

liberal bounty offered for the production of Canadian-made beet sugar—say two cents per pound—to be continued, say for fifteen years, and to admit sugar-making machinery free of duty for the next three or four years. Here is an opportunity for our Finance Minister to prove himself a great statesman.

At a public meeting held in London a few days ago resolutions were adopted protesting against the unrestricted influx of destitute aliens into England and demanding that the government take measures to prevent the entrance into the country of undesirable persons. The resolutions were supported by a number of members of the House of Commons who were present.

THERE will be an exhibition of pigmies at the World's Fair in Chicago. It will be hard to decide who is the smallest man in Canada, but the final contest for the entry will lie likely between Mr. Foster and Mr. Dewdney, of Ottawa fame.—*London Advertiser*.

This is timid modesty on the part of the editor of the *Advertiser*, intending, as he does, to visit Chicago next year himself. He is already awarded the premium in Canada.

It is noticeable that none of the leading daily papers of Canada on either side of politics have ever yet taken a decided stand on the nickel question, and declared whether they were in favor of imposing an export duty upon nickel ore and matte or not. One set seems to be afraid and the other "dassent." Meantime thousands of tons of this mineral wealth is being taken out of the country, and Canada has nothing to show for it but the hole in the ground from which it is taken. Impose the duty.

ACCORDING to a report received from Consul Wildman, of Singapore, the new tariff law of the United States has had a beneficial effect on the tin mining of the Malay peninsula. Pig tin is now sent direct to the United States, whereas it was formerly shipped to England and there used in the manufacture of tinplate, in which form it was exported to the United States. The Malay peninsula furnishes about one-half the tin of the world, the exports from the Straits settlements to all countries in 1889, amounting in value to \$23,254,023.

BERLIN used formerly to export immense quantities of fine ladies' cloaks, etc., to the United States. Since a high tariff was placed upon these goods American buyers go there and simply buy the models. The cloaks are then manufactured after these in the United States. Only the cheapest grades of goods are exported in large quantities, and so great has been the decrease that the *Confectionaire*, the organ of the cloak-makers, protests against the "attentions paid to American buyers who inspected everything a dozen times and in the end bought only a few models."

A PRESS dispatch from San Francisco states that warning had been sent to the farmers in that section to ship no more potatoes to that city, as that market was glutted with them and they were rotting, there being no purchasers. It was

that they do not protest against this criminal neglect? Of estimated that California farmers would lose over a million dollars on their potato crop alone this year. This, too, in one of the finest markets in a country of over sixty million people. Of course those who shriek for unrestricted reciprocity want Canadian farmers to have an opportunity to send their potatoes to this sixty million market.

RECENTLY the Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, in alluding to the discussion in the House of Commons on the changes in the sugar duty, said:—"Mr. Patterson quoted from the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER * * * that the effect of the tariff resolutions would be to give Canadian refiners seven times as much protection as American refiners." This journal never made any such ridiculous statement, and Mr. Patterson never quoted any such language from our pages. When garbling, blundering and misrepresentation are resorted to, as in this instance, the *Globe* takes the cake.

UNITED STATES CONSUL JARRETT, at Birmingham, Eng., makes a report upon the carpet industries of that city, in which he states that the number of looms in operation are 1,993, of which 1,443 are power and 550 hand looms. These give employment to 1,993 men and 994 boys. Weavers are paid for weaving Brussels three fourths five-eighths and one-half of a yard wide, 5 cents per yard; creeles or assistants, 4 cents in every 24 cents earned by the two weavers on whom they attend, or about \$2.19 per week. In some establishments weavers are paid by the week, when their wages are \$6.81 per week.

A WESTERN paper says:

If you are a kicker, and see the shadow of a failure in everything that is proposed to help the town, for Heaven's sake go into some canon and kick your own shadow on the clay bank, and thus give the men who are working to build up the town a chance. One long-faced, hollow-eyed, whining kicker can do more to keep away business than all droughts, short crops, chinch bugs, cyclones and blizzards combined.

We commend this to those people here in Canada who can never see any good in this country, and who think it is going to everlasting smash unless we get the Yankees to run it for us.

ONE of the pernicious effects of the removal of the export duty upon pine logs is shown up in an Owen Sound newspaper, which says that manufacturers and shippers of lumber in that section report the bottom as having tumbled clean out of the trade. Lumbermen along the North Shore are selling their logs rather than go to the expense of sawing and shipping. At Tobermory hardly a day passes but a large raft of logs can be seen in tow of a couple of tugs for American sawmills. The tug *Seagull* has a contract for towing fifty million feet, while the *Gladiator* and *Avery* have sixty million feet to tow to American mills.

SOME of the Toronto papers have discovered that there are no fire engines in the city with capacity to throw water to the top of the many high buildings recently erected and now being erected here, and that there is no proper apparatus for fighting fire in such buildings. Are the insurance companies asleep