

but was merely intended to convey an impression that the citizens of Toronto were porcine in their tendencies and had their fore feet in anything that was worth having. Now, while we are not disposed to admit that this is a correct picture of the inhabitants of a city scarcely second to Boston in its intellectual, literary and educational development, we are no longer desirous of putting aside the garland woven for us by our jealous neighbors. We accept it, and shall wear it blushing on modest brows. For this is Hogtown, and growing more hoggy all the time. Toronto bacon is chasing Chicago pork and short ribs all around the ring. In a few more rounds we shall reach its solar plexus. Over a thousand live hogs come into the western market every working day on an average throughout the year, and the streets in the packing district are piled with dead hogs from all over Ontario during the fall and winter. Hogtown, and not ashamed of it. Our packing houses run out their products by the train-load now, just as Armour's and Swift's do. The live stock market is becoming too small and will have to be enlarged. There are other packing houses in Ontario, and other cities, that may ultimately seek to snatch the coronet from our brow, but for the present we alone are entitled to honorable mention as the Hogtown of Canada. When we get up to the new City Hall we hope to remove the old-fashioned Indian from our coat of arms and replace him with a pea-fed hog, rampant, on a field sanguine.—Toronto Globe.

As a competitor in the illuminating field acetylene will probably be a greater rival of illuminating gas than of electric current, and it is possible that its success will be of more benefit than harm to the latter. It is the old story over again of one rival stimulating another in competition, and by means of improved service and reduced cost, increasing the demand by an amount greater than its own supply. Illuminating gas, electric lighting and acetylene all have their own individual advantages, which, to a certain extent, outline certain fields of application of each, which the others cannot compete. For vehicle lighting, including train lighting, and for gas distribution, where but a small percentage is used for fuel, acetylene will probably show advantages over other forms of gas; while for combined heating and lighting service for one system, illuminating gas cannot be met by either acetylene or electric current, but for insulated plant service, theatre lighting and all cases where ease of control from a distance, or convenience of ignition, or adaptability to special decorative effects, are of any importance, the electric current has the advantage. It cannot be met by its competitors in the qualities of safety, neatness, cleanliness, convenience and elegance.—The Electrical World.

The Science and Art of Mining, a mining paper published in connection with the Wigan School of Mines, says:—"Street car axles are being made at Krupp's works with 7 to 8 per cent. of nickel, as also hollow driving axles for locomotives. For fire box steel as much as 25 per cent. of nickel is used." Less than 7 per cent. of nickel does not seem to be thought of any value in the construction of locomotive axles. The growing use of nickel is another piece of good fortune that is falling to investors in Canadian mines.—Toronto Globe.

Canada was never in better position and condition to impose an export duty upon nickel ore and matte than at present. By imposing the duty the good fortune would not be alone to investors in nickel mines, but to the whole country

It seems clear that the boom in Canadian interests is to be large and long continued. The Dominion has successfully struggled against the diseases which afflict the childhood of nations as corresponding ones do the childhood of the human creature. They are both in alternating periods of growth and consolidation. Present appearances strongly justify the belief that our kindred community in the great Northwest is entering upon a stage of development which promises a strong, vigorous and healthy manhood. As a consequence industrial and trade prospects are brighter than ever before in its history. Its liberal policy and its determination not to be seduced from its connection with the Mother Country are manifestations of a robustness of wisdom and prudence which will not be lost upon the Motherland. It is the old country which can be of the greatest benefit to the young one. The great need of the latter is abundant capital, and the capitalists of the old country want an enterprising field of investment under "the old flag." This the Dominion can give, and the result will be to the benefit of both.—The Textile Mercury.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has initiated a most desirable undertaking in the publication of a bulletin to be sent monthly or oftener to all its members, the special effort of which will be to keep Canadian manufacturers informed of trade opportunities in other countries. The daily press already gives most of this information, but good will result from having it carefully edited and presented in compact form. The first bulletin contains statistical information concerning Canadian industries and exports; trade with the United States; a summary of the conditions attaching to the preferential tariff, and notices of trade openings in South Africa, Russia, Guatemala, Spain, Italy, France, and the Philippines. This class of information can be made highly acceptable and of much profit to the manufacturers. There is the danger, however, which it is to be hoped the editors will manage to steer clear of, of confusing political considerations with those that properly appertain to such a publication. The first issue is practically free from this objection, and it is to be hoped there will be no deviation from the initial programme.—Montreal Herald.

We can assure The Herald that it is not the intention of the Association to allow anything whatever of a political character to find its way into The Bulletin.

Returns just compiled by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, show that there are in Canada 559 creameries, 2,556 cheese factories and 203 factories producing both butter and cheese. The census of 1871 showed that there were in the Dominion then 353 cheese factories; the census of 1881 gave 709 cheese factories; that of 1891 gave 1,565, and the returns of 1897 show that, including the 203, there are 2,759 factories producing cheese. Comparing 1897 with 1871, the return of the number of factories does not show all the development there has been. The average output of 1891 was valued at \$6,250 per factory, and in 1871 it was worth \$4,570. The average value per factory for 1897-98, Mr. Johnson estimates at \$5,570, or about \$1,000 more than in 1871, but 680 less than in 1891, giving an output in 1897 of about \$15,800,000 against an output in 1891 of \$9,780,000; in 1881 of \$5,460,000, and in 1871, of \$1,602,000. In 1871 the Dominion had no creameries for the manufacture of butter; it was all home made. By 1881 there were forty-six creameries in the Dominion, all but one in Ontario and Quebec. By 1891 these had increased to 170, and by 1898 there were 559