

fail, and then it is imagined Canada would be at the mercy of the great powers, both of which seek free trade with her. Mr. Anderson is perfectly candid in telling us what in his opinion are the conditions which will be exacted from us. We cannot, he thinks, build the Pacific Railway "without outside assistance," meaning evidently assistance from other Governments. Such assistance we are not likely to get "without material consideration" given either to this country or to the "United States." The great object with Mr. Anderson is free trade. "Were the aid from this country, its price would have to be the abandonment of hostile tariffs and the restoration of freedom to trade with the territories which are properly our own, and which we never on any account should have allowed to be closed against our commerce." It is admitted that "the opening of her ports implies a total change in her mode of raising revenue for the general purposes of the Dominion," involving direct taxation, which it is candidly admitted is "the most unpleasant of all the ways of doing an unpleasant thing." There is another very unpleasant thing "which would clearly be a necessary condition of our taking over her debt, and of our allowing her a voice in our Imperial policy and a share in our Imperial administration," which is "the payment of her quota of Imperial taxation." We apprehend that there will be little difference of opinion as to its being "better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Mr. Anderson, probably through inadvertence, has made some admissions that Canadians would deem a justification of their claim to Imperial assistance in the great work which they have undertaken in order to consolidate the territories constituting British North America into the Dominion. He admits that it is "most desirable that she should open up to European Colonization the prairie lands of the North West," and also the advantage of "giving us a British line from sea to sea," and thinks that possibly ten or twelve instead of twenty millions "raised upon joint guarantee, and spent under our joint supervision," might do the work. He, however, adds that "it must be admitted that hitherto advances to Canada, whether in the form of loan or guarantee or investment, and whether made by Governments or by private investors, have not been at all satisfactory." This is a heavy charge, and is wholly unsustained by proof. As to private investments, it is manifestly unjustifiable to introduce them. Has Mr. Anderson ever heard of bad investments

in United States securities? Has no British capital been sunk in the Reading, Erie and other railways? Nay, have not some of the sovereign independent States repudiated their engagements? Private investments made on speculation are wholly beside the question. We deny that there is a shadow of foundation in truth for the statement about monies lent to Canada, and said to be written off as bad debts. The £50,000 given to the Welland Canal was at a time when the work was in the hands of a private company. The guarantee to the Intercolonial has never cost Great Britain a farthing, and the statement that "no part has been redeemed" is not strictly accurate, as a sinking fund has been paid and invested. The debentures for the Intercolonial are not yet due, but other guaranteed debentures were duly paid at maturity. The £300,000 for the purchase of some rights in Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company was paid by Canada, not by Great Britain, and the further guaranteed bonds said "to have been left outstanding" Mr. Anderson should have known are not due, while the interest is punctually paid. The whole paragraph imputing bad faith in money matters to Canada is a libel for which, if published against private parties, the author might have had to answer in a Court of Justice. We have not failed to notice Mr. Anderson's confusion of ideas on the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion. He seems to be unaware that the Provinces have separate revenues, and that the Dominion revenues are appropriated strictly to Dominion expenditure. It is satisfactory to reflect that Canada is far from being in the helpless condition in which Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wharton Barker and two or three of her own people have depicted her. She has had to pass through a period of severe depression which has been felt throughout the world as well in free trade as in high tariff nations, but she is already recovering, and the Pacific Railway is not likely to prove such a burden as to compel her to sell her birth-right for a mess of pottage, either to Great Britain or to the United States. We cannot conclude without warning those English people who really desire to prevent the annexation of Canada to the United States that the surest way to bring about that result is by pressing such measures as Imperial Federation or Independence. Canada is satisfied with her existing institutions, under which she enjoys practical independence. Imperial Federation she will never consent to, and there is no probability that it would be found expedient to maintain two independent republics on the continent of North America.

JAPAN TEA.

The trade sales of teas in this city last week were well attended, and the bidding on Japan sorts was particularly spirited and brisk. Japans have become in a few years the teas which the Canadian taste requires, and they seem to be about to lead all others in popular favor. The introduction of Japans on this continent is of a recent date. In 1856 Japan teas were first introduced into the United States, and then only 2,000 lbs. were imported, although it was not until 1859 that any considerable amount (124,000 lbs.) was brought to New York, resulting in an importation of 240,000 lbs. the next season, a mere handful, when compared with the 35,000,000 lbs. which, it is estimated, will be imported into the United States during the season of 1880-81. In Canada, the first mention made of Japan tea is to be found in the Customs report on trade and navigation, for 1870, where an entry of 95,113 lbs. of tea from Japan, of a value of \$18,637, figures among the Imports. Undoubtedly, Japan tea had been consumed in Canada before a direct importation from the place of growth had taken place; but, being imported from or bought in the United States, it did not appear as a new product. Since that time the direct importation has increased considerably, although the New York market has continued supplying Canada with Japan and China green teas, in quantities which the Customs returns do not specify. The following are the direct importations of Japan tea into Canada, with value, from 1870 to 1879:

	lbs.	Value.
1870.....	95,113	\$ 18,637
1871.....	675,453	161,715
1872.....	690,214	176,206
1873.....	652,403	157,048
1874.....	623,820	152,548
1875.....	1,107,631	331,956
1876.....	2,290,271	597,777
1877.....	919,643	197,611
1878.....	1,101,918	195,874
1879.....	1,125,508	197,945

With the demand that exists in Canada for Japan tea, it is but just to place its consumption per head of population at the same ratio that obtains in the United States where the annual consumption is estimated at 35,000,000 lbs. At that rate, the consumption in this country amounts to 2,800,000 lbs. The rapidly developed taste for Japan tea on this continent is quite remarkable compared with the total absence of demand in Europe for that class of tea, and the consequence is that New York controls the Japan and Formosa Oolong markets, as this continent is the only consumer of their productions. China green teas are losing favor in our market; the pungent taste of green