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J. JONES TORONTO.

Vol. 19.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 17, 1890.

No. 8.

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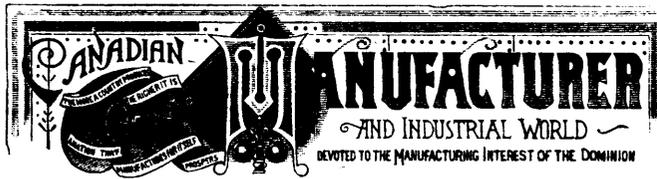
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MR. FREDERIC NICHOLLS is Secretary of  
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,  
The Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and  
The Tanners' Association.

His Office is at the Publication Office of the  
CANADIAN MANUFACTURER,

63 Front Street West, Toronto.

### THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A FEW days ago the Canadian Manufacturer's Association sent out to their members and friends a pamphlet, the main portions of which we here reproduce, a perusal of which will indicate the purpose for which it was issued.

The principal paper was written by Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Secretary of the Association, and was as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—A most cordial invitation to become a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is hereby extended to you: and when addressing you on the importance of this subject, I take advantage of the opportunity to briefly outline the work before the Association in the near future, and to remind you of what has already been achieved by it.

The Association desires the support and influence of every friend of a National Policy of protection to native industry, and the counsel and advice of every manufacturer in Canada, who will connect himself with this Association and attend its meetings. That this is an important matter which should receive your immediate and earnest attention will be recognized when it is remembered that this Association, as its name implies, is composed of those engaged in manufacturing industries; and that in protecting themselves from adverse legislation they are protecting labor by assuring a wide and lucrative field for Canadian artisans; are affording a larger and nearer market for all farm products, and are aiding in building up a national spirit of self reliance as opposed to the advocacy of cringing dependence upon our neighbors.

In union there is strength; and if our policy of Protection has again to be defended at the polls, it must be sustained by the energy and activity of those whose interests are directly and vitally involved—by those who have invested their capital

on the strength of their belief in its continuance. United action is imperative—single endeavor will be unavailing.

Our Association is doing what it can to keep the value of Protection before the people, and to expose the fallacy of arguments coming against it from Free Trade sources. Its officers and members are active, energetic and untiring in their efforts for conserving the interests they represent; but the active co-operation of every manufacturer not now a member of it is also desired.

The inception of this Association dates back to 1874, when a number of manufacturers, many of them Reformers in politics met together and discussed the then industrial situation. With a tariff for revenue only, such as at that time was in force, it was impossible to build up a diversity of manufacturing industries in Canada; and it was resolved that unless a policy of protection to home industry was adopted as a National Policy, the country would continue in the future, with even more certainty than in the past, a purely agricultural community, raising grain and farm products for such other nations as could buy from us more cheaply than elsewhere.

Having proceeded thus far, it was decided to organize as an Association of Protectionists regardless of party politics; and it is this same organization, with the same aims and objects, and now as then composed of adherents of both political parties, that is now addressing you.

Canadian history records how, before the inauguration of the National Policy, delegation after delegation of manufacturers visited Ottawa and interviewed the Government of that day petitioning for redress, without the scantiest measure of success. It further records how at that time large numbers of Reformers became known as "National Policy Reformers."

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the admirable courage and self-denial of the small band of patriots, the pioneers of Protection in Canada, who went before and opened up a path, narrow and rugged at first, but ever widening, until, in 1878, the advocates and supporters of Protection had become so numerous that, with the resistless might of a great army marching to victory, they swept away every sophistical Free Trade barrier, so that after the election battle of September of that year, all the world wondered at their glorious success. Protection had triumphed. A Free Trade Government which had gone to the polls with the prestige of a large majority was overwhelmed, and a Government, the corner stone of which was Protection to Canadian industrial interests, put in power.

Great oaks from little acorns grow. As the years rolled by the Ontario Industrial Association broadened and expanded into the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and although still numbering in its ranks many of the honored pioneers of the movement for Canadian industrial independence, hundreds of recruits have from time to time been added to its membership.

Today this Association is the nucleus of an army ready equipped for a campaign, but standing at ease. It will soon be necessary, however, for every believer in Protection to Canadian industrial interests to place himself on guard and face those who would imperil the growth of our young and vigorous nationality. The opponents whom we have to contend against rally under banners bearing such inscriptions as "Free Trade"; "Tariff for Revenue Only"; "Continental Free

Trade"; "Commercial Union"; "Reciprocity of Tariffs"; "Unrestricted Reciprocity"; and similar watchwords, but they are our opponents nevertheless.

But a few days ago the daily papers contained a graphic description of the proposed tour of Mr. Erastus Wiman through Ontario, for the purpose of advocating "Commercial Union with the United States," a term which might appear in the dictionary of Political Economy as a synonym for Annexation to that country. Thousands of Free Trade documents, sent out from New York, have been and are being scattered broadcast throughout the Dominion; and if money for this purpose can be obtained in the United States, it is reasonable to suppose that other and larger sums will be raised there for the purpose of influencing our next general election. Why? It has been stated publicly in the press of the United States that Washington looks to a section of the Canadian Liberal Party to aid them in developing a sentiment that is in strong contrast to that spirit of self reliance and independence so characteristic of Canadians. Should they succeed in their endeavors, supported and assisted both morally and financially by United States interests, with a greedy longing to capture and control our markets, what would be the ultimate result? Having surrendered our right to regulate our tariff; having effectually destroyed our growing industries; having diverted our trade from the numerous channels now existing or in prospect, and caused it to flow in one direction only, and having sacrificed our national self-respect, we would practically have surrendered without the honors of war. On the first occasion of an international dispute we would have to accept any terms which might be dictated, or become a State or States of the American Union.

In corroboration of this opinion I quote from Mr. Wiman's recent utterances at Chicago. He said:—

\* \* \* \* \*

"With reference to the enactment of the McKinley Bill and its enforcement against Canada on the one hand, and the necessity of accompanying that tremendous exaction with some expression of willingness to trade on the other; this expression, coming, as it will, just before the general elections, places the question before the Canadian people squarely. The Liberal Party have adopted the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and the Tory Party that of the National Policy. *The Sherman resolution would give such a power to the Liberal Party, while the McKinley Bill is being enforced, that it will unquestionably triumph at this election, and the country will then be in possession of a Government entirely friendly to the United States.* Never in the history of the Continent was the moment so critical; and if Congress will only realize for an instant the enormous consequences that will flow from the passage of this resolution, they would drop every other measure and pass this proposal of Senator Sherman's. \* \* \*

"It is within the power of Sir John Macdonald to bring on the election at any time, and he is so shrewd, and understands the situation so well, that unless the Sherman resolution passes at this session, he will probably bring it on before Congress re-assembles in March next, in which case the struggle will be a hopeless one. With a verdict in favor of Sir John, Canada would practically turn her back upon the United States. Imperial Federation would grow, and isolation

and a high customs barrier continue to exist; *while if the Liberal Party could be successful, Canada, with a smiling face, would turn towards the United States, ready to be wooed and won when the proper time comes.*"

We are informed by the Independent press that, on the occasion of the next general election, will be witnessed a most determined attack on the National Policy, and a reason for such forecast readily suggests itself. The Free Trade opposition at the last general election assured the Protectionists that no serious interference with the tariff would ensue in the event of their success. In the light of subsequent events they considered that this insincere pledge was impolitic; and as Napoleon, at Waterloo, in a last vain and despairing effort ordered the Old Guard to advance and save the day—if they could—so it has been determined by the Opposition to mass the remaining Free Trade legions for a last and final rally. Are they likely to be successful? Yes; if our sentinels are found asleep on duty, and our army is intoxicated with the victories already won; but if our advance guard is on the *qui vive* and the grand army of Protectionists and all the reserves are standing shoulder to shoulder, ready for the signal to advance in the formation which has hitherto been found invincible, another decisive victory for Protection will undoubtedly be recorded.

Upon going into battle at Trafalgar the immortal Nelson signaled to every vessel in his fleet, and to every soul on those ships the memorable message "England expects every man to do his duty;" and the result of that battle was, perhaps, the most glorious victory ever achieved by British valor and British ships. In like manner the lovers of Canada and of that policy that protects Canadian industries are appealed to; and the Manufacturers' Association, being organized, invites the co-operation of all those whose views are in accord with their own, and who are willing to assist in battling for industrial freedom and national integrity.

The income of the Association is primarily devoted to the dissemination of patriotic literature and a knowledge of the principles of protection. Heretofore the membership fee has been the moderate sum of five dollars per year, the large membership, however, affording the means for meeting and successfully controverting the arguments that have been so industriously distributed from various sources, the common bond of union being a desire to control the trade of this country for the benefit of alien interests.

In view of the privileges of membership in the Association, and in consideration of the fact that the work before us in the future is not only, as in the past, the necessity of meeting and repulsing opposing forces within the boundaries of our own country, but of resisting the interference of an unfriendly section of our neighbors to the south, the Association have fixed the membership fee for admission at twenty-five dollars, and the annual dues at ten dollars, this arrangement to go into effect on December 1, 1890. Prior to that date no admission fee will be charged, payment of the annual dues only being required.

I hope this matter will receive your favorable attention, and that you will immediately send me your application for membership, or hand the same to any officer of the Association, or member of our Executive Committee.

## THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

The following paper by Mr. J. J. Cassidey, Assistant Secretary of the Association, was also a part of the pamphlet:—

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries;  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures.”

This sentiment applies with great force to the Canadian manufacturers of to-day. They know that eternal vigilance is the price of their industrial independence; and they know that this vigilance must be developed in the direction of an efficient organization which can alone guarantee them assured success. The nucleus of this organization exists in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; and the efficient work that this Association has already accomplished in promoting and strengthening the policy of the Dominion Government in its protection to Canadian manufacturing industries is a guarantee of what such an organization can perform.

It is not necessary to direct the attention of any who read the daily papers to the fact that most determined efforts are being made looking to the overthrow of the National Policy at the next general election. These efforts have been in operation for a long time; and the general tenor of them has been apparent in the attacks made on the protective system of the Government by the leading men of the Opposition in all recent sessions of Parliament. In addition to the efforts made to shape public opinion in the newspapers and in Parliament, the Opposition are constantly sending their best and most plausible speakers upon the hustings and before the people, haranguing them upon the evils they are told they labor under because of Protection. Money is spent freely in this direction; and there is no doubt that both the Free Traders of England and the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity in the United States will make liberal contributions to any well managed fund intended to destroy our National Policy. It may not be that the Free Traders desire to see Canada and the United States remove their tariff wall as between themselves, leaving it intact as against England and the rest of the world; and it may not be that the Annexationists of the United States want to see Canada inaugurate a Free Trade policy with all the world, while the policy of their country is one of high Protection; but it is certain that both these classes of antagonists of Canada's National Policy desire to see it broken down, hoping that in the wreck the change would bring they might be benefited. It remains with Canadians to say whether the machinations of the Free Traders and the Annexationists shall eventuate as they desire. It is for Canadian manufacturers to take active interest in preventing them; and to show to the Government and to the people that as they were active and influential in developing Protection in the first place, so will they be found in the forefront of the battle for its preservation.

Organization for the support of Protection is no new thing in Canada. As long ago as 1858, under the leadership of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, a movement was inaugurated looking to the establishment of a system of tariff protection for Canadian industries. This movement eventuated in the formation of the Canadian Industrial Association, under the influence of

which the Government of that day passed a tariff law which imposed duties upon imports averaging from twenty to twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. Unfortunately the advocates of this Protection allowed their ardor to cool after having gained this great advantage; and when Confederation came a few years later, in settling the details the average rate of duty was reduced to about fifteen per cent. The Canadian Industrial Association of 1858 had ceased to exist; and there was no organization among manufacturers for supporting the brave minority in Parliament who fought against the change.

The opposition of that time to the tariff came principally from the Free Traders of England. The Tariff Acts of 1858-59 worked well in old Canada. During the time of their enforcement not a petition was presented to Parliament asking for their repeal or that the old status be reinstated. No public meeting was held anywhere to make such a demand, nor did any deputation wait upon the Government for that purpose. The Provinces were well satisfied with the law. Under these circumstances the friends of the tariff allowed themselves to fall into a condition of repose and inactivity which was fatal to it. The organization melted away and failed to give force and voice to the popular sentiment, and, through the subtle influence of the Free Traders, a change was brought about that not even a respectable minority of the people desired or were in favor of.

The tariff men had none but themselves to blame for this catastrophe. If the organization of 1858 had remained in active existence, and if the officers and members of it had kept themselves posted as to what the Free Traders were doing, no doubt the meetings that the Association would have held; the literature upon the subject they would have scattered broadcast throughout the land; the speakers they would have sent to agitate the subject, and renew and keep alive public sentiment upon so important a matter, would have so impressed the Government and the members of Parliament that the tariff would have been sustained and perpetuated. To recall these events in the history of the Canadian tariff is no reflection on the Government of that time; for our statesmen did not have behind them the pressure and support of public opinion as they should have had to enable them to resist the pressure brought to bear in favor of Free Trade.

Since then the conditions have become greatly changed. A National Policy has been inaugurated that has done much for Canadian manufacturing industries, and that will do much more for them if allowed to prevail. Canada is now in a position to which the sentiments of Shakespeare may properly apply. She may now take advantage of the flood-tide of prosperity which will lead on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of the future is bound in financial shallows and the miseries of unproductive enterprises. We must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures.

## AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN, in a speech made in Manchester, England, on January 15, 1846, said:—“I believe that if you abolish the Corn Law and adopt Free Trade in its simplicity, there will not be a tariff in Europe that will not be changed in less than five years to follow your example.” It is upon this

prophecy that Free Traders hang their hopes ; but it seems far, very far from fulfillment.

Free Traders argue that the removal of all tariff duties encourages the expansion of foreign trade ; and they point to the statistics of the United Kingdom as evidence of that fact ; but it is susceptible of proof by these statistics that the expansion of British trade is due to causes other than the removal of the tariff. In the ten years 1866-75 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries amounted in value to £1,552,000,000, and in the succeeding ten years 1876-85 to £1,424,000,000, showing a decrease of £138,000,000. In the decade first mentioned, 1866-75, the exports to British possessions were valued at £575,000,000, and during the succeeding decade, 1876-85, at £744,000,000, an increase of £169,000,000. By this it is seen that the course of trade has altered its direction, and that the volume of it is due to the development of business in the British possessions and colonies, while European and American markets are being lost.

In the year 1888 Great Britain imported £213,000,000 worth of merchandise from France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia and the United States. The markets of Great Britain were open to the free introduction of this merchandise, while the ports of all these countries were guarded by tariffs, and the effect of this is seen in the fact that the total value of all British merchandise sold to them amounted to but £79,000,000.

Under Protection the development of the pig iron and steel rail industries in the United States has been phenomenal. The use of British-made rails has virtually ceased and become extinct, the United States now making about twice as much of the article as Great Britain ; while at the same time Great Britain has surrendered her proud eminence of leading the world in the production of pig iron to her American competitor. No sane man can deny that this change of prestige was brought about by Protection. If there should be any modifications of this assertion, it should be to the effect that American Protection and British Free Trade operating together caused the transfer.

