

Farm labor cost my father twenty-eight pounds of wool a month; it would cost me now one hundred and eighty pounds. It used to take three months' wages of a hired man to get a suit of clothes; he can get the suit now for half a month's wages.

The Imperial Bank, of Toronto, is about establishing a branch at Vancouver, B. C., for the greater accommodation of customers on the Pacific Coast.

The London Times reminds the public, in connection with what was said and done at the intercolonial conference, that just at present, with the United Kingdom so much more populous and having so much greater interests than the colonies, the commercial conditions that are best for her must be best for the greatest number in the Empire, and so best for the Empire. That, it must be confessed, is the obstacle in the way of carrying out the most extensive and far-reaching of the colonial suggestions. Before we get preferential trade within the Empire, we will have to grow a little, or England will have to change her policy.—Montreal Gazette.

We have an enquiry from a manufacturer who, being in need of such goods, desires to know the address of any concern in Canada who make nickel steel castings. If there are any such they hide the fact from the public—they certainly do not advertise it. There are such concerns in the United States, however, as will be seen by reference to our advertising pages.

The revenue of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$35,382,000, as against \$37,183,000 the previous year. The customs yielded \$19,119,000 of this, as against \$20,707,000 the previous year. The revenue by services was:

	1893.	1894.
Customs	\$20,707,970	\$19,119,620
Excise	8,284,982	8,223,923
Postoffices	2,818,453	2,813,789
Public works, including railways	3,741,143	3,661,951
Miscellaneous	1,630,706	1,563,606
Total	\$37,183,255	\$35,382,899

The expenditure for the year, while showing an increase, is not yet fully made up, so that it is not yet known whether there will be a surplus or a deficit. The expenditure or capital account amounted to \$4,738,000 against \$3,584,000 the previous year. The total net debt on June 30, 1894, was \$240,528,000. The main fact shown by the statement in the Canada Gazette is that, while the revenue has declined, the expenditure has increased.

In Pullman workmen were charged \$18.71 a month for five-roomed houses without conveniences. No matter how wages fell, rates kept up. Men could get the same kind of houses adjacent to Pullman for \$10 and \$12, but were told that only those who lived in the place would get work. Mr. Pullman contracted for a supply of water at four cents a thousand gallons and charged his tenants 10c. For gas he charged \$2.25 a thousand. If a man broke a pane of glass in his house he was not allowed to repair it. The company restored the pane and charged double for the work. Shutters on houses cost 50 cents a month extra, and to drive a nail in any of the houses cost 50 cents. This is the kind of paradise Mr. Pullman erected for his

workmen. Six per cent. is what he is said to have charged for his philanthropy.—The Empire.

Previous to the publication of the above paragraph by The Empire, a press telegram was published in all the daily papers, including The Empire, embodying a statement to the public by Mr. Pullman in which facts relating to this matter were set forth. We are no defender of Mr. Pullman, but we fail to see why a reputable journal should give currency to incorrect facts intended to stir up animosity and ill feeling unnecessarily. In Mr. Pullman's statement as published in The Empire we find as follows:—

A few words are pertinent as to some industriously spread charges against the company. One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employes have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple: The average rental of tenements at Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to the work in the shops. Employes may, and many do, own or rent their houses outside of the town, and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employes or to others in competition with neighboring properties. In short, the renting business of the Pullman company is governed by the same conditions which govern any other large owner of real estate, except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city. If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbitration, and that those of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Roseland should also be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman company alone should abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that relation.

As to charges for water, the company until lately had a contract with the village of Hyde Park, under which it paid 4 cents per 1,000 gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the village per month for the water consumed by the tenants was almost exactly the gross sum paid by the tenant therefor. Since the inclusion of Hyde Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago the company pays the city about 7 cents per 1,000 gallons, and not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by them about \$500 per month more than is charged to them.

The importation of waifs from the slums of British cities should engage a wider share of public attention than Canadians seem inclined to bestow on it. It is natural that the results of such deportations should be regarded with a hopefulness not warranted by experience. A generation ago natural conditions confronted us and it was an easy matter to win a living. We know that such conditions have transformed the convicts sent from England to Australia into a superior class of citizens. In all countries and at all times the natural goodness of human nature seems only to require nature's freedom and nature's opportunities to triumph over lower instincts. A generation ago both Canada and the United States absorbed and Americanized all foreigners, transforming them into good and self-respecting citizens. But the conditions which were favorable to this transformation have to some extent passed away. If the European yielded to the temptation to turn against his fellows in his own country, he will be most liable to do so here.—Toronto Globe.

The lesson of the Chicago trouble should teach Canada that haste should be made very slowly in encouraging the