

ment very properly considered that if it were desired that this country should advance in prosperity it would have to be through and by a system of railways and canals, and that these would have to be carried out by the Government; and it was and is in doing this that so much of the public debt was incurred. These public works are valuable assets, and are worth all they cost; and even if the Government should never receive a dollar of revenue from them, they would still be worth to the country much more than what they cost.

Perhaps we might have stated that the United States Government are spending some money in enlarging and extending the waterway at Sault Ste Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, but this is, we think, the only enterprise of the sort in which that Government has ever been engaged. It will be remembered that when, in a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated that the vessels of each country should be entitled to all the privileges of the other country as regards passing through canals, the United States promised that it would use its influence with the State of New York to allow Canadian vessels to pass through the Erie Canal on the same terms as American vessels; but until this day that privilege has never been accorded Canadian vessels.

It would be exceedingly interesting if the *Globe* would indicate how many of the 161,000 miles of railroads in the United States are under the control of the Government of that country, and which, if any, of the canals there. And still the *Globe* seeks to create the impression that the United States Government, while redeeming their national debt, had by no means neglected the material development of their country in building railways and canals.

#### DRASTIC METHODS.

AN official order has been issued at Washington, subjecting Canadian sheep and hogs to a quarantine of fifteen days. It is not pretended that there is any disease among these animals in Canada; but it is alleged that as Canada does not guard against the importation of diseased pigs and sheep by quarantine, there is a danger against which it behooves the United States to guard. If we adopted the precaution, the absence of which is made the ground of the Washington order, we could not exclude from the restriction the United States, which would then be liable to strike back in kind. The United States has been complaining of similar restrictions against itself by Germany and France, and now it does its best to justify their action. The Washington order will give rise to the suspicion that its object is coercion, and the effect on Canada will be precisely the opposite of that which, on this theory, it is desired to effect. If there were any real ground for alarm, on the score of the existence of sheep and swine disease in Canada, the action of the Washington Government would be in direct line with that of several European governments, and would find full justification in the facts. But in the absence of such cases, the ground of the restriction wears very much the appearance of an ingenious pretext.—*Monetary Times*.

The importation of sheep into Canada in 1890 was:

From Great Britain .....	78 head.
" United States .....	48,844 "
Total .....	48,922 "

The importation of live hogs was as follows:

From Great Britain (into British Columbia) ..	20 head.
" United States .....	82,964 "
Total .....	82,984 "

The exports of sheep from Canada in 1890 were:

To Great Britain .....	57,006 head.
" United States .....	251,640 "

This out of a total of 316,013 head.

Our total exports of live hogs amounted to but 670 head, of which 422 head went to the United States.

If Canada were in any danger of sheep or hog infection from abroad, it could only come from the United States, for there were but seventy-eight sheep, and twenty hogs imported into the country last year from other than the United States, the seventy-eight sheep going into Quebec, from Great Britain, for breeding purposes, and the twenty hogs going into British Columbia were also from Great Britain, probably the surplus store of provisions of ships going to the Pacific coast for cargoes. It is very evident that the United States Government are not satisfied with even the McKinley tariff, that imposes such high duties upon Canadian sheep and hogs, but seeks to still tighten the screws upon Canada by restricting almost to prohibition the importation of these animals.

Surely the methods being used to force annexation are of a most drastic kind.

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS OF TIN GOODS.

THE Buffalo *Courier* publishes an interview with Mr. Ehle, a manufacturer of patented dinner pails in that city, who has been obliged to start a factory in Canada to supply his export trade. The *Courier* summarizes the points of its interview as follows:

1. The Buffalo manufacturers have been compelled to start a factory in Canada to supply their export trade.
2. At the Canada works they can turn out the finished product for what the tin costs here.
3. Wages have not been advanced, but the cost of living has.
4. That American tin-plate is not in the market and the manufacturers cannot get it.
5. That imported tin-plate which costs \$3 62 a box in Canada costs \$6 here.
6. That the increased cost of tin has ruined the manufacturer's export trade, and thus made it impossible for him to pay higher wages.
7. That tin pails can be made in Canada and imported into this country, paying 50 per cent. duty as manufactured product, for 15 per cent. less than they can be made here.
8. That the rebate of duty on exported goods is of no value to any but a few of the largest manufacturers, because it costs more to collect it than it comes to.
9. That other American manufacturers are intending to remove to Canada.

What a deal of skimble-skamble stuff about "rebates," "tin! tin! American tin!" and mythical "factories" springing up all over the country is dissipated in the light of this Buffalo announcement!—*Philadelphia Record*.

Of course Canada is glad to have Mr. Ehle migrate from Buffalo to this side the line, and we would be glad to welcome a thousand other American manufacturers to Canada; but we cannot accept the reasons given by the *Record* and the *Courier* as impelling the migration. Under the McKinley tariff the increased duty upon tin plates does not go into effect until July 1st; and there is now no more restriction upon the importation of tin plates into the United States than there has been for years. In the United States in the manufacture of articles for export, where imported raw materials are used, the manufacturers are allowed a rebate of 90 per cent. of the duty paid