

worse" in a poorer market? What of the home market for \$23,000,000 worth of the products of our manufacturers and mechanics? With our present moderate tariff on lumber, we are partially, at least, protected in our industry. Our Canadian neighbors can compete with, yet not ruin us; our lumber is sold at fair rates, and consumers are better off than with us broken down, leaving them exposed to foreign interest and monopoly.

Let us utilize our forests as fast as the demand calls for their lumber as the only means of saving them from fire, and meanwhile Canadian lumbermen can "live and let live" with us in their work, and ere many years, with our forests all utilized, we shall draw on them for a supply for a long time to come. The Canadian forests are our timber-preserves, to be kept for future use after ours are exhausted, and reciprocity will help their premature destruction, as well as injure our own lumber business.

"Memorandum," etc., signed by British "Joint Plenipotentiaries."
Comments thereon.

On the 27th of April last a "Memorandum on the Commercial Relations, past and present, of the British North American Provinces with the United States of America," signed by Edward Thornton and George Brown, was sent to the Secretary of State for his consideration, and afterwards laid before members of Congress in pamphlet form. If it was ever held as a confidential diplomatic document, it is now an open secret, and can fairly be criticised. It is a plea for the benefits of Reciprocity—more especially to the United States,—of which we had remained in blissful ignorance until better informed by these distinguished gentlemen, acting with "full powers" from a foreign government to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty with our own.

Passing by its other statements open to criticism, we would ask attention to its figures, so arranged that they