

that he is of the opinion that, while some difficulties might be met with, the negotiations probably will end in the recognition of France's political predominance in Morocco, and in guaranteeing Germany economic opportunities in Morocco, which must of necessity insure her supplies of raw material, particularly iron, for the future, as well as the transfer to Germany of a slice of the French Congo as compensation. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter said he considered the question of raw materials very important, but not important enough to justify war, adding that a Chancellor who appeared before the Reichstag in defence of hostilities, commenced for the sake of the Moroccan sand hills, would have an unenviable task.

Germany's commercial rights in Morocco were guaranteed by the Treaty of Algeciras as thoroughly as France's political rights, the only point at issue being with regard to mining concessions. The German government was, however, the first to ignore the Algeciras Treaty and cannot well appeal to that instrument to safeguard its rights. It must be accepted or rejected frankly as a whole. That the settlement with France will terminate the friction between Great Britain and Germany is scarcely to be hoped. It is far more likely to intensify German bitterness, as the British people will certainly be blamed for France's diplomatic victory and the Anglo-German rivalries for sea-power and commercial supremacy still remain in issue. For the present, however, the Kaiser's government is not likely to go out of its way to look for trouble.

**Montreal's Horticultural Exhibition.**

The Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers Association scored another success at its annual exhibition on Wednesday, although the season here as all over the northern hemisphere has been most unfavorable for gardening operations. Of course, on these occasions gardeners do not exhibit their failures, and it is surprising what can be accomplished by intelligence and work in tilling the soil even under the worst and most discouraging conditions.

**An Illinois Central Strike Discouraged.**

It is reported that the officers of nine international labour unions have declined to support a strike of the Federated Shop Employes of the Illinois-Central. If this is correct, they are to be congratulated upon their good sense. There never was a more ill-chosen time for a strike among American railway men.

**Smoke as a Sign of Prosperity.**

Controller Wanklyn has discovered that smoke in a city is a sign of prosperity. It is just about as much a sign of city prosperity as personal extravagance and dissipation are signs of individual wealth. Certainly where there is smoke there is fire, but the best fire is not the one that makes the most smoke. Smoke is chiefly a sign of waste and bad stoking and incidentally it is an intolerable nuisance, which as Alderman Ward says, would never be tolerated in

New York. Mr. Wanklyn says that it is easier to talk about abolishing the smoke nuisance than to abolish it. Quite so, and probably that is the reason why the controllers prefer to talk about it, rather than do something to abolish or even mitigate it.

**The Food Fisheries Treaty.**

The Dominion Government has announced its intention of terminating the agreement arrived at with the United States under the Food Fisheries Treaty of 1908. Under this treaty a code of uniform regulations for fisheries in certain rivers and territorial waters of the two countries was agreed upon. The international commission consisted of Professor Prince, representing Canada and Dr. Starr Jordan, the United States. They drew up a set of regulations covering the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay, the St. John and St. Croix rivers, Lake Memphrenagog, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River (as a boundary water), the Great Lakes, the Niagara River, the St. Clair River, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods, Straits of Juan de Fuca, parts of Washington Sound, Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound. Under these regulations the control of the American fisheries was withdrawn from the various State governments and transferred to Washington. They were to come into force upon proclamation by the Federal Government after ratification by federal authority. The United States Senate, under powerful pressure from fishing interests of Michigan and the state of Washington, refused to sanction any of the regulations, except those affecting waters east of the Great Lakes, thus to all intents and purposes nullifying the treaty.

The withdrawal of Canada follows as a matter of course.

**Exports from the Port of Montreal.**

The Montreal Board of Trade's report upon the shipments from the Port of Montreal, from the opening of navigation until the end of August shows considerable increase over the shipments for the corresponding period of last year. Wheat, peas, buckwheat and cheese are exceptions to the general rule. The figures are as follows:—

	1911.	1910.
Wheat, bushels. . . . .	8,873,325	10,314,880
Corn, bushels. . . . .	4,361,350	691,800
Peas, bushels. . . . .	9,566	17,138
Oats, bushels. . . . .	4,751,920	3,168,553
Barley, bushels. . . . .	35,227	342,121
Rye, bushels. . . . .	nil	nil
Buckwheat, bushels. . . . .	17,141	63,661
Flaxseed, bushels. . . . .	940	nil
Flour, sacks. . . . .	*1,011,553	*540,284
Meal, sacks. . . . .	*56,025	*13,730
Pot and Pearl Ashes, brls. . . . .	171	249
Eggs, cases. . . . .	nil	nil
Butter, boxes. . . . .	63,051	18,028
Cheese, boxes. . . . .	926,936	929,668
Pork, barrels. . . . .	1,183	61
Lard, barrels. . . . .	274,552	227,667
Hams and Bacon, pkgs. . . . .	15,226	16,396
Meats, pkgs. . . . .	88,791	64,999
Apples, barrels. . . . .	1,078	584
Hay, bales. . . . .	415,912	299,295

\*Flour and meal were in barrels last year and sacks this year.