

first place among the nations engaged in such industry, and is to-day the most self-dependent and self-contained, the richest and the most prosperous of any. In truth, the conditions now existing in the United States supply demonstration so complete of the fact that protection was best, for us at any rate, if not for other people, that there is no reason for wonder that the most vehement of the British free trade propagandists should begin to doubt if Mr. Cobden was right after all.

--The Textile Record, New York.

The Toronto Globe gives editorial approval to the following from its London correspondent:

Going back again to the question of fruit, the canned fruit will always have a limited market here compared with the preserve trade, which is an immense one, and one which, if Canada had free sugar, she could use to great advantage. It would employ more capital and labor in Canada in five years than your sugar refineries will in fifty.

This is an old song sung very much out of tune. The London man might be excused for not knowing any better, but The Globe certainly knows that Canadian jam-makers, where they manufacture for export, can obtain a refund of ninety-nine per cent. of any duty they may pay on sugar consumed in their industry. The London man, and The Globe also, might study to advantage the effect of free sugar in Great Britain and the fact that the British Government are even now proposing to impose a duty on foreign sugar.

The fourteenth regular annual meeting of The American Protective Tariff League took place on January 19th at The League headquarters in New York. There was a large attendance of members from various parts of the country, and strong interest was manifested in the work of The League for the past year, and in plans for future usefulness and along the lines so successfully followed heretofore. First Vice-President Cannon presided. An account of the general operations of The League was embodied in the report of the General Secretary, which also embraced the financial statement of the Treasurer. This report showed that the receipts of the organization for the year ending January 15th had been \$35,222.56, and the disbursements \$33,710.83, leaving a cash balance of \$1,511.73, with no liabilities of any description. It was recommended that the assessment for 1899 be placed at \$60. The report was adopted and its recommendations approved.

The January 31st issue of Textile America was its final publication as a monthly, and beginning on February 11th, its production will be once a week. Its aspiration is to be the best dry goods paper, not only in the United States, but in the world, and we think its ambition will soon be gratified. It is one of our most acceptable exchanges.

At a meeting of Toronto No. 1 of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, held a few days ago, a resolution having reference to the explosion of a steam boiler in this city recently, deplored the loss of life and personal injury to the innocent victims of the event, and it was further resolved

that the Association, as a body of engineers, place themselves upon record as concurring with the verdict of the coroner's jury, which set out the fact that the man in charge of the boiler, was incompetent. It was also resolved that all steam boilers should be under the charge of practical engineers, who have certificates, and each boiler be inspected yearly by some competent person.

Mr. Hardy's Government never introduced a more popular law than that one, which the Opposition forced upon him, requiring all pine logs taken off the Crown domain to be manufactured in Canada.

Having found his opponents his best advisers in respect to that matter, Mr. Hardy might take counsel from them in respect to another.

Let him bring in a bill of exactly the same type and make it apply to nickel ore and matte.

Such a measure might not be liked by some of the friends who worked for him in North Hastings, but it would please the people.

He has the power; let him use it.—The Mail and Empire.

The cases are not parallel. The Ontario Government had the right to require the manufacture of logs into lumber in the province, cut on Crown Lands after the enactment of the law, but it certainly has no right to require that the nickel ores taken from other than Crown Lands, shall be manufactured into refined nickel in the province.

The advent of the Canadian Postal Note marks a considerable step in the direction of simplifying the sending of small amounts by mail. The old post office order was very good in its day, but it was cumbersome and hardly in keeping with the advanced spirit of the times. Post office orders, having served their day and generation, must now, so far as the remittance of sums under \$5.00 are concerned, give way to the more modern postal note. That it is here we know; that it has come to stay, at least until it is crowded out by something better, is beyond peradventure, as the following figures will show:—During the first month they were on sale in Canada, somewhat less than 4,000 notes were sold, all told. The second month the demand had increased to over 12,000; the third month to 28,000 and the fourth month to over 60,000. The story told by these returns is that the postal note is filling a real want, and that our people are beginning to find it out. As a means of remitting small sums, the postal note is not only a long way ahead of the post office order, but should also supersede the old, and we might add pernicious, method of sending postage stamps, which, by the way, is now illegal. The postal note can be purchased just as easily and quickly as postage stamps, the cost is only nominal, and we understand that where a payment is disputed, the note itself, signed by the person to whom the money was paid, is always available from the department at Ottawa by sending them the number of the note. These good points should certainly recommend them to the public for sending small remittances. They can be purchased during all post office hours, and are payable at all money order offices. The rates are one cent on note for 20c., 25c., 30c. or 40c.; two cents for 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; three cents for \$3, \$4 and \$5. Odd cents may be made up by attaching postage stamps not exceeding nine cents in value, to the face of the note.—The Trader.