

an exhibit of averages for each year since 1880, and for 1878.

The following table shows the average rate of duty paid on the dutiable goods imported from Great Britain, and those from the United States, also the average rate of duty paid on the total imports from each country for each of the last twenty years, and the year 1878, which was the year prior to the tariff being imposed for protecting Canadian industries:

Year.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Average rate on Duth. Impt's. Per cent.	Average rate on Total Impts. Per cent.	Average rate on Duth. Impt's. Per cent.	Average rate on Total Impts. Per cent.
1899..	26.62	19.84	26.33	13.24
1898..	29.47	20.75	26.11	13.28
1897..	30.69	21.10	26.72	14.28
1896..	30.20	22.41	26.69	14.51
1895..	30.05	22.55	26.83	13.74
1894..	29.99	22.36	26.95	13.71
1893..	29.80	22.33	26.73	14.58
1892..	29.43	22.09	26.48	15.10
1891..	28.98	21.69	25.96	14.86
1890..	28.78	22.12	26.57	15.82
1889..	29.33	22.36	25.43	14.73
1888..	29.09	22.91	26.23	15.30
1887..	26.05	20.82	23.78	16.22
1886..	25.72	20.02	22.82	15.81
1885..	24.81	19.02	21.20	14.53
1884..	24.37	19.08	20.70	14.88
1883..	24.30	19.15	21.08	14.77
1882..	24.15	19.88	21.47	15.03
1881..	24.46	20.45	22.04	15.54
1880..	24.03	19.95	23.06	16.10
1878..	20.05	17.30	20.41	9.35

In the last twenty years, the purchases of merchandise made by Canada in foreign markets have averaged annually \$105,050,000; the smallest being \$60,900,542, in 1880; and the largest, \$149,346,459, last year. Of the total imports from all parts, Great Britain's share has averaged yearly, \$39,750,000, or about 37 per cent. If the wisdom of Imperial statesmen enables Great Britain to very largely increase her trade with Canada, it will be a source of great satisfaction to all loyal Canadians, who desire to give material evidence of their devotion to Imperial unity.

LIFE OFFICES AND THE WAR.

The authorities of the Atlas Assurance Company must have been rather astonished when on Saturday last, as reported in the "Morning Leader," they received a cablegram from Lord Roberts, asking on what terms the leading life insurance offices would be prepared to renew policies on the lives of officers now in South Africa. It was urged by the Field Marshal, that the matter was one of importance to many, and that the war was practically over; also that Professor Simpson who was enquiring into diseases of the army, particularly enteric and dysentery, was of opinion that the prospective extra risk was small compared with last year. It will be remembered that last year there was a considerable outcry against British life offices for charging an extra £5 5s. per cent., but when the "Times" published an article in September, giving the statistics of the war it was shown that about 10 per cent. of the officers

had been killed or had died, so that the fair inference is that an extra £10 10s. per cent. would not have been more than sufficient. On Saturday afternoon, the assistant-manager of a leading assurance company was questioned by a "Leader" representative as to whether any steps were being taken as a result of this message. The manager replied that they appreciated the reduction of risk referred to in Lord Roberts' telegram, and that the leading companies had now agreed to charge an extra of £2 2s. only for the next twelve months. Lord Roberts' cablegram to the Atlas should possess an element of historic interest in days to come—(Policy-Holder, Eng.)

THE COSTLY GAME OF WAR.

"A costly game!—not to speak of its consequences."

—RUSKIN.

As a grim reminder of the Canadians slain in South Africa, the following list of claims paid by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation is worth preserving:—

W. E. Jackson,	Killed at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900.
R. Lewis,	" " " " " "
J. H. Findlay,	" " " " " "
R. Taylor,	" " " " " "
F. G. Floyd,	Killed at Zand River, May 10th, 1900
W. A. Biggs,	" Paardeberg Feb. 27th, 1900
F. J. Living,	" " " " " "
J. G. Sievert,	" " " " " "
O. T. Burn,	" " " " 18th, "
H. M. Arnold,	" " " " " "
C. H. Barry,	" " " " " "
G. Johnston,	" " " " " "
W. White,	" " " " " "
C. E. E. Jackson,	" " " " " "
W. S. Brady,	" " " " 27th, "
J. B. Scott,	" " " " " "
P. McCreary,	" " " " 18th "
J. M. Johnston,	" " " " 27th, "
C. T. Thomas,	" " " " 27th, "
H. Cotton,	" Hout Nek, Apl. 20th, "
F. Waddell,	" Paardeberg, Feb. 27th "
A. Maundrell,	" " " " 18th, "
C. Lester,	" " " " 27th, "
J. H. Somers,	" " " " " "

A GREAT TRIBUTE.—Edmond Demolins, in his illuminating volume. "A quoi tient la Supériorité des Anglo-Saxons," attributes the superiority of the Anglo Saxon to the Latin races in part to the different attitude that the typical English workingman holds to his surplus earnings. The Frenchman will deny himself many comforts to put his money away in an interest bearing investment; the Englishman will be apt to spend his surplus in something that will make his home more attractive, a carpet, a piano, a picture, and he enjoys his money's worth immediately, integrally, and daily. The result is to make his home life more attractive, and to increase his own earning power by giving him the stimulus of earning that which will make his home more complete, more beautiful, more refined. M. Demolins answers the question, what becomes of the Englishman in case of illness, and what would become of his family if he died, in this paragraph: "In order to provide against these two contingencies, he insures, then feeling safe against the worst, he is at liberty to pursue his improvements in domestic installation."—*The Index.*