

By the treaty signed Bulgaria is to have an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea, an undeserved concession, but one which may make for peace in the Balkans. There are certain changes in frontier which relate to the concessions in Thrace and to localities on Serbian border which are for the protection of Serbia. Bulgaria is, also, required to recognize the independence of Serbs, Croats and Slovacs. An army of 20,000 may be maintained but no importation of arms is to be allowed. A reparation of \$450,000,000 to be paid in semi-annual installments for thirty-seven years is demanded for the losses of the Allies due to Bulgaria's entrance into the war.

Bulgaria is also to renounce the treaties of Brest, Litouk and Buckarest. The treaty was signed under conditions which have been claimed by the Bulgarian minister to the United States to be most humiliating. The consensus of opinion is that the signature of the treaty was entirely deserved by Bulgaria. The signing of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain were attended by considerable ceremony. The Bulgarian treaty was signed in Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, in the office of the Mayor.

*Lord Jellicoe's Tour.* Our country is being honored by a visit from Lord Jellicoe, the Admiral who commanded the Grand Fleet during most of the war. He comes as Britain's envoy to put before the Government and people of Canada the plan of naval preparedness for the Empire.

His mission is purely advisory and a consequence of the discussions of naval defense at the Imperial War Conference of last year. "It is true that the technical advisors of the Admiralty on that occasion advocated a centralized navy, but the Dominion representatives frankly told them that their proposals were impracticable, and insisted upon the principle of local autonomy. This decision was embodied in a resolution, which in part reads:

"It is thoroughly recognized that the character of construction, armament and equipment and the methods and principles of training, shall proceed upon the same lines in all the navies of the Empire. For this purpose the Dominion would welcome visits from a highly qualified representative of the Admiralty who, by reason of his ability and experience would be thoroughly competent to advise the naval authorities of the Dominion."

One Ontario paper says: "Our interest in the Navy and our dependence on it are as great as any part of the Empire. In sharing in the benefits that accrue from the maintenance of this magnificent force, we must also share in the expense and responsibility. There may be differences of opinion as to how Canada's aid to the Navy may best be applied, but on the general principle of Canadian assistance there can be but one conclusion."

#### *The Roumanian Exodus*

An interesting sign of revived national interest is shown in the exodus of Roumanians from Canada and the United States returning to their native land. There are about 100,000 Roumanians in Canada, most of whom came from Bukowina, the small minority from the ancient kingdom of Roumania. Of these it is estimated about one-half will leave Canada. There are 300,000 in the United States, of whom 100,000 it is expected will return to their homeland. This Roumanian immigration has extended over the last twenty or thirty years. They have been coming to America actuated by the necessity of escaping racial or religious persecution; or desirous of availing themselves of the rich opportunities of labor in the New World. Most of these men have been employed as unskilled laborers.

The return to their homeland is due to one of several causes. They have for five years been cut off from all communication with their families and friends. Another important factor is the new Roumanian land legislation. Large and fertile estates have been taken over by the Government and are being parceled out to the people on most desirable terms. The Roumanian buying such land may have forty years in which to complete his payments. These immigrants have not been assimilated because most of them came to America to stay for a short time, leaving their families in Roumania. These Roumanians are a thrifty people. It is estimated that the average individual takes about \$2,000 in cash with him. (Adapted from Literary Digest.)

#### BOOK REVIEWS.

Among the newer books in Agriculture three specially good ones are: *Principles of Agriculture, Gehrs*; *Productive Agriculture, Gehrs*, and *One Hundred Exercises in Agriculture, Gehrs and James*.

The first two of these books have much in common; though, as the title implies, *Productive Agriculture* is better adapted to real farm conditions. In *Principles of Agriculture*, the principles of Improvement in both plant and animal are well laid down. At the end of each chapter is an excellent set of questions, problems and references. The History and Geography of the topic under discussion will make the book a vital one for class use.

The book is very readable indeed. Cuts, tabular forms, graphs and questions break the monotony of the printed page. The author shows *the real teacher*. The habit of numbering his factors or points, as one would at a blackboard, makes these points easily grasped. Every phase of agriculture is treated in such a manner that it cannot fail to create an interest in what is too often a dry book subject.