

SPRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO GREAT BRITAIN

(Baltimore Journal of Commerce.) The constantly increasing dependence of the United Kingdom upon other countries for her breadstuffs is well known to all. But there are probably comparatively few who fully appreciate the magnitude of the annual imports of wheat into that country.

Great Britain from the United States were 2,719,000 cwts. or less than half as much as was received from Russia. After 1872 there was, however, a rapid decrease in the percentage of imports from Russia and a corresponding increase in the percentage from this country, until 1880 when the percentage of imports from Russia was 5.22, against 5.58 from the United States—the former country thus showing a decline from 12.4 per cent in 1872 to 2.2 per cent in 1880, while the latter country increased from 21 per cent in 1872 to 65.1 per cent in 1880.

THE ALLAN BANQUET.

(Journal of Commerce.)

The banquet to Sir Hugh Allan and Andrew Allan came off on the 12th inst., and was quite as successful as we had ventured to anticipate. We can only afford space for a brief notice of the speeches. The Consul General of the United States was as usual most hearty in his cordial expressions of amity towards Canada.

was also uttered by Sir Hugh Allan, who, he said, opposed to Mr. Young's views, and there are many who cling to the opinion that a serious mistake was made in adhering to the old plan. He referred to the Boston meeting in New York and Boston, in 1870, when he started to the size of these ships, while, by the quadrupling of their tonnage and the removal of tolls they were vigorously competing with us.

THE DAY OF STRIKES.

(Monetary Times.)

The disturbance in the labour market in the form of strikes, now very general, was sure to come with a return of industrial activity. When, as at present, wages are in the ascending scale, concessions have to come from employers, when wages are in the descending scale, concessions have to come from the workmen.

tion and its employees, and though the latter stake cannot be interred with it, should be remembered that the public has rights which ought to be protected. As long as the relation between capital and labour continues what it is, strikes will occur from time to time, and the only thing that can be done is to minimize the inconveniences they occasion.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

(New York American.)

The Times, of New York, which is very free in asking questions, but very slow in answering them, wants to know what it is to think of a tariff for Protection which, after "half the lifetime of a generation," leaves this hoop iron industry so weak as to fear English competition under the rullage of the Treasury?

TELEGRAPHY, BRITISH AND CANADIAN.

(Monetary Times.)

Some people among us who do not, we presume, know better, appear to be impressed with the manifold superiorities of the English system of telegraphy, and to the facilities afforded the people of Great Britain by the governmental supervision of telegraphs.

have above-mentioned, with a view to greater distance and speed, and a more rapid route, where there is no objection in building and maintaining the same, where a much smaller population are engaged in telegraphic units. The fact is, that Canada is second to no country in the world in regard to its telegraph system, taking into account the extent of its lines, the facilities afforded the people, and the cost charged.

It is important to remember, besides that Canadian telegraphs pay, at the same time that they give satisfaction to their patrons. That the like cannot be said of the English system worked by the Government, is tolerably clear from the endless complaint and criticism made in that country upon the administration of the telegraph by John Bull.

Bridgewater, in England, must be a healthy town, judging from the fact that there are no fewer than 123 papers in the union whose ages range from 80 to 97.