

an order for free entry would be got from the Militia Department, last January; and when the question was raised in Parliament, and the Collector of Customs demanded either the promised order for free entry or the duty, one of the two purveyors gave a cheque for half the amount, on a bank in which the event proved, he had not even an account. Every Government is liable to be made the victim of harpies, as Alexander Mackenzie deeply deplored. When the harpies succeed in their schemes, the political party, which has been victimized, makes a great mistake in moving a finger to shield them; the general public has an interest in their punishment; the party victimized has a special interest not only in not trying to shield them, but in doing everything consistent with a fair trial to see that they get their due. The way the charges made against the medical staff, in South Africa, were met by Roberts and others, is a model for all countries to follow. Let there be an investigation, was the general response by all, from Lord Roberts, and from the Government responsible. There will be no attempt to shield the wrong-doers, if wrong-doers there be. The pleading in favor of the wrong-doing may be taken as the exact measure of the desire to shield the wrong-doer from punishment.

Dominion Day brought with it fitting reflections of the development which Canada is undergoing. From the pulpit they were heard, by the press they were promulgated. In these utterances we nowhere find warrant for the statement made at the congregated Boards of Trade in London, England, by a Canadian, that we had sent our sons to South Africa to obtain a favorable exchange of trading advantages, and it is well that the fact should be distinctly marked. "We were guided wiser than we knew," said the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, "when we sent troops from our shores to South Africa to fight for the flag which is the symbol of essential human rights." The Bishop of Toronto, on his part, said: "With ready self-sacrifice Canada's contingents armed and went forth to sustain the Imperial cause and to vindicate the Imperial integrity. What we did we did as a matter of duty to the Empire of which we form part; there was no *arriere pensee* of sordid motives in the enthusiasm and devotion of Canadians. We know what we owe to the Empire and we were willing to pay the debt without compulsion; and our volition being free, we may claim that in this consideration the chief merit of the act consists. The great colonies have thrown off the shell which contracted their limit and their vision, and henceforth they will be able to take an intelligent interest in the great movements on the chess-board of the world.

The Chinese war goes to show that the very virtues of a people, their patriotism and religion, may lead to the disastrous result of war. As a people, the Chinese have desired nothing so much as to be let alone. Foreign trade and foreign religions have been in a manner forced upon them. China had reached a certain level of civilization long before Europe emerged from barbarism; it was not a high level, ranking with that of ancient Mexico, Egypt and Japan, before the recent awakenings of the latter. But other nations would not let China alone. The accursed opium trade was forced

upon her; foreign missionaries, whom she did not desire, were sent to unsettle her religion. The fact that European nations secured treaties admitting missionaries to limited areas of country, was an acknowledgment of the European powers that without such treaties missionaries had no legal rights in the country. If the missionaries had observed the limits of their freedom, much of the present trouble would have been avoided. The Chinese hatred of foreigners can be easily understood, and it has at last occasioned an explosion in the form of the Boxers' outbreak. The Boxers will be put down, but at what cost of life and treasure cannot yet be calculated.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH DENMARK.

A correspondent from Denmark, who visits Canada for the first time, has addressed a series of letters to this journal respecting the possibility of an increased trade between the two countries. And there is room for such increase, since the total exchange of commodities has not exceeded an average of \$40,000 a year for the past five years. We find upon looking up the Trade and Navigation return that the imports into Canada from Denmark for five years ended with 30th June, 1889, amounted in value to \$35,292. Among the imports were such articles as drugs, rennet, seeds and spirits. In the list of exports from Canada to Denmark were canned lobsters to the value of \$76,015; oatmeal, \$6,335; other breadstuffs, \$8,530; carriages, \$3,583; agricultural implements, etc., \$30,998; oils, \$4,500; clover and grass seeds, \$32,370; tobacco and manufactures of, \$3,910; wood, and manufacturers of, \$1,137; total, \$167,378, for five years.

There is, of course, a possibility of our increasing exports to Copenhagen in some of these classes of articles, not only for the consumption of Denmark, but of the Russian and German communities around the Baltic sea, of which that city appears to be the natural distributing point. In the report of 9th April, of Mr. Sontum, the commercial agent for Canada at Christiania, Norway, he mentions the extensive arrangements made for increasing the capacity of Copenhagen free port. Mr. Visholm's description of the same must add to our readers' favorable estimate of Danish enterprise.

It is well to observe what our neighbors, the United States, are doing in exchanges with Denmark. From \$13,000,000 in 1897, the trade of that country with the Danes increased to \$18,000,000 in 1898, and close upon \$20,000,000 in 1899. In the latest year, the imports of the States were \$647,756, and her exports, \$17,176,656, "mostly grain and feeding stuffs," according to the report of Vice-consul Blom, of Copenhagen, published in the last Review of the World's Commerce. But out of Denmark's total external trade, which in 1898 exceeded \$200,000,000, only \$86,564,000 was exports, while \$121,940,000 was imports; and among the latter were coal, breadstuffs, grain, lumber and foreign vessels.

In the list of imports from the United States is to be found, according to Mr. Blom, "nearly every kind of manufactured article;" while among the goods sent by Denmark to the States in the last quarter of 1899 were hides and skins, \$258,084; wool (Iceland), \$23,518; seeds, \$18,821; rags, old rope, rennet, gloves, cork, scrap, flint stones, marble, chalk and porcelain. Any-