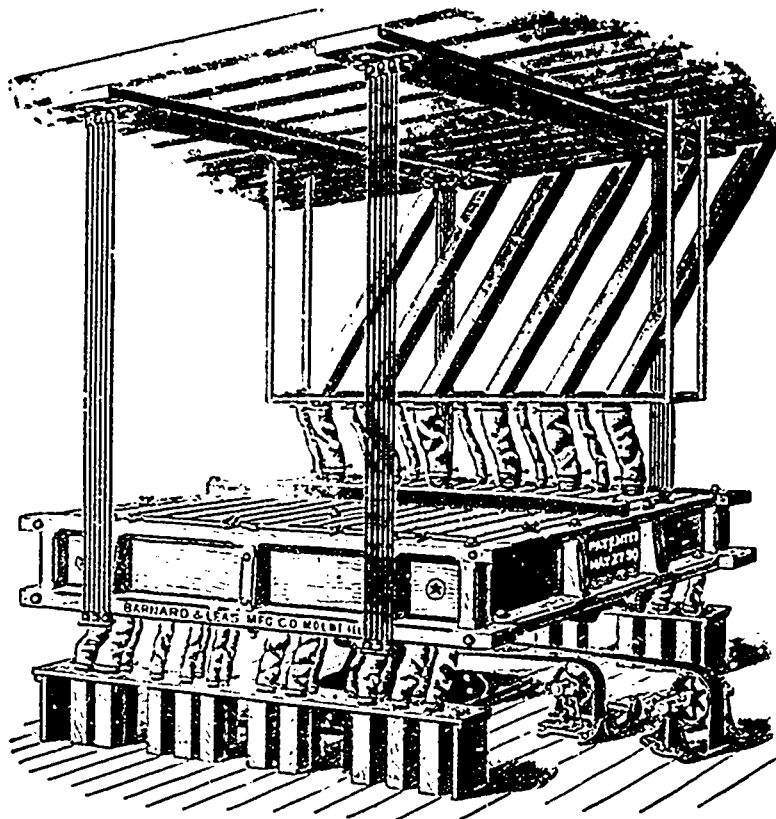
DEAR SIR: We would have written you sooner with reference to the "Plan-sifter" which you put in for us about four months ago, but thought it better to wait until we had given it a pretty fair trial. This machine has taken the place of six reels, and after four months' constant use, we find a decided improvement in color of both "Patent" and "Break" flour, and a better yield, and a largely increased capacity, with the same power.

The "Plansifter" is most certainly a wonderful machine, and with our present knowledge of it, we would not be inclined to return to the old system of bolting flour on reels.

Wishing you every success, we remain, Yours very truly,

M. N. STEPHENS & SONS.

The above letter is a good illustration of how easily the "Plansifter" can be satisfactorily operated by mills having no previous experience with the machine. In the case of the above machine, owing to an accident with Messrs. Stephens Mill Pond, our millwright had to come away before the machine was started. None of us have been near the mill since. This testimonial is therefore full of meaning as to the excellence of the "Plansifter."



The "Plansifter" in a  
 50-Bbl Mill.

WARSAW, February 1, 1897.  
 DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter I can recommend the "Plansifter" as being a first-class machine in every respect. It does its work first-class, runs without any trouble whatever in the hands of a practical miller, and is a great saving in power from the Reel system, as it does not take any more power to drive a "Plansifter," than it does to drive one round reel. We have a No. 2 "Plansifter" in our mill here, and it does all the scalping and bolting for ten pairs of 2x15 inch rolls with the aid of two little Wonder Reels to dust the tailings or shorts. We have made several tests as to capacity and yield. The mill was guaranteed to grind fifty bbls. per day, but we have made ten bbls. more than that with ease. Our last test was made on No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat, we made a barrel of flour out of a shade less than four bushels, twenty-six pounds, with a low grade taken off. The flour was of excellent quality, and I feel confident that I can make a lower yield and still have good flour. If you are going to build a mill I should certainly say, put in a "Plansifter," as it is in advance of the Reel system, especially on hard wheat.

I remain yours truly,  
 ALFRED BLOUNT, Head Miller  
 and Manager for  
 John Watson.

The above letter was written by Mr. Blount, in answer to an enquiry from a party desiring information regarding the "Plansifter," and speaks for itself.

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| It Saves Space           | Makes Better Clean-up | No Dust                    |
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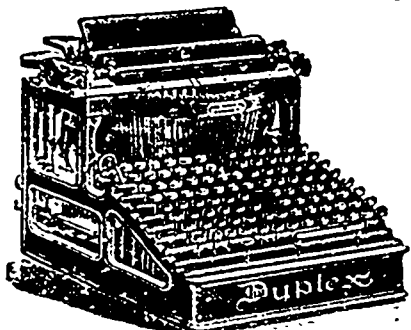
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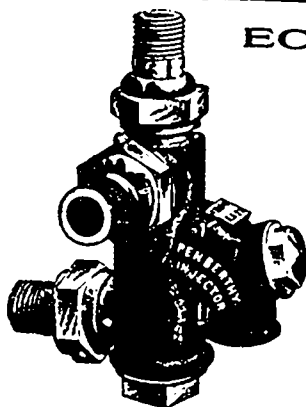
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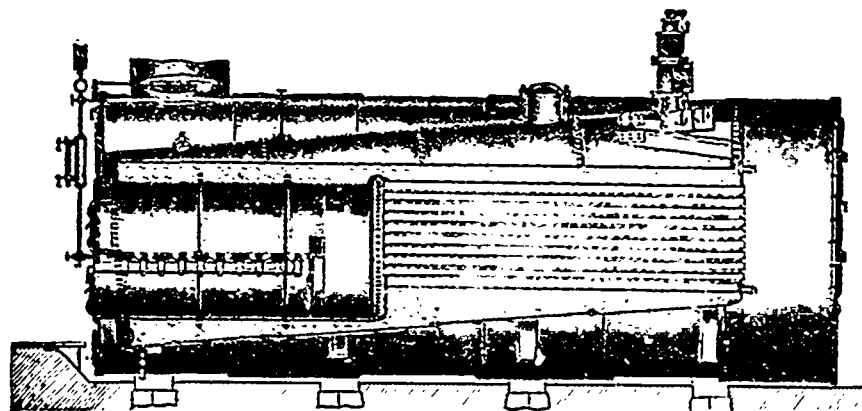
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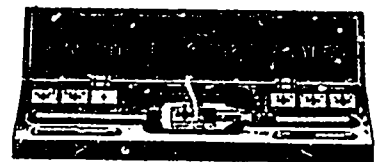
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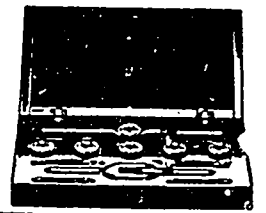
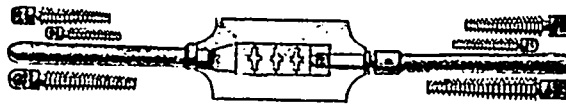
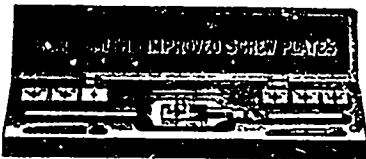


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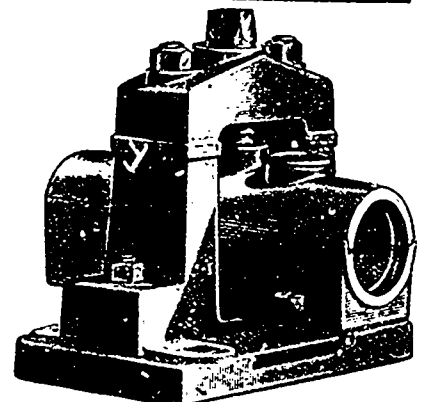
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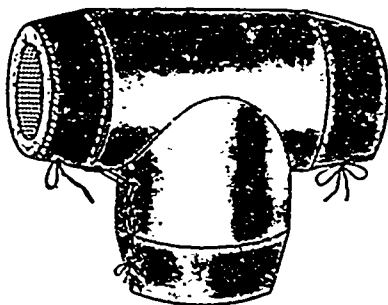
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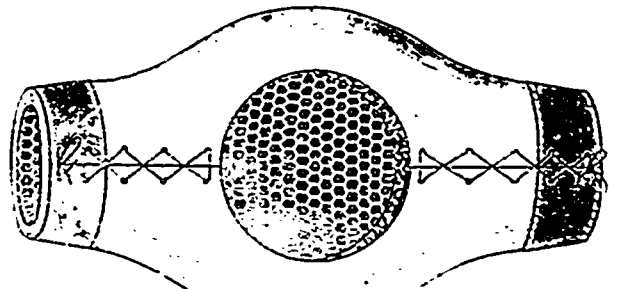
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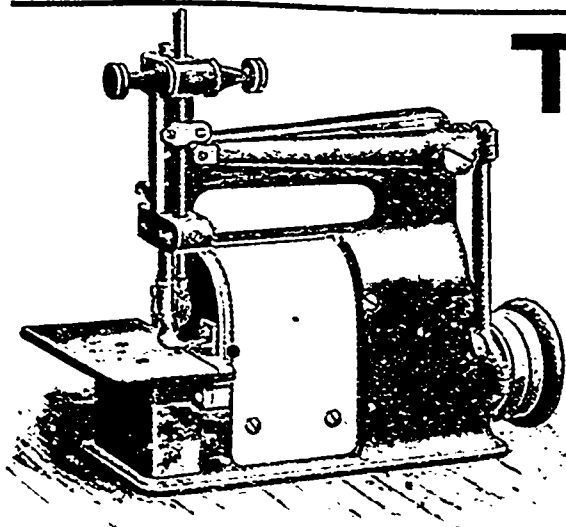
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THE DECLINE OF COBDENISM. - I.

A short time ago this journal published a series of articles on Preferential Trade within the British Empire. We quoted quite largely from several manufacturing journals in England, showing how extensively the sentiment, even in the hotbeds of free trade, had changed with respect to the merits and operation of that system, and to the value of colonial connections. It was intended to supplement these articles by quotations from and reference to a very able and

important paper on "The Decline of Cobdenism," contributed to the August number of the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Sidney Low. So much of our space has been lately devoted to reports of the meetings of the Tariff Commissioners that we have been unable to carry out this intention until now.

Mr. Low admits that theoretically the arguments are in favor of free trade, and just as much so now as ever. Its economic justification is and always has been complete. But what is justified economically is not necessarily defensible on ethical, social or political grounds. The tendency of the old economists, and of the utilitarian liberalism which they inspired, was to lose sight far too often of this all-important distinction. They concentrated too much of their attention on the beauty of buying cheap and selling dear, which, no doubt, is a very good thing to do when you can: but they took insufficient account of the numerous cases in which you neither can nor ought to pursue the process. This kind of sentence is perpetually recurring in the works of the "orthodox" economists:—"In every country it always is and must be the interest of the great body of the people to buy whatever they want of those who sell it cheapest. The proposition is so very manifest that it seems ridiculous to take any pains to prove it." So says Adam Smith, but in point of fact the proposition is by no means manifest. Although, no doubt, it is in a general way an advantage to most people to buy what they want as cheaply as possible, it does not in the least follow that it is, always and everywhere, a benefit for a whole nation or a whole class of producers, or even for a single individual. In private trade it would hardly be considered politic to buy cheap from a rival whose very object in selling you at a low price was to establish a business which in due time would destroy your own, to say nothing of the innumerable ethical and social considerations which may intervene to make cheap buying and dear selling not merely injudicious but immoral. Cheapness may be attained by prison labor, or by sweating, or by oppression and corruption. Is it right to take advantage of these wrongs in order to make our purchases at the best possible rates for ourselves? The older economists were too anxious to put all business on a pure and unadulterated basis of profit and loss, as if politics and morals had nothing whatever to do with trade. They ignored, what Aristotle had taught long ago, that economics is not the same thing as money making. According to the teaching of the Adam Smith school, the "cash nexus" is to be the only bond between individuals and between nations. To take into account considerations of policy, of friendship or good feeling, is at best only the sneaking art of the underling tradesmen who make it a rule to employ chiefly their own customers, whereas the great trader purchases his goods always where they are cheapest and best, without regard to any little interest of this kind. There was to be no "damned sentiment" about business, because only when sentiment is eliminated can competition exert to the full its beneficent activities. In illustration of these two methods of business Mr. Low quotes from a recent pamphlet of Lord Farrer, on what he calls the "New Protection Scheme" of Mr. Chamberlain:— "What shall we say of a treaty which binds England to exclude the low-priced corn, meat, wool and sugar of the United States, of Russia and of Argentina, of France and of Germany in order that she may obtain these articles at a higher price from Canada, India, Australia and the West Indies?"

Mr. Low answers this question by another :—What shall we say of an agreement between two houses of business closely connected by family and financial relationships, to buy goods from one another where possible, even at a slightly higher cost, rather than to deal with rival firms trying their utmost to drive them from the markets? What we should say would be, that it was a very sensible thing to do.

Mr. Low refers to the position of Mr. Cobden as not only anti-national but anti social. He strongly opposed all legislation in favor of factory regulation. While admitting abuses and grievances that required a remedy, he thought the operatives had this in their own hands. He said :—“I would advise the working classes to make themselves free of the labor market of the world, and this they can all do by accumulating £20 each, which will give them the command of the only market in which labor is at a higher rate than in England—I mean that of the United States. If every workingman would save this sum, he might be independent of his employer.” On the theory that one country is as good as another, that it matters nothing to the individual Englishman, whether he lives under the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes, and nothing to the State whether it retains its own children or allows them to become the subjects of an alien Government, there is little to be said against Cobden’s remedy. But those who believe that it is advisable to render the conditions of life favorable to the inhabitants of a country, instead of inviting them to go and better themselves elsewhere, would hardly agree with the alternative which the Manchester School proposed to the Factory Acts of the late Lord Shaftesbury and his Conservative supporters. In further illustration of the effect that the rigid application of the principles of unrestricted competition has in eradicating all sentiments of patriotism or loyalty, Mr. Low refers to the attitude of Mr. Cobden on the war of secession in the United States. He could not realize that national sentiment in the North could be sufficiently strong to submit to the sacrifices and exertions necessary to success. He said :—“I cannot see my way through the American business. I do not believe the North and South can ever lie in the same bed again, nor do I see how the military operations can be carried into the South so as to inflict a crushing defeat.” When the Indian Mutiny broke out he was convinced that the only policy for England was that of “Scuttle” He said :—“I am and always have been of opinion that we have attempted an impossibility in giving ourselves the task of governing a hundred millions of Asiatics. God and his visible and natural laws have passed insuperable obstacles to the success of such a scheme, and, in any case,” he asked, characteristically, “what advantage can it confer on ourselves, what profit should we make out of it?” As for the Colonies, he regarded them as a mere incumbrance, which we ought to be rid of as soon as possible. When the British North America Act was first mooted, he could see no benefit in it because it held out no hope of relieving us from the expense and risk of defending the Colony from the United States “a task by the way,” he explains, “which everybody admits to be beyond our power.” Mr. Low remarks : “If he had lived to the present year he would have discovered that a great many people, including the entire population of Canada, admit nothing of that sort. But Cobden adds that he cannot see what substantial interest the British people have in this Canadian connection to compen-

sate them for guaranteeing three or four millions of North Americans living in Canada against another community of Americans living in this neighborhood. Hardly anybody now, except Mr. Goldwin Smith, who, after all, is chiefly interesting as a belated survival from the Benthamite era, talks like this. Mr. Low compares Mr. Cobden’s view of the Colonies with a passage in Carlyle’s “Latter-day Pamphlets,” in which he exhorts England by no means to allow the Colonies to break away. “Colonies,” as he reminds us, “are not to be picked off the street every day. Not a colony of them but have been too dearly purchased by toil and blood of those we have the honor to be sons of; and we cannot just afford to put them away because Mr. Croudy finds the present management of them costs money. Because the accounts do not stand well in the ledger, our remedy is not to take shame to ourselves, and repent in sackcloth and ashes, and amend our beggarly imbecilities and insincerities in that as in other departments of our business, but to fling the business overboard and declare the business itself to be bad? We are a hopeful set of heirs to a big fortune!”

The competitive theory as propounded by the Manchester School, Mr. Low describes as that of those who regard men as if they were algebraical symbols of at best featherless two-legged animals provided only with a stomach and a pocket, and quotes from Carlyle’s “Past and Present” :—“One thing I do know, that never on this earth was the relation of man to man long carried on by cash payment alone. If at any time, a philosophy of *laissez-faire*, competition, and supply-and-demand start up as the exponent of human relations, expect that it will soon end.”

