

Mr. Jardine, Canadian Government representative in South Africa, regrets to say, that Canadians are slow to take advantage of the openings offered for trade. German and United States firms, by the introduction of the characteristic business methods that prevail in these countries, were laying hold of the trade that might be coming the way of Canadian manufacturers. Moreover, Canada cannot hope to successfully compete with those countries, until she has the same advantages; that is, an adequately protected home market.

The placing on the Canadian market of American goods at prices less than the cost of production may sound very well to some, but it should be remembered that every dollar's worth of goods so disposed of in this country by American manufacturers, helps to retard the development of Canadian industry. It should also be remembered that, to allow the American trusts to kill off, or obtain control of Canadian competitors by such means, will not benefit the Canadian consumer.

President Drummond emphasizes the fact that the tariff should be framed especially to meet Canadian conditions—that these conditions should be taken into consideration in regard to every individual item.

“The request of the provincial saw-mill men for an import duty on rough lumber, seems to us to be so reasonable, and so just, and so essential to the fostering of one of the most important industries of the province, that the Federal administration should not hesitate long before granting what they ask for.”—*Nelson News*, B.C.

Mr. W. D. Reid, vice-president of the Reid Newfoundland Co., in a recent interview at Montreal, stated that at no time in the history of Newfoundland was its industrial prosperity so widespread. As to the confederation of the colony with Canada, Mr. Reid was of the opinion that if the

question aroused any interest at all, the sentiment was adverse to union; but, as far as he could judge it was not a live issue at all, nor was it likely to be, even at the next election.

“Uncle Sam has only begun to accumulate a troublesome surplus of manufactured product. In the last fiscal year he was kept busy supplying his own customers. Now the question is, how to dispose of the increasing superfluity. It is to solve that problem that his salesmen are forcing business at cut prices on this market.”—Address of B. E. Walker at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In a ringing speech in the Manitoba Legislature, Premier Roblin introduced a motion strongly favoring the Chamberlain preferential tariff. The Premier's broad-minded stand for the integrity of the Empire brought enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house.

An article in *The Westminster Gazette* states that a visit to Canada has disclosed the fact that resentment regarding the Alaskan decision has not altered the popular attitude towards Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Canadians are Chamberlainites to a man. They are heartily in accord with a scheme which promises them profits and extends its advantages to Canada's best customer, the British consumer.

The fact that the press of the United States can see so little merit in the Chamberlain proposals, should be an additional argument for protection.

It is not thought likely that trade negotiations between Germany and Canada will be concluded until the fiscal question in England has been settled, although the German Government would be glad to settle the matter as soon as possible. The German sugar export which reached as high as 13,000,000 marks (\$3,250,000), in 1902, has almost entirely disappeared.