

world-wide Empire. Are we not therefore entitled to trade privileges over our neighbors and not too friendly rivals?

The next Parliament must pronounce for preferential trading within the length and breadth of the Empire, and thus fix its permanence, promoting its development, advance its self-sufficiency, and render it a self-centred power that will tend to secure the peace, prosperity and happiness of the world.

WHO SUPPLIES OUR WANTS?

The recent publication in this journal of a statement showing the great disparity in the value of imports into Canada in 1899 of certain manufactures of iron and steel as between Great Britain and the United States as the countries of origin, has excited considerable interest not only in Canada but also in the other countries alluded to. It was shown in our statement that of the value of the articles alluded to, aggregating more than \$10,000,000, more than eighty-seven per cent. came from the United States and less than thirteen per cent. from Great Britain. A statistical bureau of the United States Government, commenting upon and elaborating the subject, published two tables, in one of which was enumerated twenty certain articles imported from Great Britain into Canada during the years 1898 and 1900, showing the values thereof, the other table showing the facts regarding twenty other certain articles imported into Canada during the same years from the United States. The values of all these articles thus imported were as follows:—

	1898.	1900.
From Great Britain.....	\$13,900,865	\$18,957,164
From United States.....	11,005,932	15,098,677
	\$24,906,797	\$34,055,841

The aggregate increase in value of the named imports from 1898 to 1900 was as follows:—

From Great Britain.....	\$5,056,299 or 36.3 per cent.
From United States.	4,092,745 or 37.1 per cent.

There were three articles enumerated in each of the tables prepared by the Bureau of Statistics which decreased in value in the years named, as follows:—

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	
Worsted Tissues.....	\$30,266 or 1.0 per cent.
Apparels and Slops.....	299,405 or 19.0 per cent.
Earthen and China Ware..	187,044 or 23.0 per cent.
FROM UNITED STATES.	
Furniture.....	\$129,096 or 22.7 per cent.
Cycles.....	266,236 or 36.8 per cent.
Telegraph, Telephone and Scientific Instruments..	28,239 or 9.2 per cent.

The tables compiled by the Bureau of Statistics were evidently intended to show not the comparative gains in Canadian trade of Great Britain and the United States in the articles included in either of the tables, but rather the gains of each country in the articles in which they excelled; and it is noticeable that as regards the twenty enumerated lines of British goods, in the seventeen in which there were increases, in fourteen the increases were more than twenty-five per cent., in seven more than 100 per cent. and in three more than 113 per cent., the highest—cutlery—being 738.6 per cent.; while, as regards the twenty enumerated lines of American goods, in the seventeen in which there were increases, in twelve the increases were more than twenty-five per cent., and in only two were they more than 100 per cent., the highest—carriages—being 197.1 per cent.

These figures show very conclusively that for the Canadian market certain lines of British manufactures are in better favor than those of any other country; and they also show that for certain other lines American goods have the preference.

The very large increase in volume of British goods imported in 1900 over 1898, more than \$5,000,000, or 36.3 per cent. may be attributed directly to the operation of the preferential tariff, but in those imports which decreased in value, the decrease in worsted tissues of only one per cent. indicates that in that special line Canadian mills are not affected; in apparel and slops, the decrease of nineteen per cent. may be attributed first to the greater ability of Canadian factories to supply the demand, and, second, to the increased imports from Germany, that country showing its ability to drive British goods out of the Canadian market.

The imports into Canada in 1899 of earthenware, including bath tubs, Rockingham ware, decorated ware, churns and crocks, granite ware, china and porcelain ware, tiles and earthenware n.e.s., were valued at \$903,446, of which Great Britain supplied \$575,979, or 63.7 per cent.; and the falling off of imports of such articles from that country to the extent of twenty-three per cent. indicates that other countries are gaining the trade. The industry in Canada is not as thrifty or extensive as it should be.

On the other hand, regarding the falling off of certain imports from the United States, the decrease in value of furniture from 1898 to 1900, say 22.7 per cent., indicates that the manufacture of furniture in Canada is in a most flourishing condition, our exports of furniture growing at a rapid and satisfactory rate; and the same may also be said of cycles, in which the decrease of imports is 36.8 per cent. The decrease in imports of telegraph, telephone and scientific instruments from the United States of 9.2 per cent. indicates that Canadian electrical manufacturing plants are gradually gaining over the home market.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

At last we are favored with what might be called an official view of the situation which environs the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association. We allude to an editorial in the October issue of *The Trader*, of which Mr. W. K. McNaught is editor and also one of the vice presidents of the Exhibition Association. *The Trader* tells us that at the founding of the Exhibition twenty-two years ago, every building on the grounds was new and up-to-date, since which time every building devoted to the care of live stock has been rebuilt on up-to-date lines, but is forced to admit that those portions of the exhibition intended for the use of manufacturers do not fairly reflect the position of Canada as a manufacturing country. The buildings intended for the exhibition of manufactured goods are entirely behind the age, and are neither large enough nor modern enough to satisfy the demands and needs of our fast expanding industries—that while the agricultural portions of the exhibition has gone ahead, the manufacturers portion has been compelled to stand still—that it has outgrown its environment, and that it is unreasonable to expect it to thrive in its present inadequate and unsuitable quarters. This unfortunate condition has been obvious to the management of the Association for several years, who have resolved, Mr. McNaught