

EDITORIAL NOTES.

British Columbia lumbermen have asked the Ottawa Government to put an export duty on shingles and lumber unless the United States puts them on the free list.

The Government of Manitoba are effecting the drainage of several of the largest swamps in the eastern part of the prairie province. They propose thus to reclaim large areas of rich land and render them fit for cultivation. With reference to this The Commercial says:

There is no scarcity of land in Manitoba. At the same time the reclaiming of these lands will add to the prosperity and wealth of the country by rendering large areas of land in accessible districts fit for cultivation. The expenditure in draining the lands will be repaid by the sale of the lands at the advanced values which will attach to them after the improvements are completed.

An advertisement to be successful must not be of a vagrant, intermittent kind. When placed in the right paper and kept there it becomes familiar to the reader's eye. It takes root in his memory, and if it meets his wants as a business man, that is the particular peg on which he hangs his hat, or the pile on which he places his order. The steady "ad" is a loadstone and if it takes time to attract trade, it eventually does so. Returns are not always prompt, and no doubt are sometimes disappointing, but the advertiser is querulous and unreasonable, who, having put his eggs under the hen, looks for chicks before they have time to hatch. If much of the money now expended on circulars was devoted to persistent and rightly placed advertising, we are of the conviction that it would be better for all concerned.—The Age of Steel.

Our esteemed contemporary has talked good, sound, business common sense in this matter. Much money is wasted in circular advertising when it might be expended to good effect in a reputable journal such as THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

The development of this great industry is now an assured fact. Already American manufacturers are beginning to manufacture parts of the machinery required, and in a few years it will all be made at home. This means a great addition to our consumption of iron, which is now seeking new markets in all parts of the world. The capital thus invested will yield a handsome return to all engaged in it, and will go far to open an escape valve for the energy now seeking employment in newer and more profitable fields of employment. Viewed from every standpoint, the manufacture of beet sugar is rich in promise. The farmer, the capitalist, the merchant, the iron manufacturer, the machinery builder, the chemist—all are beginning to see in it an industry which in the course of a few years will contribute largely to their enrichment, and the enlargement of trade activities.—Exchange

Yet here are the Governments of this country neglecting the best possible chance to secure an immense industry for Canada. The United States is fully awake to the importance of this matter and in ten years will supply Canada with the sugar she now gets from Germany unless we take action in our own behalf very soon.

Beet pulp has heretofore been one of the waste products of the factory. It is now, however, being very extensively used for stock. The Watsonville (Cal.), local factory is now disposing of about 300 tons daily for this purpose. Henry Miller, the largest stock raiser in California, uses 125 tons

daily, which he mixes with other forage and finds superior for fattening purposes.—American Agriculturist.

Another addition to the benefits of the beet sugar industry which the rulers of Canada and of Ontario persistently decline to encourage.

The Exporters' Association of America, headquarters in New York, is about to establish in this city (Warsaw), a sample room for the exhibition of American manufactures, together with an agency for the introduction into and sale throughout Russia. This movement is calculated to be of great benefit to the Russian importers and consumers, as well as to the American manufacturers.—Report of U. S. Consul at Warsaw.

The consular agent of the United States Government is ready to work for the commercial interests of United States manufacturers. Canadians must be behind in the race unless they use at least as good methods as their competitors over the line.

South America is to become the great source of supply for the blast furnaces and steel mills of England, says the Minneapolis Journal, if the reports of J. E. York, a well-known north western iron man and member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, are correct. The Bessemer ores of England are about exhausted, and those of the Bilbao district of Spain, from which England draws much of her supply, are growing less and less, and their end is in sight. There is a present demand in England for not less than 3,000,000 tons a year of such ore as can be mined on this concession at prices that will permit the concessionaries in Orinoco to make a profit of about \$1 per ton. It is expected that the first cargoes will be shipped early in the coming spring.

Why cannot Canadian iron mines supply these British demands? The distance for transportation would be a thousand miles less. How is it that Canada is overlooked thus? We have the resources, and England needs the very commodity we are fitted to supply. Yet far-away South American mines owned by citizens of the United States are securing the bonanza.

The severe business depression of the past few years was undoubtedly caused by the enormous profits made by authors and publishers. The writer-barons have been draining the resources of the Republic too long. The time has come to shear the scribes, and prevent the building up of the colossal fortunes now enjoyed by our authors and publishers. To further this laudable object some patriotic statesman, at present a mere congressman, but worthy of filling the highest posts to which an admiring public can elect him, has introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the copyright law, requiring authors and publishers obtaining copyright protection to supply, at their own cost, copies of their books to public libraries throughout the country. It's a good scheme all right, particularly in the case of technical works for which there is a comparatively limited demand, but it doesn't go far enough. Every stove manufacturer who receives a patent on a stove ought to send one free to every courthouse in his state. The man who designs a new hot water heater, and secures letters patent thereon shall be forced to install one free of cost in the executive mansion of every state. Every farmer should present one bushel of wheat gratis to the Board of Agriculture of every state in the Union.—The American Artisan.

Our contemporary pays a deserved compliment to the brilliancy of the congressman who proposed this masterpiece of statesmanship.