

worth thirty-five cents each. These are workmen who, sooner or later, will come into sharp competition with American cotton mill operatives. What do the Americans think of the prospect? Here are people whose clothes probably do not cost a dollar a year, and who can get all the food they want for five or ten cents a day. They are laboring in an industry that is expanding with tremendous rapidity; and while it grows in India, it is growing at an equal or greater pace in Japan and China, where labor is just as cheap.—The Manufacturer.

Now that the success of the Hamilton Smelting works is pretty well assured, the Belleville Sun calls upon the progressive citizens of Belleville to "set about making preparations for the erection of works in Belleville." The progressive citizens should not act hastily in this matter. It is probable that the Hamilton works will be able to supply all the pig iron that this province can use for some time to come.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Spectator should forget its local selfishness for just a little while, and amuse itself by studying the Trade and Navigation Returns, and therein discover the quantities not only of pig iron but also of bar iron and steel imported into Canada. It would then probably comprehend the fact that the output of the Hamilton furnace would be but a drop in the bucket. It may not be aware of the fact, but in the very city of Hamilton are mills that will ere long probably be large consumers of the products of the Hamilton furnace in the manufacture of different forms of bar iron. It is a noticeable fact that when the political daily papers undertake to discuss industrial questions they generally don't know what they talk about.

According to a report of the Customs Department, the drawbacks paid during the last fiscal year aggregated \$58,641. The Liberals complain that these are undue concessions to the manufacturers, but the facts do not justify any apprehension on that score. The drawbacks were as follows:

Indian corn ground into meal for food for human beings..	\$13,300
Ships' materials.....	7,158
Goods exported to Newfoundland.....	1,541
Organs and pianos.....	1,273
Paddy used in manufacture of rice.....	150
Hoop iron for casks.....	131
Wire and brasoline for mattresses.....	58
Lead used in cartridges.....	251
Bridge iron.....	1,181
Agricultural implements, castings, axles, car wheels, etc.	1,854
Steel used in windmills.....	107
Steel used in springs.....	147
Materials used in carriage tops.....	188
Muslin and fringo used in window shades.....	45
Cheese jars.....	277
Rice flour.....	277
Corn and maize flour.....	41
Crates of bottles, etc.....	25
Horseshoe nails.....	65
Glycerine used in manufacture of dynamite.....	23
Lime used in pulp.....	27

Under the McKinley Tariff the rate of duty upon foreign macaroni, vermicelli and such preparations was two cents per pound. During the two years, 1892 and 1893, we imported 12,500,000 pounds a year, the custom duties collected thereon averaging \$250,000 a year. The free traders thought this was too much. They wanted to build up the macaroni industry in Italy, not in America, so the great Gorman Tariff Reform bill fixed the duty at twenty per cent. ad valorem.

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