

But the flippant manner of *The Globe's* correspondent, in which he laughs at and ridicules the efforts of Canadians to defend and protect their interests is noticeable. Who are the Assyrians who come down like the wolf on the fold? We are told that they are the great merchant princes and railway magnates of continental reputation, to wit, the Americans who are endeavoring to dictate terms by which our so called preferential trade arrangement with Great Britain is to be swept away; our railways surrendered to the tender mercies of a Yankee Intercommerce Commission; our canals made free to American commerce without any compensating advantages to Canadian shipping; our valuable fisheries made free to American fishermen, and our manufacturing industries despoiled by opening our doors to American manufacturers on better terms than we are willing to give to Great Britain, all to obtain some measure of a reciprocity that can be nothing but an intangible delusion. And this scene of a transaction that is without doubt fraught with graver results to Canada than any ever before transacted in her history, is one that was "thoroughly enjoyable" to *The Globe's* correspondent, seeing that he was not there in the interest of any Canadian industry, concern for which might keep him awake of nights. Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and *The Globe's* representative is in extacies at the panorama.

CANADA'S TARIFF CONCESSION TO JAMAICA.

Under the preferential clause of the Canadian tariff sugar, the product of any British Colony, is favored with a discount of twenty-five per cent. of the duty from the regular rate. This arrangement was made with a special view to assist the sugar industry in the British West India Islands, particularly Jamaica, and it is now proposed that Canada shall join with the Home Government in subsidizing a line of steamers to ply between that Island and Canadian ports to enable Jamaican planters to sell their sugar in Canada to better advantage than heretofore. The only benefit that Canada could possibly derive by these concessions would be through increased trade with Jamaica, but as a result of the present deficit in the revenue of that Colony, and a further falling off for the current fiscal year, the Jamaican Government has presented a new tariff measure to the Legislative Council. Among the provisions of the Bill is that of increasing the duties on spirits from 12s. 6d. the liquid gallon, to 15s. the proof gallon. The duty on butter, cheese and ham is increased from one penny to two pence per pound; articles of hardware, viz., cutlery, tools, stoves and utensils, etc., formerly paying 12½ per cent. duty are now charged twenty per cent., as also every description of wearing apparel, whether as piece goods or not. The rated articles in food stuffs are charged an increase of from thirty to fifty per cent. additional, and the free list has been much reduced.

Mr. G. E. Burke, the Canadian Commissioner at Kingston promptly protested against an increase of duties on Canadian products in the face of the Canadian tariff concessions on Jamaican sugar.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The imports of foreign paper into Great Britain having grown to such vast dimensions, viz., in value to nearly three and a-half million pounds sterling per annum, the workers in British paper mills are again urging the cry to boycott those

newspapers that use foreign news. The stand taken up is utterly opposed to the principles of free trade, which so many of the workpeople support. Occasionally utterances are made by paper mill owners that all paper imported should bear the mark "Made in the United States" or "Germany" as the country of origin may be. At present the bales of foreign paper imported bear the names of the countries from where they are received only on the covers, and it is difficult to see if the paper itself were marked what advantages would be effected, as all traces of origin could, in most cases, be entirely removed in the process of cutting before the paper itself got into the hands of the public. The latter, as a matter of fact, care little whether the paper is made at home or elsewhere.

Discussing the situation, the London correspondent of *The Paper Mill* says that under the system of free trade Great Britain must remain an open market to the foreign paper manufacturer. There is plenty of scope for the activity of the British paper maker. How is it that that country is losing ground in the Australian and New Zealand markets? It is not because those colonies have developed the local paper manufacturing industry to any great extent. Is it because of American competition? Regular shipments are made from New York to Australia and New Zealand, and now intelligence comes to hand that a new line of steamers is projected for a direct service between New York and New Zealand, the ports of call being Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin and Lyttleton. This departure will be to the advantage of American paper exporters cultivating the Australasian markets.

The bulk of paper exported from Great Britain goes to Australasia. During the last seven months the total exports of writings, printings and envelopes were of the value of £559,186, and out of this sum £225,788 represented the trade with Australasia in the paper stated. Unfortunately the British paper maker is losing his grasp of the market. The following statistics show the extent of British exports to Australasia (including New Zealand):

WRITINGS, PRINTINGS AND ENVELOPES.

Jan.-July, 1896.....	211,205 cwt.	£264,916
" 1897.....	206,407 "	252,452
" 1898.....	189,298 "	225,788

OTHER KINDS (NOT INCLUDING PAPER HANGINGS).

Jan.-July, 1896.....	66,825 cwt.	£60,949
" 1897.....	64,654 "	58,006
" 1898.....	51,757 "	49,274

From the above, it will be seen that there has been a gradual falling off in the shipments of British paper to Australia during the past few years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the Aurora banquet to Mr. Mulock, his colleague, Mr. Patterson, said that, under the Preferential tariff, Canadians could get their iron from Great Britain at a duty reduced by 25 per cent. True, but unfortunately the boon comes just at a time when it loses much of its value from the fact that the Americans, owing to their superior facilities, are able to produce iron at less cost than it can be produced in England. To profit by the reduced duties we must pay a higher price for iron than it can be bought for elsewhere. The 25 per cent. may force the trade in a particular direction, but, economically, that is not an advantage to Canada. When preference operates in this way it has practically the same effect as protection; but it can operate only in the case of articles which