

The six now in operation are located as follows:

Fame Point, Heath Point, Belle Isle, Point Amour, Cape Ray and Cape Race.

The six under construction are at Point Rich, Cape Whittle, Sable Island, Cape Sable Island, Camperdown and St. John, N.B.

All these stations are or will be operated by the Marconi wireless system.

The connections from the different stations is by the land wires of either the Great North Western Telegraph Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, or the Dominion Government telegraph lines.

There are two kinds of stations—low power and high power. The range of the low power stations is 150 miles, and of the high power stations from 250 to 300 miles. All the stations are high power with the exception of those at Belle Isle, Point Amour and Cape Race, which are low power.

The Canadian Government own and control each and every of these stations. They were constructed under contract by the Government with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company; and every station already constructed or which may be hereafter constructed is provided for by Order-in Council.

LEX TALIONIS.

It is said that "virtue brings its own reward" although in many instances the realization of the reward is a long time in reaching its destination. The same may also be said of injustice and petty meanness, such as has been practised for so many years of officials of the American Government at Buffalo and other places along the frontier of that country contiguous to Canada. Canada has no desire to unload any of her objectionable citizens upon her neighbors, and they are clearly within their rights to deport such characters: but, considering the friendly relations that should be observed between the two countries, the fact that should a Canadian workman with his kit of tools attempt to pass over into American territory, he is met by Mr. Du Bary and those under him, and immediately punished for his temerity, is, to say the least, an unfriendly act which, in the nature of things, bring about a system of retaliation, fraught, of course, with unpleasant results.

It was not the impulse of a moment that caused the Canadian Government to enact laws precisely akin to American laws bearing upon the passage of citizens of one country into the other—seeking for work. The American law has been in force a long time, and the unfair enforcement of it has worked hardship and injustice that has been brought to the attention of the American Government on frequent occasions; but nothing has ever been done to mitigate the harshness of manner of deporting officials, though, we are pleased to observe, there are such officials at some frontier points, who are not of the Du Bary type. If the American Government desired to mitigate the harshness of some of their over-zealous officials, an intimation from Washington would have the desired effect; but no such intimation has apparently ever been made,

and the long suffering of Canada, having ceased to be a virtue, has retaliated by the enactment of a law which calls for the deportation of American workmen under certain circumstances.

Time was, and that not many years ago, when there was a flow of population from Canada into the United States, but there is now a regurgitation of Americans hitherward. Many of these immigrants are skilled workmen in many branches of industry. There is also a larger inflow of American capital and American investors into Canada; and, as might be readily and reasonably supposed, these concerns desire to hold in their employ the workmen who are already accustomed to the methods and manners of their employers. Canada, however, is not a pauper in such skilled labor, and considering the Du Baryism that has for so many years prevailed in the United States, it is not surprising that Canadian skilled labor, which is now quite plentiful, should object to the presence of American labor which occupies the places which they might hold.

It is unfortunate that this question should be so violently thrust upon the attention of Canada at this time, growing out of an order of deportation of a number of employees of an American railroad which has an extension into Canada; but if Du Baryism is a good thing as applied to Canadian workmen going into the United States, it should also be good as applied to American workmen coming into Canada. It is a mistake, however, for the officials of the American railroad to appeal to Ottawa for a change of the law—they should go to Washington.

BARB WIRE.

A Canadian correspondent of an American journal, discussing the prospects of trade in the Canadian West, suggests that the demand of barb wire there be taken as an indication of the prosperity of the country, the demands of which are, to a very large extent, being supplied by American goods. He says:

A commodity whose increased use may be taken as a rough measure of the rising economic and social conditions in the West is barbed wire. At no former season in the history of the country did the imports of that material ever approach those of last autumn. Usually the fall deliveries at Fort William, sent forward by boat from Cleveland, amount to 2,000 or 2,500 tons. Before navigation closed there were rushed forward upward of 12,000 tons. It was all shipped to the order of Western merchants to firms for the most part in Winnipeg. So great was the accumulation at Fort William that the freight sheds could not accommodate all the wire, and large quantities were stacked under tarpaulins in all corners of the yards and on the docks. Low prices no doubt had a part in swelling out the trade to such proportions. A desire to escape anti-dumping duties unquestionably hastened and probably multiplied deliveries in the early autumn or late summer, before the duties came into full effect. But the chief cause was the need for the wire.

One of the ridiculous anomalies of the Canadian tariff is, that while barb wire is on the free list, machinery for the manufacture of the article is dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, the American Steel Trust controls the output of wire, and the price also, and when it finds it to its advantage to do so, can very successfully