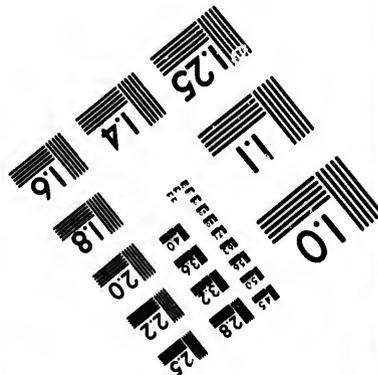
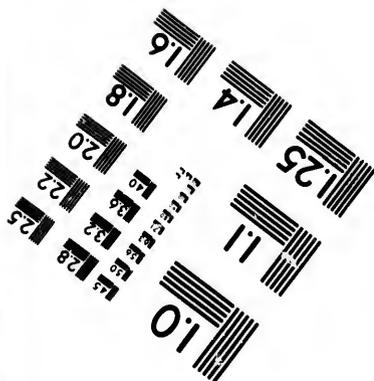
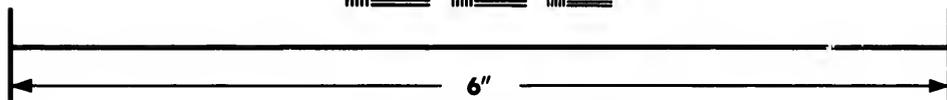
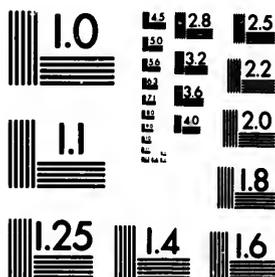


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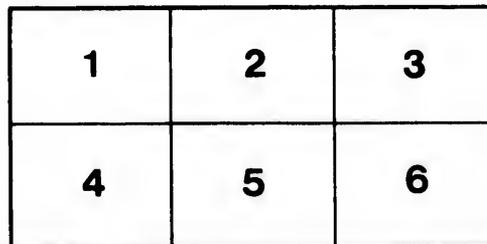
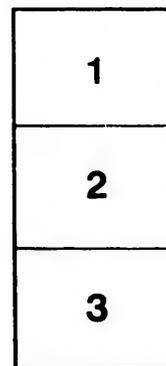
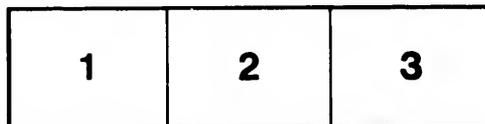
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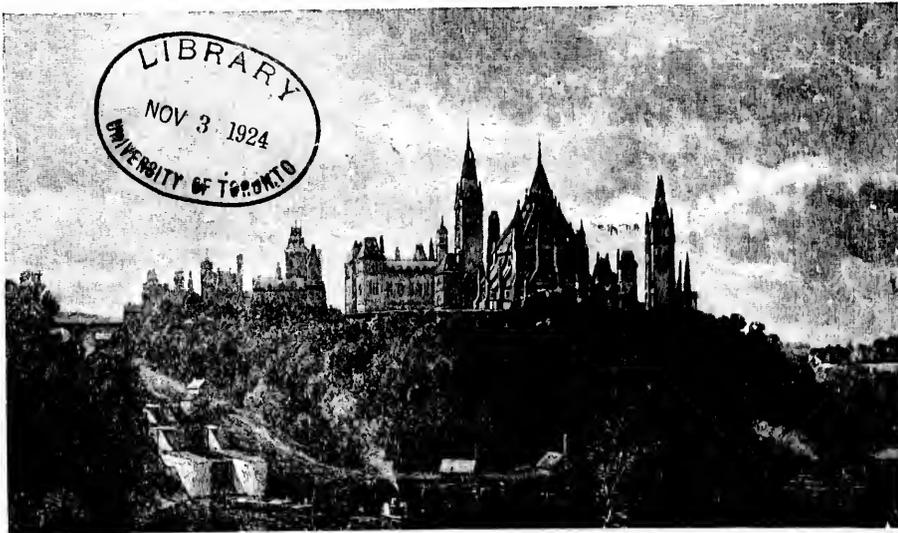
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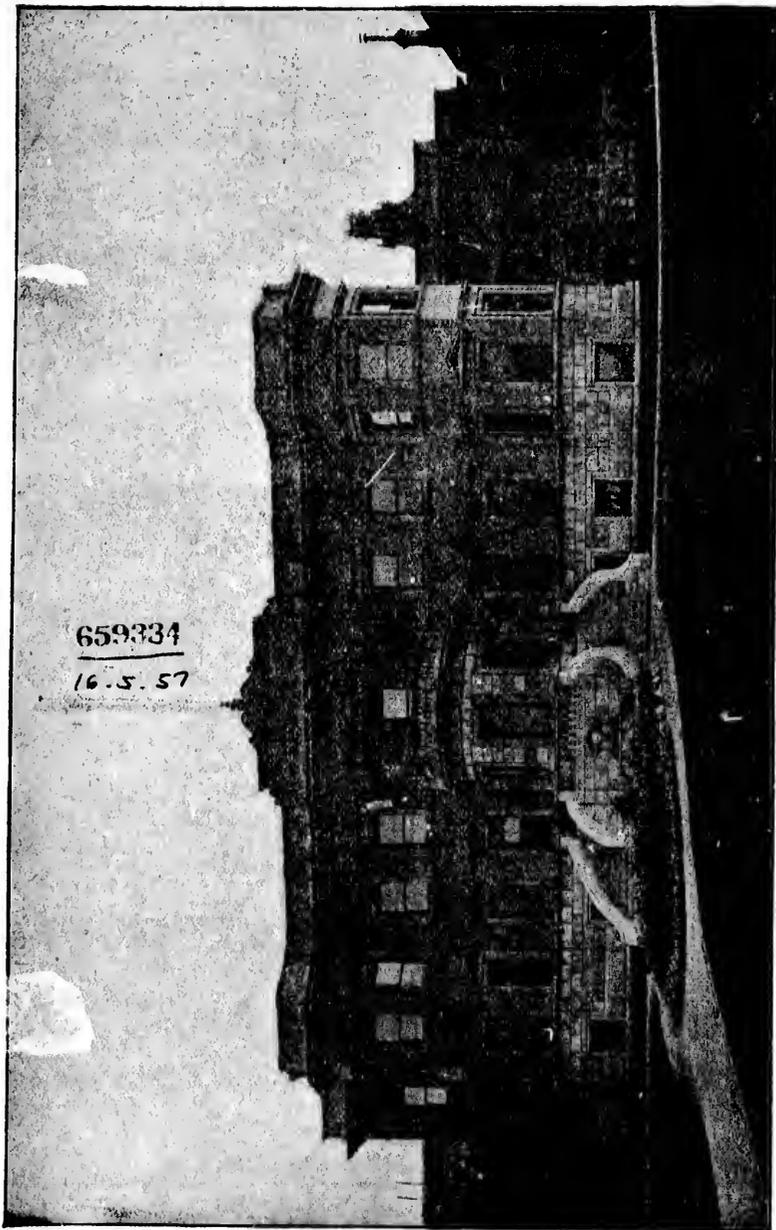


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See Descriptive Matter.

... PREFACE ...

As trade promoters and Colonial agents in Canada, we have been favoured with many requests from the Colonies for practical information concerning our Dominion, the addresses of leading firms in the various departments of manufacture and commerce, and for information as to the possibilities for profitable interchange as between the several colonies and our fertile and prosperous Dominion.

We have therefore concluded, in as brief but in as comprehensive form as possible, to prepare this pamphlet, associating with reliable statistical data obtained from the latest Governmental and other records what we have to offer in manufacture and produce in exchange for the products peculiar to the several colonies and the other information specially desired.

We realize, in undertaking this venture, that we have assumed a task of more than ordinary importance and responsibility, but one from which at this time and for such purpose as Canadian trade promoters we derive a special pleasure, not only from the fact that it affords such a marked opportunity for directing attention to the wonderful progress, prosperity and satisfactory condition of our Dominion, but also that there is such a favorable disposition and desire on the part of residents in the sister colonies to be informed as to what we produce and manufacture that may be exchanged with them for their products, and which manufactures and products to such a large extent they have been obtaining hitherto from countries outside the British Empire, foreign to them in almost every particular.

We regard our venture as specially opportune, following as it does so closely upon the Colonial tour of our then Honorable Minister of Trade and Commerce, but now as a mark of appreciation since bestowed by Her Majesty for services so signally rendered in this connection, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion, the visit of the representative residents of the sister colonies to our Dominion (the outcome of such tour and overture), and the notable Colonial Conference at the City of Ottawa.

Consequently, we are of opinion that under such auspicious circumstances, with manufactures and products, steamship and railway facilities, banking, press and all other essential institutions and departments, second to none in the world, we can reasonably claim, with the existing favorable disposition of the residents in our sister colonies and the enterprising spirit of our people, that it requires but such practical reliable detail as we herein set forth to secure to Canada at least a reasonable proportion of the vast trade of the sister colonies, and a larger portion of the enormous commerce of an Empire upon which the sun never sets.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad,
The Canadian Australian Steamship Line,
The Canadian Pacific Cable Company,
The visit of the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Australasian Colonies,
The Colonial Conference,

And many other facilities provided, and overtures made, bear eloquent testimony to the marked enterprise of our people and the earnestness of purpose on the part of the Government of Canada, and our people generally, for closer colonial trade relations.

Owing to our limited space and desiring to embody as much as possible of statistical matter concerning Canada for the information of residents of the Colonies, we are compelled to confine ourselves to extracts from the Earl of Jersey's report of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference; the Intercolonial Banquet at Toronto (one of many similar incidents, but one of the most important which our Canadian people arranged for the pleasure and entertainment of our visitors from the sister Colonies, and at which the opportunity was advantaged for expression and exchange of opinions regarding the all-important subject which brought together such a notable gathering of talented and experienced representatives), and we refer with pardonable pleasure to the opening address of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, as President of the Colonial Conference, as well as on this occasion the brilliant responses reported from Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction, New South Wales; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Tasmania; Sir Henry DeVilliers, K.C.M.G., Cape Colony; Hon. Thomas Playford, of South Australia; Hon. Albert Lee Smith, of New Zealand; Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., of Victoria; Hon. Simon Fraser, of Victoria; Hon. A. J. Thyme, M.L.C., of Queensland, the hearing and reading of which have so impressed our people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, altogether the most important incidents in the history of Imperial expansion and Colonial trade overture.

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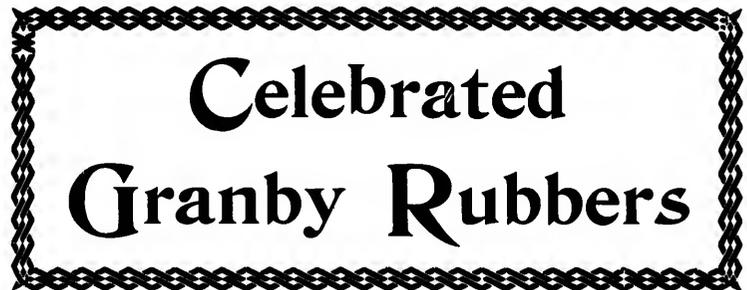
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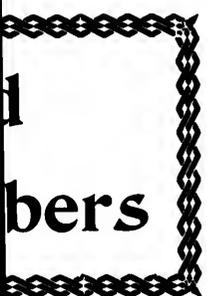
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From Toronto "Empire," January 29th, 1894:

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

One of the first fruits of Mr. Bowell's mission to Australia is seen in the encouraging address delivered by the representative of Queensland at Ottawa, on Saturday. Sir Thomas Mellwraith speaks for one of the leading colonies of Australia, and it is no slight thing to have kindled in another powerful British community across the sea such friendly sentiments and such cordial appreciation.

The speech of this Australian statesman will doubtless travel back to his country and will do not a little to entrance the good opinion Australians already hold of Canada, and from this mutual respect and desire for closer intercourse may grow important results. Only a very short-sighted man will fail to see the immense significance and possibilities of a commercial and friendly alliance between two countries so immense in area and so richly endowed by nature as Canada and Australia.

Sir John Thompson's brief but impressive speech is instinct with that courageous hopefulness regarding the future of the British Empire, which has distinguished all his public policy, and his warm greeting to our Australian cousin, is as hearty and cordial as could be desired, it is quite true, as he modestly informed Sir Thomas Mellwraith, that closer union with Australia was part of Sir John Macdonald's sagacious and statesman-like plan, but it is only fair to add that the dead chieftain's successor has strengthened himself in the country by more than mere praise of Sir John Macdonald's policy—"A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." He has set to work practically to carry to completion those great projects that promise to bind Canada closer to the Mother Country and to ensure the unity of the Empire.

The mantle of his illustrious predecessor has fallen upon Sir John Thompson in more than one sense, and we do not find that he is a whit less sturdy a Canadian, because he is a loyal and devoted admirer of the British Empire.

And what a co-incidence that the mantle of such a worthy predecessor, voicing as he did at that time such worthy sentiment, cementing the interests of the colonies, should now fall upon the present Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after completing his visit to the Colonies, and so worthily presiding over the Recent Colonial Conference; it is indeed suggestive.

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Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, K. C. B.
Premier of Cape Colony.



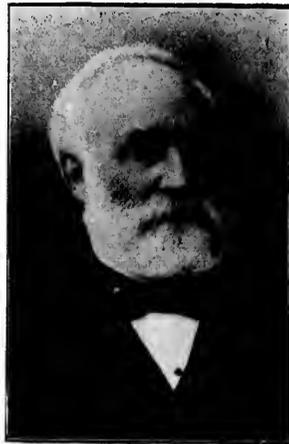
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Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson,
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Great . Britain . and . Greater . Britain.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AS BETWEEN THE COLONIES.

Extracts from Earl of Jersey's Report to the Marquis of Ripon.

• • •

"The Dominion of Canada, recognizing that her central position will enable her to reap the most direct results of an improved Imperial service for mails, passengers and goods, has come forward with an offer of assistance, which is a splendid intimation of the spirit and far-seeing patriotism of her ministers.

"For the great purpose of advancing Imperial unity, she has proposed substantial pledges.

"I am impressed with the belief that the three proposals of the Ottawa Conference are sound, practical and full of great imperial advantages.

"Commerce cannot be based on sentiment alone, but it is possible to clear away the snags and obstacles which may divert the stream into new regions.

"The Mother Country is asked to help in keeping clear the channels between her colonies and herself, so that the flow of trade may be increased and the feeling of kinship uninterrupted.

"Never, perhaps, in our Empire's history has such an opportunity presented itself.

"The passionate sentiment of Canada, as Sir John Thompson so well described it, and the hopeful attachment of the growing colonies of Australasia and the Cape, turn eagerly at this time to the Mother Country for some sign of her regard for their development.

"Their leading statesmen appreciate the value of the connection with Great Britain, and the bulk of their population is loyal.

"It is within the power of Great Britain to settle the direction of their trade and the current of their sentiments, for it may be generations.

"Such an opportunity does not soon recur, as the sands of time run down quickly.

"There is an impatience for action which would be tried by delay, and most sadly disappointed by indifference to the proposals which are now brought forward.

"A ready and generous consideration of them would be hailed with intense satisfaction.

"The Premier of Canada, Sir John Thompson, in his warm greeting to the Colonial delegates, struck the chord which I am happy to say vibrated throughout the proceedings when he said:

"On this happy occasion these delegates assemble, after long years of self-government in their countries of greater progress and development than the colonies of any Empire have ever seen in the past, not to consider the prospects of separation from the Mother Country, but to plight our faith anew to each other as brethren, and to plight anew with the Motherland that faith that has never yet been broken or tarnished."

"There was a general feeling of satisfaction and pleasure at the meeting of the Conference, and there were many expressions of loyalty and devotion to the

"Crown, and of hopes that the ties, both of interest and affection, between the Mother Country and her colonies, and between the colonies themselves, would be preserved and strengthened.

"The presence of representatives from the Cape of Good Hope gave much gratification, and an allusion to the fact that it was Mr. Rhodes' wish that she should be so represented, was received with much applause.

"The correspondence and negotiations which led up to the Conference had been practically confined to Australasia and Canada, and it did not appear that the Cape was in a direct or immediate sense interested in the main objects.

"It was felt that this very circumstance made the representation of that colony a gracious and significant act, and an evidence of the interest and sympathy which, on the score of national pride and solidarity, may be felt in one great colony for the aims and aspirations of other portions of the British Empire.

"In the results, moreover, the Cape delegates were able to take a very useful part in the proceedings and to make valuable and interesting suggestions.

"The visit of the Australian delegates to Canada impressed them forcibly with the advantages which accrue from the federation of neighbouring provinces.

"Strong expression was given to this feeling by several delegates.

"Without venturing to anticipate the eventual results, I think it is safe to say that the visit of the Australian delegates to Canada will give an impetus to, and that the knowledge acquired of the details and workings of the Dominion constitution will be of great service to them in considering how federation can be effected in Australia.

"My conviction is that the sense of connection and cohesion between the various parts of the Empire has been of late years steadily growing stronger.

"The great discretion which has been observed at home in connection with the colonies has inspired, and is continually augmenting, a feeling of confidence in and respect for the Mother Country, which is commercially and politically beneficial."

The subsequent sittings of the Conference, which were conducted in private, commenced on Friday the 29th of June, and concluded on Monday the 9th of July.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P.C., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce was unanimously elected President, and his able and courteous guidance was highly appreciated.

The discussions were substantially confined to the three subjects specified by the Canadian Government, viz.:

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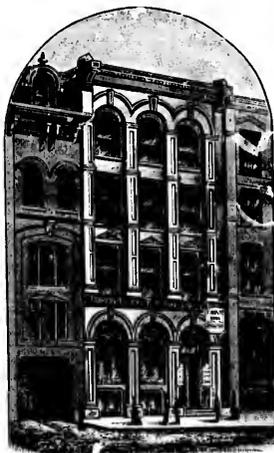
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3. The trade relations of the Colonies with Great Britain, and with one another.

The measures recommended with a view to the Extension of trade within the Empire the following resolutions were passed:

1. That provisions should be made by Imperial legislation, enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including power of making differential tariffs with Great Britain or with one another.

2. That this Conference is of opinion, that any provisions in existing treaties, between Great Britain and any foreign power which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other or with Great Britain should be removed.

3. The stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the mother country and by continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare and whereas:

"This co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectively promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products.

"That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a Custom arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

Resolved, "That until the mother country can see her way to enter into a Customs arrangement with her Colonies it is desirable that when empowered so to do, the Colonies of Great Britain or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view take steps to place each others products in whole or in part on a more favorable customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

Resolved, "That for the purposes of this resolution the South African Custom's Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements."

These resolutions occasioned considerable discussion, but were eventually carried unanimously.

It was the opinion of all the Colonial Delegates, that it is desirable that the colonies represented should make arrangement with one another, and if possible with Great Britain which would give British an advantage over foreign products and that for this purpose any statutory or treaty provisions which stand in the way should be removed.

"It was felt by the delegates that as far as possible British subjects should take what they have to import from their own kindred rather than from foreign states.

"The protective system which is, generally speaking, followed in the colonies, does not call for duties on articles which are not produced locally, and the productions of Australia and Canada are so different that it would seem natural and practicable to promote their exchange within those limits.

"In the case of the Australian colonies the articles suggested are, substantially speaking, certain natural products which can be supplied there at a low cost and on an immense scale.

"These products are sold at a profit in Great Britain and other countries and could no doubt find a market in Canada.

"Increased facilities are needed for this purpose.

"It may be argued that a discrimination against goods, the product of the Mother Country, would be likely to cause serious dissatisfaction in this country.

"The goods which are most likely to be the subjects of interchange between Australia and Canada, and the Cape and Canada are not of a nature to interfere seriously with British trade.

"I consider, therefore, that it will be a consistent and successful policy to recognize the reasonable nature of the request that the self-governing Colonies should have the power, subject to the veto of the Crown, to make such fiscal arrangements with each other, as may seem to them to be conducive to their commercial prosperity.

Referring to the expressions of opinion that seem to be favorable to Commercial Union as between Great Britain and her Colonies, the following extracts are worthy of note, particularly with the existing treaties as between Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, etc.

Mr. Forrest claimed that it was just as much the interest of the Colonies to foster and extend the trade of England as to extend their own, and that with regard to all other countries their policy cannot be relied on. To-day they might admit our goods, then another Ministry comes into power, and to-morrow our goods are excluded, BUT THE POLICY OF ENGLAND IS CONTINUOUS.

Mr. Thyme admitted the impossibility for the present of such a change in the policy of Great Britain, and pointed out that in that case the question was one as to "entering into reciprocal relations with dependencies who are more or less unlike in their productions."

The Earl of Jersey directed attention to the German Zollverein, and Belgium, in the following:—

"There are specific references to British Colonies in two treaties, that with Belgium of the 23rd July, 1862, and that with the German Zollverein of the 30th May, 1865, which place these treaties on a special footing." The construction of these references has been questioned, but I feel satisfied that they do not preclude the making of preferential arrangements between the Colonies themselves without the special advantages accorded by one to the other being extended to Belgium and the German Zollverein.

Her Majesty's Government will perhaps consider whether it would be possible without denouncing the treaties, to induce the Belgian and German Governments to consent to the abrogation of the particular clauses specially referring to the British Colonies, and with regard to the consideration given for these clauses I quote the words of the President, (Hon. Mackenzie Bowell):—

"There is nothing in either the German or Belgian treaties that gives any advantage to Great Britain or Canada over other countries. We receive no advantages from the treaties which exist at present, over any other nation in the way of tariff in either of these countries."

