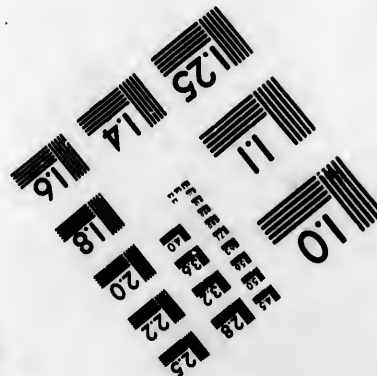
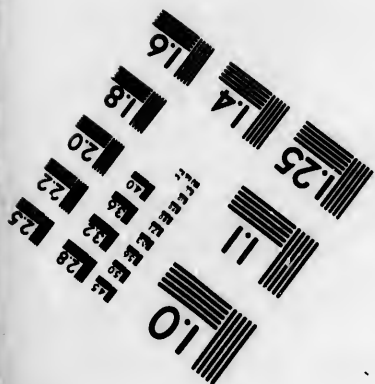
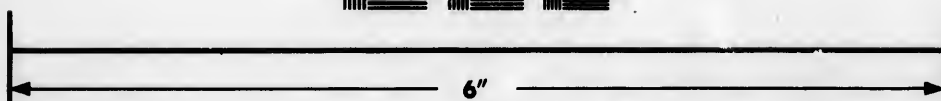
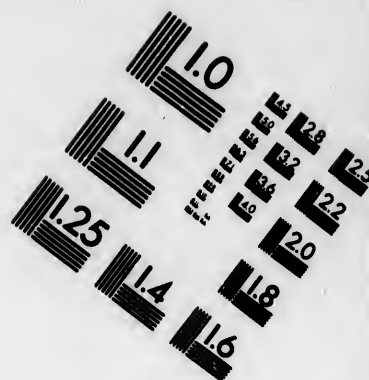




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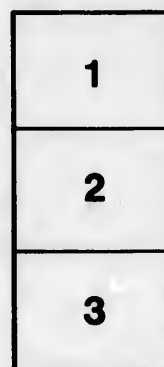
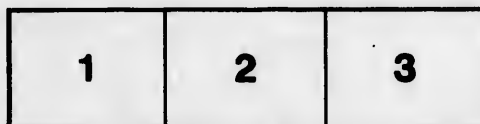
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FOR

PROMOTION

OF

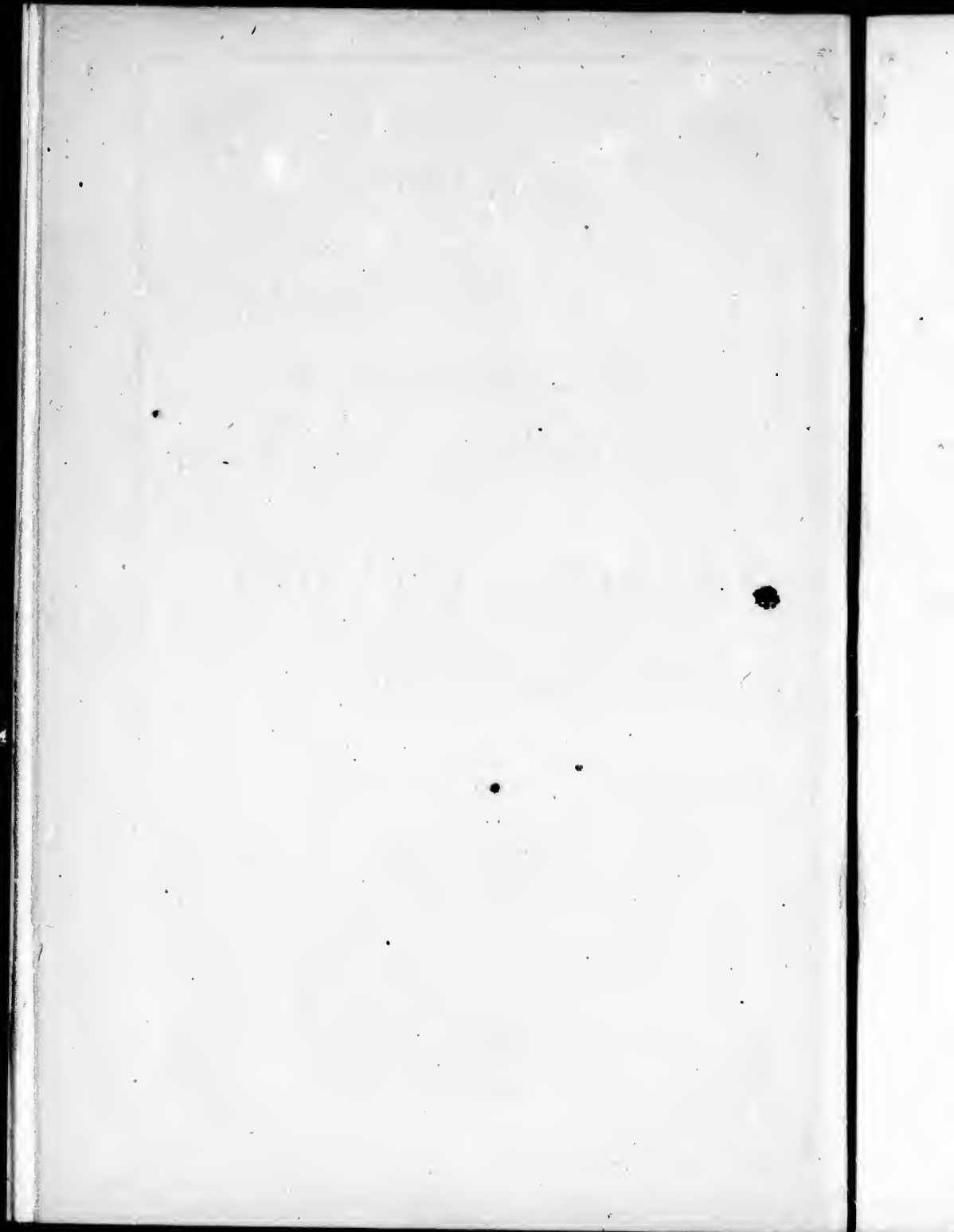
CANADIAN INDUSTRY;

