

exception of the distinctly French-Canadian province, Canada is more Scotch than any other country outside Scotland.

This remark leads one to observe the attitude of the Canadian towards the Scot, be he tourist or intending settler, who lands at our ports. It must be admitted that while too many Canadians assume an attitude of hostility on hearing the English accent, they almost invariably regard the undeniable Scot and his "burr" with friendly aspect. There is something indefinitely superior about the Englishman's broad "a" but the roll of the Caledonian "r" has a warmth which assures us that he is of those who construct before they criticise. The Scot may have a talent for acquisitiveness, but he also has a genius for minding his own business. Not for him to tell how they do things at home—not until he has a Canadian homestead with so many dollars in the bank that it would be perfectly safe for him to turn up his nose at the British North America Act, or speak slightly of the architecture of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

Whatever may be the effect of international sport or athletic contests, those in which Canada and Scotland are concerned invariably produce the happiest results. The Canadian curlers who are arranging to go over to Scotland this winter as guests of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, for the big bonspiel at Glasgow next month, may be assured of the best of sport and the warmest hospitality. The Scotch curlers, who were the guests of the Montreal brethren of the "stones" some time ago, promoted international good-fellowship wherever they visited, and it is altogether likely that the Canadians, however they distinguish themselves on the rink, will return with as glowing language as Scottish blood allows on the subject of the bonspiel.

#### MR. HILL AS HERCULES

MR. JAMES J. HILL'S recent deliverances on the desirability of less restricted trade relations between the United States and Canada have not been received with profound seriousness. The *Montreal Star*, in fact, in an article entitled, "When Hill Will Succeed," decides that his triumph will take place only after he has overcome twelve "unwillingnesses" on the part of the people of the land he left and the land he railroaded. Any one of these "unwillingnesses" is enough to daunt a stout heart, and when Mr. Hill sees the round dozen in uncompromising black print his purpose, to tie Winnipeg and St. Paul in a beautiful loving-knot of free trade, must weaken perceptibly. Probably the strongest member in the *Star's* group is: "The unwillingness of Canadians to abandon the policy of developing this country along east-and-west lines, as evidenced by the money they have put in transcontinental railways and a big canal system."

After impressing the optimistic Mr. Hill with the invincible reluctances which are to be overcome, the Editor of the *Star* cheerfully concludes: "But these trifling chores will not baulk Mr. Hill. When he has converted Canada from protection, taught the Canadian manufacturer to eat out of the hand of the 'dumper' and lie with the 'trust' lion of the American jungle, the American farmer to have no fear of the free and fertile prairies of the north, the American manufacturer to fear neither the cheap and abundant raw materials nor the other local advantages of certain Canadian 'lines,' the lover of British connection to pat Commercial Union on the head, and the Canadian shipper to prefer the American to the British market,"—then, according to the Montreal seer, Mr. Hill may enjoy himself under his Minneapolis vine and fig-tree in the thought of all the impossibilities he has brought to pass.

Nor does the *Toronto News* assume a more serious attitude towards the glittering projects of James the Free Trader. The editor of that journal sees a United States tariff for Canadian coasts and begs to be excused from any lengthy contemplation of such conditions. The press of his native land appears to be of the opinion that Mr. Hill has forgotten many things, is ignoring others and is altogether capable—not of loving us less, but loving U.S. more.

#### WORLD'S FAIR IN WINNIPEG

SOMEONE has proposed that Winnipeg hold a World's Fair in 1912, to commemorate the arrival of the Selkirk settlers in 1812. There should be a celebration of some kind, undoubtedly, but that it should take the form of a World's Fair is a question. The story of the first agriculturists of Western Canada is the story of the Red River Valley and Winnipeg. Manitoba and Winnipeg should have

such a centenary exhibition that public attention may again be directed to the beginning of things and that the memories of these hardy pioneers shall be revived.

A World's Fair, however, is as dangerous as a land boom. When it has passed, the city in which it has been held goes "flat." It was so in Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis. It may not have been so in Portland and it may not be so in Seattle, but the general rule is well established. The storm must be followed by a lull. After every great human effort there must be a reaction. A National Fair, even a Pan-American Fair, might be safely attempted. A Dominion Fair and Historical Celebration would be quite legitimate and probably successful. A World's Fair would be most dangerous for a city so small as Winnipeg; it would either swamp the city and be a failure, or it would cause an unnatural development which would afterwards be most harmful. Quebec gained a great deal by its Tercentenary Celebration this year, but, at the most, the outside attendance did not exceed 50,000, of whom 20,000 were brought there by the Government. A World's Fair requires an attendance of several million to achieve a success, and Winnipeg cannot get it. Let us have a national celebration, not a World's Fair.

#### THE VALUE OF FRESH AIR

SOME of the most influential journalists and many prominent medical men are drawing the attention of the public to the value of fresh air in home and meeting house. The people of this continent need the advice. We are too timid of the open window; too much afraid of a draft. Canada is even more in need of the advice than the United States, because our colder winter weather has a window-closing effect which it is hard to fight against.

The *St. Mary's Journal* has taken up the subject, under the heading, "Ventilate the Churches," taking as its text the words of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, that "open air, whether hot, cold, wet, dry, windy, or still, is our best friend, and house air our deadliest enemy." It publishes the opinions of the local doctors. Dr. Knox points out that the amount of oxygen used by an individual is twenty-five ounces, and the amount of food twenty-five to thirty ounces. Therefore oxygen is as valuable as food. The amount of air befouled by each of us in an hour is two thousand quarts, which gives some idea of how much fresh air is required every hour in a house containing from three to ten people. Dr. Brown says that we pay too much attention to architecture and furnishings and too little to good ventilation in churches, schools and houses. Too often, the cold air is taken from the floor or lower part of the room, or even from the cellar, conducted to the furnace, heated and sent up into the room again. The cold air should be taken from outside only. Dr. Stanley quotes from a sanitary inspector in Chicago, who said: "The air in most of the Chicago churches will send people to heaven quicker than any of the preaching they listen to." He sets the standard of requirement for each individual at 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. Most churches require a change of air every five minutes. This is certainly valuable material which the editor of the *Journal* has gathered together for the people of St. Mary's.

Most of the common "colds" to which Canadians are so subject is due to their living in super-heated and ill-ventilated buildings. Much of the prevalence of tuberculosis is due to the same cause. Sleeping-rooms should have an open window all night. The writer has for many years slept in a room which is never heated from one year's end to another, except such heat as enters from a hallway. The window is open always when the room is occupied. In winter-time, heavy bedding supplies sufficient warmth, even in the coldest weather. His only regret is that he did not learn these methods earlier in life.

#### IS BRITAIN LOSING?

A WRITER in the *Daily Mail* points out that during the past eighteen years the greatest expansion in exports has been made by the United States, the second by Germany, and the third by Great Britain. The figures in millions of pounds are 194, 184 and 163. In manufactured exports, Germany leads with 133, Great Britain comes second with 114, and the United States third with 112. Figured in percentages, the United States leads in the second feature with 320, while Germany has 124 against Great Britain's 50. The figures are not conclusive, but they certainly indicate that the larger countries are slowly gaining on little Great Britain.