Mr. Low attributes the rapid change of public sentiment in England not only to the unexpected turn which the effects of the operation of free trade have taken in late years, but largely to the repugnance with which the people view the attitude of the leaders of this policy on all subjects bearing on the general prosperity of the Empire.

#### THE DECLINE OF COBDENISM.—2.

Mr. Low refers to the speeches and proceedings at the recent convention to celebrate the jubilee of Peel’s great measure of fiscal revolution, and thinks it fortunate for Mr. Cobden that he did not live long enough to take part in these “chastened festivities,” as he would have been forced to acknowledge that if his work was done in 1846, as he then thought, a good deal of it has been undone by 1896. The half century during which the system, described by the somewhat misleading name of Free Trade, has only served to shake the faith of the orthodox in England, without in the smallest degree converting the heretics elsewhere. We are in the full flood of protectionist reaction, and it is a tide which did not begin to flow yesterday, and shows no sign of ebbing tomorrow. France—the country of Bastiat and Michel Chevalier, the peculiar object of Cobden’s interest and patronage, has now a premier who is understood to be more resolutely protectionist than any other of her public men. The United States, the constant theme of envious eulogy from the old Manchester school, has elected as president a politician whose name stands for the most savagely restrictive tariff of our times. Germany, which pronounced for free trade before England did, now occupies herself in putting on a fresh duty

against the foreigners, or giving a fresh bounty to her own producers every year. There is hardly one of our colonies which does not live under the shelter of a high tariff; and the solitary fragment of consolation the British Cobdenite can find is that a Conservative and defiantly protectionist ministry in Canada has recently been beaten at the polls by Liberal opponents, who, however, have shown no disposition whatever to become free traders in the English understanding of the term. So much for that "civilized world" which Manchester was to have converted long ago. And in Britain itself, the Protectionists are no longer a party obscure, discredited, half disgraced. It has ceased to be a mark of mere intellectual obtuseness for a man to profess a liking for import duties on other articles besides wine, spirits, dried fruits, cocoa and tea. On the contrary, protection raises its head again, open and unabashed; it is vocal on the platform, it is felt at elections, and in Lancashire itself—nay, even in Manchester, which was the Mecca of free trade, and in Birmingham, which may be called its Medina, it is probable that if a popular vote could be taken, the free traders would be left in a minority. To crown all, one of the most able and popular party leaders of the day, a minister holding the seals of a Secretary of State, has publicly and emphatically given encouragement to the scheme of a Customs Union for the British Empire. Mr. Chamberlain's great speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on the 9th of June last, following on his previous speech to the Canada Club earlier in the year, shows the rate at which we are advancing—or retrograding, as some angry critics may prefer to say. The Colonial Secretary disclaims any liking for protection; on the contrary, his aim is to break down tariff barriers within the Empire. But we have certainly moved far from the hide-bound Cobdenite era, when a minister of the Crown can talk to an applauding audience of merchants and traders, of Great Britain placing moderate duties upon corn, meat, wool, sugar and perhaps other articles of large consumption when sent in by foreigners.

Mr. Low says that the Englishmen of the present generation, brought up as most of them have been, on the orthodox economics, may be quite ready to admit the validity of many of the generalizations of his teachers, but he turns to experience to enquire whether they have worked out for his benefit. He asks himself, more and more anxiously every year, whether facts do really bear out the contention that free trade at home (coupled with protection everywhere else) has made him more prosperous than he might have been without it. The old-fashioned Cobdenite gives him the old-fashioned answer, "Are not you," he says, "a great deal wealthier than you were in the forties, don't you own more ships, more railway trains, more steam-engines, more blast-furnaces, more looms and spindles than you did fifty years ago? Have you not got more money in the bank, and don't you receive more interest from your investments held abroad? Then what

and imports—and attributes it all to the beneficial operations of free trade. His catalogue suggests the inevitable question: Have not other nations, which are not free traders, grown in wealth and civilization and commerce? We know very well that they have. The benefits of mechanical science, of easier communication, of improved means of production, of education, of sanitation, of a progressive civilization generally, have not been withheld from States which tax their imports. Mr. Villiers credits free trade with that cheapening of food which is mainly due to the opening up of virgin territory and the lowering of freights, and with that expansion of foreign trade which is the result of a long effort of industrial activity that has not been confined to Britain. He might almost as well say that it is owing to free trade that young ladies ride bicycles, and old gentlemen no longer get drunk after dinner.

We have shared in the industrial and commercial activity of an era of astonishing material progress. That is true. But the question which Englishmen ask themselves, with an ever-growing anxiety, is whether we have had our fair share, and whether we are now advancing as fast as our rivals. They know that in the protected period, before Cobdenism was by law established, they had a commanding superiority. Mr. Villiers gives figures to show how small, compared with what it is now, was the foreign trade of Britain in the earlier half of this century. Small—yes—but how vast compared to that of our rivals! Not in one great trade, but in many, we had an unchallenged and, as it appeared, unchallengeable lead. In shipping, in cottons, in metals, in cutlery, in hardware, in machinery, England seemed beyond competition. Great is the change to-day. The competitors, who have deliberately rejected what Mr. Villiers calls "the inestimable blessings of freedom of trade" are overtaking us with long strides; nay, in some vital cases have caught and passed us already. All ready Germany is abreast of us in the production of iron and steel; America has long since passed us; little Belgium is gaining on us rapidly. The German export of iron and steel rose from 957,000 tons in 1890, to 1,439,000 in 1894; the English export trade in the same period fell from 2,700,000 to 1,735,000 tons. Even our carrying trade is menaced. We no longer own the first shipping port in Europe. Liverpool has been passed by Hamburg, and it looks as if it would presently be passed by Antwerp. These are the figures of the last few years:—

	1885. Tons.	1895. Tons.
Hamburg .....	3,704,312	6,256,000
Antwerp .....	3,422,172	5,340,247
Rotterdam .....	2,120,347	4,038,017
Bremen .....	1,289,399	2,184,274
Total .....	10,536,230	17,818,538
Liverpool .....	4,278,881	5,965,959

Ten years ago Liverpool was the first port in Europe. Now she is the second—soon, apparently to be the third. In 1872, the total declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom was £256,257,347; in 1895 it had sunk to £226,169,174; and in the meantime the population of Great Britain and Ireland had grown from 31,835,757 to 39,134,166. The market is bigger, the ability to supply the market is greater; but whereas the proportion per head of exported British produce was £8 1s. 0d., in 1872, it had sunk to £5 11s. 3d. in 1894.

"Such facts as these go a long way to explain the luke-

warmness towards free trade which Mr. Courtney notices." At the Greenwich dinner of the Cobden Club, he said: "They might confess that a country might be prosperous although it had adopted a protective regime. It was prosperous, not because of protection, but in spite of it." This is a very untenable position for the Cobdenite party to assume:—On the one hand, that all the prosperity of England is due to the fiscal policy prevailing there, but the prosperity of protectionist countries is produced in spite of its policy. Mr. Low proceeds to say:—Free trade England stands worse than she did twenty-three years ago. No wonder Englishmen are puzzled and angry, and look curiously at the protected foreign countries which are reducing the lead we still hold so fast. If that is what is happening under protection, says the man of business, may not there after all be "something in it?"

He winds up his long and interesting paper by saying:—It is possible that if Cobden were alive to-day, and face to face with the conditions of latter-day industrialism and international competition, he might be a Cobdenite no longer. It is certain that so acute an explorer of the currents of public opinion would have perceived that such projects as that of an Imperial Customs Union would have to be dealt with on their merits, political and social, as well as financial. And he would have understood that they could not be disposed of by being called "veiled protectionism, or by an appeal to an economic pontificate that has lost its sanctity."

#### THE IRON INDUSTRY.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of tergiversation that has ever been seen in Canada, is that of the Toronto Globe regarding the protection afforded by the duties on agricultural implements. It will be remembered that for a number of years, and up to 1894, the duty on such implements was thirty five per cent. ad valorem, but in that year it was reduced to twenty per cent. At a recent tariff hearing at Ottawa, representative manufacturers waited upon the Ministers and requested that the previous thirty-five per cent. duty be reimposed, or that a very great reduction of duties be made upon all materials entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements.

At this point The Globe appears as the special champion of these manufacturers, making the occasion one in which to decry and run down all the other manufacturers, who produce what to the agricultural implement men are raw materials, its special venom and misrepresentation being directed towards the makers of pig and other forms of iron. We say misrepresentation, inasmuch as about every argument it advances is a distortion of the facts surrounding the subject. Thus it tells us that in 1891 the Government, when proposing to do something for the farmer, reduced the duty on mowers, binders, etc., to twenty per cent., but left the taxes on raw materials ranging all the way from twenty-five to seventy per cent., the difference between the raw material and that in the finished article being tantamount to a bounty to the foreign maker of implements; that the foreign maker instead of being placed at a disadvantage in the Canadian market, for the benefit of native industry, is given a pull over it to that extent by the so called National Policy.

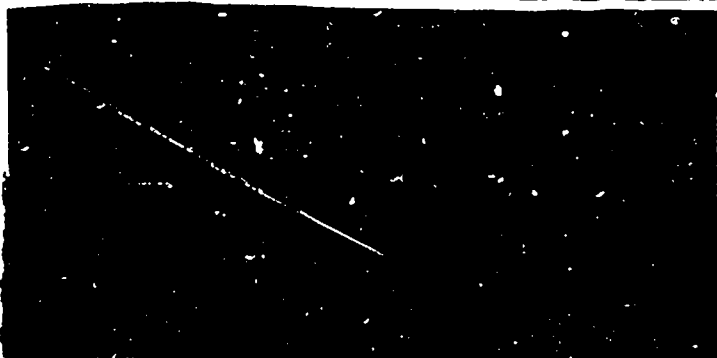
If the facts set forth by The Globe were correct, the National Policy would be a curse to Canada rather than a bless-

ing, but the animus is entirely too palpable, and the facts so entirely at variance with the truth that any unprejudiced mind can grasp the situation at a glance. If the working of the tariff is to discourage the Canadian industry, and to encourage the American industry, why is it that the Canadian implement manufacturer holds virtual—almost absolute possession of the home market, to the exclusion of the American manufacturer? If it was an injustice to the Canadian manufacturer to reduce the duty from thirty-five per cent. to twenty, as The Globe and these manufacturers assert, why is it that the imports of American implements did not increase, and the production of home made implements decrease when the duty was lowered? The fact is, a duty of twenty per cent. was quite sufficient to keep American implements out of the Canadian market, and the reduction of duty did not in any way prove prejudicial to the interests of the Canadian manufacturers.

The Globe tries to create the impression that the duties upon the materials entering into the construction of agricultural implements is even greater than the protection afforded by the twenty per cent. tariff. We are advised by those who know that even if every dollar's worth of materials employed in the construction of implements was imported, and full duty paid thereon, the amount of duty thus paid would not amount to more than six or seven dollars, while the protection afforded on a mower or reaper that cost \$115 would be, at twenty per cent. of that amount, some \$23. In other words, if it cost the American manufacturer \$115 to produce a machine, and it cost the Canadian manufacturer just the same, his materials being to him duty free, to lay his machine down in Canada it would cost the American manufacturer \$115 plus the duty, \$23, or \$138, while to the Canadian manufacturer his cost would be \$115 plus the duty on his raw materials, \$7, a total of \$122. Then why should he complain, and why should The Globe weep such bitter tears on his account? As is shown in a letter published in The Globe written by Mr. Hobson, of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, only about two hundred pounds of iron are consumed in the construction of a mowing machine, and as that quantity is only a tenth of a ton; and the duty upon pig iron is only \$4 per ton, even if imported iron be used the manufacturer would be taxed only forty cents upon the iron used in making his machine, which, considering that he controls the home market, to the exclusion of foreign machines, is not as burdensome a load to bear as The Globe would lead its readers to believe.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND IRON.

Discussing the fearful handicap burden the manufacturers of agricultural implements have to bear when they have to pay a duty of \$4 per ton upon pig iron consumed in their industry, The Toronto Globe says:—



In answer to this Mr. Hobson, of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, writing to The Globe, says:—

A good grade of No. 2 foundry iron, suited to the needs of agricultural implement makers, sells in Chicago at \$11.50. This is an abnormally low price, and iron, in the United States, is even now rising in value. You say that this iron can be laid down in Canada at \$1.25 by water, and at \$2.40 by rail. Water freights are not to be relied upon for ordinary lots of iron, and in winter imports must be wholly by rail. Let us, for the sake of comparison, assume that, if there were no duty, the Chicago iron could be laid down in Toronto at \$13 a ton. Now, the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company is to-day selling a superior quality of No. 2 foundry iron at \$14.50. Let us thus assume that the Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements pays \$1.50 more for his iron than he would if there were no duty. There is in a self-binding reaper cast-iron weighing about two hundred pounds. That represents an added burden upon the Canadian manufacturer of about twelve cents. The self-binder sells for \$115. How much cheaper do you think the machine would be if the manufacturer could save twelve cents in the price of his iron?

A strong weakness in The Globe's argument consists in attributing to the tariff the difference in cost of iron to the McCormick and the Deering concerns in Chicago, and to the Massey-Harris concern in Toronto, without reference to the duty. In the Chicago instance the consumer and the producer of pig-iron are next door neighbors, while in the Toronto instance they are several hundred miles apart. What, pray, has the tariff to do with this? No doubt the duty is a deterrent to the use of American iron in the Toronto works; but that it amounts to as much as the duty is incorrect, as Mr. Hobson shows, for he tells us that Hamilton iron sells at the furnace where it is made within \$1.50 per ton of what Chicago iron can be laid down for in Toronto duty free. It is dishonest to its readers and insulting to their common sense when The Globe attempts to create the impression that the difference in the value of iron that costs \$11 in Chicago and \$16.75 in Toronto, is attributable to the tariff.

Another remarkable position for The Globe to take, considering that it has always heretofore denounced the imposition of any duty whatever upon agricultural implements is in the following:

A ready way out of the difficulty, if a protectionist Government with the courage of its convictions were in power, would be to augment the twenty per cent. to thirty-five, the old figure, though even then there would be a precious small margin of protection as raw-material prices are in the United States. That is impracticable, however, and nothing remains, apparently but to reduce the raw material duties. We have been trying for ten years to build up the iron industry. So far the predictions made by Sir Charles Tupper have not been any thing like fulfilled. The necessity of having to import American and Newfoundland ore to make a good iron is not the only awkward fact of the situation. The American iron industry is now competing in the British market, American

billets, steel bars and pig-iron are going there in considerable quantities, owing perhaps to the depressed state of the market in the United States. Our protectionists maintain that protection has worked this miracle, that we ought to persevere with the Tupper policy of 1887 and wait till Canadian furnaces can do likewise. A more desirable conclusion is that the development in the States is due to the generosity of nature in placing deposits of iron ore within reach of coal. It is clear, however, that if we persist in the attempt to build up an iron industry in Canada by means of protective duties we must be prepared to make sacrifices, to pay more for an indefinitely long period for iron and steel and all articles manufactured from them than the price in the States, and to see such industries as the implement industry crippled or driven out of the country unless they too are protected to the mast-head.

It is refreshing to observe that The Globe should recommend that the thirty-five per cent. duty should be renewed; and if it were necessary to do so to perform an act of simple justice to the manufacturers of agricultural implements, it should most assuredly be done. But its object is not so much to do justice to a suffering industry as it is to inflict a deadly blow at another and equally important industry, for as we have elsewhere shown, the present duty of twenty per cent. is sufficiently high to keep out foreign implements, and it is certain that the manufacturers of implements could not, nor would they be justified in attempting to obtain another dollar for their machines than what they now get, even if the duty were increased to thirty-five per cent. or even a hundred per cent.

To our mind the secret of The Globe's position consists in a desire to help its friends, the Massey-Harris Company, who are quite willing to see our iron industry ruined for the sake of obtaining larger profits than they now receive for their reapers and mowers. Under the National Policy that concern has become immensely wealthy; and it is now in a condition where it could not suffer even if the barrier of protection now existing in favor of so many other industries were thrown down. Even under free trade they would be just about as secure in their hold upon the Canadian market as they now are, and this from the fact that they control a very large number of patents, which cover about all the many parts of their machines, and which it would be impossible to be embodied in any machine made by any other concern, in the United States or elsewhere to be imported into Canada. The generosity of this concern is simply "out of sight." It was only a short time ago when, under a previous government, they went to Ottawa with the modest request that pig iron, bar iron and steel be placed in the free list, these being raw materials in their industry. They were quite willing that the entire iron industry of Canada should be destroyed to afford them the opportunity to make more money on their products.

