

of the duties on certain kinds of iron manufactures. It appears that some kinds of hollow-ware—steam radiator fixtures for example—are being sent into Canada by United States makers cheaper, even with the present duty imposed upon them, than Canadian factories can turn them out. And it has been the case for some time that malleable iron merchandise of certain kinds has been sent in by American makers in the teeth of the duty, all of which means that the present demand is for a prohibitive duty.—*Monetary Times*.

Oh! no, not a prohibitive duty, but a protective duty; a duty for protection that protects. Under-valuation of imports is destroying domestic industries.

THE issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* for the 20th inst. will be devoted almost exclusively to an account, with full illustrations, of the event which is in all men's minds, the funeral of the dead Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald. No such outburst of popular sorrow over the death of any man has ever been evoked in Canada, as that which pays tribute to the greatness of the deceased statesman. The *Dominion Illustrated* sent its own photographers and artists to Ottawa and Kingston, and the number to be issued on the 20th inst. will be a memorial worthy of the occasion, and one that throughout Canada will be preserved as a sad souvenir of the man whose death has left so great a void in the hearts of the people as well as in the public life of the country he has served so long and so devotedly.

OVER \$60,000,000 in gold has been sent to Europe from the United States since January 1st last. A good deal of this money represents interest on British capital invested in United States mines and manufactures. British capitalists would gladly invest in Canada but our stupid trade policy restricts the markets for products, and they prefer to place their money over the border. Canada needs a change.—London, Ont., *Advertiser*.

Correct you are. Canada does indeed need a change—a change on the part of the *Advertiser* and other Grit papers and Grit politicians. They should change from so continually running down and depreciating Canada. But how ridiculous to intimate that British capitalists are prevented from investing their money in Canada because of our tariff, while they invest in the United States where the tariff is 50 per cent. higher than ours. Canada does indeed need a change in the direction suggested.

THE issue in Canada is between protection and dry rot on one hand, and continental free trade on the other.—*Mr. Charlton*.

The mistake here is in assuming that any form of rot, dry or otherwise, is eating into the vitals of our national constitution.—*London Free Press*.

None are so blind as those who will not see. They are actually more to be pitied than those who cannot see.—*Montreal Herald*.

If Mr. Charlton considers the issue in Canada to be between protection and dry rot on one hand and continental free trade on the other, why don't he return to whence he came and enjoy continental free trade instead of remaining in Canada praying for what will never occur. The greatest "rot" observable in Canada is such as Mr. Charlton expectorates upon a patient and long suffering people. The weather is now fine for travelling and the roads are in good condition.

AN examination of the monthly statements of imports and exports, prepared by the Customs Department during the past ten months, and a comparison with the corresponding period last year, shows where the falling off in the imports and the increase in exports has been brought about. Of course, the importations of certain classes of goods have increased to a considerable extent, but there have been some large decreases. The importation of woollens has fallen off to the extent of \$1,100,000; manufactures of iron and steel, \$750,000; provisions, \$700,000; silks, \$400,000, and spirits, \$100,000. In regard to the exports there are some noticeable increases. Products of the mine make a better showing than last year to the extent of \$900,000; fisheries increased \$740,000; animals and their products, \$700,000; agricultural produce, \$1,250,000; manufactures, \$450,000. There are two large items of decreases forest products, \$2,000,000, due to the stagnation in the lumber and timber trades, and coin and bullion, \$1,600,000.

The Miner, published in British Columbia, and whose mission is implied in its name, urges that the duty on pig lead should be raised to \$30 a ton; on lead bars, blocks and sheets, \$50, and a uniform duty of 30 per cent. on all lead products. A duty of \$30 a ton is imposed by the United States Government on the lead product of Canadian smelters, so that it cannot be profitably shipped there nor to England, where the price is depressed—hence separators must be set up in Canada. At present Canada consumes thousands of tons of lead annually, the product of the mines of the United States and Spain. The *Miner* claims that if its proposal is acted upon "the mines of British Columbia will alone support a hundred thousand people and produce every dollar's worth of crude and manufactured lead used in the Dominion."—*Toronto World*.

The Canadian duty upon old scrap and pig lead is forty cents per hundred pounds, or \$8 per ton. The value of all such lead imported into Canada last year was \$283,096, of which \$275,661 was from Great Britain. Canada exported no lead last year, and only four tons of lead ore, valued at \$2,000, and, judging from the value thereof, this ore must have been of a highly argentiferous character.

THE imports of cement into Canada last year were as follows:

Hydraulic, 5,540 barrels, valued at.....	\$9,048
Portland, 192,322 " " " " " " " " " " " "	313,572
Totals, 197,762	\$322,620

The duty upon which was \$79,004 or 40 cents per barrel.

According to a preliminary summary of the production of metals and minerals in the Dominion for the year 1890, recently issued by the Government, the production of cement in Canada last year amounted to 102,216 barrels, valued at \$92,404. These figures show that the value of imported cement was \$1.63 per barrel, and of domestic cement 90 cents per barrel. About 135,000 barrels of this imported cement came from Great Britain, nearly all the balance coming from the United States. It has never been successfully urged that Canadian made cement is not as good in all respects as any imported, but old prejudices and an inadequate tariff prevents the extensive development of the home industry. The American duty upon cement is eight cents per one hundred pounds including weight of barrel or package.

THIS Journal suggested that the Dominion Government offer a bounty upon all sugar manufactured in Canada, and the