

only equalled by the editorial writer on that paper who hurls such epithets as "ruffianly misrepresentation," "insolent organ," "insolent ring," "tax-fed Tories," "palpable lying," "controversial polecat," etc., against his adversary as arguments in the discussion of an important question. If, on the other hand, parents desire to keep their children from the contaminating influences of blackguardism, they should see that the *Toronto Globe* never falls into their hands.

CANADIAN manufacturers would do well to observe the way in which the *Toronto Globe* sneers at them, and insults them by calling them lazy and shiftless. In gloating over what it thinks would be the situation should Reciprocity be brought about, when American manufactures would be brought into fierce competition with the products of Canadian workshops and factories, the *Globe* says: "It is likely that some of the ring (meaning Canadian manufacturers) who supply Sir John with election funds, might be compelled to bestir themselves in fair competition; but are the Canadian people to put up with huge losses forever in order that a handful of Tory pets may live at the public expense on the product of obsolete machinery and without the exertions proper to business men?"

"We can make iron in Alabama, send it to Pennsylvania, and sell it there \$5 a ton cheaper than they can make it," was the deliberate utterance this week of one of the most eminent southern engineers. When asked further whether iron could be made anywhere in the world cheaper than in northern Alabama, the gentleman said without hesitation that only one other region anywhere had the advantage of the south, and it was doubtful whether even that could do better. Possibly the Cleveland district in England can produce a shade cheaper than Alabama, but he was not sure of it. Other things go to indicate that this enthusiastic conclusion has some warrant. One is the constant and increasing sale of southern iron in the northern and eastern States. Another is the removal of much Pennsylvania and other northern iron-making capital to the south. A third is the rapid growth of Birmingham and similarly situated places, and the steady flow of fresh capital southward for the building up of manufacturing cities in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.—*Bradstreets*.

This is what Protection is doing for the South. With similar protection, Canada would be able to manufacture iron as cheaply as Alabama.

THE *Cleveland Iron Trade Review*, discussing in its last issue the condition of the American iron ore market, says:

The rush, for the time being, seems fairly over, and with the sale of the 1890 Bessemer output, the sharp demand that has hitherto characterized the ore market has largely fallen off. Whether this result is due to the natural course of the trade or to the shrinkage of business peculiar to the holiday season, remains to be seen. The Eastern syndicate, represented by Mr. Ferdinand Schlesinger, of Milwaukee, has, through the Florence-Iron River Co.—one of its properties—obtained a lease of what is known as the Fowle property, in the Michigamme district. The mines, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are said to contain immense deposits of low grade ores, assaying .56 in iron and .03 in phosphorous. A nominal sum passed as the purchase price, the new owners paying a royalty of twenty cents. It is expected to take some three hundred thousand tons of ore from these mines during the coming season, with either Marquette or St. Ignace as the shipping port.

From this it will be seen that all of the American Bessemer

ores available during 1890 are sold; that the demand is not satisfied; that furnacemen are willing to pay a royalty of twenty cents a ton above the cost of mining to obtain low grade ores, and that 300,000 tons of these low grade ores are to be taken from one certain property the coming season.

THE *Cleveland Iron Trade Review* tells the *Australasian Trade Review* some straight facts regarding the beneficial results that will inevitably follow the adoption of Protection in Australia, and of the dependence that colony will ever experience upon outside sources for its material supplies under Free Trade. It quotes an article recently published in these pages in which it was shown that if the failure to establish iron blast furnaces in Canada is due to the National Policy, as the Free Trade papers here say it is, the way to correct the evil is by increasing the tariff, not reducing it. Our Cleveland contemporary says some flattering things regarding the work this journal is doing in behalf of Protection, and, quoting our article here alluded to, says: "We commend this broad and statesman-like view to our Australian contemporary, and the important interests which it represents." It remarks by way of illustration, "Had any such policy (as advocated by the Australian journal) prevailed when the struggling United States began their industrial existence," that country "would never have risen above the condition of poor and dependent consumers, always in debt"; and it points to Canada as "another powerful British colony that does not regard this great economic question through the narrow vision" of Free Trade. "Canada has established a system of protection to home industries, which she is gradually broadening and strengthening, and if let alone, she will soon be ready to declare industrial, if not political, independence."

THE condition of the work-people employed in the manufacture of such wares as needles and pins in Great Britain, Germany and the United States, furnishes us with contrasts which are as remarkable as they are startling, and as showing how foreign competition has kept down the wages of employees in the former countries. Redditch and neighborhood has, for a hundred years and more, been the chief mart for needles, but the invention of the sewing machine and the sewing machine needle, by an American, has revolutionized the business. American ingenuity also supplied the machinery to perfect the needle and cheapen its manufacture, but Redditch has relied upon cheap labor to hold its trade. Its methods are old-fashioned, and the handling of such small articles as needles has necessitated wages so low as to be a marvel to the world how human beings can manage to eke out an existence at all. The explanation is, long hours. Whole families, consisting of father, mother and children, down almost to the babe in the cradle, spend the weary hours in the effort to earn the merest pittance, and by this means Redditch hopes to undersell the world. In needle making establishments in the United States expert tool makers earn from \$15.00 to \$18.00—equal to £3 to £3 12s. per week; swedgers, from \$10.00 to \$15.00; wire-drawers, \$12.00; temperers, \$15.00 to \$18.00, and their assistants from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per week. Groovers and pointers receive 30 cents per thousand; straighteners, 50 cents per thousand, and boys and girls can earn from \$3.00 to \$4.50