ITS FORMATION, BY-LAWS, &c.



Toronto:

SEPTEMBER, 1866.



ASSOCIATION
FOR
PROMOTION
OF
CANADIAN INDUSTRY;
ITS FORMATION, BY-LAWS, &c.



TORONTO :
SEPTEMBER, 1866.

1866

(4)

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

ELECTED TO SERVE

TILL THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION, TO
BE HELD SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1867.

President.....Hon. ISAAC BUCHANAN, of Hamilton.
1st Vice-President...Mr. JOSEPH SIMPSON, of Toronto.
2nd Vice-President...Mr. JACOB HESPELER, of Hespeler.
3rd Vice-President...Mr. WM. GOODERHAM, Jun., of Toronto.
4th Vice-President...Mr. WILLIAM BARBER, of Streetsville.
5th Vice-President...Mr. DONALD MCKAY, of Toronto.
6th Vice-President...Mr. WM. HAMILTON, Jun., of Toronto.
SecretaryMr. F. A. WHITNEY, of Toronto.
Treasurer.....Mr. DALRYMPLE CRAWFORD.

The above-named executive, together with such Members of the
Association as may choose to be present, form the Central Committee.

TO

ASSOCIATION
FOR
PROMOTION OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

The following is a copy of a circular addressed to those who were interested in the subjects therein treated upon :—

CIRCULAR.

It has long been thought desirable that the Manufacturers of Canada should come to a general understanding among themselves on various subjects which affect their welfare. Recent events have made it evident that steps of this kind are now absolutely necessary, and the great manufacturing interest must be heard in its own behalf, or soon its very existence may be ignored by those who control the destinies of this country.

The extraordinary proceedings of the Legislature during the session just closed prove that no interest is safe from disturbance at their hands. The late tariff was regarded as having become almost a permanency in Canada ; it was one that none complained of : it pressed so lightly upon commerce that it was nowhere felt to be an inconvenience, and at the same time yielded a handsome revenue to the country. This was suddenly abandoned, another was substituted, which, while it will not benefit the consumer to an appreciable extent, takes from our infant manufacturers advantages which, to beginners, were of great value ; while under it the receipts to Government will be lessened at a time when its necessities are reported to be of the most urgent description. We need not seek for extreme protection, for we believe that with a fair field given, Canada is able to produce many articles with the rest of the world. But our position with regard to the neighbouring country is peculiar, and we require certain safe-

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guards by which the honest capitalist here may be shielded from an avalanche of inferior goods shot from an overstocked market to which we are strictly debarred access. We hold that the questions before us involve no party considerations, but simply the securing at the hands of the rulers of our country, a clearly-defined policy which will mete out even-handed justice to all. Without some such guarantee as would be found in this, the taking 5 per cent. from off of foreign goods may only be the prelude to their ultimate admission free of any impost, and this in time may lead to an excise or internal revenue tax, to replenish the public chest, needlessly depleted by sudden changes and dangerous experiments.

