

whom he can buy without trade restriction. That producer is Canada. If the United States in its own interests were to lower its tariff against goods coming in from Canada, there would be a two-fold effect. First, if grain, flour and breadstuffs, animals of all kinds, fruits, fish, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, skins and timber were allowed to be sent in practically free, the result would be a very large decrease in the cost of living, with the further result of a very much improved ability to manufacture in competition with foreign countries having a lower cost of living than at present obtains in the United States, as a result of their getting food cheaper and the raw material that enters into the manufactured article cheaper.

On our side it would mean the opening of new country by leaps and bounds; fresh inhabitants pouring in with their purchasing power not less than at present, and constantly increasing; but as we increase our population and increase our purchasing power, would it not open up still more our enormous possibilities in the way of trade for your manufactured goods; and at the same time create such a source of natural supplies for you as to get rid of many of your burning questions, social and domestic? The price of the loaf should go down; the price of meat should go down; the price of the table and the frame house should go down. As a Canadian, I think I would never suggest to my fellow-countrymen to alter the differential tariff which now exists in favour of England. Our future lies in that direction. I think it better for both our peoples that the two great nations should grow up alongside each other, differing somewhat in institution. Each acts as an incentive and example to the other. We are contented and happy with our

present freedom as part of the British Empire. For my own part, I think you have sufficient area and population to satisfy any ambition.

In commercial life the best results have been reached by a holding company, with a number of independent subsidiary companies, all working in conjunction, with the common object towards the greater production at the lesser cost. So, to my mind, does the political future tend. Just as you have shown the world by your federal union, with a centralised power at Washington representing the holding company, with the states as subsidiary companies, each with its sovereign power working in conjunction with the other, so I look in the future to a body which shall represent the federal union, so to speak, for naval and military and trade purposes of the Empire, with the subsidiary companies represented by the great dominions over seas, and the Mother Country at home, each sovereign in its own sphere, but all merging in one great unity. Towards that goal we should work, because the Mother Country must for a long time be our chief market, must be the source from which we draw our money for development, so that apart from the sentimental side our material interests lie in close touch with hers. But there is no reason while that is so, that the ridiculous restrictions which now exist between your country and ours should continue.

My suggestion, however, is that a treaty will not be acceptable to your country unless it includes a list of manufactured goods both ways, coupled with the free import of farm products, and in the case of logs and pulp wood their free entry should also be coupled with the similar entry of the manufactured goods from Canada.

In addition, Canadian manufacturers cannot afford the necessary investment for the lowering of the cost of production necessary to take advantage of your market unless there is such a feature of permanency as would warrant them in specialising and increasing their output.

You are the great, the prosperous, and the wealthy nation. Canada is young, vigorous, and independent. As I have said, she feels that your politicians in the past have continually rebuffed every approach she has made for better trade relations. You have taught her to hew out a line for herself. You have taught her manufacturers to appreciate the importance of producing the goods that their own people buy. You have taught her farmers that their market lies across the sea. Prince Edward Island after the passing of the McKinley tariff was practically bankrupt. She turned her attention to the European and the English market, and her exports have increased over tenfold. Her sons are returning from the eastern states. Since the era of the McKinley tariff Canada has become the largest cheese exporting country in the world. These lessons will not be forgotten. But, on the other hand, the avenues of commerce between the two countries bordering each other for between three and four thousand miles, are so inter-mixed and inter-woven that the trade which flows along them must of necessity continually increase. It can be accelerated or partially stayed. But if you adopt the policy that I have above indicated, of practically free entry for what you need in the way of raw material from Canada, you will build her up, and in being built up she of necessity must, as I say, be a purchaser of anywhere from \$30 to \$50 per head of your manufactured goods.

SCHOOL LACROSSE IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG



IN Western Canada school lacrosse is now almost a decade old. It was nine years ago that a school lacrosse league was organised in Winnipeg, with R. H. Smith as president. The league has flourished year in and year out and this year the thirty-odd Winnipeg schools have each of them from one to three teams. There are so many teams that they have to be graded and there are senior, intermediate and juvenile leagues with several thousand boys playing the game.

It has been the school lacrosse which has alone succeeded in keeping alive

the game in the West. It would have been dead long ago in Winnipeg if it had not been for the school lacrosse. There has been such an influx of Americans and old countrymen knowing nothing of the national game that it has had an uphill fight. The school lacrosse has kept pegging away and the boys who have graduated out of the school lacrosse leagues are now the mainstay of the game in Winnipeg, Manitoba and the West. The success of the school lacrosse in Winnipeg should give a great impetus to the promoters of juvenile lacrosse in Eastern Canada.



Alexandra School Team, one of Winnipeg's champion teams.



Going around the End, Eh?