

full and free access to the sixty million market, and the London farmer is restricted to a five million market. Yet when selling potatoes the Canadian farmer realizes thirty cents per bushel more than the American farmer

BRAZIL has not treated this country with fairness in its commercial relations. While Great Britain has for nearly fifty years been receiving Brazilian raw products, the United States has shut them out. Yet no sooner does the latter country offer terms no better than those England has long ago accorded Brazil, than the Brazilians discriminate against British manufactures.—*British Trade Journal*.

Why don't Britain discriminate against Brazilian raw products? Alas, and alas! under her present abominable free trade policy, Britain is compelled to stand still and see her trade with Brazil slipping away from her, and all her astute statesmen can do is to "remonstrate."

In the British House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Howard Vincent asked the Government whether France, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Holland, as a rule, admitted the productions of their several colonies on better fiscal terms to the home market than the goods of foreign nations; and whether their colonies also received the products of the mother country on equally advantageous terms. Sir J. Fergusson's reply was as follows: "As regards France, Spain and Portugal, the answer to both questions is in the affirmative. In Holland there is no import duty on sugar and coffee coming from any quarter, and these are its chief colonial staples. We have no information as to the German treatment of colonial produce."

YESTERDAY, in the report of a Liberal Association meeting at Napanee, the incomprehensible printer made one of the speakers speak throughout of Mr. Laurier as "Sir Wilfred Laurier." It is unnecessary to say that this was a blunder. Mr. Laurier is not a Sir, though he has had the chance of becoming one. He intends to remain plain Mr. Laurier to the end of the chapter. Emerson said that titles belonged with wigs, powder and scarlet coats to an earlier age, and might now be relegated with advantage to the dignitaries of the South Sea Islands. Mr. Laurier thinks they are certainly out of place on a democratic continent, and a great many persons agree with him.—*Toronto Globe*.

Is this intended to apply to Sir Richard Cartwright? Does the *Globe* agree with Mr. Laurier, and is this the opinion they have of Sir Richard?

"It will not be Canada that will be annexed to the United States," wrote the Bishop of Three Rivers not long ago, "but rather a portion of the United States which will be annexed to Canada. There will happen on the North American continent something analogous to that which took place in Europe at the time of the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. In the more or less distant future, and for causes already apparent, the American Republic will be divided into several independent States, and it is not improbable that a portion of this last Republic will seek annexation in Canada in order to join a great independent state." Say rather that the feeling in favor of British connection, which, even after the departure of the Loyalists, and as late as the outbreak of the war of 1812, existed in New England, will be again revived and shall prevail, and New England once more form a part of British North America.—*St. Croix Courier*.

FINANCE MINISTER FOSTER proposes to give the Canadian sugar refiners \$6 per ton more protection than American refiners have under the McKinley tariff. This means that they will be able to rake in \$720,000 per year extra out of Canadian consumers. And still Mr. Foster shudders at the idea of encouraging the production of sugar in Canada. If he would offer a bounty for the production of beet sugar, and if under that bounty the Government had to pay as much as \$720,000 per year for such production, that money would be distributed among fifty thousand or more Canadian farmers, mechanics and workingmen, while now he proposes to distribute it among four concerns giving employment to only about 650 men. This is not according to the ethics of protection.

THE *London Advertiser* speaks of "Canada's development" in connection with the fact that \$5,000,000 worth of nickel steel is about being made in Pittsburgh, the nickel ore for the production of the nickel to be obtained from Sudbury. It talks about the "enormous demand" for our raw materials, such as nickel ore and matte, if we had "that complete freedom to buy and sell between Canada and the United States which is embraced in the Liberal policy." The nickel ore which will go from Sudbury to be converted into armor plates for the American navy will represent the labor of a few navvies working at cheap rates, and some freight to the railroads, besides which all that Canada will have to show in the transaction will be the hole in the ground from which the ore was taken. And this is what the *Advertiser* calls "Canada's development."

WHEN Mr. Foster announced that hereafter all sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard would be admitted into Canada free, and that hereafter, as far as sugar was concerned, we should have a free breakfast table, all Canada threw up its hat and hurrahed. Those who threw up their hats had nothing else convenient for the purpose, and it was done because they supposed that all sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard could be used on the breakfast table. But there is not a breakfast table in all Canada whereon No. 14 Dutch standard sugar was ever used, or could be used. That article is not suitable for any breakfast table, and it is unfit for domestic use until it has been refined. The refiners, however, get a profit out of it, the protection being at the rate of eighty cents per one hundred pounds. So, we do not have free sugar for our breakfast table after all.

IN 1878, when the so called Reform party were in power, both green and black tea were liable to an import duty of six cents per pound, green coffee two cents per pound, roasted coffee three cents per pound, and sugar \$2.37 per 100 pounds. In 1891, under the Conservative party and the National Policy, green and black tea, green and roasted coffee, and sugar are all on the free list. This is according to the ethics of protection. According to the ethics of protection, no duty should be levied upon any article that cannot be produced in the country, unless that duty is levied for revenue. Neither green nor black tea or coffee is or can be produced in Canada, but sugar can and will be as soon as proper inducements are offered, and, therefore, the Government, being in condition to do without revenue raised from these sources, obtaining it from other sources, these