We might here speak of the great progress Canada has made in the face of numerous difficulties. We could enlarge upon what might have been her position had a somewhat different line of policy been pursued; but we feel that in saying this, we are addressing men who are well acquainted with all these subjects, and need therefore only add our conviction, that if we cordially unite, and place fully and fairly before the people of Upper Canada the benefits that flow from the presence of numerous manufactures amongst them, we shall be sustained and encouraged in our laudable efforts for the promotion of that, without which a nation can never attain to any great degree of prosperity.

The importance to us all at this time of these matters, must be our apology for coming forward, and we, the undersigned, suggest to those gentlemen who feel interested, that they meet at Toronto, as a central and convenient point, on the first day of the approaching Provincial Exhibition, viz., the 25th Sept., at 2 P.M., in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, to discuss the subjects here touched upon, to organize into a Society, whose mission it will be to look after and forward the interests of those who have had sufficient faith in the country, to permanently invest their all in manufacturing establishments.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

BARBER BROS., Woollen Manufacturers, STREETSVILLE.

EDWIN TURNER, Knitting Mills, “

JACQUES & HAY, Furniture Manufacturers, TORONTO.

J. E. WITHERS & Co., Tobacconists, “

D. CRAWFORD, Spice Mills, &c., “

W. GOODERHAM, JR., Linen Mills, STREETSVILLE.

W. HAMILTON & SON, Iron Founders, TORONTO.
 GORDON & McKAY, Toronto and Thorold Cotton Mills.
 CHILDS & HAMILTON, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, TORONTO.
 JOS. SIMPSON, Knitting Mills, "
 F. A. WHITNEY, Linseed Oil and Paint Mills, "
 D. MOORE & Co., HAMILTON, C.W.
 SANFORD & McINNES, HAMILTON, C.W.
 J. WINER & Co., " "
 RUTHERFORD & Co., Glass Works, HAMILTON, C.W.
 W. H. GLASSCO, HAMILTON, C.W.
 JAMES STEWART & Co., HAMILTON, C.W.
 R. M. WANZER & Co., " "
 GURNEY, WARE, & Co., Scale Works, HAMILTON, C.W.
 E. & C. GURNEY, Iron Founders, " "
 F. G. BECKETT & Co., " "
 COPP BROS., HAMILTON, C.W.
 P. D. DAYFOOT, " "
 YOUNG & BRO., Hamilton and Dundas Cotton Mills.
 FOSTER & GALBRAITH, HAMILTON, C.W.

F. A. WHITNEY,

SECRETARY, *pro. tem.*

Toronto, Sept. 1, 1866.

In compliance with the foregoing, there assembled, on the 25th September, at 2 p.m., in the Rotunda of the Merchant's Exchange, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country. The secretary then read the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN,—You have been invited to meet together at this time, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association of manufacturers, the object of which combination will be to secure the advancement of the interests of this large and important portion of our community. There exists a knowledge, amounting to a conviction, in the mind of most of us, that, as a class, we have been strangely overlooked in the regulation of public matters in this country. It has become the fashion of the day to advocate (what for Canada is falsely styled) a liberal policy in trade, the liberality of which consists in taking away the advantages the home manufacturers did enjoy, and bestowing them upon the foreigner. It is well known amongst us that from many causes there is in the public mind generally, an ignorance of the important bearing of our pursuits upon all other classes and

