

directed by reason of its choice as a residence by a number of our members, preparations for immediate work in opening lodges among our English brethren there are going briskly forward, and our best wish for the venture is that it may be as fruitful of good results as it has been in the older provinces. More we will not ask.

Action has recently been taken by the Grand Lodge with regard to commencing the work of organization in England, and Bro. Dr. Girdwood, of Primrose Lodge, Montreal, who is now visiting his mother country, has authority vested in him by that body to institute lodges while there, and to plant the seeds of the order, and without doubt it will prove a fertile soil for the growth and development of anything so beneficial to mankind.

In South Africa the campaign is being briskly carried on by the zeal and energy of the Deputy Grand President, Bro. Spence, to whom the society at large owes much, and who can now point with pride to five flourishing lodges as the reward of his labour. When we remember also that there are many other parts of the British possessions where our organization is comparatively unknown, and where no doubt it will be eagerly welcomed, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that there is a glorious future to look forward to, when the English residents of five continents shall embrace this closer bond of union with the mother land and their brothers of every clime, and literally clasp each other's hands across the wave.

And now, should we not accord our heartiest thanks to the faithful officials to whom these results are due, and concur in the action of the Grand Lodge in voting an engrossed address to the four executive officers of last year, Bros. Skippon, Boswell, Carter and Hinchcliffe. One and all have conscientiously fulfilled their trust to the entire satisfaction of all members, and the prosperity of the order, while our Grand Secretary, Bro. Jno. W. Carter, has pushed the work steadily forward with the energy and ability that has characterized him from the first, never relaxing his vigilance but if possible becoming more steadfast and faithful in the performance of the manifold duties imposed upon him by the confidence of his brethren, becoming every year more onerous and exacting, but each succeeding year he proves more clearly his fidelity to the cause. May he long continue to occupy his present honourable office and enjoy the respect and consideration now freely accorded him, and which is only his just dues for his faithful services.

MISLEADING STATISTICS.

We have before us a publication of the early part of this year entitled, "Johnson's Graphic Statistics." In this work, according to the Preface, "an effort has been made to collect statistics suggestive of the change, and illustrative of the development, in Canada during the period of confederation." This last extracted sentence is somewhat obscure. The intention of the compiler, Mr. George Johnson, was to delineate on paper the increase or decrease of various trade and commercial agencies, and the production and consumption of various articles of trade and commerce, during the twenty years of the life of confederation in Canada. The plan adopted for delineation is the same so familiar to students of mortuary statistics, barometrical changes, or the gradients of railways.

This production cost the country, at least, \$3,110, so it is a fair subject for comment; and inasmuch as it has been supplied to the governments of England and foreign countries it is absolutely necessary to furnish a caution in using it.

We shall supply an N.B. only to two diagrams, viz., that showing the "total exports by provinces," and that giving the "imports for home consumption by the provinces of Canada."

The first named diagram makes out that the Province of Quebec exports \$11,000,000 worth of products more than Ontario does, and Mr. Johnson in his second plate

shows that the Province of Quebec imports for home consumption \$1,000,000 more than does Ontario. Now to any one acquainted with the Dominion these statements are ridiculous. He knows that Ontario has 750,000 more inhabitants, and has a much more wealthy and intelligent and luxurious population than has Quebec. He knows that Mr. Johnson has copied the returns correctly, and has told the truth—but not the whole truth. There is an error in favor of Quebec of more than one-half of the totals in each case. For political purposes this error remains uncorrected, and Ontario is robbed and Quebec magnified in this proportion. The explanation is this: the two largest sea-ports of the Dominion, Quebec and Montreal, are within the Province of Quebec, nearly all the entries inwards and outwards for Ontario and the west are made at these ports, and the values of the exports and the amount of duties collected are credited to the Province of Quebec. We have it on the statement of a Dominion M.P., virtually a French Canadian representing a French-Canadian constituency, and thoroughly acquainted with Montreal commercial matters, that more than one-half of the goods entered at Montreal and paying duty there is destined for Ontario and the West—this we know is assented to also by Mr. Johnson. So that the total imports for home consumption by provinces ought to be about as follows:—

Ontario.....	\$75,671,419
Quebec.....	20,765,740
Nova Scotia.....	6,854,287
New Brunswick.....	5,653,021
Prince Edward Island.....	604,218
Manitoba.....	2,012,183
British Columbia.....	3,626,139
Northwest Territories.....	452,421

The duties levied on these imports is the amount of capital each of the provinces puts into the Dominion partnership. On this scale the expenditure should be made in the favour of each. Namely, Ontario, 8 parts; Quebec, 2 parts, and the other provinces together 2 parts, or say Ontario 4-6; Quebec, 1-6, and the six other provinces 1-6. But will any sane man say that Quebec would be satisfied with one-sixth of the whole expenditure. The French Canadians demand and receive at least one-half of the patronage, honours, places, offices, and expenditure on public works, railways, loans, etc.

They insist on having the alternate speakers of the two houses, and would like Prince Bonaparte as a Governor. The half-sharing system goes on in all important portions such as Lieut.-Governors, Judges of Supreme Court, etc., but the French monopolize the greater part of the petty situations under the Dominion Government at Ottawa. This falsification of the census, and revenue statistics gives a result which enables the French to grab with some show of reason. Petty office-holding pleases Frenchmen, both here and in Europe. To do nothing and make the British pay their salaries is the French Canadians' mode of revenging the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

This outrageous condition of affairs where an inferior and poverty stricken partner is enabled to rob the Dominion company of three shares for every one it purchases is winked at by our Dominion politicians, as by this wholesale bribery the French are bought by the party sitting on the treasury benches and vote solid.

But our politicians are acting unwisely; their motto should be *Fac recte nil time*, "do what is right and fear nothing." Should there rise up an Englishman prepared to act upon this motto he will secure the entire British support in parliament, and the French will be happy to pick up the crumbs which fall from their masters' table.

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