TEA GROWING IN CEYLON.

The partial collapse of the rubber boom which came about as the result of the wholesale incorporation of new rubber companies during the years 1910 and 1911, has transferred the attention of the fickle public from rubber to tea. In Ceylon, especially, the tea plantations, were threatened with extinction owing to the craze for rubber growing. Now that the bottom has fallen out of the rubber prices planters in Ceylon are going back to the growing of tea.

Tea growing is Ceylon's most important industry, there being several hundred companies engaged in its cultivation, all of which pay good returns on the capital stock, some paying as high as 40%. Last year, the exports of tea from the island were valued at over $25,000,000.

Generally speaking, tea can be produced in Ceylon according to favorableness of locality for about 8 to 10 cents per pound, while the average price for which it sold at local auctions during 1912 was about 15 cents per pound. The profit is thus considerable. On many estates it is easily 100 per cent. The Ceylon chamber of commerce estimate of the tea crop for 1913 is 189,000,000 pounds, distirbuted as follows: to United Kingdom, 113,500,000; Russia, 18,500,000; Continent, 2,500,000; America, 19,000,000; Australia, 13,000,000; China, 6,500,000; other countries, 600,000. The following table shows the amount of tea purchased by different countries in Ceylon during the year 1912:

	Black. 1911	Black. 1912
United Kingdom	111,152,838	113,395,510
Russia	16,360,386	14,495,856
Other European	2,383,567	2,497,131
Australia	22,215,907	23,949,293
America	16,128,841	16,225,217
China	5,718,708	6,733,270
All other countries	4,769,172	5,795,802
Total	178,729,419	183,092,079
	Green. 1911	Green. 1912
United Kingdom	1,931,839	1,583,789
Russia	4,123,303	2,854,346
Other European	....	10,155
America	2,881,847	3,459,127
China	1,100	....
All other countries	7,029	29,216
Total	8,945,571	7,937,308

THE ONLY WAY TO BECOME A CAPITALIST.

Somebody must save money; and the people who save it will be the capitalists, and they will control the organization of industry and receive the larger share of the profits. If the workingmen will save their money, they may be not only sharers of profits, but owners of stock and receivers of dividends. And the workmen can save their money if they will. It is the only way in which they can permanently and surely improve their condition. Legislative reforms, improved industrial methods, may make the way easier for them, but their is no road to comfort and independence, after all, but the plain old path of steady work and sober saving. If the working people of this country would save, for the next five years, the money that they spend on beer and tobacco and baseball, they could control a pretty large share of the capital employed in the industries by which they get their living, and they could turn the dividends of this capitial from the pockets of the money-lenders into their own. There is no other way of checking the conjestion of wealth and of promoting its diffusion, so expeditious, so certain, and so beneficient as this: I wish the working people would try it:—" Washington Gladden, in the Forum."

WALKING OUT OF PRISON.

The traditional prisoner who discovered after long confinement, that he could walk out of prison, and did so, is a fair symbol of the American business man in relation to tariff revision. For some forty years a large body of our business men have lived in terror of what would happen if the tariff were reduced. Within the last five years all but a few of these have realized that nothing would happen that they could not meet with their accustomed energy, courage, and resourcefulness. It is a relatively short time for a change so important; but it was bound to come. They resisted the withdrawal of artificial aid long after they knew they had no need of it. But gradually the feeling was aroused that this aid did not really help, but hindered, progress and that the greater freedom there was in trade the greater trade would be. It is that feeling, together with the steadily growing pressure of productive capacity that has made American business men understand that tariff reduction, on any scale that was likely to be adopted, would do them no harm. They have opened their prison doors and walked out.—NEW YORK TIMES.

CO-OPERATION IN INSURANCE.

The time is not far off, when, we believe, insurance organizations of all kinds will come to a realization that the problems of their own branches of the insurance business can best be worked out by co-operating with one another. As long as the fire, life and casualty interests are working separately for their own interests, irrespective of those in other branches of insurance, the institution of insurance as a whole will suffer in the long run.—INSURANCE PRESS.