Germany is the greatest competitor of Great Britain in foreign markets—Germany has high Protection. The displacement of Protection in Great Britain happened at a time when a variety of favorable circumstances operated to counterbalance for a while the injurious effects of the change of commercial policy. The extension of railways, the wonderful results of invention and a multitude of other subsidiary effects enabled British merchants to develop their trade and commerce, and its wonderful expansion was credited to a Free Trade policy with which it had only the most remote connection. Other fortuitous circumstances, totally unconnected with Free Trade, have increased the trade of Great Britain in later years. The fearful contest between France and Germany, in the Franco-German war, had an entirely political origin and was in no wise connected with trade affairs, nevertheless it was of immense benefit to the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain. The war produced a stagnation of trade in France and Germany, and left both countries for a time exhausted. Here was Britain's opportunity, of which full advantage was taken. The country prospered greatly, so much so that Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, described the revenue of the nation as advancing by "leaps and bounds." Now all this

had nothing to do with Free Trade, but was owing to adventitious circumstances outside of it altogether ; yet Free Traders constantly point to the years of prosperity since the adoption of Free Trade and put them down to the results of that policy.

All the important nations of the world have Protection notwithstanding Mr. Cobden's prophecy and five years limitation, and Britain alone has Free Trade. The prophecy is unfulfilled.

PROTECTION DID IT.

MR. JAMES M. SWANK, of the American Iron and Steel Association, has sent us a souvenir of the American meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, in which is included some exceedingly interesting facts regarding the iron and steel industries of the United States. A table is given which shows that the aggregate number of blast furnaces iron and steel rolling mills, steel producing works, forges and bloomeries in operation or in good condition in the United States on January 1, 1890, was 13,984. The production of pig iron in the United States in recent decades was as follows :

1859.....	840,627 tons.
1869.....	1,916,641 "
1879.....	3,070,875 "
1889.....	8,516,079 "

The quantity of pig iron produced in that country in the census year ending with June 30, 1890, was 9,579,779 net tons. Great Britain's production in 1889 was 8,322,824 gross tons, her largest annual production being in 1882, when she made 8,586,680 gross tons. The production of all kinds of steel in the United States in recent decades was as follows :

1869.....	35,000 tons.
1879.....	1,047,506 "
1889.....	3,792,020 "

The production of rolled iron, not including rolled steel, in recent decades, was as follows :

1869.....	1,226,356 tons.
1879.....	2,047,484 "
1889.....	2,586,385 "

The production of rolled steel, not including rails, was as follows :

1886.....	about 800,000 tons.
1887.....	" 902,156 "
1888.....	" 1,201,885 "
1889.....	" 1,584,364 "

The production and prices of Bessemer steel rails in recent decades were as follows :

1869.....	production .....	8,616 tons.	Average price .....	\$132 25
1879.....	" .....	610,682 "	" .....	48 25
1889.....	" .....	1,510,057 "	" .....	29 25

The lowest average annual price at which Bessemer steel rails were sold in the United States was reached in 1885, namely, \$28 50, but sales were made at still lower figures—as low as \$26 and \$27.

Prior to 1867, all rails made in the United States were of iron. Bessemer steel rails were first made in that country as an article of commerce in 1867. The production of all kinds of rails in recent decades was as follows :

1849.....	24,318 tons.
1859.....	195,454 "
1869.....	593,586 "
1879.....	1,113,273 "
1889.....	1,704,868 "

The production of pig iron and steel in Great Britain, in

the United States and the world in 1878 and 1889, was as follows :

	Pig Iron—Tons.		Steel—Tons.	
	1878.	1889.	1878.	1889.
Great Britain.....	6,381,051	8,322,824	1,100,000	3,669,960
United States.....	2,301,215	7,603,642	731,976	3,385,732
The World.....	14,119,263	25,171,095	3,021,093	10,746,126
Percentage of U. States..	16.	30.	24.	31.5

The production of pig iron in the United States in the census year ending June 30, 1890, was 8,553,374 gross tons.

### POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.

It is unhesitatingly recognised to be the duty of a minister of the Gospel to denounce wrong doing and immorality wherever it shows its head ; and as Protection is an unjust system of class legislation, based on pernicious principles, partial in its operations and immoral in its tendencies, it is clearly the right as well as the duty of the spiritual guides of the people to discuss the question from the moral standpoint. We do not think it is expedient for ministers to dabble in partisan politics, but the principles underlying Free Trade *versus* Protection can be discussed in their moral aspect without reference to party politics, and in this connection preachers have a field which they can occupy much better than the average politician.—*Montreal Herald*.

This is a most remarkable idea to be advanced by a respectable secular newspaper ; and if the sanity of the writer of it is to be judged by it, a general consensus of opinion would be that he should find his abode in a lunatic asylum. What, pray, constitutes politics ? Politics is the science of government, or the administration of national affairs ; and certainly the questions of Protection and Free Trade, involving as they do the science of government and the administration of national affairs, is politics pure and simple. And then all politics is more or less partisan in its character ; and it would be difficult to conceive of any question affecting national affairs regarding which a difference of opinion did not exist. This difference implies discussion, and of course partisanship. If the question is concerning the fiscal policy of the country, a feature of it may be whether the revenues of the country are to be raised by the operations of a tariff as under Protection, or by direct taxation as under Free Trade. A discussion regarding the merits of these different methods is nothing more nor less than a discussion of politics, or a political discussion ; and a man stultifies himself and insults the common sense of those who differ with him if he imputes improper motives as an answer to an otherwise unanswerable argument. There are many honest men who believe in the Free Trade theory of government, and there are many other honest men who believe in Protection. We have knowledge of but one important country where a majority of the people believe in Free Trade—Great Britain—but we have knowledge of quite a number of other important countries where majorities of the people reject Free Trade and believe in Protection ; and included in this list are Canada, United States, Mexico, the Central American States and all the States of South America ; all the Australasian colonies except one, nearly every State on the European Continent and many of the States of Asia. In

fact Great Britain to-day stands alone and solitary as a Free Trade State, about all the other States of the world having adopted Protection in some form.

The *Herald's* reasoning is false. It declares that as a system Protection is unjust, based on pernicious principles and immoral in its tendencies ; that it is the duty of clergymen to combat and preach against all things that are pernicious and immoral, and therefore it is their duty to preach against Protection. This is the "moral aspect" of the case that gives guarantee to the clergyman to discuss current political questions from the pulpit. As we have shown, a majority of the people of nearly every nation of the world hold to the doctrine of Protection ; while a majority of the people of only one nation hold to the doctrine of Free Trade. We must necessarily admit the honesty of all those who have opinions on these subjects ; and it is dishonest in any man to challenge the honesty of those who may differ from him on such political questions. It may be that the *Herald* is conscientiously opposed to Protection ; and it may with propriety attempt to show that that system is not the better one for the Government to adopt ; but it is insolence for it to denounce Protection as "immoral in its tendencies." If it is "immoral" then all those who advocate it are immoral ; and in saying this a charge of immorality is brought against a very large and preponderating majority of all living men.

This thing of endeavoring to enlist the clergy as orators and declaimers in behalf of Free Trade is nothing new, but it shows great weakness. It is not at all likely that any clergyman will accept the *Herald's* invitation to defile his profession and to make himself supremely ridiculous by entering upon any such crusade. Clergymen understand that if they would hold the respect of the community, and avoid sacrificing whatever influence they may have, they must studiously avoid preaching politics from the pulpit. As individuals they are entitled to their opinions, and to vote accordingly, but should they act on the suggestion made to them by the *Herald*, and preach politics from their pulpits, from that hour their influence as clergymen ceases.

### AS TO NICKEL.

In the last issue of this journal allusion was made to the recently discovered value of nickel as a component of steel armor plates for war vessels. This discovery will undoubtedly create a very large demand for nickel from all nations that own steel armored war vessels, and consequently the value of all nickel mines has been suddenly and greatly advanced. As we have shown, there are only two important nickel mines known, one of which is in the French penal colony of New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, the entire product of which goes to France ; the other mine being in the Sudbury district of Ontario, Canada. The extent of this latter mine has never been discovered, but it is supposed that nickel exists in large and paying quantities, extending over quite a large territory. At the opening meeting in New York on October 1st, of the British Iron and Steel Institute, Mr. Archibald Blue, chief of the Statistical Department of the Ontario Government, in inviting the members of the Institute to visit Canada and make personal inspection of some of our

vast mineral resources, speaking of our nickel deposits, said that the exact extent of them was unknown, but that they certainly extended over an area of several hundred square miles. He also alluded to the fact that smelting works for the recovery of nickel are already built in the vicinity of Sudbury, these being owned by the Canadian Copper Company, of Ohio, the Hussey-Vivian Company, of Swansea, Wales, and the Dominion Copper Company, of Canada. We believe that these companies all have works at Sudbury for the reduction of the ore into matte, but no works for the extracting and refining of the pure metal. All of this matte is exported, and goes to support a large and important industry in foreign countries. Under the new American tariff a duty of ten cents a pound is imposed upon nickel metal, but the ore and matte are admitted free. Under the previous tariff there was a uniform duty of fifteen cents a pound levied not only upon nickel metal, but also upon the metal contained in both ore and matte. Early in the session of Congress, and before the great value of nickel became known in connection with the manufacture of steel armor plates for war vessels, efforts were made to have nickel ore put upon the free list. This was done in the interest of the American company above alluded to, but the Protectionists in Congress defeated this move as contrary to their policy, and the old duty was allowed to stand as it was. When, however, the result of the experiments made at Annapolis showed the wonderful superiority of nickel-steel for armor plates over other material, with an alacrity truly remarkable the Congress not only placed nickel ore upon the free list, but also voted an appropriation of a million dollars for the purchase of nickel to be used in the manufacture of armor plates for the American navy. The duty on refined nickel was also reduced from fifteen to ten cents a pound.

This change in the American tariff law regarding nickel was made in no spirit of concession to Canadian interests. It was dictated entirely by selfishness and a desire to obtain the indispensable material as cheaply as possible. The Congress understood that there would be a general scramble on the part of maritime nations to obtain supplies of nickel; that at this time the supply is not equal to the prospective demands of the immediate future, and that, considering the proximity of the Sudbury mines, and the interests of Americans in them, their necessity and their opportunity lay close together, therefore their policy was not to lay any obstacle in the way of the free entry into their country of these ores, but to encourage their importation. The reduction and refining of these ores will call for the investment of much capital for the erection and operation of works, and the employment of large numbers of workmen. The retention of a duty on refined nickel shows that the intention and expectation was not to have these ores reduced and refined in Canada but in the United States.

The Congress have shown a decidedly hostile spirit towards Canada in some of the provisions of the new tariff; and Canada would be lacking in self-respect if she did not look out for her own interests. This great necessity for nickel is Canada's opportunity. Heretofore the United States thought that foreign nickel should pay a duty of fifteen cents a pound into her treasury.

Our nickel is certainly worth that much to Canada, and the way to realize it is by imposing an export duty on all nickel ore and matte going out of the country.

#### PREVENTING FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

THE Administrative Customs Law of 1890, recently enacted by the American Congress, and put into effect on August 1st, presents some features that might well be introduced into the laws of Canada. The chief object of it is to prevent undervaluation of imports; and the operation of it will be watched with great interest. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the law:—

All merchandise brought into the States is to be regarded as the property of the person to whom it is consigned, except when the bill of lading has been endorsed over to another. Invoices of imported commodities are to be made out in the currency of the country whence the importation is made, and are to be drawn up in triplicate or, in the case of merchandise intended for immediate transportation without appraisement, in quadruplicate. At or before the shipment of the goods invoices are to be produced to the consul or consular officer of the United States in the district in which the goods were manufactured or purchased, together with a declaration signed by the purchaser, manufacturer, owner or agent, setting forth that the invoice is in all respects correct; that it contains a true statement of the time when, the place where, the person from whom the goods were purchased, assuming they have been obtained by purchase; that the actual cost and all extra charges are properly given, and that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in the invoice but such as have been really allowed. In the case of goods obtained otherwise than by purchase—shipped, for instance, by a Canadian manufacturer—the declaration must show that the invoice contains the actual market value or wholesale price at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from which they are being exported; that the manufacturer or owner making the declaration is willing to accept that price for them; that it is the price which he would have received had they been sold in his own market, and so on. Except in the case of personal effects accompanying passengers, no importation exceeding \$100 in dutiable value is to be admitted to entry without the production of a duly certified invoice, or of an affidavit from the owner, importer or consignee, made before the collector or his deputy, showing why it is impracticable to produce an invoice. Where an affidavit is put in it must be accompanied by a statement in the form of an invoice showing the cost of the goods or their true market value in the country from which they came. This statement is to be sworn to, and the collector or his deputy is empowered to examine the deponent under oath touching the sources of his information. The deponent may also be required to produce letters and statements of account to enable the customs authorities to ascertain the true value of the goods. The act provides forms of declarations to be made in the case of goods entered by invoice—for goods obtained by purchase and for goods obtained otherwise. These declarations embody the particulars just recited. Anyone making false statements is to be punished on conviction by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by fine and imprisonment; whilst the merchandise will be subject to forfeiture. Another section provides that in the case of goods obtained by purchase the owner, consignee or agent may, at the time when he makes written entry of them, but not afterwards, amend his invoice by adding to the cost or value therein set forth; but no such addition shall be permitted upon the entry of goods obtained otherwise than by purchase. If the appraised value of imported goods, that is the value put upon them by the customs appraisers, exceeds by more than 10 per cent. the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, "in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, a further sum equal to 2 per cent. of the total appraised value for each 1 per cent. that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry; and the additional duties shall only apply to the particular

article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued." If the appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry by more than 40 per cent., the entry may be held to be fraudulent, and in any legal proceedings which may result from seizure of the goods the fact of such under valuation shall be presumptive evidence of fraud and the burden of proof to rebut the same shall be on the importer. Forfeitures shall apply to the whole of the merchandise in the case or package containing the particular article undervalued in the invoice. The value of crates, boxes and other coverings is to be included in the dutiable value of the goods when they are subject to an *ad valorem* rate; and if there be used for covering goods any unusual article designed for another use an additional duty will be levied on it at the rate to which the article would be subject if separately imported. No allowance for damage to goods imported is hereafter to be made in estimating the customs duties, but the importer, within ten days after entry, may abandon to the United States Government all or any portion of the goods included in any invoice, and be relieved from payment of the duties, provided that the portion so abandoned amounts to 10 per cent. or over of the total value or quantity of the invoice. These abandoned goods are to be sold by public auction. The Act provides for the establishment of a court of general appraisers for the whole country, consisting of nine members with a salary of \$7,000 a year each. This tribunal was established shortly after the passage of the Act in June last, but the other provisions did not take effect until August 1st.

#### GOLDWIN SMITH vs. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has a pedantic article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the American Tariff, in which he fiercely denounces the McKinley Bill in particular and Protectionism in general. He declares that a large majority of the people of the United States have not dealt fairly with the exponents of Free Trade, in proof of which he points to the fact that in 1888 the Kansas Legislature prohibited the teaching of Free Trade in the State University, while Yale University had gone to the extreme length of founding a Chair of "Protection." But although the last Presidential election certainly implied that the American people were still enamoured of Protection, yet Mr. Smith is of opinion that the days of it in the United States are numbered, and that the McKinley Bill is the darkness which precedes the dawn. He explains the defeat of Mr. Cleveland's policy by stating that the election "was bought," manufacturers subscribing a great sum to carry the doubtful States. As for the McKinley Bill, there was, he says, hardly a thought bestowed on the economical or fiscal merits of the question when the measure was brought before the House of Representatives. The only difficulty was how to reconcile opposing local claims and interests.