callings. This ignorance it should now be our purpose to dispel, that, having set ourselves right, we may obtain in the minds of others something like a just estimate of the benefits we undoubtedly confer. If you gentlemen who have spent millions of dollars in utilising the power of our streams and rivers, and in giving a value to our back-township fuel, that would otherwise be consumed in the log-heap—if you desire to have a reasonable return for your outlay and for your labour, the time has come when it is no longer safe to remain at home, and allow others to direct uninterruptedly the policy of the country. It is known to all that we have an agricultural interest to be taken care of. We hear much of the shipping interest, also of the railroad interest; it is now full time that the manufacturing interest should assume that place in public affairs, to which its importance fully entitles it. We now come to a consideration of the principles which we as an association should adopt. We are met here, many of us strangers to each other, come from all parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that a line of policy may be struck out and pursued, that will find favour with the large majority, so that all may give it a hearty support, sinking for the time being, the minor differences of opinion that must at first exist in the minds of those who have not hitherto attempted any concert of action, or general exchange of ideas. It will be our policy to obtain protection to a moderate extent, to endeavour to secure a permanency in our tariffs, to use every possible means to effect a return to the tariff list discarded at the last session of Parliament, and to avail ourselves, by the press and by every other channel, of all opportunities for enlightening the public mind, that it may be fully informed of what we consider the truth regarding the importance of manufactures to this country. We have before us a movement somewhat similar to this, made in 1858, in which the Hon. Isaac Buchanan took an active part. Its declared object was "the re-adjustment of the then existing tariff, so as to afford greater encouragement to home manufactures," and it resulted in the formation of the "Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry." For your encouragement I will here state what took place at an interview had by their Executive Committee with the Inspector-General. Having explained the object of the interview, the Inspector-General replied that the Government was disposed to carry out the views of the deputation so far as consistent with the general interests of the country and the requirements of the revenue, &c., &c.; and in answer to the question whether the modifications in the tariff to be introduced, were likely to meet the

views of the gentlemen composing the government, the Inspector-General replied that the tariff would certainly be adjusted with a view of so equalizing the duties as to place all branches of trade on a more equal footing, and encouraging our home industry." The immediate objects of this society having been triumphantly arrived at, it was allowed to die out, after leaving to the country that tariff which we now seek to have restored. Our formation as now proposed, will in many respects be similar to the late one, it will have a specific purpose at first to work upon; but in addition to this, our endeavours will be put forth to invest it with permanency that may keep it in a perpetual and vigorous existence; for had the Society of 1858 been still alive, a moderate portion of the zeal and perseverance which marked its commencement, would have caused the utter defeat of Mr. Galt's commercial arrangements.

We will require, in the first place, to understand our own relative position in the country, by a careful and thorough collection of statistics. We must have facts and figures as data to go upon. We must not only compile these for our own information, but make use of them in a well got up and readable form, to circulate generally as a means for bringing in the electors of Canada to our way of thinking, that they may, at the polls, place those men in Parliament who will do for us, what was done for our predecessors in 1858.

Our task may at first be laborious, but our ends may all be attained by refuting with facts, figures, and results of experience, the theories of those who advocate free trade for the Canada of the present day. We can show that a judiciously protective policy will be for the good, not of the few, but of the many. We can show that the sole effect of a moderate duty is to prevent the free use of our markets to foreigners, for the disposal of goods that we make for ourselves. For we can prove that the very presence of a new mill for domestic manufactures, reduces the prices of that class of goods to the consumer, beyond the amount levied upon an original foreign invoice,—and all that has been said leaves untouched the inestimable advantage of creating a home market for our farm produce, which, with other equally interesting points, need not now be enlarged upon. We will require, gentlemen, our cause will require, that each and every one who shall join the proposed Association, shall resolve to devote a certain portion of his time, and give a certain measure of attention to the furtherance of the matter in hand. Each one here has his individual business affairs to look after, but the importance of what we are here engaged in should secure for

it your full consideration. Your attention while in general assembly here, and your attention and a small portion of your time when at home—each in his capacity of local or district member, where individual influence is most felt, will be necessary, in order to those results which are of the first importance to all Canadian manufactures.

After a long and interesting discussion, protracted over three days, there were adopted the following resolutions, and a constitution :—

Whereas—The development of a healthy manufacturing system is essential to the material prosperity of any country, and that, without it, neither true greatness nor independence can be achieved ; that, in opening new fields to industry, it promotes population for agriculture to feed ; gives birth to invention, from whence flows intelligence ; rewards labor, which begets progress, succeeded by wealth, and with wealth refinement and power ; and whereas, observation teaches that proportionately as nations advance in manufacturing, do they rank in intelligence, refinement and power—as witness England, France, Germany, and the United States ; in contrast with Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and other countries, simply agricultural in productions ; and whereas, with such examples before us, we cannot fail to recognize it to be the proper policy for Canada to encourage the growth and maturity of such a system as promises to utilize her wasting streams, to populate her forests, and fill her wastes with thriving villages and cities, busy with workshops, and all the employment of a toiling multitude, and that, companioned with agriculture, her future would reflect a destiny rich with all the resources which should constitute a nation's pride ; therefore.