Mr. Lee Smith argued that on no account whatever must we do anything which will in the slightest manner hamper Great Britain in her trade relations with the world at large. Great Britain is a free trade country, and must necessarily continue a free trade country, if it is going to preserve that pre-eminent

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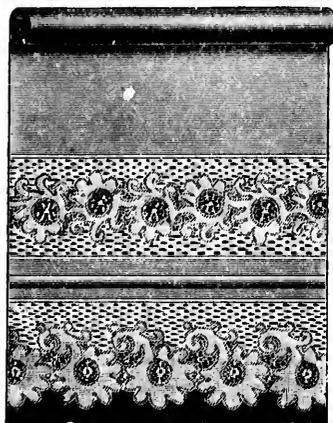
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"position which it already holds, and which I hope it will always hold in the commercial affairs of the world." It was, however urged on the other hand, and especially by the Canadian representatives and by Mr. Playford, that a general customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies was desirable.

Mr. Playford said: "We are expressing an opinion to the Mother Country that she should treat her own Colonies a little better than she treats foreign nations, and that she ought to give them some slight advantage, the Colonies at the same time being willing to reciprocate and give her an advantage over foreign countries. It will be a benefit that will be appreciated on both sides. It will be an advantage to all of us, and I contend it would be a very considerable advantage to the Mother Country as well as to the Colonies."

The Earl of Jersey in his report here draws attention to the fact that of the whole colonial and foreign trade of the United Kingdom, three-fourths of it is outside the Empire.

It is therefore an obvious consideration that the proposal would involve a fundamental change in the financial policy of Great Britain.

But though this change of policy in Great Britain may be neither necessary nor practicable under present conditions, it may be said that the general feeling of the Conference was that the question will assume a different shape as the population and commerce of the Colonies increase.

To use Mr. Forrest's words:—"This development is coming as certain as I am here to-day, and I think in the future of the Colonies of Great Britain, the Colony of Canada, the Cape, Australia, and other British possessions will be capable of producing as much raw material, and consuming just as much from England of her manufactures as the whole world is taking from her to-day.

"Our imports from foreign countries in 1893 amounted to £313,000,000, or 77 per cent., whilst from the British possessions the amount was £92,000,000, or 23 per cent. We find a market for two-thirds of our exports of British produce in foreign countries, and for one-third in British possessions, viz: £146,000,000 to £72,000,000. British possessions in these figures include India. The imports from and exports to Australasia in round figures stand at £30,000,000 and £15,000,000 respectively.

But it seems very probable, not to say certain, that as time goes on these proportions will steadily and surely increase.

One Colonial consumer is, it was said, worth more to Great Britain than six European consumers.

Mr. Foster stated that: The Colonies have all protected against the Mother Country but none of them have protected as the foreign countries have protected against her, you can take them and make an average. Take the French tariff and compare it with the Canadian tariff. Take the United States tariff and compare it with the Australian tariff. Take the German tariff and compare it with the other Colonies. Look them through and through and when you come to read out results you will find that the protection is far lower in the Colonies of Britain against British goods, taking it on an average, than it is in the foreign countries.

The resolution undoubtedly expresses a desire widely entertained in the Colonies that their trade with the United Kingdom should be favored as against that of foreign countries.

Canada, Australasia and the Cape, with their exuberant products of food and raw material compared with their population, regard import duties with a very different experience from that of the United Kingdom with its insufficiency of home grown food and the necessity for the free import of raw material for her industries.

It must be clearly understood that the representatives do not propose a real customs union that is the removal of custom barriers, on the contrary, as Mr. Suttor remarked, the Colonies could not admit British goods free in return for free admission of their own goods.

"What is proposed is that the United Kingdom should create a new customs barrier against foreign produce, and in my opinion the conditions operating upon Great Britain, in part indicated by the foregoing statistics, would not admit of the acceptance of this proposition, but as I have said, it would appear from the discussions, taking them generally, that there is no expectation of any immediate departure from the free trade policy pursued by Great Britain."

"There was, however, a belief that the conditions of the case will in progress of time undergo a change, and a desire largely based upon friendly and loyal feelings towards the Mother Country, to find a means by which this change should be turned to account so as further to strengthen the ties between the various parts of the Empire."

"Whether the economical conditions will in some future time change as was anticipated, is a question which need not appear here, but no exception can be taken to the friendly and loyal spirit in which the whole subject was discussed."

The Earl of Jersey concludes this part of an exceedingly interesting and satisfactory report to the Marquis of Ripon in the following manner, which should be suggestive to the several Colonies as to privileges afforded to the self-governing Colonies in a freedom to interchange and a strong recommendation to the Mother Country to assist the Colonies in such purpose:

"Whilst therefore laying before your Lordship the views expressed and the resolutions passed, I feel unable to go further than to press earnestly the advisability of giving a favorable consideration to the unanimous request of the Conference for the removal of any restrictive treaty or statutory which stand in the way of Interecolonial trade."

The power to make fiscal arrangements inter se, may or may not be largely used, but in granting it to her self-governing Colonies Great Britain will be developing the policy now pursued of enabling them to make such use of their resources within the Empire as they think best, and experience has shown that this policy is the safest and most satisfactory mode of protecting their advancement.

It is hardly necessary to add that anything which contributes to this end is also beneficial to British Commerce and Capital.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

On the question of improved steamship communication the following resolutions were passed:

1.—That this Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful efforts put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney, and affirms the advisability of a reason-

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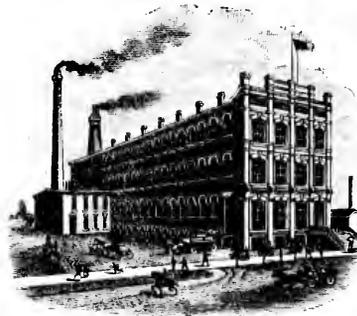
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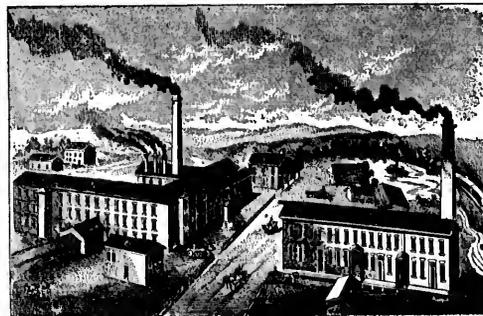
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able co-operation of all the Colonies interested in securing the improvement and permanence of the same.

2.—That this Conference learnt with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first-class mail and passenger service with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods across the Atlantic and Pacific to Great Britain, and the large subsidy she has offered to procure its establishment.

3.—That it regards such an uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain as is above contemplated, as of paramount importance to the development of Intercolonial trade and communication, and to the unity and stability of the Empire as a whole.

4.—That, as the Imperial Post Office contributes towards the cost of the mail service between England and Australasia via Brindisi or Naples, the sum of £95,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts to only £3,000, and to the mail service between Vancouver and Japan and China £15,000, less £7,300 charged against the Admiralty, this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific service, more particularly as the British Post Office whilst paying the large subsidy of £101,231 a year to the line from Liverpool to New York has so far rendered no assistance in the maintenance of a direct postal line between Great Britain and Canada.

These four resolutions express the desire of the Conference for a new line of communication between Great Britain and Australia via Canada.

Already Mr. Huddart has with his usual great enterprise started a line of steamships between Sydney and Vancouver, but at present it cannot be held to form part of a through communication, as the quick route for mails and passengers landed or taken on at Vancouver is via New York. This is clearly an obstacle in the way of the success of the line.

The Canadian representatives laid before the Conference a scheme for through communication of an Imperial character by which mails and passengers could be carried from England to Quebec or Halifax, according to the time of year, by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and from Vancouver to Australia by fast steamers and vice versa. It was computed that this transit could be made from London to Sydney in 28 days.

Mr. Huddart is the author of this scheme and his proposals are as follows:

For a total annual subsidy of £300,000, four 20 knot ships could be provided to give a weekly service between Great Britain and Canada, and five with a speed of 16 knots to give a fortnightly service across the Pacific from Canada to Australia. This proposal he stated, would require a capital of £3,000,000, with the smaller capital of £2,500,000 three Pacific steamers instead of five could be provided, giving a four-weekly service, but it will be better to deal with the larger and more complete scheme.

For this scheme it is suggested that the subsidy of £300,000 should be borne, £175,000 by Canada, £75,000 by Great Britain and £50,000 by Australia.

The Canadian Government are already paying £25,000 a year towards the Pacific service, and have now agreed to pay for a term of ten years £150,000 towards the Atlantic service, thus making up the

appointed subsidy of £175,000. This has received the approval of our Canadian Parliament.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Five resolutions were passed on the subject.

1.—That in the opinion of this Conference,

Favorable items which have appeared in Canadian papers re Colonial trade and opportunities and the Colonial Conference,

"By using the highway across Canada the journey between England and Australia is shortened by a week."

"When this fact becomes generally known a stream of travel will set in from which the direct and indirect advantages to Canada must be enormous.

"The imports and exports of Australia amount to \$130,000,000 a year, and this trade has been mainly built up within the last 50 years. Canada cannot fail to derive advantage from closer trade relations with a Colony that is developing so rapidly."

AN EPOCH IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

"For some years the Canadian Government has gone to considerable expense and no end of trouble to extend the trade of the country."

"Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's Australian trip has borne fruit at least to the extent of interesting the Antipodean sister Colony in the subject of Intercolonial trade, and for the first time Canada is visited by emissaries instructed to promote closer relations between the two great countries.

"Such a visit cannot but result in good, even if the great projects now under discussion do not materialize."

"It will strengthen the bonds that should exist between the Colonies of a great nation."

"But it is expected that the Ottawa Conference will result in a commercial treaty, and the establishment of an Anglo-Australian route via Canada."

"There is no need," said the Hon. Robert Reid, of Victoria, Australia on his recent visit to Canada, "for any part of the Empire to leave the grand old combination to advance its own fortune," and the thunder of applause that greeted the sentiment showed that Toronto agreed with the eloquent Australian exponent of the Imperial idea.

As a further evidence of the earnestness of purpose in the Dominion of Canada in Colonial trade matters, our Mr. Murlach, on his recent visit to Canadian manufacturers, promoting trade relations with the Colonies and placing before our people the trade possibilities in the Colonies for their products, discovered that in certain lines of goods suitable for Colonial trade, that our manufacturers were practically prohibited from participating in the trade with the Colonies owing to their having to pay duty on certain imported material incorporated in their goods and that there would be a consequent disadvantage to our manufacturers in Colonial markets to the extent of duty so paid on material imported and incorporated in their goods and while feeling assured that in any other particulars, viz., design, material and general value, the manufactures of Canada were fully equal, if not superior, to any obtained from any other part of the world, but having to meet German, American, English and other goods on equal terms, it was essentially necessary that there should be a provision in drawback afforded our manufacturers to the extent of the duty so paid on imported material incorporated in their goods

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The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Mills at Cornwall, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Merriton, Ont.; Dundas, Ont.; Marysville, N. B.; Milltown, N. B.

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Knitted Underwear—in Worsted, Wool and Cotton; Socks and Hosiery, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's. Cardigan Jackets, Mitts and Gloves.

for export. This fact was placed before the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, and with the characteristic promptness and as further evidence of a desire to facilitate Colonial trade relations, the following order in council was considered and passed:

"Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on the 2nd November, 1894."

Trade and Commerce (Customs).—"That under authority of section 247 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled 'The Customs Act' the following general regulations governing drawbacks be adopted:"

"The manufacturer of any article manufactured in Canada wholly or in part from material of foreign growth, production or manufacture imported therein, upon which any duty of Customs has been paid on such importation, may, upon the exportation of such article so manufactured in Canada—unless otherwise provided—and on compliance with such other regulations and restrictions as are herein contained, and are now or may hereafter be made applicable to each or any specific case—be entitled to a drawback of ninety-nine per-cent of the duty paid upon the material of foreign growth, production or manufacture, used and wrought into or attached to the article manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom—provided always that no claim or claims for drawback shall be paid or be payable, unless it or they aggregate the sum of twenty-five dollars as made or presented at any one time, and provided further that the material so used as aforesaid shall have been entered at customs, and the duty paid thereon within three years of the date of the exportation of the Canadian manufactured article."

"To be entitled to a drawback, the Manufacturer shall make the due export entry of the article or articles so manufactured in Canada, and deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port where such export entry is made, one of the Bills of Lading thereof, or a copy of the Bill of Lading thereof, duly certified as such, and as issued for Canadian customs purposes only, by the agent of the carrier, and a statement showing the distinguishing marks and numbers of the package or packages covered by the entry, and the Bill of Lading, the foreign destination thereof, the number or quantity of contents, the place of manufacture, and unless a specific sum has been authorized as drawback payable, the quantity of the duty paid material used in the manufacture of the article or articles so entered for export, and the amount of the amount of the duty paid thereon, and shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Controller of Customs, as to when and where the duty was paid, and such further evidence of the bona fides of the importation and exportation as the Controller may under the circumstances of the case deem necessary, all of which he shall verify under oath in form as per schedule hereto attached."

"Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter eleven of the Consolidated Orders-in-Council of Canada, are hereby cancelled from and after the date upon which the foregoing regulations go into effect, except in so far as regards claims accrued thereunder prior to such date.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

We deem it singularly opportune that the Canadian Manufacturers Association held their Annual Meeting within a few days of our pamphlet going to press, we are therefore enabled in marked desirable form to present an up to date report, eminently satisfactory, and which should most favorably impress residents in the Sister Colonies with the healthy and prosperous commercial condition prevailing in our Dominion at the present time, notwithstanding an almost universal depression being experienced elsewhere.

The retiring President, W. K. McNaught, Esq., presented the following report:

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

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

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

	Variation		
	1881.	1891.	Increase, PerCent.
Number of Establishments	69,923	75,798	25,845 51.8
Capital Invested.....	\$165,502,423	\$353,836,917	\$188,334,494 114.
Number of Employees.....	251,935	367,845	112,590 44.13
Wages Paid.....	\$ 59,429,002	\$ 99,742,441	\$ 40,333,439 67.96
Cost Raw Materials.....	\$179,918,503	\$255,981,219	\$ 76,062,716 42.3
Value of Products.....	\$309,676,068	\$475,155,705	\$165,769,637 53.5

"From this statement it is evident that not only has the enormous sum of \$188,531,194 been invested in Canadian manufacturing industries between the years 1881 and 1891 as a direct result of the present tariff policy, but that the national pay-roll has also been increased by \$10,333,439 per annum. This being the case, it is not surprising to learn that the present output is far in excess of that of revenue tariff times, the actual figures being \$475,155,705 in 1891, as against \$309,676,068 in 1881, an annual increase of \$165,769,637, or over 53 per cent. These figures tell their own story so plainly as to call for no further comment.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A REVENUE AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

"The Cartwright revenue tariff which obtained during the Administration of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was originally 15 per cent, ad valorem, but was afterwards (on account of the increase in the expenditure of the Government from \$19,174,647 in 1873 to \$24,455,381



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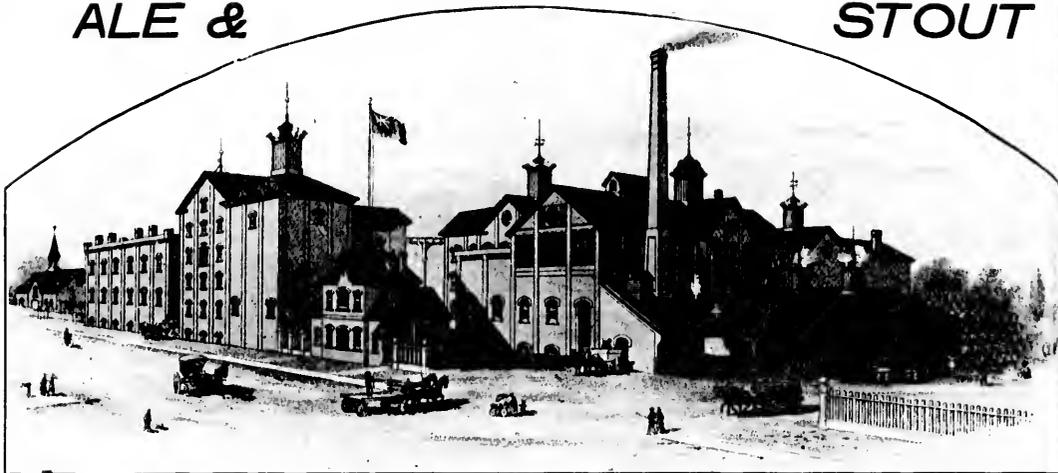
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I hereby certify that I have analyzed several samples of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, from the Brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont. I find them to be remarkably sound Ales, brewed from pure malt and hops. I have examined both the March and October brewings, and find them of uniform quality. They may be recommended to invalids or convalescents where malt beverages are required as tonic.

(Signed), JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,
Phy., Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

I hereby certify that I have examined samples of JOHN LABATT'S INDIA PALE ALE, submitted to me for analysis by JAMES GOOD & Co., agents for this city, and find it to be perfectly sound, containing no acetic acids, impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure, and a very superior malt liquor.

(Signed), HENRY H. CROFT,
Late Government Analyst and Professor, University of Toronto.

I have analyzed the INDIA PALE ALE manufactured by JOHN LABATT, London, Ontario, bottled by N. Y. MONTREUIL, Quebec. I have found it a light Ale, containing but little alcohol, of a delicious flavor, and of a very agreeable taste and superior quality, and compares with the best imported English Ales.

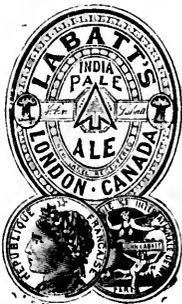
I have also analyzed the Porter, XXX STOUT, of the same Brewery, which is of excellent quality; its flavor is very agreeable; it is a tonic more energetic than the above Ale, for it is a little richer in alcohol, and can be compared advantageously with any imported article.

These Ales and Porters of JOHN LABATT, London, Ontario, are manufactured with the best quality of Malt and Hops, and they do not contain any unhealthy ingredients.

(Signed), P. J. ED. PAGE, Professor of Chemistry, Laval University, Quebec.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed the INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT from the Brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont., and bottled by N. Y. MONTREUIL, Quebec, I found them very pure and brewed from the PUREST HOPS and MALT. They are beverages highly recommended to Invalids or Convalescents, especially as tonics, and for all who require a stimulant of this kind.

(Signed), M. FISSET, M. D. L., Government Analyst, Que.



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JAMAICA, W. INDIES, 1891

CHICAGO, U.S.A., 1893

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SOUND AND PALATABLE

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pure malt and hops. I have
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DWARDS,
Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

ALE, submitted to me for
containing no acetic acids,
or malt liquor.

PROFT,
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London, Ontario, bottled by
delicious flavor, and of a very

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the best quality of Malt and
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From the Brewery of JOHN
pure and brewed from the
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in 1879) raised to 17½ per cent. ad valorem. Although by this tariff, duty was levied upon the luxuries imported for the wealthy at the very low rate of 15 and 17½ per cent. ad valorem, the necessities of our artisans and farmers were unjustly discriminated against by levying duty on them as follows:—Sugar, 43 per cent.; rice, 35 per cent.; molasses, 25 per cent.; tea, 23 per cent.; coffee, 10½ per cent. As these are necessities which cannot be produced in Canada, it is evident that the consumers had to pay the entire duties, amounting to nearly \$3,500,000 per annum, which were levied upon these articles. These, however, are only samples of the way in which a revenue tariff discriminates against the interests of the masses and in favour of the classes.

On the other hand, our protective tariff aims to admit free (or nearly free) all raw materials and articles of necessity which cannot be produced in this country, and to protect the Canadian manufacturer and farmer by levying duties upon such products as can be profitably made or grown in the country. Thus the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee, sugar, rice, and molasses, which under the Cartwright revenue tariff were heavily taxed, are under the present protective policy practically free, and the consumers are saved at least \$5,000,000 of duty each year which they would have to pay on the amount of these articles at present imported into Canada were the Cartwright revenue tariff in force. Since the present protective policy came in force over 113 articles have been placed upon the free list, which were dutiable under a revenue tariff. On the other hand, luxuries of all kinds, such as are imported for the use of the wealthy, and which were taxed under the Cartwright revenue tariff at the low rate of from 15 to 17½ per cent., are at present under our protective tariff taxed at from 30 to 50 per cent., or more than double the old rate. Although far more money is collected under the present tariff system, the lion's share of it is levied upon the luxuries imported for the wealthy, while our farmers and artisans practically escape it by using Canadian made goods, upon which no duty is paid whatever, and which, quality considered, are as low in price as similar articles of foreign manufacture are abroad.

A FAIR COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEMS.

