

country exported \$288,871,000. Assuming that the same share are raw materials here, and of the exports of manufactures in the last fiscal year \$222,431,000 represents wages, profits and interest, labor being by far the larger share, or nearly nine-tenths of the whole. In England also the raw materials are imported. Here they are produced in this country and do their share in providing labor. If the truth were known it would probably be found that of our exports in the last fiscal year \$250,000,000 went to labor. A policy of expansion and acquisition will increase these exports as a like policy has those of England.—Philadelphia Press.

The New Zealand Government Beetroot Sugar Bill provides that every company, not exceeding three in number shall be entitled to a bonus of £12,000 in respect of sugar manufactured in New Zealand from beetroot or sorghum. Such bonus shall be paid by four annual installments of £3,000 for each year in which the company produces not less than 1,000 tons of sugar, provided that no installment shall be payable after March, 1910, and also that the total amount payable shall not exceed £36,000 during the period elapsing between the coming into operation of this Act and March, 1910.

It is proposed to establish a Beetroot Sugar Factory at Tenterfield, New South Wales, in a section where the land is specially suited to this kind of cultivation. A company has just been formed at Sydney, and the list of subscribers includes a German concern who are willing to take a certain number of shares provided it is given the contract for the supply of the necessary plant.

The Cunard Company have placed an order with the Wallsend-on-Tyne builders, Messrs. Swan and Hunter, for a cargo steamer which, when built, will be the largest vessel ever turned out of an English yard. Approximately the dimensions are as follows:—560 feet long, 64 feet beam, and 42 feet depth of hold.

The British Trade Journal makes the following comparison:

The exports from the United States for 1897 amounted to £250,000,000; the exports from Great Britain of British produce for same year amounted to £234,000,000. For the first time in the records of trade the British exports for twelve months have been surpassed by those of another nation. The figures demand something more than a casual notice, for it should be borne in mind that £250,000,000 is the high-water mark of the exports of any one year from any country, with the single exception of the year 1890, when British exports ran up to £264,000,000. In the period 1868-'74 the exports of British produce averaged in value £220,000,000; and the exports of American produce £109,000,000 per annum. During the last seven years, British exports averaged £226,000,000, and American £196,000,000. The British increase over the twenty-five years has been £6,000,000 per annum, or 2½ per cent.; while the American increase has been £87,000,000, or 80 per cent.

A few more experiences like the above may convince the free-trade economists of England that the "open door" is not the only or indeed the best policy for promoting commercial prosperity, and that the open door may let in more than it passes out.

The Sugar Beet, Philadelphia, September issue, reports that beet sugar factories in Germany seldom if ever pay more than \$4.80 per ton (of 2,204 lbs.) for their beets, and that

the average price during the campaign 1896-'97 may be considered \$4.26 per ton. Sachs says that the beets for that season averaged 13.9 to 14 per cent sugar. This is about the same as the average ascertained from properly conducted experiments in the Province of Ontario.

One reason for the objection entertained in France against the abolition of sugar bounties and consequent decrease in beet sugar production is the injury which would result to the farming industry. In France there are about 11,000,000 head of cattle which eat all the beets that the factories do not want, besides nearly 2,000,000 tons of the necks which are cut off the beets. They also consume a large part of the 220,000 tons of residuum molasses produced at the factories. Another very important reason for extending rather than reducing the acreage sown to beets is the great advantage derived by the land from the cultivation of this crop by which the soil is so much improved in fertility that succeeding crops of grain are immensely increased.

For the first time, in print, General A. W. Greely tells, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, the fearful experiences of himself and his ice-imprisoned band of explorers as they faced death for two-hundred and sixty-four sunless days at the North Pole. Bright in contrast is "The Anecdotal Side of Mark Twain," in the same magazine, in which the humorist's closest friends tell twenty funny new stories of him. Four illustrated pages on scenes in dining rooms, girls' rooms, etc., are given. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto, have in press, and will issue about October or November, a new book on "Love," written by Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The promised work is one which is likely to attract considerable interest. The subject is treated upon religiously, and as forming the essence of all that is great and worthy in human life, and the only means by which the world can be regenerated and uplifted. In an age given over so completely to the consideration of mere material things, such a book will be a healthy note in the direction of truer ideals and a higher type of life, nor will its weight be lessened by the fact that the author has been most of his life engaged in active political life.

The article in the October Scribner's on the "Battle of San Juan," by Richard Harding Davis, is not only a description of that famous victory but a complete analysis of the conduct of the Santiago campaign. He points out the problems involved, shows the lack of adequate preparation, and says that the final success obtained was due solely to the splendid and persistent valor of the troops who fought under the most trying and discouraging conditions, combined with the destruction of Cervera's fleet by the navy. Captain Arthur H. Lee, of the Royal Artillery, the British Military Attache, who accompanied the American troops to Cuba, writes of "The Regulars at El Caney." This article, coming from the representative of a friendly nation and having the authority of a trained soldier will have a special interest and value for American readers. He pays ample tribute to the fighting qualities of American soldiers.

Two very fully illustrated articles in the Methodist Magazine and Review for October are "Mountaineering by Rail," and "Around the Mediterranean," by Dora M. Jones. Dr. Antliff, of Wesleyan College, Montreal, has an able article describing how we get the Bible, full of interesting information, and Miss Ninde records the heroic devotion of Mary Reed, a Methodist missionary among the lepers in India. Fourteen numbers to the end of 1899 will be given for one year's subscription.

Outing for October is a seasonable, interesting and finely illustrated number. "Duck Shooting on the Hudson," "The Yarn of the Yampa," "A Day with the Pronghorns," Walter Camps "Football Review," "Trouting Over the Old Hockett Trail" and "Lawn Tennis in Great Britain" are a few of the good things among the sporting features. Two excellent stories "Miss Carrington's Professional," a tale of the golf links, and "The Wedding Finger of Colly," ably fill the fiction department. In the rod and gun and the kennel departments Ed. W. Sandys continues a series of interesting illustrated sketches of game birds and the different breeds of dogs, while other well-known experts discuss various sporting topics.