

an earnest supporter of the policy of "protection" that the *Empire* was established to praise. — *London Advertiser*.

Without wishing to disparage the intelligence of our worthy contemporary, we venture the opinion that it really don't know the meaning of the word monopolist. If it does, it certainly would not use it so promiscuously and inappropriately.

MR. GEORGE JOHNSON, the Dominion Statistician, is reported in the *Empire* as saying that the Government is "getting all the good there is to be got out of protection, and at the same time preventing any undue pressure upon the mass of the people." That is to say, the sugar refiners the coal oil men, and the binder twine manufacturers are getting all the good there is to be got out of protection by squeezing hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they are justly entitled to out of "the mass of the people" by means of the "undue pressure" of the tariff. If Mr. Johnson made the silly remark attributed to him he talks through his whiskers.

THE Krupps have sent an agent to investigate the quality of iron ore deposits in Labrador, whence they hope to get a cheaper supply than they now obtain in Spain. They consume 500,000 tons per year, but they are not handicapped, as our gun makers are, by a tariff of 75 cents per ton on their raw material. Germany is experimenting with protective tariff laws, but she is not yet Protection mad. Her manufacturers are not taxed on crude material. — *Cleveland, O., Iron Trade Review*.

Rather queer expressions from a strong protective journal; but we desire to know of our contemporary what it is to be "protection mad," and also what are "raw materials?" Tell us please.

WE note the following Orders in Council recently issued, affecting the tariff:—Previous to the last session of Parliament an order was passed placing degrass on the free list. In the absence of a ratification of the order by Parliament, it would cease to be operative at the close of the session. It was not presented to the House for ratification, and although many months have passed since the adjournment, we find at this late day the order only now being renewed. Quite unbusinesslike. An Order in Council has also been passed, providing that the tariff item permitting brass, copper, iron or steel, rolled round, wire rods of half an inch diameter to be entered duty free when imported by wire manufacturers, for use in making wire in their factories, is amended so as to include for purposes of free entry, rolled copper rods one inch and under in diameter.

PROTECTION when necessary: reciprocity when possible; not a dollar for corruption. When, in protecting the people of one country by tariff, we impoverish and pauperize the people of another country, protection then becomes legalized international robbery. — *Wade's Fibre and Fabric*.

He that provideth not for his own household denieth the faith and is worse than an infidel. — *St. Paul*.

The nation is but an enlarged household, and those who have it in charge, that is, the Government, are under a divine injunction to protect its people. If in affording that protection other people are impoverished and pauperized, the fact is to be regretted. But charity begins at home. And then it is questionable if there can be such a thing as legalized international robbery through protection. The term is but a jingle of words that means nothing.

Those who continue to regard foreign goods as evils will see a triumph of protection in the reluctance of Canadian manufacturers to exhibit at Chicago. — *Toronto Globe*.

With an entire space of only 15,000 square feet appropriated at the Chicago Exhibition for the display of manufactures from all Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, what inducement is there for Canadian manufacturers to give the proposition a second thought? Machinery Hall at our own Toronto Fair contains a space of 16,000 square feet, and this is entirely too small to accommodate any considerable portion of the iron and wood working machinery which our manufacturers would exhibit if they had the space to show the goods. Anything like a fair display of Canadian pianos and organs alone would require more space than what Chicago appropriates for all Canadian manufactured products.

It will now be in order for the organ of the infant industries to explain that after American industries were nurtured to maturity by protection the system was abolished, and that the outgrown garments may be worn by the Dominion until she has produced a score of Carnegies and Fricks. — *Toronto Globe*.

It will now be in order for the *Globe* to explain how and when the American system of protection was abolished, and why the Carnegies and Fricks of that country should be held up to public scorn because they invested their money in industries made possible only by protection, and which gives employment to thousands of American workmen. Don't crow too soon, dear free trade friend, for protection has not been abolished in the United States. If the Mills Bill indicates the public sentiment regarding protection, free trade is a long way off in the dim future.

CANADIAN opponents of protection cannot do better than get together unanimously on the same line. If protection is bad for a country like the United States, enjoying free trade in a land as large as all Europe, then must it be doubly bad for a sparsely settled country like Canada, with its industrial interests and agricultural resources hampered on every hand by vexatious taxes. The N.P. must go! — *London Advertiser*.

Why "must" go? Who says protection is bad for the United States? Because our neighbors don't like the McKinley features of their tariff, it does not follow that they intend to or even desire to eliminate the protective features of it. Suppose they adopt the Mills Bill, if the *Advertiser* is acquainted with that measure, it knows that in a great many of the most important items it places the duty much higher than prevail in the Canadian tariff. And then there are not near enough Canadian opponents of protection to impair or destroy its integrity.

A few days ago a detachment of over four hundred blue-jackets, besides the officers, belonging to the British navy, were landed at Halifax and were carried across the continent through Canadian territory to Vancouver, to serve on British war ships, while a similar detachment from those ships were transported the other way, over the same route, bound to England to be discharged. These men were afforded every comfort on their overland journey, and as their trains sped across the country the standard of the British Royal Navy waved from the hindmost car. And this along a route quite contiguous to the