Fortunately for the decision of this question, Canada has had a pretty thorough trial of both of these fiscal systems, and a comparison of the results of each forms an object lesson so plain that the man must be wilfully blind who cannot draw the true inference therefrom. The periods I have selected for comparison are (1) from 1874 to 1879, inclusive, being the last six years of Canada's revenue tariff of 15 per cent. and 17½ ad valorem, as administered by Sir Richard Cartwright, and (2) the last six years of our present protective tariff, from 1889 to 1894 inclusive, a period when, according to our own free traders, this country has been brought to the very verge of national bankruptcy by our iniquitous system of tariff legislation. I have selected the last six years of Canada's revenue tariff period because during the first six years after Confederation (1868 to 1874) the United States was but slowly recuperating from the effects of a terrible civil war, and on account of a depreciated currency and the abnormally high price of labor, her manufacturers could not be considered in any sense as dangerous competitors. However, after war prices had settled down to values founded upon a gold basis, and her manufacturers had developed their enormous resources, the effect of United States competition

at once became apparent. This is the only period, therefore, in the twelve years of our revenue tariff system when the same relative commercial conditions obtained between Canada and the United States as have been in force during the past six years. The figures are as follows:—

IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION UNDER THE REVENUE TARIFF.

Fiscal Year.	From Great Britain.	From United States.	From Other Countries.	Total Imports.
1874	\$63,070,437	\$54,283,072	\$10,044,660	\$127,404,169
1875	69,347,607	50,805,820	8,465,770	119,618,697
1876	40,721,269	40,070,033	7,928,325	94,735,218
1877	30,522,236	31,312,000	5,415,575	66,360,493
1878	37,431,180	48,611,739	5,136,656	91,189,577
1879	30,669,150	45,736,219	5,666,250	86,341,609
Totals	\$272,154,313	\$291,842,552	\$42,600,847	\$606,597,712

IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION UNDER THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Year.	Total Imports.	Decrease.	Increase.	
1889	\$42,917,389	\$50,537,110	\$16,818,618	\$109,673,417
1890	43,300,241	52,201,071	17,083,370	112,745,584
1891	42,047,566	51,645,637	17,611,341	113,345,124
1892	41,318,435	53,137,512	22,492,306	116,978,943
1893	43,118,113	58,221,576	20,351,611	121,705,130
1894	38,717,267	53,691,100	21,342,616	113,635,983
Totals	\$209,963,471	\$292,998,718	\$115,644,122	\$615,592,111

Total Increase or decrease in protection period. \$21,185,042 \$26,065,166 \$73,083,275 \$77,961,369

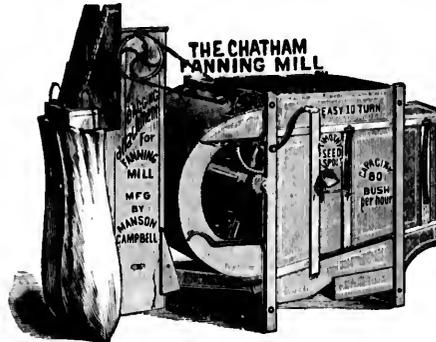
In examining the returns of Canada's imports, it is well to bear in mind that our imports from Great Britain and foreign countries, other than the United States, consist at present, as they have always consisted, principally of manufactured goods, so that a simple comparison of the figures in the two periods is all that is necessary to furnish a true test of this department of our national commerce. It will be noticed that the aggregate imports from Great Britain during the revenue tariff period, shown in these tables, exceeded the aggregate during the past six years by \$21,185,042. This, however, is easily accounted for by the abnormal imports in the boom years of 1874 and 1875, and the further fact that under our present tariff policy Canadian manufactures have in many lines taken the place of the British. It is worthy of remark, however, that this is the only instance of a decrease in all of the trade tables given herein, as all the other comparisons show a decided increase in favor of the protective policy period.

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

Canada's imports from the United States differ somewhat from those of other countries, inasmuch as they have changed so much in their character as to materially affect the comparison of the two periods. In the first, or revenue tariff period, our imports from the United States consisted principally of manufactured goods, a state of affairs which was becoming more accentuated every year owing to the depression in that

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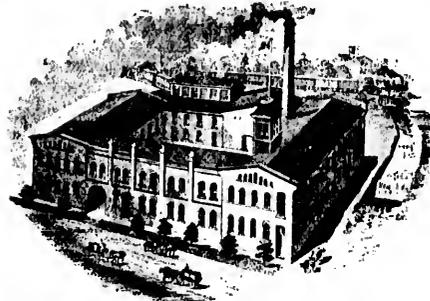
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country at that time, and the necessity their manufac-
turers were then under, as now and during the past
year, of slaughtering their surplus goods in order to
raise money. Since Canada adopted a protective policy
our imports from the United States have undergone an
almost complete change. The bulk of these imports
now consist of raw materials for use in our factories,
and the conversion of these raw products into manu-
factured goods, instead of being done as formerly by
American artisans in the United States, is now perform-
ed by Canadian artisans in our own country. That
this is so is readily apparent from the comparative table
of factories, workmen, wages, output, etc., given in the
earlier part of this paper.

Even with this great advantage it is interesting to
note how imports from the United States gradually
shrank during the revenue tariff period. Under pro-
tection, however, they, like the others, began gradually
to revive.

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

Under protection they gradually increased until
they reached the high water mark in 1893. Even 1894
showed that we imported \$32,752,375 more than we did
during 1879, the last revenue tariff year, and for the
entire period of six years, the protection period shows
a gain of \$77,964,339 over the revenue tariff period.

**EXPORTS FROM CANADA UNDER THE REVENUE
TARIFF.**

Fiscal Year.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total Exports.
1874	\$15,063,882	\$36,344,311	\$8,103,735	\$59,511,928
1875	30,032,002	29,011,093	7,042,004	66,085,099
1876	40,723,477	31,033,450	8,306,400	80,063,327
1877	41,567,469	25,774,245	8,532,679	75,874,393
1878	45,041,539	25,244,808	8,137,230	78,423,577
1879	36,205,718	27,165,501	8,030,086	71,401,255
Totals	\$240,664,087	\$176,275,307	\$49,055,273	\$465,994,667

**EXPORTS FROM CANADA UNDER OUR PROTEC-
TIVE POLICY.**

1880	\$38,105,120	\$43,522,404	\$7,561,637	\$89,189,161
1881	48,353,634	40,522,810	7,872,645	96,749,149
1882	49,280,858	41,138,605	7,667,743	98,087,206
1883	64,006,549	38,988,027	10,068,799	113,063,375
1884	64,060,493	43,923,010	10,560,849	118,544,352
1885	68,538,854	35,809,340	13,176,153	117,524,347
Totals	\$333,265,576	\$243,904,586	\$57,237,826	\$634,408,988
Total Increase or decrease in protection period ..	\$68,700,589	\$67,629,480	\$8,182,553	\$159,512,631

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

Under our protective policy it has gone in exactly
the opposite direction, 1894 showing an increase over
1879 of no less than \$46,033,694. For the entire period
of six years, the protective period shows a net gain
over the revenue tariff period of the \$159,512,631.
It was useless.

This brings us to the comparison of our manufac-
ture during the periods of protection and of free trade
and here again it is apparent that the same communi-
ty by a protective tariff does not suffer in that means accom-
plished. Here are the figures:— follows darkness.
South Australia,

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS UNDER THE REVENUE
AND PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.**

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1874	\$217,565,510	1880	\$214,414,000
1875	290,967,262	1881	218,607,300
1876	171,176,781	1882	218,394,054
1877	175,263,535	1883	\$41,360,443
1878	174,195,454	1884	\$17,038,630
1879	123,555,682	1891	\$40,000,000
Total	\$1,083,764,044	Total	\$1,371,414,374
Total increase or decrease in protection period.....	Increase, \$277,650,330		

SOME PERTINENT DEDUCTIONS.

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

(1) Our total imports have increased \$77,964,339
during the last six years of protection, as compared
with the last six years of the revenue tariff policy.

(2) Our total exports have increased \$159,512,631
during the same period.

(3) Our total foreign trade has increased \$277,650,
330 during the same period.

It also proves that this country must be steadily
growing richer year by year, because we are not only
importing and paying for more foreign goods than we
formerly did under the revenue tariff system, but we
are manufacturing more goods in Canada, nearly all of
which are consumed in our own country. While we
may not be as prosperous as we could wish, still when
we look around us at the condition of other countries,
we ought to be thankful that we are in as sound and
healthy a commercial condition as we are. Certainly
we have nothing to fear by comparison.

THE INTERCOLONIAL BANQUET

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From Africa, Australia and Other Colonies—The List of
Guests—A Party of Ladies Present—Notable Speeches
From Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Many Others—Notes
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A midsummer banquet on so magnificent a scale as
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Banquet last night is a rare thing in Canada. During
New South Wales, of such events may go off success-
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Hon. Henry Villiers, K.C., ... successfully carried
Hon. Thomas Playford, South ... Board of Trade
Hon. Albert Lee Smith, New Zealand ... indication
Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., ... banquet.
Hon. Simon Fraser, Victoria, ...
Hon. A. J. Thynne, Queensland.

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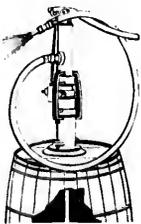
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could only be gathered together by the influence of some great sentiment, a common belief in some noble principle. Toronto's first citizens were gathered together, not for social intercourse, but to extend a welcome unmistakable in its quality to the representatives of our sister colonies. Fealty to Britain—a desire to weave still stronger ties between Canadians and their brother colonists from all parts of the empire upon which the sun never sets—was the sentiment that made last night's gathering great. Eminent statesmen, of both parties, noted bankers, famous lawyers and many merchant princes sat about the board last night. At every word uttered in token of the principle which called them together, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the assembly.

THE GUESTS TOASTED.

REPLIES BY HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL AND THE COLONIAL VISITORS.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said this was the first occasion the speeches of the delegates to the Imperial Intercolonial Conference had been published, and that the locality of their first appearance was a particularly happy one. One thing Toronto did excel in, and that was the press. Toronto was pre-eminently ahead of any other point in the Dominion in that respect. The speeches delivered tonight were freighted with a train of thought that must encircle around this vast empire, the consequences which they would carry with them were of the greatest moment to the people of the empire that have ever happened. The British Empire had reached that restless age when she must either advance or recede, be upbuilt or destroyed. That there never was a conference that met with more genuine sympathy on behalf of the public, and it was the determination of the people of this country that we should do all in our power to get this empire together. We possessed a citizenship in the biggest and best and most glorious empire in the world, and we intended to retain it. He extended a cordial welcome to the gentlemen present, and was happy to have the privilege of introducing them, and extended to them a thrice welcome. (Cheers). Without further comment he would ask the gentlemen of Toronto to join with him in drinking the toast to "Our Guests."

The chairman called upon the Hon. Senator Mackenzie Bowell, president of the Imperial Intercolonial Conference, to reply to the toast.

HON. MR. BOWELL'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Bowell, who was heartily cheered, said they had with them representatives from eight of Her Majesty's colonies, including Canada, and he was quite sure the citizens of Toronto would not desire that he should occupy their time with other than the important question at issue. They had heard him speak once or twice as to the state of trade between Canada and the antipodes. He was still more firmly convinced this could be accomplished than he was ever before in his life. (Hear, hear). If there was anything to tend to fasten that more firmly in his mind, it must be the fact that they had been for the last ten days considering great questions of unity in the Empire. It was useless at the present moment for the wholesaler or manufacturer to attempt to carry on any business successfully unless they were in touch and instantaneous communication with all parts of the world. That means accomplish, trade would follow as the light follows darkness. They would hear that night from South Australia,

Queensland, from New South Wales, Victoria, and from the representatives of Tasmania, New Zealand, and Cape Colony. Those gentlemen would give them information as to the people inhabiting that portion of the world. The Conference had for its great object the increase of trade between Canada and the colonies of Great Britain, and while they were desirous of extending that trade to all parts of the world, they believed it to be their duty, as it was the duty of a parent to assist his child, to be knitted together in the bond of affection and unity with all the British colonies on the face of this earth. (Hear, hear). They had that great object in view, and he could say there never was a conference of representatives from different parts of the world had met together with one object in view, where there was greater unanimity displayed on all questions affecting the increase of the trade, and unity of the empire. It had been said that those who lived in the provinces had no history. He differed from that sentiment in toto. Every Canadian was as much entitled to all the honor and glory of the past of England as any Englishman. He said he was born in England, but had lived entirely in Canada, and was a Canadian, and although his children were Canadians they were entitled to all the rights and privileges he possessed across the Atlantic ocean, and had educated and still educated the idea that the Canadian who says he has no history forgets for the moment that he is a British subject. (Hear, Hear). The Conference had another object in view, and that was to remove the restrictions which have existed in trading between the Colonies. Those restrictions should be removed. If England is not prepared to allow us as colonists, or British subjects, to have privileges other than those that are given foreign countries, that is her fault, and not ours. If we make this offer and she refuses it, then we would say to the great Mother Land, to allow us and our children to deal with ourselves, preferentially, as against the outside world. (Applause). He said on behalf of the party of the Government to which he belonged, we did not propose to call a halt until that right was obtained. It was singular that Great Britain, in giving a constitution to the different Australian Colonies, should have prevented them from giving any preferential rights to other countries, while they gave them the right under their constitution to discriminate against themselves. These restrictions we desired to see removed. Great interest was evinced in England in the Conference. He hoped the time was not far distant when those who were listening to him that night should be enabled to communicate with all portions of the British Empire by means of the electric cable. (Cheers). As a Canadian, his greatest pride was that ere long we should be able to see from London, passing through this Dominion to the Australian Colonies, an Imperial highway of the world. When we were united together by this bond of union we would be proud to know that we were subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. (Loud applause).

We regret that our limited space will not permit of the publishing of the brilliant responses made by—

Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister of Public Instruction, New South Wales.

Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Tasmania.

Sir Henry Villiers, K.C.M.G., Cape Colony.

Hon. Thomas Playford, South Australia.

Hon. Albert Lee Smith, New Zealand.

Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Victoria.

Hon. Simon Fraser, Victoria.

Hon. A. J. Thynne, Queensland.

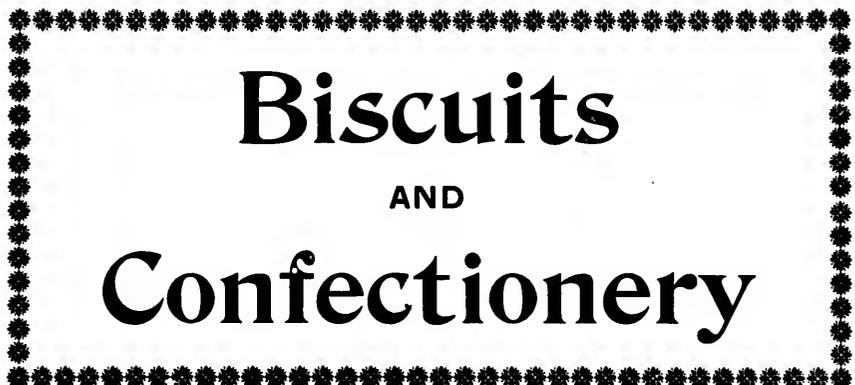
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A Brief Outline of the Flattering Position of the Dominion of Canada, Form of Government, Area, Resources, Development and the Facilities we have provided for convenient Interchange with our Sister Colonies.

That the unity of the British Empire depends upon the colonies is a truism and that the prosperity and progress of the external empire depends upon the supremacy of England on the sea both in respect to natural power and commerce is equally true.

Here then we have all the inspiration for the late Intercolonial Conference which was held at Ottawa.

Sir Charles Tupper our High Commissioner in London Egnland holds the opinion that the Confederation of Canada must be ranked as the most important event of history relating to the unity of the Empire, and he is right if Confederation be considered simply as an object lesson to other colonies as geographically named, and as collectively constituting with the Mother Country THE GREATEST EMPIRE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

But while Confederation in Canada was an event unique in the history of the British Empire the Inter-colonial conference was unique in the history of the world.

AS TO OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The adoption of the system as set forth in the Constitution of Canada contained in the British North American Act 1867, 30. Vic. 3, has caused our Canadian Constitution to become the very image and reflection of parliamentary government in England, and it seems to be anticipated that the Conference of the Australian Colonies at Hobart will result in a Confederation on somewhat similiar lines.

The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), having a general or central government controlling all matters essential to the general development, the permanency, and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or Provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each government is administered in accordance with the British System of Parliamentary institutions.

By this Act the Imperial Parliament practically gave to the Dominion Parliament the largest possible rights which can be exercised by a dependency of legislating on all matters of importance to the Union generally.

The position Canada consequently occupies is that of a semi-independent power.

AS TO AREA.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or including its watersurface 3,456,383 square miles, and consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North West Territories. It therefore comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exception of Alaska in the west and Labrador in the east.

It is the largest of all the British possessions embracing considerably more than one third of the whole Empire.

The Continent of Australia is the next largest having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of

Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,493 square miles, or 241,890 SQUARE MILES LESS THAN THAT OF CANADA.

The total area of the British Empire according to official figures is exclusive of Protectorates 9,040,497 square miles, the combined area therefore of Canada and the Australian Colonies exclusive of New Guinea, comprising more than 70 per cent. of the whole Empire.

The area of the whole Continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Canada is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska. England, Wales and Scotland form an area of about 88,000 square miles forty such areas could be cut out of Canada.

A recent writer resident in Sweden attempted to give an idea of the size of Canada in this way.

"We must first take our own country (Sweden) with its land and water, its mountains and its woods, very extensive is our country but against Canada it is nothing.

"Then we take the whole of Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland but our balance is yet in the air, we add England, Scotland and Ireland but without result.

"We take three more Kingdoms and one Republic viz: Holland, Belgium, Greece, and Switzerland, yet we lack much.

"We add the Balkan States, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and with these we join Turkey and though we now have a dozen States in the European side, Canada is still more.

"We take all the Kingdoms in the Empire of Germany, we take the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Austria-Hungary, and the Republic of France, and yet Canada is more than all the other countries put together.

"And now perhaps the reader may have some idea how big Canada really is.

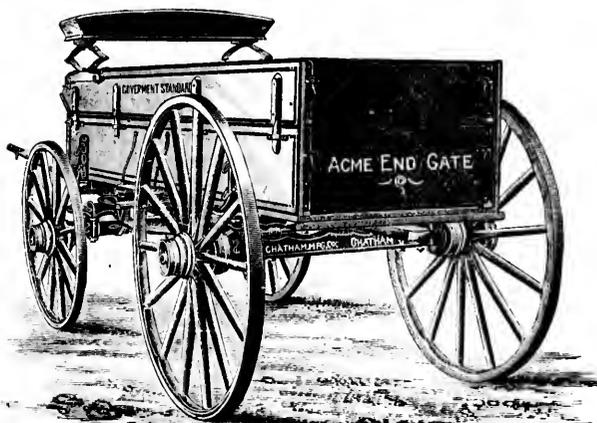
"We have forgotten Portugal and Spain, but it makes no difference.

"But Russia is left and is about great enough to fill up the rest.

"CANADA IS IN BRIEF AS LARGE AS THE WHOLE WORLD EUROPE."

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

Experience tells us that the glorious climate of Canada is the point on which most persons get astray. Instead of "six months winter and six months cold weather" being the normal condition, the fact is that the average winter is about four and a half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth viz: "warm sunshine and rain" are so favorable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July. As the country has become better known it is now understood that our winters are healthy and enjoyable, while our summer weather is not surpassed in the most favored parts of Europe, and that our climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have had experience of both, and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp cold winter with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is detrimental alike to business and health.



THE . CHATHAM . WAGON,

(Of which the above is a faithful cut

Made by the CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO'Y, Ltd.

At the World's Fair, Chicago, in competition with the product of the largest and oldest makers in the United States and elsewhere, it won the highest award, a **Gold Medal and Diploma**. Besides being made of the fittest and best material in Wood and Iron, it is equipped with malleable Arms, of which this is a cut :

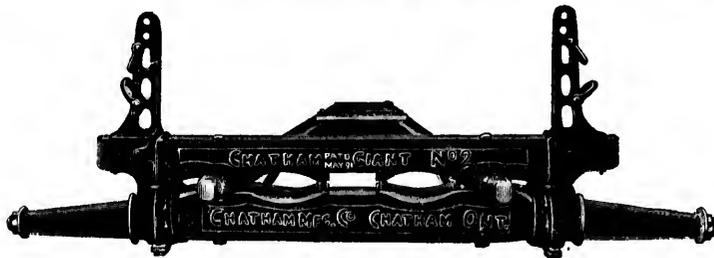
The combination of Axle and Sandboard, and Axle and Bolster, rendered easy by this Arm, as seen in following cuts, constitute the strongest Wagon for the weight of it ever made.



Van Allen's Patent Arm.



Applied to Front Axle of Chatham Giant.



Applied to Hind Axle of Chatham Giant.

It is also equipped with Malleable Adjustable Stakes, as seen in above cut, and other valuable improvements. The Wheels are saturated with boiling linsed oil before the Tires are set, and, with the front and hind Gearings, are beautifully painted, and the Boxes are grained to represent some fancy wood, and the whole varnished with the best varnish that can be procured. Space forbids any more lengthy description, but certainly this Wagon takes the lead wherever introduced.

Catalogues, prices, &c., furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

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IT IS COMMONLY STATED THAT CANADA HAS AN EIGHT MONTHS' WINTER; IT IS NOT COMPLIMENTARY TO THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PUBLIC TO NOTICE SUCH A REMARK SERIOUSLY.

It has been said that Canada could never grow fruit to any extent. It is hardly necessary to state how completely these prophecies have been falsified. Canada has a reputation for fruit far beyond its boundaries, Canadian apples bring the highest price of any that are imported into the English market.

Many species of fruits grown in England under glass, such as grapes, peaches, melons, tomatoes etc. flourish here in the open air.