Out of all this tangle of conflicting interests, Mr. Smith sees the emancipation of the United States from the fetters of Protectionism. He believes that the extension of the field and the number of articles to be protected will bring about its overthrow. What the American Protectionist wants is the immunity from competition, and therefore it is immaterial where his competitor is, whether in England or elsewhere. Some very interesting figures are given in this article, supplied by "one of the highest commercial authorities in Massachusetts," showing the rate of duties under the tariff of 1791, 1859 and 1864, and what they would be under the McKinley Bill. For instance, dress goods of cotton and worsted, costing 7½d. per

square yard, paid 5 per cent. in 1791, 19 per cent. in 1859, 55 per cent. in 1864, to be further raised to 88 per cent. in 1890. Ready-made clothing, tapestry Brussels carpets, tapestry velvet carpets, Brussels carpets, silk goods and cotton hosiery all paid 7½ per cent. in 1791, 24 per cent. in 1859 (with the exception of silk goods, which paid 19 per cent.); tapestry Brussels carpets paying, in 1864, fifty cents per square yard, twenty-eight cents per square yard and 30 per cent. in 1890; ready-made clothing paid, in 1864, 40 per cent and twenty-four cents per pound, to be raised to 50 per cent. and forty four cents per pound. The duty on silk goods is increased from 60 per cent. to about 90 per cent.; and cotton hosiery, costing 2s. 7d. per dozen, from 35 per cent. to 110 per cent.

Of course, the original idea was to impose only just enough duty to protect the young industries; to be repealed, no doubt, when they had taken firm hold in the soil. But the very comprehensive official reports from American State Departments show that many native industries have thriven during the last fifty years, and therefore no longer need the assistance. The "patriotic" argument cannot in future be upheld; the real reason why the United States prefer Protection is because it is profitable to a number of monopolists, and probably also to many English capitalists, whose money is largely invested in American trade, including "trusts." These are the "votes" Mr. Smith speaks about in his article, which have to be secured, and whose interests have to be played off one against the other. We are reminded that the wages of the workingman are higher in the States than in Europe, and especially England; and so they need be, Mr. Smith says, in view of the cost of living and clothing.

Of course, in Mr. Smith's opinion, if the Congress of the United States had been wise it would have consulted Mr. Smith upon this question, and have acted upon his suggestion. He evidently thinks he knows more about the necessities of that country than the Congressmen who make the laws; and it is no trouble at all for him to sit in his easy chair at "The Grange," in Toronto, and write pedantically to an English magazine about the mistakes that the American Congress commit. He says that the defeat of Mr. Cleveland was "bought" by American manufacturers subscribing money for campaign purposes, and intimates that this was corrupt and dishonorable. Does he really think so? He calls attention to the fact that the duties imposed upon certain articles had been raised from time to time, but he failed to show the fact that under these duties manufactures had prospered, and that the articles were about as cheap in the United States as in England.

The London *Manufacturer* says that Mr. Smith "certainly deserves the thanks of British manufacturers for his sturdy support of their interests." Undoubtedly; but how about Protectionist manufacturers?

#### SYCOPHANCY.

AN anonymous writer in the *Globe*, claiming to be a Canadian citizen, is made very sick because there was a general celebration of the battle of Queenston Heights in all the public schools of Toronto on October 13th, the anniversary of that event. He says he was disgusted by the announcement

that, under the pretense of celebrating the occasion, the public schools were made the organs of a Jingo demonstration against the people of the United States. "What should we say," he enquires, "if the Americans were to take suddenly to celebrating the battle of New Orleans? We should say that it was a piece of Yankee swagger such as would always be abhorred by the truly brave." He declares that there is a peculiar offensiveness—almost wickedness—in selecting the schools as the scenes of such a demonstration, and thus sowing the seeds of international hatred and bitterness in the breasts of children. "Such a proceeding would be reprehensible at any time," this *sui generis* Canadian exclaims, "but it is doubly reprehensible at a time when the commercial relations of our country with the United States are in the most critical condition, and when Canadian commerce is looking with the deepest anxiety to the result. Though the McKinley Bill has passed, the bonding question and that of the Canadian railways are still open, and a display of hostility to the United States on our part may be fatal to our interests in both cases."

The vaporings of this unnamed person would be unworthy of notice were it not that the *Globe* endorses what he says, and takes his letter as a text whereon to base a sermon showing the enormity of the crime of "Jingoism," as Canadian patriotism is called. The *Globe* declares itself in favor of inculcating patriotism in the public schools, but it wants it done "after the manner of Him who proclaimed peace and good-will among men, rather than in the hateful spirit of Jingo."

And to this complexion have we come at last; and this is the light in which all patriotism is to be viewed, and the balance in which it is to be weighed. The celebration was characterized by every feature that should make such occasions desirable. It was the inauguration of a series of celebrations by the public schools of the historical anniversaries of Canada, intended to teach the rising generation of the heroic deeds of those who have fought for liberty. In the earlier part of the day the ceremonies began by the hoisting of the British flag bearing the Canadian coat-of-arms, over every school house in the city, in which elevation the children joined. The different class-rooms were gaily decorated and festooned with characteristic emblems, sketches of Brock's monument at Queenston, portraits of the Queen and other prominent persons, etc., being displayed upon the blackboards and elsewhere about the rooms. The programme in the schools consisted in appropriate recitations having reference to the occasion, singing of national songs, and addresses by prominent Canadians; while in the afternoon there was a general turn-out and review of the cadet corps of the schools, and patriotic addresses by representatives of the civil, civic and military authorities. There was no word of hostility spoken against Americans, the entire object being to encourage patriotism and a national spirit among the children.

And this in the eyes of the *Globe* is "Jingoism," and as such should not have been indulged in; and that paper felicitates its readers that the event "appears to have passed off without a war dance," and that the speakers "had the good sense to refrain from making themselves ridiculous, as well as from filling the minds of the children with malice, hatred and uncharitableness towards a neighboring nation."

The crisis has passed.

## CANADIAN BESSEMER ORE.

IN our last issue we recited the fact that the *Philadelphia Record*, calling attention to what had been previously stated in these pages to the effect that Canadian Bessemer ores could be laid down in Cleveland, duty paid, for \$3.90 per ton, while other Bessemer ores commanded from \$5 to \$7 per ton in that market; and that the *Cleveland Iron Trade Review*, commenting upon this statement, had said that "Canadian Bessemer ore was laid down at Cleveland in comparatively small quantities for two or three years, but it was found to contain so much sulphur as to make its use impracticable." We have frequently stated that a certain good Canadian Bessemer ore could be laid down in Cleveland for \$3.90 per ton; and in our last issue we gave the result of six analyses of this ore, one made by Prof. E. C. Chapman, of this city, and the others by well-known chemists and metallurgists connected with some of the most important steel works in the United States. These analyses showed the presence of from 64.26 to 69.99 per cent. of metallic iron, but faint traces of phosphorous, from 1.96 to 4.5 per cent. of silica, and but slight traces of sulphur. These analyses demonstrated that this ore was of a very superior quality, and well suited for the manufacture of Bessemer iron and steel. We also showed that this ore bed contained at least one million tons of such ore within one hundred feet of the surface.

It is not claimed that all Canadian iron ores are free from sulphur, nor is it denied that there are ores in the vicinity of the bed alluded to that are thus contaminated. It is exceedingly unfortunate that some years ago some of these sulphurous ores were sent to Cleveland, with the result that Canadian ores generally are supposed to be of this undesirable character. There are numerous ore beds in Canada producing as desirable ores as any mined in the Lake Superior region; and Canada is now suffering from the attempts made by some unwise men several years ago to palm sulphurous ores upon prospective investors as strictly first-class Bessemer ores.

But regarding these sulphurous ores, it is clear that they are of great value, and that the cost of desulphurization of them is but a small matter. Dr. S. G. Valentine, of Lebanon, Penn., in a paper read by him before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at their meeting last year at Ottawa, stated that over 1,500,000 tons of sulphurous iron ores were consumed annually in the United States; that this large consumption had led to a search for the best methods of desulphurization, in order to make this class of material more available for the manufacture of a good quality of pig iron, and that the desired result could be obtained by the use of the Davis-Colby roaster kiln, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five cents per ton where fuel is cheap.

Mr. T. D. Ledyard, of this city, in a paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at their meeting in New York in September last, gave a description of certain ores found in the easterly portions of Ontario, magnetites only being taken into account. In describing these ore beds the analyses that have been made of them are given, and it is also shown how cheaply the ores may be mined, the abundance of limestone and fuel in close proximity to them, and the easy facilities for getting them to market; and in endeavoring to dispel some of the unfortunately unfavorable and unjust

impressions that have gotten abroad concerning them, Mr. Ledyard says :

"I feel warranted in protesting against the habit which has prevailed in some quarters of characterizing all Canadian ores as titaniferous. Nothing could be more unfair. Canada is a country of great extent, and it is just as absurd to class all Canadian ores as titaniferous because these objectionable ores are found in some places, as it would be to condemn Lake Superior ores because titanium is found in some part of Northern Minnesota. Ontario contains many ores perfectly free from titanium, although there are certain ranges or belts of territory in which titanium prevails to a considerable degree. Many of the magnetite deposits in Eastern Ontario are rich in iron, and carry, too, very low percentages of phosphorous and sulphur, with no titanium at all. Others are high in sulphur but still free from other impurities, so that they require wasting only in order to make them available as exceedingly pure sixty per cent. ores."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MISS CANADA declines Jonathan's proposal of Annexation with thanks. She is willing, however, to regard him as a brother. Nothing more.

In a fair and even race between Free Trade Britain and Protection America, within the past twenty-five years the United States has produced more steel than Great Britain has produced in a century.

THE Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have reduced the price of aluminum from \$2.50 a pound to \$1. Only a few years ago aluminum was worth \$20 a pound.

THE presence on this side the Atlantic of a large number of the leading iron masters of Great Britain recalls the fact that a couple of hundred years ago the government of that country forbade the manufacture of iron in any of the American colonies. Times and circumstances have greatly changed since then, and the interdicted colonies of that time have become the greatest nation of iron manufacturers in the world.

MULHALL, the statistician, says that the area of arable land in England has been steadily decreasing ever since 1840, when the Corn Laws were abrogated, the area going out of cultivation at this time being about 100,000 acres a year. Last year the emigration from Great Britain to the United States, consisting chiefly of farmers, amounted to over 120,000 persons. According to the Free Traders Great Britain should be the very heaven on earth of farmers, for there it is that all the farmer needs is at the cheapest. Why is it then that these 120 000 farmers a year forsake Free Trade Britain and flee to America where Protection reigns supreme?

THERE are several horns of the Free Trade dilemma upon which some of its advocates must be impaled. They charge that Protection is a promoter of trusts, and that it is intended to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Now if these charges are true why is it that some of them do not engage in some of the protected industries and trusts, and accumulate wealth? Money is cheap, and no doubt they could get all they required if they could show the truth of their allegations.

Are they too virtuous to make money in that way? Are they sincere and truthful in their allegations? Or are they endeavoring to deceive those who listen to them?

THE quantity and value of nickel produced in the United States from 1882 to 1887 was as follows:

	Quantity Pounds.	Value.	Average Value per pound.
1882.....	281,616	\$309,777	\$1.10
1883.....	58,800	52,920	.90
1884.....	64,550	48,412	.76,5
1885.....	277,904	191,753	.69
1886.....	214,992	127,157	.59
1887.....	205,556	132,200	.65
	1,103,418	\$863,219	.78,1

CONSIDERABLE has been said about the distress prevailing among the pearl button makers in Austria, resulting from the prohibitive duty imposed by the McKinley Bill. It is now stated, on good authority, that the shell and pearl button industries in the United States has been practically ruined by the competition of Austrian goods made by convict labor. In Austria there are 475 button factories, employing thousands of workmen, over 3,000 of whom are convicts. An Austrian law prohibits the sale in that country of anything made by convicts, hence these goods which cost almost nothing for labor have been so largely imported into the United States as to ruin the home manufacturers.

A CABLEGRAM from England states that one of the effects of the McKinley tariff has been to extinguish export trade in metallic bedsteads from Birmingham. This was a comparatively new business, but had come to amount to \$150,000 a year, and was rapidly increasing. Dozens of similar instances are coming to light in every direction. An unlooked-for effect of the American tariff is that the English markets are being flooded with German and Belgian goods, which are being offered at prices with which English manufacturers find it difficult to compete. This state of things is attributed to the determination of manufacturers in those countries to find some market in place of the one closed to them by the McKinley tariff.

THE Toronto *Globe* says that before the new American navy is built the owners of Canadian nickel mines will "rake many a dollar from Uncle Sam's pocket;" that "it is much more profitable to ship nickel ore to him and draw at sight than to keep the stuff locked up in the ground." This is evidently the view that Uncle Sam and his friends take; but they should remember that Canada may have a voice in the matter also. Before Uncle Sam became aware that he was short on nickel he did not hesitate to impose a duty of fifteen cents a pound upon all importations of the article, both refined, in matte and in the ore. Now it is Canada's turn, and her plain duty to herself is to impose an export duty of say fifteen cents a pound upon the nickel contained in all ores or matte going out of the country. Turn about is fair play.

THE beautiful four page illustrated cover of the pamphlet sent out a few days ago by the Canadian Manufacturers'

Association was engraved on stone and printed in colors by Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., engravers and lithographers, Toronto. Each page is a work of art in itself, the designs being distinctively Canadian, and indicative of the prosperity of the material industries of the country, and of its loyalty to British institutions. The printing and binding were done by Messrs. James Murray & Co., of this city, who have perhaps the largest and most complete printing establishment in Canada. The artistic and mechanical execution of the entire work is first-class in every respect, and is an evidence of the fact that such jobs can be done as well in Canada as anywhere else in the world.

THE *Iron Trade Review*, reproducing the article in our last issue re Canadian Bessemer Ore," says:—

"The MANUFACTURER will kindly note that *The Iron Trade Review* does not 'denounce all Canadian ores.' There may be, as our Canadian contemporary asserts, an abundance of Bessemer ore in Canada quite as free from sulphur as any in the Lake Superior region; but the Canadian ore thus far laid down at Cleveland has not been of this superior quality. Moreover, the statement that good Canadian Bessemer ore can be put down in Cleveland at \$3.90 per ton, duty paid, rests upon the assertion of Mr. T. D. Ledyard, of Toronto, who controls certain mining properties in Canada. Whether this can be done or not is a question for the future. Thus far, it has never been practically demonstrated."

Mr. Ledyard has the floor.

