

As an evidence of this we refer the fool friends (and enemies) of our manufacturers to the display recently made in a room in the Capitol at Ottawa of woolen goods "made in Canada." Included in the exhibition were specimens of as handsome, well finished goods as were ever shown in any wholesale or retail store in Canada, come from where they might. The representative of The Telegram, or of any other newspaper, with his eyes open might have verified the facts we here mention. Some of these exhibits were as follows:

The R. Forbes Co., Hespeler, Ont., worsteds and serges.

The Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, Ont., overcoatings and tweeds.

The Cobourg Woolen Mills, woolen and worsted cloths, and ladies' costume cloth.

S. T. Willett & Co., Chambly Canton, Que., flannels, overcoatings and suitings.

Canada Woolen Mills, Toronto, tweeds, serges, and ladies' dress goods.

Canadian Woolen Mills, St. Hyacinthe, Que., suitings and heavy overcoatings.

Dufton & Sons, Stratford, Ont., homespuns and tweeds.

George Pattinson & Son, Preston, Ont., homespuns and heavy overcoatings.

Montreal Woolen Mills Co., Montreal, medium and low-priced goods.

Brooke Woolen Co., Simcoe, Ont., Halifax tweeds, horse blankets, rugs, etc.

Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., Toronto, axminster and ingrain carpets, Smyrna rugs, etc.

Guelph Carpet Mills, Guelph, Ont., Brussels and Wilton carpets.

Dominion Carpet Co., Sherbrooke, Que., Brussels carpets and borders.

Penman Mfg. Co., Paris, Ont., knitted underwear, socks, hosiery, top shirts, sweaters, etc.

Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont., full lines of knitted underwear, hosiery, etc.

Brown & Wigle, Kingsville, Ont., blankets the equal of any made anywhere else in the world.

Montreal Cotton Co., Montreal, full lines of their cotton goods.

We allude to this display of Canadian made textiles because that industry is perhaps the greatest sufferers from the operation of our British tariff preference; and that the display was intended to correct the erroneous impressions under which such fool friends of Canadian manufacturers as The Telegram continue to labor.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS AND EXPORT FACILITIES.

We are in frequent receipt of enquiries from Canadian manufacturers and shippers asking information as to modus operandi in making shipments abroad.

There are many concerns in this country who are prepared to do some export business, but are not familiar with the requirements, and this applies not only to shipments of manufactured products, but also to flour, grain, bacon, etc.; and a lack of knowledge in this respect is usually a bar to such trade. For the benefit of these enquirers we have pleasure in giving the following information:

Messrs. Pitt & Scott, 39 Broadway, New York, and 138 Milk street, Boston, Mass., controlling a large and regular stream of traffic to all the principal foreign ports, are in a position to offer the very lowest rates of freight, and to make contracts for shipments in car-load lots and less, to all ports in Australia, South Africa, and Europe, as well as to all other ports of the world.

They will undertake to place marine insurance risks at the lowest obtainable rates, and as marine insurance brokers, are in a position to secure bottom quotations to principal English ports: for example, they can offer a rate of 20 cents net per \$100.

Their own charges for making out documents, attending to Custom House clearances and seeing to all details of shipments, would not exceed \$1 for each consignment irrespective of size, with the exception of consignments less than one ton, weight or measurement, for which an inclusive rate is charged, giving the shipper the full benefit of their freight groupage system.

They are prepared to handle trucking at the lowest rates, and have most excellent facilities in this respect. These charges are, of course, governed by the distances covered and by the class of goods, but they average approximately from 3 cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds in New York.

They give any Canadian shipper the benefit of their special freight contracts, and feel sure they can offer them many advantages not to be obtained elsewhere.

They issue through bankable bills of lading to destination, either seaport or inland, enabling the shipper to attach sight or time draft to documents; or if preferred, they will undertake the collection of shippers invoices against delivery of consignment, guaranteeing only to deliver against payment in any part of the world.

They will cheerfully furnish any information in connection with foreign trade, classified trade lists in foreign cities, etc.; and Canadian houses wishing to establish new foreign agencies and to open up foreign connections would no doubt find their services of value. They invite correspondence in this regard.

They will procure reports as to the commercial standing and financial responsibility of any foreign house. They will also undertake the collection of foreign debts or bills in any part of the world. Their facilities enable them to guarantee the best possible service.

They also desire to draw attention to their foreign express service to all parts of the world. Having their own established houses at London, Liverpool, Paris and Hamburg, and a most complete system of agencies the world over, they guarantee the best possible service, and the most reasonable rates by weight. Tariff of rates sent free on application.

They issue a bi-monthly list of sailing to all ports of the world, which will be sent regularly as issued, to any address on request.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the usual annual dinner of the Master Printers' and Bookbinders Association, held in Toronto last week, John R. Barber, Esq., M.P.P., alluding to politics as we have it and have had it in Canada, said it was simply a game of ins and outs—the ins to stay in, and the outs to get in. In his thirty years' experience he had known only two issues, the clergy reserves and protection. He regretted that one section of the printing trade, having had a tiff with the paper-makers, had appealed to the Government instead of to the papermakers themselves. The old nations of Europe were combining to build a tariff wall against the United States, and what position would Canada be in when the States had no other outlet than Canada for their surplus manufactures? The papermakers did not want extreme protection; just a fair show, till they got on their feet.

The national Industrial Exhibition, which will be held in Osaka, Japan, next year under the direction of the