It is exceedingly misleading for The Globe to state that the Massey Harris Company, and the agricultural implement industry will be driven out of Canada under a policy that gives substantial encouragement to the iron industry.

#### A GOOD THING THAT WILL NOT BE ABANDONED.

In Mr. Hobson's letter to The Globe re the iron industry and the move being made by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, assisted by The Globe, to have the duties on iron lowered or removed the following statement is made.



Perhaps there is no class of manufacturers in Canada who have made more money than the agricultural implement makers. The Globe tells us that they have ten millions of dollars invested in their business. Nearly the whole of that vast capital represents accumulated profits, and not original investment. While it must be admitted that these gentlemen deserve fair treatment—exactly the treatment which other manufacturers deserve—it will be generally conceded that they do not stand in need of special or peculiar assistance, and particularly that they cannot in justice ask that they be favored at the expense of younger industries.

The ten millions of dollars invested in the agricultural implement industry in Canada were acquired under peculiar circumstances. When the late Mr. H. A. Massey embarked in that business he did what all sensible manufacturers do—produced a really first class article—first-class as regards mechanical construction, and in efficiency the equal of any made anywhere else in the world. His machines were built under patents over which he had entire control in Canada, and which most effectually prevented any imitation. Whenever inventive genius produced any improvements in these machines he was quick to obtain control of the patents that were granted on them, and in this way he had in his own right that which was of infinitely greater value to him than any benefit that could under any circumstances be conferred by tariff protection. No doubt the identically same machine was manufactured in the United States, but if the makers there had been willing, or could have afforded to sell their American machine in Canada at much lower prices than Mr. Massey was willing to sell his Canadian made machine for, they could not have disposed of one of them in Canada, tariff or no tariff. Mr. Massey was the owner in Canada of the patents under which the article was constructed, and the law protected him from any competition whatever from any source. The Harris concern, in Brantford, was started and conducted under substantially the same circumstances, and these two concerns, the Massey in Toronto, and the Harris in Brantford, virtually controlled about all the more valuable patents on agricultural implements. The Globe speaks of the success of the industry under the Mackenzie tariff of 17½ per cent. Of course it was a success, for there was a large demand for the goods in Canada, and these two concerns were in possession of a virtual and actual monopoly which had absolute control of the market. But while these separate concerns were heaping up riches they were competitors in business, and this competition tended to keep prices down; and it was with a view to avoiding this condition that the two concerns amalgamated and formed what is now the Massey-Harris Company, with the result that it is perhaps the most wealthy manufacturing concern in Canada. Owners of perhaps a hundred patents covering every important part of their machines, thus shutting out the possibility of competition from either other manufacturers in Canada or the United States, and by the consolidation of the two concerns avoiding the possibility of any competition between themselves, this great monopoly have cut a wide swath in the sale of their goods in Canada, and have been enabled to do a very considerable export trade. And this is the concern that are not content to allow other industries—those that produce their raw materials—to prosper.

The Globe, fighting in the interest of this great monopoly, the proprietors of which have become multi-millionaires

removal of the industry from Canada, and we cannot afford to lose it from want of courage to treat it fairly.

We have heard these threats until they have ceased to be alarming, for it is to be noticed that with the regularity that characterizes all meetings of the Dominion House of Commons comes the report that the Massey-Harris Company are about to remove their works across the line. They will never do it. The talk is all brag and bluster, done to influence tariff legislation. Should they leave us they would leave a market in which they have made millions of dollars, and as far as appearances go they are quite as greedy now as ever to accumulate riches. They will not go to the United States and from there send over their implements upon which they would have to pay twenty per cent. duty, simply because they have to pay six or seven dollars in duty upon their raw materials. They are not idiots.

#### THE DRAWBACK.

The drawback granted to them, [the manufacturers of agricultural implements] on the raw material entering into exported machines is another matter for consideration. If they had to buy their raw material in Canada or import it without a drawback they could not sell abroad in competition with American machines. With the drawback they are doing a growing business in Australia, Argentine and Europe, and by manufacturing for those countries, that is to say, through being in a position to increase their output, are able to manufacture more cheaply for the home market. Hence if the drawback were abolished they would have to increase their home price. To the charge that the drawback means that they sell cheaper to the foreign than to the Canadian farmer they give an unqualified denial. The price of machines going to distant countries is necessarily high because of the expense entailed in maintaining agencies and so on.—The Globe.

That "drawback," or the return to the importer of the duties he may have paid upon raw material imported to go into the manufacture of articles for export, is a blunder that the Government never should have made; but after it had been made should have been recalled at the earliest possible hour. It was made at a time when the Massey-Harris Company were clamoring, as they do now, for "cheap raw materials" threatening that if some tariff concessions were not made to them they would remove their works to the United States. In a moment of weakness Mr. Foster bridged over the difficulty by having passed the so-called Drawback Order in Council, which has never yet been cancelled. The Massey-Harris people declaimed so loudly against the enormous load by which they were handicapped in the payment of duties upon their imported raw materials, or the enhanced price they had to pay if the materials were of domestic production, declaring that the then existing circumstances were an unbearable drag upon their export business, that it was determined to relieve them by a return of any duties they might pay on their imported

materials. The effect of this Order in Council was most disastrous to at least one very important Canadian industry — the manufacture of malleable iron. Under the arrangement, the Massey-Harris people, we are informed, sent duplicate patterns of all the malleable castings they required in the construction of their machines to Cleveland, Ohio, from which city they proposed to obtain their supplies of such goods. The facts were, as shown by the Controller of Customs, Mr. Wallace, in the House of Commons in debate, that the imports of such castings, or rather the duties paid upon them, were a mere bagatelle, showing that the Massey Harris people were not availing themselves of the supposed advantage offered them. What they did do, however, was to hammer down the prices demanded by the Canadian malleable iron men to the American level, not only upon goods intended for export, but also for domestic consumption, and at this time the domestic industry is in a most deplorable condition. One feature of the situation that accentuated the distress was the unwise act of Mr. Foster in removing the specific duty of \$25 per ton on malleable castings, making it an ad valorem duty entirely of twenty-five per cent. And thus it was that the Canadian malleable iron industry was stabbed to death in the house of its supposed friends, at the demand of perhaps the most over bearing monopoly in Canada. No doubt it was and is desirable that the Massey-Harris Company should do an export business in agricultural implements; but why should the malleable iron industry be choked to death on that account? Far better would it have been for the Government to have paid a bonus upon every reaper and mower exported, equivalent to the duty that might have been paid upon the materials entering into the construction of them, than to so fearfully cripple another important industry.

The Globe tells us that if the Massey-Harris Company had to buy their raw material in Canada, or import it without a drawback, they could not sell abroad in competition with American machines. This position is disproved by the statement of Mr. Wallace in the House of Commons where it was shown that the amount of drawback returned to the manufacturers of agricultural implements amounted to less, we believe, than twenty-five cents to each machine.

The Globe tells us, too, that these manufacturers, through being in a position to increase their output because of the drawback, are therefore able to manufacture more cheaply for the home market, hence, if the drawback were abolished they would have to increase their home price. This is nonsense; for as we have shown, although the drawback is yet available no advantage is taken of it, simply because the raw materials required can be and are produced in Canada as cheaply as in the United States; and further, it is not apparent that there has been any reduction in the price of agricultural implements since the drawback came into effect.

The drawback should be abolished.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

No country has ever prospered which has not fostered its iron industry. Iron may be almost said to be the life-blood of nations. It forms the muscles of all industries. It is essential to the well-being of every civilized country. The State which imports its iron exists by permission of its rivals. —Mr. Hobson.

It is satisfactory to note the correctness of The Globe's statement that iron and some manufactures of iron are now cheaper in the United States than in Great Britain, and that "American billets, steel bars and pig iron are going there in considerable quantities, owing perhaps to the depressed state of the market in the United States." But it is not easy to follow on to its conclusion that if Canada continue to imitate the policy of the United States the very opposite result will be attained here. It is generally understood that like causes produce like effects. A few years ago it was the habit of a certain class of political economists to sneer at the attempts to build up the iron industry of the United States and to assert that the duty must always be added to the price, just as The Globe now asserts that "if we persist in the attempt to build up an iron industry in Canada by means of protective duties we must be prepared to make sacrifices, to pay more for an indefinitely long period for iron and steel and all articles manufactured from them than the price in the States." We have seen prices in the States steadily fall under the influence of protective duties, and we now see them lower than in any other country, while that country has risen to be the greatest producer of iron and steel in the world. There is no reasonable doubt that a similar result would be attained in Canada. Already internal competition has produced the erection of furnaces capable of making all the pig iron needed in the Dominion, and prices have certainly not been raised, nor do Canadian iron makers exact the highest price which the duty would enable them to exact. The strong probability is that, if serious disturbance of the tariff does not discourage the industry, all articles of iron and steel which it is possible to make in so limited a market as ours will be made here at low prices, and that the industry will give employment to Canadian workmen, a larger home market to Canadian farmers and traffic for Canadian railways. The unfortunate necessity which now exists for Canadians to go abroad to seek a field for their energies will end only when Canada shall have established diversified industries, and provided the means for the youth of the Dominion to exercise their intellect and employ their labor at home. There will be little satisfaction in destroying industries now in existence, even if the makers of agricultural implements shall be thereby enabled to add twelve cents to their profit on each reaper they sell.—Mr. Hobson.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries for the Dominion, have been in Washington, in the interest of freer commercial relations with the United States, but have probably found their mission a hopeless one. The opinion is generally held in Washington that no Dominion Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, has the power, without the consent or approval of Great Britain, to enter into any reciprocal arrangement with the United States which would be of mutual and equal advantage to each. Besides, the protectionist party in Canada is not favorable to the scheme Canadian manufacturers claim that they would not be benefitted by any sort of reciprocity with the United States.—Boston Home Market Bulletin.

President Evans, of the Canadian Typograph Company of Windsor, Canada, has prepared a diagram showing the rise

and fall of iron prices for the past sixty years, and he states that he has verified this record. It shows that, beginning with 1834, iron prices began an advance that culminated in 1837, making three years of advance in prices. Then came a decline extending over six years to 1843. Then for two years prices advanced, and for five years following declined. The third period, in the alternating scale of years, brought first an advance covering four years, and then a decline of seven years, bringing the record to 1861. The striking feature of the chart is the regularity of the scale of advancing and declining prices. There has been an even alternation of years running in series of three, two and four years of advance, and six, five and seven years of decline; three up and six down, two up and five down, four up and seven down; then the repeating series of years begins again. According to this diagram, an advance for a period of two years is now due, reaching its maximum in 1899, and it would be fair to assume that in some of the years of ensuing decline there might be general business activity and prosperity.—Chicago Industrial World.

The letter of Mr. Hobson, the secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, to *The Globe*, in reply to an editorial in that journal re Agricultural Implements, in which the argument was advanced that the interests of the manufacture of such implements demand the reduction or removal of the duties upon iron and other articles entering into the construction of them, recites a condition that cannot but possess much interest to all Canadians. Mr. Hobson says to *The Globe* :—

You say, "We have been trying for ten years to build up the iron industry. So far, the predictions made by Sir Charles Tupper have not been anything like fulfilled." The facts do not warrant any such assertion. A very large amount of money has been invested in the iron industry. The furnaces at Radnor have been rebuilt, the Londonderry furnaces have been repaired, and new furnaces have been built at Ferrona and Hamilton. The furnaces now in existence are able to make every pound of pig iron that the industries of the country require, and that iron is as good as any iron made in the world. It is true enough that heretofore the Hamilton furnace has imported a good deal of the ore used. But now arrangements have been made to procure a full supply of Canadian ore. Thus, the furnace will employ men at Hamilton in the making of iron, and at the mines in the mining of the ore. It will also give employment to railway, and vessels in transporting the ore. Still further, the company will erect a rolling mill and an open hearth steel plants unless unfriendly tariff legislation shall discourage these enterprises. Arrangements have been made to provide the necessary capital, and the work of extension will be entered upon so soon as the stockholders are assured that it will be safe to make the venture. It would be a most unfortunate thing for the Dominion if the iron industry, which has made so good a beginning, should now be destroyed by unfriendly legislation.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has made an important statement on the tariff question. He was waited upon while in Montreal a few days ago by the representatives of the coal mining interest, who again urged upon him the necessity of maintaining, if not increasing, the present duty on coal. They urged that the duty should also apply to anthracite coal, which is now imported largely from the United States without the payment of duty. In support of their contention they laid much stress on the report that the

United States Congress is about to largely increase the coal duty, with a view to excluding Canadian coal, a moderate quantity of which is now imported into the United States. In the course of his reply to the deputation Mr. Fielding made the following statement :—"I have not felt at liberty to give any encouragement to the deputations which have from time to time waited upon me for the purpose of advocating a high duty on coal. It is well known that the tendency of the policy of the present Canadian Government has been towards a reduction of the duty rather than towards an increase. We still desire to move in that direction, unless events on the other side of the line make it impossible for us to do so. We recognize the fact that where our policy touches our trade relations with our neighbors to the south it may have to a considerable extent to be influenced by their disposition toward us. I do not think we ought to proceed on the assumption that it is the intention of the American Congress to increase the coal duty. You gentlemen in the coal trade are well aware of the fact, but it may not be so well known to the general public, that the present Canadian duty on coal is considerably higher than the American duty. This fact has already been used to our disadvantage at Washington. It has been advanced as a reason why the American duty should be raised. Is it not possible that this argument would be strengthened and further harm done by having the idea go abroad that we are determined to maintain our duty and even increase it? May not all good purposes be better served by having it known that we are disposed to proceed in the line of reduction if our neighbors are willing to do what is fair? If this be clearly understood, and if those in the United States who are interested in holding their Canadian market for coal bestir themselves, the increase of the American duty, which you regard as likely to occur, may not be made. If, however, your view is correct, and it turns out that the United States duty is raised to a high figure, then we shall claim and exercise the right to revise our views respecting the Canadian duty, and we shall feel bound to impose a duty not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal, which at present comes into our market from the States free of duty. We should much prefer, however, to move in the other direction, and we shall still hope that nothing may occur at Washington to prevent our carrying out our desire."

If there is any city, town, village, hamlet or cross-roads where human beings live in any continent, island, country or possession on the face of the habitable globe where Bradstreet's is not well and familiarly known and appreciated, or has an agency, it must be in the Arctic or Antarctic regions, in Patagonia, or in that part of Central Africa far beyond where Oom Paul is a weariness to the Uitlanders, and upon which Col. Cecil Rhodes has not yet cast the glance of his eagle eye with a view to annexation to his great African Republic, which is as yet afar off. Therefore Bradstreet's is ubiquitous, and being thus it is also in Toronto. It has been a salient feature in Toronto for a long, long time—more than thirty years; and it is quite possible that it would never have attained the importance that now characterizes it, if it had not been that Mr. Thomas C. Irving has been connected with it almost from its beginning in this city, and who is now, and has been for many years, the superintendent and manager of this branch of that extensive business. Of course, when *THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER* acquired a suite of offices in the McKinnon

Building, where it is now domiciled, there was but one desirable course for Mr. Irving to pursue—to also acquire a suite of offices in the same building for his company, which he has done, and which are, in every respect, all that could be desired for so enterprising a concern. The Bradstreet Company is, we believe, the oldest, and, financially, the strongest organization of its kind—working in one interest and under one management—with wider ramifications, with more capital invested in the business, and which expends more money every year for the collection and dissemination of commercial information than any similar institution in the world.

It is satisfactory to note that the movement against the "new journalism" in the United States is becoming a popular one. The trustees and boards of several public libraries in and about New York have blacklisted the Journal and World of that city, refusing to allow them to be placed upon the files in their buildings, and numerous organizations that have to do with the religious and moral welfare of the people have joined the crusade to bring about "the extirpation of these social pests." The Century Club, which is one of the foremost organizations of its kind in the republic, is the latest to join in the movement, and on Saturday last declared these papers to be unfit for the homes and haunts of decent people. As yet the new journalism has not gained a foothold in Canada, but the germ is here. It cannot, however, develop, for the people of Canada will not tolerate a newspaper that attempts to win popularity by the publication of scandal, innuendo, personalities, and filth.—Mail and Empire.

Yes, yes, the germ is here indeed. In the very issue of the high-toned and strictly moral journal in which with unctious lips it tells how the people of Canada abhor scandal, etc., The Mail and Empire gives two columns to an account of a fight between two dogs belonging to two human brutes who were to pound the life out of each other a couple of days ago. It is morally certain that The Mail and Empire will give several columns of its valuable space in giving particulars of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Massey's Magazine for March maintains the high reputation this excellent Canadian magazine has established for itself. The illustrations are excellent, and the presswork and paper are all that can be desired. With Parkman through Canada, by Professor William Clarke, which was begun in the October number, the interest increases. These articles alone are worth more than the year's subscription. In addition to this there is La Bonne Ste. Anne as well as other stories, and an article on the Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery, besides a number of other very interesting articles.