THE children of the Public schools of Toronto celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights and the death of the brave and gallant General Brock, who was killed there while in defence of his country, and this the *Toronto Globe* calls "Jingoism." A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. If this be Jingoism, we want much more of it. Those who object to the sycophancy of the *Globe* call it patriotism, and we want frequent displays of such patriotism by the Public schools. This is the sort of Jingoism the poet Montgomery had in mind when he wrote:

Man through all ages of revolving time,  
Unchanging man, in every varying clime,  
Deems his own land of every land the pride,  
Beloved of heaven, o'er all the world beside;  
His home the spot of earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

A RECENT despatch from London says:—

"Already the English manufacturing districts are beginning to feel the effects of the McKinley Tariff Bill. In Sheffield the change is marked. Formerly that place exported £360,000 in cutlery annually. It is feared the greater part of this trade may be lost. Birmingham will also suffer severely, and almost every other English manufacturing town. This is declared to be no idle fright, but is unmistakably prophesied by the orders which have been countermanded and the advices that have already been received. English steel goods will be necessarily raised to a figure that will make them prohibitory from the American market, and until the consumer in the United States consents to buy them at the advanced prices many branches of the steel industry will be seriously affected. The cutlery trade here will be for a time at a stand still. The first results will probably be the discharge of some two thousand men employed in this industry."

THE Antigonish, N.S., *Echo* republishes from *Belford's Magazine* Hon. J. W. Longley's article, "Canada Under Protection." Of course it is the old and threadbare story of how

Canada is dying under the effects of the N.P., and how the only salvation for her is Annexation to the United States where the duties are twice as high. Mr. Longley's drawing powers as an orator were recently demonstrated to be nil when he, Professor Goldwin Smith and Mr. Erastus Wiman, after much advertising of their meeting, at which they proposed instructing Ontario farmers on their peculiar political heresies, succeeded in getting less than a hundred of them to listen to their disloyal talk. By the way, seeing that the *Echo* abides in the same Province with Mr. Longley, will it kindly inform us what his neighbors think of him—those in Halifax, for instance. What are the facts regarding the gentleman being three times blackballed by a social club in that city?

TWENTY-SIX contests are to be made in the Ontario legislature as a result of the recent election, and all under the act to prevent corrupt practices. This is not a mere trick to get money out of the Government as election contests often are here, since in Canada each contestant must put up enough money to pay the cost of contest in case he is defeated. Canadian politics by this showing are worse than here. This is probably mainly due to the fact that the Canadian Government is run more expensively than ours. Thus the large increase in Canadian public indebtedness is a double burden. It forms a mortgage against all property, and what is worse, while it is being increased by wanton expenses it demoralizes the politics of the Province.—*Manufacturers' Gazette*.

Our esteemed contemporary seems to know no more about Canadian affairs than it does about the mountains of the moon. The Canadian Government have no more to do with contested elections to the Ontario legislature than the Congress of the United States would have to do with contested elections to the Massachusetts legislature.

THE *American Artisan* notices our suggestion for the Canadian Government to impose an export duty upon nickel ores taken out of the country, and exclaims, "No, no; don't do that. We want the nickel for our new navy. What you lose on uncollected export duty you gain in diminished wear and tear on the native hen." Just so. We knew that our American friends would object to paying more than they could help for the nickel with which to manufacture nickel steel armor plates for their new navy. Canada will take a lesson from her neighbor and have some special regard for her own interests; and even the cackling of hens will not disconcert her in so doing. About fifteen cents a pound should be the contribution of Uncle Sam to Canada for every pound of nickel he uses for his new navy. And then there will be no "wear and tear" saved to the Canadian hen because of the McKinley tariff, but rather increased activity, seeing that John Bull will be glad to get our hen fruit and pay good prices for it, too.

DESPITE the cry of a few Canadian papers against Annexation, the feeling is daily growing stronger in its favor in the Dominion, and it is no longer regarded as treason to the Crown to mention such a thing. The *Quebec Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that parts of Canada have everything to gain and nothing to lose by Annexation, and declares that "with the stars and stripes floating over Canada, American capital would flow in, trade would revive with a bound, and the provinces would become as prosperous as any of the States in the great American Union."—*Farm Machinery*.

There are black sheep in all flocks, and there are silly and disloyal papers in Canada, among which the *Quebec Telegraph*

is numbered. But that paper is no more an exponent of Canadian sentiment regarding Annexation than is Skinney, of Skinneyville, an exponent and representative of Yankee road cart manufacturers. It is because we have more liberal laws in this country that silly and disloyal newspapers and people are allowed to shoot off their mouths as they sometimes do; but these utterances have no importance attached to them here—it is only when they reach the United States that political capital is sought to be made of them. Canada and the United States are and should be good friends, but there cannot be any intimacy that would lead to Annexation.

In our mind's eye we see Bro. Cassidey, of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, in the exuberance of his joy cutting pigeon wings and other fantastic capers over the exaltation of Canada as related in a cablegram which said Miss Smith, of Toronto, had danced before the Queen, by the Queen's invitation. The dispatch did not say what particular Miss Smith it was, but Bro. Cassidey will no doubt trace her origin right back to the Smith Mfg. Co., Ltd., and get a nice ad. for his trouble, as this circumstance will undoubtedly cause a tremendous boom in the Smith Co.'s stock.—*Farm Machinery.*

Of course we are pleased to know that her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Canada, and Miss Smith, of Toronto, are on terms of sociability, and that our townswoman had it in her power to give pleasure to so worthy and amiable a lady as the Queen. Our pleasure does not find vent, however, in such antics as cutting pigeon wings, etc., for if this were done every time the Queen smiles benignantly upon Canadians, the dancing would, like Tennyson's "Brook," go on forever. It is when American snobs happen to win some sort of recognition from Royalty that the pigeon wing cutting and other fantastic capers are indulged in. The Miss Smith alluded to is an exceedingly nice young lady, and she is, we believe, related to a large number of manufacturing concerns who already know the value of our columns as an advertising medium.

THE enlargement of the Montreal *Herald* from a six-column to a seven-column newspaper, an enlargement of eight columns for the issue of each day, is an event upon which we have to congratulate not only the *Herald*, but its readers, who will doubtless agree with us that it is impossible to have too much of a good thing. The *Herald* has done and is doing splendid service for the Liberal cause. It fights hard and deals sturdy blows, and yet it is always fair and, in cases which do not require severe treatment, good natured. The literary tone of its articles is good, and a vein of humor and sarcasm makes them always readable. As a newspaper the *Herald* is now showing much vigor and enterprise.—*Toronto Globe.*

Queerly enough, at the time the *Globe* had these pleasant words to say regarding the *Herald*, the latter contained a long editorial trying to prove that certain American manufacturers of farm machinery offered to sell their goods to foreign buyers for much less than they charged home buyers. This canard was started in the New York *World*, but it has been refuted time and again, and in such conclusive manner that even the *Herald* should have refrained from giving it further currency. In doing this it is manifestly unfair, no matter whether its treatment of the subject be severe or good-natured. It should not circulate what it might and ought to know was a falsehood.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in a recent interview, said to a New York reporter:—"The high tariff which the United States has exacted for years has served to increase England's trade and enrich her merchants. You have enormous resources in raw materials, in workmanship, and in machinery, against which England would cut a sorry figure if both countries were placed on an equal footing in the race for commercial supremacy." Commenting on these remarks, the Boston *Post* says:—"No one, indeed, who has studied it can doubt the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's conclusions. The 'home market' theory means the loss of the markets of the world with no compensating gain; and England may well be content when so formidable a rival as the United States would deliberately shut itself out of those markets." If the American tariff has for years served to increase England's trade and enrich her merchants, why do England's merchants so earnestly desire to have the United States abandon Protection and adopt Free Trade? Mr. Chamberlain is either wrong in his conclusion, or England's merchants are greater philanthropists than the world has ever given them credit for being. Mr. Chamberlain should know that the United States is a greater producer of many lines of manufactures than England, with this difference, that England has to compete in the markets of the world to sell her manufactures, while the manufactures of the United States are consumed at home. England's trade has been increased and her merchants enriched at the expense of her laboring classes, who are constantly sinking deeper and deeper into poverty and distress. On the other hand, the American tariff preserves the home market from being flooded with the products of cheap foreign labor, giving remunerative employment to her own laboring classes, the products of whose labor is not thrown in competition with the cheaper labor of other countries in the world's markets. According to Mr. Chamberlain, England is well satisfied that America should maintain a high tariff; and certainly the United States is satisfied, else she would not have made the high tariff. Both seem satisfied.

MR. BLAINE secured the adoption of his proposals for reciprocity with Latin America by pointing out that there was not a line or a section in the McKinley Bill as it then stood that would "open a market to a bushel of our wheat or a barrel of our pork." The Aldrich amendment was framed and embodied in the bill for the express purpose of opening such a market. Now, however, the *American Economist*, the mouth-piece of the high tariff league, declares that no arguments are "more deceptive than those calculated to persuade American farmers that the remedy for agricultural depression is to be found in reaching out after foreign markets," and that "this is pre-eminently true of the markets of Central and South America." Which of these Protectionist authorities is the American farmer to believe, Mr. Blaine or the *Economist*?—*Mail.*

The *Economist*, of course. But Mr. Blaine protested against Congress putting sugar upon the free list without any qualification. He pointed out that the United States was the largest and best customer of Brazil for her coffee, and the placing of that article upon the free list some years ago had not increased the trade between the two countries, nor had Brazil reduced her tariff on American products. Coffee is no cheaper in the United States now than it was when it was

charged with a duty. Mr. Blaine said that the placing of sugar on the free list would operate in a similar manner, and that if Congress really desired to increase the foreign trade of the country, the better way to do it would be to make the freedom of entry of certain foreign products conditional, that is, if Brazil would reduce or remove her duties on certain American products, then the United States would admit her sugar free. As the Bill offered to make sugar free unconditionally, it would not open a market to a bushel of American wheat or a barrel of American pork. The contention of the *Economist* is that American agriculturists should strive to supply the demands of the home market, in which they are protected, before reaching out for foreign markets where they have to compete with the world.

THE Americans who favor renewal of the reciprocity arrangements in some form, believe that the development of closer commercial relations between the two countries will not only give us a good market in Canada for many of our products, but will ultimately lead to Annexation. The Canadian market is worth something to us; but not very much. It contains no more than five million people, all told, and most of them, as we have said, are engaged in producing just the things that we produce. The proposition is to exchange free entry to a market of sixty-five million people for free entry to a market of five million people, which is very unequal swapping, indeed. When the Canadians shall obtain such free entry here they will have gained one of the most valuable of the privileges that would accompany incorporation into the Union; and surely it would appear that their great inducement to seek for Annexation would be largely removed. On the other hand, denial of Canadian access to the American market upon easy terms would seem to be the most promising method of sharpening Canadian anxiety for the privileges of American citizenship. The Canadian farmer, just across the border, who finds that he is compelled to pay higher duties than before upon products which he must sell here or not sell at all, will not be prejudiced more strongly against Annexation when he observes his American neighbor selling precisely similar wares without duty-payment. The McKinley Bill touches the pocket-nerve of a very large class of Canadian citizens. They cannot find foreign markets for the stuff which will be excluded from the United States by that law, and if the choice is between commercial disaster and Annexation few of them will hesitate to approve the latter. Nobody in this country wishes Canada to throw in her lot with us unless her people are willing to do so; but their inclinations in that direction may properly be stimulated a little bit by realization of the fact that the American scheme includes nothing but a purpose to take care of Americans.—*Philadelphia Manufacturer*.

The article here reproduced is a fair expression of the sentiments of Americans generally anent Canadian Reciprocity. In fact, they take no stock whatever in any such fad. The alternative to Canada is Annexation or remain out in the cold. Canada will remain as she is and freeze to death, if that is the only alternative, rather than be driven into a political union that would be against her best interests. It is a delusion and a snare to talk about Reciprocity to Canada.

AN American trade journal, speaking of "the nickel bonanza," says:

There is practically no nickel produced in the United States, the Pennsylvania mine being exhausted some time

since, and our nearest supply is only found along the Sudbury district, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad. A syndicate of Cleveland capitalists secured 13,000 acres of land some five years ago in this district, which is said to contain the richest nickel deposits in the world. These deposits are in combination with copper, in ridges more than 100 feet high. The principal mine of the Ohio syndicate has a shaft of 600 feet in depth, and is drifted to a radius of 400 feet. They employ 150 miners, blast the rock by electricity and dynamite, elevate it by steam, pulverize and load it at the pit's mouth, and transfer it to the smelting works by cars. There are two other mines in the district, one of which is operated by a famous Swansea smelting firm, but the mineral deposit is in such abundance that there is ample room for more extended operations. The output of the mines in the Sudbury district for this year is estimated at about 2,800 tons. Nickel was valued thirty years ago at \$1.20 a pound; it is now worth forty cents, and can be mined at a profit of twenty-five cents. When alloyed with steel its breaking strain is increased thirty per cent, and it is incorrosible. The importance of the Canadian deposit may be inferred by the late visit of Krupp, the nephew of the famous gun maker of Essen, who was investigating its resources and product for military and naval uses. The prompt appropriation of the necessary sum to secure control on the Canadian output was wisely effected to ante-date the probable rush for the metal when the Annapolis disclosures would open the eyes of the naval powers of Europe. It was placed on the free list, with something more than an anticipatory guess at its coming importance to the naval interests of this country and the world. It is sure to be in heavy demand, and as a commercial product of but two countries, Canada and New Caledonia, it is not likely to glut the market for some time.

According to this statement, nickel is now worth forty cents a pound in the American market, and it can be produced at a profit at twenty-five cents. The difference between these figures—fifteen cents—is just what Canada ought to have as her share in the transaction. If she demands this it will not alter the previous situation as far as the producers and the American market are concerned, for heretofore the American duty upon nickel was just that figure—fifteen cents a pound.

## SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TISDALE'S BRANTFORD IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—We lose no job we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The B. G. Tisdale Co., Brantford, Canada.

A DYER.—Blue vats and fancy colors in wool and piece. Fast carriage green cloths, tricots, flannels, etc., etc. Am at present engaged in the States, but desirous of coming to Canada. Address, GUBELINUS, this paper.

FOR SALE.—In town east of Toronto, Two Set Woolen Mill, fully equipped and in good running order; never-failing water power, main building stone, 50x150 feet, three stories; picker house, brick, 24x30, two stories; railway and water convenient for shipping, will sell with or without machinery. For further particulars address this office.

FOR SALE in Kent County, Michigan, the Buchanan Mill property consisting of a first class lumbering mill the extensive water power in connection with it including the entire power furnished by the river with real estate on both sides of sixteen acres, situate one mile from Main Street of Lowell, a rich farming country surrounding an excellent location for paper mill, furniture factory, woolen mill and the many uses that require power. Also a splendid home and farm of 87½ acres with buildings, fruit, evergreens, etc. For further information call at the premises of JAS. R. BUCHANAN, Lowell, Michigan.

TO MANUFACTURERS—The Town of Thorold, Welland County, Ontario, is a splendid site for manufactures of all kinds, and reasonable encouragement will always be given for the settlement of bona fide industries. It is situated on the boundary between the Counties of Lincoln and Welland; population, 3,000; lighted by electricity (public and private circuits); electric street railway connection with the City of St. Catharines, four miles distant; nine miles from Niagara Falls; the New and Old Welland Canals, also the Welland (G.T.R.) and Niagara Central Railways, all run through the town; water power from the canal; bonded debt small; situation, on the brow of the mountain; overlooking Lake Ontario, most picturesque; public health not excelled; five churches; first-class High school, also two Public and one Separate school. Any information desired will be cheerfully given by application to JAMES LAWSON, Mayor.

