

175,174 gross tons, or 196,195 net tons. Operating fifty weeks in the year this output would amount to over 9,000,000 tons. If the 65,000,000 people of the United States consume that quantity of iron per year, there is no good reason why the 5,000,000 people of Canada should not require 600,000 or 700,000 tons. And yet the doubt is expressed that we cannot consume five per cent of that quantity. How silly.

THE *Hamilton Spectator* modestly takes credit to itself for having brought about a great reform in the management of the Canadian Press Association, but it tells us that it is still in the power of that Association to decide for a large number of papers that communications shall not be printed unless over the names of the writers. We are not particularly interested in this matter, nor in any action the Association may take regarding it; but we are interested in the question whether the Association really intends to endeavour to influence or force the newspapers included in it to advocate the removal of the duty on baking powders because the Canadian manufacturers of the article do not advertise as liberally as it is thought they might do. And then we want to know, you know, where the modest but influential *Spectator* stands in this matter. It is an undoubted friend of the tariff, but we do not hear its voice crying aloud for the suppression of the move made at the recent Ottawa convention to kill off these Canadian manufacturers. The so-called "organ" of the Association says that this is the scheme, and the *Toronto Week* and *London Advertiser* favor it.

THE *Philadelphia Manufacturer* discussing President Harrison's recent message regarding Canada, says:

The President also points out that there can be no hope for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada as long as Canada will not give to us, in return for favors, greater privileges than those that it gives to England without compensation. It cannot be regarded as a good bargain for us that we should pay Canada for privileges which the Dominion gives to Great Britain for nothing. In any case there can be small advantage to us in reciprocity with a country whose manufactured and agricultural products are precisely similar to our own. A free exchange made upon such a basis must result in giving much larger advantage to the smaller country. It may be regarded as settled that, if the protectionists shall remain in power in this country, Canada will have no more unrestricted commerce with this country than she has at present, unless her people will unite their fortunes with ours. Americans are well aware that the necessities of Canada are fast driving her in that direction, under the operation of the McKinley tariff.

And still there are those who preach that we may obtain larger commercial facilities with the United States than what we now enjoy, and still remain under the British flag.

OUR esteemed contemporary the *London Advertiser* is a fervent advocate of a few things, some of which are, free trade for Canada, the removal of duties upon Canadian made baking powders because the manufacturers of them do not advertise them in Canadian papers as the American manufacturers used to do; a higher moral tone for Canadian newspapers, particularly those which are not on its side of politics, and of one of its side issues known as *Wives and Daughters*. This latter is indeed a nice, bright little publication which deserves success;

but we could not but observe in a recent number of the *Advertiser* that immediately beneath a double column ad. of *Wives and Daughters* was an ad. of a patent medicine concern which suggests most vicious habits and how the effects thereof may be eradicated from the human system. The picture "Before and After," explains the business. We suggest to the *Advertiser* that before it again undertakes to teach morality in politics or social life it eliminates from its columns all such stuff. No newspapers publishing such advertisements should be allowed to circulate in the mails, to say nothing of the impropriety of their being admitted into the homes of decent people, where our wives and daughters dwell.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and other American statesmen who talk glibly of non-intercourse between the United States and Canada, might give a few moments' consideration to the following facts:—The value of merchandise received in the United States from British North America (Canada and Newfoundland) for immediate transit through that territory, or for immediate transshipment in ports of the United States to other countries during 1891, was

Received from.....	value, \$19,780,470
Shipped to.....	" 27,883,023

Total..... \$47,663,493

This means that during that year Canada's foreign trade transacted through American ports (trade with that country not included), amounted in value to the sum stated. This gave large profits to American receiving and forwarding merchants, American laborers and teamsters, and American transportation companies. It might have been of some advantage to Canada to transact business through American ports, but this business could have been done through Canadian ports as well. The ports of Halifax and St. John would benefit greatly if hostile legislation forced this additional traffic through them.

Does the duty increase the cost? The following proves the contrary:—At the recent meeting in Cincinnati of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, the Committee on Legislation made some interesting statements. Regarding the virtual prohibition of the importation of German mirror plates by the increased rates of the present law, the report says: "We are now enabled to produce plate glass in this country so cheaply that a much better article can be used at about the same cost, and, as far as your committee can learn, not many manufacturers would use German plates to-day if they were admitted free." The report further says:—"The increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the price of furniture coverings, such as plushes, tapestries or brocatelles, by the McKinley bill was thought to be an injury to the trade at the time of its passage, but the fact is, these articles have been steadily decreasing in price and to-day are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they were before the change in the tariff. The increase in the manufacture and competition of trade has brought about this result. Twenty-five years ago a plush parlor suit was a luxury; to-day they can be bought as cheaply as the hair-cloth suits."

ALMOST eighty per cent. of the woolen manufacturers of this country have signed a memorial to the Senate protesting