

imposed alike upon both British and American belting, except that in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, a discount of duty of 33½ per cent. was allowed on the British article.

### CANADIAN IMPORTS OF FILES AND RASPS.

The following statement shows the value of files and rasps imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States respectively in the years named. These imports are divided into two periods—Table 1 including three years previous to the inauguration of the preferential tariff in favor of British goods, Table 2 including a similar term of three years under the preference.

	G. B.	U. S.
1894.....	\$13,099	\$51,042
1895.....	11,049	51,654
1896.....	11,233	53,714
Total.....	\$35,381	\$156,410
Proportion.....	19.0 p.c.	81.0 p.c.

	G. B.	U. S.
1898.....	\$9,038	\$63,736
1899.....	10,918	65,546
1900.....	13,022	88,714
Total.....	\$32,978	\$217,996
Proportion.....	13.0 p.c.	87.0 p.c.

In 1897 the imports were:

	G. B.	U. S.
1897.....	\$9,349	\$42,695
Proportion.....	18.0 p.c.	82.0 p.c.

Steel of which files and rasps are manufactured, is imported duty free, and the value of such imports into Canada were as follows:

1894.....	\$13,506
1895.....	9,252
1896.....	10,090
1897.....	14,636
Total in four years.....	\$47,484

An average of \$11,871 per year.

NOTE.—The Trade and Navigation Returns for 1898 and subsequent years do not, as previously, classify steel for the manufacture of files and rasps except with steel imported for other purposes, which is admitted duty free. The general duty on files and rasps is 30 per cent. ad valorem, from which a deduction of one-third, or 33½ per cent. is allowed upon imports from Great Britain.

This statement shows that the value of imports of files and rasps from Great Britain, alluded to in Table 1, previous to the inauguration of the preferential tariff, was greater than during the period alluded to in Table 2, subsequent to that event; and it also shows that the imports from the United States increased from \$156,410 during the first period to \$217,996 during the second period. It also shows that the manufacture of files and rasps in Canada is not in as flourishing a condition as might be hoped for in view of the fact that no duty is imposed upon the raw material, and there is a protective duty of 30 per cent. on imports. An idea of the extent of the home production may be had from the fact that the value of the raw material amounts to only about \$12,000 per year.

### CANADIAN IMPORTS OF YARNS.

The following statement shows the imports of all kinds of yarns into Canada from Great Britain, United States and all countries in the year ending June 30, 1900, as given in the Trade and Navigation Returns:

YARNS—DUTIABLE.	Great Britain.	United States.	All Countries.
Cotton—Knitting and hosiery, plain or colored.....	\$52,781	\$15,920	\$68,921
Cotton warps on beams.....	89	1,271	1,360
“ “ n.e.s.....	4,089	1,729	5,818
Jute—tapestry.....	649	none	649
“ n.e.s.....	241	791	1,032
Woolen—on the cop.....	196,298	8,321	257,654
“ n.e.s.....	81,387	9,257	121,289
	\$335,534	\$37,289	\$456,723
YARNS—FREE.	Great Britain.	United States.	All Countries.
Wool or Worsted—for Mfrs....	\$24,946	\$513	\$25,459
Coir.....	none	6,757	6,757
Cotton—for shoe laces.....	346	894	1,240
“ No. 40 and finer.....	173,110	41,572	220,372
Jute, plain or colored for Mfrs..	113,948	34,861	149,139
	\$312,350	\$84,597	\$402,967

### PATRIOTISM AND PAPER.

After the great outburst of alleged patriotism which has taken place during the last twelve months or so, it is rather unsatisfactory to notice the trifling quantity of paper which Canada is taking from that Mother Country for which she is supposed to entertain so filial a regard. Considering that the Dominion is, territorially speaking, by far our greatest Colonial possession, it is certainly not a little disappointing to find that she only took just over three per cent. of our exports of paper last month, notwithstanding that practically the whole of her six or seven millions of inhabitants are of European descent.

Compare this with the British East Indies; here the population is of course vastly greater, but then only an infinitesimal proportion are Europeans, and the individual requirements of the average Hindoo in the matter of paper are scarcely worth speaking of. Yet this country of aliens, both in birth and religion, takes nearly twenty per cent. of the entire quantity of paper exported from Great Britain, or say six times as much as Canada does. In this particular, at any rate, Canadian patriotism seems at rather a low ebb. If the country swarmed with paper mills one could understand it, but the thirty or forty or so at present in that huge territory (nearly all of them in the eastern provinces) do not surely fill the wants of a great population so fully as to leave a large margin for export.

Just let some of the enthusiastic shouters for closer union with our Colonies procure the Canadian Government returns of imports, and see what proportion the receipts of paper from the United States bear to those from Great Britain. The fact seems to be that some of our Colonial brethren can talk a lot about the unity of feeling between us and our kin over the sea, but when it comes to placing an order that is quite a different matter, and in five cases out of six perhaps the man from “over the boundary” gets it, and Imperial considerations can go hang, so to speak.—London Paper Trade Review.

It is this kind of nonsense and whine that makes one tired. Our contemporary should bear in mind that its criticisms are two-edged; and that the prevailing sentiment in Canada with regard of trade is one that obtains to a large degree in Great Britain. During the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1900, Canada sold abroad one finished paper product—wall paper, of which Great Britain took less than five per cent., and the United States more than seventy-nine per cent. In the same year Great Britain purchased less than five per cent. of the pulp wood we exported, and the United States ninety-five per cent. In the same year Great Britain took only thirty-one per cent. of our exports of paper pulp and the United States sixty-five per cent. Of course, it is rather disappointing to British paper makers to find that Canada takes such a comparatively small quantity of their products from them; but what are Canadian paper makers to think where they can sell so little of the same kind of goods to the Mother Country? So, too, regarding our imports of paper and manufactures of,