MISS JULIA MAGRUDER, a daughter of the late General John B. Magruder, of the Confederate Army, who held the "Peninsula" against McClellan in the spring of 1862, begins in the *New York Ledger* of October 18th a serial entitled "Jephthah's Daughter." The story is an exquisite and artistic adaptation of the Biblical tale.

FOR the multitudes of young women who are turning their thoughts towards the new calling of stenography and typewriting, a very useful article will be found in *Good Housekeeping*, in the issue of October 11th, under the title of "Stenographers and Typewriters." There is also an interesting paper on "Shoes, Stockings and Rubbers," with a variety of minor articles, helpful and welcome in the household. This excellent publication will well repay its cost in any home. Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.

THE *Scottish Canadian* is a new weekly journal just set afloat on the sea of journalism in Toronto, which has our best wishes for prosperity and success. It is devoted to Scottish news and literature adapted to Canada and Scotch Canadian readers. In addition to a liberal supply of original and selected reading matter, and a page of music, it contains directories of Scottish societies in Toronto, and a large amount of society, camp and clan items that will doubtless possess much interest to Scottish readers. Messrs. Imrie & Graham, 24 Colborne street, are the publishers.

THE latest issue of that fine pictorial weekly, the *Dominion Illustrated*, is fully up to the high standard which it long ago established. In portraits the public is favored with a striking likeness of Miss Duncan, author of "A Social Departure," a Canadian lady writer of whom the *Dominion* may well be proud, while the new Consul-General of Spain also occupies a place in the number. The Sporting Scenes on the Jacques Cartier, Canadian Horses at Detroit Fair, and the Artillery Competition at Quebec, are all capital. A picture of universal interest is the group of leaders of French Protestantism, taken on the 20th of June last, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Mission on St. He'en's Island, opposite Montreal. Altogether it is a good number. The *Dominion Illustrated* is published by the Sabiston Company, Gazette Building, Montreal, J. P. Edwards, Business Manager.

*Good Housekeeping* will be found especially interesting in the issue of September 27th, on account of the four amateur entertainments which are there described, the list including an Adirondack

camp, a Florida camp, a Cascarene party, and the new popular favorite, a Spider-web party. Mrs. Helen Campbell, the well-known writer on subjects connected with the social and industrial position of woman, is striving through her department in *Good Housekeeping* to answer the question, "Why is there Objection to Domestic Service?" We do not see that the talented author directly ascribes the reason to "the human nature that is in us," but the reasons which she presents imply the same cause without giving the name, and they are very interesting reading matter, as coming from many sources. A sample copy of this model household journal can be obtained of the publishers, Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.

#### WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

WE have taken occasion frequently of late to warn our readers against a spurious dictionary, with which the market has been flooded. It has appeared under several different names, all of them, however, preserving the word "Webster," and all purporting to be the great dictionary known by that name, the only genuine Webster being that published by Messrs. G. & C. Merriam & Co., of Springfield, Mass. The spurious book is a cheap reprint page for page of the Webster dictionary of the edition of 1847—forty-three years ago—which in its day was a valuable book, but in the progress of language during that time has been superseded. It is reproduced by photographic process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. It is not handled by respectable booksellers, and unprincipled publishers of newspapers offer it as premiums for subscriptions. Of course any student who desires to own a dictionary wants to have the best and most modern; and it is in the interests of such that we have warned them against the spurious book. Only those who are ignorant of the great advances that have been made in dictionaries are likely to buy these reprints at any price. The only Webster's Unabridged Dictionary familiar to the present generation is copyrighted property of Messrs. Merriam & Co., and comprises the issues of 1864, 1879 and 1884, which are now merged with and superseded by the new book, the name of which is at the head of this article.

Hitherto the title page of Webster's Dictionary has borne the heading, "An American Dictionary of the English Language." The substitution of "International" for "American" marks an accomplished change in the relations of English speaking peoples. It is not their separation, but their community, which is emphasized by the best thought and feeling in every department of life and literature. In naming their new book "Webster's International Dictionary," the publishers recognize that the language of the Mother Country now encircles the globe; that the literature of each of its branches is the common possession of all; that not only through the literary, but also through the popular speech of all these peoples there exists a unity of structure, a common vocabulary, and a substantial identity of the entire language, compared with which all local variations are but trifling. Any complete dictionary of the English language must be so comprehensive in its scope, and at the same time so true to those canons of the best usage which are everywhere acknowledged, that it shall be serviceable to the inhabitants of Great Britain, of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, and to the English speaking population of India and of Africa. Beyond any other modern or ancient tongue, the English is coming to be a world speech. The extension over the earth of the race elements that use it as their mother tongue, and the strengthening bond of unity among all English speaking peoples, are among the most significant and beneficent facts of the age; and it is in recognition of this, and of the wide use of Webster's Dictionary as an authority in Great Britain and its dependencies, as well as in the United States, that the present edition is distinctively called "The International."

As a comprehensive popular dictionary Webster's International is worthy to retain that pre-eminence which has long been held by Webster's Unabridged. It is neither a library nor an encyclopædia, but it is a dictionary designed to meet the everyday needs of all who write or speak the English tongue. It retains that excellence in definitions which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judge, journalist, scholar, artisan and man of business refer. In etymology, pronunciation, citations, pictorial illustrations, it carries to greater perfection the merits of its predecessor. It adequately represents the vast and various advances in all departments of thought and knowledge in recent years. We believe it is worthy to serve as the convenient, trustworthy, sufficient popular interpreter of the English language in its present development, and of the incomparable literature of which that language is the medium.

# Manufacturing.

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

THE Newcastle Spool and Excelsior Company has been organized at Newcastle, N.S., with a capital stock of \$30,000 for the manufacture of spools, bobbins, excelsior, etc.

MESSRS. STACEY & SON, St. Thomas, Ont., have been incorporated as the Stacey Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited), and the business will be extended and increased.

MESSRS. JOHN BERTRAM & SONS, Dundas, Ont., are building twenty iron and wood-working machines for the new shops of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Man.

THE Eagle Sulky Harrow Company, of Brantford, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements and farming machinery.

THE Barnum Wire and Iron Company, Walkerville, Ont., have been awarded the contract for all the iron work to go into the reconstruction of the Toronto University building.

THE Dominion Railway Supply Company, with headquarters at Windsor, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the manufacture of railway appliances and specialties, machinery, tools, etc.

MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes, Toronto, displayed a large line of their goods at the recent St. John, N.B., Exhibition. The entire lot was sold while on exhibition.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Company have just completed five new elevators in anticipation of a heavy business to be done this year. They are located at Hartney, Souris, Virden, Carberry and Griswold, Man. Each has a capacity for 30,000 bushels.

MESSRS. GRINDELL & DICKINSON, of Guelph, Ont., are starting a general machinery and agricultural repair shop at Acton, Ont. They will do all kinds of machinery work, iron castings, do steam fitting and manufacture pea harvesters.

THE Vancouver, B.C., *World* is authority for the statement that the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro', Ont., manufacturers of saw mill machinery, etc., contemplate establishing a branch of their works in that Province.

JOHN HEWITT, of the firm of Hewitt & Fraser, foundrymen, Lachute, Que., has been in the city for the past week, and is so pleased that he is decidedly in favor of moving his manufactory here. — Vancouver, B.C., *World*.

THE large shingle mill of Mr. Fred Moore, at Woodstock, N.B., was destroyed by fire Oct. 3rd. This mill was built in 1887 and contained five first-class machines and other appliances for the business, giving employment to about twenty-five hands.

MESSRS. BRACKMAN & KER, who have heretofore operated a grist mill at Saanich, B.C., will erect a large mill in Victoria for manufacturing rolled oats, oatmeal, corn meal, etc. It is their intention to build a mill that will equal any thing of the kind on the continent.

MESSRS. KERR BROTHERS, Walkerville, Ont., have merged their business with that of the Kerr Engine Company with a capital stock of \$100,000. This concern is now rushed with work, including the large steam engines they are building for Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons' distillery in that town.

A FEW weeks ago the city council of Halifax, N.S., resolved to present to Lieutenant Stairs, of the recent Stanley expedition into Darkest Africa, an address and testimonial as a memento of his valuable services and heroic conduct during that expedition. The council have decided that the testimonial shall be a sword to be manufactured of steel made in Nova Scotia.

THE Dominion Mineral Company, whose works are at the Blezard mine, six miles north-east of Sudbury, Ont., are opening their fine property in the township of Drury. Some of the ore being got out within fifty feet of the surface carries as high as 30 per cent. of nickel, which is unusually rich. But as a rule the western end of a mineral range is the richest in nearly all the mining districts of America, and this is particularly the case here.

MESSRS. JOHN BERTRAM & SONS, Dundas, Ont., made a fine exhibit of iron and wood-working tools at the recent exhibition at St. John, N.B., among which was a 12-foot planer that excited much admiration. The Harris Car Company, Parks Cotton Mills and Fleming & Co., of St. John; Truro Iron Works, Robb & Son, Pipe, Iron & Machine Works, Nova Scotia, are among the large firms in the Maritime Provinces using this company's tools and machinery.

THE McLaren-Ross mills on the Fraser River, near Westminster, B.C., are rapidly being got into condition for cutting operations, says the *Columbian*, and only the finishing touches remain to be added to the works. The monster band saw and its mass of machinery has come to hand and is now being set in position, and when this machine is ready for use, which will be in about a month's time, the whole establishment will commence running with a full complement of hands.

MR. L. S. BROWNING, formerly of Baird, Browning & Co., Montreal, is organizing a company for the manufacture of wagons, carts, street cars, railway cars and other vehicles under patents, the Canadian rights of which have been acquired from Thomas Hill of Jersey City, N.J. The feature of this vehicle is the spiral springs on the patented pedestal. The carts have in addition a steel body frame, the arms of which rest upon the springs. The works of the new company will be in operation this winter, and as there is an extensive market the new venture promises well.

THE Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, Grand Island, Neb., commenced operations on October 3rd, and in a twenty-four hours' run they manufactured over 300 barrels of refined sugar, ready for the market. The large beet shed, 360x120 feet, is full; but owing to the severe drought in that section the crop will not be sufficient for more than a ninety-day run. This is one of the largest and most complete sugar factories in the world, and was so pronounced by Secretary Rusk and Prof. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, during their recent visit to Grand Island.

It was recently stated in these pages that Messrs Parks, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., manufacturing chemists and druggists, would establish a branch of their works in Canada for the purpose of manufacturing all goods in their line required in their business. They have recently erected extensive works at Walkerville, Ont., their new laboratory there being an imposing brick building covering a floor space of 279x140 feet, the front portion being three stories high and the balance two stories. It is thoroughly equipped in every department and is said to be the most complete factory of the kind on the American continent.

THE rolling mills of the Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Company, Montreal, were destroyed by fire, October 12th. The mills have been working day and night to fill orders, and had the full complement of 300 men, one-half of whom are employed in the nail works. All these are thrown out of employment, the mill hands for the winter and the nail makers till new supplies of iron can be arranged for. The fire originated from a spark which flew up from a bar of iron and lodged in a dusty beam. The concern employed in all 820 men, and though the monetary loss will not amount to more than \$100,000, fully covered by insurance, there will be great suffering amongst the employees, and the company will sustain much loss through the suspension in filling orders.

THE Brooks Manufacturing Company have decided to make an addition to their carbon works and embark in the manufacture of a line of goods that are not made in Canada, viz., scissors and shears of all descriptions. This will be an extensive addition to their present works, and as it will be the only industry of the kind in the Dominion it should have a prosperous future. An addition to the works will be necessary, and a building will be erected on the west side of the present one. This addition will be used as a forging and grinding shop. The manufacture will be entered into on a comparatively extensive scale, as some thirty-five hands will be employed, giving an output of about thirty dozen scissors and shears a day. Mr. C. W. Taylor, manager of the carbon works, is a practical man in the industry, having worked at it for some fourteen years. His experience is such, therefore, that a good article may be guaranteed. — Peterborough, Ont., *Review*.

FROM the Manitou, Man., *Mercury* we learn that the main building of the new flour mill at that place is 24x40 feet, three stories, with store room 13x24 feet, and engine room 24x24 feet. The engine is sixty horse-power. A portion of the plant of the mill is composed of the stone mill owned by Watts & Co., of Brantford, Ont., and formerly located at Norquay, Man. A full set of roller machinery has been added. The first floor of the main building contains two wheat cleaners and the line shafting for

driving the rolls and the three run of stones. There are also on this flat the receiving hoppers and storage bins capable of holding 1,000 bushels of grain. On the second floor are to be found the rolls, of which there are seven set together with three run of stone, nineteen sets of elevators, two flour packers and four scalpers. The top storey has two purifiers, six bolts, one bran duster, flour and bran bins, dust room, stock hoppers, etc. McIntosh Brothers are operating the mill.

MESSRS. ROLPH, SMITH & Co., engravers and lithographers, Toronto, inform us that they are running their works overtime to enable them to keep up with orders. This concern is one of the oldest, largest and most important of the kind in Canada, having been established in 1842. The building occupied by them at 49-51 Wellington Street West, was built specially for the purposes of their business, the first being three stories high and the balance two stories, besides a high basement, the entire length of the building being 200 feet. The different branches of work in which they are engaged include engraving on copper, steel, stone and wood. They are lithographic artists and printers, die sinkers, ornamental and heraldic engravers; medalists, monumental, sign and door plate engravers; engravers of notary and corporation seals, etc. They make a specialty of bank and fine commercial work, including bonds, stock certificates, cheques, notes, drafts, invoices, letter heads, etc.; also note papers, invitations, visiting cards, book plates, menu cards, etc.

THE saw mill being erected on Burrard Inlet, B.C., a little west of Port Moody, will be a very large establishment. The main building will be 300 feet by 50 and its height two stories. The capacity of the mill will be 100,000 feet per day, besides shingles and laths. The machinery, obtained from the Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ont., and the United States, will be driven by two large engines, 600 horse-power, and six boilers. A mammoth new burner to consume the refuse will also be erected close to the mill, 22 feet in diameter and 120 feet high, with double iron casing and many new improvements. James B. McLaren, from Ottawa, Ont., is the business manager and part owner, and George Bowen, of the same place, is the head engineer. The company own some 120 acres of land at the mill besides large timber limits in different parts of the Province; and from the mill lumber can be shipped by rail and vessel to any part of the world. Next spring a large dock will be built, 100 feet wide and 3,000 feet long, the whole length of the mill on the north where the largest ship can load. It is expected that the mill will be completed and running early next summer.