The March number of Vicks Magazine contains a great variety of interesting and practical matter for all those who love a garden and flowers. This publication has long been an acknowledged authority on gardening subjects, and one of its strongest claims, as a gardening journal, is its thorough reliability. Every page is bright and attractive, and the illustrations are admirable. Fifty cents a year. Address Vicks Magazine, Rochester, N.Y.

Metallurgy of Cast Iron, a complete exposition of the processes involved in its treatment, chemically and physically, from the blast furnace through the foundry to the testing machine, by Thomas D. West, author of American Foundry Practice, and Moulder's Text-Book, just received, is a book which will be highly prized by all who may, in any manner, be desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge of cast iron in its application to founding or any allied interest. This book, which is largely the result of the author's large experience and research, contains many illustrations and descriptions of appliances originated by him, but which have never been patented, so that all are at liberty to use them. The work is divided into four parts, the first being a treatise illustrating the principles involved in a general way in the making of iron. The second treats of the advancement of cupola practice, showing the latest improvements, giving special attention to the matter of centre blast. The third of the advance and necessity of chemistry in founding; how the greatest economy and desired ends in making mixtures are best achieved, and gives valuable information on the science of mixing and melting cast iron. The fourth part of the work is devoted to the subject of testing. The Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

## THE TARIFF COMMISSION AT MONTREAL.

(Continued from last issue.)

### AS TO RICE.

Mr. Paterson—Where do you get your figures about the 26,000,000 pounds out of the 66,000,000 pounds being wasted—how do you know that?

Mr. Laporte—We got the information from a statement published in the Journal of Commerce on the 29th of May.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—You said that out of 66,000,000 pounds of uncleaned rice you got 40,000,000 pounds cleaned, and that the rest the 26,000,000—were waste. Do they not make some use of it?

Mr. Laporte—It must be used as feed or something of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—If it were all loss if it were all waste—then the mill would be losing money.

Mr. Laporte—Certainly.

Mr. Paterson—Then you can see that you are going into the nature of the profits in the business you must know the value attached to that 26,000,000 lbs.

Mr. Chaput—We contract for rice early in the spring after the rice mills have bought their rice and know exactly what they can sell the rice to the trade for. Last year we contracted at two and seven-eighths for ordinary rice, and the contracts were made for a certain quantity. Sometimes we may be short. In fact, this spring, as the breadstuffs went up, it created a larger demand for rice, and I know a firm in Montreal whose contract was nearly exhausted, and they went to the mill here and were given 500 bags more at the contract price. A few weeks afterwards, fearing that they would still be short of rice, they got another 250 bags at the contract price of two and seven-eighths, when to-day the same rice if we were to import it from England would cost 3½ cents.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—That shows that you have been treated very nicely. Of course, we are not arguing this question, but what we want to know is, if the trade here will all agree. What will prevent you having these harmonious relations with the mill, I suppose, would be if there was a change made in the duty?

Mr. Laporte—If they got less protection they would not be able to buy on so large a scale and would not be willing to make such a contract. I think that the fact that the mills get 62½ cents less than the English price, is proof that if you take away part of that protection, the consumers will have to pay more for their rice. All the rice sold to-day in England is cleaned in China and Japan.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—I suppose if there was a higher duty, a higher protection put on, it would not hurt the mill. Suppose we were to add a little to the duty of the uncleaned rice or take something off the duty on the cleaned rice, would you consider that vital to the mill?

Answer—I cannot say anything as to that.

Mr. Paterson—What amount of change do you think we can make?

Answer—I am not qualified to answer that question.

### AS TO TEA.

Mr. David Thomas Tees said that the only reason why he had been asked to speak was on account of a remark made by Mr. Lockerby on the subject of tea coming from the United States. He thought that Mr. Lockerby was alone in the position he took. The tea trade of Canada was almost unanimous in wishing the ten per cent. to remain against tea from the United States. It was for Canada that they were working and for themselves. It benefited the wholesale trade of Canada to have the jobbers of New York and other American cities kept out of this market. There was also another matter on which the tea trade was unanimous. That was that there was a lot of tea brought into this country which would not be permitted to be brought into the United States, owing to its inferior quality. He thought it was because the Canadian appraisers had not the power to reject it. Their instructions were not as definite and binding as those to the appraisers of the United States.

Mr. H. W. Stroud said the wholesale tea trade is not afraid of competition; it fact, desire it. It is an incentive to business, but what we do find fault with is the disadvantage we are placed in by having English representatives in Canada selling teas and coffees without a dollar of cost in the way of storage, office hire or other expenses.

If this ten per cent. is levied against England, just as it is against the United States, it will force the English merchant to open up a warehouse and office here and spend a part of his profits.

As an illustration of this, since the ten per cent. duty has been levied against the United States, Japan houses exporting teas to Canada have opened warehouses and offices in Montreal, and at all

seasons of the year, store large quantities of teas for distribution among their trade. A ten per cent. duty against England and all other non-producing countries will compell other firms to act in a similar manner.

You may ask why it is necessary that the Canadian trade should have a duty of ten per cent. against all non-producing countries in order to do a satisfactory business. As the New York market is the great centre for the auctioning of Japan and gunpowder teas, so is London the great centre for the auctioning of black teas, and these blacks consist of all classes of China teas, as well as Ceylons and Indians. At the New York auction, which takes place every Wednesday, about 11,000 packages of tea are sold, and we consider that twenty-five per cent. of these should not be allowed in this country. Fortunately, these are kept out through the ten per cent. duty imposed. In England about 40,000 packages of black teas are auctioned weekly, a large amount of which only change hands in bond, and pays no duty, and eventually finds its way to Canada. If this duty of ten per cent. was placed against England, a considerable portion of the poor teas that are sold at these London auctions would not enter this country.

We exhibit to you two samples of teas that were offered us this week by a London representative. With these teas is furnished a London customs certificate. We think that this class of teas should not be allowed to enter our ports.

Another grievance which we importers have is that blends in half pounds, pounds and full packages are allowed to be manipulated in bond, under the supervision of the English Government, and exported to Canada free of all duty. In the manufacture of these teas labor and material figure largely. Therefore, if Canada is to use these goods, she should be benefitted by the labor and material involved. It is our firm opinion that a specific duty, in addition to an ad valorem duty in Canada, would create a demand for a better class of teas. This statement may astonish you, but it is nevertheless a fact.

The Russian government imposes a duty of forty-eight cents per pound and it is a well known fact that the people of Russia receive the best tea of any people in the world. The duty on tea in France is twenty-one cents, in Germany eleven cents, Australia twenty cents, Spain twenty-eight cents, Portugal forty-eight cents, Norway twenty four cents, and England collects a duty of eight cents per pound, not only from tea imported from China and Japan, but the same duty from her own colonies, India and Ceylon.

It has been said that a specific duty is not just to the poor man. We do not agree with this latter statement for the reason that a pound of tea that is retailed at forty cents will go as far as 1½ lb., of a tea that is retailed at twenty cents. Besides, the forty cent tea will have the flavor and pungency which is impossible in a common tea.

If a duty from the place of growth say from five to seven cents per pound is placed on a common article the trash would never leave the country. No man would pay a duty as large as the original cost of the tea. The late Government placed a ten per cent. duty against all non-producing countries and the only reason that this ten per cent. was taken off England was that a number of English merchants, in London, waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, stating that if the ten per cent. duty was maintained it would curtail their trade with Canada. Sir Charles Tupper cabled to his Government here and, strange to say, that Government discriminated in favor of the English merchants to the detriment of the Canadian trade.

Speaking of the rejection of cheap and adulterated teas, to which Mr. Stroud had referred, Hon. Mr. Fielding asked if it was not possible to deal with the matter by law and outside of the tariff, to which Mr. Stroud replied that it would be so if the appraiser had authority to deal with such teas.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—But there should be law enough in the country to seize and destroy them?

Answer—Well, it is not enacted.

Mr. Stroud further remarked that the cost of putting up an inferior tea was greater than the cost of putting up a good tea, because it took more packages to put up a given weight of inferior tea than of good tea.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Do you not think it will be regarded as an unfriendly act to levy this tax against England and put a special discriminating duty against the Englishman?

Answer—Well, I do not mind a good deal of sentiment, but when it affects our pockets we have to think of that. When the ten per cent. duty was taken off against Canada it closed up all the tea houses in Montreal, and the country was supplied from Boston and New York. As to chickory, which entered largely into the coffee trade, the English article could be bought at 8½ cents, the Canadian at 5½ cents. The duty on Belgian and English chickory was four cents per pound, and he would suggest that it be reduced to two cents per pound.

Hon. Mr. Laurier—Is it produced to any extent in Canada?

Answer—Yes, it is produced in three or four parts of Canada.

Mr. R. J. Anderson said that he thought that the fears of the merchants with reference to the removal of the duty of ten per cent. were groundless. The condition of things to-day was altogether different to the time they had referred to. A differential duty if placed against the States should also be placed against other countries. It should be a specific duty which was far more simple than an ad valorem. The United States merchants had the advantage over the Canadian merchant in having two markets, his own and that of Canada, where he was represented by an agent, whereas the Canadian merchant had only one market.

Mr. Thomas Doherty said his opinion was that it would be a wrong step for our Government to impose a duty, as we have a border of 3,000 miles, and it would be impossible to prevent smuggling. He was in favor of a ten per cent. duty against the United States, which was not against the United States tea importer, but against the American jobber who could send his travellers all over this country. There were many dealers in Canada who would give the American traveller the preference.

Mr. Doherty said the only way to prevent cheap and adulterated teas from coming in was to appoint an inspector, such as the United States Government had.

#### CONFECTIONERY.

Mr. Thomas Montgomery, representing the Montreal confectionery trade, said that they were paying too much duty on their raw material. Speaking of glucose and starch, he stated that they were now paying 1 1-2 cents per pound duty on starch. He suggested that the duty should be reduced to half a cent per pound. Referring to chocolate and cocoa butter, on which the duty was four cents a pound at present, Mr. Montgomery remarked that the duty was a very queer one. Sweetened chocolate was admitted at a lower rate than the raw material. The duty should be made two cents per pound on confectioners' goods of this class, otherwise known as chocolate coatings. It paid him better to import and pay twenty per cent. duty on chocolates than to make them himself.

On shelled nuts the duty was from two to five cents. He proposed a duty of three cents per pound. These articles were their raw material. It would simplify matters if there was a uniform tariff of three cents per pound.

Filberts cost seven cents a pound in France, and he had to pay five cents a pound duty. The cheaper article was the one he paid the most duty on at present. His idea was to simplify the tariff. He thought that cocoanuts should be imported free from the place of growth, and under a small duty if imported through the United States.

As to the duty on packages containing peel, he had had considerable dispute with the customs about them. The peel comes in free, but there is a duty on packages which are of no use and could not even be used for fuel. The packages containing free goods should also be free.

The confectionery industry was a large one. The consumption of sugar in the business was two million pounds per year, of glucose three hundred thousand pounds, and of starch seventy-five thousand pounds. There were fourteen wholesale manufacturers in Canada employing fifteen hundred hands. He was satisfied with the business they had been doing, but the duty should be made a little less.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—You want cheaper raw material?

Mr. Montgomery—Yes, sir. I do not think we should pay 100 or 150 per cent. duty on glucose.

Hon. Mr. Fielding remarked that the manufacturer generally complained that he needed these duties on account of the slaughtering of the markets, to which Mr. Montgomery replied that the argument that the Americans were slaughtering at the prices at which they were selling in Canada was not a fact. Perhaps the Americans got more out of the same quantity of corn than the Canadians did.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—You have to pay for the Canadian article the American price plus the duty?

Mr. Montgomery—Yes, sir.

Mr. Joseph Luttrell, biscuit manufacturer and wholesale confectioner, was the next speaker who addressed the Commissioners concerning the confectionery trade. He was of the opinion that the duty of twenty five per cent. on sweetened goods and 27½ per cent. on unsweetened should be maintained. The American competitors had a great advantage over the Canadian owing to the cheaper raw material in the United States. Let imported goods be charged at their market value. He would wish the present tariff maintained on biscuits. The American manufacturer of soda biscuits buys his lard at four cents a pound. We have to use the American goods and pay a heavy duty. Twenty-five per cent. on the whole did not protect the Canadian against the American.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Your principal item, of course, must be flour!

Mr. Luttrell—Well, of course, all our goods are not made of American flour, but we have to use a certain quantity. We admit that we have very little to complain of, but a possible reduction in the tariff would operate heavily against us.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Montreal, was represented by Mr. Chs. Chaput, vice-president, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—We are not here as politicians, nor to represent the interest of any manufacturer, but simply to submit the views of this very important branch of business, which contributes so largely to the revenues of the country. We respectfully ask that no change in the tariff on sugars be made by which we would be compelled to import our sugars, as the trade has not forgotten the many complaints of short weight and inferiority of quality of imported sugars when handling them in the past. It has been reported to us that representation has been made before your Commission in the West that it was impossible at times to get supplied by the refineries. We wish to state that this complaint is entirely unfounded, for, during the last five years, or even longer, there has been only one exception, as far as we can remember, where we could not procure all the sugar that we were prepared to purchase, and the only exception referred to, happened during October of this year, when there was a scarcity of one grade, which lasted only a few days.

At a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, held in Toronto last month, the trade of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal was represented, and the following resolution was adopted on division: Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the present duties on sugars and syrups are higher than necessary, and it recommends to the Government that the protection be enquired into with a view to a reduction if possible. The Montreal delegation voted against this resolution. As you will readily see only three cities were represented, and six important centres had no representation whatever. I mention this as a proof that it was not a fair expression of opinion of the wholesale grocers of the Dominion on this important question. Besides, it was expressly understood and agreed by those present that any member appearing before your honorable Commission was not to speak in the name of, nor to appear as representing, the Association in any way nor to refer to the resolution then adopted. The position taken by the Montreal delegates at the last meeting of the Dominion Association was fully endorsed by the Montreal Association at a meeting held here on December 11th. We consider that the stand we are taking is in the interest of our trade, which foots up to a good many million dollars annually. No member of the wholesale grocers' trade of Montreal is interested, directly or indirectly, in any sugar refinery. I mention this because some one was kind enough to accuse the Montreal delegates of being interested parties.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Will you kindly state what the German sugar would cost laid down here without duty?

Mr. Chaput—Of course I could tell you that, but I have not at the moment got the calculation. I suppose we would have to deduct one-fourteenth.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Will you be good enough to make the comparison on that basis.

Answer—Yes sir, but if I do that you will have to take off the duty paid on the raw material. I wish now, to say a few words with reference to yellow sugar. I have here two samples of yellow sugar one from New York and one bought in Montreal in September. To illustrate the difference between them I have brought the two samples with me, and with your permission will lay them before you. The American costs 3.65 net cash, the other we bought from the Canadian refinery at three cents net.

Mr. E. G. Carter—I would like to say gentlemen, that the price which Mr. Chaput stated at \$3.67 1/2 net in New York would mean in bond \$2 net. Their duty is forty per cent. which would bring the refined sugar to \$2.87. Now we will take the same article in Canada at \$2 and put the 65c on, which would be the loss in refining and 50c a hundred, would cost the consumer \$2.65 a hundred, and the sugar in the United States would cost on the same basis \$2.87. That would leave in favor of the Canadian consumer a little over twenty cents.

Hon. Mr. Fielding Then you do not want any duty?

Mr. Carter—We are not asking for any further protection.

TEA IMPORTERS.

Mr. Carter, representing the tea importers, said that he had been chosen to represent that interest. He wished to say that they were satisfied with the present rates and regulations. He had one suggestion to make. There was a universal feeling of uncertainty as to the trade policy of the future. He did not endorse an ad

valorem and specific duty. An ad valorem duty would tend to encourage the importation and use of inferior teas. The tea people considered that it would be in the interests of all that a specific duty should be used which would apply to all grades. We might mention that his resolution was unanimously held by the wholesale grocers. The direct tea importers had also been consulted, and had agreed to it.

Mr. Thomas Doherty remarked that he was in favor of leaving the matter as it is, without putting on any duty. Duty would cause smuggling on the border. It would cause a great deal of expense and trouble with regard to passing entries, etc., and he would favor having the ten per cent. against the United States. Many Canadian merchants prefer to buy from a foreign house. They have an idea that they can do better in New York than in Montreal. It is a larger market and they think they can do better there.

