

1862 and 1865, which prevented the colonies from giving preference to British trade. Lord Salisbury had something to say in criticism of these treaties in reply to a delegation representing the United Empire Trade League. "Those treaties were," he said, "unlucky and most unfortunate. No Government," he added, "was likely to repeat the error then made. Nevertheless," he explained, "it was impossible to denounce the treaties in bits. The same treaties contained provisions of the utmost importance to England, especially now, when the spirit of protection was running very high in every country except England. The government," Lord Salisbury continued, "would seize the earliest chance to deliver the country from these unfortunate engagements, but not at the price of losing the valuable provisions of the treaties referred to." Means of mitigating the evils complained of might be found before very long.

ANOTHER century will witness tremendous changes in England. The continent of North America, with its tremendous natural resources in the shape of mineral and coal, is an actual menace to England's industrial and commercial supremacy.—Victoria, B.C., *Times*.

To a certain extent this is true; but so long as the North American nations maintain their high protective tariffs the industrial and commercial supremacy of Great Britain will not be seriously endangered. The dangerous competition will come when Canada and the United States adopt free trade.—*Montreal Herald*.

"So long as the North American nations maintain their high protective tariffs the industrial and commercial supremacy of Great Britain will not be seriously endangered." Eh? Will the *Herald* kindly express its views, if it has any, regarding the effects that this American-Brazilian reciprocity is having upon the industrial and commercial interests of Great Britain. For some time past all intelligence from across the water represented John Bull as being quite sick over the situation.

THE Canadian Copper Company, who are the owners of the largest nickel deposits in the Sudbury region, announce that they have purchased about thirteen acres of land near Brooklyn Station, Ohio, upon which they will immediately erect a copper-nickel alloy plant, the expectation being that the works will be in operation by August. *The Canadian Mining Review* trusts that the result of this enterprise will be such as to "induce some Canadian companies to follow their example on this side of the line." If the establishment of nickel refining works in Canada is to be desired the result can be attained in only one way—the imposition of an export duty upon nickel ore and matte. As it is we observe the crude products of the Canadian nickel mines being hauled away to the United States in immense quantities, to be refined and prepared for manufacture into armor plates and other things and all that Canada has or can have in exchange in giving up her valuable nickel is the hole in the ground from which it has been taken. If Finance Minister Foster wants to find a way to recoup the treasury to some extent for the deficit caused by the removal of the sugar duties, let him place an export duty of, say, ten cents per pound upon the nickel contained in the ore or matte taken from Canada. And he ought to do it, quick, too.

THE growth of the wire nail industry in the United States,

shows the results of protection in encouraging manufactures, and that by this encouragement competition is created, the effect of which is to lessen prices. The production of wire nails was begun there in 1875, when the duty was one cent per pound. In that year the production was only about 1,000 kegs, the market value of which was ten cents per pound. The tariff duty remained at one cent per pound until 1883, when it was increased to four cents per pound, at which it remained until 1890, when, under the McKinley Act, the duty was reduced to two cents per pound, because of the permanent establishment of the industry. As the production increased the price receded. In 1878 the production was 5,000 kegs, and the price nine cents per pound. In 1880 the production was 20,000 kegs and the price eight cents. In 1882, the last year of the one cent per pound duty, the production amounted to 50,000 kegs; in 1883, under the high duty of four cents per pound, the production was 80,000 kegs, which was increased 50 per cent the next year to 120,000 kegs, since which time the increase was by leaps and bounds, until in 1889 the production was 2,200,000 kegs and the price less than three cents per pound. And here is presented the fact that confounds the theory of the free traders that the duty enhances the cost, increasing the cost to the extent of the duty, that although the duty was four cents per pound, the market price of the article was actually less than three cents per pound. In 1890 the production amounted to 3,500,000 kegs, the market value of which was only 2.85 cents per pound.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be accepted for this location at the rate of two cents a word for the first insertion, and one cent for each subsequent insertion. Subscription \$1.

"TRIUMPH OF THE AGE." Attention is called to the advertisement of The Eno Steam Generator Company, Limited, on page 56 of this issue. This Generator is being adopted by the leading manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Every steam user should investigate its merits.

J. L. O. VIDAL & SON, City of Quebec, are agents to sell and handle on commission all sorts of new and second-hand machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, agricultural implements, belting, hose, safes, saws, files, bolts, machines and tools for shoe factories etc. Consignments solicited. Best references given.

THE Coggeshall Manufacturing Company, of Melrose, Mass. U.S.A., owners of the patents for the Dominion of Canada for the Hamblin High Speed Cotton Loom, have made arrangements with Young Bros., of Almonte, Ont., for the building of some looms immediately, and which, when completed, will be placed in some of our leading mills for trial. John Elliott, of the late firm of Elliott & Co., woolen manufacturers, Almonte, has been appointed selling agent for the Dominion, and solicits correspondence.

THE HEESON IMPROVED SHAKING FURNACE GRATE has no equal for all kinds of furnaces, round or square, boilers, heating furnaces, ovens and stoves. It is the only grate that