

duty upon all cotton goods entering that country, it was taken suddenly ill with spasms. Hear it :

If this information be confirmed the results will immediately be of the most serious character to the East Lancashire weaving districts and the South Lancashire spinning districts which supply them with yarn. The opinion here amongst persons best qualified to judge is that it is the settled intention of the Indian Government to impose a duty, and that the Home Government will not announce the fact until Parliament opens, when it will be stated as having been done, and will come into operation next day. Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, is averse to receiving deputations on the matter, professing to be fully conversant with the views of Lancashire upon the subject. We fear, however, that he is far from being fully cognizant of the vital importance of resisting the step, or of the killing influence it will have upon the industries of this country—not the cotton trade merely, but the many dependent and distantly-related ones. There ought to be an immediate organization of Lancashire members pledged to resist this injustice and capable of immediately ejecting any Government that permits it. Professional politicians will think twice before consenting to it when they see a body of determined men pledged to resist it. The triumph of a party or the continuance in office of a Government is absolutely of microscopic importance compared with the welfare of the most important industry in the country, which it is proposed to treat with such gross injustice. We would not say "Perish India" rather than this should occur, but we would say, Perish its political connection with this country rather than "the services" composed of Englishmen should be allowed to stab the parent country in the back in such a manner. We trust that those whose duty it is to stir in these matters will at once see to it. They should not rest content with an emphatic mandate having been issued to the Indian officials forbidding it.

And yet there are those who tell us that the consumer pays the duty. We hope that civil war is not about to break out in England, and that the Lancashire district will not secede from the rest of the Kingdom. The question is, what will Britain do about it ?

CULTIVATING THE SUGAR BEET.

Prof. W.H. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, an authority on the subject, has the following to say regarding the cultivation of the sugar beet :

The culture of the sugar beet is intensive culture. It is a kind of agriculture which can be carried on with high-priced lands, where ordinary crops of cereals would not pay. It is already difficult in this country to grow wheat, maize or oats on land worth \$100 an acre. The fixed charges on such land are high, \$6 or \$7 an acre, and these fixed charges, together with the high taxes which are paid, eat up the profits of cereal culture. Such lands, however, could be profitably cultivated in sugar beets, where the yield per acre is higher and the returns are paid to the farmer for intense culture and high fertilization. An instance of this is seen in Chino, where lands have rapidly increased in value under the stimulus of beet culture, and farmers get high returns from the growth of the sugar beet.

The establishment of sugar beet culture becomes a true object lesson in agriculture. Every field, properly cultivated in beets, becomes an agricultural experiment station. The influence of beet culture is felt upon every other crop. The yield per acre of cereals, root crops and grasses is al-

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