

out regarding the cause of it, the American people — those whom the *Tribune* describes as being earnestly desirous of being on the most friendly terms with us—clamored for the abrogation of the treaty, and the American Government hastened to give the necessary notice for its termination, which occurred in 1873.

If, however, the American people or Government expected that the abrogation of the treaty would diminish their imports from Canada, they were disappointed. During the twelve years included in the term of the treaty, the United States purchased from Canada to the extent of \$286,982,174, an annual average of \$23,915,181; and during the next succeeding twelve years the purchases aggregated \$364,685,594, an annual average of \$30,390,449; and during the next succeeding eleven years the purchases amounted to \$430,826,021, an annual average of \$39,161,088; showing that although American customs dues were collected on all these imports, the importations steadily increased. In the seventeen years—1872 to 1889—Canada bought from the United States to the value of \$885,764,449, and sold to that country \$609,751,941, leaving a balance against us of \$276,006,508, being an annual average of \$16,235,677. This is an important matter to Canada.

The *Tribune* impresses the fact that for natural and climatic reasons Canada can supply the United States with nothing that is not produced there. We send no product there of which there is not a native surplus to export, and absolutely not a single product in such quantities as to make a price in the American market. This is true to a certain extent; but we are told that with our Yankee friends "business is business," and that unless they can obtain all the profits growing out of the business done between the two countries, they will not encourage it. We are reminded of the fact that as trade now is, the United States supplies us with forty-three per cent. of all our imports, and that this trade is steadily increasing, while our trade with Britain is declining. This latter assertion is not borne out by the facts, but it is not to the point. The argument of the *Tribune* is to show that the free entry of Canadian products into the American market would be no boon to American consumers, and that American manufacturers already occupy the Canadian market to the extent of forty-three per cent. of all our imports. Therefore, if any reciprocity whatever is had between the two countries, it must of necessity be of the unrestricted sort, which would give American manufacturers the entire control of our market, to the exclusion of all trade with Britain. Of course such an arrangement would be but a stepping-stone to annexation, and the step could not but be a short and quick one. If the sentiment of Canada lay in that direction—if Canada did not have higher aspirations, looking to her own autonomy and nationality—if she did not desire to maintain as friendly relations with Britain as now exists—then the views of the *Tribune* might be accepted. But in the language of that paper, "a trade treaty is as pure a matter of business as a contract to buy and sell between individuals, and is to be looked at practically." That is just the way Canada views it. Usually in all buying and selling between individuals both parties expect to be benefitted by the transactions, and no individual desires to sell or to buy unless he derives some benefit from the bargain. But if all the benefit is to be on one side only—if the United States will have no reciprocal

trade with Canada unless she derives all the benefit of it, leaving Canada in the condition of a squeezed lemon, we would rather be excused.

The *Tribune* itself and the McKinley tariff suggest the remedy Canada should have recourse to against this unfair proposition. If reciprocity in natural products alone is not to be considered, and if the sacrifice of our manufacturing industries is to be the price of closer trade relations—in other words if the McKinley tariff is to be used to force Canada into annexation, then Canada can adopt and apply the McKinley tariff to all importations from the United States, but retaining our present tariff as against the rest of the world. We trade with the United States because it is convenient to do so, but that country can supply us with nothing that we cannot ourselves produce or that can be produced in Britain, so that in that respect we are not absolutely dependent upon our conceited neighbors. As the *Tribune* shows, even in the face of our tariff the United States supplies us with a large portion of our requirement for manufactured articles; and if this is so good and desirable a market for American manufactures, our tariff might be McKinleyized, and Mr. Blaine's foreign policy of squeezing other nations might be applied with good effect to a people who characterize their loving kindness towards us by levying a duty of five cents a dozen upon our eggs, and thirty cents per bushel upon our barley. If the United States can find no inducement to make any radical change in the present situation, Canada will be forced to make a radical change in her own defence. But it will not be in the direction of sacrificing her manufacturing industries by unrestricted reciprocity.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE thirteenth annual fair of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association closes to-day. That the event would be a success was a correct conclusion to arrive at; and as a money making venture, giving great satisfaction to thousands of people because of the amusements provided for them, the managers may well felicitate themselves. Under the auspices of the present association their first fair was held in the present grounds in 1879, when the receipts amounted to \$26,960, and since then, including that year, the receipts have aggregated over a half million of dollars.

It is to be regretted that the area of land occupied by the Association for exhibition purposes is so small. There is not sufficient space upon which to erect all the buildings that should be there for the accommodation of exhibitors, nor to give good elbow-room to the hundreds of thousands of visitors who find their way there every year. In fact, if there was double the space it could be all occupied to advantage. There is plenty of room for this much-to-be-desired accommodation in the Garrison Common adjoining, which is now used but semi-occasionally as a rifle range by the military, and which could well be appropriated to more useful and popular purposes, as an enlargement of the Fair Grounds; and it is to be hoped that the comfort and convenience of all the people of Toronto, and the thousands who visit here every year at fair time will be considered as of more importance than the convenience of a few military companies who use the grounds but a few days in each year, and from which the public are excluded. The arts of war might