

London Advertiser.

Two Editions Daily - Weekly
Telephone Calls.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 124
Job Department 176

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Canadian Commerce and Its Channels.

The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, have just been distributed and contain a mass of interesting information as to the character and course of Canadian commerce. The total foreign trade of Canada in 1903 was \$469,640,240, as compared with \$239,025,360 in 1896. The exports and imports for the two years were:

	1896	1903
Exports	\$121,013,852	\$225,849,724
Imports	\$110,587,490	\$233,790,516

The exports have nearly doubled in seven years, and the imports have more than doubled. The exports were classified as follows:

	1896	1903
Mine	\$4,697,706	\$2,664,661
Fisheries	\$1,077,706	\$1,500,184
Forest	\$2,175,088	\$6,366,015
Animals and their produce	\$6,607,641	\$9,817,542
Agricultural products	\$14,023,361	\$44,824,321
Manufactures	\$9,365,394	\$20,924,967

It will be noticed there has been an increase in every class, but it is most marked in the products of the mine, the farm and the factory. The countries purchasing from Canada more than \$1,000,000 worth of produce in the fiscal year 1903 were as follows:

Great Britain	\$121,592,321
United States	\$17,783,924
France	\$1,541,613
Germany	\$2,697,699
Belgium	\$2,150,550
Newfoundland	\$2,516,570
West Indies	\$2,442,176
South America	\$2,542,056
Australia	\$2,929,861

These figures show that Great Britain is far and away the best customer of this country. The bulk of our exports of animals and their produce and of agricultural products go to the old country. The United States is the greatest purchaser of the produce of Canadian mines. Of our exports of fish and forest products, the United States and Great Britain take equal amounts. It is the farmer to whom the British market is the chief prize.

Turning to our purchases from other countries we find that the United States is our principal supply depot. Our imports this year from the following countries were:

Great Britain	\$8,896,901
United States	\$17,665,195
France	\$5,500,029
Germany	\$12,852,437
Holland	\$1,270,540
Belgium	\$2,800,182
Newfoundland	\$1,197,581
West Indies	\$2,379,275
South America	\$1,959,532
China and Japan	\$1,935,542

Our enormous purchases from the United States are explained by the fact that most of the raw material imported by Canadian manufacturers comes from that country. Great Britain sends us comparatively little as the following import table shows:

	Dutiable.	Free
Great Britain	\$42,438,375	\$16,540,111
United States	\$5,275,453	\$9,445,892

It is the fashion for those who want to find fault with the tariff policy of the Dominion Government to point to the aggregate value of our imports from the United States, and suggest that the country is being swamped with goods that should be made at home. The question cannot be fairly considered unless the imports are analyzed. Below will be found a list of free goods imported from Great Britain and the United States, which throw some light on the matter. The importation of nearly \$10,000,000 worth of antiseptic coal from the United States is surely not a subject of complaint, seeing that no hard coal is mined in this country. The wood-working industries and the western settlers demand free forest products. Undressed furs, hides and skins, flax, hemp, raw tobacco, coke, raw cotton and crude rubber are the raw materials for great staple industries in this country, and it so happens that manufacturers are able to buy them more cheaply in the United States than elsewhere. We imported last year \$5,275,453 worth of settlers' effects from across the line. No one is so foolish as to propose a tariff on these articles. From the United States we also received over \$8,000,000 worth of coin and bullion, but so far there has been no objection to money entering the country. The duty was taken off binder twine, Indian corn, barbed and other fencing wire, and cream separators to lighten the farmers' burden. These articles are as much the raw materials of the farmer as cotton, wool is the raw material of the cotton manufacturer. It will be found that the other items on the list, apart from fruits and coffee, which are not grown in this country, are mainly products which enter into industrial processes and which the

Canadian manufacturer desires to purchase duty free:

G. Britain the U. S.

China clay \$4,322 \$15,600
Hard coal \$45,915 \$68,640
Ores of metals 173 589,821
Salt for fisheries 258,724 9,423
Forest products 3,394 4,836,200

Animals for improvement

Manufacture 262 415,841
Furs, undressed 354,452 1,190,214
Grease for soap

Manufacture 262 415,841
Hides and skins 1,301,762 2,812,332
Wool 568,070 907,672
Green fruit 2,550,329 2,550,329
Undressed hemp 14,133 268,850
Manilla grass 42,915 1,303,785
Flax 73,806 2,241,297
Raw tobacco 96 1,809,565
Binder twine 130,522 285,753
Fire brick for manu-

factures 70,469 1,162,287
Coke 28,729 6,986,729
Tute cloth, unfinished 735,221 39,949
Copper for manufac-

tures 35,014 1,382,855
Cream separators 114,275 404,916
Iron and steel prod-

ucts for manufac-

tures 466,207 1,699,002
Tin 229,875 428,153
Barbed wire fencing

Galvanized iron or

steel wire 22,269 597,200
Beet sugar machin-

ery 50 603,142
Mining machinery 24,235 951,220
Steel rails 1,861,790 1,470,757
Cocoanut and palm

oil 66,553 107,036
Crude rubber 5,901 1,527,074
Yarn for factories 292,522 63,101
Coffee, green 55,642 43,118
Settlers' effects 1,117,543 5,287,381
Gold and silver coin

Gold bullion 95,612 7,865,625
Silver bullion 10,226 670,372
Silver bullion 280,961

Figures are not dry when they tell

a tale of such marvelous development

as do the statistics of Canadian trade.

