

### PRIZES FOR NEATNESS.

The Pocasset Worsted Company, of Thornton, R.I., is offering special inducements this year to its operatives to keep the new industrial village tidy and clean. The company owns all the double cottages in the village and has fitted the place up with modern improvements, the task occupying five years. The improvements include lawns, concrete walks in the yards and asphalted and curbed sidewalks in the streets. To perpetuate the neat appearance, the corporation offers prizes, 10 or more in number, to the householder keeping his or her premises in the most attractive condition. Gardening tools, implements, seeds, and every other requirement are furnished by the company. The amount of the prizes will be sufficiently large to make them well worth competing for.

—Silk is the name of a new publication issued at Tallulah Falls, Georgia. It is freely illustrated, and its name indicates the industry to which it is devoted. It advises the farmers to raise silk, as it will pay, and remove their mortgages. Its motto is, 'Cotton is King—Silk is Queen.'

—In view of hard times, many of the Lancashire cotton operatives are leaving for Canada, despite sensational reports published in the English press of emigrants stranded in this country. We are glad to have them come if they are prepared to take employment in other branches, for Canada can offer employment to only a limited number in that line of trade.

—In reply to a letter addressed to him by A. G. Boscawen, of the Tariff Reform League, Joseph Chamberlain states that he has never, in his preferential tariff scheme, suggested any tax whatever on raw materials such as wool or cotton. Mr. Chamberlain's views in this matter have been frequently misrepresented, and it is well to have this explanation over his own signature.

—Although Mexico has a number of woollen factories, and the production of certain kinds of cloth has increased materially, the importations are large, principally from France and Germany. In view of the investment of Canadian capital in that country in electrical development, the name of Canada should become familiar and we should be able to secure a share of the market it offers for textile goods.

—Too much praise cannot be accorded to the woollen manufacturers for the magnificent display made by them at the Toronto Exhibition, referred to in detail elsewhere. They put their heads together and resolved to make a representative display of Canadian woollens, and they succeeded in placing be-

fore visitors an exhibit which we venture to say could not be excelled for quality in any part of the world. The results will, we trust, amply repay them.

—Troy, New York, has always been understood to produce more collars and cuffs than perhaps any place under the sun. The last census of the United States helps to bear out this view. Of the wage-earners living in Troy, 68.7 per cent. are employed making collars and cuffs; while measured by the value of products, more than 85 per cent. of the collar and cuff manufacture of the United States is carried on in that city.

—Congress will be asked by the cotton mill owners of the United States to investigate the present corner in raw cotton and to enact legislation that will prevent a similar condition of affairs in the future. Competent legal minds express the view that changes enacting legislation to prevent cotton corners will be justified on the ground that they interfere with interstate commerce. This is all very well, but some means will be discovered to evade the law if it is enacted.

—Since the United States has seen fit to handicap manufacturers of binder twine outside their own country by imposing a duty on raw manilla exported from the Philippines, it only remains for Canada and other countries which make and use binder twine to seek other sources of supply for their raw material. Though the Philippine Islands have been the chief source of supply in the past, they are not the only country in which manilla will grow.

—The climate and soil of Formosa seem to be eminently well suited to the cultivation of fibrous plants of all kinds, and, with some Government assistance, the export of flax, hemp, and jute should become an important item in the future. In 1902, the export of fibre from North Formosa amounted in value to nearly £20,000, an increase of about £2,000 over 1901. The island will take textile goods in return. Here is a field into which Canada might enter with profit.

—Australia has hitherto been regarded as only a wool growing country, so far as its textile possibilities are concerned. The question of cotton cultivation is now being discussed, and a scheme for extensive cotton cultivation in the more tropical districts is being considered. A correspondent of a Melbourne paper says that all that is required is for the Lancashire manufacturers to send out a couple of competent experts to spy out the land and assist in the working out of a definite scheme. Uganda is also said to be well adapted for cotton growing. The plant grows