

Scotia association estimates that 50,000 Americans visited the Annapolis Valley, a low estimate of their expenditures being \$5,000,000, a goodly sum for one portion of that small Province. The neighboring State of Maine is said to have reaped a revenue last year of \$12,000,000 from Summer visitors, distributed in small sums and chiefly in the poorer districts. Senator Frye, of that State, says they felt the depression less because so much extra money was distributed among the people by outsiders. The Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, had 1,000 more visitors last August than ever before. The Grand Trunk Railway carried about 22,000 Southern tourists to the Muskoka and Parry Sound regions last year, against a former record of half that number. There would have been more but for lack of hotel accommodation, a want which is on the way toward being filled. The districts reached through Lindsay and Peterborough are to be advertised this year extensively in the United States. They offer a similar playground to that of the Muskoka region. Indeed, the tourist field in Northern Ontario is practically boundless. The Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railways are making extensive plans for bringing thousands of Americans to the magnificent shooting and fishing grounds and Summer resorts in the area north of Parry Sound and Mattawa. A present drawback is the lack of good hotels; the quicker they are supplied the sooner will be the influx. Visitors from the South do not mind \$3 to \$5 per day—occasionally more—provided they get the accommodation. Municipal authorities, boards of trade, and newspapers can do much to turn the footsteps of the immense army of tourist travelers, including sportsmen, sightseers, Summer resort visitors and prospectors towards Canada. These facts should help to prompt a ready appreciation of the enormous sums of money these people leave in the countries they favor, and a very large share of which Canada should, by well-directed effort, be able to secure.

I observe that consular reports show that during nine months of 1899 some 2,500,000 tourists visited Switzerland, leaving in that country an average of 80 francs (\$15 44), or a total of \$38,600,000. The average American tourist, however, would spend not less than from \$50 to \$100, whilst the European or Asiatic tourist passing through Canada would average more like \$200. The tourist not only spends freely, having economized at home that he may have the funds to spend abroad, but he knows a good opportunity when he meets it, to which fact we owe not a few great investments of foreign capital, especially in our Great West, since the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I preach to you the duty of talking up our country. We might even brag of it. The press, by zealously utilizing opportunities to enlarge upon Canada's attractions, can infuse in our own population a strong sentiment on the subject, and through existing ties abroad help to entice a greater flow of visitors. To realize the utmost advantage from this source, however, we need the fast Atlantic service, and the statement may be hazarded that Canada would profit enough from the flow of tourist travel alone—and that is only one item of advantage—through our country by the aid of such a service, more than to pay for the subsidy. Further indications seem to be narrowing down to the Canadian Pacific Railway as the one, if not the only, corporation adapted to execute such a project with credit to Canada and with the maximum of satisfactory results. Why should not the press unite to urge this solution of the fast Atlantic problem?

One of the earlier Canadian Press Association reports tells us that the primary object aimed at in the establishment of the association was that of creating more intimate relations,

socially, among the editorial fraternity, and by bringing together annually members of the Fourth Estate in a reunion where party differences should be forgotten and social acquaintanceship formed, thereby tending to check the asperities which unfortunately too often were apparent in the discussions of public questions, and to banish as far as possible the bitterness of tone which characterized the public press.

This laudable object has not been entirely achieved, nevertheless an encouraging and steady improvement in the tone of the press is apparent. The progress of general education and refinement has had much to do in helping toward this desired end. Occasionally, however, the relations between neighboring publishers are still ludicrously uncivil, whilst the menial work of party organship is much too eagerly performed. Emulation of the lofty tone affected by party leaders, who realize that by preserving their temper and exhibiting courtesy towards opponents, they create the most favorable popular impression, will, no doubt, in time become general among the press. A remedy in many cases may be found by becoming attached to this association and surrendering to the humanizing and elevating effects of mingling with a community of editors in their genial and better selves.

The introduction of more intricate machinery in the printing business, necessitating a higher average of intelligence in the labor employed than sufficed 25 years ago, raises the question whether employers should not seek to question their consciences on the subject of material for apprentices. The boy who has hardly learnt the rudiments of a meagre education cannot be trusted to develop the intelligence and accuracy that the printing business in this searching day demands of an operator. In the Province of Ontario the educational test of having passed the high school entrance examination is none too rigorous, in view of the higher order of intelligence now required. A higher class of labor would be more self-reliant, and if such an employe demands higher wages, he will be worth the money. I mention this subject, believing that employers are under obligation to the craft in general, as well as to their own interests, to aid in raising as rapidly as possible the average of intelligence and merit to be found in the printing operator.

The evil of ignorant competition we shall doubtless have always with us. It is a discouraging task to deal with the man who is willing to cut his own throat to spite a competitor. It may be that in some cases he is not fully educated as to the various items that enter into the question of cost, and that must be met before profit can be expected. The practical talks and conferences at meetings of this association, if the culprit could be enticed thereto, would help to ameliorate this evil. I have no doubt there are cases where it would profit a member of the association to pay the entrance fee of his rival in order that he may be brought to hear common sense expounded by persons to him disinterested.

I have to thank the membership of the association for their unfailing courtesy, support and forbearance during a year in which the duties of the president have been somewhat arduous. By way of reminding successors that the office is no sinecure, I may say that fully 300 letters were written by me in my official capacity, apart altogether from the correspondence conducted by the association secretary. My good fortune to have so capable an assistant as Mr. John A. Cooper—who will be the despair of succeeding secretaries—has helped me through, and we are much indebted to him for whatever success has attended the year now closing. It has been a pleasure to serve with the excellent executive whom you elected, and the close of my official year finds in me at once