Mr. D. L. Lockerby said he appeared as one of those engaged in tea importing. He was perfectly satisfied with free tea for the people, but he would say that where we have free access to any other country that he would have the other country have the same benefits here that we have from them. He thought, in justice to every market, that the man who consumed the articles should have them as cheap as possible.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, butter and cheese merchant of Montreal, stated that he represented an industry through which the farmer got a great part of what he earned. He was interested in knowing how the farmer could get most out of his business. He had been brought up on a farm which he still worked, and he, therefore, had had some practical experience. He understood that one of the reasons for there being a duty on corn, was that there were one or two counties in Ontario where corn was produced. He thought that there must be some mistake about this. There must be some other reason for the duty. He had never heard of the farmers in these counties selling a great quantity of corn. The Commissioners were no doubt aware that we export \$14,000,000 of cheese annually. At the present rate we export \$2,000,000 of butter. We consume five times as much as we export. The selling of these two products becomes a very important matter to the farmer. Cows were now milked far longer than they used to be; in the words of a Dairy Commissioner: "The cow now knows her business." There is nothing so good for cows as corn or cornmeal. It is used very much in the Eastern Townships, and large quantities of American corn are brought in. Every cent of duty which is put on it is so much taken out of the farmer's pocket. He had not gone into the subject deeply enough to have any figures upon it. It would be better to bonus the farmers instead of having them suffer, because they cannot obtain their corn at the lowest prices. Very few of the farmers could raise corn to advantage. They could bring in the American corn cheaper than they could raise it. One of the principal difficulties, in his opinion, which the farmer had to contend with to-day, and which the farmer did not seem to realize, was that though he thinks that the price for his products is lower, which is the case, the converse was also sometimes true. The farmer forgot that the price of labor was about the same as was paid nearly twenty years ago. The dairy industry is teaching the men who are farming two hundred acres that they should farm on a hundred. They must get out of their farms as much as they can. As for himself, he had always made something out of his farm. Corn comes in as an important factor in the farmer's business. Years ago, thirty cows would be kept on a two hundred acre farm. Now the same number were kept on one hundred acres. But in order to do this, the farmer needed corn, and needs it cheap, for he must have a cheap food for his cattle.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Mr. Arthur P. Tippet, of A. P. Tippet & Co., manufacturers' agents, spoke from the point of view of an importer.

Gentlemen,—I speak representing outside interests and as representing interests covering the whole Dominion. We are agents for the whole of Canada for certain English and other firms for various lines of goods, particularly connected with the wholesale grocery and fruit trade. In our judgment the following changes would be a distinct advantage both to the consumer and the retailer. On dried fruits, such as dried apricots, peaches, pears, in place of an ad valorem we would strongly urge a specific duty of one per cent. a lb., with no duty on packages. Few if any of these goods are produced in Canada, and it is a distinct advantage to have them liberally used, and the lower the price at which they can be sold the greater the distribution. The present duty is twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and while the difference in duty would be but small, it would avoid all possibility of undervaluation, and in our judgment help to increase the consumption considerably.

In raisins we are only interested in California goods, and would like to see those goods included in any reciprocity treaty with the United States, the excessive duty on them now, which amounts to nearly five times that on Spanish fruit, largely handicaps the development of a trade for those goods which are in many respects much superior to goods imported from the Mediterranean. Anything that would increase the trade and reduce the cost of them, being as much to the advantage of retailers and consumers as to the producers. The same thing applies to prunes—California or American fruit being handicapped now, not only by the excessive freight from the coast, but a higher duty compared with French prunes.

With reference to pickles and sauces, we believe a larger trade would result if the duty was reduced to an amount of not over twenty-five per cent. The average Canadian pickles sold cost no more to the consumer now than English pickles cost free on board in England, hence there could be no grievance on the part of the manufacturers, and consumers would get a better article. Chocolate—As Canadian manufacturers are able to supply the home market at a price varying from ten to fifteen per cent. below English goods of the same relative value, it seems evident that the present rate of duty is not necessary, and we think all chocolates and cocoas might be reduced to a rate not exceeding ten per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on packages is very objectionable, especially as their value is taken into question in almost every instance on the price of goods. In our judgment it would be far better to make up whatever would be lost, if this duty was abolished, by a possible additional duty on some other articles. The present duty is a source of irritation and confusion. Anything that tends towards simplification of the tariff and the labor involved in making up entries we are strongly in favor of. Chocolate confectionery and candied peels.—The present duty of thirty-five per cent., and half a cent a pound is excessive, and we would strongly advocate a reduction to an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, without any specific duty whatever. The class of chocolate confectionery that would be sold here is certainly not produced to any appreciable extent in this country, and as this class of goods is esteemed a very distinctly wholesome article of the kind in England, the more of it used the better.

Jams and jellies.—The present duty of 3½ cents per lb. appears to us excessive. We should like to see this reduced to either an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent., or a specific duty not exceeding 2½ cents per pound. In peels twenty-five per cent. surely should be enough to cover every requirement, in view of the fact that the raw article comes in entirely free.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—The change you propose in the matter of dried fruit, how would that compare with the present duty?

Mr. Tippet—Of course it would tend to keep out inferior goods.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Upon a medium class of goods, how would it compare with the present duty, which is twenty-five per cent.?

Mr. Tippet—There would be very little difference. Of course, from season to season prices vary. An article that costs four cents this year might cost six cents next year.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Is the object with which you make that suggestion to cheapen the article, or for convenience?

Mr. Tippet—To cheapen the article.

Mr. Fielding—How are you going to cheapen it if it is about the same?

Mr. Tippet—It is the same at the present moment, but the ratio of increase would be greater at ad valorem than it would be at specific.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—If the price should fall your specific duty would then be heavier.

Mr. Tippet—Quite true.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—In the case of chocolate, you propose an ad valorem duty, but in the case of dried fruits you make it specific: how do you discriminate between the two?

Mr. Tippet—I take it on the basis on which the tariff is now made up.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—In the matter of pickles, you assume that the manufacturers would not object to a reduction—do you think that is correct?

Mr. Tippet—I don't know, but I think the manufacturers would object to every reduction of any kind. I don't think they would have good ground for it, as the average price of a Canadian pickle is no higher than the average price of an English pickle in England.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—There is some difference in the quality?

Mr. Tippet—I do not think, under any circumstances, they could produce as satisfactory an article in this country as they could in England, simply from the fact that the vegetables mature more quickly and there is more water in them.

Mr. George Childs, who discussed molasses, said: The present rate of duty is satisfactory to the trade. We would submit the following changes in the mode of collecting the same:

1st. No fraction of a degree to be charged for, unless it reaches five-tenths of a degree, when the duty shall be charged as on a full degree more. 2nd. When samples are drawn for the purpose of the test, we would ask that the contents be thoroughly stirred up before such samples are drawn. 3rd. In any case of doubt or dispute as to correctness of the test, we would ask that a fresh drawing of samples be allowed for the purpose of such revised list.

Speaking for his own particular house, Mr. Childs begged to ask that the duty collected should be uniform to all the ports of entry. For instance, the Montreal collector rules that kippered herrings in tins are "fish prepared or preserved, not especially enumerated or provided for," while at least one other regards them as "foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels." They also thought that all packages which are used for the carrying of goods only, and which are destroyed as soon as opened, should be exempted from duty.

#### FRENCH WINES.

A deputation from La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montreal—which must not be confounded with the Canadian Chambre de Commerce—was introduced, headed by Mr. John Herd and Mr. John Galibert.

Mr. Herd said:—We represent the French Chambre of Commerce, and we come to protest against the duty of twenty per cent. on the packages of French wines, brandies and liquors, when, before the French-Canadian treaty, certain wines were charged with a specific duty—an ad valorem duty. The ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. covered the value of the packages, that ad valorem duty being taken out. The Customs still persist in charging the packages twenty per cent., and we understand that this twenty per cent. is included in the ad valorem duty and should be taken off. I make these remarks in English that it may be better understood.

Mr. Galibert:—Gentlemen, the Montreal French Board of Trade (la Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montreal) respectfully call your attention to the following remarks in regard to the duty of twenty per cent. on packages containing French wines that the administration of the Canadian Customs has sought itself authorized to collect in spite of the stipulations of the commercial agreement between Canada and France of 6th of February, 1893, and which went into effect on the 14th of October, 1895. Individual protests from French-Canadian firms arose at once against this pretention. The Consul-General of France, in the name of the French exporters presented to the Minister of Commerce of the preceding Government, backed observations which appeared to deeply interest the Minister. Time has not permitted him to study and push the matter. We, therefore, gentlemen, submit this claim, supported by the following notices.—This duty of twenty per cent. on packages containing French wines must be abolished as inconsistent with the stipulations of the Franco-Canadian agreement. In fact this agreement has abolished the surtax or duty ad valorem of thirty per cent. imposed upon "non-sparkling wines, gauging, and all sparkling wines," in which the duty on packages was included. Now, from the exact text of section 21 of the Tariff Customs Act of Canada, when goods are subject to an ad valorem duty or a specific and ad valorem duty, the value of the packages is held to be part of the fair market value of such goods for duty. It is therefore plain that a part of the surtax of thirty per cent., which included the duty on the package and which the agreement has abolished, would be restored in an indirect manner, if the collection is carried on as the Department of the Canadian Customs does it now, in levying a special duty ad valorem of twenty per cent. on the packages of said wines.

Moreover, in acting as the Department of Canadian Customs does, there would be some prejudice to the principle of International Law, which specified that if two Powers conclude commercial agreements between them, the Customs rules of either of these powers cannot be in contradiction with each other, inasmuch as the rules are not in contradiction with the stipulations in the agreements concluded. Therefore the Montreal French Board of Trade (La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montreal) ask you, honorable gentlemen, in the name of the importers of the French trade, which it represents to declare that inasmuch as the packages of French wines are concerned, the duty of twenty per cent. on the package is abolished in conformity with the stipulations of the Franco-Canadian agreement, and moreover that as a consequence the duties collected thus far be refunded to the claimants. We beg to join to the foregoing, a legal opinion expressed on the matter the day following the putting into force of the treaty and published in our "Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montreal," on November 15, 1895.

"Opinion.—According to article 1 of the Franco Canadian treaty which came into effect on the 14th of October, 1895, wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, gauging, etc., and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtax or ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. From another source, in accordance with the first part of section 21 of the Customs Tariff of Canada, 26th of July, 1894, the value of all bottles, flasks, barrels, all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, shall in all cases where these packages contain goods subject to an ad valorem duty or a specific and ad valorem duty, be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and shall be charged with the same rate of ad valorem duty, as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain."

From the above text it follows that the surtax of thirty per cent. ad valorem, abolished by the treaty for the benefit of several French wines, practically covered the duty levied on the packages. Following the second part of section 21 of the Canadian tariff which states that in the case "when they contain goods subject to a specific duty only the packages shall be charged with a duty of custom of twenty per cent. ad valorem," cannot be applied to the class of French wines mentioned in the treaty, the collection of such a duty necessarily having the effect of restoring a fraction of the surtax of thirty per cent. abolished by said treaty. It is a principle of International Law, that if two Powers conclude commercial agreements between them, the Customs regulations of either of these Powers cannot be in contradiction with each other inasmuch as these rules are not in contradiction with the stipulations contained in the agreement referred to. Therefore the Federal authorities could not be considered authorized in law to claim the payment of a special tax on the packages containing wines of French vintage as aimed at by the treaty of the 6th February, 1893.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding—Has the French Government taken this matter up?

The French Consul has taken the matter up.

By direction of his Government?

No.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding—Of course, if it is a breach of the treaty, that would become a matter of authority under the French Government. If they have not done so, it is a fair argument that there is no breach of the treaty.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The cigar and tobacco manufacturers of Montreal and vicinity were introduced, and Mr. John Michaels, of Jacobs & Co., said:

At a largely attended and representative meeting of the cigar manufacturers of Montreal and vicinity, held at the Windsor Hotel, it was decided that a deputation of the manufacturers should wait upon the honorable members of the Government forming the Tariff Commission and present to them their business requirements, as unanimously agreed upon at said meeting, as follows:

In the first place, regarding a proposition that is being agitated that a customs duty should be placed on unmanufactured leaf tobacco imported into Canada, in lieu of the present excise duty on the manufactured cigars and tobaccos, the manufacturers would state the following facts regarding the same.

That this proposed innovation emanates from one cigar manufacturer only, who is also a leaf tobacco dealer, and who has for some years back been the sole agitator of such a change, he claims, in the interests and for the protection of Canadian tobacco growers.

That the manufacturers are not opposed, by any means, to the grower of Canadian tobacco receiving still more protection at the hands of the Government than they already have, but the manufacturers are a unit in stating as a positive fact, based on their scientific knowledge of their business, and the conditions of growing leaf tobacco, that the leaf tobacco that is now being grown or that can in the future be grown in Canada is entirely unfit for manufacturing into cigars, either used wholly or as a blend, owing, among other things, to the climate of Canada being altogether unsuitable for this purpose. Consequently the proposed change, as shown by the foregoing, would be of no benefit whatsoever to the growers of Canadian tobacco.

That the proposed change would be a very unpopular one, as not only is it not endorsed by the trade, but is, and has been, most strongly opposed by practically every cigar and tobacco manufacturer, as well as by all the numerous workmen in this industry in Canada, as being most injurious to their trade interests.

That the present Excise system of collecting the duty on cigars and tobaccos has worked for a number of years and is still working with every satisfaction to the trade, and that a change from this system to the method proposed, would be a most radical one and would revolutionize the existing methods of carrying on

these manufactures, and for a time, at least, would completely demoralize this industry and would not to any extent affect a saving to the Government in the expense of collecting the duties.

Therefore, it is most earnestly requested that no change be made in the present excise system of collecting the duties on cigars and tobaccos.

Furthermore, regarding the cigar manufacturing industry, as affected by the war in Cuba, the consideration of the honorable members of the Tariff Commission is also requested to the following representations in this regard.

That, the Spanish Government, at the instance of the cigar manufacturers in Cuba, have prohibited the exportation of leaf tobacco from many of the districts in Cuba, from which are grown the finest grades of tobacco.

That, the devastation of many of the tobacco lands, and the danger of planting in the present condition of affairs in Cuba, has resulted in a very small proportion of the usual quantity of tobacco being grown there.

That, owing to these causes the market values of this description of leaf tobaccos, suitable for manufacturing into cigars, the growth of Cuba as well as that of other countries, have enormously increased.

That, this large increase in prices of leaf tobaccos—the cigar manufacturer's raw material—operates most detrimentally to, and is a heavy burden on not only the cigar manufacturers, but also on the great number of workmen employed in this industry, throughout the Dominion, as naturally their wages will be affected.

That, in view of this most exceptional and calamitous state of affairs to the cigar manufacturing industry in Canada, it is earnestly represented that if the Government find it impossible, from a revenue standpoint, to reduce the present excise tax on domestic cigars, that they should certainly not increase it, either in the present method of collecting the revenue, or by placing any import duty on raw leaf used in this manufacture.

That, inasmuch as it is conceded that imported cigars are costly luxuries, and a proper source of revenue, if the duty on same, which is now \$2 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, were made \$4 50 per pound and twenty five per cent. ad valorem, it would not sacrifice any revenue. On the contrary, the revenue would be augmented and at the same time the home manufacturers would be materially assisted by permitting a larger quantity of the higher grade cigars being manufactured in Canada.

That, the Montreal cigar manufacturers are not favorable to the suggestion of a western deputation, that the licenses be graded on the basis of the output, nor to the permitting by the Government of the re-use of cigar boxes as this would open the door to fraudulent practices with a consequent loss to the revenue.

The whole respectfully submitted, and the very best consideration of same by the Honorable Ministers of the Government forming the Tariff Commission most earnestly requested on behalf of the cigar and tobacco manufacturers of Montreal and vicinity.

Mr. Michaels was handed a cigar by Mr. Tarte, who asked him what he thought of the quality.

Mr. Michaels—I might explain that it is impossible to tell this. There is a smell here that seems to me to be foreign to the tobacco itself; in other words, chemicals are used. I could not tell a good cigar without using it.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I suppose you could purchase Canadian grown tobacco at a less price than imported?

Mr. Michaels—I do not believe that there is a market price for it. This tobacco is made for the cigar manufacturers.

Mr. Tarte—What is the price you pay for common imported tobacco?

You can buy tobacco as low as six cents.

Mr. Tarte—No lower than that?

Mr. Michaels—We can buy it as low as six cents. It depends on what you want it for. Every section of the States and every section of Cuba has a tobacco peculiar to itself.

Mr. Tarte—Is it not a fact that you have paid as low as four cents?