Be it resolved—1st. That we feel it to be the duty of a wise and practical statesmanship to foster and encourage, by proper legislation, the establishment and growth of manufactures as essentials in promoting those elements of a nation's greatness, population, production, and home resources.

2nd. That we deprecate the recent action of our Legislature in its sudden and violent changes of our tariff of customs, as being prejudicial to the general welfare in checking present and prospective en-

terprises, which promised employment to the numbers of our population, who, in want thereof, are leaving daily to seek it in other lands; and as inimical to our individual interests in inviting foreign competition to divide with us our limited local trade.

3rd. That the theory of a low tariff making cheap goods to the consumer is fallacious, and is a "promise to the ear that is broken to the hope," that on the contrary its effects would be to destroy our own manufactures, which now act as a check upon the exactions of the importer, and preserve the consumer against the burdensome profits of a foreign monopoly.

4th. That the principle of levying low duties on articles which we do or can produce, such as manufactures of wool, iron, leather, &c., while levying high duties on articles which we do not and cannot produce, such as tea, coffee, &c., is most erroneous and injurious, and is the very reverse of what our policy should be.

5th. That customs is the most legitimate source of Government revenue, and that the introduction of a contrary system which would bring in its train heavy direct taxation would involve the country in discord and discontent.

6th. That the principle enunciated by our recent finance minister, of *diminutions in customs and increase in excise*, is fraught with destruction to our best interests, and if persisted in, must prostrate, every mechanical and industrial enterprise of the country.

7th. That the reduction of the tariff—and to this extent the revenue—at this time when the Government is borrowing money to defray its expenditures, is, to say the least, injudicious and unwise.

8. That we consider the restoration of the recent tariff, in so far as it is applicable to productions of Canadian manufacture, is essential to the success of our respective enterprises, and that we will use every legitimate means to procure its re-establishment.

9. That we view the interests of agriculture and manufacture as identical and reciprocal, each giving sustenance to the other, and that we look with confidence to the aid of our farmers and wool growers, in placing both interests beyond the reach of foreign interference.

10. That to facilitate the promulgation of the principles and policy herein set forth, this body will organise itself into an Association, and hereby invite the co-operation of all the manufacturers of Canada.

In order to promote the advancement of the manufacturing and industrial interests of Canada, and to secure and maintain their general welfare, we hereby organize ourselves into an Association, as follows:—

Article 1. This Association shall be known and called by the name of the "Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry."

2. Its general purposes shall be to encourage progress in manufacturing by promoting invention, disseminating useful discoveries, facilitating the immigration of skilled labour to our midst, and by periodical interchange of ideas among its members. Its specific intent shall be to use every legitimate means to prevent, and avoid, violent fluctuations in the customs regulations of our Government, and to promote such a system in the arrangement of those customs, as will afford legitimate remuneration to the investment of capital and enterprise.

3. The regular officers of the Association, who shall be elected annually by ballot, shall consist of a President, six Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be created by the Association, acting through a quorum of its members. These must be all residents at one point, except the President, and two of the Vice-Presidents, who may be elected from other parts of Canada.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, decide points of order, vote in case of a tie, draw warrants upon the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as may be imposed by the Association.

The Vice Presidents shall perform the duties of President in case of his absence, and take precedence according to their rank, as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

The Secretary shall notify the members for attendance on meetings,

shall attend all meetings of the Association and the Central Committee, keep a record of their proceedings, make due report of the same, answer correspondents, collect and pay to the Treasurer all dues of the Association, and do and perform such other duties as may be imposed by the Association.

In his absence a Secretary *pro tem* may be appointed by the President. The Secretary may be removed from office by the unanimous vote of the Central Committee, omitting his own vote, for neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Association, and pay out the same on the warrants of the President, or senior Vice President present, countersigned by the Secretary.

Nothing herein shall be construed to abridge the privileges of the officers as members of the Association.

