

their Canadian neighbors, and to arouse a popular interest throughout the various states. The centre of the movement is Minnesota. Some of these free trade champions go so far as to advocate absolute reciprocity, although a readjustment of the tariffs is the usual extent of their demands. These agitations reflect, at least, a growing sentiment of friendliness with Canada. The *Buffalo News* says:

Reciprocity advocacy naturally follows the investments of our citizens in Canada, where they are most extensive in volume and most important in character, for even the coal lands are said to be largely the property of men from the United States; but whether reciprocity is realized soon or late, the bonds uniting the American and Canadian grow stronger constantly as they work together and share profits from mutual enterprise.

But while appreciating and inviting the friendliness of the American people, Canadians have their own national interests to protect, and the reciprocity sentiment in Canada has not yet recovered from the set-back given it five years ago at Washington. In the short time that has passed since then, when the Reciprocity Commission was defeated and disappointed, affairs in Canada have taken such a turn toward national independence that the general sentiment of the country is not only less in favor of free trade than at that time, but it is even disposed to a stiffening of the tariff rates and fuller protection. The Americans themselves have built up their national prosperity by a system of national protection, and that is one great argument against the granting of their request for reciprocity—they should let Canada build herself up in the same way their own country has done. Reciprocity would be a bad thing for Canada. What our country wants is a higher tariff.

Wireless Telegraphy in Canada

EVER since Marconi began his experiments in wireless telegraphy across the ocean, Canada has occupied a foremost place in the progress of this latest scientific wonder. The geographical

situation of Cape Breton was greatly in its favor, and operating stations were begun there last spring and are now completed. Messages have been sent from Glace Bay to Cornwall with very gratifying success, and the venture seems to have verified the prophecies that were made for it.

Meanwhile it has assumed business proportions. A company has been organized, with headquarters at Montreal, and a capital of \$5,000,000. The stock has been subscribed by Canadians, Englishmen, and Americans, with Mr. Marconi on the directorate. The Canadian company will control the wireless system throughout Canada and on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Preparations are now being made to instal a transcontinental service, extending as far as the Yukon. Canadian capitalists and scientific men have been interested in the project from the first, and the success with which the company has been organized testifies to their faith in a "wireless future," and their determination that Canada shall play a leading part in its development.

Meanwhile the interesting feature of the case, to the outside public, is that we are promised soon an overland system from one coast to the other, reaching all the business centres that lie between. An official of the company says that before very long there will be wireless message stations in every city, town, and village in Canada, and that commercial work of every description will be accepted. In the West, arrangements have been made for the establishment of stations, and the commencement of business is promised almost immediately. In connection with the enterprise there will subsequently be a school of instruction for operators and a manufactory for the mechanical apparatus. The Canadian Marconi Company evidently means business. Ten years ago, or even five, the whole scheme would have been derided as the idlest of scientific dreams.