The growing of fruit as well for home consumption as for exportation is a very important industry in Canada and one which excites the wonder of all new comers, who are at first incredulous as to the extent and excellence of the fruits produced in our glorious country, which has the summer skies of Italy and France.

The vineyards, peach and apple orchards are innumerable, strawberries are raised as a field crop, plums, pears, cherries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries etc. are everywhere produced in great abundance. The tomato ripens in the open air and such is the profusion of this fruit that it is very often cheaper on the market than potatoes, selling at fifty cents (two shillings sterling) and sometimes less per bushel. Melons ripen in the open air in a field or market garden crop, and this delicious fruit is very cheap in season.

The great wealth of Canada in fruits is not only interesting to the intending settler as an industry, but as a climatic fact, and should be a complete refutation to any remarks or opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The apples of Canada are highly prized in England and are shipped there in thousands of barrels, the Americans at the great Colonial Exhibition honestly admitted themselves to have been fairly beaten by this Canadian product, THE FOREGOING SHOULD SUPPORT OUR CLIMATIC ASSERTIONS.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CANADA

FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES ON THE SITUATION.

The following extracts are from some of the annual reports and official statements of the banks and other financial institutions of Canada.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Mr. G. A. Cox, the President, said:—"In the Bank we see the balance sheets of very many different kinds of business, and of many different men in the same kind of business; a very trifling minority may have fallen behind in capital during the past year, but we have remarked more than once at the board table that at no time in recent years has the improvement in capital, as shown by the surplus in the customer's balance sheet, been so general. Looking around us, while every caution is necessary, we do not see anything in the outlook which is not hopeful for Canada."

Mr. E. B. Walker, the General Manager, in his address, said:—"Quoting from sales and collections running into several millions of dollars, we find that in Ontario farmers paid their paper without renewal to the extent of over ninety-six per cent.

The Bank of Montreal.—On the 4th June 1894 at the general meeting the President Sir. Donald Smith in review of the year ended April 30th 1894 said:—"The

period has been a trying one in many respects. Trade the whole world over has suffered a marked diminution in volume and value; credits have been contracted, resources strained, and the money markets disturbed.

Canada has displayed a gratifying power of resistance to the adverse influences which have crippled trade and industry elsewhere, furnishing the example of a fairly prosperous community of people in the midst of surrounding disaster and depression, not that our country has wholly enjoyed immunity; but we have been scotched rather than maimed, and with the splendid recuperative powers Canada possesses the stage of convalescence will I trust soon be reached. Of all countries the Dominion was the last to experience a decline in her foreign trade which down to the present year has been steadily augmented in compass and in value, and which even now is remarkably well maintained considering the abnormally low price of staple articles and the condition of foreign markets.

In the first ten months of the current fiscal year that is to say up to April 30th, 1894 the value of exports from Canada amounted to \$94,300,000, a gain of \$1,660,000 over the corresponding period of the preceding year giving the highest total ever reached and if on the other hand the import trade during the same period suffered a decline of \$3,000,000 from the preceding year the decrease is not either formidable nor regrettable.

Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.—"It is a matter of thankfulness and just pride to every Canadian that the Dominion, while not wholly escaping the effects of the universal depression, has preserved its credit unimpaired, that its financial institutions have proved themselves sound and stable, and that our securities continue to command the entire confidence of the British investor." 15th February, 1894.

Many other similar items could be published as from our own Canadian financial institutions but it is desirable that an American expression from one prominent and recognized in financial matters should be included, viz.:—"In the Dominion of Canada, separated territorially from us on the north by an imaginary line "there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, "no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no "increased rate of interest, in short nothing beyond the "ordinary course of events, except so far as these events "may have been influenced by contiguity, to what may "be termed a financial cyclone, whose pathway of destruction was contiguous to, but not within the "Canadian Territory.

The following is from the Monetary Times, Toronto: The bank statement for December shows that the money deposits of the Canadian people have touched "high-water mark." They are larger than they ever were. Taking the deposits as they are at present, of \$192,000,000, in banks, or \$267,000,000, which is the sum of all the deposits in chartered banks and savings banks combined (including the government savings banks), we have a very striking evidence of the fact that the savings of the people, as a whole, in spite of all drawbacks, are steadily augmenting.—Monetary Times, January 28th, 1895.

PRAISE FOR OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

The Canadian banks are coming in for a good deal of praise just now on account of the striking contrast that is afforded by the operation of the Canadian and American banking systems. Matthew Marshall, the

AGON,

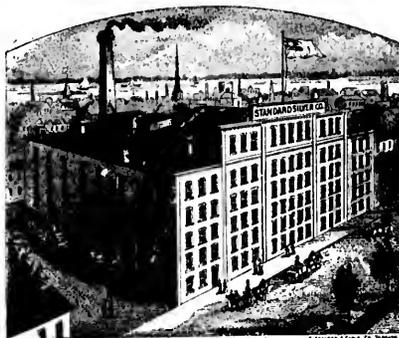
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well-known American writer on finance says: "With a population of 5,000,000, Canada has but 39 banks, or less than one to every 125,000 inhabitants, while the United States, with a population of 65,000,000 has over 8,000 banks, or one to about every 8,000 inhabitants. Of the Canadian banks, however, 16 have in the aggregate 337 branches, and of the remainder 22 have 123 branches, making the total number of banking offices in the Dominion 499, or one to every 10,000 inhabitants. While, too, the capital and surplus of our 8,000 banks is \$1,700,000,000, or an average of little over \$200,000 each, the 39 Canadian banks have an aggregate capital and surplus of nearly \$90,000,000, or an average of over \$2,250,000 each."

CANADA'S ALL RIGHT.

Hon. G. W. Ross on our System of Government.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

[Press Banquet Report.]

Given a good stock, trained through generations in the habit of self-government, hardened, it may be, by centuries of struggle for existence, conscious of its ability to grapple with and overcome difficulties, self-reliant enough to assert its rights, and courageous enough to defend them if assailed, and you need no other guarantee as to the future of a nation. That is our position in Canada, and no nation has been, and no nation can be a failure where its ruling forces are composed of such stalwart elements. The racial forces which govern Canada govern the whole world. They control its commerce, compose its armies and its navies, legislate for its millions in popular assemblies of varied kinds, and there is none to question their behests or challenge their supremacy. And are we to suppose that, having demonstrated their power by centuries of achievement, having founded and colonized the empires, they would drop from their nerveless grasp the sceptre of conquest when they touch our shores, and content themselves with a future of idleness and obscurity? Nay, verily. (Cheers). Then what have we to fear?

I have confidence in the future of Canada because our constitution is so elastic as to permit the fullest expression of the popular will. It is a happy combination of the diffusion of power and central control. As an instance of diffusion we have in Ontario alone about 6,000 limited monarchies in the form of school boards; we have 900 limited monarchies in the form of municipal corporations; we have 45 limited monarchies in the form of County Councils; we have 7 limited monarchies in the form of Provincial Governments; we have 1 limited monarchy, which we fondly call the Dominion of Canada; and over all presides Her Majesty—the embodiment of the best limited monarchy which the world ever possessed. This constitution, with its multiplex adaptations, is our own creation. On the one hand, it represents the idea of local control to the very verge of socialism; on the other hand, that concentration of power essential to the solidarity of national interests. For 27 years we have tested its adaptability to our various political necessities, and no one can say that it has failed to serve the purpose for which it was designed. In some instances it may have

been misunderstood and misinterpreted; in other instances it may have been strained to serve a purpose which it was not intended to serve; but in no case can it be used as the instrument of oppression, except with the consent of those for whom it is administered. And if to-day every Canadian, whether on the platform or through the press or at the ballot-box, has perfect freedom of opinion, if no one can touch his pocket by taxation or his person by indictment, except with his consent, if the will of the majority for the time being is the obligation of all, it is because the constitution which we have framed for our own hands secures for us these priceless privileges.

As a Canadian I want that constitution modified as the growing wants of the country may require, to be for us an abiding hope—a sure and steadfast aneohor. I know of no privilege compatible with public morality which it does not permit me to enjoy. I know of no aspirations for the future of the country which it compels me to restrain, and I want my children and my children's children to cherish it as they would cherish the precious memories of their childhood and the hallowed associations of their home. (Cheers).

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA.

This is a department to which we refer and set forth with pardonable pride, for the reason that in design, value or material, our manufacturers take equal rank in all lines, and first place in many, with competitors in any part of the world, and we specially desire to impress residents in the sister colonies with such, so that we may develop as extensive and as desirable an interchange as possible with them, for all that is peculiar to their several colonies.

The awards and honors secured by Canadians at all of the great Exhibitions within the past few years,—notably the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia in 1876; the Colonial Exhibition, in London, England; the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; the Jamaica Exhibition, and our own Toronto Annual Industrial Exhibition—fully support our claims and assertions.

In evidence, the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago, opening 1st May and closing 31st October, 1893. Canada accepted the invitation to take part in the Exhibition. She had exhibits in all the great departments. The intention of the Exposition was in great measure to show the advancement of each nation in the arts and sciences since the Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia. Canada showed that she had applied herself with vigor to her own development during the years intervening between the Centennial and the Columbian expositions. She sent about \$1,000,000 worth of her products, classed under Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Machinery, Transportation, Manufactures, Art, Liberal Arts and Ethnology. The awards bestowed were as under:

Agriculture.....	658
Horticulture.....	39
Live Stock.....	1187
Fisheries.....	24
Mines and Mining.....	65
Machinery.....	23
Transportation.....	28
Manufactures.....	121
Art.....	5
Liberal Arts.....	192
Ethnology.....	5

2347 awards

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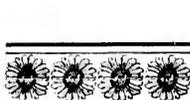
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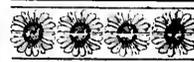


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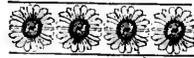


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Of those under the general head "Agriculture," 146 were for grasses and cereals; dairy products 424; sugars, syrups and confectionery, 27; forest products, 10; farming tools 11; broom corn and field vegetables, 16.

Under the head of "Horticulture" 25 awards were given for pomology, 12 for culinary vegetables, and 2 for floriculture.

In class "Live Stock" there were 43 awards for horses, 107 for cattle, 262 for sheep, 65 for swine, and 710 for poultry.

Under "Fisheries," 17 awards were given for products of fisheries.

Under "Mines and Mining," 19 awards were for minerals and ores, 15 for graphite and asbestos, 6 for salts, 1 for nickel, 9 for building stones, and 6 for coal and petroleum.

Of the 23 awards for "Machinery," 9 were for engines, boilers and water-wheels, 3 for iron-working tools, 2 for textile machinery, 2 for wood-working machines, and 3 for miscellaneous tools.

"Of the 28 awards under the head of "Transportation," 2 were for railways, 11 for vehicles, and fifteen for vessels and boats.

The following is a full list of the awards under the heading "Manufactures":—

Pharmaceutical products.....	3
Paints and colors.....	8
Type, paper and blank books.....	7
Furniture.....	2
Ceramics.....	8
Monuments.....	3
Stained glass.....	2
Carvings.....	1
Jewellery.....	2
Silk fabrics.....	2
Cotton goods.....	3
Woolens.....	6
Clothing.....	7
Furs.....	1
Embroidery, &c.....	54
Hair work.....	2
Leather work.....	3
Scales.....	1
Stoves and furnaces.....	6
Metal ware.....	1
Wrought iron work.....	1
Edge tools, &c.....	3
Sanitary ware.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	4

In the "Liberal Arts" the following is a full list of awards:—

Physical Development.....	6
Instruments of Medicine.....	1
Educational Appliances.....	156
Literature, Maps.....	7
Photography.....	10
Engineering.....	1
Government.....	5
Commerce.....	1
Institutions for Increasing Knowledge.....	1
Musical Instruments.....	4

In the class Ethnology there were 5 awards.

A few comparisons will assist in showing the advancement made by Canada.

In horses in 1893 Canada exhibited 96, and in 1876, 64. In 1893 Canadian horses obtained 44 awards, and in 1876, 32.

In cattle in 1893 Canada exhibited 184, and received 104 awards. In 1876 she exhibited 57 cattle and secured 11 awards.

In sheep in 1893, 352 exhibits and 250 awards; in 1876, 60 exhibits and 6 awards. In swine in 1893, 68

exhibits and 64 awards; in 1896, 26 exhibits and 4 awards.

In all, 700 exhibits and 462 awards in 1893, against 207 exhibits and 53 awards in 1876.

The Chicago system of making awards differed from that employed at Philadelphia, exact comparison is not, therefore, possible, but in a general way the figures given showing that in 1893 66 per cent. of the exhibits in live stock received awards, against 25 per cent. in 1876, indicate progress.

Compared with the exhibit of live stock made by the United States, and taking the test of value of awards and proportion to number of entries, Canada, with an average of \$11.62 per head, did not equal the United States with an average per head of \$16.24.

Judged by the money results, Canada stood below the United States in horses, the awards per head being: for Canada, \$41, and for the United States, \$50.90; in cattle, the award per head being \$33.15 and \$54.20; in swine, \$19 and \$31.30 respectively. In sheep and poultry, however, Canada stood above the United States, the per head award for sheep being, Canada, \$22.51, United States, \$16.37; poultry, Canada, \$2.30; United States, \$1.34.

In dairy products Canada did well in cheese, having received 736 awards on 849 entries in 1893, against 49 awards on 195 entries in 1876.

At Philadelphia the Canadian cheese was very uneven, some ranking four points higher than any United States cheese, others being of a lower grade. At Chicago the whole exhibit was of such excellent quality that the standard had to be placed so high as almost to bar United States exhibits from receiving an award. In butter Canada did not do so well relatively. In 1876, for butter, Canada secured 5 medals on 16 exhibits, and in 1893, 40 medals on 207 exhibits.

In Manufactures the number of Canadian exhibits was less than in Philadelphia but the exhibits were larger and of greater importance.

Taking all that can be properly designated as manufactures, including the departments of transportation, machinery of all kinds, food (other than dairy), products, textiles, clothing, hardware and musical instruments, there were 505 Canadian exhibitors at Philadelphia who secured 178 awards; in Chicago in the same departments there were 177 Canadian exhibitors competing and they secured 154 awards.

At Philadelphia only 35 per cent. of our exhibitors of manufactured goods received awards, while at Chicago 87 per cent. were successful.

This comparison is made all the more striking by the fact that at Philadelphia 42 per cent. of all exhibitors received awards while at Chicago only 36 per cent. were successful.

At Philadelphia Canadian manufactures fell below the average of awards, while at Chicago they were much above the average.

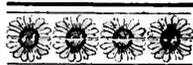
This rapid development of Canadian manufactures attracted the attention of experts.

At a luncheon, Prof. Thurston of Cornell University, who was chairman of the Jurors on Agricultural Machinery, and officially connected with the Centennial, stated that he had examined the Canadian exhibits of general and agricultural machinery at Chicago with great care as he had done 16 years before at Philadelphia; that in design, construction and smoothness of running, he considered them equal to any in the Exhibition, and THAT CANADA HAD IN THE 16 YEARS SHOWN GREATER PROGRESS THAN ANY OTHER NATION.

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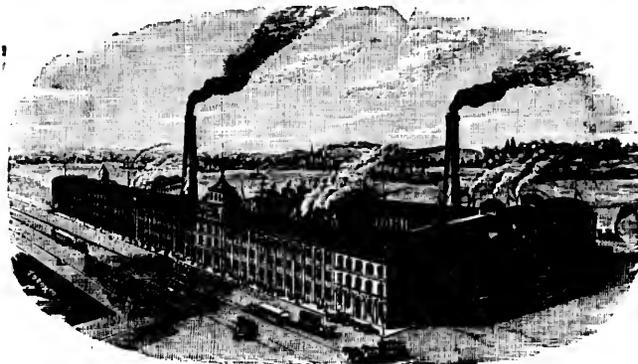
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In respect to textiles, H. Latzko, president of the Imperial Royal Austrian Jury delegation, said, A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITS OF CANADIAN TEXTILES REVEALED THE ENORMOUS PROGRESS CANADIAN INDUSTRY HAD MADE. "Canada has, in my opinion, made most wonderful progress in the 16 years which have elapsed since the Centennial Exposition, and I can candidly say NO OTHER NATION WHICH EXHIBITED HAS SHOWN SUCH PROGRESS AS CANADA.

London "Engineering," edited by one of the British Commissioners, said:

"In the Manufacturers Building the crowded space behind the handsome screen upon the main aisle was filled with exhibits, attesting the manufacturing power of the Dominion. In Machinery Hall the Canadian section was highly creditable. In Transportation building the Canadian section was of exceptional interest. The fishing interest was well represented. The Horticultural exhibit was an exceptionally fine display. The mineral exhibit was a remarkable collection of minerals. The Forestry building showed how rich Canada is in timbers."

In his official report to the British Government, Colonel Haycs-Saddler, the British Consul at Chicago, said:

"The British colonies came well to the front, and universally drew remarks of praise and approbation, not only by the extent, but the quality of their display. The exhibits of New South Wales and Canada fairly took the public by surprise."

The exhibit made by the women of Canada was highly honorable to their skill and culture. Exclusive of art, at Philadelphia there were 68 exhibitors of womans work, who received but 15 awards. At Chicago there were 97 exhibitors who received 58 awards. The work as a whole at Chicago was most favourably commented on by experts, and showed the marked advancement which characterized the other Canadian exhibits.

In Horticulture, Canada received at Philadelphia 14 awards, at Chicago 45. At the former exhibition all the awards went to Ontario; at the Chicago Exhibition, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island received awards as well as Ontario. In addition to the honours for fruits, 12 awards were given for vegetables, in which Canada was not excelled. The pomological exhibit attracted great interest. In the 16 years since the Centennial Exhibition, no country showed a more marked advance in fruit culture than Canada.

In the Fisheries department the chief feature was the Canadian Government's exhibit, showing the increasing attention given by the Government to the scientific study of our fisheries, to their preservation and to fish propagation. The commercial side of the exhibits showed the greater attention now paid by fishermen to the utilization of the bye-products in the shape of oils, glues and fertilizers.

In the matter of educational appliances, the province of Ontario secured high and universal commendation at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. It maintained at Chicago in 1893 its high standing, and showed its educational system, from the Kindergarten to the University, in a way almost ideally perfect. The provinces of Quebec, and Nova Scotia and the North-west Territories, unrepresented at Philadelphia, shared honours with Ontario at Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

AS TAKEN FROM

THE LAST CENSUS OF 1891.

The following statistical data is taken from the last census of 1891, compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The census of the Dominion is taken every ten years by expert enumerators, whose SWORN DUTY is to be accurate and complete in their returns. The statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture exercise great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators, and cut out all very small industries, where the output, though making a large sum in the aggregate, was in each individual case an adjunct to a regular occupation, rather than the occupation by which a livelihood was obtained.

Data up to 1891 could have been presented, obtained from sources other than governmental, and which would have assisted in further proclaiming the marked and continued progress of our Dominion; but it should not be necessary for present purposes. We prefer to advantage the census returns of but three years since, compiled as they are by George Johnson, F.S.S., Governmental Statistician, and his assistants, upon whom it reflects the greatest credit. It is complete, comprehensive and accurate:—

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

INDUSTRY	No. of Establishments.	Capital	No. of Employees	Wages	Value of Output
Cartridge Making.....	4	\$610,000	273	\$85,507	\$462,555
Dynamite Works.....	2	4,000	3	1,500	9,500
Gunpowder Mills.....	7	406,525	152	68,350	547,000
Gunsmithing.....	41	80,688	67	19,547	56,150
Census of 1891—Total....	54	1,107,011	475	175,804	1,105,205
Census of 1881—Total....	41	180,650	146	62,847	309,755

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Bank Note Engraving.....	1	\$20,000	100	\$60,000	\$140,000
Book Binding.....	81	810,490	1,323	407,104	1,170,623
Electro-Stereotyping.....	1	15,000	40	20,000	45,000
Engraving & Lithographing.....	47	714,585	646	265,747	782,770
Engravers' supplies.....	1	1,700	2	1,000	5,000
Printing and Publishing.....	589	8,989,886	7,705	3,669,632	8,519,664
Stationery.....	3	73,070	60	22,000	92,000
Census of 1891—Total....	723	10,540,431	9,906	5,875,543	10,559,497
Census of 1881—Total....	489	5,619,810	6,075	2,256,055	6,792,850

CARRIAGES, ETC.

Carrriage and Wagon Making.....	3,336	\$3,029,621	9,056	\$2,599,572	\$9,744,416
Carrriage Top Making.....	2	45,075	42	20,250	79,500
Hub and Spoke Making.....	8	108,865	82	30,010	105,000
Invalid and Baby Chairs.....	4	51,300	130	49,400	145,500
Rolling Stock.....	19	2,592,384	5,018	2,235,524	9,400,525
Street Car Works.....	1	13,858	5	2,100	13,000
Whip Factories.....	14	89,552	120	38,000	162,400
Census of 1891—Total....	3,384	10,918,285	14,462	5,869,946	19,711,581
Census of 1881—Total....	3,168	5,443,808	11,939	3,583,397	10,588,847

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BURNS, PHILP & CO'Y,
Managing Agents,
Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Sydney, N.S.W.

D. McNICOLL,
General Passenger Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Montreal.

GEO. OLDS,
General Traffic Manager,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Montreal.



