

The twine is sold about 7 cents a pound—a very moderate rate, considering that the manufacturer has to pay cash for the fibre, oil, etc., that he uses; pays cash to his employes, and then waits from four to six months until the twine is sold and paid for.

The Canadian manufacturers give the farmers good twine; they give them cheap twine. They do not seek any such duty as will enable them to charge exorbitant prices. They only want to be secured in the market they now provide for by a duty that will stop unfair competition from the United States, into which country the Canadian factories cannot ship their goods. They only want what the tariff gives to the farmer himself, the home market to compete in. Mr. Mallory's letter advances no reason why their request should be refused.

If the Cordage and Twine-making factories give employment to a thousand people in Canada, there are a thousand people to supply with all the necessaries of life. If the factories are closed and the working people dispersed, there is a loss not only to the towns, but to the farmers around them. Do the farmers desire this? Would their interests be promoted by it? Would they get cheaper binder twine by it? The United States manufacturers do not sell cheap where they control the market. They will control the Canadian market if Mr. Mallory's arguments, or rather attempts at arguments, should prevail. They will not, if the reasonable requests of the cordage manufacturers, the Farmers' Binder Twine Company being among them, have the influence they should.

FAIR PLAY.

---