Mr. Davis—Not for cigar purposes.

Mr. Tarte—What is the lowest price you pay for tobacco for cigar making?

If I could buy it at six cents it would be very low. By increasing the tax so materially the quantity of cigars would fall off per ounce, probably half.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—We would gain nothing.

Mr. Michaels—You would lose nothing. I might say while drawing attention to this trade that you all know what a depression exists throughout the world. Cigar manufacturers suffer with the rest and have made practically nothing during the last few years. This war in Cuba came on top of the depression and has advanced the prices of tobacco thirty or forty cents a lb., equal to \$6 or \$8 per 1,000 cigars on the cost of the goods. We base



our request on the fact that this depression and war has been disastrous to our trade and that if you cannot see your way to reduce the excise we ask that no increased taxation be placed on the cigar manufacturer, as it will redound and be shared by all classes alike. We are in a very bad position through this war in Cuba.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Has this been the experience before that workmen got lower wages when the duties were increased?

Mr. Michaels—I should say that they did not get an increase. That was when there was a \$3.00 increase. To-day we stand facing a \$6.00 increase, with the prospect of \$3 more being added. Our situation depends upon the war in Cuba.

Mr. Michaels here stated that if a revenue were wanted from cigars these imported cigars could best afford it. A man who could afford to pay fifteen or twenty cents for a cigar could afford to pay duty better than the poor man.

Sir Richard Cartwright—How many imported cigars do you count to the pound?

Mr. Michaels—About twelve or fourteen to the pound in stock.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Is there any real prejudice against Canadian tobacco?

In answer to this question Mr. Michaels stated that there was no real prejudice, but that the tobacco had been repeatedly tried, and had not been a success.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—We had a large deputation of farmers this morning who said it was only a matter of prejudice against it.

Mr. Michaels—I say that the assurance is positive that these farmers, instead of being benefitted by this, in my opinion you will find it a delusion fostered by one man. They have been deluded by him. The cigar manufacturers of Canada have no prejudice against Canadian tobacco. The farmers will not be benefitted by it. There is not a dollar in it for the farmer. In the United States they have put on as much as \$2 a pound to keep tobacco out in favor of the American grower. To-day the farmers in the United States are grumbling and getting about six cents per lb. for the product. The cigar-tobacco industry, even in the United States cannot stand against the superior article from foreign countries.

Mr. Tarte—How can you explain that? Mr. Fortier has stated that for years and years he has used large quantities of Canadian tobacco for making cigars?

He does not use it now, as he can buy cheaper tobacco in the United States.

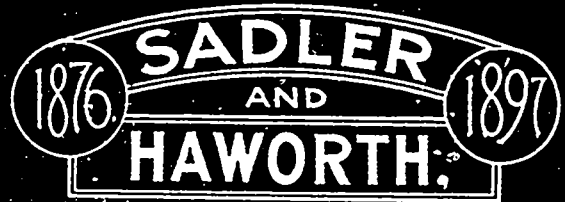
Mr. Pierre Denis asked that permission be given to the manufacturers of tobacco to mix the native product with the imported article. Under the regulations as they exist this is not permitted. His suggestion was that a duty be placed on tobacco brought in from the United States and the excise charges abolished. Permit the manufacturer to mix the native with the imported tobacco and one of the greatest possible encouragements would be held out to agriculturalists. The duty on the imported tobacco could always be raised sufficiently to meet the requirements of the revenue of the country. They could produce as good tobacco in Canada as in any other country in the world, if only the industry was protected for a certain length of time.

Every farmer would then grow six, seven or eight acres of tobacco, and this would bring him a return of about \$100 an acre. It would be an excellent scheme for the father of the family to give up four or five acres to the older sons who could thus earn \$300 or \$400 a year, and by saving this would soon be able to purchase farms for themselves, and would not emigrate to foreign countries. It would also furnish the younger children with light and profitable employment.

Mr. L. R. Labelle, of Montcalm, who is himself an extensive tobacco grower, stated that the question was not so much a matter of tariff as of system. The tobacco grower in the Province of Quebec wanted to spread out his connection so that his products would be purchased in all the other provinces. He also emphasized the necessity of giving the manufacturer permission to mix the Canadian tobacco with the imported, and said that it would then give the Canadian manufacturer the same opportunity as those of the United States, who mix their own tobacco with leaf which they import from Cuba and Sumatra. He advocated the placing of a duty of thirty-five cents per pound on foreign tobacco coming in.

[NOTE. The foregoing is only a part of the testimony taken at Montreal. The publication of it will be continued in our next and other issues.]

The Packard Electric Company this month have sent out their usual daily notes, a blotter and a pamphlet having reference to the Scheeffler watt-meter. The blotter, a very neat affair, contains a calendar for the month and a facsimile of a letter from the Diamond Electric Co., Peoria, Ill., stating that the Packard Co. have the exclusive sale of the Scheeffler meter for the Dominion of Canada.



FORMERLY  
ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH.



MANUFACTURERS.



# CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

The Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Co., Montreal, supplied the machinery, a seven-drill air compressor, hoist and pump, for the Robert E. Lee mine, Rossland, B.C.

The British Columbia Light and Power Company which have already spent \$100,000 in putting in turbine wheels, cribwork, etc., on the Pend d'Oreille River, B.C., are seeking incorporation with increased capital to extend their operations to Rossland and Trail.

The promoters of a felt factory are seeking assistance from the city council of Brandon, Man., to establish the industry in that place.

Brantford, Ont., will build a new school to cost \$14,000.

Messrs. Black & Co.'s grist mill at Thurso, Que., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, about \$7,000.

We have received a copy of the Universal Electrical Directory (J. A. Berly's) containing a complete record of all the industries directly or indirectly connected with electricity and magnetism and the names and addresses of manufacturers in Great Britain, India, the Colonies, United States, the Continent, etc., published by H. Alabaster, Gatehouse & Co., 22 Paternoster Row, London E.C., England.

Pulp mills in New York, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire are receiving large quantities of their raw material from Canada in the form of spruce logs. The

middlemen who buy the wood from Canadian farmers and lumbermen and deliver them to the pulp mills on the other side of the line make a handsome profit. What is the matter with Canadians working their own pulp wood in their own country? The Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, N.S., are now making a full line of pulp machinery.

Fick's Perfect is the name given an aluminum mucilage bottle manufactured by the Perfect Mucilage Bottle Company, Paris, Ont. This the makers say is the first aluminum article made in Canada. The bottle has a water reservoir surrounding the inner compartment to prevent the drying up of the mucilage. It is a very neat, beautiful, serviceable and durable article and will be appreciated for its cleanliness and utility.

The Brown and Wigle Company, of Kingsville, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture woollen goods at Kingsville, Ont.

The Toronto Paper Box Company is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The Wabnapitae Navigation and Transportation Company, Sudbury, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company, Montreal, are sending out a circular calling attention to the fact that they have moved into their commodious machine shops, where they are prepared to manufacture a complete line of mining machinery and appliances.

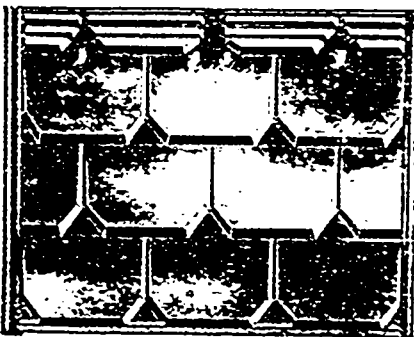
Arrangements have been completed between the corporation of the city of Brantford Ont., and the Brantford Machine Tool Company, whereby the Company agrees to locate there and put in a plant valued at \$65,000. They will occupy the old Waterous building.

UNQUESTIONABLY  
THE BEST  
FIRE-PROOF LATHING  
YET PRODUCED

Hayes' Patent Steel Lathing

FOR BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
ALSO, BOILERS, HOT AIR FURNACES, FLUES, ETC.

USED IN DOMINION BANK, BOARD OF TRADE, CONFEDERATION LIFE AND TORONTO UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO. Send for Sample and Price List.



## Eastlake Steel Shingles

STEEL	PRESSED	BRICK
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FIRE, LIGHTNING AND STORM-PROOF, DURABLE  
ORNAMENTAL AND CHEAP

Write for prices and ask for Catalogue "O."

WHEN APPLIED OVER A LAYER OF PAPER IS  
WARMER AND DRYER THAN BRICK  
VENEER.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Ltd., Manufacturers,

TORONTO

The following mining companies are being incorporated in British Columbia: East St. Louis Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Havre Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$700,000; Red Horse and Salmon River Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Rosslund Development Company, Rosslund, B.C., capital stock, \$1,000,000; Treasure Mountain Mines, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Selkirk Mining and Milling Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$250,000; Multum in Parvo Prospecting Syndicate, Vancouver, capital stock, \$20,000; The Rio Grand Gold and Silver Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The British North American Gold Mining and Milling Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Royal Victoria Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Dollarocracy Mining and Smelting Company, Trail Landing, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Ashcroft and Kootenay Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$500,000; Golden Eagle Mountain Gold Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$600,000; Golden Bell Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Wellington Square Gold Mining and Smelting Company, Grand Forks, capital stock, \$2,000,000; Erie Mining and Milling Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$200,000; The Imperial Mining and Investment Company, Vancouver, capital

stock, \$3,000,000; Victoria and Kootenay Mining and Development Company, Victoria, capital stock, \$100,000; Carbonate Silver Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Rock Creek Gold Mines, Victoria, capital stock, \$500,000; Canadian Pacific Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$750,000; Premier Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$150,000; The Bridge River and Lillooet Gold Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$750,000; The Tidal Wave Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Noble Three Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Golden Chain Prospecting and Development Company, Nelson, capital stock, \$2,000,000; The Slocan City Mining Company, Slocan City, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Heather Bell Mining and Milling Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$500,000; Consolidated Seven Mines Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Kokanic Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Mikado and Korinto Gold Mining and Milling Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Alberta and Kootenay Development Company, Golden, capital stock, \$500,000; Ruby Gold Mining and Development Company, Vernon, capital stock, \$400,000; Columbia-Cariboo Gold Mining Company, Trail, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Prince Mining and Development Company, Golden, capital stock,

\$1,000,000; The Douglas Mining, Investment and Brokerage Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$500,000; Excelsior Gold Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$500,000; Western Canadian Mining and Development Company, Revelstoke, capital stock, \$1,200,000; West Kootenay Mining Company, Kaslo, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Camp McKinney Development Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$600,000; British American Gold Mining Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Clark-Seattle Gold Mining Company, Grand Forks, capital stock, \$600,000; Echo Mining and Milling Company, Kaslo, capital stock, \$250,000; Sandon Mining and Milling Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$1,250,000; Sterling Mining and Milling Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Brunswick Mining and Development Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Castle Mountain Mining and Development, Company, Rosslund, capital stock, \$2,000,000; Deep Cave Gold Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Favorite Gold Mining and Development Company, Victoria, capital stock, \$5,000,000; The Carnes Creek Consolidated Mines, Revelstoke, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Regina Mining Company, of Slocan, Vancouver, capital stock, \$200,000; British Empire Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$2,000,000; Maple Leaf Mining and Development Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The

THE - - - -

# WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

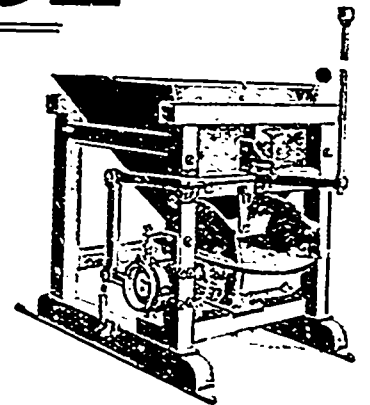
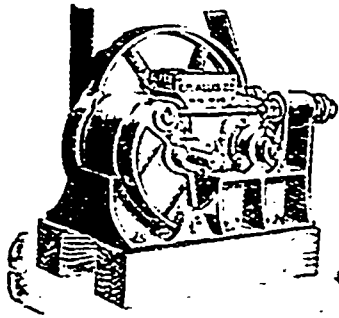
MANUFACTURERS OF

## THE "RELIANCE"

### Mining, Milling

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FOR THE DOMINION  
OF CANADA(Under License from The E. P. ALLIS CO., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Crushers, Rolls, Jigs, Concentrators, Screens, Stamps, Pumps  
Compressors, Hoists, Boilers, Engines, Water Wheels, Etc.

Branch Office . . . .

VANCOUVER, B.C.


**PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

Brandon and Golden Crown Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Buffalo Mining Company, of Slocan, Vancouver, capital stock, \$1,500,000; The East Kootenay Mining and Development Company, Golden, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Beaudette Mining Company, Sandon, capital stock, \$600,000; Kootenay Safety Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Britannia Mining Company, Slocan City, capital stock, \$250,000.

Messrs. Cook & Sons, St. Catharines, Ont., have sold out their planing, door and sash mill and lumber yard, to Henry Wise. Mr Cook is going more extensively into electric lighting and power.

Mr. J. J. Gartshore, Toronto, last week shipped two car loads of light steel rails to the Saw Bill Lake Gold Mining Company, Seine River, Ont.

The Kootenay Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Spicer Shingle Mill Company, Vancouver, B.C., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The following foreign mining companies have been registered in British Columbia. Canadian Gold Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,200,000; Alki Gold Mining Company, Tacoma, Washington, capital stock, \$750,000; Galena Mines, 20 Threadneedle Street, London, England, capital stock, £550,000; German Mining and Milling Company, Tacoma, Washington, capital stock, \$50,000; The Christian Mining and Milling Company, Tacoma, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Idler Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Little Jim

Gold Mining and Milling Company, Tacoma, Washington, capital stock, \$750,000; Ramsdell Mining and Milling Company, Tacoma, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Cascade Development Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$500,000; Bonita Gold Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Smuggler Gold Mining and Milling Company, Rothesay, Kings County, N.B., capital stock, \$1,000,000; London and Vancouver Finance and Development Company, England, capital stock, £100,250; American Boy Mining and Milling Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, held recently, it was reported that the turning on of the current will take place in May. The power house and dams are finished and the electrical machinery will be placed in the near future. The machinery for the water wheels, etc., are on the spot, the pole line and conduits are both completed, and the contract for the lead cables has been let.

Chas. Holten & Co. are erecting a large brewery, to cost \$15,000, at Revelstoke, B.C., and will add a bottling works and ice house at an early date.

Mr. McDonald, of Galt, has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the lease of property near the Western cattle market, Toronto, on which he will erect an abattoir, to cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The Montreal Lumber Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, to do a general lumbering business.

The saw and grist mill at Lyndhurst, Ont., owned by Mr. John Roddick, were burned a few days ago. Loss, \$8,000.

The Howel Lithographic Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$49,000.

The Western Broom Company, of London (Ont.), has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Messrs. Sanderson, Pearey & Co., manufacturers of white lead and prepared paints, whose premises, at 61 65 Adelaide street, Toronto, were destroyed by fire not long ago, have had plans prepared and have already started to re-build on the old site.

The Independent Cordage Company of Ontario, Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Delaware and Mount Bridges Oil and Gas Company, Delaware, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to drill for petroleum and gas.

The Maritime Milling Company, New Glasgow, N.S., is applying for an act of incorporation to construct and operate flour, feed and corn meal mills and elevators.

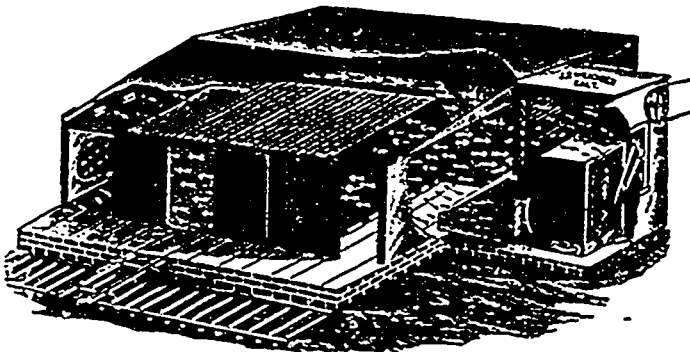
The Hay Island Gold Mining Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$600,000.

The Stratford Exploration and Development Company, Stratford, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, to do a general mining business.

The Mebachren Heating and Ventilating Company, Galt, Ontario, have acquired the Cant Bros. Company factory recently vacated by them, in that town, and will at once proceed to enlarge their business by adding several new lines.

## McEachren's System of Drying, Heating and Ventilating

Under Recent Patents.