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Tobacco
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CHEMICALS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Baking Powder and Flavouring Extracts	21	\$321,550	216	\$98,925	\$671,150
Boiler Compounds	1	2,900	1	500	1,200
Chemicals Establishments	135	1,957,813	967	333,711	2,098,100
Dyeing and Scouring	72	353,186	232	80,800	345,564
Fertilizers	1	30	30	5,910	20,000
Hair Works	12	231,180	30	6,835	11,850
Ink Making	3	27,700	10	7,738	55,300
Litharge Works	1	1,670	2	800	30,000
Methylated Spirits	1	8,500	3	3,100	80,000
Patent Medicines	11	275,987	397	101,000	786,100
Photographers	327	575,089	708	229,738	815,281
Photographic Supplies	1	16,775	19	7,500	22,150
Salt Works	29	108,120	247	67,000	342,220
Superphosphates	11	163,159	168	30,801	241,469
Vaseline	1	10,000	5	3,000	50,000
Washing Compounds	1	105	1	600	1,050
Census of 1891—Total	733	4,138,157	2,865	981,628	5,575,410
Census of 1881—Total	350	1,385,810	991	321,151	2,152,771

FURNITURE, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Cabinet and Furniture	1,286	\$6,064,325	7,190	\$2,432,771	\$7,700,095
Cement Mills	19	426,305	243	85,900	251,175
Elevator Factories	6	88,375	79	33,875	117,000
House Decorating	1	77,000	15	27,000	54,000
Lime Kilns	1,181	1,405,101	2,575	1,057,971	1,444,453
Mantle and Grate making	1	187,200	240	79,800	562,400
Mattress making	12	78,500	157	58,281	280,325
Paints and Varnish making	72	1,041,275	517	213,729	1,383,825
Painting and Glazing	105	6,95,302	1,408	500,537	1,517,470
Plaster and Stucco	68	377,672	103	131,943	367,096
Quilting Factory	1	7,000	3	1,000	10,000
Roofing Material	16	231,100	300	112,630	800,100
Sash, Doors and Blinds	908	7,109,770	5,867	2,383,267	3,981,910
Spring Bed Making	30	79,982	106	29,993	127,536
Census of 1891—Total	3,738	18,212,155	19,183	6,511,726	25,090,361
Census of 1881—Total	3,065	7,501,908	12,806	3,423,150	13,775,333

DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Aerated Waters	188	\$ 930,571	677	\$ 295,229	\$ 907,715
Brewers and Malsters	150	8,533,164	1,895	800,091	5,955,253
Cider Making	176	142,845	323	47,179	187,235
Cigar Factories	112	1,673,238	3,229	975,291	3,367,294
Coffee and Chocolate Making	2	31,200	17	6,000	18,000
Coffee and Spice Mills	31	532,641	108	71,033	1,119,010
Condensed Milk	1	15,000	25	7,350	83,000
Distilleries	8	7,651,000	461	178,350	2,199,000
Sorghum Syrup, &c.	15	26,280	78	7,292	36,869
Sugar Refineries	8	5,924,400	1,927	769,811	17,127,100
Tobacco Working	37	2,158,150	2,415	485,252	2,375,321
Wine Making	41	396,175	150	37,055	251,489
Census of 1891—Total	709	27,450,071	10,538	3,612,242	33,729,826
Census of 1881—Total	538	10,236,321	7,291	2,051,832	20,978,296

FIBROUS MATERIAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Asbestos Work	3	\$ 32,250	23	\$ 7,850	\$ 32,500
Bag Factories	2	111,000	52	18,350	265,800
Cordage, Rope and Twine	21	2,370,295	819	219,897	1,623,531
Fishing Tackle	12	15,671	78	9,311	36,158
Flax and Scutching Mills	50	489,693	1,521	234,477	709,115
Net Making	43	812	101	4,000	11,022
Salt Making	55	68,031	191	56,200	244,340
Tent and Awning	32	118,410	296	76,874	425,962
Census of 1891—Total	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,252	3,418,971
Census of 1881—Total	69	962,550	1,385	293,925	1,258,472

FOODS—VEGETABLE.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Bakeries	1,656	\$4,761,005	4,551	\$1,611,335	\$1,118,567
Cheery Kilns	4	3,110	5	715	2,650
Confectionery	2	2,294,284	2,102	690,218	4,294,631
Dried Fruit and Vegetables	36	36,230	431	20,353	116,286
Flour and Grist Mills	2,550	23,131,611	6,517	2,366,931	52,123,286
Fruit & Vegetable Canning	52	553,800	2,341	165,194	801,512
Macaroni and Vermacelli	1	5,000	29	2,500	9,000
Pickle Making	17	94,773	86	20,000	119,700
Prepared Cattle Food	3	2,500	6	2,650	4,530
Preserved Fruit and Jellies	1	17,729	63	8,520	38,226
Preserved Food	1	2,000	3	2,000	8,000
Punching Works	27	440,285	392	169,480	685,150
Yeast Making	3	22,900	25	17,235	45,600
Census of 1891—Total	4,638	31,442,768	16,573	5,049,553	69,800,988
Census of 1881—Total	3,950	17,803,422	19,317	3,810,692	54,282,140

FOODS—ANIMAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Cheese Factories	1,505	\$2,586,590	3,013	\$ 753,677	\$3,784,288
Crematories	170	540,538	425	196,303	913,531
Fish Canning	300	2,934,224	13,791	974,832	3,601,293
Fish Curing	4,627	3,133,072	15,704	1,095,584	4,942,302
Meat Canning	1	12,000	9	2,500	7,000
Meat Curing	527	2,173,777	1,690	73,363	712,631
Census of 1891—Total	7,280	11,339,170	31,622	3,406,339	25,864,305
Census of 1881—Total	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,800,065
Total Animal and Vegetable Foods, 1891	11,918	42,782,338	51,195	8,415,892	95,671,293
Total Animal and Vegetable Foods, 1881	4,838	20,371,551	22,293	4,432,833	64,172,205

GOLD AND SILVER.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Electroplating	10	\$ 386,775	239	\$ 101,915	\$ 458,400
Enamelled Working	1	18,000	5	1,000	10,000
Gold Leaf Making	1	13,200	8	3,000	18,400
Gold and Silver Smithing	23	31,325	44	25,025	71,210
Jewelry Case making	1	1,050	8	1,850	2,800
Watchmaking and Jewelry	655	2,510,841	1,019	648,432	2,523,691
Census of 1891—Total	691	2,997,131	1,623	780,332	3,090,501
Census of 1881—Total	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Belt and Hose	5	\$ 251,000	143	\$ 62,440	\$ 511,000
Boots and Shoes	5,308	9,938,729	18,411	1,035,861	18,990,391
Harness and Saddlery	1,553	2,546,583	3,649	1,001,629	3,988,001
Leat and Peg	11	67,000	91	28,350	72,500
Leather Lace	2	20,000	11	9,000	35,000
Morocco Leather	1	15,000	15	15,000	150,000
Tanneries	892	6,322,983	4,263	1,522,097	11,417,100
Census of 1891—Total	7,773	18,861,585	25,699	7,574,770	35,193,082
Census of 1881—Total	6,813	14,321,634	27,513	6,722,730	36,595,272

LIGHTING.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Electric Appliances	8	\$ 173,448	186	\$ 71,590	\$ 329,700
Electric Light works	80	4,113,771	763	297,984	1,154,119
Electric supplies	15	1,389,355	211	99,500	535,152
Fish Oil Refineries	35	64,113	189	21,311	71,395
Gas Works	49	13,119,119	1,161	496,091	2,701,607
Lamps and Chandeliers	3	71,300	55	19,075	45,150
Lanterns	1	12,000	15	7,000	20,000
Match Factories	11	325,550	989	110,261	425,663
Oil Refineries	21	1,873,918	276	110,370	2,063,115
Patent Fuel	1	2,000	6	1,800	11,300
Street Lamps	1	175,000	8	1,000	20,000
Census of 1891—Total	225	21,524,214	3,892	1,283,165	7,475,821
Census of 1881—Total	108	7,871,037	2,169	611,709	5,813,616

MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Agricultural Implements	221	\$8,624,893	4543	\$1,812,650	\$7,403,021
Ball Foundries	3	13,035	15	5,787	15,100
Bicycle Factories	5	78,800	88	20,675	97,500
Blacksmithing	9423	6,905,648	12,070	3,187,446	8,942,104
Boiler Making	30	419,684	450	163,884	477,819
Boil and Steam Engines	10	519,800	219	99,155	309,500
Brass Fittings	13	635,000	589	263,780	750,000
Copperine Factories	1	11,020	6	3,500	11,000
Coppersmithing	4	130,800	39	29,400	130,600
Cutlery Machines	12	71,699	81	29,555	47,300
Edge Tools	39	1,167,807	720	316,244	961,664
Engine Building	19	1,241,580	1,257	531,091	1,175,159
Foundries & Machine Shops	621	16,296,703	12,868	5,152,157	16,405,290
Boil and Steam Engines	23	578,543	543	240,575	758,750
Galvanized Iron Works	2	12,000	9	2,700	6,500
Iron and Brass Fittings	40	997,441	775	290,610	1,433,200
Iron and Steel Bridges	6	721,655	444	184,360	729,075
Knitting Machines	4	20,265	19	2,800	4,300
Lead Pipe Making	1	98,000	10	5,000	38,000
Lighting Rod Making	1	500	1	300	1,000
Locksmithing	33	139,180	194	78,155	171,150
Metal Cornices and Sign	2	7,500	20	3,000	53,000
Nail and Tack	12	469,389	405	152,000	744,150
Needle Factories	3	16,200	23	5,500	13,300
Pattern Mould Factories	3	8,700	6	4,250	10,100
Plumbing and Gaffing	144	1,037,470	1,368	475,665	2,215,168



Line

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OTHER

St. Johns, marvellous,

Touching at each month, ge 23 days.



THE RESOURCES AND RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
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MACHINES TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Continued.)

Plumbers' Supplies.....	1	\$ 87,000	69	\$ 20,000	\$ 70,000
Quartz Crushing Mills.....	39	263,640	372	105,183	312,000
Rivet Forging.....	1	61,000	30	10,560	70,000
Rock Drill Making.....	2	62,140	51	18,680	87,000
Rolling Mills.....	6	2,377,540	2,005	841,500	3,163,930
Safe and Vault Works.....	9	172,815	242	83,199	215,450
Saw and File Cutting.....	18	455,100	333	111,242	577,370
Sole Factories.....	9	198,230	120	47,500	170,200
Screw.....	3	513,780	171	65,580	199,200
Sewing Machines.....	12	353,335	807	295,253	7,93,870
Skate Factories.....	3	10,350	23	7,450	17,000
Smelting Works.....	16	4,153,491	1,840	851,980	3,076,240
Spring and Axle.....	20	1,215	28	5,050	8,788
Spring and Axle.....	8	413,375	242	100,120	378,600
Tin and Sheet Iron.....	233	1,165,162	1,537	493,851	1,955,650
Tinsmithing.....	1,592	3,352,116	3,708	1,265,829	4,708,945
Type Foundries.....	6	184,000	102	31,271	207,500
Washing Machines.....	30	16,360	130	10,300	161,208
Wire Works.....	59	1,138,845	871	331,175	1,533,500
Census of 1891—Total.....	12,611	55,684,120	43,122	17,815,415	62,016,478
Census of 1881—Total.....	10,446	27,163,043	37,374	11,067,787	36,654,110

MATTERS—ANIMAL.

Beeswax Refining.....	1	\$ 3,300	2	\$ 800	\$ 4,000
Bone Crushing Mills.....	5	5,686	7	1,625	16,290
Brush and Broom Making.....	89	39,160	791	25,342	872,330
Comb Factories.....	1	7,000	15	0,000	29,000
Glue Factories.....	8	68,600	61	17,200	57,800
Glycerine Works.....	1	21,000	4	2,500	49,000
Hair Cloth Making.....	2	55,500	21	5,700	37,000
Paraffin and Wax.....	1	11,000	30	10,000	40,000
Sheepskin Mats.....	1	4,000	3	1,500	13,000
Soap and Candles.....	95	1,027,529	518	204,423	2,151,010
Tallow Refineries.....	4	20,570	7	2,985	42,000
Taxidermy.....	31	8,127	51	8,208	25,125
Wax Candles.....	3	3,085	7	1,485	6,400
Wax Working.....	12	3,248	20	3,558	7,752
Census of 1891—Total.....	256	1,630,737	1,516	524,806	3,370,881
Census of 1881—Total.....	192	1,446,123	1,552	308,912	2,904,274

MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

Asherles.....	128	\$ 113,019	215	\$ 45,130	\$ 158,441
Bark Extract.....	4	114,000	55	28,400	120,000
Basket Making.....	234	80,540	567	69,987	151,000
Carpentering.....	4,618	5,012,670	10,157	2,949,803	9,111,299
Caring and Gilding.....	2	72,714	32	12,845	42,000
Charcoal Burning.....	26	56,310	95	23,800	91,474
Cheese Box Making.....	48	106,280	215	41,875	137,000
Cigar.....	2	15,700	30	5,000	15,000
Coffin and Casket Making.....	57	311,165	310	135,291	408,770
Coke Ovens.....	2	182,500	12	15,000	30,000
Cooperages.....	1,521	1,806,631	3,294	711,581	2,382,072
Cork Cutting.....	3	190,900	82	21,840	106,100
Hop Curing.....	2	1,735	27	7,000	3,800
Lath Mills.....	13	35,965	81	11,180	37,900
Linseed Oil.....	2	337,500	45	15,300	377,000
Lobster Trap Making.....	158	9,971	208	17,113	17,008
Lobster Can and Box.....	3	52,100	50	9,200	31,000
Lubricating Oil.....	2	4,100	4	1,200	6,000
Moss Factory.....	1	7,751	11	1,400	3,000
Oilmill.....	10	130,530	22	8,400	275,500
Packing Case Factory.....	20	137,005	323	29,000	298,800
Pail and Tub.....	2	192,130	81	36,280	109,652
Paper Bag and Box.....	13	795,501	951	229,547	1,115,100
Collars.....	1	7,000	10	30,000	30,000
Collars.....	31	4,692,211	1,742	651,912	2,558,417
Patterns.....	3	689	11	2,478	12,600
Picture Frame.....	103	289,062	373	122,011	511,579
Printing and Moulding.....	321	2,355,880	2,614	970,112	5,211,392
Press Stamp and Die.....	2	10,535	17	51,329	150,000
Pulp Mills.....	21	2,900,907	1,025	292,629	1,578,840
Pump and Windmills.....	305	519,890	512	163,323	601,513
Rubber Factories.....	15	3,123,581	1,211	335,078	2,003,110
Goods.....	3	18,130	103	22,800	58,200
Stamps.....	1	200	1	375	750
Saw-mills.....	5,663	5,172,511	51,378	12,625,815	51,202,425
Shingle-mills.....	877	1,529,358	3,308	610,350	2,065,921
Shook and Box Mills.....	25	13,677	132	28,127	97,711
Spool Factory.....	2	63,400	120	25,000	50,000
Starch.....	11	410,500	238	63,250	486,850
Stave.....	70	724,242	1,065	263,908	814,330
Straw Works.....	32	138,150	100	44,700	131,552
Trunk and Box.....	62	630,805	824	253,803	1,042,738
Wall Paper.....	4	394,450	139	50,000	355,000
Wood Turning.....	127	465,510	758	204,265	621,650
Census of 1891—Total.....	14,745	78,386,050	83,220	21,374,001	84,518,742
Census of 1881—Total.....	11,109	54,837,436	60,851	11,960,200	55,524,819

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Mathematical.....	3	2,700	8	2,485	5,875
Optical.....	3	5,710	9	4,250	13,500
Spectacles.....	1	5,440	2	800	11,800
Surgical.....	11	34,075	33	11,475	59,800
Census of 1891—Total.....	18	47,535	52	19,410	74,975
Census of 1881—Total.....	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Musical Instruments.....	80	2,378,633	2,170	962,423	3,863,713
Piano Actions.....	3	11,000	31	10,800	29,500
Census of 1891—Total.....	92	2,389,633	2,201	973,223	3,893,213
Census of 1881—Total.....	41	609,379	911	117,833	1,220,105

SHIPS AND BOATS.

Block Making.....	30	531,635	77	519,795	673,855
Boat building.....	478	421,395	832	179,692	477,522
Mast and Spar Making.....	14	58,065	45	15,420	39,800
Ship-yards.....	147	2,015,136	3,131	938,615	3,101,275
Census of 1891—Total.....	669	2,555,351	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
Census of 1881—Total.....	568	2,555,351	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

Brick and Stone.....	607	\$ 3,513,043	6,735	\$ 1,328,480	\$ 89,581,713
China Decorating.....	2	21,900	21	5,300	37,000
Glass Works.....	12	387,290	633	318,616	627,500
Marble and Stone Cutting.....	497	2,263,232	3,773	1,410,807	4,535,674
Paving Material.....	5	829,800	237	48,800	237,500
Potteries.....	62	740,872	510	168,928	478,270
Shovel.....	10	238,500	5	177	41,500
Stained Glass Works.....	5	12,800	59	22,600	67,000
Terra Cotta.....	4	327,300	130	62,000	151,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	1,314	8,302,255	12,906	3,580,620	10,221,207
Census of 1881—Total.....	980	2,530,347	7,726	1,732,005	4,600,297

TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Altar Linen.....	3	\$ 160	6	\$ 508	\$ 2,750
Artificial Flowers.....	6	445	7	910	1,942
Braid.....	1	214,000	12	3,500	75,000
Braid and Elastic.....	3	89,500	67	16,100	103,000
Button Factories.....	5	109,650	455	111,000	277,500
Carding and Fulling.....	411	716,223	791	155,978	1,047,250
Carpet Making.....	357	31,518	915	19,734	548,619
Corset Making.....	32	150,869	955	210,177	850,650
Cotton Mills.....	22	13,208,121	8,592	2,162,610	8,151,724
Dressmaking and Millinery.....	7,695	3,011,190	17,167	2,175,808	11,113,510
Hack and Yarn Factory.....	1	170,000	133	40,000	230,000
Embroidery.....	1	10,000	33	1,000	15,000
Fancy Goods.....	47	150,648	239	83,638	334,700
Feather Factory.....	1	1,800	7	1,800	5,000
Frings and Trusses.....	2	12,500	50	7,000	37,000
Furriers and Hatters.....	192	2,047,881	2,538	734,154	5,601,941
Gloves and Mitts.....	14	422,088	610	135,287	717,732
Horse Blankets and Baggs.....	2	163,000	56	21,000	105,000
Hosiery Making.....	5	37,579	42	10,187	17,802
Knitting.....	223	163,686	1,501	312,624	1,337,620
Lace.....	6	1,100	53	7,322	30,325
Lithon.....	1	5	1	65	100
Mat and Rug.....	6	39,800	43	13,700	53,200
Outer Cloth and Clothing.....	29	247,110	262	68,735	349,884
Painting (hand).....	20	10,500	69	28,805	61,370
Plume Making.....	1	200	1	100	1,000
Rosetta and Parasol.....	16	27,425	42	10,187	17,802
Rug Patterns.....	1	250	1	250	1,500
Rugs, Collars and Ties.....	157	1,391,670	3,058	611,783	2,610,091
Shoddy Mills.....	2	8,500	15	1,100	18,000
Shk Mill.....	23	52,800	322	11,250	70,415
Susender Making.....	6	3,700	64	15,850	160,000
Tailoring and Clothing.....	3,082	8,291,117	23,234	5,730,708	22,618,593
Thread Making.....	2	110,151	11	11,010	180,000
Umbrella and Parasol.....	16	47,425	42	10,187	17,802
Underwear.....	26	63,800	123	21,023	65,030
Wadding.....	4	362,050	58	23,000	205,700
Weaving.....	2,085	298,738	2,415	198,315	631,380
Wk Mill.....	23	52,800	322	11,250	70,415
Woolen Mills.....	377	3,357,638	7,154	1,864,438	8,067,471
Wool Yarn.....	1	200	26	8,000	33,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	15,458	43,056,140	71,847	15,647,726	67,172,084
Census of 1881—Total.....	0,265	30,298,835	44,337	7,716,226	40,703,843

Wages. Value of Output.

2,485	5,875
4,250	13,590
800	1,800
11,875	53,800
19,410	74,975
23,180	66,200
982,423	3,303,713
10,800	29,500
973,223	3,303,213
417,833	1,226,195
519,795	573,805
179,022	477,522
15,420	50,800
698,015	3,101,275
1,218,122	3,712,492

S.

1,428,489	53,561,713
5,900	37,000
318,816	697,159
1,163,877	4,535,674
48,800	27,850
168,928	478,270
84,250	411,750
22,900	67,800
62,000	151,000
3,580,620	10,221,207
1,732,005	4,900,297

RESS.

