

my family tree to discover some trace of Scottish ancestry."

We have not space to follow this lover of Cape Breton in his voyage past "distant Cape Dauphin towering up ten hundred and twenty feet against a sky full of color and rifted clouds tipped with tints of gold and purple."

As he approached Baddeck, made famous by Dudley Warner, the author of "Canoeing in Cape Breton" pays what is evidently earnest, if gushing and youthful tribute to the beauties of the Bras d'Or. He revels in the joy and freedom of his August holiday making, and says:

"This is the perfection of loafing. To lie idly in the sun with this panorama of exceeding loveliness stretched out before one, to hear the drowsy plash of the waves sounding like a lullaby; to think of nothing and to have nothing to think about; to let the steeds of the brain go browse at will; to lift the eyes from the fresh sparkling water, with its back-ground of red-cliff, topped and streaked with the white plaster, to the lovely un-flecked blue of the sky; to watch through the smoke-wreaths from a pipe the play of children who know nothing of the great, busy world you live in, and whose minds are as free from daily care and business-anxiety as their sturdy brown legs and feet are guiltless of shoes and stockings."

Such is the country which is about to become the seat of a great Canadian industry, and it would seem that in addition to being well situated for the purposes of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the island of Cape Breton is picturesque and beautiful, and a place where the weary business man can "revel in the fresh air which sweeps over the waters of the Bras d'Or Lakes and waves the grain and grass in meadow and pasture lands." Cape Breton is at last having justice done to its mineral wealth and wonderful beauty of scenery.

THE ADVANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.—1897 TO 1899.

The supremacy of the foreign trade of Great Britain is at once her strength and her weakness. It was won by centuries of enterprise and struggle. The foundations of it were laid by indomitable energy, masterful skill, irresistible passion for trade extensions, and by an unrivaled genius for organizing commercial undertakings and founding colonies, which, though acquired only for the purposes of trade, have become representatives and bulwarks of British power all over the globe. While her vast trade has given Great Britain unrivaled power, it exposes her, as it has done for centuries, to the attacks of jealous rivals. Attacks by armaments, such as incited wars with the Dutch, Spanish, and especially those with the French, when Napoleon thought he would destroy the commerce of England, are events of the past. But attacks by hostile tariffs are being actively made. But the attack on Britain's trade, which is said by some to be a real danger to the old-time supremacy of the old land, is

that being made by two rivals, Germany and the United States. Goods "made in Germany," and others made in the States have undoubtedly been sold extensively in Great Britain. The former feature, of which so much has been made by prophets of British decadence, is no novelty. The word "German" has been in use in England for a century as the nickname for goods of an inferior quality, hence the term "German silver" for a cheap metal containing no silver. British merchants for long years past have bought German goods for exportation to markets requiring a lower priced article than was made in Great Britain, and for a class of trade of the "Cheap Jack" class at country fairs. In this trade there is no menace to the old land. There seems, however, some reason to fear the competition of Americans in the world's markets. They have learned to manufacture goods on the same line as John Bull, that is, making quality the attraction, not mere low-price like the Germans.

The prospects of this new source of danger to British trade supremacy is too wide a question to be now entered upon, but we have the utmost confidence in the manufacturers, and the workmen, and the merchants of Great Britain so arousing themselves as to keep their boastful rival at bay; and by enterprise, by skill, by tact, by trading talent, and by honourable dealing, maintaining Britain's commercial supremacy in the markets of the world. What is the record? The following table shows the imports from the British Colonies and foreign countries into Great Britain for the first half of 1899 compared with same term in 1897, the colonies having a separate exhibit:

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1899 AND 1897.

Imports.	1899.	1897.	Increase or decrease 1899 over 97.
Australasia.....	\$ 95,894,000	\$ 95,300,000	inc. 594,000
East Indies.....	87,645,000	83,450,000	inc. 4,195,000
Canada.....	29,660,000	23,512,000	inc. 2,250,000
West Indies.....	5,190,000	5,050,000	inc. 140,000
South Africa.....	15,870,000	13,015,000	inc. 2,855,000
West ".....	6,135,000	5,335,000	inc. 800,000
East ".....	1,285,000	1,125,000	inc. 160,000
Hong Kong.....	2,030,000	1,200,000	inc. 830,000
Other Colonies.....	7,310,000	6,515,000	inc. 795,000
Total from Colonies.....	\$247,119,000	\$234,500,000	inc. \$12,619,000
United States.....	320,360,000	292,625,000	inc. 27,735,000
France.....	134,835,000	139,060,000	dec. 4,225,000
Holland.....	71,195,000	69,295,000	inc. 1,900,000
Germany.....	70,815,000	63,540,000	inc. 7,275,000
Belgium.....	55,250,000	51,540,000	inc. 3,710,000
Spain and Portugal.....	44,330,000	39,735,000	inc. 4,595,000
Russia.....	36,795,000	44,770,000	dec. 7,975,000
Sweden and Norway.....	32,190,000	30,340,000	inc. 1,850,000
Denmark.....	31,080,000	27,945,000	inc. 3,135,000
Rest of Europe.....	22,765,000	27,895,000	dec. 5,130,000
Egypt.....	26,065,000	25,850,000	inc. 215,000
China.....	4,535,000	4,312,000	inc. 223,000
South America.....	53,165,000	45,735,000	inc. 7,430,000
Other Countries.....	32,625,000	29,943,000	inc. 2,682,000
Total foreign Countries.....	\$935,940,000	\$892,585,000	inc. \$43,355,000
" Colonies.....	247,119,000	234,500,000	inc. 12,619,000
Total Imports.....	\$1,183,059,000	\$1,127,085,000	inc. \$55,974,000

From the above, we find that Great Britain bought \$499,255,000 worth of goods from her neighbours in