

Thorold hydraulic cement have extended over a period of twenty-eight years, and have been on a large scale, as exemplified in the locks, bridges, culverts and other masonry on the Welland Canal, and that the record, which has been invariably satisfactory, is to be found in examination of the structures. The necessary tearing down of masonry and concrete during the Welland Canal enlargement has afforded abundant evidence of the reliability of the Thorold cement, both in masonry and concrete, and above and under water, and I desire no better cement for the class of work referred to."

These are a few of scores of such letters of prominent and competent engineers, testifying to the excellence of Canadian cements. Many of the most important works in Canada, perhaps a large majority of them, have been constructed with Canadian cement. One of the most important and recently constructed of these works is the St. Clair tunnel, which extends 6,926 feet under the St. Clair River, the cost of which was \$2,700,000, and in the construction of which Canadian cement was used exclusively.

Of course the Government are aware of all these facts; and being aware of them, it is strange that the mere *ipse dixit* of an engineer should be taken as sufficient for the Government to ignore and boycott Canadian cement in favor of a foreign article.

A communication in another page regarding this matter is timely and throws much light upon it.

If it is not too late we hope that the determination arrived at by the Department of Railways and Canals will be reconsidered.

HAWAII AND CANADA.

AN able contemporary published in Philadelphia, the *Manufacturer*, is one of those journals which has ideas and expresses them. Consistency, however, is not considered essential in presenting its arguments, if some of its utterances may be thus called, and its inconsistency very frequently makes it quite ridiculous.

We are led to this conclusion in reading a couple of editorials in a recent issue of that journal, one of which refers to Hawaii and the other to Canada. Its Hawaiian article champions the cause of the annexationists who desire to bring those islands under the cover of the American flag. It contends that the question concerns nobody but the people of the United States and of the Sandwich Islands—that Great Britain has no rights of any kind in connection with it—that what the British Government think, or desire, or propose, is of no consequence whatever. It tells us "one strong hand has already been laid upon the Hawaiian territory, the hand of the most powerful nation in the world, and the grasp will never be relaxed, nor will there be toleration of any further intrusion." This Bombastes Furioso thus notifies the whole world, and Great Britain in particular, that no interference must be made with the jackal while it is devouring its game. An attempt is made to justify the transaction by showing that the islands are nearer to the shores of the United States than to those of any other country; that they are of greater value to them than to any other people "because the Pacific coast is ours," and to refuse to take the Hawaiian

islands for nothing when they paid \$7,000,000 for Alaska would be unworthy of a nation of imbeciles.

The *Manufacturer's* screed upon "Canadian Expectations" is of similar character. In fact this advocate of national highway robbery becomes a veritable mad bull whenever it sees the colour of the British flag, and when it sees it along the line of its northern border, floating over Canada, it requires a ten-acre lot surrounded by a barbed-wire fence to keep it from devouring the British lion forthwith. No doubt the jackal would be quite as glad to feast upon British lion as upon Sandwich Island Indians, but the lion must be quite dead, you know, before the feasting could be indulged in, and this is what worries the jackal.

The gist of our contemporary's screed against Canada is that whereas the American policy is antagonistic to the enrichment and development of Canada in any manner or by any thing the United States might do, that that country should maintain, if not an active, at least a *quasi* hostile attitude towards Canada. To justify this position it assumes that Great Britain is, and must be, an enemy of the United States; and thus being an enemy, of course Canada, as part of Great Britain, is fit for food for the jackals. Still writhing under the defeat of the Republican party, we are told "There will not be any reluctance in Washington, during the next four years, to treat Canada as a friendly ally rather than as what it is, the dependency of a nation which never loses a chance to to deal an ugly blow" at the United States. It further tells us:—

We are confident that the sentiment of the truly American people is steadfastly adverse to the adoption of any policy which will use American instrumentalities to enlarge, enrich and strengthen the Canadian Dominion. The Dominion represents British power upon this continent. The purpose of the rulers of England has long been to try to build up the Dominion so that it could be made the base of military operations against this country in the event of war. The English would rejoice to control a great Empire to the north of us, from which to menace us along a border-line of three thousand miles. The Canadian Pacific railroad was built with public money, with this purpose, and with the further purpose to seize for England part of the Pacific trans-continental trade. At this moment, that railroad is employed to divert traffic from our own roads and from our own steamship lines, and it supplies the funds with which to keep in power in Canada the Tories, who are bitterly hostile to us, who have never ceased to indulge in a policy of nagging and irritation in their dealings with us, and who fully represent the sentiment in the British Islands which regards our greatness and prosperity with mingled feelings of envy and rage.

It is scarcely to be expected that Canada, or Great Britain either for that matter, will put restraints upon themselves simply because the United States does not like to see another powerful nation growing up in such close proximity to her. We know that the American people, without regard to party, look with envious eyes upon Canada, and very much desire to extend the jurisdiction of their government over us. And to accomplish this the spirit of the American people, as exemplified by the Republican party and by such journals as the *Manufacturer*, has been to resort to the means which, for some years past have shown that Government, and its adherents, to be capable of acts of which a Fiji Islander would be ashamed. In their dealings with Canada they seem to forget that the