508	2,750
910	1,942
3,900	75,000
10,100	100,000
114,000	277,500
155,978	1,047,259
156,734	548,019
219,177	850,500
2,162,613	8,551,754
2,475,806	11,111,510
10,000	200,000
1,000	15,000
80,658	324,870
1,800	5,000
7,000	37,000
734,434	5,011,941
135,387	717,792
21,000	105,000
131,187	774,431
302,934	1,367,626
7,222	30,335
65	100
13,700	43,200
98,705	319,684
28,805	61,970
100	1,000
10,000	48,000
250	1,900
671,783	2,610,691
4,100	18,000
102,500	585,000
15,853	163,000
57,307,608	22,618,593
11,010	180,063
27,179	170,802
31,923	65,430
23,900	265,700
180,315	631,266
14,252	79,445
884,483	8,087,871
8,000	33,000
6,547,720	67,172,031
716,226	40,763,848

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Estab- lishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Artists' Materials	3	240	4	735	1,370
Rice-keepers Supplies	38	39,215	61	10,745	30,812
Billiard Tables	4	37,180	22	14,740	45,032
Blacking	1	5,100	9	2,628	11,300
Bronze Monuments	1	39,000	14	3,600	23,700
Celluloid Goods	2	3,550	16	4,100	24,000
Church Decorations	4	5,280	11	3,710	22,700
Dentistry	154	147,074	238	89,698	844,250
Emery-wheel Factory	2	19,593	27	11,400	384,000
Facine Co	1	8,500	8	5,000	14,000
Fireworks	1	7,000	15	4,000	12,000
Gypsum	15	279,700	139	40,915	118,568
Incubator	2	3,700	4	1,975	3,670
Indian Wares	207	10,421	529	27,841	59,501
Mica Cutting	1	750	10	3,580	40,900
Miscellaneous	13	15,005	31	7,295	19,120
Nickel-Plating	1	600	1	300	900
Plumage Mills	1	102,000	56	18,000	54,000
Railway Supplies	3	112,300	113	20,000	102,000
Refrigerator Supplies	10	22,775	54	22,810	56,350
Sporting Goods	26	46,398	158	23,650	76,284
Stove Polish	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys	2	1,725	3	1,300	5,110
Ventilators	1	600	1	500	850
Census of 1891—Total	487	938,294	1,438	348,433	1,169,117
Census of 1881—Total	297	959,781	1,839	385,583	1,796,067

Summing up the several groups of the foregoing reliable governmental returns, they show that in 1891 there were in the Dominion of Canada:—

Industrial Establishments	75,741
Employing	371,194 persons
Having an Invested Capital	833,529,259
Distributing to Wage Earners	100,656,592 yearly
Producing Articles whose total value was	476,183,356 "
With Capital Invested in Land	31,455,358
With Capital Invested in Buildings	60,325,583
With Capital Invested in Machinery and Tools	81,373,337
With Capital other than fixed	181,371,981

These returns have been criticized. They have therefore been the more closely scrutinized in the Statistical Department.

The following sets forth the satisfactory increase in each department of manufacture as between 1881 and 1891 and should favorably impress.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1891	54	\$ 1,107,011	495	\$ 175,304	\$ 1,105,295
1881	41	189,650	146	62,847	369,735
Increase	13	917,361	349	112,447	795,450

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1891	723	\$16,540,431	9,906	\$ 3,875,543	\$10,558,487
1881	489	5,610,810	6,975	2,236,055	6,992,830
Increase	234	4,929,621	2,931	1,639,488	3,566,657

CARRIAGES.

1891	3,384	\$10,916,285	14,462	\$ 5,209,946	\$19,711,581
1881	3,108	5,443,803	11,639	3,583,827	10,588,847
Increase	276	5,472,482	2,823	1,626,119	9,122,734

CHEMICALS.

1891	733	\$ 4,138,157	2,805	\$ 981,628	\$ 5,505,411
1881	350	1,385,819	981	324,103	2,452,771
Increase	383	2,752,338	1,824	657,525	3,052,640

DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

1891	769	\$27,430,074	10,538	\$ 3,619,248	\$33,729,826
1881	538	10,239,821	7,294	2,654,852	20,076,300
Increase	231	17,190,253	3,244	954,396	13,653,526

FIBROUS MATERIAL.

1891	348	\$ 8,235,325	9,901	\$ 627,252	\$ 3,448,971
1881	60	962,550	1,385	263,025	1,258,470
Increase	288	7,272,775	8,516	364,227	2,190,501

INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Estab- lishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
1891	4,638	\$31,442,798	16,573	\$ 5,009,553	\$69,806,988
1881	3,959	17,803,422	19,117	3,810,962	51,282,140
Increase	688	13,639,376	7,456	1,198,591	18,524,848

FOODS—VEGETABLE.

1891	4,638	\$31,442,798	16,573	\$ 5,009,553	\$69,806,988
1881	3,959	17,803,422	19,117	3,810,962	51,282,140
Increase	688	13,639,376	7,456	1,198,591	18,524,848

FOODS—ANIMAL.

1891	7,280	\$11,339,570	34,622	\$ 3,401,339	\$25,834,505
1881	898	2,598,129	3,176	622,141	9,860,915
Increase	6,382	8,741,441	31,446	2,779,198	15,973,590

FURNITURE, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

1891	3,738	\$18,212,155	19,183	\$ 6,514,751	\$25,069,361
1881	3,925	7,594,308	12,809	3,429,153	13,715,335
Increase	613	10,617,847	6,374	3,085,598	11,354,026

GOLD AND SILVER.

1891	691	\$ 2,987,131	1,923	\$ 780,332	\$ 3,069,501
1881	359	698,016	948	304,942	1,177,501
Increase	332	2,289,115	975	475,390	1,892,000

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.

1891	7,773	\$18,891,285	25,639	\$ 7,574,170	\$35,193,082
1881	6,913	14,324,034	27,515	6,722,739	36,595,278

LIGHTING.

1891	225	\$21,324,211	3,892	\$ 1,293,165	\$ 7,475,827
1881	108	7,871,037	2,169	611,709	5,819,616
Increase	117	13,453,174	1,723	681,456	1,656,211

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

1891	12,611	\$55,084,129	19,422	\$17,815,445	\$62,010,178
1881	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,667,787	36,654,169
Increase	2,165	28,915,086	12,148	6,147,658	25,356,009

MATTERS—ANIMAL.

1891	256	\$ 1,630,737	1,516	\$ 524,836	\$ 3,379,381
1881	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,012	2,304,274
Increase	64	184,314	0	126,824	1,075,107

MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

1891	14,715	\$78,280,050	81,226	\$21,374,001	\$84,748,742
1881	11,102	31,237,104	60,351	11,989,200	53,524,813
Increase	3,613	44,142,946	22,875	9,384,801	31,223,929

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1891	18	\$ 47,555	52	\$ 19,410	\$ 74,975
1881	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1891	92	\$ 2,398,033	2,204	\$ 979,223	\$ 3,369,718
1881	44	663,379	941	417,833	1,200,195

SHIPS AND BOATS.

1891	689	\$ 2,555,951	4,145	\$ 1,213,132	\$ 3,712,492
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

1891	1,314	\$ 8,302,255	12,000	\$ 3,580,020	\$10,221,207
1881	989	2,539,547	7,725	1,752,005	4,000,297

TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

1891	15,458	\$48,056,149	71,847	\$15,547,720	\$67,172,031
1881	6,205	20,298,835	44,377	7,716,229	40,763,848

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891	487	\$ 988,804	1,408	\$ 818,533	\$ 1,100,117
1881	207	950,781	1,839	885,585	1,796,067

Regarding the Import & Export Trade

of the Dominion of Canada as compared with that of the United States, the Journal of Commerce of Montreal one of our Leading Financial Journals said Editorially on June 19th, 1891.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA AND U. S.

Talleyrand's cynical dictum that "nothing is so false as figures, except facts," is more noticeable for its pungency than its sense. It was the saying of a man who had neither the patience nor capacity to examine statistics, and whose regard for facts was conveniently contemptuous. There are some who also find it easier to sneer at figures than to refute or correct them. The bare statement that this country has in proportion to its population a larger foreign trade than the United States has been vehemently denied. But the official figures support this claim. The imports into the United States in 1890 amounted to 8789,310,409, the exports reached 8845,293,828. The population of the States last year was 62,480,540. The proportion per head then was, foreign imports \$12.24 and exports \$13.52. The imports into Canada in 1890 were 8121,858,241 and the exports 396,749,149. The population was close upon five millions. This gives \$24.37 of foreign imports per head for Canada, and \$19.35 exports per head. The foreign trade of the States in 1890 was a total per head of \$25.76 and that of Canada \$43.72 per head. Thus the fact is proved that Canada in 1890 did a foreign trade of \$17.96 in excess per head of that done by the United States. Taking a "balance of trade" view of these statistics we get this result, that each American bought \$1.28 less foreign merchandise than he sold, and each Canadian bought \$5.02 more of such goods than he sold. If then by placing Canada under the same fiscal conditions as those of the United States our foreign trade would be assimilated to that of the States, as must happen, the total imports of Canada would be reduced \$60,650,000 and the exports \$29,109,000, making a total drop in the volume of our foreign trade of \$89,759,000. Of course there would be a very large increase in our trade with the States, but that it would recoup us for such a decrease is not probable. Taking the trade done with Great Britain by the Dominion alone into account, the assimilation of our foreign trade to that of the States would result in our imports from England falling from 48 millions down to 15 millions and our exports sinking from 48 millions down to 35 millions, making a total reduction in our trade with Great Britain of 41 millions of dollars. How far such a revolution in our trade relations could be effected without paralyzing the general trade of this country we need not say; the figures are a demonstration that an enormous disturbance would ensue, from the effects of which it would take a generation to recover, if recovery were possible.

To bring our foreign trade per head down to the same level as the proportion per head of that of the States, it would be required for Canada to have a population of over 8 millions, without any increase in that trade.

When looked at in these aspects there does not appear to be anything so humiliating or discouraging in our foreign trade as some try to show.

Having referred to Canadian Manufactures with a degree of satisfaction, the reader is requested to glance at another department viz: that of—

OUR EXTENSIVE AND WORLD RENOWNED FISHERIES

The Fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing a sea-coast line of immense extent in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes and a great number of rivers. The coast line of British Columbia alone is 7,181 miles, or more than double the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The eastern sea-coast line, extending over the fishery area of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles.

While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 15,000 square miles, abounding with fish life, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles. Manitoba and the North-West Territories also contain large sheets of water well stocked with the most excellent fish.

The most important deep-sea fishery grounds on the Atlantic are off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands; around the Magdalen Islands, the Baie des Chaleurs, the Island of Anticosti and the Labrador Coast.

Between the years 1869 and 1893 the principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows.

Cod	\$94,949,417
Herring	46,111,052
Lobsters	32,178,870
Mackerel	35,216,567
Salmon	34,778,485
Haddock	11,705,832

The commercial value of the fisheries was nearly \$21,000,000 in 1893 an increase of \$1,745,400 on the yield of 1892. This does not include the value probably amounting to two millions, of the large quantity of salmon and other fish consumed by the Indians of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Engaged in the fishing industry of Canada there are nearly 68,000 men using vessels, boats, nets, and other gear valued at \$8,781,557.

In order to insure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection.

These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on; (2) by armed cruisers, employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes; (3) by the establishment of close seasons intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season;—(4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements; (5) by fish breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country; (6) by a fishing bounty of about \$160,000, a year (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaus inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported by telegraph communication, at the principal stations.

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Fifty five of these bureaux were in operation in 1893.

For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries, the Government employs six steamers and two fast sailing schooners and about 400 permanent officers, and 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

The expenditure by the Government in connection with the fisheries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893 with four previous years, is given below:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Fishery Officers	\$ 83,684	\$ 65,873	\$ 71,806	\$ 72,124	\$ 72,315
Fish Breeding	41,315	39,427	39,426	43,958	47,322
Fisheries Protection					
Servies	69,294	64,435	83,650	93,307	103,895
Fishery Bounty	140,393	150,000	194,587	156,892	159,732
Miscellaneous	10,912	9,314	13,383	17,449	*100,692
Total	355,598	328,749	374,202	383,822	486,796

*Among Miscellaneous were the following items:—
Columbian Exposition, \$6,552; Behring Sea, \$74,026; Collection of data respecting fur seals, \$1,907.

The modus vivendi clause of the Draft Treaty of 1888 has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it, the Dominion Government have granted American fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being \$9,589; in 1890, 119, costing \$14,461; in 1891, 98, costing \$11,098; in 1892, 108, costing \$13,410, and in 1893, 71, costing \$9,131.

A lobster hatchery was established at Bayview, Pictou County, N. S., in 1891. The report of the officer in charge for 1893 states that during the season 153,600,000 young lobsters were distributed along the coast, from the Straits of Canso, and in Prince Edward Island. About 80,000,000 of lobsters were captured during the season of 1893 to fill the 13,674,713 cans and 7,347 tons were shipped alive or fresh.

In addition to the lobster hatchery, 12 fish hatcheries were in active operation during 1893. From these there were distributed 104,714,000 fry of salmon, trout, whitefish and salmon-trout. These were planted in many of the rivers and lakes in the Atlantic provinces, in the great lakes of Ontario and in the waters of British Columbia.

The work of establishing and restocking oyster beds at Shediac, N. B., and Tracadie, N. S., has been undertaken by the Government and placed under the superintendence of an expert from England. Preliminary work was done in 1892. In 1893 several hundred barrels of oysters were planted.

The fisheries of Hudson's Bay are considerable, but they are not included in the statements of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The fisheries of the lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries of the world. In these waters are found the whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, &c.

The latest statistics published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries show that 76 tugs and schooners and 1,012 boats, manned by 2,629 men, were employed on the great lakes during the season of 1893; 1,718-726 fathoms of gill-nets, and 19,995 fathoms of seines, 340, pound-nets and 200 hoop-nets were used, the whole representing an invested capital of over \$660,000. This amount does not include the value of freezers, ice-houses, fish cans, piers and wharfs. The value of fish caught was nearly \$1,700,000.

The total quantity of fish caught during 11 years, 1883 to 1892, amounts to 265,500,000 pounds, valued at \$16,000,000.

The principal kinds of fish caught in the period named were:

Herring	90,000,000 pounds.
Whitefish	58,000,000 "
Salmon-trout	56,000,000 "

The returns for 1885 and 1889 have been compared with the census returns of the United States, with the following results:—

YIELD AND VALUE OF FISH CAUGHT IN THE GREAT LAKES—SUPERIOR, HURON, AND ST. CLAIR, ERIE AND ONTARIO.

	1885.		1889.	
	Canada.	U. States.	Canada.	U. States.
Whitelsh	Lbs. 3,790,100	Lbs. 9,461,018	Lbs. 6,812,467	Lbs. 9,802,517
Trout	5,288,204	6,153,367	5,030,495	5,621,273
Herring	11,853,400	22,556,285	11,478,543	44,062,334
Sturgeon	1,426,085	5,740,964	848,927	2,190,372
Pickrel and Pike	1,927,874	.....	2,413,790	17,614,383
All other Fish	2,626,970	32,269,414	2,612,387	11,759,765
Total	26,883,233	76,323,048	27,198,259	91,073,024

Then 103,206,281 pounds (51,603 tons) of fish were taken out of these lakes in 1885 and 120,274,983 pounds (60,137 tons) four years later.

The value for 1885 was:

Canadian take	\$1,242,529
United States take	1,813,078

The value for 1889 was:

Canadian take	\$1,816,462
United States take	1,827,248

The number of fishermen &c. engaged was:

Canadian 1885	2,415
United States 1885	6,916
Canadian 1889	2,725
United States 1889	4,803

In 1885 the Canadian fish had a value of \$92.43 per ton and the American \$47.50.

In 1889 the Canadian fish had a value of \$124.20 per ton and the American \$40.52.

The 2,415 Canadian fisherman averaged \$514 per head in 1885 and the Americans \$260.

In 1889 the Canadian received \$667 and the American \$380.

There appears to be a difference in favor of the American side in quantity of fish taken, AND IN FAVOR OF THE CANADIAN SIDE IN QUALITY.

THE FISHERIES OF OUR WESTERN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE PROBABLY THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

They have been developing rapidly of late years.

In 1876 the value of the catch was given at \$104,667 in 1880 it was \$713,335, in 1885 \$1,078,038, in 1890 \$3,481,432 and in 1893 \$4,447,083.

During eleven years 1883-93 the value of the Salmon caught was \$18,934,783.

The catch of 1893 was the greatest in value of any year the value being \$3,150,600 and the average value of the previous ten years \$1,578,417.

The fish caught include Sturgeon, Halibut, Herring, Onchous, Trout, Codfish, Skil and Tousqua.

This is further evidence of the marvellous progress of Canada.

Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels provision was made for the distribution of \$150,000 annually among fishermen and vessels.

From 1873 to 1893 there have been distributed 1,060,763,700 Fry from the hatcheries to our several Provinces as follows:—

Ontario.....	817,992,200
Quebec.....	75,755,000
New Brunswick.....	42,463,200
Nova Scotia.....	47,331,500
British Columbia.....	41,072,800
Prince Edward Island.....	6,145,000

In addition to the 817,992,200 fry distributed from the hatcheries in Ontario, there are large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds annually transferred from the Newcastle establishment to the Eastern Province hatcheries, as well as a large quantity of eyed eggs from the Sandwich nursery to other hatcheries. The Selkirk Hatchery in Manitoba laid down many millions of whitefish eggs the past autumn.

The report of the department for 1893 contains a paper on "A Marine Scientific Station for Canada." In this paper Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, advocates the establishment of an institution devoted to the accurate investigation of fishery problems, the elucidation and final settlement of perplexing questions which have baffled practical men, the collection of exact observations on the food, habits and life-history of fishes, and the accumulation, in this way, of useful scientific knowledge, in order to promote the prosperity of our coast and inland fisheries. Such a station would do much to place in the possession of the department information on the comparative efficiency, destructiveness and wastefulness of the various methods of fishing. The investigation of the resources of the various areas along the lengthy coast of the Dominion, the thorough examination of extensive regions of the sea-bottom and the determination of fishes and special products peculiar to these various regions, are calculated to put into the fisherman's hands precisely the information which will be most valuable to him. The introduction of the European sole is one of the first experiments which would suggest itself. No doubt, many sandy areas on the coast of Canada are well adapted for the experiment, and the English sole is now one of the most valuable of good fishes.

There is every probability that the thorough and systematic investigation of the fauna of our Atlantic coast, carried on from such a marine station, would lead to the discovery of fishes of economic value at present existing in our waters, though unrecognized and unappreciated.

Methods of preserving and transporting fish, improved means of drying, salting, canning and refrigeration could be thoroughly tested.

The sealing fleet of Canada pursued its avocation at a disadvantage during the season of 1893, in consequence of the continued closure of Behring Sea on the American side, pending the result of arbitration. The total catch amounted to 70,092 seals, of which number 28,809 were caught off the British Columbian coast, 29,270 off the Japan coast and 12,013 on the Russian side of Behring Sea. The fleet consisted of 55 vessels of 384,200 tons, manned by 847 whites and 432 Indians. The complement of boats accompanying the vessels numbered 250, and of canoes, 204.

The value of the catch is given at \$874,842, an increase over that of the catch of 1892 of 241,723. The progress of this industry has been gradual but steady. Prior to 1878, very few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. Hunting was not then carried on farther out than 20 miles from the shore. In 1883 the number of seals killed by Canadians was 9,195.

The total reported catch of fur-seals in the season of 1893, from all sources in the North Pacific Ocean, was 142,112, divided as follows:

Total British Columbia catch.....	70,092
Total catch of American vessels landed at San Francisco and Puget Sound.....	50,221
Total catch of American vessels landed at Hakodate, Japan.....	21,799

Grand total..... 142,112

The Canadian catch was, therefore, nearly one-half of the whole.

CANADIAN OILS.

The official report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines states that the shipments of crude and refined petroleum from the Petrolia and Oil Springs Canadian Oil fields for the year ending October 31, was 1,045,000 barrels, counted in the equivalent of crude; but the production of the year was 72,000 barrels less. The yield of the Petrolia field was 795,131 barrels, and of the Oil Spring field 177,869 barrels, or 34,055,000 imperial gallons, valued in the crude at \$1,099,868. Returns from the refineries are only complete for 21,160,170 gallons; but with the data which these afford it is possible to make a very close estimate of the production of all the refineries. The average of illuminating oil in the crude was 39.12 per cent., at which rate the total of the distilled oil would be 13,322,320 gallons, valued at \$1,372,209. The yield of lubricating oils was 12.45 per cent. of the crude, giving a total 4,239,847 gallons, valued at \$277,500. All other products, except paraffin, made up 28.14 per cent. of the crude, or a total of 11,220,705 gallons, valued at \$323,156. The paraffin wax product is computed to be 2,250,000 pounds, valued at \$143,325. Besides the above part of the crude was utilized for fuel, the value of which is computed to be \$72,500. The aggregate value of the industry was therefore \$2,177,690, and it gave employment in the refineries to 515 men, whose wage earnings are computed a \$320,000. The number of men employed in other departments has not been ascertained, but the total number employed by the industry is not less than 1,500.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway.

A railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all the way on British soil, was long the dream of a few in Canada. This dream of the few became, in time, the hope of the many, and on the confederation of the British North American provinces, in 1867, its realization was found to be a political necessity. Then the Government of the new Dominion of Canada set about the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a work of such vast proportions that the richest empire of Europe might well have hesitated before entering upon it.

The Railway surveys for a distance of 3,000 miles had first to be made. These consumed much time and money, people became impatient and found fault. There were differences of opinion and these questions became questions of domestic politics and it was not until 1875 that the work of construction commenced in earnest.

But the machinery of Government is ill adapted to the carrying on of such an enterprise. Government changed and delays occurred, until finally in 1880, it was decided almost by common consent to surrender the work to a private Company.

