

satisfactory division among the various classes of men and women of the labour to be performed, and of the rewards to flow therefrom, and a full recognition of the arts, and of learning in its highest forms and for its own sake."

These conditions, no doubt, are ideal, at present, but a country must have an ideal before it in order for progress to be made. With nation's, as with men, rest means retrogression.

Speaking upon the industrial future of Canada Mr. Walker showed that countries were in duty bound to develop their resources, which he classified as follows: (1) Those where we reap, but do not sow, and cannot replace, as mines; (2) Those where we reap only as we sow; wheat is an example of this, but an imperfect one, as constant cropping of the soil without rotation or fertilization will mean poverty for a future generation—as the Northwest may discover; (3) Those where we may reap for a time without sowing, but only at the expense of posterity; forests and fisheries are examples of this class.

On the development and conservation of our great national resources Mr. Walker spoke with much energy as he has done on several previous occasions, his convictions being very decided that Canadians have never fully realized the extent of the national wealth which remains to be developed, hence the indifference of the country to the reckless destruction of forests, and the neglect of reforestation, although the value of it has been recognized and talked about for over forty years. The enormous areas now being cleared of timber will, in the future, be regarded with self-reproach and keen regret unless efforts on a great scale are made to replace the trees which have been and are being cut down over thousands of acres.

Mr. Walker considers it Canada's destiny to be a perpetual democracy, the inherent defect of which is that, our rulers only represent the average intelligence and morality of the people. Of this low standard he said, "Our politicians and our newspapers are examples. Government at every turn requires expert ability and unselfish devotion—no service should so readily claim it—but democracy will not pay for expert ability and expects only devotion to self. We are not proud of our political conditions, our civil conditions, our civil service conditions, our press. Our present course will lead us to the conditions in the United States. No sincere citizen of the United States is satisfied with the conditions at which democracy has arrived there. Canada must increase the strength of the elements in which she differs from the United States; she must develop a patriotism of a broader aspect, and free from materialism. If she does not she will fall into the hands of the great trusts. If the dollar is to be almighty, government will become a huge oligarchy."

From these pointed comments on the political conditions and prospects of Canada he branched out into

some very vigorous and scathing criticisms of the daily newspapers. The Canadian daily papers are violent, abusive, partisan because their patrons wished them to be so. They are tainted with cynicism as to public and private virtue. Mr. Walker severely condemned the taste which was pandered to by the society column, and attacked the system in vogue in daily papers of using their columns to exploit individuals and schemes which led to the exaggeration of facts, a course that lowered the moral scale of their readers in regard to personal veracity.

He was very outspoken in regard to the educational system of Canada which, he said, "presents the defects which are almost inseparable from a democracy. Teachers are badly equipped and badly paid." He condemned the theory that the purpose of education is to enable a child to earn its living. He approved technical schools as part of the superstructure, but did not believe in a system of education which did not make children able to think. To spell, write, cipher, to think, to hear evidence, to speak the English language correctly, to behave like a gentleman—education should teach these things. "Character and power to think is the great end of education, not the making of plumbers and electricians."

In concluding his very animated, inspiring and instructive address Mr. Walker put some very pointed questions for Canadians to study.

"We are to succeed industrially, but are we to be a cultured people?" "We are to be rich, are we to be wise? We shall perhaps be eventually among the first in commerce—shall we be among the first in arts and letters? Unless we attain that distinction, he added, we shall not succeed. We are to be a powerful nation—shall we be a just nation? Are we to develop to be what Great Britain now is, the only nation in the world that can be trusted to govern subject peoples justly? We are to be a democracy—will that be a guarantee of freedom, or a mere oligarchy? I am not a pessimist, Mr. Walker declared, but an optimist; a business man to succeed must be an optimist. But optimism must be ballasted with common-sense."

In his peroration he said:

"I am so proud of my country and so confident of my countrymen, I look for the best results. But my ideal of what we should eventually become is so high that all conditions which deter instead of aiding our true progress are irritating. We are just beginning to be on trial before the other nations of the world. It may be easy to do better than most of them have done—but we should do better than the best. Let us, then, be humble in our time of probation, not vain. We cannot become a great nation without developing national character with decided moral greatness. There is enough wrong in our country already to make us anything but vain of our stewardship thus far."