

ada's prosperity. It will be useless to invite thousands of immigrants to settle in this country unless we can more adequately furnish them with a means of moving their crops. In the Upper Lakes we are favored by nature with what is literally deep-sea navigation, but the eastward portion of the route to the seaboard is in an unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition. At the same time, its possibilities are of the very best, and only a sufficient expenditure of money is needed to provide a great national highway from the prairies to the ocean. The Government appreciates the situation, but is desirous of first making careful investigations. The proposed Commission will examine into the needs of the route, the requirements in the way of expenditure, how and where the money shall be spent, and will make a full report. Undoubtedly, this is a step in the right direction.

In the Interests of International Good Feeling

ANOTHER evidence of the growing tendency toward good feeling between Canada and the United States lies in the announcement that the Joint High Commission will resume its work next fall. Last month we referred to the Alaska boundary settlement as the promised healing of an unfortunate breach, and the united deliberations of the Commission will have a great effect in the same connection. It is, in fact, this disposal of the Alaska dispute which makes it possible for the Commission to resume. The more important of the questions to be considered are forecasted as follows:

Trade relations.

Alien labor laws.

Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lake fisheries.

Transit of merchandise in bond through the territories of the two countries.

More complete definition of the boundary line.

The armaments which both countries shall be allowed to maintain on the Great Lakes.

Seal fisheries in the Pacific.

Enjoyment of mining rights by the nationals of one in the territory of the other.

Transportation of criminals.

Reciprocity in wreckage and salvage rights.

Canada's Defences

THERE has been considerable said at one time and another about the military defence of Canada against the great American power to the south of us. It has even been urged that we are in a state of danger and but poorly prepared along the boundary line to resist the attacks that would surely come in case of rupture between the two countries. Of such a rupture there is not the slightest probability. What Canada has to fear from the United States is in a commercial, rather than a military way, and the closeness of business interests, every year increasing, reduces by so much the likelihood of hostilities. The days of 1812 are long gone by, and the majority of Canadians would not sanction the expenditure of public money in preparing defences against a danger that they do not believe will ever materialize.

The strengthening and improving of the Canadian militia is, however, another matter. Canada wants nothing of a standing army, but she does want well trained forces available when occasion rises. The South African War proved the need of such a militia, and also demonstrated the value of able-bodied citizen-soldiers. A plan is now being formulated for the in-

