

Visit to  
England of  
Queen's  
Own Rifles.

In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Queen's Own Rifles as a Canadian regiment arrangements were made under which the regiment with rank and file 615 strong, proceeded to England to participate in the autumn military manœuvres at Aldershot.

Arriving on August 28 the regiment took their full share in the operations and received well-earned encomiums for zeal, discipline and soldierly qualities. The troops were greeted everywhere in Great Britain with enthusiasm and on September 13 a detachment was received by His Majesty the King at Balmoral. Returning home the regiment landed on October 2 at Quebec where His Excellency the Governor General in a speech of welcome said that their visit appeared to have struck the popular imagination as an almost epoch-making move in the evolution of the Empire. The home coming was saddened by news of the death in England on September 26 of Lieut. R. M. Gzowski, a young officer of the regiment. All the expenses of the visit were defrayed by the public-spirited generosity of the Commanding Officer, Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, K.C.V.O.

Military visits  
exchanged  
with the  
United States.

In September friendly visits were paid by the Canadian 43rd Regiment to Boston, Massachusetts, while on this side of the border the 3rd National Guard and 65th Buffalo Regiment from the United States were welcomed to Toronto on the occasion of the annual exhibition.

Fiscal relations  
with  
Germany and  
other foreign  
countries.

Prior to 1898 the tariff relations between Canada and Germany were governed by a treaty of May 30 1865 between Great Britain and Germany which contained clauses providing that no other or higher duties should be levied in the British colonies on the products of Germany than on the products of the United Kingdom. After the granting by Canada of the British preference in 1897 the treaty with Germany was denounced, and it terminated on August 1 1898, from which date therefore German goods became only entitled to enter Canada under the general tariff. This state of things Germany resented and penalised Canada by subjecting Canadian products to the higher duties of the German tariff instead of to the conventional tariff previously applied. The Canadian Government pointed out that the tariff relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies were matters of domestic concern with which no foreign government could reasonably interfere, that Germany should not claim the same privileges that were granted by the Dominion to the Motherland, and that Canada was granting to Germany the same terms that were granted to other foreign countries. Germany however refused to accept this reasoning and continued to impose the penalising duties on Canadian products. Eventually therefore on November 28 1903 by Order in Council the Canadian Government, under section 7 of the Customs Tariff 1897, subjected German imports into Canada to a surtax of one-third over and above the duties specified in the general tariff,