

Toronto they will see the most handsome and most progressive city on the American continent, and in our Industrial Exhibition the best regulated and most comprehensive affair to be found on either side the international line. The visitors will also have an opportunity of discovering the richness of some of our Canadian iron ore deposits, and the facilities we possess for manufacturing iron.

THE Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to Lord Salisbury, in which it states they had been informed that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Government of the United States and the Government of Brazil providing for the admission into the latter country, free of duty, of several raw products and many kinds of machinery, engines and implements, and providing also for the admission of other descriptions of merchandise, including cotton manufactures, at rates of duty twenty five per cent. below those now imposed upon similar articles produced in the United Kingdom. The exports of merchandise from this country to Brazil, the produce of the United Kingdom, amounted in 1889 to £6,232,316, of which £2,500,274 consisted of cotton goods. They (the Chamber) were apprehensive that a very large proportion of this important foreign demand for British cotton goods would before long be lost to the manufacturers of this country through the special advantages accorded to the products of the United States unless means were taken to do away with the discrimination set up by the new treaty against British goods. The Chamber therefore requested that efforts be put forth by the Government in order to secure a treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, whereby British goods may be secured entrance into Brazil on the same terms as those now to be accorded to the products of the United States. Lord Salisbury has replied to this memorial, informing the Chamber that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.—*British Trade Journal*.

MR. FOSTER has placed sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard upon the free list, and imposed a duty of eighty cents per hundred pounds upon all sugar above that standard. He promises a bounty upon all Canadian beet sugar made this year, equivalent to what the duty was before raw sugar was put upon the free list, but he gives notice that this is not to be considered as pledging the Government to establish the bounty system to that industry. The beet sugar industry is in its infancy in Canada, and needs protection as much as any enterprise ever started under the auspices of the National Policy. Unlike most other industries it is dependent for its success primarily upon the farmers—the farmers must raise the beets before they can be manufactured into sugar. In this industry the farmers have a remarkably strong claim upon the N.P., and if a bounty is not given to the producers of beet sugar, the farmers might well declare that in that respect at least the N.P. failed in its object. Farmers are fed with the idea that they are now to have free sugar for their breakfast tables, but they will never taste sugar that is free under present arrangement. No revenue will ever accrue to the Government from duties collected upon refined sugar. If Mr. Foster had retained a light duty upon raw sugar, and devoted the revenue derived therefrom to bounties upon the production of Canadian beet sugar, within a very few years no sugar whatever would be

imported, because we would make sufficient beet sugar at home; and when that time arrived the industry would be well established and bounties would become unnecessary. But no matter how the revenue is raised a bounty should be paid upon the production of beet sugar.

PENDING the late general election, the Opposition press made itself ridiculous by proclaiming that under existing circumstances, the Ontario manufacturers of agricultural implements were handicapped by expensive transportation charges in selling their goods in Manitoba and the North-West, and that the farmers were quite as badly handicapped by the tariff, being unable to obtain their agricultural implements from their nearest and cheapest market, the United States. There are no agricultural implement factories in Manitoba and the North-West, and what they have there are made in Ontario. Yet a press despatch recently sent from Chicago and published in the Opposition press, read as follows:

Special Treasury Agent Zoehgen has returned from an extensive trip in the North-West, whither he went to make an exhaustive study of the customs service along the Canadian border. Zoehgen found that the number of revenue agents is totally inadequate to cope with the shrewd Canadian traders, who easily smuggle Canadian and other foreign goods across the border at unprotected points. Around St. Vincent, Minn., he found the country inhabited by a class of Canadians who are thoroughly in sympathy with their brethren across the border in their efforts to smuggle goods into the United States at this and other points. Owing to the smallness of the customs service, thousands of bushels of Canadian potatoes are rushed into the United States without paying duty. The tariff on potatoes being 25 cents a bushel, the loss to the Government is considerable. In addition to potatoes agricultural implements are brought across the line in great quantities. The co-operation of a large class of the community with the smugglers makes it extremely difficult to detect the guilty parties. Another problem the open North-western border presents, is the importation of Chinese and other foreigners.

Note this, "agricultural implements are brought across the line in great quantities." What do Manitoba and North-West farmers want with the sixty millions American market in which to buy agricultural implements when the Americans can buy them cheaper in Manitoba and the North-West than they can in their own country. Selah.

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 20 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.