Canada's record of over 100 per cent

increase in foreign trade in seven

years is without a parallel in the

world. Other tests—banking statis-

tics, land sales, immigration returns—

are equally satisfactory. The Canada

of seven years ago can hardly be recog-

nized in the prosperous Canada of

today. It is laughable to recall the

prophecies of blue ruin which followed

the introduction of the Government's

tariff in 1897. Sir Charles Tupper will

not care to have these words of his

re-called:

"I feel that so far from rejoicing

at it from a party standpoint, I de-

plore from the bottom of my heart

the ruin that is going to be inflicted

upon the best interests of Canada

and upon its great industries. Still,

I unhesitatingly say that, from a

party point of view, the honorable

gentlemen are doing our work; they

are showing the people of this coun-

try that no reliance can be placed

upon the most solemn declarations

that they make either in the House

or out of it; they are showing the

people of this country that, having

obtained power, which was all they

wished for, they are now prepared

to abuse that power at a cost of

sacrifice of the industries of Cana-

da."

Vocal Registration.

[Guelph Mercury.]

Patti may have weakened a little on

her upper register, but she has still a

firm grip on her cash register.

A Sincere Protest.

[Washington Star.]

"Don't you suspect that this sensa-

tional preacher uses religion as a

cloak?"

"Worse than that," answered the

conservative clergyman, "he uses it as

a circus tent."

Theater Hat Question.

[London Daily Mirror.]

As a theatrical manager, I am in-

clined to see a good deal of merit in

the American method of disposing of

the difficulty of the feminine hat; the

man of true fashion takes three senti-

ments for himself, one for the lady, and

one for her hat. I confess the plan

strikes me as at once eminently prac-

tical, and eminently profitable.

R. I. P.

[Portopolis Post.]

He adopted the no-breakfast fad.

He cut out noon lunch for health's

sake.

He walked ten miles a day for exer-

cise.

He abandoned tea drinking.

He quit drinking coffee.

He gave up most of his money.

He stopped eating vegetables.

He slept in the open air.

Now he rests in peace beneath the

beautiful snow.

Taken at Last.

[Yale Record.]

Ethel—So Edith has finally caught

the nobleman she was trying to hook?

Marjory—Yes, she said in her last

letter that he belongs to the landed

gentry.

New Idea in Monuments.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]

Let us fashion a lofty shaft and white

That will tower forever and a day

Upon some splendid, enduring height.

To dazzle all who may pass that way.

Not in honor of anyone

Who founds a nation, or with his pen,

Or brush, surpasses what has been done

Since art has appealed to the sons of

men.

Not for the hero who wins in war,

And not for the man of millions who

Keeps working for more and more, but

For the man, having enough, is

through.

Post-Nuptial Plenary.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"I wonder if you have an idea how

foolish you looked when you asked me

to marry you?"

"No, I haven't, but I know I couldn't

have looked half as foolish as I was."

How to Perpetuate Prosperity.

[Paris Star-Transcript.]

Of late the large dailies have been

glinting at length on the hard times

that are coming. Do not those papers,

by daily pouring forth this tale of woe,

superinduce hard times? People read-

ing the items begin to save, even in

what they almost consider necessities.

The result is that money is tighter—

times become hard. If the papers

would take a more optimistic view, the

result would be to lessen the hard

times, if they do come.

What It May Do.

[Chicago Post.]

"Be philosophical. What's the use of

regret anyway?"

"Of no use, unless it leads you to

avoid doing the same old foolish thing

again."

[Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend.]

I believe if I should die,

And you should kiss my eyelids when I

lie

Cold, dead and dumb to all the world

containing

The fabled orb would open at thy breath,

And from its exile in the isles of death,

Life would come gladly back along my

veins.

I believe if I were dead,

And you upon my lifeless heart should

pute cloth, unfinished

Not knowing what the poor clod chanced

to be,

I would as soon expect to see the sun

touch

Of him it ever loved in life so much,

And thro' again—warm, tender, true to

thee.

I believe if on my grave,

Hidden in woody depths or by the wave,

Your eyes should drop some warm tears

of regret,

From every salty seed of your dear grief,

Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into

life.

To prove death could not make my love

forget.

I believe if I should fade

Into some mystic realms where light is

made,

And you should long once more my face

see,

I would come forth upon the hills of

night

And gather stars, like fagots, till thy

sight

Leads by their beacon-blaze, full full on me,

I believe my faith in thee

(Strong as my life), so nobly placed to be,

I would as soon expect to see the sun

touch

Fall like a dead king from his height

sublime,

His glory stricken from the throne of

time,

As the unworthy the worship thou hast

won.

I believe who hath not loved

Hath half the sweetness of his life un-

proved;

Like one who, with the grape within his

grasp,

Drops it, with all its crimson juice un-

pressed,

And all its luscious sweetness left un-

guessed,

Out from his careless and unheeding

clasp.

I believe love, pure and true,

Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew,

That gems life's petals in the hour of

the waiting angels see and recognize

The rich career of Love of Paradise,

When life falls from us like a withered

husk.

THE MESSAGE TO

U. S. CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.