MESSRS. COWAN & Co., Galt, Ont., displayed a number of their wood-working and other machines at the recent exhibition at St. John, N.B.; and a local paper thus speaks of them:—"Foremost among those that have contributed to mechanical skill is the firm of Cowan & Co., Galt, Ontario, who have brought to this exhibition several lines of wood-working machinery that are new and covered by patents of this firm. One of these is a patent revolving bed planer, with patent links and slats and appliances for raising and lowering the table. The features of this machine were thoroughly examined by many experts during the exhibition. In wood-working machinery this firm is about the largest in the Dominion. The moulding machine manufactured by them has many valuable improvements that are covered by patent, and the firm has placed twenty-five of these machines in the Maritime Provinces within the past eighteen months. Many of these patrons have called on Mr. Cowan during the exhibition, and the manner in which they expressed their satisfaction with the machines in use by them was very gratifying. Other exhibits by the Messrs. Cowan & Co. consisted of a pedestal tenoning machine, a pedestal shaper, combination saw bench and pedestal buzz planer, all of which, in point of finish, workmanship and mechanical skill and ingenuity, surpass anything ever seen in these Provinces before. The last two years have been very prosperous ones for this firm, they having sold upwards of \$45,000 worth of wood-working machinery in the Maritime Provinces, besides a number of engines and boilers. Their wood-working machinery commands the first attention of users of wood and engineers, as they have a number of valuable improvements, covered by patents, that can only be purchased through them. The firm is not only well and favorably known in the Maritime Provinces, but also in British Columbia, where their sales have exceeded \$50,000 in the past two years. Mr. A. B. Cowan, the representative of the firm in charge of the exhibit, states that he had sold their entire exhibit, besides a number of other machines for immediate delivery."

MESSRS. GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, Galt, Ont., should be well pleased at the result of their exhibits at the recent St. John, N.B., exhibition. A St. John paper, speaking of this concern, says:—"Mr. W. T. Walker, who represents the firm, must be highly satisfied at

the critical examination his machinery received during the exhibition, especially the large Wheelock engine of sixty horse-power that furnished the motive power for all the machinery in the building. It was greatly admired by all who saw it. Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch have sold upwards of 300 of these engines throughout Canada, and all have given unbounded satisfaction, and the firm are bound that 'power' shall be forthcoming in these Provinces if an exhibition proof is what is needed, and the tide of conviction seems to have set in, as they have already orders from Mr. George E. Full, of Charlottetown, for a seventy-five horse-power engine, also one for Messrs. Cunningham & Curran, Halifax, N.S. The Halifax Gas Company has already two of 250 horse-power, Yarmouth Electric Light Company have one of ninety horse-power, and Mr. J. E. Humphrey, Moncton, one of seventy horse-power. Many other prominent and well-known manufacturers and corporate companies could also be mentioned. This firm also exhibit a line of wood-working machinery of different sizes and kinds, all of which has been favorably noticed by a large number of prospective buyers. Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch are also very large manufacturers of burglar and fire-proof safes, which are so well known here that an exhibit of them is hardly necessary. This department of their business alone amounts to several hundred thousands of dollars annually. They now have a contract from the Dominion Government for the largest piece of burglar-proof work ever manufactured in Canada, costing \$35,000. Montreal furnished them \$60,000 and Toronto \$40,000 worth of safe business last year. The firm manufacture all kinds and sizes of safes for all purposes. They have supplied the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of London, Bank of Ottawa, Imperial Bank of Canada, Quebec Bank, Ville Marie Bank and many other prominent institutions both at home and abroad. Their safes have stood many severe tests and have upon all occasions come out successfully. There is not a village or town of 300 inhabitants in Canada that they have not sold one or more safes to within the past ten years."

#### WHAT IT COSTS TO START A NEW INDUSTRY.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE in a recent article in the *North American Review* discussed the cost of starting a new industry, from which we extract the following:—

"The effort to introduce Bessemer steel into the United States is nothing but a record of disaster for many years. The first attempt at Milwaukee ruined the pioneers. The works at Troy were sold for not many more hundreds of thousands of dollars than millions had been spent upon them. The Freedom Iron Company of Pennsylvania, bankrupted itself in trying to introduce the process. The Vulcan Steel-rail Mills, at St. Louis, were sold by the sheriff. The steel-rail works at Joliet were also sold by the same official. The Pennsylvania Steel Company became embarrassed, but fortunately received aid to the extent of \$600,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Even the great Bethlehem Steel Company had to mortgage its plant. These efforts began in 1860, and all took place previous to the year 1873. It was not until that year that there was made as much as one hundred thousand tons of steel in all this country. Up to 1881 there never was a year during which the United States made a million tons. In that year the industry can be said to have taken firm root. The Bessemer-steel manufacture was, therefore, successfully introduced only after many years of effort, and after millions of dollars had been lost. Now, this was only nine years ago. How has the rate of duty kept pace with this development? By successive reductions forty per cent. of that upon rails has already been taken off, and the bill now pending in Congress fixes the future duty at something less than one-half of the original duty imposed. Thus do we march through temporary shielding and protective care to such development as enables duties to be lessened from time to time.

"Let us take another instance—a very important one—that of plate glass, in which the nation has made its most triumphant industrial success in recent years. It is twenty-one years since its manufacture was begun upon a small scale in this country. In New Albany, Ind., several hundred thousands of dollars were sunk in the experiment, which failed. A second attempt at Crystal City, Mo., ended in a final sale of the plant to St. Louis capitalists. Works were built in Louisville, Ky., in 1872, and in Jefferson, Ind., in 1875, but both proved failures financially. During all these years, from 1869 to 1875, there was nothing but failure for the pioneers, although glass then sold as high as \$2.50 per square foot. A reduction of the tariff upon plate glass at this point must have indefinitely postponed future attempts. Fortunately, the tariff was not disturbed. The price still seemed tempting, and in 1882, ten years after the first

trial, the Pittsburg Plate-glass Works were erected. Success came at last. It is only through such struggles as these that a new branch of manufacturing is successfully established in a new country. To day there are eight companies making plate glass in the United States, and the total production of last year amounted to something over nine millions of square feet. The importations were nearly six millions of square feet in 1888. Thus protection in America means something quite different from protection in Britain. So far from the manufactures of plate glass being a monopoly, as the growing of cereals was under English protection, overproduction is threatened here, as in every branch of manufacturing. Seven new works are being built with great rapidity. When finished, America will be able to supply fifteen millions of square feet of glass per annum. The price last year fell in extreme cases to fifty-nine cents per foot. This was an article which, as has been seen, cost \$2.50 before the United States entered the field. Protection has about done its work as far as large plates are concerned, the duty upon which could already be safely reduced.

#### A NEW INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

The question not infrequently arises: Why do not the metal workers in England and elsewhere take greater advantage of our rich mineral resources? especially in iron and its products. Where coal and iron are found in close proximity, there it is natural to look for development of iron industries. Practically this development has taken place, and is going on rapidly indeed, but still so naturally that it does not strike the general mind, and people look not so much to the progress that has been and is still being made, but cast a longing eye on industries in the distance.

In a natural growth of trade in iron manufactures we would expect to find produced first such goods as are made of the first crude products from the blast furnace, where the iron ore is reduced to the condition of pig iron. Highly carbonized it is hard and intractable, workable only in the molten state, but in that condition it will adapt itself to the mould, casting clean and sharp, and will retain the shape given to it. The foundries throughout Nova Scotia turning out stoves and other cast iron goods, equal to the productions of any part of the world, testify to the growth of this the first branch of iron industry.

When this pig or cast iron has been deprived of its carbon by manipulation in the puddling furnace, its usefulness is largely extended. It is now fibrous and tenacious, and can be worked under the hammer. The blacksmith can now shape it into the multifarious articles of daily use in our homes, ships and factories. Nova Scotian iron has deservedly a high name for its general good quality.

In these two forms the iron industry has really made immense progress, and will doubtless continue to grow. We may justly feel proud of the position we occupy; and may reasonably hope that it will grow proportionally fast in its further development in the finer branch of steel manufacture.

But the growth must be slow as compared with the earlier branch. In the manufacture of steel we give back to the puddled or soft iron some proportion of the carbon abstracted from it in the puddling furnace, imparting to it some of the hardness of the cast iron with the adaptability and tenacity of soft iron. In fact combining in a high degree the good properties of both. Steel is a chemical combination of iron and carbon, and can be made, indeed must be made, in various degrees of hardness, technically known as temper, suited to the different purposes to which it is to be applied. Thus steel which is suitable for pocket or table cutlery would be utterly useless for making engineers' tools, whilst steel which would be first-rate for use in a granite quarry could not be made available for a watch spring. In cast iron we deal with a simple product, in soft iron too, we do not seek to influence its manufacture, except to the extent of removing carbon and chemical impurities, but in steel a larger range of technical knowledge and tactical ability is needed, and is naturally developed on the ground where it is most needed. Nova Scotia is scarcely prepared to develop all the lines of trade which are included in an extended steel industry. But she can and will grow into it, and in time will hold her own in the trade of the world, against Sheffield, Eng., even in her own specialties. It must be remembered that Sheffield, the centre of the steel manufacture, not only in England but in the world, has a population about equal to that of Nova Scotia, a large proportion of which is employed in making steel and its products. Its capital is invested there, and naturally the various accessories of their trade centre there. Take for instance the cutlery trade, steel is really the foundation of the trade, but does not enter so largely in the construction, the accessories in some goods outnumber and outweigh the cutting part.

Few of these accessories find a market in any other part of the world. Ivory, bones, horns of all kinds, fancy woods, such as ebony, cocoa, boxwood, rosewood, etc. Tortoiseshell, pearl shell and numberless other products of sea and land are in every-day use there as scales and handles. Thousands of tons of these goods find a market in Sheffield, and find employment for capital and labor in preparing them for use by the cutler. Among the parts of a knife probably the only part made up under the personal supervision of the cutler is the blade, and not infrequently that is purchased ready made. The cutler is the man who gathering up the materials puts them together and makes of them the finished article.

Under such conditions of trade and manufacture we can hardly wonder that a cutlery manufacturer is not easily induced to leave Sheffield, where he has every facility for his trade ready to hand, to set up his business where he would have to gather them at great expense of time, money and labor. An old established manufacturer would certainly not do so. A young one starting in life might do so under special circumstances. Some of the manufacturers in Sheffield have in the past developed trade with the United States. This trade is now threatened with total extinction by the passage of the McKinley Bill; to some manufacturers this will mean ruin, to others retirement from trade altogether, to others it will be incentive to seek out fresh fields and pastures new. Among the latter we are pleased to note that Mr. S. Parkin, a young man, has taken the bold course of transferring tools and machinery to Nova Scotia, in the hope of finding scope for his energy and sale for his goods. Casting aside old Sheffield tradition and prejudice, he has determined to try what push and quality of work will do for him in our midst. To secure quality at the outset he will import from Sheffield all the various parts, which he will here make up and finish. By importing the parts only he will thus be able to compete with those who import the complete article. At the same time it will be to his interest to take hold and utilize every local product that is available. In our last issue we alluded to an exhibit of his at the Dartmouth Exhibition, on which was the suggestive inscription:—"The nucleus of a new industry for Nova Scotia, transplanted from Sheffield, Eng., by S. Parkin, Halifax." We welcome him among us, believing that the new plant will take kindly to the new soil, and will grow and bring forth fruit abundantly.

