

present demand in almost every line. Mr. Potter believes that the high quality of Lake Superior ores would produce a steel eminently suitable for the production of sheets to be coated with tin.

SINCE 1878 the importations of foreign made woolen goods into Canada have not materially increased, in spite of the larger population and enhanced purchasing power of the country. Ten years ago the import reached \$7,975,000 from Great Britain, and \$403,687 from the United States, a total of \$8,378,687, while last year we bought from Great Britain to the amount of \$9,141,000, and from the United States \$142,370, or a total of \$9,283,370. The increase in the ten years slightly exceeds 10 per cent., and it is noteworthy that while our purchases from England increased, those from the United States fell off. The growth of the home industry is shown in the increase in the importation of raw wool from 6,230,000 lbs. to 8,399,000 during the ten years, and also in the decrease in the importation of blankets from \$201,292 in 1878 to \$64,610 in 1888, and of ready made clothing from \$887,885 to \$610,317 in the same period.

A FUNNY illustration of the working of protective tariffs is afforded by the trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic. The Argentine Republic wants kerosene, and the United States have plenty of it. The American cloth mills want wool, and the Argentine Republic has wool spoiling on its hands. But the United States Government shuts out the Argentine wool with a high duty, and the Government of the Argentine Republic claps a duty on American kerosene. The latter duty is said to be "retaliatory," and if so it seems to be an instance of the practice of "cutting off your nose to spite your face."—*Globe*.

This "funny illustration" might have been further illustrated. Canada has kerosene to sell, and Canada imposes no duty upon wool, which Canadian cloth mills want. The "retaliatory" feature does not apply as regards Canada, and still the trade between this country and the Argentine Republic is not overwhelmingly large.

THE property exempt from taxation in Montreal is valued at \$19,141,920. If that property were taxed Montreal would not need to go to the Government begging for money to fix up her harbor and ditch. As it now stands, the property is untaxed, Montreal begs money from the Government, and the biggest share of it comes out of the pockets of the people of Ontario.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

This journal has always objected to exemption from taxation of any "property" except that in use by the Government for Government purposes; of public lands open for *bona fide* settlers, and public school property. But the harbor and river improvements alluded to by the *Spectator* are for the benefit of the whole Dominion; and if Ontario supplies a large portion of what is expended in that direction, a *quid pro quo* is rendered in the increased traffic in which we are all interested. Montreal harbor and the Lake St. Peter channel are as much a part of the Canadian system of inter-provincial waterways as is the Welland Canal.

SOMETHING of a revolution occurred in New South Wales at the last election. In contrast to the colony of Victoria, the Free Traders of England and America have been accustomed

to point to New South Wales as evidence that a young country can prosper under Free Trade. But the people of that colony seem to be growing tired of the prosperity Free Trade has brought them, and to contemplate their multitudes of idle and impoverished workmen with growing dismay. For two decades past there has been a steady growth of Protectionist feeling, and at the last election so many Protectionists were chosen to the Colonial Parliament that they fall short but one of being a majority. This is in spite of the resistance of the owners of cattle ranches and their army of cowboys, who think they have no interest but in Free Trade. In ten years more every colony of the British Empire will have fallen into line with Victoria and Canada in following the example of the United States.—*Philadelphia American*.

THE *Toronto Globe*, sneering at some exhibition of what it calls "snobbery" on the part of some New Yorkers, says:

"It occurs to us just here that a humble and unobtrusive demeanor is well suited to all persons who encroach upon the public domain in any way whatsoever; in which category we include all subsidised newspapers, and all highly protected manufacturers. Some of these latter have become very high and mighty personages, but it behooves them to remember that they are wealthy only by the sufferance of the public, and that the public can unmake them as it has made them."

Canadian manufacturers are here given to understand that although they may have acquired their wealth by legitimate business enterprises, they hold that wealth only by sufferance. The difference between the *Globe* and the Chicago anarchists, some of whom were hanged, while others are serving terms in the penitentiary, is, that the anarchists, who preached such stuff as the *Globe* here preaches, also attempted to put their preaching into practice, while the more cowardly *Globe* is only flatulent with ill-smelling gas.

THE Commissioner of Crown Lands at Adelaide, South Australia, has offered a bonus of £100 for the invention of a labor saving implement capable of gathering up stones and stumps lying upon agricultural and other lands. The machine must be constructed to be drawn by horses, the draught not to exceed the capacity of three ordinary animals. It must be capable of gathering from the surface of farm land all loose stones or stumps from 1 to 56 lbs. in weight, a width of not less than four and a half feet to be cleaned at one operation. It must be strongly made at a cost not exceeding (to the farmer) £35, and must either be attachable to a tip dray, or comprise in itself a tip receptacle to hold at least 20 cwt. The implements devised will be subjected to a trial, and practical men will be appointed to act as judges. The bonus will be awarded to the most useful invention, provided it answers the purpose required, lightness of draught, combined with strength, durability, and cost to be taken into account.

Str. John, N. B., is preparing to hold a carnival the coming summer as a celebration of the consolidation of that city and its near neighbor, the town of Portland, into one municipality. Arrangements have been made for holding an Electric Exhibition in connection with this carnival, or rather in anticipation of it, which will be given on July first and continue ten days or more, the displays being confined exclusively to electric appliances. The buildings to be used for the purpose are