

an American factory, and which could be produced in Canada, should pay the duty. By this he meant that the people buying such goods should pay the duty. The effect of this policy is to compel people who buy similar goods of Canadian manufacture to pay a similar duty. When goods of Canadian and American manufacture are exposed for sale together the prices are equal for equal quality. The buyer must pay as much for the Canadian product which has made no contribution to the revenue, as for the American product on which the duty has been levied. He is taxed in both cases by the restriction. On the American goods the tax goes to the Government, on the Canadian goods the tax goes to the manufacturer. This is the vicious principle of protection, which levies more taxation on the people than is received by the Government; and the Ministry is still committed to it.—The Globe.

For instance: Last year Canada imported 34,500 barrels of flour for home consumption, chiefly from the United States, upon which 75 cents per barrel duty was paid; but during the same year Canada exported 410,000 barrels of flour. Now the Globe must know that the consumers of the 34,500 barrels of imported flour did not pay 75 cents per barrel more for it than what it was intrinsically worth when we were overstocked with flour to the extent of 410,000 barrels, which we had to export. The Globe must also know the fact that many other kinds of Canadian products, such as certain lines of blankets, tweeds, etc., are disposed of to home consumers at no higher prices than similar goods are sold at to consumers in Great Britain where they are produced. Competition has equalized prices, and protection gives the home market to home manufacturers.

The Toronto World in an editorial entitled "An Example Ontario Should Follow," says:—

The Chilean Government, despite the fact it constitutes one of those South American Republics that can furnish a revolution on twenty-four hour's notice, is fully alive to the advantages of cultivating an iron industry within its own limits. The country has a population of less than 3,000,000 according to Whitaker's Almanac. Chili, however, is an independent country and has to rely on its own resources in case of war. Chili has gun boats of its own, and it is a country therefore that can probably appreciate better than Canada the advantages that an iron industry confers upon a country. To further the manufacture of iron and steel all the scrap iron and steel belonging to the Republic is given free for three years to the concessionaire that undertakes to start the industry. All pieces of rail not exceeding two feet in length are also to be given free. At the conclusion of this period the concessionaire may obtain such scraps at 7s 4d per ton for 15 years. He may also import free of duty for 10 years sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, borax, sal ammoniac and metallic antimony up to a total value of £3000 per annum. It is proposed to erect the works at Talcahuano. If a country that is subject to so much disturbance as Chili can give this encouragement, why shouldn't the rich Province of Ontario do something to develop its mines?

It is somewhat remarkable that The World should advise the Province of Ontario to follow the lead of Chili, particularly in tariff matters, when it well knows that it has no power or authority to do so; and it is even more remarkable that The World does not vigorously urge upon the Dominion of Canada to adopt a policy similar to that of Chili, well knowing that the Dominion Government alone could undertake such a policy. No doubt the Ontario Government could do a great deal towards building

up iron and steel works if they were established; but no inducements that it could offer could effect that desideratum unless the tariff, made by the Dominion Government, was shaped with that result specially in view. If The World desires to see the rich Province of Ontario do something to develop the iron industry, it should urge the Dominion Government to take the lead by a proper arrangement of the tariff.

A press telegram from Ottawa a few days ago stated that a deputation consisting of Messrs. C. W. Taylor, of the Toronto Globe, G. H. Flint, of the Montreal Witness, Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, and E. P. O'Connor, of the Montreal Herald, were in that city asking the Government to reduce the duties upon patent medicines. It was represented that the proprietors of American patent medicines used to be large advertisers, but that of late their advertising had been seriously reduced on account of the competition of Canadian patent medicines fostered by the present tariff. Some of the medicinal preparations now advertised in these and other papers render them unfit to be admitted into residences where they can be inspected by women and children; and these so-called leaders of thought are beseeching the Government to afford them even greater facilities for advertising their "before and after" snyder business. In the cause of common morality it is to be hoped that the prayer of these newspapers be not heard.

The Toronto Globe informs us that "the exports of household effects (articles taken across the lines by persons leaving the Dominion) in 1893 were valued at \$1,303,379." The Trade and Navigation returns inform us that the value of such goods, the produce of Canada, that is, the property of Canadians leaving the country, was \$1,283,264. The returns also tell us that last year the value of settlers' effects brought into Canada was \$2,223,269, of which \$1,602,759 came from the United States. If the facts are of any special importance they show that a much stronger tide of immigration is flowing from the United States into Canada than that going the other way.

A large proportion of the taxes in Ontario goes for education. Is there any better purpose that it could go for? What prospect would a majority of our children have in this world if they could not get an education? There are comparatively few men in this young country rich enough to send their children abroad for their education. If we had no schools or colleges of our own nine-tenths of our children would grow up in ignorance. Our sons would be day laborers for the American Republic and our daughters would not be able to read. Thank heaven for Ontario schools! They are well worth much more than they cost.—"Knoxonian" in Canadian Presbyterian.

If by "schools" is meant common schools, which are open to all the children of the land, and in which is imparted instruction in those fundamental principles of education which fits the pupil for the ordinary affairs of life, then we are agreed to the proposition, and also thank heaven, earth, seas and our legislators for our schools. But if the term is intended to include colleges and universities, which only the sons of the wealthy can attend, then we do not feel quite so thankful. In fact we object. To maintain these colleges and universities at the public expense is to maintain a system that takes from the poor