

Mr. Wm. Angus considered that, as sentiment entered into all questions of this nature, a title such as United Britain, that would include the whole Empire should be adopted; we should all then feel that we were partners in one firm and working for the common good. An Imperial new naval service of fast cruisers, for trade purposes in time of peace, or fighting in case of need, should be formed to trade only between Great Britain and the Colonies—each country of the Union contributing towards the expense of such service, the fleet to be manned by men having alternate naval and military training.

Mr. B. Biggs contended that not a single nation had followed Britain's example in the matter of free trade. England had what was called free trade and industry, and was prosperous. The United States had protection and industry, and was prosperous likewise.

General Tulloch said that the Colonies should first federate themselves, and Britain should take no steps in the matter until that was brought about. The question of Imperial defence should be considered primarily, and federation would naturally follow.

Mr. Kaye stated that in New Zealand there was a strong feeling in favor of reciprocity—at present the Colonies were put in competition with the rest of the world.

Mr. Beckett Hill considered that it should be made an advantage to emigrants to go to British colonies instead of to other lands. An all-round duty of five per cent. should be levied on goods imported from foreign countries, both in Great Britain and the colonies.

Major McCallum said that the Colonies wished to be federated to the mother country in one common defence. There should be an Imperial Defence Board appointed to advise the secretaries for the colonies as to the amount to be paid by each colony for purposes of defence, and to see that the amounts were properly expended.

Mr. T. K. Graham supported the suggestion of a five per cent. import duty on foreign goods. Commercial federation could only be brought about by thoroughly threshing out the question of free trade vs. protection.

Mr. W. H. Fox, whilst approving the idea of an import duty, did not consider it had been placed high enough; it should be at least ten per cent.

This shows the drift of sentiment in Great Britain.

There are many in Canada who do not seem to understand the advantages that would accrue to us if an arrangement of preferential trade could be established between this and the other colonies and the mother country; and we specially commend the matter to the attention of those who seem to cling to the hope that some sort of commercial reciprocity may be established between Canada and the United States. Canada is not, nor can be included in any system of McKinleyism, and the sooner and more thoroughly we are brought to comprehend this fact the better it will be for Canada. There is such a thing as paying too much for a whistle. No doubt it would be desirable for us to have access to the United States market for many of our products, but for most of these we can find sale in Great Britain; and we should remember that as regards most of these products, the United States is also a producer of them, and also an exporter of them, also to Great Britain; and it is not the policy of the reciprocity of McKinleyism to admit free of duty such articles

as that country is a producer of. The same theory should apply in Canada, and our American friends have told us repeatedly that the only condition that they would entertain in return for allowing certain Canadian products free of duty to their country would be for us to allow their manufactures free entry into Canada. This we would never consent to, for it would be tantamount to discrimination against Great Britain, and fatal to the cause of imperial unity.

Some of the speakers at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, as shown, made strong pleas for the imposition of British duties upon imports from foreign countries. If this were done those in Canada who have desired American reciprocity would find that their object was attained, but in another way and direction. It would be found that a differential duty upon merchandise entering British ports in favor of Canada and against the United States, would give them a better market in Great Britain than they could possibly hope for in the United States under any sort of reciprocity.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A strong and widespread interest is being awakened throughout the United States looking to a more general cultivation of the sugar beet for the manufacture of beet sugar, and the procurement from Congress of substantial encouragement to the industry in the way of bounty. One of the most active and effective workers in the cause is the American Agriculturist which is engaged in assisting in the organization of the American Sugar Growers' Society, intended to bring together from all sections of the country the farmers, capitalist, manufacturers and laborers who, through their organization, may battle effectively for their interests in Congress, and later in the commercial world. It is only by such concert of action, says our contemporary, can those favorable to the development of the industry hope to defeat the machinations of what is known as the "Sugar Trust"; and it gives in tabular form as follows what it says is the principal points at issue between the Trust and the American farmer and the general public:

The principal points at issue:	The sugar trust	American farmers
Free sugar to continue from Hawaii.....	Favors	Oppose
Low duties on other sugar.....	Favors	Oppose
Extra duties to offset foreign export bounties	Opposes	Favor
Specific duties.....	Opposes	Favor
Ad valorem duties.....	Favors	Oppose
Imported sugar for refineries on coasts...	Favors	Oppose
Factories in interior of U. S. to work up beets.....	Opposes	Favor
Shall U. S. continue to pay \$100,000,000 in gold annually for imported sugar?..	Yes	No
Or, shall American farmers grow the beets and cane to supply the American people with sugar?	No	Yes
Does the sugar trust own this country?..	Yes	No
Shall the new tariff be fixed to suit the trust or to help the people?.....	Trust	People
Shall the new tariff be adjusted to benefit foreign or domestic sugar producers?..	Foreign	Domestic

In view of the great possibilities of Canada in this direction it is exceedingly regrettable that no persistent and comprehensive efforts have ever been made to develop the industry here. It has been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the soil and climate of Canada are eminently well fitted for the production of the sugar beet, and that the industry, under proper encouragement for a sufficient number