The Company set about its task most vigorously and while the engineers were exploring the more difficult and less known section from the Ottawa River to and around Lake Superior and marking out a line for the navvies, work was commenced at Winnipeg and pushed westward across the prairies, where one hundred and thirty miles of the railway were completed before the end of the first year. During the second year the rails advanced four hundred and fifty miles. The end of the third year found them at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the fourth in the Selkirks, nearly one thousand and fifty miles from Winnipeg. While such rapid progress was being made west of Winnipeg, the rails advancing at an average rate of more than three miles each working day for months in succession, and sometimes five and even six miles a day, armies of men with all modern appliances, and thousands of tons of dynamite, were breaking down the barriers of hard and tough Laurentian and Huronian rocks, and pushing the line through the forests north and east of Lake Superior with such energy that Eastern Canada and the Canadian North-West were united by a continuous railway early in 1885.

The close of 1885 found the Company, not yet five years old, in possession of no less than 4,315 miles of railway, including the longest continuous line in the world extending from Quebec to Montreal all the way across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of three thousand and fifty miles, and by the midsummer of 1886 all this vast system was fully equipped and working throughout.

Villages, towns and even cities followed close upon the heels of the line builders; the forests were cleared away, the prairie's soil was turned over, mines were opened, and, even before the last rail was in place, the completed sections were carrying a large and profitable traffic. The touch of this young giant of the north was felt upon the world's commerce almost before his existence was known, and not content with the trade of the golden shores of the Pacific from California to Alaska his arms reached out across that broad ocean

and grasped the teas and silks of China and Japan to exchange them for the fabrics of Europe and America and also the products of the Sister Colonies—to exchange for the world renowned manufactures and products of our prosperous Dominion.

And now the Company's lines embrace six thousand miles of railway and spread out towards the West like the fingers of a gigantic hand, and the question, "Will it pay?" is answered with earnings for the past year of twenty million dollars and profits of more than eight and a half millions.

CANADA'S IRON GIRDLE HAS GIVEN A MAGNETIC IMPULSE TO HER FIELDS, HER MINES AND HER MANUFACTORIES AND THE MODEST COLONY OF YESTERDAY, IS TO-DAY, AN ENERGETIC NATION WITH GREAT PLANS, AND HOPES, AND ASPIRATIONS and is ANOTHER EVIDENCE of the MARKED ENTERPRISE, which characterizes the Canadian people.

Allow me now to direct your attention in a brief manner to our Canadian-Australian Steamship Line, the new route to Australia, via Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands and Suva Fiji, in connection with our Canadian Pacific Railway.

The recent establishment of the Canadian-Australian Line, the new route to Australia which, is rapidly revolutionizing the traffic of three continents, and which has opened a shorter, cheaper and in every way more advantageous highway to the Southern Hemisphere. Traversing the Dominion of Canada, passing over the illimitable prairies of its fertile northwest, crossing the mighty Rockies and the Titanic mountain ranges beyond, sailing down the placid Pacific, and touching at the Hawaiian Islands—the paradise of sub-tropical seas—and historic Fiji, there is a never-ending change of scene and surroundings, and an entire absence of the discomforts and inconveniences which previously made a voyage to the Antipodes an unpleasant undertaking. With these, too, is an unsurpassed excellence in the equipment of the transportation lines utilized, whether by land or water, that materially enhances the enjoyment of the trip.

ACROSS CANADA.

The best and quickest route to the Pacific Ocean from the eastern portion of the American Continent is by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver. The traveller from Europe leaving Liverpool or Southampton is landed at Quebec or Halifax, from either of which cities it is a comparatively short run to Montreal, where in a sense, the transcontinental journey actually begins. Passengers via New York may, however, visit the great cataract of Niagara, and, at our Queen City, Toronto, connect with the transcontinental train. In either case a glimpse is had of the well-settled eastern provinces of the Dominion, and after rounding the north shore of Lake Superior, or sailing up the Great Lakes to Port William in summer, the famed Red River Valley of Manitoba is reached. At Winnipeg a brief halt can be profitably made to see this bustling, go-ahead western metropolis, which a few years ago was but a mere fur-trading outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company. The journey is continued four hundred miles through immense wheat fields to Moosejaw, the point of junction with the Soo-Pacific road running from the American cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and then on across the great buffalo plains of the west, five hundred miles to Calgary, in the foot-hills of the Rockies, and to Banff, on their eastern slope—the great Canadian National Park—where nature has created a

wonderful sanitarium. For another five hundred miles, the route lies through scenes of matchless grandeur—the sublimity of the entrancing surroundings being accentuated by the sudden and wide contrast between the level verdure-clad prairies and the tumultuous masses of broken and serrated rocks whose summits pierce the clouds—to Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from whose port the magnificent White Empress steamships of the Company cross the ocean to China and Japan. Vancouver, although of but yesterday's birth, is a handsomely built city with excellent hotels (chief among which is the Hotel Vancouver), and with many attractive points of interest in and around it. Steamer is taken here, or at Victoria (a few hour's sail across the Gulf of Georgia), which is also a city that will delight and charm the visitor.

ON THE PACIFIC.

The continent traversed, the next stage of the journey begins—a week to Honolulu and three weeks to Sydney, in Australia. The sister steamships Warrimoo and Miowera are models of modern marine architecture, and were especially constructed on a plan designed for the service of these waters. They have a length of 360 feet and 42-foot beam, with a registered tonnage of 3400 tons and 4500 horse-power, giving a speed of seventeen knots per hour. They are elaborately and luxuriantly furnished; the staterooms are spacious and fitted with every convenience, and there is an ample number of marble baths throughout the vessels. In every way the comfort of the passengers has been carefully considered. The Arawa—temporarily employed on this service—is another magnificent steamship of over 5000 tons burden, with a length of 420 feet and 48-foot beam, and 5000 horse-power. The saloons, like those of the Warrimoo and Miowera, are beautifully fitted and superbly furnished, and the staterooms are airy and comfortable. All three are lighted by electricity. One of these steamers leaves Vancouver once a month—on the morning of the 16th, and Victoria the same day (passengers from the east should arrive at Vancouver the previous day) for Honolulu, H. I., Suva, Fiji, and Sydney, Australia, in reaching which the most temperate and pleasant part of the Pacific Ocean is traversed.

The objection hitherto raised of a long voyage and inferior steamers has now been removed by the establishment of this new Canadian-Australian line with its call at Honolulu and Suva.

We direct attention to the inside front cover of this pamphlet wholly occupied by an illustration of the handsome and complete offices of

Messrs. HIRAM WALKER & SONS Limited,

Distillers and Bottlers in Bond and proprietors of the well-known brand of whisky "Canadian Club."

This establishment is one of the representative institutions of Canada and there are but few enterprises in the Dominion so generally known throughout the world, owing to the fact that their product has of recent years been introduced into almost every civilized country on the globe.

The export trade of this concern is the development of only a few years, and has been almost a phenomenal success. In the year 1884 the firm shipped out of Canada only 87 cases and up to the end of 1888 only a few hundred cases per annum at most, in response to spontaneous inquiries which finally become so frequent as to suggest to the Messrs Walker the possibilities of the foreign markets, and they then began to cultivate them in an experimental way: giving to the subject greater attention as time went on.

Among other things they established offices in London, New York and Chicago and sent out special representatives to the principal countries. In numerous ways they have also expended very large sums of money in advertising with the result that to-day it is difficult to say where their whisky cannot be found.

In Australasia the brand has been well known for some years through Messrs. Harrold Bros. of Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, the agents for South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, Messrs. S. Hoffnung & Co. of Brisbane, agents for Queensland, and Messrs. Brown, Campbell & Co. of Auckland, Neill & Co. limited, of Dunedin, and J. H. Cock & Co. of Nelson, agents for New Zealand.

In September last the Messrs. Walker took possession of a new and magnificent office building which is pronounced by many people of extensive information to be the finest and most perfectly equipped occupied by any private institution in the world.

On the inside of the front cover of this pamphlet we give a half tone illustration from photograph of the north front of this commodious and beautiful building.

Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, have of late received several important Awards for "Canadian Club" whisky notably at Antwerp where they were given the Diploma of Honor which though unusual outranked the **Gold Medal.**

RAILWAYS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

In 1850 there were 71 miles of railway in operation in all Canada which increased to 1,087 miles in 1860, and to 2,258 miles in 1867, when the provinces were united.

In the next ten years there was an increase of 3,316 in the mileage.

In 1888 there were 12,162 miles in operation and in 1893 the miles of railway in operation had increased to 15,020.

Thus since the Confederation of the Provinces (1867) there has been an increase of 12,762 miles of railway in operation.

In 1868 the paid up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1893 to \$872,156,476.

Canada has 127 railways, twenty-four of them have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk system.

The consolidation of 21 others has produced the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

The remaining 82 are separate organizations.

The mileage (track laid) of these several organizations is.

Canadian Pacific	5,784.70
Grand Trunk	3,108.50
Intercolonial	1,883.00
Other Railways	4,905.17
Electric Railway (one)	11.85
Bridges and Tunnels	6.08

Total 15,319.90

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Traffic returns of Railways of Canada 1893 show that they had 15,020 miles in operation, with \$872,156,475, Capital paid up, that they carried 13,618,927 passengers, that they handled 22,003,599 tons of freight, that their train mileage was 44,385,953, that their receipts were \$52,042,397, their expenses \$36,616,033, and the proportion of expenses to receipts was 70 per cent.

The receipts per train mile in Canada were \$1.17 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom, and some of the Australasian Colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.	
New Zealand.....	\$1.81
New South Wales.....	1.82
South Australia.....	1.57
United Kingdom.....	1.33
Victoria.....	1.31
Canada	1.17
Queensland.....	1.15
Austria Hungary.....	1.21
Russia.....	\$1.12
Italy (State lines).....	1.01
France.....	1.12
Western Australia.....	.98
Tasmania.....	.91
Germany.....	.85
Belgium.....	.67

The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was \$1.50 being lower than in the Australasian Colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy and France, but higher than in the other countries named below.

AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.	
Queensland.....	\$2.08
South Australia.....	2.88
Russia.....	2.31
New South Wales.....	2.03
Roumania.....	1.69
Italy.....	1.82
Victoria.....	1.68
New Zealand.....	1.66
France.....	1.62
Tasmania.....	1.34
Canada	\$1.50
Austria Hungary.....	1.38
Denmark.....	1.11
Switzerland.....	1.11
Norway.....	.85
Germany.....	.79
Holland.....	.75
United Kingdom.....	.67
Belgium.....	.65

The greater distances to be travelled no doubt account for the average amount being higher in the colonies than in Canada the United Kingdom and European Countries.

The receipts per mile are consequently less in Canada than in most of the countries named but are higher than in the Australasian Colonies with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by Provinces in Canada if they could be obtained would be the more correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian Colonies.

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Canada	4.4
Victoria.....	3.8
South Australia.....	3.7
New South Wales.....	3.3
New Zealand.....	3.3
Queensland.....	2.0
Western Australia.....	1.8
Tasmania.....	1.1

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Miles of Railway.
United Kingdom.....	20,325
India.....	17,768
Canada	15,320
Australasia (Total).....	12,347
New South Wales.....	2,265
New Zealand.....	2,366
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,252
Victoria.....	2,005
Queensland.....	2,357
South Australia.....	1,764
Western Australia.....	651
Tasmania.....	475
Natal.....	399
Ceylon.....	104
Java.....	101
Mauritius.....	92
Newfoundland.....	243
Trinidad.....	54
Barbadoes.....	25
British Guiana.....	11
Malta.....	5

Canada, it will be seen, has 2,073 miles of railway more than all the Australasian Colonies combined, and 5,484 miles more than the continent of Australia.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz: from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance 713 miles are artificial navigation, by means of canals, and 2188 miles open navigation. From Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,318 miles.

When it is considered that by this means unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool a total distance of 4,681 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity of its thorough maintenance will be at once understood.

The great lakes which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario. Their length and breadth are as follows:

	Length	Breadth
Superior.....	300	160
Huron.....	400	180
St. Clair.....	25	25
Erie.....	250	60
Ontario.....	190	50

In addition to those mentioned, there are the Welland, from Port Colborne in Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie in Lake Ontario, 263 miles in length; the Galops, 73 miles; the Rapide Flat, 4 miles in length; Farron's Point, 3/4 of a mile long; the Cornwall, 11 1/2 miles in length; the Beauharnois, 11 1/2 miles in length; the Lachine, 8 1/2 miles in length, and the Soulanges (now being built to replace the Beauharnois), which will be 14 miles in length.

The difference in level between Lake Superior and tide water is about 600 feet. The total number of locks in this system of canals is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is 70 1/2 miles and the total height directly overcome by the canal locks is 533 1/2 feet, the greatest available depth in most of the canals is 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width, and it is expected that the enlargement scheme will be completed in three or four years.

By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing 27 1/2 feet can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.

The other canal systems of Canada are the Ottawa, connecting Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles.

There has been expended on canal works and maintenance, \$71,310,703.

The total revenue since Confederation of the Provinces is \$9,850,579, being an average of \$380,000 a year.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The maritime interests of Canada are large and the importance of a thoroughly equipped marine department therefore correspondingly great. This has been recognized by the Government and people of Canada for many years. The union of the Eastern Provinces in 1867, by adding the large maritime interests of the Eastern Provinces to those of the Province of Quebec, emphasized the necessity of a separate department.

Since Confederation 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the sea-ports of Canada. 162,000,000 tons of shipping have crossed and recrossed the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States; 350,000,000 have passed from Canadian parts to Canadian parts, doing the coasting trade of the country.

In 1859 there were 59 lighthouses in the Province of Canada, 10 in New Brunswick, 10 in Nova Scotia and one in Prince Edward Island, in all, 89. In 1893 there were 749 lighthouses, 619 light station, 24 fog horns and 34 automatic fog horns.

It will be seen that there are 421 light stations, 522 lighthouses, 22 fog whistles and 34 fog horns more than there was in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

These were manned by 693 light keepers, engineers of fog whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,536.

These were divided into five divisions: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward and British Columbia.

In 1886 the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada.

The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog whistles, etc., in Canada in 1893, was \$480,553.

The total number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1893, was 7,113, with a gross tonnage of 912,539 tons.

Of this number 1,538 were steamboats, gross tonnage, 241,172 tons, an increase of 30,265 tons and of 414 in number, as compared with 1892, and 362 vessels were added to the number during the year, with a gross tonnage of 28,449 tons.

Expenditure of the Department of Marine in 1893 was \$808,682.

The revenue for the same year was \$107,390.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS IN 1893.

FREIGHT.

	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	Number of Men.
British.....	3,271	3,780,915	1,698,734	6 7,156	106,861
Canadian.....	13,422	2,189,925	869,711	367,548	100,052
Foreign.....	10,854	4,667,774	1,080,031	583,221	200,822
	27,547	10,638,614	3,500,591	2,538,925	417,635

The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 218 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived of a tonnage of 57,752 tons.

In 1893 the total number of sea-going vessels which arrived at the port of Montreal:

Total steamers.....	804	Tonnage.....	1,151,777
" sailing vessels.....	67	"	33,219
Total.....	871		1,174,996

The coasting trade for 1893 is not included in the foregoing, but is set forth in the following:

	Tonnage.
British steamers arrived.....	10,373,327
" sailing vessels arrived.....	2,238,563
Foreign steamers arrived.....	98,983
" sailing vessels arrived.....	87,959
Total.....	12,794,832

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN 1892.

	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	75,967,155
Canada.....	10,373,327
Long Range.....	40,294,152
Gibraltar.....	8,759,175
Straits Settlements.....	9,489,763
India.....	8,109,654
Malta.....	6,236,474
New South Wales.....	3,617,184
Victoria.....	3,456,254
South Australia.....	2,383,294
Western Australia.....	1,124,565
Tasmania.....	1,137,140
New Zealand.....	1,131,343
Queensland.....	972,428
Ceylon.....	5,700,706
Windward Islands.....	264,232
Leeward Islands.....	1,792,251
Trinidad.....	1,281,201
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,146,532
Jamaica.....	1,285,443
Natal.....	1,163,840
The other British possessions are under the million.	

It will be observed that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada.

FROM VERY SMALL BEGINNINGS SPRANG CANADA'S FLEET, NOW NUMBERING OVER 7,000 VESSELS.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED LETTERS, PAPERS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, ETC., SENT IN 1893.

Post Offices.....	8,477
Registered Letters.....	3,254,000
Free Letters.....	4,737,000
Total Letters posted.....	106,200,000
Post Cards.....	22,709,000
Newspapers, etc., posted from office of publication.....	36,150,016
Newspapers, etc., posted otherwise than from office of publication.....	24,230,000
Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns.....	2,626,200
Parcels.....	315,000
Money Order Offices.....	1,108
Number of Orders issued.....	967,866
Amount of Orders issued.....	\$12,062,676
Amount of Orders issued in other Countries payable in Canada.....	2,266,635

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended, June 30th, 1893.

Revenue.....	\$38,168,619
Expenditure.....	26,811,663
Revenue in excess of Expenditure.....	11,356,956

The revenue was \$1,216,737 more than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of 48,159.

In eighteen years out of the twenty-six that have elapsed since the Confederation of the Provinces in 1868, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure.

The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$39,873,069, and of deficit, \$16,854,848, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$23,018,221.

The revenue in 1893 was only exceeded in three previous years and was \$24,480,681 in excess of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of nearly 179 per cent.

The returns show that since the first and up to the latest year of Confederation, the revenue and expenditure have increased in about the same proportion.

While the revenue was 15 cents per head more than in the previous year, the expenditure was 8 cents less.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN SOME OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Revenue.	Per Head	Expenditure.	Per Head.
United Kingdom.....	\$439,521,163	11.45	\$439,828,776	\$11.41
Cape of Good Hope.....	21,877,310	13.39	21,069,766	13.05
New South Wales.....	51,103,373	42.67	51,270,191	42.82
Victoria.....	37,617,250	31.22	41,293,529	35.36
South Australia.....	12,346,142	37.25	13,121,172	40.46
New Zealand.....	21,301,022	31.84	19,694,319	30.26
Queensland.....	10,770,255	39.81	17,313,751	41.10
Tasmania.....	3,893,785	25.03	4,176,370	29.23
Western Australia.....	2,616,921	45.11	2,679,465	45.67
F.H.I.....	318,251	2.77	329,249	2.82
Canada.....	35,168,609	7.68	36,814,953	7.42

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Edward Atkinson says: "Progressive wealth can perhaps be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against fire as by any other standard."

In the first year of Confederation, 1868, the amount at risk in the several fire insurance companies reporting to the Dominion Government was \$56 per head of the population, in 1871 it was \$106 per head, in 1891 \$157 per head, and in 1892 it was \$167 per head, more than three times that of 1867.

In 1869 the amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada was \$188,359,809.

In 1892 the amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada was \$821,410,072.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA

In 1869 amount at risk \$35,680,082.

In 1892 amount at risk \$279,110,265.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA 1892

Companies	Number	Policies Amount.	Average Amount.
Canadian.....	91,508	\$153,194,073	\$1,674
British.....	16,469	\$3,892,706	2,366
United States.....	47,289	89,502,368	1,865
	155,071	270,589,147	1,772

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES.

	Assets.
Canada Life.....	\$13,077,139
Confederation Life.....	4,315,171
Sun Life.....	3,405,701
Ontario Mutual Life.....	2,235,381
North American Life.....	1,413,978
Manufacturers Life.....	531,465
London Life.....	349,658
Federal Life.....	283,117
Temperance and General.....	237,334
Great West.....	121,417
Dominion Life.....	110,776
Dominion Safety.....	73,642
Citizen (Life Dept.).....	67,273

with a net premium income of \$4,997,966 in 1893, and a total income of \$6,180,721, with expenditure of \$3,705,531.

Accident Insurance business is transacted in Canada by nine companies—five Canadian, three British, and one United States—and guarantee business by three companies, one Canadian, one British and one United States.

The business transacted in 1892 was as follows:—

ACCIDENT.

Premiums received.....	\$ 317,643
Amount insured.....	59,089,779
Paid for claims.....	152,485

GUARANTEE.

Premiums received.....	\$ 66,384
Amount guaranteed.....	11,919,941
Paid for claims.....	13,948

PLATE GLASS.

Plate glass insurance was transacted by three companies: one Canadian, one British, one United States. The premiums received during the year were \$39,466, and the losses incurred, \$15,678.

One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement instead of paying the value of the glass broken.

At the close of 1892 there were 94 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance.

