

for we find that in the year alluded to, of the \$1,261,382 worth bought from the two countries, Great Britain supplied us with only twenty-one per cent. and the United States with seventy-nine per cent. Why? Because the United States could supply us with more suitable goods at cheaper prices. That's why.

Great Britain is quite willing to take advantage of the preferential reduction of duty Canada offers, which preference the United States does not enjoy, and yet this latter country of aliens can do better for us than our beloved Mother Country. As our contemporary observes, the fact seems to be that our British brethren can and do talk a lot about the unity of feeling between us, but when it comes to making just such goods as we require, as our Yankee neighbors do, and at competitive prices, they are simply not in it. They either will not or cannot do it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Congress can do nothing to prevent a recurrence of Russia's retaliation. The pitcher goes to the well till it breaks. We have gone on till we touched a nation that dared to do what every nation from the White to the Egean Sea would like to do—retaliate. They may some day try it; then will begin for them and us a long train of evils.—The Manufacturer.

At a recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Club, at Vienna, Austria, which was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, the dangers threatening Austrian industry and agriculture through the fiscal policy of the United States were discussed at length. A resolution was adopted urging the necessity in case of any fresh adjustment or commercial relations, of putting Austro-American relations on a basis of complete reciprocity and equality in regard to the customs tariff and its administration, which means reciprocity of tariffs.

A few days ago a delegation of the lumbermen of Ontario and British Columbia, backed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited upon the Dominion Government, petitioning that a duty be imposed upon foreign lumber entering Canada. Now the furniture manufacturers are protesting against the imposition of a duty on the ground that much of the raw material used in their business is imported. Thus it is that brotherly love prevails.

The Bell Telephone Co. are inaugurating a new system in Winnipeg, by means of which there will be no necessity for "ringing up central." The taking down of the ear phone will be sufficient signal to the central station that connection is desired. This method is already in use in Ottawa, we believe.—Monetary Times.

We suggest to our respected contemporary that it should change its condition of latency to one of alertness, and to become alive with concentrated energy sufficient to discover that the "new system" of the Bell Telephone Co., has been in use in Toronto for months.

The Architect and Builder wants the Federal and Provincial Governments to make a liberal appropriation towards a Canadian exhibition "to be held in Canada."

The information comes simultaneously from the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, and the United States Government, at Washington, that an arrangement has been made by the post office authorities of both countries, under which the charges for issuing post office money orders have been greatly reduced, and such orders issued by any money order office in

the one country will be payable at any money order office in the other. This arrangement went into force on April 1, inst., and are as follows:—The maximum amount for which such orders can be issued is increased from \$50 to \$100, and the rates chargeable are, on orders up to \$5, three cents; over \$5 and up to \$10, six cents; on \$10 and up to \$30, ten cents; on \$30 and up to \$50, fifteen cents; on \$50 and up to \$75, twenty-five cents; on \$75 and up to \$100, thirty cents. Rates are applicable to orders payable in Canada, as well as orders payable in the United States. That a very substantial reduction has been made can be seen by reference to the rates formerly charged for orders payable in the United States. These were, for \$10, ten cents; for \$20, twenty cents; for \$30, thirty cents; for \$40, forty cents, and for \$50, fifty cents. The old domestic rates began at three cents for \$2.50, and ran up to forty cents for \$100.

The Mail and Empire announces that at the forthcoming dinner of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the subject for discussion will be "Blemishes as Applied to Manufactures and Fine Arts." Of course the intelligent compositor and proof reader should have followed copy and said "Chemistry and its Application to Manufactures and Fine Arts," but such things will happen. Perhaps an explanation will be made at the dinner how it is that people who are not manufacturers, and who do not represent any manufacturing industry in Canada can become members of the Association except upon the principle that every ten dollars counts.

Conditions very similar to those ruling in this country were apparently operative in the Canadian iron trade in 1900, judging from the fact that the output of pig iron in the Dominion in the calendar year 1900 was slightly smaller than in 1899. The production for last year is placed at 86,090 tons, against 94,077 tons in 1899. The growth of the industry of late years is illustrated by the fact that the output has just about doubled since 1894; but even more can be said for the production in the United States, which has increased from 6,657,088 tons in 1894 to 13,789,243 tons in 1900, considerably more than doubling. Of course, compared with the enormous production here, the Canadian total is comparatively insignificant, but the reports of new furnaces being erected point to some considerable enlargement of this total in the near future. At the close of 1900 there were ten completed furnaces in Canada and four new ones were building, all of which, by the way, were being erected in Nova Scotia.—Bradstreet's.

President T. C. Search, of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, announces that his Executive Committee has selected the dates of June 4, 5 and 6, for the holding of the sixth annual convention of the Association, which will meet in Detroit. These dates, which are somewhat later than the usual time of holding the annual convention, were chosen in order to secure the advantages of a more favorable season in Detroit than would be found in January, during which month the conventions have usually been held heretofore. They were chosen after consultation with the citizens of Detroit, who have manifested a great deal of interest in the coming convention, and who propose to make it one of the most notable gatherings ever seen in that city. We suggest to President Ellis, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that it would be in the interest of Canada to have the members of the American Association visit Toronto,