

people are leaving the United States to settle in western Canada with the prosperous, contented and happy inhabitants of a country which has been foremost among British colonies in its devotion to the Mother Country."

Discussing the Canadian budget, "The Bristol Mercury" (March 27th, 1900) said:—"Apart from the question of sentiment, we have an additional interest in the finances of the colony through being its best customer. Canadian products are finding a greatly increasing sale, and the preferential reduction upon British goods has also helped to augment the volume of trade. Such good results have followed the preferential reduction that the authorities are going to make further concessions. We need not dwell upon the loyal expressions with which the Minister of Finance terminated his admirable budget speech. The loyalty of Canada, as well as of the colonies, has been demonstrated in 'blood and treasure,' and the result is apparent in the deepening of the sentiment which binds the Empire together. Canada may well look forward with confidence to the future. Secure in the finances of the country and secure in the ties of relationship with the Mother Country, the colony has a prosperous career before it, and will do credit to us all as well as credit to itself in the race that the world has set."

Under the heading, "Canadian Imperialism," the London "Country Gentleman" (March 31st, 1900) said:—"Following as it does an extraordinary display of Imperial patriotism, Canada's latest patriotic effort is most gratifying. It is about three years ago that the Canadian Government first decided to give a preference to British goods by a reduction in the duty of 25 per cent. That came into operation in August, 1898; and now after eighteen months' experience of the operation of the new tariff it is announced that the preference to British goods will from July 1st be increased to 33 1-3 per cent. Of course it has been shown that a rebatement of duty to goods of British origin is a most advantageous policy from a fiscal and commercial point of view; but none the less it is satisfactory to see the genuine loyalty with which the proposal has been made and met in our great North American colony. Another example has thus been set to other British possessions, and the experiment which has already proved so successful both to the Mother Country and to Canada may encourage our cousins under the southern cross to make similar concessions, when forming the Federal tariff, which, it is hoped, it may be found possible to arrange for in connection with the scheme of federation under discussion."

The Bradford, England, "Observer" (March 27th, 1900) said: "The Laurier administration is so well satisfied with its preferential tariff in favor of English goods that it is about to increase the drawback from 25 per cent., at which it stands, to 33 1-3, so that after the 1st of July, in the words of Mr. Fielding, 'for