

Mattawa River, where the same is within twelve miles of a railway, shall be \$4.50 per acre ; other mining lands to be \$3 per acre. For mining lands, south of the aforesaid lakes and rivers, within 12 miles of any railway, the price will be \$3 per acre ; when situated elsewhere, \$2 per acre. These conditions do not apply to *bonâ fide* applications for grants made to the Department of Crown Lands prior to April 24th, 1891. To ensure speedy development, it provides that the royalty shall not be imposed upon silver or copper ores mined, until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease, and for nickel ore four years is allowed before the royalty shall be imposed.

THE CHINA COTTON TRADE.—The *Trade Bulletin* draws attention to the growth of the cotton trade of India, which bids fair to completely wipe out British and Canadian competition in the East. It has already done great damage to the manufacturers of Great Britain, who a few years ago ridiculed the idea of Indian cotton manufacturers being able to capture their old established export business. The statistics of the cotton trade of India during the past year, however, have been of a most startling character to English exporters, the shipments of cotton, yarn and twist from Great Britain to India falling off 5,000,000 lbs., to China 3,000,000 lbs., and to Japan 4,000,000 lbs., making a total decrease of shipments to the East of 12,000,000 lbs. in a single year, the whole of this deficit being traced directly to the rapid increase of cotton manufacture in Calcutta and other large Indian centres. A few years ago there were only 400,000 spindles in India, while last year there were more than eight times that quantity, namely, 3,250,000, and all working full time. Referring to these unexpectedly vast strides in cotton manufacture, Mr. Henry Weston of Calcutta says that the above number of spindles are being constantly increased, and that before long the Indian cotton manufacturers will be able to supply the "entire demand of Asia." So far from there being anything unreasonable in this, it is the most natural inference to be drawn from the astounding progress that has been made in the Indian cotton trade during the past few years. No country in the world has such cheap labor as India, and it is only a matter of time when British cotton manufacturers, who are already losing ground at an alarming big ratio, will be entirely ousted from any participation in the Oriental cotton trade, except of course as capitalists in Indian cotton mills. If British