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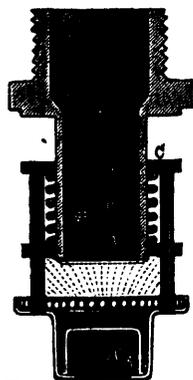
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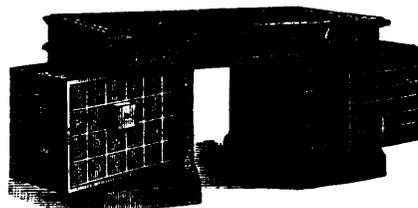
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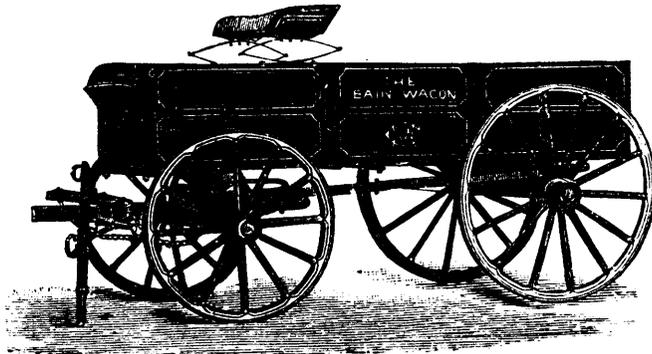
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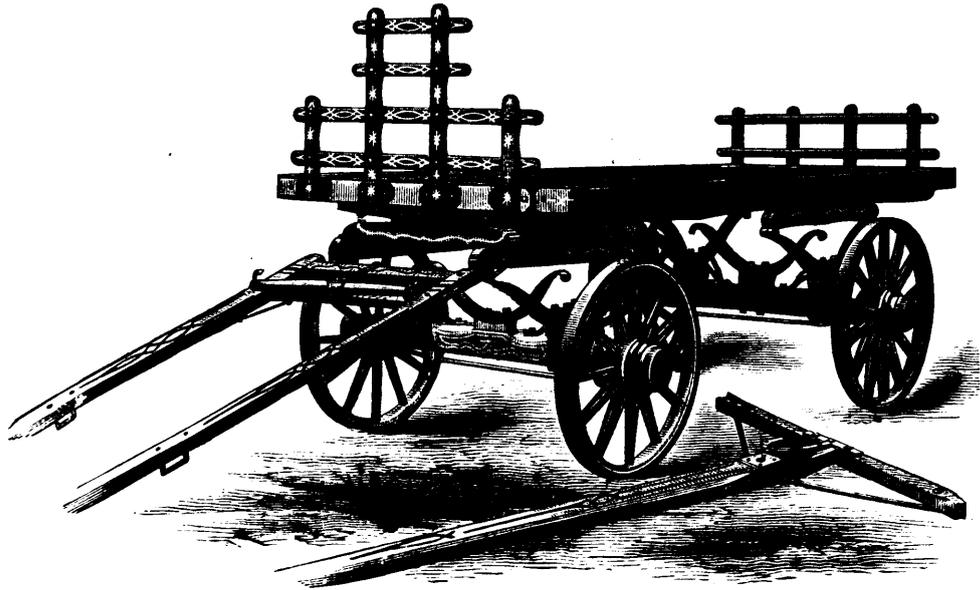
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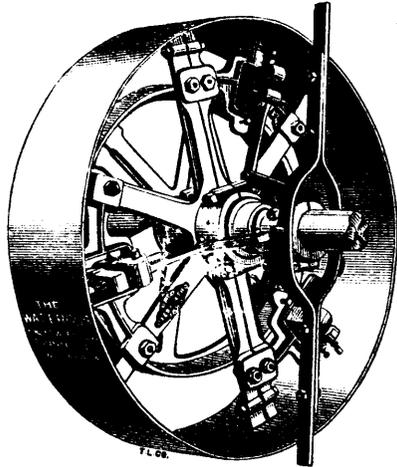
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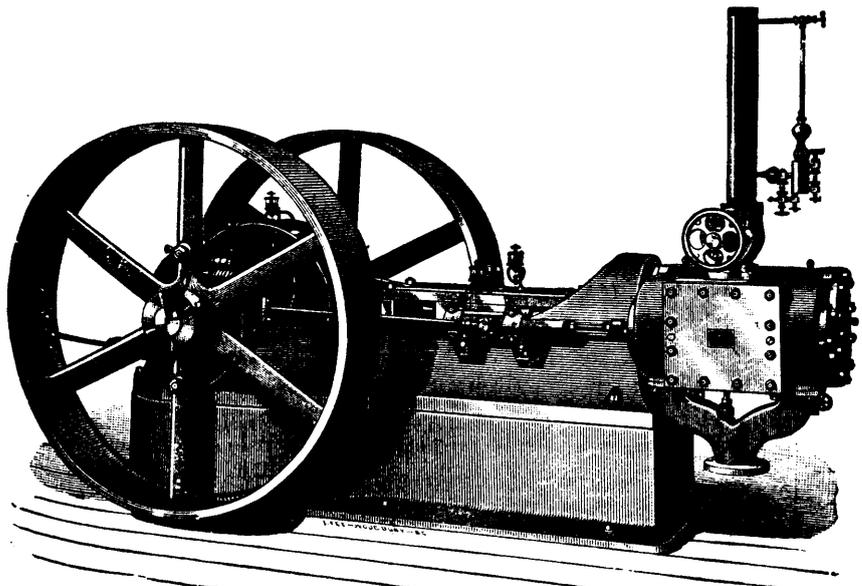
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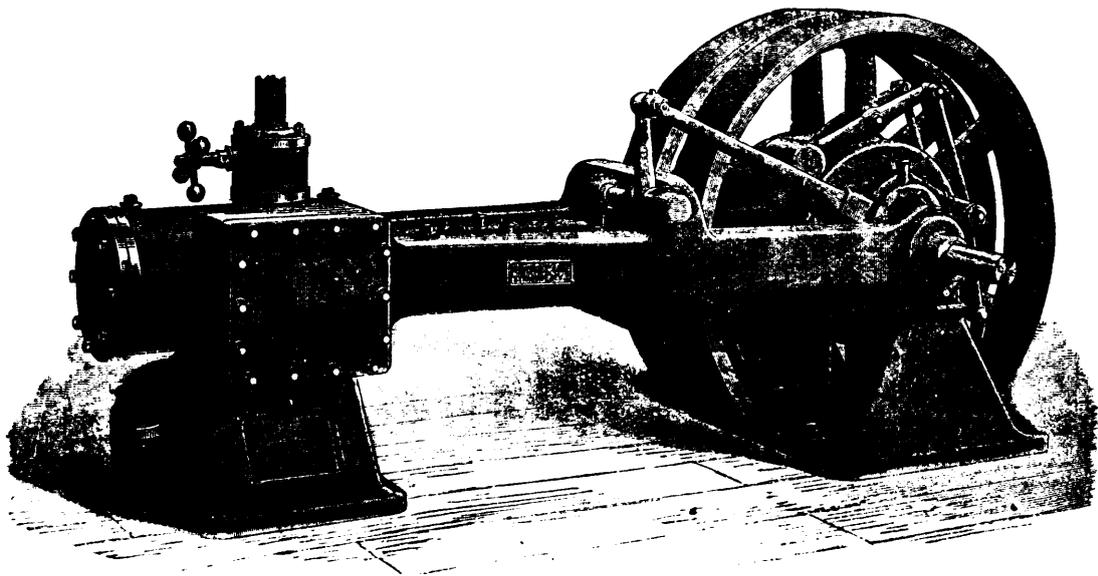
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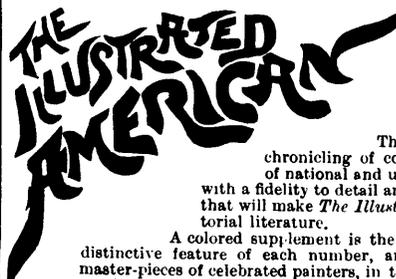
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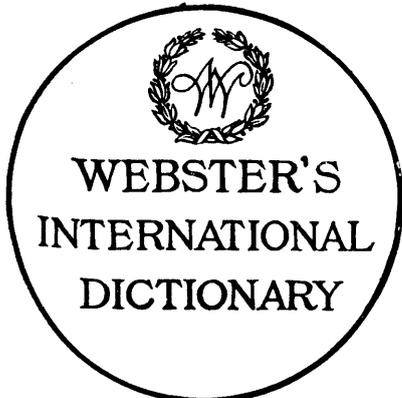
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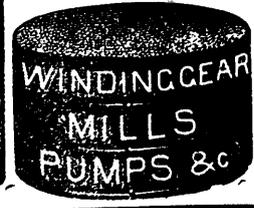
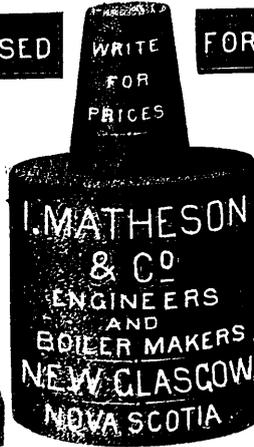
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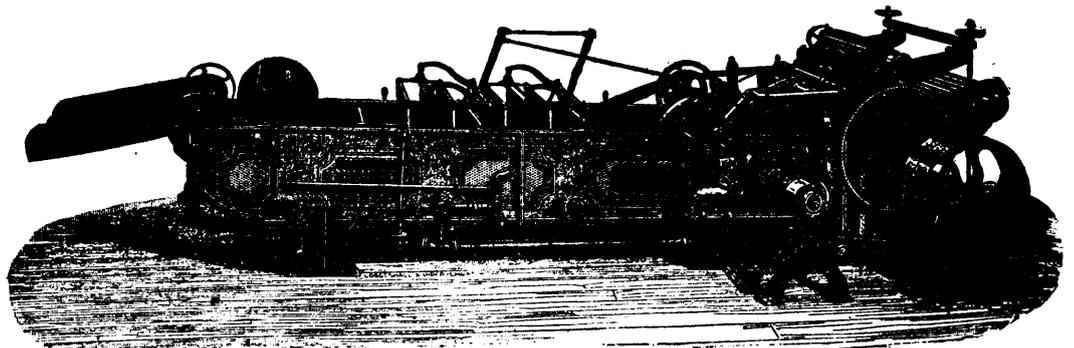
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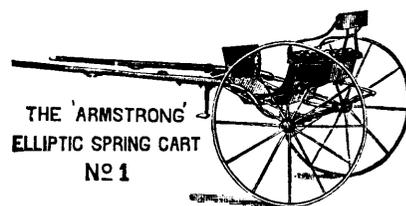
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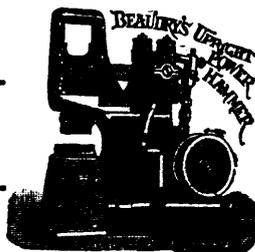
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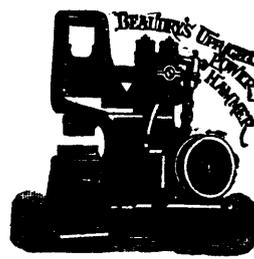
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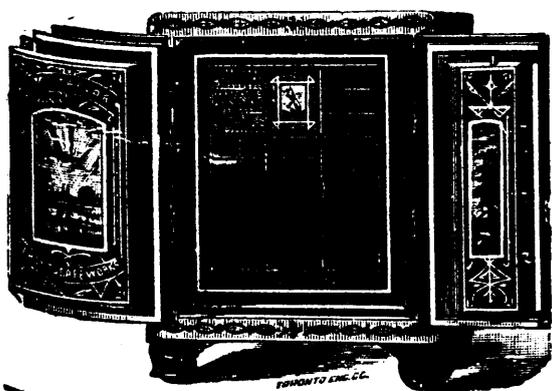


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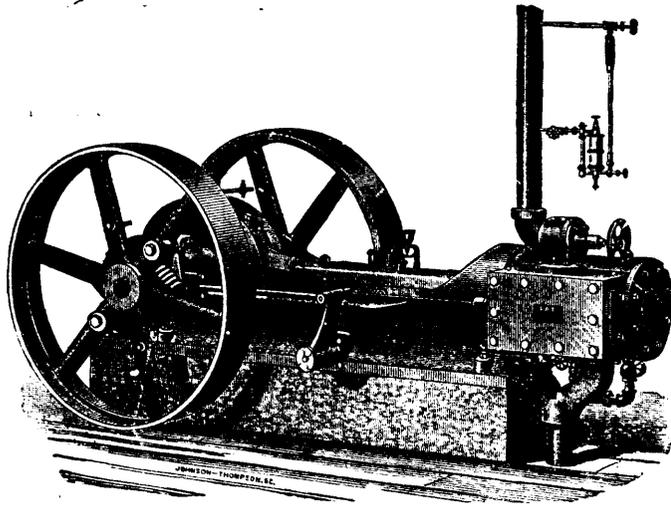
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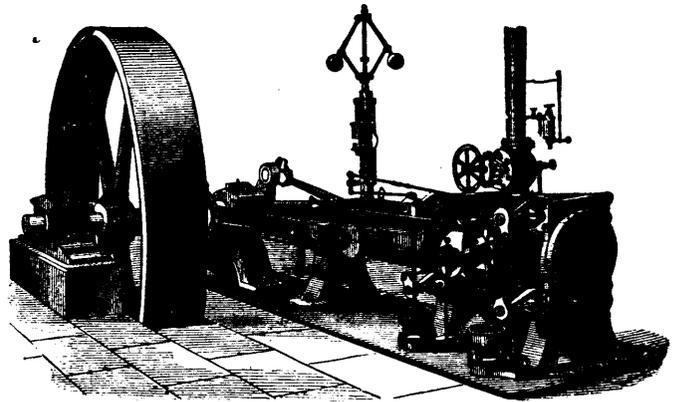
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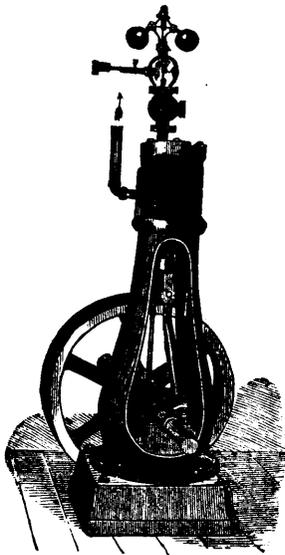
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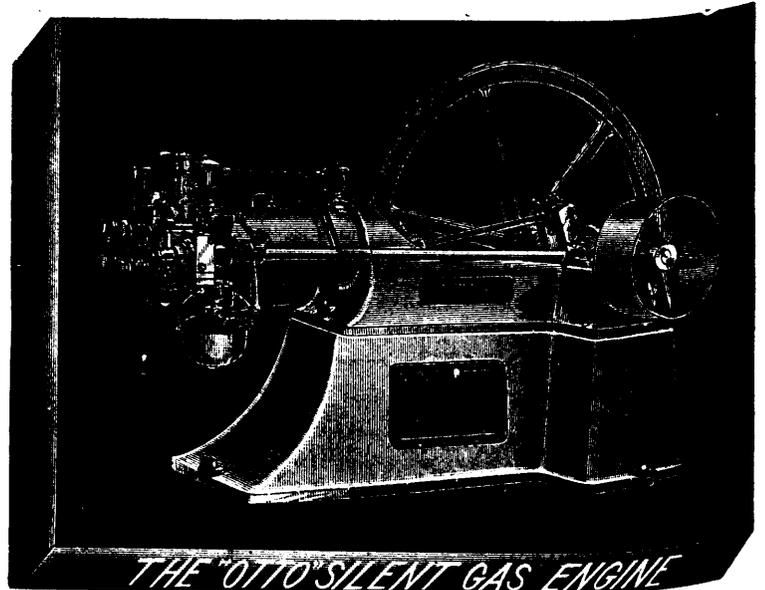
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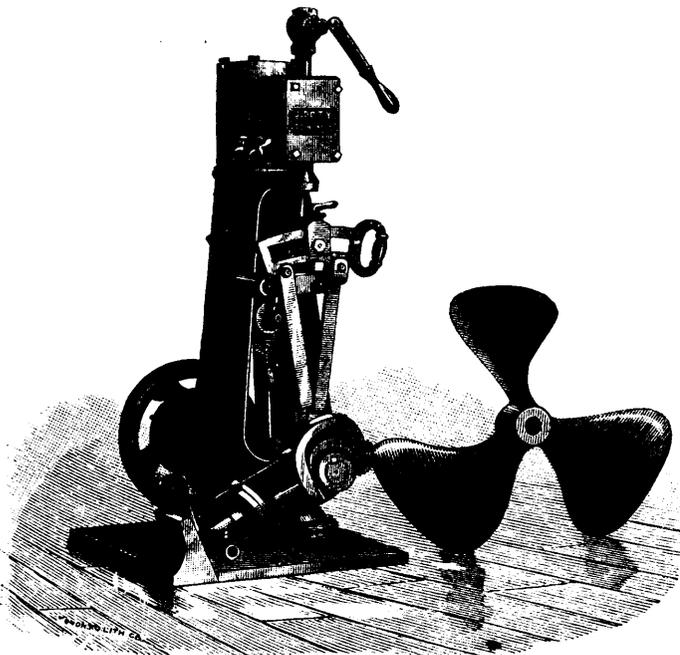
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**DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., Toronto.**  
**MONTREAL, March 4, 1890.**  
 GENTLEMEN,—In answer to yours of 20th ult., asking our opinion as to the merits of your system of rope transmission, we would say that we have fitted several factories with one or more, and in each case our customers have been entirely satisfied with the result. As long as this system continues to prove so satisfactory, we will recommend it to our patrons instead of long lengths of belting and shafting.  
 Yours respectfully,  
**MILLER BROS. & TONS,**  
 J. B. Miller.

**DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., Toronto.**  
**BROADFOOT & BOX FURNITURE Co.,**  
**SEAFORTH, ONT., March 27, 1890.**  
 DEAR SIR,—Answering your letter of Feb. 20th, would say that the rope transmission power, which we purchased from you, has proved very satisfactory to us. We have been running very steady for over two years and can find no fault with it. We think it a splendid system. Wishing you success. We remain,  
 Yours very truly,  
**BROADFOOT & BOX FURNITURE Co.**

**TORONTO, June 22, 1887.**

**DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., Toronto.**

DEAR SIR,—We have pleasure in saying that the Rope Transmission of Power has worked well with us, it saves steam and friction and is noiseless, all great advantages, we think.