5th.—Membership may be obtained by written application to the Central Committee, through the Secretary or any of the District Committees, or to the Association at its general meeting. The party applying shall pay an initiation fee of five dollars, and an annual contribution of \$5, which must be paid before each day of annual meeting, or parties in default will not be entitled to vote.

Members shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, copies of all pamphlets, circulars, addresses, as issued by the Central Committee. They shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Central Committee, with equal powers as any of its members. And it shall be their duty to attend all general or special meetings.

General meetings of the Association shall be held annually for the election of officers, and the transaction of business of all kinds at Toronto, and the presence of fifteen members shall constitute a quorum, competent to do business, though a smaller number may meet and adjourn. Special meetings shall also be called by the President, or acting President, at the written solicitation of fifteen members. At all meetings the ordinary rules of order which govern deliberative bodies shall prevail.

The regular officers of the Association, and such members as choose to meet with them, shall constitute a central committee, whose duty

shall be, with the aid of District Committees, to conduct the business of the Association, collect reliable data, statistics, suitable information, &c., &c., &c., relating to manufacturing interests, embody them in the form of addresses, newspaper articles, &c., and publish the same monthly, or oftener, as they may deem best, and transmit the same to the various District Committees for circulation : and may employ lecturers and speakers, and the public press, in forwarding the views of the Association. And they are also empowered in consultation with the various District Committees, to take such action as will secure a proper representation of the manufacturing interest in the legislation of the Province. And to prepare for presentation to the Legislature at its ensuing session, and thereafter if deemed appropriate, a suitable remonstrance against the recent changes in the tariff, and petitioning for its restoration, so far as the interests of Canadian manufactures are concerned.

They shall keep a record of the proceedings—report the same at every general meeting, and a majority shall be competent to transact business and fill vacancies, with the consent and approval of the Central Committee.

The President, in conjunction with the Central Committee, shall appoint at every general meeting of the Association, or as soon thereafter as possible, in each electoral district, from among the members of the Association, and as near as may be, representatives of the different manufacturing interests, from three to five persons living as contiguous as possible, to be called District Committees, whose duty shall be to aid in carrying out the purposes of the Association, to collect facts, statistics, etc., in their respective districts, and transmit them to the Central Committee, to circulate such pamphlets, etc., as may be sent them by such committee, to arrange and organize meetings for lecturers and speakers when sent to them, and in co-operation with the Central Committee, to arrange for obtaining a suitable influence of the manufacturing interests in the halls of the Legislature. The District Committees shall keep a record of their proceedings, and report the same to the Central Committee, a month prior to the regular annual meeting of the Association, or oftener if required, and shall have power to fill vacancies among themselves : a majority shall have authority to act.

This Constitution may be altered and amended by a vote of two-thirds, at a general meeting of the Association.

ADDRESS.

The Central Committee of "the association for the promotion of Canadian industry," desire to invite your special attention to the purposes of this organization, as expressed in the preamble and second article of its constitution, which read as follows:

"In order to promote the advancement of the manufacturing and industrial interests of Canada, and to secure and maintain their general welfare, we hereby organize ourselves into an association."

"Its general purposes shall be to encourage progress in manufacturing by promoting invention, disseminating useful discoveries, facilitating the immigration of skilled labor to our midst, and by periodical interchange of ideas among its members. Its specific intent shall be to use every legitimate means to prevent and avoid violent fluctuations in the customs regulations of our Government, and to promote such a system in the arrangement of those customs as will afford legitimate remuneration to the investment of capital and enterprise."

They trust that these are sufficient to correct misapprehension as to the objects and design of its promoters, as all followers of mechanical and industrial pursuits are cordially invited to join; while the liberal terms of membership provided by the constitution, and the privileges accorded, must defend it against the charge of exclusiveness.

He must indeed be given to fault finding that can discover objection to the promotion of invention, the disseminating of useful information and discoveries, the facilitating of immigration of skilled labor to our midst, and the improvement which ordinarily springs from an interchange of ideas.

No paltry characteristics of motive or means are here, to challenge criticism or arouse detraction, but a grand scheme of public intelligence and improvement, broad enough to encompass the interests of all classes, and certainly meriting a sympathy as universal.

The committee believe that its special or temporary objects are also worthy of commendation and support. Uncertainty in our customs tariff, can not fail to materially effect the general interests of the country. In checking interprise and reducing values, its effect must be most pernicious.

