

to see so agreeable a nante in so prominent a situation. The Publicity League makes its appeal almost entirely to citizens of the Republic, and the polite letter desiring space for the news paragraphs aforesaid, contains in the handwriting of the secretary, and as a postscript, a reminder that there is considerable Canadian capital in Cuba, much of it invested in two land companies, and possibly by way of a friendly reminder that even the best of people may be invited to mind their p's and q's, it is harmlessly stated that one of the companies has been severely criticised of late.

It is a melancholy occupation to be noting frequently the enterprise of your distant neighbors before feeling interested enough to enlarge upon the innovating exertions of near relations. It is a sign of inveterate modesty that it often takes some outside stimulus to evoke appreciation of domestic values. The republicans are not the only people who desire to see Cuba flourish, or who have ambitions for the enlargement of trade in the Caribbean and the Pacific. Two Canadian projects, with similar objects, only less ambitious, more restrained in the announcement of themselves than those to which it is a delight to give currency, are in process of ripening. Messrs. Pickford and Black whose ownership of steamships plying between Halifax and Demerara, has something of patriotism as well as of business about it, offer to convey a delegation from the principal Boards of Trade in Canada to and fro; and to arrange for conferences with business men in each of the islands visited, with a view to expanding commerce between them and us. It is an excellent service sought to be rendered in a far-seeing way, which ought to be liberally taken advantage of.

The trouble with most of us is that we either have not the time, or will not indulge the inclination to become well informed about possibilities of commercial growth which do not come before us in the shape of definite five per cent. propositions. Even when, by such means as those proposed by Pickford and Black, information is collected, and homilies as to what can be accomplished have been delivered, the fruits of much labor are often evanescent because it is nobody's business to see that they continue to produce effects after many days. Suppose, for instance, half a dozen men go through the West Indies, and see many opportunities for opening up new channels of trade, the results of their toil are apt to become interred in formal, colorless reports, which have a minimum of the sweet uses of advertisement.

But Boards of Trade are beginning to learn that there is wisdom and dignity in skillful advertising. It is not enough even in the business world to know the truth. You must, if you are associated with others, continually declare it. It is good, and indeed very good, to undertake a pilgrimage through the southern seas, even to the shores of South America. But not one opportunity in six of those disclosed will be adequately exploited, without frequent resurrection of the ideas that will be promulgated as the result of a journey of interrogation. Newly-realised possibilities must be kept ever before those for whom they have been discerned.

It has not as yet been suggested that a persistent, press campaign should be made a primary implement of more profitable relations between the British West Indies and the Dominion. In some sort, though, the printed word must be made the servant of opportunity. No real evangel of commerce can be carried on in a state of semi-articulation.

The revised tariff affords a first-rate opportunity for extending traffic with the West Indies. Oranges and limes have been placed on the free list. In the year ending June 30th last, Canada imported \$1,635,240 worth of oranges and limes, of which only \$54,816 worth came from the West Indies. The duty on the

whole of these fruits imported was \$187,807. In the anticipated loss of this revenue lies an excellent chance for our southern brethren. In Dominica and St. Vincent there have been considerable introductions of limes and oranges which, though they take longer than bananas to fructify, require less attention when bearing has begun. Dominica has risen from a state of serious depression to comparative prosperity by this development in fruit culture.

The pro-British preference has already worked to the great advantage of the sugar trade with Canada. There is no reason why it should not be still further exploited. Possibilities of this kind will expand, apart altogether from political considerations which may become important before very long. Many leaders in the Canadian business world are keen advocates of political association with the islands, and there may be provided one of these days an illustration of how the flag follows trade.

The "special correspondence" from Seattle is a characteristic production of the Pacific littoral. It tells of the subscription of \$650,000 for a \$500,000 issue of capital by the Exposition Company, which is equivalent to over \$3 for each human being in the city, all for the purpose of having a splendid exhibition two and a half years hence, intended to boom the business of the North-Western coasts of the United States, the business of far Alaska; and United States trade with the Orient.

The incorporated company, the United States Government and the State of Washington will put up one-fourth of the \$10,000,000 which it is expected the fair will cost. The buildings will be permanent in character, and will remain the property of Washington University, in whose grounds they will be erected. The Exposition is not intended to celebrate any special event. The enterprising gentlemen of the State of Washington haven't a very extensive past—which probably accounts for their desire to get such a mortgage on the future.

Vancouver is likely to be emulous of Seattle, for an Exhibition is proposed for 1910 for the purpose of glorifying and enlarging trade between the Canadian coasts on the Pacific and the ports and territories of far Cathay. Vancouver has not quite that predominant share of trade with the Yukon which she ought to have. If there were no Seattle to the south, the record of Vancouver could never be affected by the chilly breath of comparison. Vancouver has a population somewhere around 50,000. Seattle contains 200,000 people. Whatever Vancouver did to make trade with the Orient—and compared with what it was, before, wonders were achieved when the C.P.R.'s trans-continental line was established—the growth of Seattle was more remarkable. The Hill interests, plus the greater capital and daring at the disposal of Yankee merchants and pioneers, captured the greater part of traffic with the far north; and improved the shining hours at phenomenal speed.

There is no worth in slavish imitation. Nothing can stop the extension of Vancouver. Her primacy on the Canadian coast is assured. Her citizens are generally ambitious for her extension. Her 100,000 Club is a vigorous institution, founded to attract the white-skinned stranger. When the 1910 Exhibition arrives, it will be a revelation of what has been accomplished; and of potentialities, such as the Easterner, who has stayed at home, cannot conceive of until he has seen them. Cities grow, even in spite of their citizens sometimes, but they grow better when ingenuity and enthusiasm reinforce the arrangements of nature. Where it is to the advantage of the trading interest of a nation, or the particular wish of a city to become greater than it used to be, enterprise, courage, expenditure and faith will be rewarded; and that quickly.

## EDITOR

Although Canada has been the subject of numerous discussions concerning the attitude of the Japanese, on the authorities of San Francisco, men into the public schools. Senator Hansborough of Japan must constantly be in Great Britain, which agrees to a fight with the United States into the tussle. "Japan," might take the Philippines stages of a war, but it is could organize an army, take Canada before breakfast. Nations frequent awful. Nations frequent many consecutive years up with an international style. War is too much to be entered into over some between an Eastern and annexation of Canada between idea.

The country is showing the possibilities of its orchards, cherry, and other orchards. 600 acres of the country very profitable to grow. way in the Canadian fruit of British Columbia fruit province only twelve shipments totalled some there were only 567,000 in 1905, this number had ing the present year, some planted. Quebec has Nova Scotia over 2,000,000 were about 14,087,000, more than another million added. The capital value of the at between \$73,000,000 a turn of 1904 showed that duced 17,500,000 barrels only 1,500,000 barrels markets, of course, did barrels' difference, and enormous quantities are of labor and the lack of perhaps the reason for the money in fruit, and especially adian apple and the far some means of supply fruit instead of letting a der the trees to rot away.

If people interested that only Canada and cursed with the rebating opinion. Rebating has Kingdom for 20 years. as well as life are rebated such a nuisance that Brokers and Agents has meeting in Manchester of the association and Liverpool, Blackburn, B don. Some of the spe system. One declared to put an end to both a demned the promiscuous of inspectors, so-called with the bona-fide agen mission was started in spread all over the king state by reason of excess