

names of the Ministers he is permitted to use). He declares that he can guarantee them a liberal trade in Canada, partly by reason of the advantage they have here in the preference tariff, partly because he will, if they will advertise in his journals, give them a list of Canadian firms who will buy their goods, or at least receive and circulate their catalogues and samples. The clever but rascally canvasser has no authority thus to use the names of Canadian traders, but he assumes the right, in a lordly way; and in scores of cases he has raked in ten pounds to fifty pounds sterling for advertisements for which he has not given as many pence value.

Possibly our English friends have been too credulous, but we have shown that they had at least some ground for believing this crafty talker. If we say they should have seen that there was something queer about the proposition he made, well—we must remember that Old Country folk expect outlandish things from this side the Atlantic. We are all "Americans" to them.

Since the foregoing was written yet another instance of the imposture of this precious canvasser comes to us from the Canadian importer of dry goods, Mr. Archibald Wright, of Winnipeg. He writes:

"Enclosed we send a couple of samples of the circulars I, with other merchants here, have been getting for a long time past, and they are consigned to the waste paper basket. It is a pity that the party from whom this matter emanates cannot be punished for putting so many business firms in England to so great and needless expense, and deceiving them as to the prospect of orders. I don't keep boots in stock at all."

The circulars enclosed to us are of the type usually dictated by the representative in England of two Montreal weekly journals. Their wording resembles the one first quoted above both referring with emphasis to the preference of 33 1-3 per cent., which our tariff gives Great Britain. One of the two shoe concerns which wrote to Mr. Wright, namely the