

the duties on the necessaries, while the privileged classes pay no duties.

In a recent issue of this journal it was stated that there were four establishments in Canada engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron, the names of which were given. A correspondent informs us that our list was not complete, and that the following additions should be made:

Barrow, Stewart & Milae.....Hamilton, Ont.  
P. Kyle.....Merrickville, Ont.  
Montreal Malleable Iron Works.....Montreal.

A TORONTO man is experimenting in the growth of bananas. But perhaps it will not do to say too much about the enterprise. If by ill-luck it is found that the desirable fruit will grow under glass, Mr. Foster will clap on a duty in the interests of native industry.—*Toronto Mail*.

We give the *Mail* a pointer. There are some things that grow luxuriously in Toronto that are not affected by either Protection or Free Trade: smart Alecks. There is a flourishing specimen of this genius to be found beneath the tall tower at the corner of King and Bay streets.

THE manufacturers of vapor or gasoline stoves, do not seem to consider their interest when it is almost impossible to buy gasoline at retail for domestic purposes in a city the size of Toronto. Without doubt a vapor stove is a great convenience in a family in hot weather, for with it all the cooking, preserving, etc., can be done without the attendant annoyance of heat and discomfort incident upon the use of a coal or wood stove; and it is more economical. There are families in Toronto who have vapor stoves, but they are practically useless, because the owners cannot find gasoline on sale.

THE Minister of Customs need not have called in the services of the Dominion analyst to show that asphalt for street paving purposes is not a raw material. The difference between the crude asphalt as taken from the bitumen lakes of Trinidad, and that prepared for street paving purposes is quite visible to the naked eye. It is true, as the *Globe* observes, that there are no asphalt lakes in Canada, nor is there any works here as yet for the refining of the article; but, thanks to the good sense of the Minister, works will soon be established here that will give employment to large numbers of Canadian workmen. The N.P. is all right.

London Colonies and India says that "Bank managers in Canada have a practice that might well be followed in this country. At the meetings of their shareholders they give an account of the trade of the country for the year, and their opinions as to the prospects of the coming year. Not unfrequently they also give traders and others wholesome advice which they would do well to follow. Recent addresses of the kind alluded to have been of a very hopeful character. One manager, in reference to a statement that had been going the rounds of the press, took occasion to refer to the large number of farmers numbered among their depositors, and, what is even more to the point, to the very large amount they collectively had to their credit. This is quite refreshing, after the gloomy reports one is accustomed to hear now and then of the condition of the agricultural population of Canada."

THE conditions existing in the Dominion at present render it wholly inexpedient for us to adopt Free Trade with all the world. A large proportion of the people would resist the direct taxation which it would involve.—*Toronto Globe*.

Then why does the *Globe* advocate free trade with the United States? Is a chain stronger in its strongest link than in its weakest? If it is inexpedient to adopt free trade with all the world, why adopt it with any particular nation to the exclusion of all other nations? If the people would resent the direct taxation which free trade with all the world would involve, why would they not resent the policy that would give free trade to the United States? Which would hurt the dog the most, to cut off an inch of his tail, or to cut off the whole tail?

As for unrestricted trade with the States being unpopular, neither unrestricted trade nor the N.P. has yet been fairly submitted to the people. Sir John has always refused to allow an unfettered expression of opinion. In 1882 he gerrymandered the constituencies; in 1887 he tampered with the lists; on both occasions he invoked the aid of the manufacturers, and it was tendered in the shape of cash.—*Toronto Globe*.

If the *Globe* means by this that in 1882 the manufacturers contributed money to enable Sir John to "gerrymander the constituencies," and 1887 again contributed money to enable Sir John to "tamper with the voting lists," or that they at any time contributed money to corruptly interfere with a free "expression of opinion" by the people regarding any political question, it says what is most emphatically false.

In Buckle's History of Civilization in England, in discussing the prevalence of superstition among different classes of the community, the writer says: "It would be easy to show how the progress of manufactures, besides increasing the national wealth, has done immense service to civilization by inspiring man with a confidence in his own resources; and, how by giving rise to a new class of employments, it has shifted the scene in which superstition is most likely to dwell." In Canada at this time, as it was in England at the time of which the historian was writing, the great need to the advancement of civilization is the multiplication of manufacturing industries. No matter what may have been the influences either for or against, bearing on manufactures in England in the long ago past, it is a fact that manufactures in Canada have increased under the influence of Protection and the National Policy much more rapidly and satisfactorily than under any other influence. Those who desire to see Canada advanced to the acme of modern civilization are those who insist on her maintaining and cultivating her manufactures.

As we have heretofore announced, Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., of Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed Honorary Commissioner by the Dominion Government to represent Canada at the Exhibition to be held in Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., in January next. This Exhibition is to be of Island products, manufactures and works of art, together with exhibits of works of art, machinery and industrial and agricultural products from Great Britain, British colonies and other countries. In view of the geographical relation of the Island of Jamaica with the Atlantic seaports of Canada, and the nature and extent of the imports of Jamaica, as well as the products of the Island, the Dominion Government accepted an invitation of the Government of Jamaica to participate in the Exhibition, with a view to obtaining an extension of markets for the products and manufactures of this country. The Dominion Government