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MEN OF TO-DAY

The Greatest Smiths in the World

ONCE more the two greatest Smiths in the world are in the public eye at the same time in Canada. Mr. Goldwin Smith has recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, with columns of congratulatory reminiscence accorded him by the newspapers of Canada. Lord Strathcona arrived in Canada a week or two ago—his annual trip. He is on the edge of ninety. He will cross the continent to see the country. His illustrious namesake of the Grange confines his peregrinations to quiet English drives among the uplands of Toronto, where on a summer day he may be seen in an English carriage behind his coachman and his dignified span of bays, looking out upon the rural life that charms him as much as books. There is all the difference in the world between these two eminent Smiths; all the difference that even the most expert analyst of character could find in personality. One has given to Canada a wealth of ideas. From that old English mansion the Grange have gone forth more notable *pronouncements* than have been issued from any other home in America. Goldwin Smith is perhaps a sad sort of man. He has a dignity that is all his own. Intellectually he may be happy. Sometimes he says things that smack of real delicate humour. But the madcap race of a busy, changing world is to him mainly a passing and to some extent a vain show. He is bewildered by its traffic and takes consolation in criticising it by the intellectual method. There is no other man like Goldwin Smith. He repels and he attracts. He belongs rather to the last century even while he has kept pace intellectually with the progress of this.

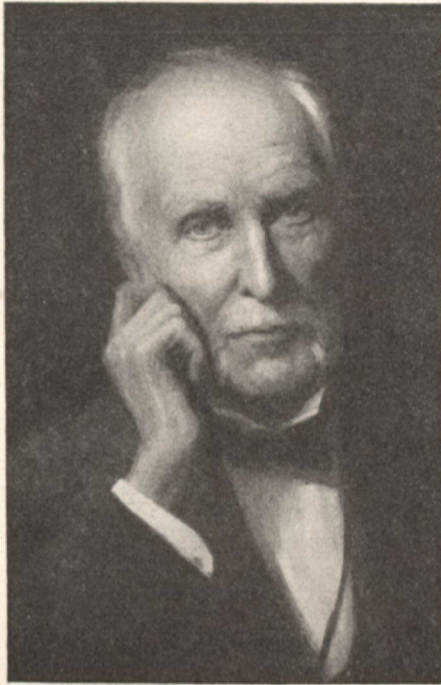
Lord Strathcona is almost all that Goldwin Smith is not. He is a man of the out-of-doors. Steamships and railways are easy to him, though he might be far more at home on a dog trail. He has seen far more of Canada than his namesake of the Grange. He has seen most of it and certainly the worst of it. But he is to the world the spectacle of a marvelous old Norseman, shaggy-browed and eagle-eyed, scurrying with eager step at the age of ninety across seas and continents in order to see with his own eyes the things that make Canada the big country that it is.

Donald A. Smith appeals to the imagination where Goldwin Smith appeals to the intellect. He is a type of man that links back one way to the Mackenzies and the Frobishers and the Franklins; another way to the merchant kings, the great "gentlemen adventurers" trading into Hudson's Bay.

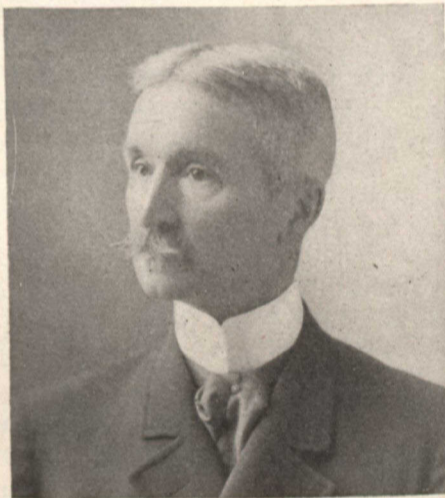
So to both of these great Smiths Canada owes more than she will ever be able to pay; one—the great Englishman in Canada; the other the great Canadian in England. More life to them both! for it will be many a day before we look upon their like again.

Canada has had at least one celebrated Brown—the Hon. George Brown, whose monument adorns Queen's Park, Toronto; not forgetting Adam Brown, of Hamilton, the oldest postmaster in Canada. We are

also able to boast of one eminent Jones in the person of the Hon. Senator Lyman Melvin Jones. There have been two or three famous Robinsons including Sir John Beverley Robinson, past Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C. But the two famous Smiths, who in the sum of their years, in knowledge,



Dr. Goldwin Smith,
The Greatest Englishman in Canada.



Dr. Daniel Phelan,
Past President American Association of
Prison Surgeons.



Members of the British Columbia Forestry Commission: Messrs A. C. Flumerfeldt, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Chairman, and A. S. Goodeve, M.P.P.

scholarship and achievements have added lustre and dignity to the annals of Canada, are without peers in the category of common names.

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A Canadian Criminologist

THE first Canadian to occupy the position of president of the American Association of Prison Surgeons is Dr. D. Phelan of Kingston Penitentiary. Dr. Phelan was elected to his honourable position last year and was made corresponding secretary at the recent convention—mainly on account of his excellent standing as a scientist as well as a practical surgeon. Dr. Phelan's skill is not so much in the way he uses the knife as in his views concerning crime and disease. These he has studied in their relation one to the other. He has studied anthropology enough to know that crime is very often the result of disease. In his able address to the association he pointed out that there are two classes of criminals; accidental and incorrigible. "In our penitentiaries to-day," he said, "we have prisoners who are undergoing sentences for acts which though crimes in the eyes of the law do not constitute their perpetrators real criminals." He refers to what he terms "accidental" criminals who, through no vicious inherited or acquired tendency, commit in a moment acts of violence—"through some temporary psychical outburst of rage, revenge or hatred." Dr. Phelan's views are in accord with the most modern thought on this engrossing and important subject. His views on immigration are also advanced. He says: "The undesirable class of immigrants constitutes a danger to the community. It is clearly in accord with the spirit of our legislation that the multiplication of degenerate members of the community must not be tolerated."

Dr. Phelan's address was the best ever given before the association.

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Holding Court for the Lumbermen

THE Timber and Forestry Commission is holding court in British Columbia. This is one of the most useful of all the commissions which at various times have met to consider states and conditions in that province. The commission consists of three members and a secretary, appointed by the Provincial Government: Hon. F. J. Fulton, Minister of Lands; Messrs. A. C. Flumerfeldt and A. S. Goodeve, M.P.P.; secretary, Mr. R. E. Gosnell. They are inquiring into the various causes that affect the welfare of the lumberman in the coast province; conditions that apply pretty generally to the industrial life of that part of Canada. One complaint is that the Grand Trunk Pacific which has received subsidies from the province, has bought most of its lumber for construction purposes from Washington State and Alaska. The railway is not alone in this. Wherever United States lumber can be imported more conveniently than Canadian lumber can be shipped, the southern lumberman naturally gets the order. Even the city of Vancouver has been discovered to buy cedar blocks from the United States, owing to the lack of protection for Canadian lumber inter-

ests. General internal conditions are said to be adverse to the development of the lumber industry. Labour is said to be dearer than it was years ago in spite of the importation of Orientals. Four causes are cited for the comparative decline of the premier industry: over-production; need of markets; distance from markets; high freight rates.