head of the population. According to popular philosophy on foreign trade the people should be revelling in luxury.— Toronto Globe.

Fifteen years is a long life for a humbug, especially when it gives privileged classes financial advantages at the expence of the whole people, and yet our protective tariff has been in existence for that length of time.—Toronto Globe

The humbuggery is with the Globe. Newfoundland has free trade, and the foreign trade of that country is about \$50 per capita. Canada has moderate protection and our foreign trade is only about half that of Newfoundland. The United States is strongly protectionist and the foreign trade of that country, per capita, is only about half that of Canada. The Globe desires to have Canada adopt free trade with the United States and extend the tariff wall of that country to the North Pole. Both Canada and the United States, under protection, are supplying themselves to great extent with goods made at home. Newfoundland, on the contrary, is not a manufacturing country, and is forced to depend upon imports from other countries. The nation that manufactures for itself prospers.

It will be noticed how cleverly the Yankees transact their affairs. They want our coal and pass a law to admit it into the United States free of duty. But it will be observed that before passing this law they had already annexed our most valuable coal mines. To all intents and purposes, commercially at least, the best mines in the Maritime Provinces belong to the United States. The removal of their duty on coal is a roundabout way of annexing a portion of our territory.—Toronto Globe.

The Globe is always declaring that free trade is absolutely essential to the full development of Canada's natural wealth ; and it has said time and again that our wealth of coal could never be fully realized under any other system. But here we see it deprecating a condition that it should welcome and which all thinking Canadians do most heartily welcome. It is of small moment where the capital comes from that may be employed in developing our industries. When it is thus invested it at once becomes Canadian capital. Don't worry, Dear Globe, about the annexation business. There cannot possibly be enough American capital invested in Canadian mining industries to enable the transfer of one acre of Canadian soil to Yankee jurisdiction. Meantime we gladly welcome all American capitalists who desire to join our procession in our march to industrial development and national greatness.

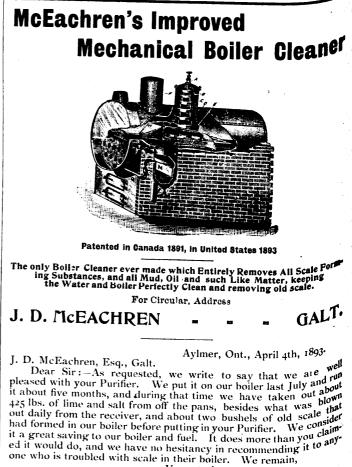
There may be no relation between the two, but it looks very much as if the annexationist movement and misfortune run hand in hand. Ben Butterworth has disappeared from the political stage, Mr. Wiman is in jail, Sir Richard Cartwright is in a deeper shadow than ever, and everyone else who has touched the movement has been hurt by it in prestige and in pocket. Leave it alone, gentlemen, there's ruin in it, and turn again to your own country as the most promising in the world.—The Empire.

The Empire advises Messrs. Butterworth, Wiman and Cartwright to leave the annexationist movement alone, and to turn again to their own country as the most promising in the world. Whose own country—that of Butterworth and Wiman, or of Cartwright? Which country is referred to as the most promising in the world? Surely the school boy editor still holds the fort of the Empire's editorial sanctum. The Canadian Engineer, speaking of the recent meeting of the Brass Manufacturers' Association, says :---

The object of this Association is to drive out of the market the inferior lines of brass work which have lately been introduced, and to manufacture none but standard goods. Every manufacturer of standing is a member of this Asso ciation, and well pleased with the results already achieved. A meeting was held on the 11th and 12th ult., at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, at which it was unanimously decided, owing to the friendly feeling which existed between the members, and the very satisfactory way in which they had worked together during the previous year, to extend the present arrangements for another year, or until further notice. No change in prices was made, on account of the low price at which American goods were being imported. The general feeling was that the Canadian Government should withdraw the duty on raw metals, as it was impossible to meet the keen competition now existing. There was some talk of the brass manufacturers forming themselves into a joint stock company, and it is not unlikely that this question will soon be finally settled.

The duty upon manufactures of brass, under item 337 of the tariff, is 30 per cent. ad valorem; upon pig copper, under item 342, 10 per cent. Copper, zinc and tin are the chief components of brass. Zinc and tin in pigs are now on the free list.

One of the largest retail dry goods houses in the city received a consignment of "pin-tickets" through the customs from the United States the other day. The invoice cost was \$14.40. The duty was \$13.10 and the freight 49 cents. Mr. Foster should reform this "on National Policy lines." Whether this would mean an increase of duty to keep them out altogether, so that the duty would be collected by the Canadian makers, or a reduction to a reason-



Yours truly,

AYLMER CANNING CO.