

upon the imported materials. Thus if Mr. Ehle has a foreign trade in goods manufactured of imported tin plates he is entitled to a return from the American Government of 90 per cent. of the duties he may have paid upon his imports of foreign tin plates. In other words as a manufacturer of goods for export from imported tin plates, he really pays but one tenth the duty which he would otherwise have to pay if they were for home consumption; and if he migrates to Canada because of the high American duty, it will be to save one tenth the American duty upon tin plates, which after July 1st next will be 2 $\frac{2}{10}$  cents per pound. Under these circumstances then it would be impossible for Mr. Ehle to turn out his finished products in Canada for what the tin plates would cost him in the United States.

In many respects the *Philadelphia Record* resembles the *Toronto Globe* in denouncing the policy of protection. They would rather see their country go to the demnition bow wows under free trade than to prosper under protection; and all this skimble-skamble stuff the *Record* gets off is the veriest nonsense.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, New Glasgow, N.S., recently forged a new stern frame for a 5,000 ton French steamer, arrived at Halifax a few weeks ago in distress. This is a heavy forging, and indicates the character of work that may be done at this establishment. These works are now prepared to forge steam boat shafts up to 18 inches diameter and 22 feet long.

THE value of nickel produced from Canadian mines last year was \$1,230,180 realized from 1,640,240 pounds of metal. This shows a greater value than any other metal, gold coming next valued at \$1,166,227. Of the mineral products of the country coal stands far ahead of everything else, the value being \$6,396,910, or one third of the value of all products taken from the earth.

A TELEGRAM from London, Eng., states that owing to the decreased demand from America forty-three Welsh tin plate works will shut down during the whole of July, locking out 26,000 men. It is feared the stoppage will extend beyond July. A mass meeting was to be held in Swansea to protest against the lockout. Free Traders may belittle the effects of a tariff upon nations other than that imposing it, but the McKinley tariff seems to be striking the Welsh tin plate makers very hard at this time.

A TELEGRAM from Pittsburgh, Penn., a few days ago stated that Andrew Carnegie, the great iron and steel manufacturer of that place, had contracted with the United States Government to supply nickel steel to the value of \$5,000,000 for the American war ships now being built. It was also stated that the nickel would be obtained from the Sudbury mines. This emphasizes what we have repeatedly said that Canada has the nickel from which the chief supplies of the world must be drawn, and that to profit by it an export duty should be levied upon all nickel ore and matte taken out of the country.

THE *Toronto Globe* says that "if Scotland were divorced

commercially from England atrophy and paralysis would fall upon each; and who are we that we should hope to escape like effects from a similar cause?" This "similar cause" the *Globe* explains to be Canada's objection to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. We would like to know why the commercial divorce of Scotland and England would produce atrophy and paralysis to either of them. Both countries produce substantially the same things, and each seems fairly prosperous independently of the other.

THE *New York Engineering and Mining Journal* says "the price for nickel in small quantities is regulated by the general position of the European market, and is also somewhat dependent upon the stocks" in New York. At present stocks are very light here, "and the metal is selling in small lots at from 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 70c. With the increasing demand for nickel during the past two years for the manufacture of cartridges by European governments, German silver, nickel-plating and the manufacture of ferro nickel, although the last has not yet assumed great proportions, the consumption of nickel has undoubtedly increased considerably, and the supply is said by importers to be unequal to the demand in this country.

ITALIAN manufacturers are placing large orders with the makers of textile machinery of all kinds necessary for spinning, weaving and dyeing purposes. The returns of the Italian foreign trade of 1890 show a decrease in the imports of cotton goods, and an increase in the imports of raw cotton, due to greater activity in Italian mills and factories. A continuous decline in the importation of silk goods and in the exportation of raw silk also shows an increasing domestic silk business.—Manchester, Eng., *Textile Recorder*.

Protection does it. And yet Britain sees her supremacy as a manufacturing country slipping away from her, without the ability, under free trade, to help herself.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER is a remarkable paper at times. In its last issue it asks in all seriousness how free traders in Canada can complain of the exodus of population from this protected country when the returns show that there is a far larger exodus from free trade Britain.—*Globe*.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER said no such thing. The *Globe* had argued to the effect that protection was driving Canadians away from Canada, and our enquiry was that if this were a fact, then free trade was driving Englishmen away from England. We distinctly deny, however, that protection is driving people out of this country. It is attracting them to it.

THE last official act of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, now dissolved by his death, was to pass an Order-in-Council dealing with the matter of quarantine of sheep and swine arriving from Europe, a period of fifteen days' quarantine being now established in conformity with the United States regulation. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the United States enacted quarantine of fifteen days against sheep and swine from Canada, on the allegation that there was no safeguard against the importation of disease from Europe via the Dominion. The Minister of Agriculture at once took up the matter, which was one of vast importance, especially to Ontario farmers, and on his report this Order-in-Council was passed.

WE learn that a deputation of manufacturers and others especially interested in the iron trade, is on its way to Ottawa to ask for a repeal of the duties on pig iron, or else an increase