

continent there would be seen an almost continuous line of electric lights from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Goethe's alleged last words, "More light!" is a demand being made all over the Dominion, and is being met by the establishment of electric light plants where any artificial light, except from coal oil lamps, has heretofore been impracticable. This promises to result in the decrease of fires from coal oil lamps and in removing one of the serious inconveniences of life in small communities which is caused by dark roadways. By relieving the dwellers in semi-rural settlements from this inconvenience, social intercourse will be facilitated, and thus one drawback to rural life will be greatly modified. The extension of electric lighting to, and in remote settlements, means much more than additional physical light, it will do much to brighten the life of whole communities who every nightfall have been cut off from society and plunged into solitary and gloomy isolation.

Chicago the Naughty. Chicago has long had a reputation as being not a moral exemplar for the universe, indeed, its rivals always speak of the city as deserving another fire. But the grading of cities, according to their morality, or lack of it, though a common practice, is a task beyond human power. Human nature is not affected by local conditions. Vice in one city may be more ingeniously concealed than in others; the worst evils, however, of city life may be rampant without being publicly manifested. Nothing is more offensive than a rotten egg, but while the shell is on it will pass with the sweetest. Some cities keep, as it were, the "shell" on their putrefaction, others expose it to the air and light. When a city boasts of its superior goodness the temptation is strong to break the cover open, but the task would be unsavoury and useless. The result would prove only what is known to students of social phenomena, that in all communities there is an average morality which varies little from the general average of humanity. This is a long preamble to a notice of a charge made against the underwriters of Chicago, who are accused of being so abandoned as to break the rules of their local Association to an extent which threatens its disruption, and the bringing on of a war of rates. We have heard, as possibly others have, that the most absolute compliance with the rules and regulations of other local underwriters' associations is not the invariable custom of all their members. Every man has a touch of the rebel in him, a bit and bridle are not pleasant, but the Chicago recalcitrants who are selling insurance below the standard of the association of which they are members will find in the long run that treason is less profitable than loyalty. The disastrous experience of New York should be enough to warn the Chicagoans against breaking up their association. They should draw closer together to drive away the wild cats whose roguery is a scandal to the city.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The tariff question, more especially in relation to the trade between Canada and the United States, is developing into great prominence owing to the decided line being taken by the Honourable Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public works. To enable an intelligent judgment to be formed on the trade between Canada and the United States it is requisite to know what classes of goods or products are exchanged between the two countries and the respective values and proportions of them. The tables below will furnish such information. The statistics are published by the Trade and Commerce Department as having been compiled from United States returns. To supplement these tables we give the following totals of the imports into Canada of American goods and exports from Canada to the States of Canadian goods for the last 10 years, each column commencing with the aggregate up to the year 1891;

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.			
	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Excess of Imports.
Total from 1873 to 1891.....	905,551,000	698,759,000	206,792,000
1892	53,137,572	38,988,027	14,149,545
1893	58,221,976	43,923,010	14,298,966
1894	53,034,100	33,809,940	19,224,160
1895	54,634,521	41,297,676	13,336,845
1896	58,574,024	41,448,410	14,125,614
1897	61,649,041	49,373,472	12,275,569
1898	78,705,590	45,705,336	33,000,254
1899	93,007,156	45,133,521	47,873,635
1900	109,844,378	68,619,023	41,225,355
1901	107,149,325	70,406,841	36,742,484
	\$1,633,508,693	\$1,182,461,256	
Total excess of Imports from the United States into Canada, over Exports to the United States from Canada, in years from 1873 to 1901.....			\$453,044,437

CANADA'S TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.			
	Imports from Gt. Britain.	Exports from Gt. Britain.	Excess of Imports.
Total from 1873 to 1891.....	7-0,867,000	788,634,000	7,767,000
1892	41,348,435	64,906,549	23,558,114
1893	43,148,413	64,080,493	20,932,080
1894	38,717,267	68,538,856	29,821,589
1895	31,131,737	61,856,990	30,725,253
1896	32,979,742	66,690,288	33,710,546
1897	29,412,188	77,227,502	47,815,314
1898	32,500,917	104,998,818	72,497,901
1899	37,060,123	99,091,855	62,031,732
1900	44,789,730	107,736,368	62,946,638
1901	42,819,995	105,328,956	62,508,961
	\$1,154,775,547	\$1,609,090,615	\$454,315,128
The total IMPORTS of British goods into Canada from 1873 to 1901, were.....			\$1,154,775,547
The total EXPORTS of Canadian goods to Great Britain from 1873 to 1901, were			1,609,090,675
Excess of EXPORTS in Canada's trade with Great Britain 1873 to 1901;			\$454,315,128
The total IMPORTS of American goods into Canada from 1873 to 1901, were.....			\$1,633,508,693
The total EXPORTS of Canadian goods to United States from 1873 to 1901, were.....			1,182,464,256
Excess of IMPORTS in Canada's trade with United States from 1873 to 1901			\$453,044,437
The average per centage of duty collected on British imports from 1873 to 1901, was			20.62 per cent.
The average per centage of duty collected on American imports from 1873 to 1901 was			12.68 per cent.