The merchant who purchased his stock, and the manufacturer his machinery, under a tariff of twenty per cent, suffers a reduction in the value thereof, the former five, and the latter twenty per cent by the recent change; while the dread of continual fluctuation causes both to circumscribe, instead of extending their operations.

In arranging customs duties, the Association desires that such discrimination should be made as will encourage Canadian production.

It seeks no such protection as exists in the United States, believing either extreme, the drouth or the deluge, to be equally prejudicial. Its policy is moderation—and the restoration of the recent tariff, so far as Canadian interests are concerned, is its standard of moderation.

In a word, its aim is to elevate the character of manufacture and production, to foster and encourage these as a reward to individual interests, and through such remuneration to secure a more general prosperity.

The agencies to accomplish this end are defined in article five of the constitution, and to this committee is entrusted their application.

The proper and effectual adaptation of these, require strength in membership and money, and to obtain these great essentials, is the immediate object of this action of the committee. Both are requisite to ensure success, and the endurance of the organization can only be secured by their liberal acquisition. If then, as the committee hope, the objects of the Association commend it to your approval and interests, they herewith invite your earnest co-operation.

Application to the secretary, with remittance of the initiation fee and annual subscription (after the manner of the prescribed form) secures membership.

The terms of subscription were designedly made small, in order that the Association might be alike accessible to the humblest artisan as to the wealthy proprietor.

But these alone will not suffice to accomplish its purposes, therefore your attention is urgently directed to the necessity for voluntary contributions. An appropriate resolution to this effect is herein contained,

which the committee trust will meet your practical adoption. Your aid in enlisting others in the cause, will also be appreciated.

By order of the Central Committee,

F. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

October 5th, 1866.

The adjourned meeting of Sept. 27th adopted the following resolution:—

That with reference to the latter part of the 5th section of the adopted constitution, there be opened a list of admission fees, as shown below, with a column for voluntary contributions, given by gentlemen, who wish thus to mark their sense of the importance of supporting in a material way, the movement now commenced. These contributions to be received and retained, upon condition that the sum of five thousand dollars be, from all sources collected for the use of the organization.

The following names have been given in, so far, as those of intending members. The sums opposite, show the various amounts contributed.

Names.	Initiation fee.	Annual sub.	Voluntary contrib.
Barber Brothers (Streetsville) ...	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$50 00
Gordon & McKay	5 00	5 00	50 00
D. Crawford & Co.	5 00	5 00	50 00
W. Gooderham, Jr.	5 00	5 00	50 00
W. Hamilton & Son	5 00	5 00	50 00
W. B. Hamilton	5 00	5 00	50 00
Jos. Simpson	5 00	5 00	25 00
Linseed Oil Co. & F. A. Whitney	5 00	5 00	25 00
A. Shack	5 00	5 00	25 00
William Robinson (Galt)	5 00	5 00	25 00
Andrew Elliott (Preston)	5 00	5 00	25 00
E. & C. Gurney (Hamilton)	5 00	5 00	25 00
Geo. Rutherford (Hamilton)	5 00	5 00	25 00
J. & J. Taylor	5 00	5 00	25 00
Robert Hay	5 00	5 00	25 00
Robert W. Elliot	5 00	5 00	25 00
N. Currie	5 00	5 00	25 00

Names.	Initiation fee.	Annual sub.	Voluntary contrib.
W. C. Chewett & Co.....	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$25 00
Hon. I. Buchanan	5 00	5 00	...
J. Hespeler (Hespeler).....	5 00	5 00	...
Charles Boeckh	5 00	5 00	...
P. R. Lamb	5 00	5 00	...
Norris Black.....	5 00	5 00	...
W. H. Dunspaugh	5 00	5 00	...
T. McCrosson	5 00	5 00	...
W. Halley.....	5 00	5 00	...
R. Malcolm	5 00	5 00	...
T. C. Collins.....	5 00	5 00	...
D. & A. McGregor.....	5 00	5 00	...
W. P. Marston	5 00	5 00	...
John McGee.....	5 00	5 00	...
A. Dredge & Co.....	5 00	5 00	...
R. H. Gray	5 00	5 00	...
J. R. Armstrong & Co.	5 00	5 00	...
Dickey, Neill & Co.....	5 00	5 00	...
G. Pears	5 00	5 00	...
Sessions, Carpenter & Co.....	5 00	5 00	...

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