Respectfully yours,

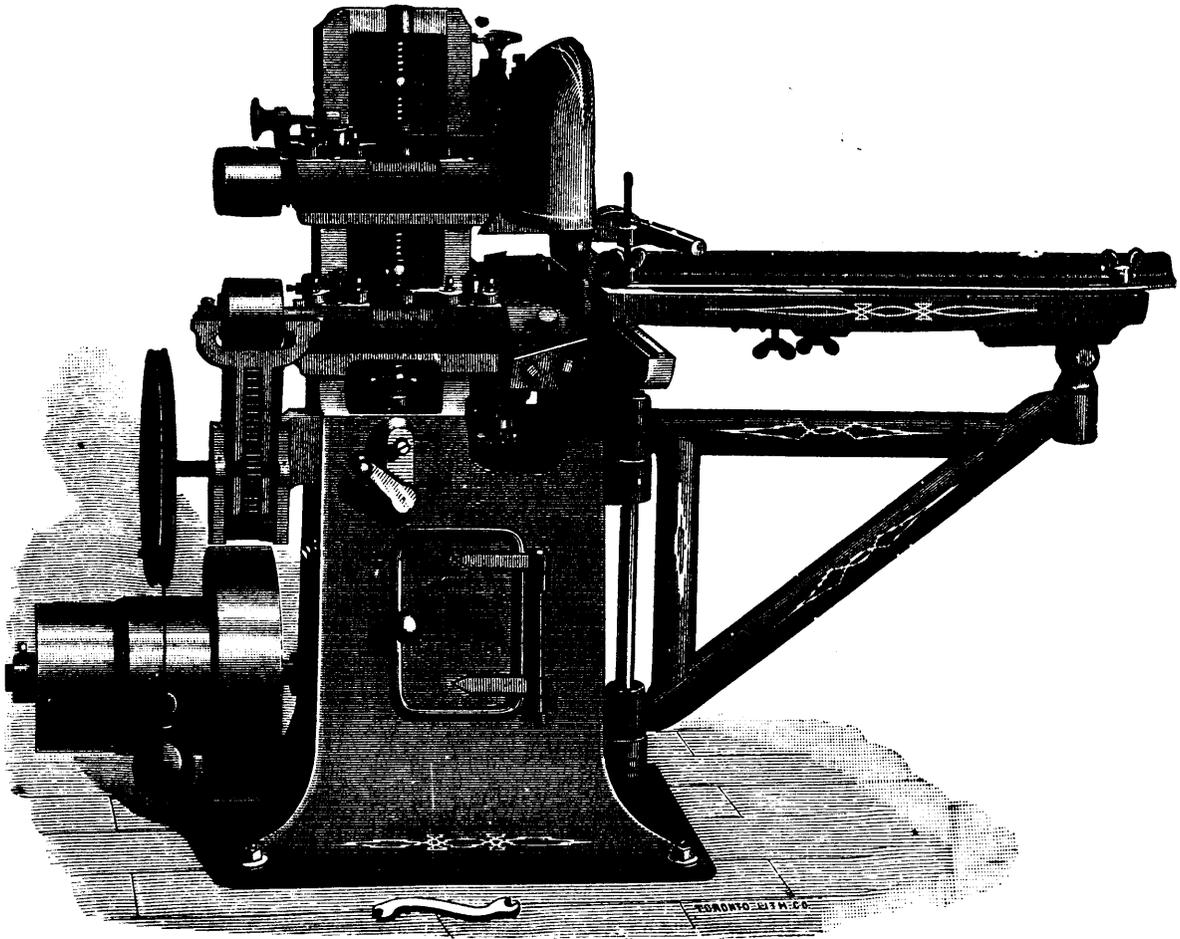
**MORSE SOAP Co.,**

**John Taylor & Co.**

Send for Illustrated Treatise and Catalogue on "Transmission of Power."

**Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co.**  
**TORONTO, ONT.**

# NEW AND IMPROVED *Pedestal Tenon Machine.*



This is an entirely new style of Tenon Machine. The frame is cast in one piece, and the working parts stand solidly on a pedestal, avoiding all vibration.

The Cutter and Cope Heads are connected and are moved all together, or separately, as required. The Upper Head and Boxes also adjust horizontally to suit shoulder of tenon, the Cope Knives moving with the Heads to prevent re-adjustment.

A special feature in this machine is the Bed, or Carriage, which is at once light and strong. The outer end works on rollers and is moved very easily.

In cutting the tenon the Bed and Carriage move entirely past the Heads and Cutters, the operator having full control of the work. It has also the advantage of leaving the Heads and Cope Knives clear, and of ready access by the operator.

The Carriage is so arranged that it cannot tip over the Slides nor be thrown into the Cutters, and is also supplied with extension bar for long stuff, as in all Tenoning Machines.

This Machine is supplied with single or double Copes, as ordered, and for furniture work it is without Copes, and with an adjustable cut-off Saw.

## COWAN & CO.

**"Galt Foundry" Engine and Machine Works, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

*Curtis and Slide Valve Engines, Boilers, and Wood-Working Machinery, all kinds New Patterns, Highly Finished.*

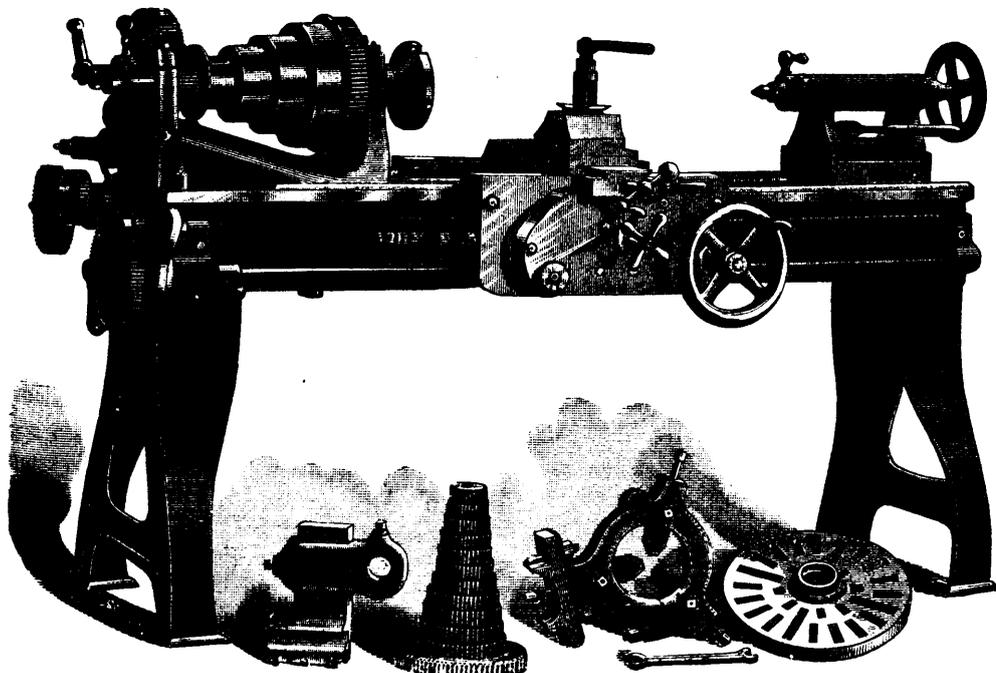
Canada Tool Works,

# John Bertram & Sons,

DUNDAS, ONT.

Manufacturers  
of  
**Machinists' Tools**  
and  
**Woodworking  
Machinery.**

LATHES,  
PLANERS,  
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MILLING  
MACHINES,  
PUNCHES,  
SHEARS.  
BOLT  
CUTTERS  
SLOTING  
MACHINES,  
MATCHERS  
MOULDERS,  
TENONERS  
BAND SAWS,  
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SAW BENCHES



16-in. LATHE.

Locomotive and Car Machinery, Special Machinery, Price List and Photographs on application.

Warerooms: Permanent Exhibition, Toronto; Polson Engine Co, 38 Yonge St.; Machinery Supply Ass'n, Montreal.

## Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co.,

BUILDERS OF

SINGLE AND DUPLEX

Steam and Power

# Pumping Machinery



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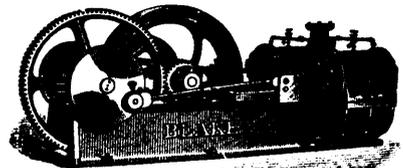
FEDERAL STREET

NEW YORK

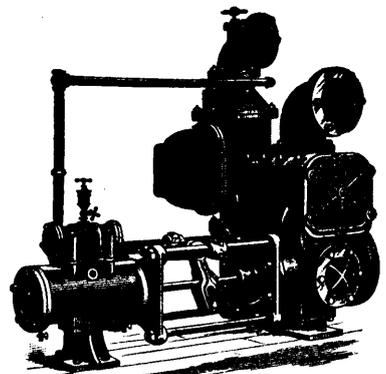
95 & 97 LIBERTY STREET.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

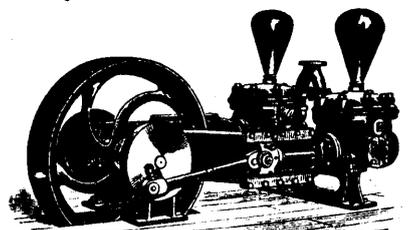
These goods may be seen at the Permanent Exhibition 63 to 69 Front Street West, Toronto.



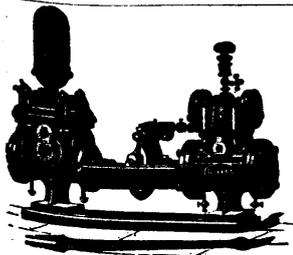
AIR COMPRESSOR.



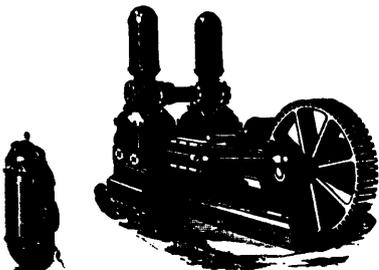
AIR PUMP AND CONDENSOR.



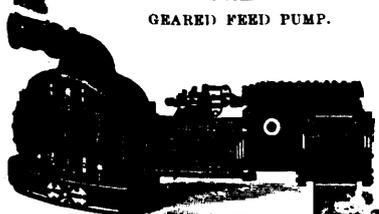
BELT PUMP.



BOILER FEED PUMP.



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DUPLEX COMPOUND ENGINE

# *Nova Scotia Steel Co., Limited,*

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA

(Only Steel Works in Canada),

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Hammered *and* Rolled Steel

MADE BY THE

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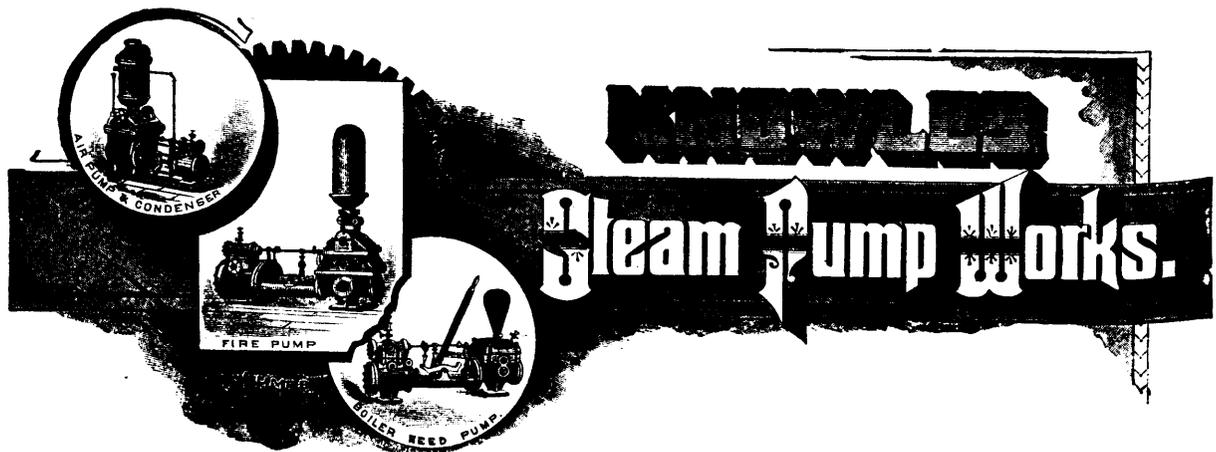
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Thresher Teeth and many purposes where Norway Iron is now used.

SPECIAL SECTION PLOW BEAMS, MILD STEEL CENTRE AND SOLID MOULD BOARDS,  
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Particular attention given to the manufacture of Rake, Cultivator and Harrow Teeth, and other  
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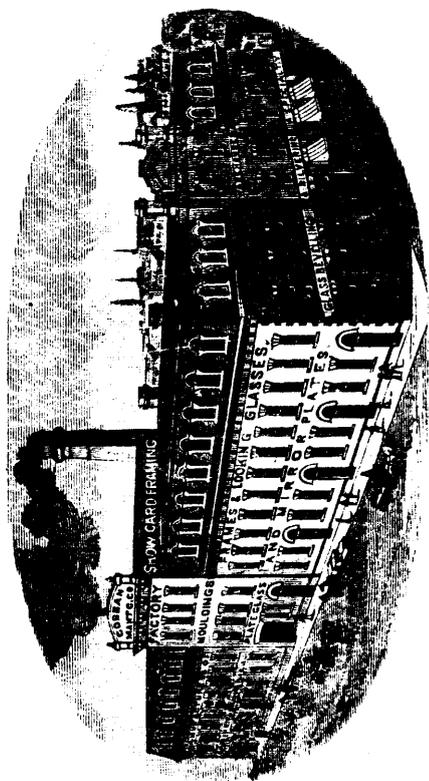
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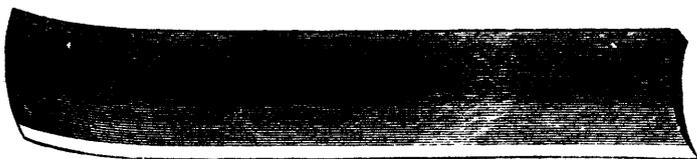
Branch: 148 McGill Street, Montreal.

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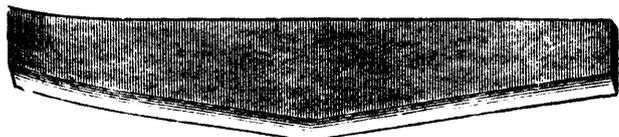
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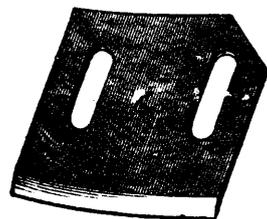


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And other irregular shapes.



Cheese-box and Veneer, Paper Cutting, Leather Splitting and any special knife made  
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## ELECTRIC - LIGHT - PLANT

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All in good order, but recently replaced by the RELIANCE SYSTEM.

Two 25 Light Ball Dynamos. Mica Insulation. Almost as good as new  
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We make only hardwood bent rim spoke arm split pulley; only small split pulley; only split loose pulley with oilless bearings; only wooden hangers, in the market.



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This Space for Sale.



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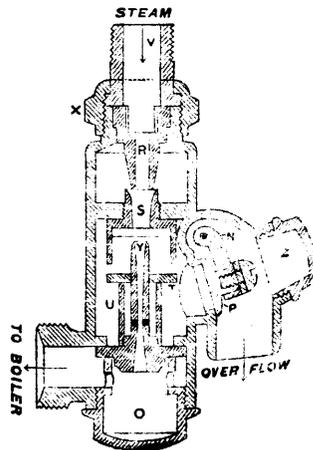
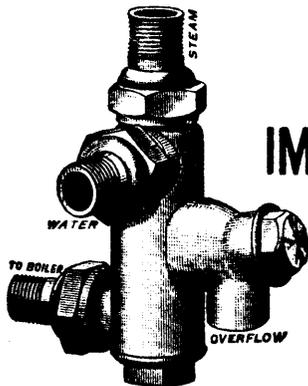
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