

amounted to one hundred and eighty-six million—they nearly doubled in seven years. In fact, the United States sold us more goods last year than she sold to Asia, Africa and Oceania combined.

Nor is this the only source of profit which the United States has in Canada. Much is heard about the great increase in Canadian manufacturing, but it is seldom pointed out that a large portion of the profit from this branch of Canadian effort goes to United States investors. In 1901, it was estimated that four hundred and forty-seven million dollars of United States capital had been invested in manufacturing establishments in the Dominion. Now we are told that this has nearly doubled, and already stands at \$846,000,000. Five per cent. on that would be \$40,000,000 a year—a very tidy revenue.

So long as the United States can sell us a couple of hundred million dollars' worth of goods a year and in addition draw forty or fifty million dollars a year from this manufacturing field—to say nothing of her other investments in real estate and pulp limits—she will not be anxious to destroy us. A year's war against us would cause her a loss of more than half a billion dollars on this side of the line, in addition to the cost and the loss on her own side of the boundary.

PERSISTENT PROVINCIALISM

STRANGE indeed is the manner in which provincialism retains its hold over the professions. Each province must have its own school-books and little progress is being made toward a national set of readers for public schools. The press associations of the country are all provincial organisations and though a national press council has been discussed many times, every attempt to form one has been a failure. The medical men have been working towards a uniform system of examination and license but so far have been unsuccessful. At recent meetings of western medical associations the subject has been discussed and the three prairie provinces are pretty well agreed upon reciprocity, but British Columbia is standing on its dignity.

It is quite likely that our sectionalism is not more noticeable than it is in the United States, where there are broad differences of opinion and various state groupings; or in Great Britain where English opinion on many subjects is quite different from the general opinion of Wales, Scotland or Ireland; or in Germany, where Prussian opinion may be quite obnoxious to the other states of the federation. Nevertheless the growth of national standards and national modes of procedure is much to be desired. A national press association would be a strong influence in favour of a better understanding and greater co-operation among the provinces. A national set of school-books would do much to unify national thought and sentiment. A national medical registration would have a similar influence and would also be economical and highly convenient.

Provincialism is especially undesirable in a country which has a population of only seven million people scattered over a 3,500-mile strip of territory. If the country were more compact and the population more closely packed together, sectionalism would be less dangerous. Schisms could not so greatly endanger national sentiment and national unity of action. It is this geographical characteristic which increases the danger in this country.

THE BUSINESS OF SPORTSMEN

DISCUSSIONS as to the relative value of British and United States sportsmen are filling many columns in the press of both countries. The United States athletes returned from the Olympic games to tell how badly they were treated by the British managers of the great event. The editor of *New York Life* says that most of the complaints are by Irishmen and that the Irish are prone to find fault with the Britisher. This is clever but it is not a full explanation. The United States representatives made many wins and one of their Olympic candidates was the technical winner of the great Marathon. Nevertheless they are quite dissatisfied. Perhaps Mr. G. K. Chesterton is right when he says of the United States sportsman that "He cannot shake hands after the fight. He feels towards his conqueror as a man towards the invader who has robbed him of his country, or the atheist who has robbed him of his God." Perhaps the American does make his sport too important. Perhaps he does make a religion of winning.

The Canadians who have returned from London are not making complaints. They seemed pleased with the treatment which they received. But then they were Britishers going home to the centre of the Empire where it is more or less the custom to encourage, if not patronise, the colonial. Consequently it was not likely that the

Canadians would have any cause for complaint, nor would they expect sympathy if they did complain. If the Britisher worked against the United Stateser, the Canadian would probably be on the same side of the battle as the Britisher.

To find a parallel in this country for the grumbling attitude of the United States sportsman, we have but to take a view of our sportsmen at home. It is scarcely open to doubt that in their native habitat they are much the same as their confreres over the Line. The idea of what constitutes a sportsman differs in Great Britain and in America. In Great Britain, the method of winning is more than the actual win itself. In both Canada and the United States the win is nearly everything. The lacrosse or hockey player who hammers an opponent over the head with his stick is not necessarily condemned by his fellows or by the audience. If he kills the man, he will feel badly; if he disables him temporarily he is somewhat of a hero. If by some trick a man wins a prize to which he is not justly entitled, he takes it without a quiver of the eyelid or the conscience. We welcome back the man who won the 200-metre race, but we neglect the three grand runners who came in fifth, sixth and seventh in the great Marathon Race. We have too little sympathy for the man who stands second.

The truth is that in Great Britain, sport is a pastime; in America, as with all other pursuits, it is a business. That is the great difference. On this continent we are serious-minded and we want our sportsmen to win for the monetary gain, for the local glory, or for the national pride. The difference between Great Britain and ourselves in this particular is a difference in attitude only.

A HAPPY INVITATION

THE announcement that Sir Louis Jette, who will soon complete his term as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is to open the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto is in the nature of a pleasant surprise to most of the dwellers in Ontario. The first time that the people of Toronto, from the least unto the greatest, took a deep and breathless interest in the doings of Sir Louis Jette was when that gentleman, in association with Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, refused to signify approval of the decision in the Alaska Arbitration. It is five years since those stalwart Canadians came home to be patted on the back and sumptuously banquetted. During that half of a decade, Mr. Aylesworth has known both defeat and victory in the arena of practical politics and has finally attained unto the office and responsibility of Cabinet Minister. Sir Louis Jette has known more peaceful paths in a province which knows little of party strife. He comes to Ontario, full of years and honours, to open officially the greatest annual exhibition in the Dominion. He will see in the great park of Ontario's capital, displayed on every hand, the industrial and agricultural triumphs of the country whose rights as Alaska Commissioner he was so careful to maintain. The acceptance of this invitation is another interesting feature in the entente cordiale programme which French and British Canadians are carrying out to the tune of the *Chant National*.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS

IF the provincial government estimates are nearly correct, Alberta's grain crop will be nearly double that of 1907. The acreage of spring wheat has increased from 122,984 acres to 190,731 acres, while that of fall wheat has increased from 81,652 acres to 95,000. The yield is expected to be about twenty per cent. heavier. There is also an increase of 120,000 acres sowed to oats and 30,000 acres to barley.

Alberta is also making considerable progress in dairying. A creamery at Camrose will dispose of 100,000 pounds of butter this year; while another at Spring Lake is at present paying out to farmers nearly \$600 a week. The movement along this line has been accelerated by the lesson taught last year, that when grain turns out poorly the farmers must have other industries to supply them with the necessary income.

HARVEST AND THE STRIKE

IN the early days of August, business was just ready to take a fresh rush towards boom proportions when suddenly the weather reports grew less and less favourable. The estimate for the western wheat crop dropped steadily from 150 to 125 and finally to 100 million bushels. Then news came that New Brunswick crops had gone back. While business was struggling with these adverse influences, there came the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway and 8,000 was added to the total of idle men. Business has therefore decided to be careful and not to rush.