

influx of French Canadians. The *Globe's* guesses cannot bear the investigation of common sense.

Our esteemed contemporary *Farm and Home*, of Springfield, Mass., thus catches on to the beet sugar question:—

The Ohio Legislature failed by one vote, through carelessness, to offer a bounty to manufacturers of one-third of one cent per pound upon all sugar manufactured in Ohio from beets or other plants grown in the State, a bounty of two thirds of a cent upon such sugar being paid to the growers of the beets or other plants from which the sugar is obtained. This is the first instance in which the bounty system has been applied directly to the grower of beet as well as to the manufacturer of sugar therefrom. It is the only fair way, as the greatest obstacle in the way of the sugar industry is to get farmers to grow the beets. The proposed bounty is equivalent to from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton of beets, or from \$10 to \$20 per acre, in addition to the \$4 or \$5 per ton the sugar factory can pay for beets of good quality. This measure is sure to be enacted at the next session in January, in abundant season to help the beet sugar crop of 1893. It would have been too late to have had much influence this year, though it might have assisted the first sugar manufacturing establishment in the State, now being constructed in Findlay, to get the beets it requires. *Farm and Home* hails with delight every reasonable and proper effort to establish the sugar industry, and thus divide among our own farmers and manufacturers and planters the \$100,000,000 now sent abroad annually for foreign sugar.

Our English exchanges give us a deplorable picture of the distress in what is known as the Cleveland iron district, brought about by the strike of the Durham miners. It is said that from 90,000 to 100,000 persons, including children, are now entirely destitute, and barely subsisting on charitable doles. The distress is said to be as great as in the West of Ireland in famine times. Nearly all works of the district are stopped, and the small tradesmen and house proprietors are only a degree better off than the mass, while to meet the distress local poor rates have had to be enormously increased. In Middlesborough the local relief fund is exhausted. This time last year there were in that town 3,000 persons depending on poor law relief; to day there are 14,000. The same state of things is found in all the towns and villages of the district.—*Montreal Herald*.

If any such destitution and distress should unfortunately befall Canada, the *Herald* would immediately and continually charge the event to the N. P. Ireland has enjoyed all the blessings to be derived from free trade ever since its adoption by England, and therefore, according to the free trade theory, that island should be in the enjoyment of the greatest prosperity; but instead of that there is a condition of chronic famine and distress prevailing there, which is now, according to the *Herald*, duplicated and intensified in many parts of England.

The *Coal Trade Journal*, speaking of the advancing prices of anthracite coal, which are likely to become unreasonably high, suggests that crushed coke could be made to take its place for many uses. It says:

As to steam, it goes without saying that bituminous coal meets the demand, but their chief reliance for success is for domestic use, and there it looks as though they had the people. Up to a certain price, they may be able to hold it, but everyone in the trade knows that the increased price of Red Ash coal, together with the avoidance of heat and dirt, has brought, within a few years, gas and oil as substitutes to such an extent that it has seriously interfered with the trade in

that class of coal, especially in warm weather, and it will continue to do so with increasing ratio. Another substitute which I have not seen mentioned is so-called crushed coke, an article growing in demand and practically inexhaustible in its supply. By coke I do not mean that made in gas process, which is somewhat friable, but that known as even coke and mostly used for smelting purposes. This coke, as you know, is hard, firm and silvery. By the use of simple and not expensive machinery, it can be broken into suitable sizes to any extent for domestic use. It contains about ninety-five per cent. of carbon, the ash is fairly heavy, and the article itself is as clean, if not cleaner, than anthracite, makes a very hot fire, is easily controlled, and after a little practical use will find its way into dwellings for all the purposes that anthracite is now used. The cost of handling will be somewhat more than coal on account of bulk.

This impresses the fact that coke is indispensable for many uses as fuel, and should be placed on the free list. If we are to have the steel and iron works in Toronto that are now being projected, coke will be the fuel which will be used; and coke is absolutely essential in the manufacture of malleable iron. By all means let coke be placed on the free list.

*Good Housekeeping* for June has an attractive frontispiece called "Starting Out in the World," a family group of seven happy children, about to take a carriage ride, the reins in the hands of the oldest brother. It is accompanied by a full-page poem, a parting benison; and every parent, especially every grandparent, will join in the invocation upon the interesting, childish group. The number has the usual household papers, one of the most interesting of which is that in which a writer, who modestly conceals her full name, gives an interesting picture of her home in the wilderness of Washington, far in the North-west. The culinary department is especially favored in this issue, there being a large number of valuable articles; though other interests of the home are by no means forgotten or overlooked. This journal is one of the most desirable guides for the conduct of the family. The experienced housekeeper will not, and others should not, think of doing without it. Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.

*Outing* for June is as pure and refreshing as the shades and breezes of the woods and waters it loves so well. It is pre-eminently a magazine for the home circle, and richly deserves its great success, for matured and growing minds are alike benefited by its honest teachings, which ever point the way to the safest of all earthly sanctuaries—nearest to nature's heart. The number is superbly illustrated, the frontispiece (famous white-winged *Gloriana*) and many other engravings being artistic gems. The contents are as follows: "Through Muskoka Marvel-lands," by Ed. W. Sandys, illustrated; "Inter-city and Inter-national Cricket in America," by Thomas Wharton, illustrated; "Experiences in Amateur Photography," "A. H.," by Wm. Hinckley; "Evolution of the Forty-six-footer" (concluded), by Geo. A. Stewart, illustrated; "By Wheel from Havre to Rouen" (concluded), by J. W. Fosdick, illustrated; "June Rides," by Jessie F. O'Donnell; "Harry's Career at Yale" (continued), by John Seymour Wood, illustrated; "Saddle and Sentiment" (continued), by Wenona Gilman, illustrated; "The Maryland National Guard," by Hanson Hiss, illustrated; "From the German Ocean to the Black Sea" (continued), by Thos. Stevens, illustrated; "Nova Scotia as a Summer Resort," illustrated; "Miscellaneous Jumping," by Malcolm W. Ford, illustrated; and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.

The American Iron and Steel Association has published the eleventh edition of its well-known directory, bringing down to the middle of February, 1892, full information concerning new iron and steel works in the United States and changes in the old works. The present edition contains four features which have not appeared in previous editions. These are the Tinsplate Works of the United States, an index to the brands of pig iron, the Iron and Steel Works of Canada, and the Iron and Steel Works of Mexico. This directory not only gives the names and addresses of the works, but also the location and post-office and telegraph addresses, the principal offices and officers of the companies, the date of building or rebuilding of the works, their equipment, the articles manufactured, their