

artisan. The protective tariff in Canada has not fulfilled expectations. The home market is small numerically and scattered over a vast area. Hence the cost of selling and shipping goods is exorbitant, and the cost of manufacturing them high, because manufacturers are unable to specialize their labor and machinery for the production of special lines. It happens, also, that coal is found only at the extremities of the Dominion, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 4,000 miles apart.

The percentage of increase in the population of the Dominion between 1881 and 1891, with protection in force, was only 11.76 or less than the percentage in an old an overcrowded community like England and Wales, and not half as great as the percentage in the United States. It cannot be doubted that the slow progress of Canada is due in great part to her economic disabilities. The Liberal party thinks that these and other questions affecting the welfare of the two countries might be placed upon a satisfactory basis by means of a general scheme for closer commercial intercourse. They do not discuss the question of political union in their platforms or in their speeches before the public, and have nothing to say on that subject. But they do think that both the United States and Canada would be benefited by the adoption of more intimate trade relations.

It is well to bear in mind that although Mr. Farrer may not now hold the announced position of editor of *The Globe*, yet his views and sentiments, as above set forth, are in full accord with those that were from day to day proclaimed in *The Globe* during the time of his editorship thereof, and also ever since he became divorced from that journal a few years ago for reasons that need not now be explained, but which are yet quite green in the memory of its readers. Now that Imperial federation is taking tangible shape in the mother country, on the basis of preferential trade within the Empire, *The Globe* and its friends, both in Canada and the United States, are showing renewed activity in combatting that growing sentiment by again setting forth their arguments in favor of reciprocity with the United States and tariff discrimination against Britain.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

A phase of the discussion brought about throughout the world by the recent speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, before the Canadian Club in London, and the circular he addressed to the administrators of government in the various British colonies designed to elicit information bearing upon inter-trade between the several branches of the Empire with the view of promoting increased mutual commerce within the bounds of the Empire, is the production of a brochure written and compiled by Mr. James Murray, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, late a member of the House of Assembly of that Province, a copy of which Mr. Murray has kindly sent to this journal, and from which is condensed the following facts.

The Newfoundland tariff seems to be classified under seven schedules, and the imports of merchandise into that Island in 1890 were as follows:—

Table.	Articles.	Value.	Duty.
No. 1.	Liquors and Tobacco...	\$173,886	\$244,854.46
" 2.	Foods	3,125,669	532,288.85
" 3.	Clothing, etc.	1,471,941	362,357.78
" 4.	Fishing Materials....	334,985	29,989.32
" 5.	Constructive Materials	433,619	78,716.85
" 6.	Miscellaneous.....	208,042	67,523.98
" 7.	Free List.....	488,982	
Totals.....		\$8,237,124	\$1,315,731.24

This table and others were compiled for the purpose of showing the proportion of annual imports into Newfoundland derived (1), from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire exclusive of Canada; (2), from Canada; (3), from the United States, and (4), from other foreign countries.

The year 1890 was selected for the purposes of the writer because the trade statistics of that year show the commerce of a normal year, the great fire of 1892 that destroyed so large a part of the city of St. Johns, and other incidents rendering the statistics since 1890 not entirely representative of the commerce of the Island.

The classification of the table explains itself. Table No. 1 is intended to include articles of luxury, and takes in confectionery and vinegar. Tables No. 2 and 3, in connection with No. 6, contain all the articles upon which duties are imposed in which the great body of the population is interested, namely, food, clothing, house furnishing, etc. Table No. 4 relates entirely to the fisheries; No. 5 to trade and manufactures; No. 6 to articles that could not conveniently be included in other classifications, and includes kerosene or coal oil, and No. 7 relates to articles upon which no duty is levied.

Analysis of tables given show the origin of imports into the Island as follows:—

Table.	U'ed K'gd'm except Canada.	Canada.	United States.	Foreign Countries.
No. 1.....	\$90,280	\$44,551	\$31,622	\$4,430
" 2.....	629,370	1,705,144	787,096	4,067
" 3.....	1,196,714	151,994	122,359	874
" 4.....	130,588	35,593	65,627	113,117
" 5.....	163,133	175,443	92,444	2,599
" 6.....	100,103	27,058	80,322	559
" 7.....	162,575	251,425	45,098	26,881
Totals..		\$2,472,763	\$2,394,211	\$1,227,568

It will be seen that the direct trade with foreign countries is quite small, but without doubt a proportion much larger than that of the annual imports into the Island are really the growth and produce of foreign countries, although they find their destination indirectly through Great Britain. A large part of the imports of teas, coffee, cocoa, fruit, sugar, etc., are in this category, but as far as the traffic is concerned and the tariff, they are the same as British products.

None of the articles enumerated in table No. 1 were the products of the United States except leaf tobacco. In food products nearly all the beef and pork, and about half the flour, which might have been supplied by Canada, went from the States, also a portion of the kerosene oil, some of the anthracite coal, some pitch and tar, some cotton duck canvas and some particular styles of boots and shoes, hardware and cotton goods.

Mr. Murray makes a very remarkable statement in saying that Newfoundland is absolutely dependent upon the United States for \$750,000 worth of food supplies every year—that the articles involved cannot be had elsewhere—that they constitute the almost total supply of animal food consumed by the great body of the people, and that they are produced at a minimum of cost by the United States. He thinks it possible that in time the British portions of the Western continent will be able to supply the Island with substitutes for these American products, but at present it cannot do so; and any attempt to interfere with the natural market, meaning the United States, now available to Newfoundlanders abroad would only augment the price to consumers without really