

and forthwith, to shorten the time required for the accomplishment of his plans, he pretends to show that unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States is just the thing to prevent and stave off annexation. He tells the annexationists that if they desire to succeed they must oppose unrestricted reciprocity; and to the favorers of unrestricted reciprocity, he whispers softly that talk of annexation will defeat their object. Sly man. He reminds us of the Irishman driving a pig to market. A friend asked him where he was going with the pig. "To the pasture," said Pat. "But that is not the direction of the pasture—it is the road to the market town." "Whist," said Pat, "don't spake so loud, the pig will hear ye. If he hears what you say he won't go that way." Mr. Wiman hopes to beguile Canada by saying that the way of unrestricted reciprocity is not the road to annexation, while he knows that it is, and that it is the market he wants to get to. Sly Mr. Wiman.

A STATEMENT of United States trade under the McKinley tariff, just published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, gives the following particulars with regard to the export trade to Canada, during the first seven months of the two years mentioned:

	1890.	1891.
Agricultural implements.....	\$47,063	\$119,014
Wheat	727,181	1,563,908
Wheat flour.....	1,037,550	1,039,537
Carriages and cars	64,240	79,984
Coal	2,408,700	3,138,893
Raw cotton	1,594,096	1,738,010
Cotton cloths.....	40,772	49,967
Other cotton manufactures.....	189,813	332,211
Steam engines.....	445,482	583,753
Hams	106,473	286,662
Lard	158,562	218,329
Oleomargarine	32,823	74,966
Butter	96,799	244,572
Cheese	384,118	406,393
Tobacco	525,574	813,819
Boards and planks.....	282,734	333,314
	\$8,141,980	\$11,019,332

With the exception of raw cotton, Canada can and does produce all of these articles. Think of it—\$11,000,000 worth of imports of fifteen articles in seven months. And still we are told that we can have no reciprocal trade with the United States unless we are willing to sacrifice our home industries by the free admission of American manufactures.

A CORRESPONDENT expresses the fear that if the duty upon pig iron were raised to a height sufficient to induce capitalists to erect furnaces and engage in the production of pig iron in Canada, it would put these iron masters in just the same position the sugar refiners are in, forcing the consumers of pig iron to pay extortionate prices therefor. There is no good ground for the apprehension. As regards the sugar refiners and their industry, the Government have it in their power, and it is clearly their duty, to stand between the producer and the consumer, and see to it that while the industry is properly protected by the tariff, the consumer is also protected from the rapacity of the producer. If every sugar refinery in Canada were closed it would mean the throwing out of employment of less than a thousand men; while our correspondent knows that if we manufactured only one half of the iron and iron products now being imported it would mean the employ-

ment of thousands and thousands of workmen. It looks as though the sugar refiners had formed a pool or trust to control prices, but such a thing would be practically impossible with pig iron producers, unless the Government should do for them as they are doing for the refiners, and that is not at all likely. Under the stimulus of a high tariff a great many men would engage in the production of pig iron, and this fact, and the competition in selling which would immediately spring up, would reduce prices to what they should be. The ethics of protection requires that the duty should not be materially higher than the difference in the cost of production in this and any other country; but it also requires that it should certainly be that high. In the case of sugar the protection is higher—in the case of pig-iron it is lower. It is the duty of the Government to equalize the tariff in both these articles by this standard.

A FEW days ago the following press telegram from Buffalo, N. Y., was flashed over the country:

Collector Morgan received word yesterday that James Thurling had come from Hamilton, Ont., only a little while ago, and was employed at the Buffalo Forge Works in violation of the alien contract labor law. Inspector De Barry learned that about six weeks ago Thurling had come from Hamilton to work at the forge works, bringing with him his wife and some household goods, with the apparent purpose of taking up permanent residence in this country. It seemed probable, however, that the Canadian in reality had no such intention. Inspector De Barry learned that he had on former occasions moved hither from Canada during dull times, bringing his wife and a small quantity of luggage, and afterwards, when trade became brisk again in Canada, returning thither. It was also learned that he owns property across the border, and, in short, that he is a full-fledged Canadian citizen. As soon as these facts were laid before the Buffalo Forge Company Thurling was discharged from their employment and Inspector De Barry returned him to Canada.

It is to be hoped that our magnanimous and noble hearted friends across the border will keep this up. It gives Canadians an idea of what sort of people they are. It shows how the American Government are under the control of their labor agitators and walking delegates, remembering the influence they have with voters. It also shows the sincerity of these agitators and walking delegates, who always entertain so much love for the brothers, no matter who they may be or where they may come from. We have been told time and again that this Yankee exclusion law was intended to keep out pauper immigration, but here is the case of a man who is not a pauper. He owns property in Canada—probably a house and lot, but he could not take this property with him to Buffalo, but he did the next best thing—he took his wife and household effects and his skill and ability as a competent workman. But he was found out to be a Canadian and so they bounced him. Verily this meanness is as bad as that of the fellow who stole the pennies from the eyes of a dead pauper.

IN his brochure "Annexation Unnecessary" Mr. Erastus Wiman says:

The United States are making boots and shoes for one hundred millions of people, with less than sixty-five millions to wear them. Failures are frequent in the shoe business because of the overproduction. Collars and cuffs for one hundred and fifty millions of people are made at Troy alone, and we (the