In construction an process of drying this Kiln differs widely from all others in use. They have given entire satisfaction where all others Dry Kilns have failed. They will season More Lumber in a Given Time, with a given heating surface and a given quantity of steam than any other Kiln not in the market. Their construction and mode of operating is such as to season lumber without Case Hardening, Checking or Warping. They work equally well on Lumber Right from the Saw and on Air Seasoned Lumber, the only difference being that one takes a little more time than the other. By a Peculiar Arrangement Found Only In Our Dry Kilns we extract the moisture from the heated air, return it through the Heater again and thus preserve the heat passing from the Kiln instead of wasting it as is the rule with all other Hot Kilns.

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

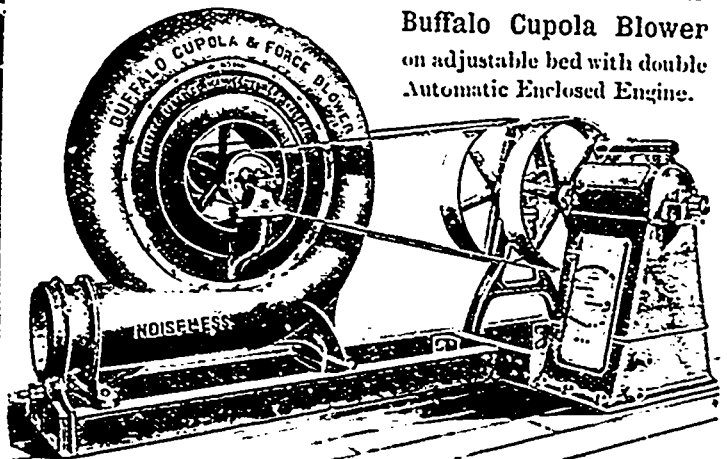
### BLAST HEATING SYSTEM FOR LARGE BUILDINGS

Little Wonder Boiler and new Hot Water Heating System half price of usual hot water system. STEAM BOILER CLEANERS, Feed Water Heaters covered by Patents of recent date in Canada and United States.

Second-hand Heaters and Fans made of the best American Manufacturers, only in use a short time, for sale at great reduction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices to

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GALT, ONT.



Buffalo Cupola Blower on adjustable bed with double Automatic Enclosed Engine.

Buffalo Dry-Kilns, Shaving Fans, Forges, Lowerers, Exhausters, Blacksmith Drills, Etc.

Are described in Sectional Catalogues FREE on application.

Their Efficiency, Smooth Running, and Durability are Unsurpassed.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Sold in Toronto, Ont., by H. W. Petric.

Brantford, Ont., by Canadian Machinery & Supply Co.

Montreal, Que., by Canadian Machinery Agency.

Chicago Store, 22 and 24 West Randolph Street

New York Office, 26 Cortland Street.

Mr. James Gordon has purchased the stock of the Walker foundry, Belleville, Ont., and will carry on the business in the old premises.

Estate of T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ont., have become general Canadian agents of the Defiance Works, Defiance, Ohio, inventors and manufacturers of up-to-date, nineteenth century, automatic, wood-working machinery for making wagon and carriage wheels, hubs, spokes, rims, felloes, shafts, poles, neck-yokes, singletrees, handles, barrel hoops, etc. A 300-page catalogue, describing this machinery, is sent free on application to Messrs. Coleman.

The Niagara Falls Acetylene Gas Machine Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$24,000 to manufacture acetylene gas machines.

The Lucknow Central Furniture Company, Lucknow, Ontario, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to take over the business of Cliff and Foeter, furniture manufacturers, and to extend same.

We are in receipt of an eight-page Spanish catalogue from the Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N.Y. This catalogue, printed in various languages, is, we are informed, issued in sufficient quantity to reach every blacksmith shop in the world. Over 200,000 have been recently mailed to the Canadian and American trade. This Spanish edition is intended for Mexico.

The Dowsell Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ontario, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, to manufacture dairy specialties, wringers, mangles, etc.

The C.P.R. Co. have begun operations on the proposed improvements at Owen Sound, Ont., consisting of an 800,000 bushel elevator, rebuilding of the old freight sheds and erection of a new 25,000 barrel flour shed.

The Strathroy Brewing and Malting Company, Strathroy, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$11,000.

The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterborough, Ont., recently shipped a ten stamp battery and two vanners to the Folger-Hammond mine in the Rainy River country. The work was turned out in ten days after receipt of the order.

The Ottawa parties who constitute the Prescott Elevator Company have ordered six steel barges to be built in time for the opening of navigation. They will cost \$15,000 each, and will carry 30,000 bushels of grain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., will erect a cold storage warehouse at Winnipeg, with a capacity of about twelve car loads, for the handling of perishable freight.

Messrs. Jackson & Cochrane, Berlin, Ont., manufacturers of wood working machinery, will build an addition to their works this spring. It will be a brick building 30x100 feet.

Chadwick Bros., metal spinners, Hamilton, are moving to larger premises on King William Street that city.

The Whipple Brass Works, Hamilton, Ont., are starting up again at 192 Barton St. The Jenekes Machine Co., Sherbrooke, Que., are sending a carload of mining machinery each week to British Columbia and have done so for several weeks past.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a flour mill and a mill machinery manufacturing business at Fort William, Ont. Toronto parties are negotiating for a bonus from the town for these industries.

The old Dick & Banning water power, near Keewatin, Man., has been sold by the Rat Portage Lumber company for \$25,000 to an Ottawa syndicate.

The Hannah street Methodist church, Hamilton, Ont., was damaged by fire March 7th, to the extent of \$2,500.

H. B. Mitchell's flour mill at Millwood, Man., has been re-modelled and enlarged from 100 to 150 barrel's capacity. This mill is operated by water power entirely.

Schultz Bros., Brantford, Ont., have been awarded the contract for all the inside finishing of Knox church, Woodstock, amounting to \$3,000.

The Ranger Cycle Company of Toronto is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, to manufacture bicycles, etc.

# The Packard Electric Co., Ltd.

MAKERS OF

## Lamps and Transformers

Sole Agents for SCHEEFFER RECORDING WATT METERS  
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

**Burnham's**  
Percentage  
Full Gate 84  
3/4 84  
3/8 82  
NEW IMPROVED  
STANDARD TURBINE

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

BURNHAM BROS., York, Pa.



### THOMAS PINK PEMBROKE, ONT.

MAKER OF THE FAMOUS  
Pink Peaveys, Handles, Cant Hooks

Split Maple Handles  
Duck Bill Cant Hooks  
Cast Steel Skidding Tongs  
Duck and Round Bill Peaveys.  
Car Load or Dozen Lots

### THE PARIS ELECTRO-PLATING CO.

Manufacturers of

Stove Trimmings, Organ and Piano Trimmings, also all kinds of Brass and Nickel Plating Done  
Paris Station, - - Ontario

#### SPECIALTIES.

Machinery Brushes for woollen and flour mill, jewellers, shoes, breweries, dairies, platers, foundries, and all machinery work; old rollers refilled.

Frank Wehrle & Co.,  
Brush Manufacturers,  
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1882

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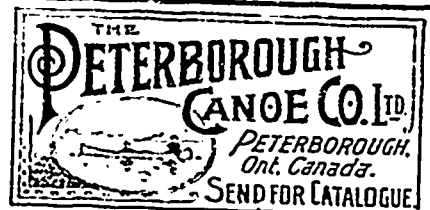
HORN and RUBBER COMBS, Etc.

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Manufacturers of . . .

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INVENTORS AND BUILDERS OF UP-TO-DATE  
NINETEENTH CENTURY

## AUTOMATIC Wood-Working Machinery

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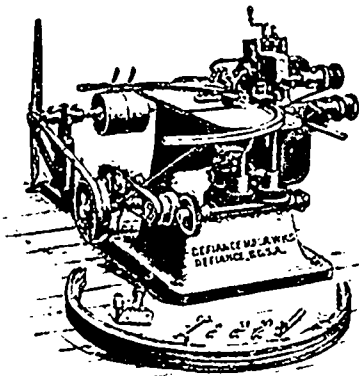
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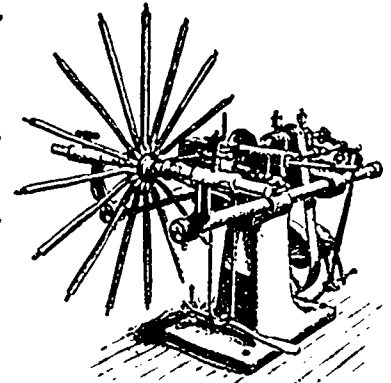
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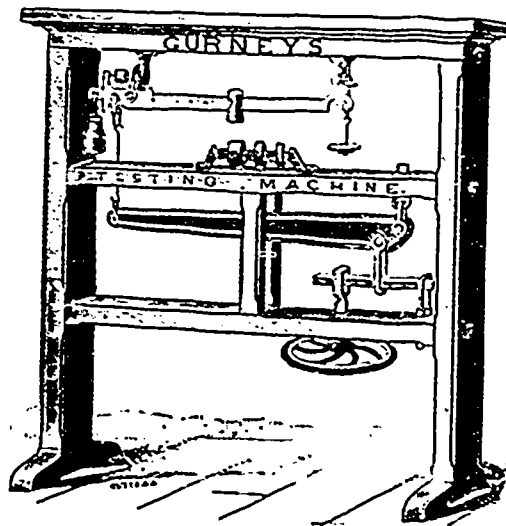
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The carpenter shops, blacksmith shop, and engine room in connection with the Industrial Deaf and Dumb Institution, conducted by the Brothers of St Viateur, at St. Louis du Milo End, Quebec, were destroyed by fire, February 25th. Loss on building and machinery \$25,000.

A summary of the mineral production of Canada last year has been issued by the Geological Survey, the total value being placed at \$23,627,305, as against \$22,000,000 in 1895. The value of the metal is given at \$8,039,640, made up as follows: Copper (fine in ore, etc.), 9,385,556 pounds, \$1,021,148; gold, \$2,810,206; iron ore, 88,206 tons, \$184,313; lead (fine in ore, etc.), 21,199,977 pounds, \$721,384; nickel (fine in ore, etc.), 3,500,000 pounds, \$1,155,000; silver (fine

in ore, etc.), 3,205,343 ounces, \$2,147,589; total metallic, \$8,039,640. The value of iron metallic totals \$15,087,665, the chief items being coal, 3,743,234 tons, value \$8,006,305, and petroleum, 726,812 barrels, value \$1,155,646.

The Verity Plow Company, Brantford, Ontario, have completed an order for 200 plows for Australia.

The Ronald Engine Works at Brussels, Ontario, have been sold to Mr. E. H. Thomas, Norwich, Ontario.

Messrs Batchelder & Co.'s kindling wood factory at Hawkesbury, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on February 22nd.

A company has been organized at Nelson, B.C., with a capital stock of \$20,000, to put

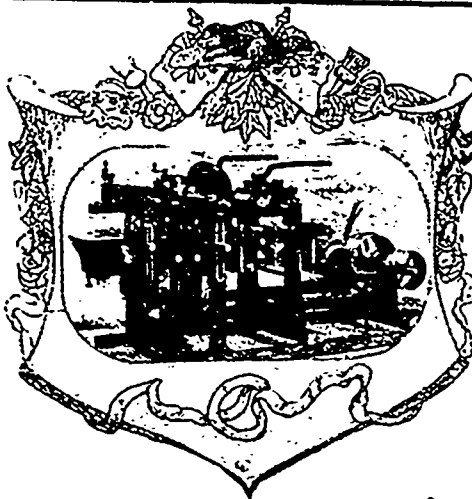
in an electric light plant. The work of construction will be commenced as soon as the water rights have been obtained from the Government. The company will order one 5,000 light machine, step-up and step-down transformer, also 150-light arc machine.

A scheme has been set on foot to extend the electric railway west from Belleville to Trenton, Ontario, and thence north to Tweed, there to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The township of Tilbury west, Ont., has accepted the plans of Mr. Newman, C.E., for the enlargement and improvement of Big Creek in that township. This Creek drains part of five townships and about 55,000 acres will be affected by the improvement. The estimated cost of the work is \$45,000.



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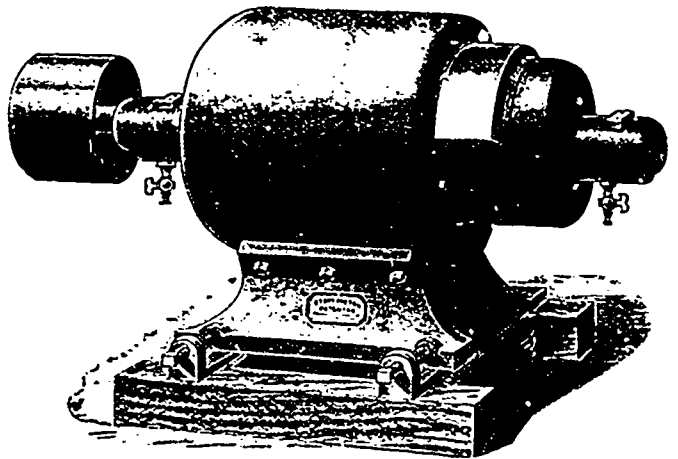
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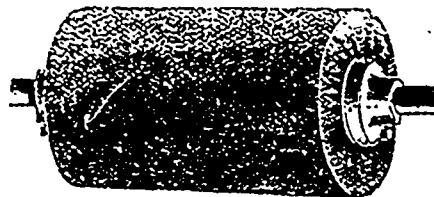
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The following mining companies have been incorporated in Ontario: The Golden Goblin Mining Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$500,000; The Hawk Bay Gold Mining Company, Hamilton, Ont., capital stock, \$150,000; The Gold Hills Exploration and Development Company of Toronto, capital stock, \$2,000,000; The Toronto and Western Mines Development Company Toronto, capital stock, \$99,000; The Leap Year Consolidated Gold Mining Company of London (Ontario), capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Neepawa Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Plutus Gold Mining Company, Sault Ste. Marie, capital stock, \$750,000; The Gagne Island Gold Mine Company, Ottawa; capital stock, \$500,

000; The Rupert Mining Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, capital stock, \$200,000; The Nugget Gold Mining Company of Rat Portage (Ont.), capital stock, \$50,000; The Bald Indian Bay Mining and Investment Company, Ottawa, capital stock, \$6,000; The Queen Bee Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Burrely Gold Mining Company, Ottawa, capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The following mining companies are being incorporated in Ontario: The Industrial Mining, Development and Investment Company of Toronto, head office at Toronto, capital stock, \$250,000; The Gold Quartz Free Milling, Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$2,000,000; The Keewatin Gold Mining, Prospecting and Development Company, Keewatin, capital stock, \$750,000; The

Premier Gold Mining Company of Ontario, St. Thomas, capital stock, \$495,000; The Rany River Mining, Exploring and Development Company, Mount Forest, capital stock, \$750,000; The Webbwood General Mining and Development Company, Webbwood, capital stock, \$490,000; The New Ontario Mining and Development Company, Lucknow, capital stock, \$100,000; The Megatherium Gold Mining Company of Jackfish, Toronto, capital stock, \$100,000; The West Sawbill Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Imperial Gold Mining and Development Corporation of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$2,500,000; The Ontario and Western Mining and Development Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The North Star Mining and Development Company of Toronto, head office, Toronto,

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capital stock, \$5,000,000; Toronto Saw Bill Gold Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$500,000; The Hub Gold Mining and Development Company, Sudbury, capital stock, \$600,000; The Jackfish Bay Syndicate, Toronto, capital stock, \$99,000; The Bath Island Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$750,000; The Mandarin Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$300,000; The Exploration and Development Company of Ontario, capital stock, \$2,000,000; The Forest City Gold Mining and Prospecting Company of London (Ont.), capital stock, \$2,000,000; The Free Gold Mining and Development Company of Toronto, capital stock, \$2,000,000.

The Queen of the Lakes Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Economic Gold and Nickel Pyritic Smelting Company of Sudbury, head office Sudbury, capital stock \$300,000; The Jubilee Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Rat portage, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Kabaskong Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Port Arthur, capital stock \$500,000; The Mining and Developing Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock \$1,500,000;

Ontario Prospectors Mining and Developing Company, Rat Portage, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Diamond Jubilee Exploration Mining and Development Company of Toronto, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Czar Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, capital stock \$1,000,000; Shoal Lake and Seine River Mining Company, Seine City, capital stock \$600,000; The Climax Gold Mine Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Eastern Mining Syndicate of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock \$1,000,000; The Nanki Poo Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, head office Ottawa, Ont., capital stock \$1,000,000; The Wabigoon Free Milling Gold Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock \$1,000,000.