There were engaged in business as follows:

Doling Life Insurance.....	40
" Life Assessment plan.....	7
" Fire Insurance.....	37
" Inland Marine Insurance.....	4
" Ocean Marine Insurance.....	2
" Accident Insurance.....	6
" Guarantee Insurance.....	3
" Steam Boiler Insurance.....	2
" Plate Glass.....	5
" Credit Indemnity Insurance.....	1
" Burglary Guarantee business.....	1

The deposits held by the Receiver-General for the protection of policy holders amounted on 18th July, 1893, to \$22,101,446. The sum of \$3,800,697 also was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of \$25,902,143 held for the protection of policy holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows:

Fire and Inland Marine.....	\$ 5,776,480
Life.....	16,550,264
Accident, Guarantee, &c.....	574,489
	\$25,902,143

The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1892 was

Canadian Companies.....	\$6,361,365
British.....	5,698,311
American.....	4,720,024
Total.....	\$16,780,700

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

On folio 25 of this pamphlet the reader will find a special reference to the financial condition of Canada, with favorable extracts from several leading authorities, and also a clause "Praise for our Banking System." Hereunder will be found a list of our banking institutions and loan companies, with par value of shares, capital subscribed, capital paid up, and rest fund.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Rest
BANKS.				
	\$			
Montreal.....	200	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000
Toronto.....	250	4,800,000	4,800,000	1,338,338
Bank of British Columbia.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,338,338	
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000
Noranda.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Imperial.....	100	1,983,600	1,983,740	1,500,000
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,499,000	680,000
Hochelaga.....	100	1,500,000	1,499,500	818,221
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000
Hamilton.....	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000
Union Bank of Canada.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000
Nationale.....	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	300,000
Du Peuple.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	100	1,200,000	1,100,000	600,000
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000
Hochelaga.....	100	712,000	710,780	270,000
Union Bank, Halifax.....	50	500,000	500,000	140,000
People's Bank of N. B.....	20	180,000	180,000	110,000
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	225,000
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	525,000
Western.....	100	500,000	370,000	92,500
St. Stephen's.....	100	200,000	200,000	45,000
Commercial, Windsor, N. S.....	30	500,000	246,698	90,000
Commercial, Newfoundland.....	200	300,000	300,000	165,000
Ville Marie.....	100	500,000	479,600	

LOAN COMPANIES.	Par Value	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid up	Rest
Agricultural Sav. & Loan Co.,	50	629,000	619,132	99,868
Brit. Can. Loan & Invest. Co.,	100	1,625,000	322,112	99,988
British Mortgage Loan Co.,	100	1,500,000	80,000	62,000
Building & Loan Ass'n.,	25	750,000	750,000	100,000
Canada Landed Nat. Inv. Co.,	100	1,500,000	623,200	138,000
Can. Per. Loan & Savings Co.,	100	5,000,000	2,993,000	1,567,252
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.,	50	750,000	681,076	159,000
Canadian Loan & Savings Co.,	100	2,500,000	1,090,000	250,000
Dominion Sav. & Invest. Co.,	50	1,000,000	918,250	.....
Farmers' Loan & Savings Co.,	50	1,067,250	611,430	112,500
Freshford Loan & Savings Co.,	100	3,221,500	1,317,000	325,000
Hamilton Provident & Loan Co.,	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	208,000
Home Savings & Loan Co.,	100	1,750,000	175,000	117,000
Huron & Lambton L. & S. Co.,	50	5,000,000	3,550,300	17,500
Imperial Loan & Invest. Co.,	100	625,000	625,000	100,000
Landed Banking & Loan Co.,	100	700,000	602,000	80,000
Lon. & Can. L. & Agency Co.,	50	5,000,000	700,000	300,000
London Loan Company,	75	675,000	622,500	60,000
London & Ont. Invest. Co.,	100	2,650,000	2,500,000	115,000
Manitoba Invest. Ass'n.,	100	100,000	100,000	3,000
Manitoba Loan Company,	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000
Montreal Building Ass'n.,	50	200,000	200,000	.....
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.,	100	1,000,000	500,000	.....
Ont. Indus. Loan & Invest. Co.,	100	100,000	311,200	185,000
Ontario Loan & Debit. Co.,	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	115,000
People's Loan & Deposit Co.,	50	600,000	600,000	17,000
Real Estate Loan & Debit. Co.,	50	800,000	313,000	.....
Royal Loan & Savings Co.,	50	500,000	470,000	57,000
Union Loan & Savings Co.,	50	1,000,000	670,500	215,000
West. Can. Loan & Savings Co.,	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000
Western Loan & Trust Co., Ltd.,	50	1,000,000	275,000	18,000

On folio 2 of this pamphlet will be found the advertisement of **Ames Holden Co. Limited of Montreal**, manufacturers of fine Boots and Shoes and sole selling agents for the celebrated Granby Rubbers.

This is one of the most enterprising companies in the Dominion, having warehouses at Toronto, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Victoria, British Columbia, as well as in Montreal, in the boot and shoe line are in all pertaining to same, and we feel convinced that when their superior goods are intelligently and practically examined by competent persons in the colonies that their merits will be at once established and superiority acknowledged. With the Ames Holden Company, it is a satisfaction to direct the attention of residents in the sister Colonies to such eminent firms.

In the advertisement of **Watson Foster & Co.**, on folio 4, likewise of Montreal is presented sufficient to impress all interested in paper hangings. Their capacity is 40,000 rolls per day, every side having border and ceiling to match. They were awarded gold medal at the World's Fair Chicago, 1893; with the competition which prevailed there this speaks volumes for their latest designs, artistic colorings and up to date styles.

Messrs. Buntin Reid & Co., whose advertisement appears on folio 5 in our advertising pages are the oldest established wholesale stationers and paper manufacturers in Canada. The building occupied by them is one of the finest warehouses in Toronto and they lay themselves out for supplying the Colonial and Foreign market with all the requisites of the press room. Their business has just lately been entirely remodelled and they are now looked upon as the leading Wholesale Stationers of Canada.

Toronto Typo Foundry. We direct the attention of our readers to folio 8, on which the Toronto Type Foundry Company describe their successful and extensive business. In Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, Electric Motors, Shifting, etc., together with their Type, Cases, Pulleys, Brass Rules, Inks, Rollers and their exclusive agency for the American Type Founders Company, they are complete and their attractive advertisement should arrest the attention of all interested in Printers Supplies. Special export discounts and specimen books supplied on application, write them.

Menzie, Turner & Co., claim that in their goods "they lead and others follow" and they seem to be right, for they have developed an extensive trade in anything and everything pertaining to their department of manufacture, their goods are elegant, their firm enterprising, and they desire that residents in the Colonies will write them freely for particulars and etc.

In the firm of **George Musson & Co.**, we have prominent import and export commission merchants. They have for years been identified with the leading lines handled by such a firm. By corresponding with George Musson and Co., valuable information concerning our fertile and prosperous Dominion can be obtained and an accurate knowledge as to possibilities for Colonial products.

In the enterprising industry of **Jacob Shantz & Son, (Ltd.)**, we have a leading firm in the manufacture of fine lines of Ivory, Horn, Pearl and Pearllette Buttons. They have extensive and splendidly equipped factories both in Berlin, Canada, Buffalo and New York. Their goods are guaranteed to be of the very best quality, and their mode of business cannot fail to satisfy. Write them for data.

The Doon Linen Mills manufacture every variety of Flax, Russian and Hemp Cordage, Linen and Jute Yarns, also Flax, Hemp, Jute and Cotton Twines. Extensive and enterprising is their business; the cut in advertisement represents the extent of the premises necessary to the conducting of their vast business, but even this affords but a limited conception of the volume of their various interests. Owing to the efficient management afforded their business, their product commands a preference and the close attention of the trade. M. B. Perine & Co. are well and favorably known throughout our Dominion. Write them for particulars.

Dominion Suspender Company, of Niagara Falls. This firm, whose advertisement appears on page 14, is one of the largest and oldest manufacturers of Braces on the Continent. They are a Canadian firm having large factories on both the Canada and the United States side of the Niagara River, within sight of the world-famous cataract. Their productions are much different from European makes, being more modern, stylish, neat and durable; all they require is to be put in fair competition with any other makes of Braces in the universe. They are the fastest sellers over the counter every time. Their "Hercules" make are warranted to wear two years.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co. control the leading lines in Cotton and Woollen goods in Canada. They are a leading firm, eminently enterprising and prominent in every particular. Their several mills, and various products, should be suggestive to residents in the Colonies. It is a pleasure to Canadians to be able to refer to this firm as one of our Canadian interests.

On folio 16 we set forth the leading advertisement of the **Labatt Brewery Company**, which was established in 1833. Pure Ales and Stout, made only from choice barley malt, the best hops and pure spring water; their assertions supported by certificates from Prof. Croft, of our celebrated Toronto University, Prof. John Baker Edwards, of Montreal, Prof. P. J. Ed. Page,

Laval Unit and guaranteed twelve Dist. United States #78, Jama warrant a is another

The attachme and seeds folio 18. shipped parties of all purpose advtises

New their Bu Downs, 18, and particul promisim

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Laval University, and Prof. Fiset, Government Analyst, and guaranteed by ten Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, twelve Diplomas awarded at World's Great Exhibitions, United States, '76, Canada, '76, Australia, '77, France, '78, Jamaica, '91, Chicago, '93, San Francisco, '94, should warrant a close attention and conclusive orders. This is another of our representative industries.

The Chatham Fanning Mill, with bagging attachment, will clean and separate all kinds of grain and seeds. Read Manson Campbell's advertisement on folio 18. This wonderfully useful machine can be shipped in small space in knock-down shape, and parties desiring Wire Cloth and Perforated Zinc for all purposes can be supplied on application. Read the advertisement.

Newlands & Co., of Galt, Ontario, describe their Buffalo Robes, Buffalo and Astrachan Coats, Eider Downs, Jersey Cloths, Glove and Shoe Linings on page 18, and are prepared and anxious to furnish complete particulars on application. Theirs is an extensive and promising business.

The Berlin Felt Boot Company manufacture Felt Goods of every description, also Saddlery, Harness, Shoe, and all kinds of Sheet and Cloth Felts, Men's Misses' and Children's Fancy Felt Slippers and Shoes. These goods are comfortable and desirable in all climates, and are peculiarly interesting and favorable to the Colonies, and once tried will doubtless command a large sale and general use.

There is nothing known to modern usage in Office, School, Church, Lodge and Hall Furniture which is not prepared and produced in elegant form by the **Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.** They have a continental reputation, and, as will be observed, were awarded the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition. See their advertisement on folio 20.

Buy the **Brantford Bicycle** which holds all Canadian records and broke nine world's records. When such marked attention is now afforded all makes of Bicycles, and particularly those of Canadian manufacture, and where they are coming into regular and common use in the Colonies, we desire that the "Brantford" should be afforded a special consideration. Read their advertisement, folio 20.

The manufactures of **Coold, Shapley & Muir Co.**, of Brantford, should receive marked attention. Steel Wind Mills for pumping and power, Steel Towers, Grain Grinders, Water Tanks, Spray Pumps, Patent gearless Fanning Mills, and their numerous other valuable conveniences and appliances, should suggest to the reader a careful study of same. See ad, folio 20. Write for particulars, and they will cheerfully furnish all data.

D. S. Perrin & Co. is one of the largest and one of the most enterprising manufacturing firms in the Dominion. To see their samples and learn their prices is to realize that it is no longer necessary to seek elsewhere for the very best goods manufactured in their several lines. Their Biscuits and Confectionery are of a quality and variety that places competition at defiance. Their Sterling Chocolates are perfection. It is as they state, "High class goods at reasonable prices." Arrangements are being perfected to place their premium goods before residents of the Colonies. Look out for them. See their full page ad., folio 22.

When a manufacturer can proclaim that at the World's Fair, Chicago, in competition with the product of the largest and oldest makers in the United States and elsewhere, that his product obtained the highest award in his line, a Gold Medal and Diploma, it should command a consideration for his goods instantaneously—and this is what the **Chatham Manufacturing Company** set forth in their page advertisement, with descriptions, on folio 24 of this pamphlet. Their Wagon takes and maintains the lead wherever introduced, and is eminently suited to the colonies. Write them for catalogues and prices.

"Ours is the Best," is what the **Standard Silver Company** assert as to their Electro-plated Ware, and their marked and rapid success bears out this contention. Their "Special Greeting to the Australian Trade" is worthy of a careful reading, and leaves nothing more to be said, beyond directing attention to same on folio 26.

As Barristers, Solicitors, Proctors, Notaries and Parliamentary Agents in Canada, the firm of **Messrs. Mills & Mills**, of Toronto, claim attention, and they refer to Hon. S. J. Wray, Chief Justice of South Australia. All legal matters entrusted to them will receive complete and experienced attention.

To the **D. W. Karn & Co.**, Piano and Organ Manufacturer's advertisement on folio 28, you are requested to turn your attention. In no department of manufacture has there been more rapid strides towards a perfection than in the Piano and Organ business; it is simply marvellous, and no manufacturing firm in this connection have succeeded in securing public favor and good opinion more than the D. W. Karn Company. They have been awarded the highest honors and distinction in Gold Medals, etc., at the great exhibitions. They have seventy-five styles to choose from; there are 38,000 of their splendid instruments now in use. Every instrument is warranted for seven years, and they are extending their business rapidly. They have already an agency in Sydney, where these instruments can be seen. Read their advertisement.

For a high grade of Rubber Boots and Shoes, for Tennis, Lacrosse, Plimsoll Shoes; for Belting, Hose, Packings, Carriage Goods, Clothing, anything in Rubber Goods, apply to our well known **Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal**. With their capital of one million and a half dollars; with their extensive factories and plant; with their recognized enterprise, they control one of the largest enterprises in the Dominion of Canada. See folio 30. The enormous proportions of their business is a guarantee as to the quality of their goods, and another evidence of the enterprise characterizing Canadians in all departments of Trade and Commerce. Write them freely. They desire to advantage Colonial trade opportunities.

On folio 30 is the advertisement of the **Breithaupt Leather Company, Limited**, Tanners and Leather Merchants. Many readers of this pamphlet have doubtless heard of the choice Hemlock Sole Leather which the Breithaupt Company export in such large quantities. It has a continental reputation. This firm have extensive Tanneries in several parts of the Dominion. Their head office is at Berlin. Correspond with them.

For the Field, Flower and Garden Seeds of the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, write to **John S. Pearce & Co.** This is an old established firm,

dating back to 1864. They deal in all kinds of Dairy Supplies, Cheese Factory and Creamery Apparatus, and they solicit correspondence from the Colonies. The Canadian prominence of this leading firm is a sufficient guarantee to all interested in their goods. Their establishment in London, Canada, is an extensive one. See folio 30.

Chas. Boeckh & Sons. This firm has been established over forty years, and are extensive manufacturers of Brushes, their principal output being Painters and Varnishers' Brushes of every description, also Household, Toilet and Stable Brushes. They manufacture Brooms of all kinds, including the regular Corn Carpet Brooms and all kinds of Yard, Street, Stable and Ship Brooms, etc. They are also headquarters for Woodenware of all kinds, such as Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Butter Ware, Kitchen Ware, etc. A large illustrated catalogue is published by this House, which they will be pleased to send on application with full particulars as to discounts, terms, etc., etc.

The Queen's Hotel, of Toronto, Canada, has a reputation for perfect quiet, excellent attendance, and the peculiar excellence of its cuisine throughout the continent. There is nothing that will contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of their guests that is overlooked by Messrs. McGAW & WINNETT. Distinguished visitors sojourning in our Queen City are to be found at the Queen's. Patronized by Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, and others prominent.

FIRST CLASS MACHINERY AND MEN.

Mechanical establishments that are up to date are the only ones that will be able to stay in the field. Competition has been forced to so fine a point that the manufacturers who would do any work at all must figure every element of production-cost down to the lowest possible notch. This he can do only with all the instrumentalities used by those with whom he competes. His competitors use the latest labor-saving, power-saving, time-saving and quality-raising machines, methods and processes, and if he attempts to get along without just as full an equipment, and of just as high a grade, he at the start places himself in a position or a condition that makes his defeat inevitable.

An establishment is up to date when there is in it no necessity for doing work twice, no necessity for using power to move a piece of metal in any other than a direct way from start to finish, no machine that is inferior to any other machine of its class, no part of equipment that causes constant wastage, however small, of fuel or steam, and no lack of the best machines to do easily and without abusive forcing all work that comes. Along with this up-to-dateness in equipment must go an equal up-to-dateness in the force of men employed. The finest machines are the cheapest in the end, provided they are used by the best of workmen. The shop in which first-class machinery is matched with first class men is the only shop that can and will turn out satisfactory work. And this is what characterizes the Manufactories of the Dominion of Canada in every Department.

SUMMARY.

As a conclusion to this pamphlet, compiled for the information of the residents of the sister Colonies, I am of opinion that sufficient evidence has been submitted by me to support and justify Canadian contentions that in design, value and material, the products and manufactures of our Dominion occupy a prominent position in the marked competition for supremacy which characterizes the present age, and warrants Canadians making overtures to the residents of the sister colonies, and residents within the Empire generally, for a fair portion of the vast trade which the recent conference has suggested, and which is now facilitated by the comprehension and practical consideration which all matters pertaining to a closer trade relationship and interchange received then, and are now receiving at the hands of the Imperial as well as at the hands of the several Colonial Governments.

As the Earl of Jersey wisely stated in his report of the recent Colonial conference, "that such an opportunity does not soon recur, as the sands of time run quickly down."

"There is an impatience for action which would be tried by delay and most sadly disappointed by indifference to the proposals which are now brought forth."

Canada has certainly evidenced her desire in the visit of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the Colonies, the arranging for and in carrying into effect the Colonial conference, the facilities provided, the subsidal assistance offered, the mission of Commissioner Larke, and the many other features in good form presented, we can therefore reasonably anticipate an acceptance of our Canadian overture in good form and at an early date.

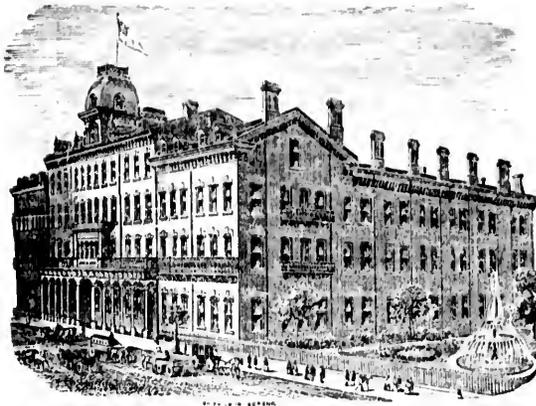
We refer with pardonable pride, to our various leading industries, to their magnitude, and the volume of trade they indicate, to the prosperous condition of all departments, and the manner in which at all of the World's Fairs and Exhibitions, the excellence and merits of our exhibits have been recognized and referred to, it should be convincing and conclusive.

It has been a difficult task with the variety and volume of our many favorable features to decide as to which was the most desirable to present it in, therefore I can reasonably claim, under such circumstances, a fair measure of consideration for any omissions or commissions.

ALEX. W. MURDOCH.

NOTE.—Mr. Barber will visit the Colonies at an early date to further Canadian interests in the Colonies and complete our desires and system for a complete representation in the Colonies of Canadian interests, and a corresponding representation at our Colonial Bureau in Canada of Colonial interests of whatever nature, and we shall be pleased to be favored at all times with enquiries, data and commissions, which will receive prompt, intelligent attention at our hands.

MURDOCH, BARBER & CO.



THE . QUEEN'S

TORONTO, CANADA

CELEBRATED for its home comforts,
Perfect quiet, good attendance and
the peculiar excellence of its cuisine.
Delightfully situated near the Bay, on
Front street, convenient to business cen-
tre, railroad depots, steamboats, etc.

McGAW & WINNETT
Proprietors

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF



Brushes, Brooms Woodenware, Etc.

Offices and Warerooms 80 York Street
Factories 158 to 168 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO

CANADA

Gananoque Spring and Axle Co.

GANANOQUE
ONTARIO
CANADA

MANUFACTURERS OF
**CARRIAGE SPRINGS AND AXLES
AND BOLT CLIPPERS**

Capacity 60,000 Sett Per Annum

Correspondence from the Trade Solicited

Established
1866

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE

With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal (in 1869), the TRADE REVIEW of the
same city (in 1870) and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THIS IS THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE TRADEPAPER IN CANADA

It contains every week a carefully compiled review with prices of all the leading Staple Goods sold in the country. Its statistics of Banking,
Insurance and Commerce will be found complete and up to date.

NO BUSINESS MAN TRADING WITH CANADA CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT
SAMPLE COPIES SENT ON APPLICATION

THE MONETARY TIMES IS Canadian Subscribers, \$2.00 per year Australian, 10s. 6d. per year. **Subscription**
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING British, 10s. 6d. per year. American, \$2.00 United States Currency. **Post Paid.**

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THE COLONIAL BUREAU
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Head Offices :
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Commissioners for leading American States,
Commissioners in Ontario for Canadian Provinces,
Correspondents throughout the British Empire,
Bulk Stores conveniently situated,

Indents for South and West Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, West Indies and Fiji Islands, Executed.

Minerals and Natural Products a specialty. Samples of the Products peculiar to the Sister Colonies on exhibition, and desirable printed matter concerning all portions of the British Empire on file at our Colonial Bureau.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Write us freely. Our system is complete: our departments intelligently arranged. Expert assistants apart from our regular staff available for all branches.

NOTE.— This Pamphlet and the West India Issue compiled for the Government by our Mr. Murdoch.

TO THE FURNITURE TRADE

THE JAMES HAY Co., LTD.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, CANADA



MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF

**Roll-Top Desks, Chairs of all Kinds, Bedroom Suites, Hall
Racks, Chiffoniers, Extension Dining Tables, Reed and
Rattan Furniture, Baby Carriages, Etc.**

LARGEST FACTORY IN CANADA

LOWEST PRICES IN THE WORLD

UNITED STATES' COMPETITION KNOCKED OUT.

**Our Goods are sold and known in Canada, United States,
Great Britain, Sandwich Islands, Australia and
New Zealand**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS

Cable Address "HAYCO."

The James Hay Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., Can.

WESTERN Assurance Co.



**FIRE
AND
MARINE.**



HEAD OFFICES COR. WELLINGTON & SCOTT STS.

TORONTO

CAPITAL	- - - -	\$2,000,000.00
CASH ASSETS OVER	- - - -	\$2,300,000.00
ANNUAL INCOME	- - - -	\$2,175,000.00
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	- - - -	\$18,000,000.00

AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA
AND UNITED STATES.

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C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