The first carload of manilla paper ever sent out of Nova Scotia arrived in St. John, N.B., recently. It was from the paper mill at Hartville, near Windsor, N.S. Both the pulp and the paper are made there. T. G. McMullen has a band mill on the same stream, quite close to the paper mill, and the refuse from the former is utilized for making some of the pulp. The mills are run by water power, and there is a strong

head at both mills. The paper mill could get a forty foot head if necessary. Above the mills is a lake twenty-one miles long, surrounded by excellent spruce for pulp. The paper mill has its own electric plant, and is fully equipped for economical work.

The Canadian Gazette says.—Winnipeg is supplying London with soap. That seems curious, yet it is a fact. Mr. Sheppard, who had much to do with the development of Lord Brassey's property at Qu'Appelle, and is now in London, has taken up the agency for a hard-water toilet soap manufactured by J. F. Howard & Co., chemists, of Winnipeg, and has placed considerable quantities of it with the Army and Navy Stores, Whiteley's, and other great London depots, where it meets with a ready sale.

The Talbot Brussels Carpet Company which will locate at Sherbrooke, Quebec, have secured the corset factory and the land adjoining, and also the buildings formerly used by the Rand Drill Co. at that place.

The Holland and Emery Co., of East Tawas, Mich., will commence to move their large mill from East Tawas to Byng Inlet, Ontario, as soon as the ice leaves the bay.

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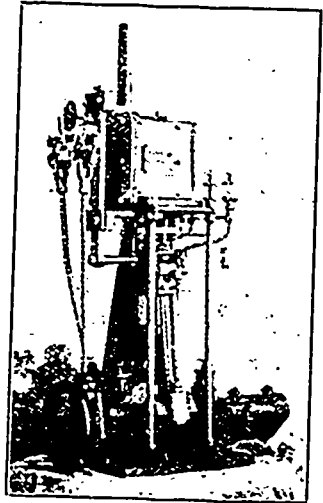
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The American Bank Note Company have purchased property in Ottawa, to the value of \$25,000, and are to erect a five-storey brick building thereon. The cost of the new building will be \$40,000, and it will be fire-proof. No money will be spared to make it one of the most secure and substantial buildings in the city. The architects have received instructions from the Company to use every effort to secure competent Canadian labor for all parts of the work.

The Queenston Quarry Company, St. David's, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Elk Gold Mining Company, Halifax, N.S., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

The National Mining and Development Company, Rothesay, N.B., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Romaine Automatic Agricultural Machine Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The Canadian Douglas Saw Manufacturing Co., Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$700,000.

The River Range Oil Company, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to drill and operate for petroleum oil and gas.

Messrs. Armour and Hebert have begun the manufacture of carriages at Shediac, N.B.

Messrs D. G. Loomis & Sons have purchased the brickyard and works of Mr. Clark Gordon at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Mr. P. E. Lloyd will build a saw mill and a sash and door factory at Kentville, N.B.

The Massey-Harris Brantford factory have up to date completed 3,850 binders and mowers for this season's trade, and are now producing daily thirty binders and forty mowers, or seventy machines per day.—Brantford Courier.

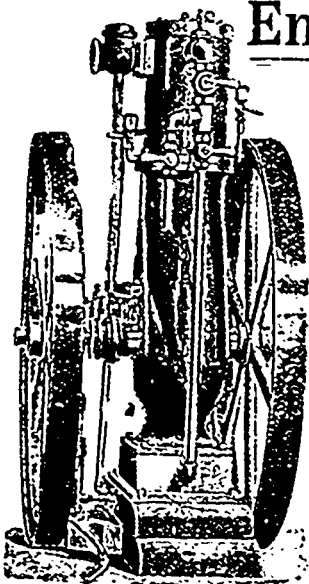
Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, report business as exceptionally brisk this spring. Their wood working shops are running full time and with full force, and their iron work department is running fourteen hours per day on orders for friction clutches, shafting, etc. Shipments of the celebrated Dodge pulleys have recently been made to San Jose De Guatemala, Central America, to Madras, India, and the regular European export trade continues. The Dodge Co., have also in work for the Montreal Cotton Co., two eleven foot pulleys for 38 inch belts, a complete outfit of friction clutches, quills, floor stands, bearings and heavy belt pulleys, for Brantford Electric Co., an outfit of seven friction clutches, shafting bearings, sprockets, gearing, link belting, etc., for British Columbia Gold and Placer Mining Co., an outfit of friction clutch, and belt pulleys for Ross Bros. big saw mill at Buckingham, Que. The Dodge Co. have also replaced an unsat-

isfactory friction clutch coupling at London Electric Co's station having a capacity of 200 h. p., and have put into the Stratford Electric Co's station one of their split friction clutch pulleys, with quill and outside bearing feature for 125 h.p. The Dodge Co., are in the best possible position to give close estimates on complete transmission outfits, including shafting, hangers, bearings, floor stands, friction pulleys, and couplings, special pulleys of all kinds, rope driving, etc., and will be glad to wait upon anyone open for work in this line.

One of the quickest pieces of engineering work ever accomplished in this or any other country was that of removing one of the spans of the Grand Trunk Railway girder at Vaudreuil, Que., and putting in a new one. The new girder is 98 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches deep, and weighs 72 tons. Owing to the large amount of traffic passing over the bridge during the week, the work had to be performed on Sunday. The old span was removed in eight minutes, the new girder placed in position in forty-seven minutes, and the whole work, including all preliminaries, was accomplished in less than three hours. The best time made in England for a similar piece of work—the girder, however, in this case being 80 feet long—was put on record a few months ago, and was fourteen hours.

The Grand Central hotel at Tilbury, Ont., was burned March 9th; loss, \$7,500.

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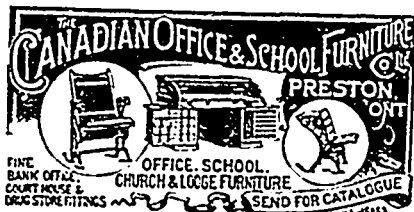
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**MINING MACHINERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Perhaps the general public has not an idea of the number of mining plants in Rossland and the sums spent thereon. Below is a description of all the machinery in the camp. It is taken from The Spokane Spokesman.

The first on the list must be the Le Roi with more machinery than any of the others. It has three air compressors. The first put in was a 7-drill compressor; then one of three drills was added, and the new one, a 40-drill compressor is now being put in place on the Black Bear ground. This is the largest plant ever brought to the Kootenay. It requires 500 h. p. boilers. The first hoist was a 15 h. p.; then was added a 50 h. p., and the new one now being placed is a 200 h. p. The mine also has an electric light plant, tramway and crusher, with an order now in for a large crusher, with which it will crush all ore as it is shipped. It has four station pumps and a sinker, and 30 slugger drills working in the mine. The estimated cost of the plant is \$150,000. This does

not include the buildings, but the mere machinery of the plant. The plant of the War Eagle mine consists of a 20 drill compressor, 100 h. p. boiler, two 40 h. p. hoists, one sinking pump and eight slugger drills. The estimated cost of this plant is \$30,000, without buildings.

The O. K. plant consists of two 60 h. p. boilers, one 85 h. p. engine, a four-drill compressor, a large 10-stamp mill and four sluggers. The estimated cost of this plant and buildings is \$20,000.

The Centro Star has an 80 h. p. boiler, 5-drill compressor and five drills working in the tunnel. The cost of this plant is \$5,000.

The Josie has a duplicate of the Centro Star plant.

The Red Mountain has an 80 h. p. boiler, a 7-drill compressor and is working four slugger drills besides the diamond drills. The cost of this is \$7,000.

The Cliff has a 50 h. p. boiler and 4-drill compressor at a cost of \$5,000.

The Monte Cristo has an 80 h. p. boiler and a 7-drill compressor.

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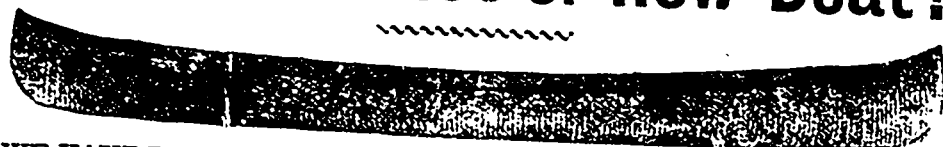
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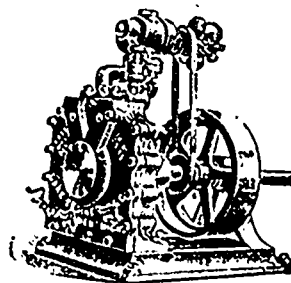
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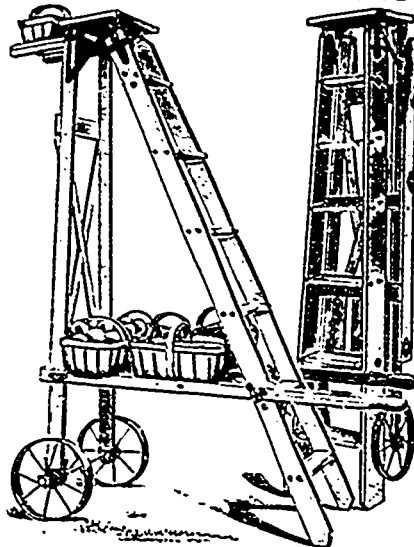
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sor, the cost of which was \$7,000. This compressor also drives two sluggers in the Colonna.

The Kootenay and Columbia have a 30 drill compressor, two 100 h. p. boilers and seven drills, which cost \$25,000. This plant also furnishes power for the Iron Horse, which mine has two slugging drills, a sinking pump and a 15 h. p. hoist, at a cost of \$2,500.

The Iron Colt has a 15 h. p. hoist and one steam drill, which cost \$2,000.

The Alberta has two Rand drills, and also gets its power from the Kootenay and Columbia plant.

The Commander has a 40 h. p. boiler, a 4-drill compressor, 20 h. p. hoist, sinking pump and two drills. The cost of the plant is \$5,000.

The Crown Point has an 80 h. p. boiler, a 7-drill compressor, seven sluggers, sinking pump and hoist and costing \$15,000.

The Palo Alto has a 30 h. p. boiler, 10 h. p. hoist, sinking pump and one steam drill; \$2,000 was the cost.

The Robert E. Leo has a 10-drill compressor, a 100 h. p. boiler, 20 h. p. hoist and three drills, costing \$7,000.

The Mayflower has a 15 h. p. boiler and a 10 h. p. hoist, at a cost of \$1,000.

The Red Eagle has a 30 h. p. boiler, 10 h. p. hoist, and two steam drills; cost of the plant \$2,500.

The Blue Bird has the same as the Red Eagle.

The Nest Egg has an 80 h. p. boiler, a 4 drill compressor, 20 h. p. hoist, sinking pump and three sluggers; estimated cost \$10,000.

The Homestake has an 80 h. p. boiler, a 5 drill compressor and a 3 drill hoist; cost \$10,000. This plant drives one plant on the Gopher.

The Deer Park people are now placing a 40 h. p. boiler and a 20 h. p. hoist and a sinking pump, at a cost of \$3,000.

The Silver Bell has a 30 h. p. boiler and a 10 h. p. hoist; cost \$2,000.

The City of Spokane has a 50 h. p. boiler, 4-drill compressor and three sluggers working; cost \$4,000.

The Monita has a 40 h. p. boiler, 20 h. p. hoist, two steam drills and a sinking pump; cost \$4,000.

The White Bear has a 60 h. p. boiler, 20 h. p. hoist and two steam drills; cost \$4,000.

The St. Paul has a 30 h. p. boiler and one steam drill. This is tunnel proposition; cost of plant \$1,000.

The Georgia has a 25 h. p. boiler and two steam drills; cost \$1,500.

Each mine adds machinery as fast as it finds need for it. The greater part of the air compressor machinery mentioned in the above list was manufactured by the Canadian Rand Drill Company, Montreal.

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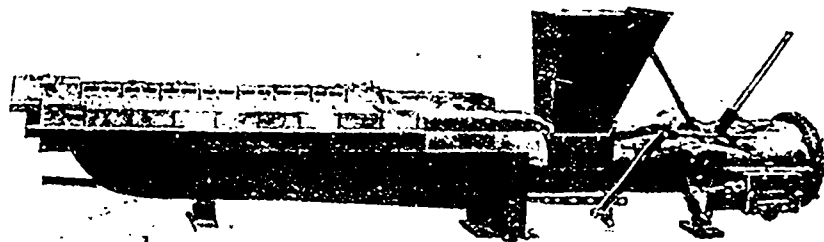
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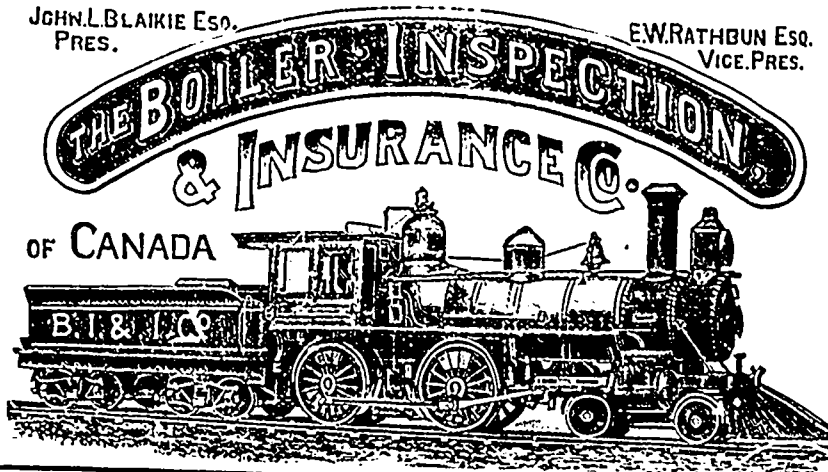
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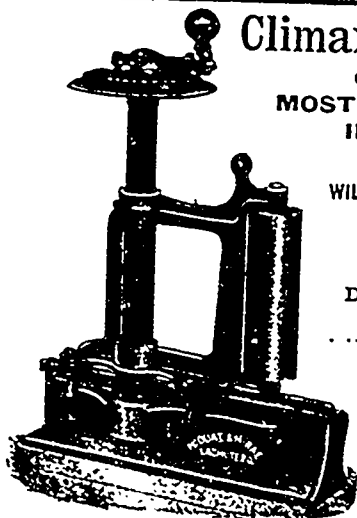
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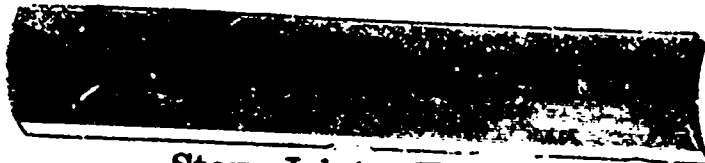
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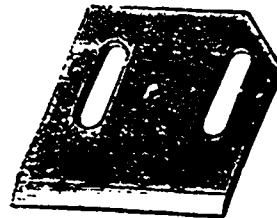
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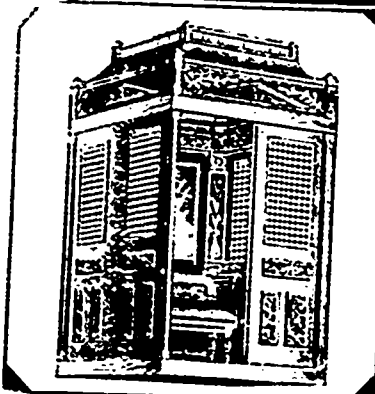
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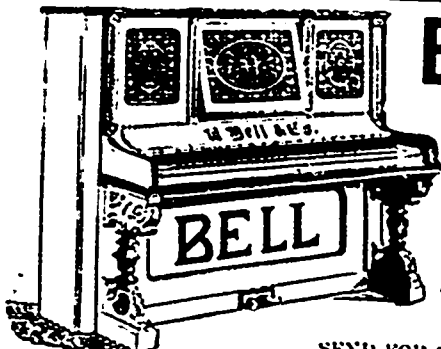
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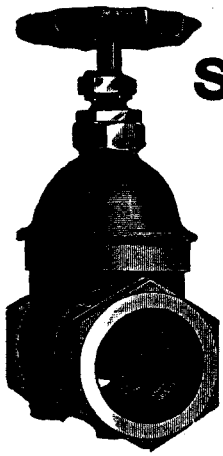
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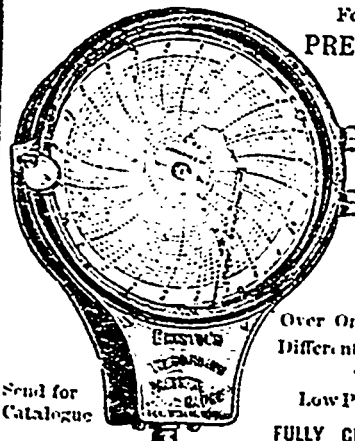
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