

\$2.4. The population of
n has not been accurately
400,000, the amount received
5.50. In 1902, the older pro-
wance for government and
from \$375,000 to something
sidy to be 80 cents per head
o and a half millions, and 60
This would increase the
ows:—Ontario, \$1,226,074;
a Scotia, \$269,573; New
Manitoba, \$200,000; British
Edward Island, \$91,817; or
demand is successfully re-
Dominion treasury will be
on about \$100,000,000 of

forth a few comparisons of
penditures; in 1904, the last
available:—

Legis-	Admin.	Educa-
lation.	of Justice.	tion.
\$200,011	\$482,401	\$949,807
206,757	589,403	463,390
57,637	273,836
29,454	19,133	204,745
50,943	247,231
79,720	124,258	415,353
7,926	19,767	126,666

accept these figures if you
ormous disparities between
nt provinces. Perhaps the

ey should, under normal
the money spent on educa-
g 1904 \$486,417, or 104 per
n did Quebec, although the
rovince is only 32 per cent.

gain, British Columbia ex-
er cent. more than Prince
nditure on education was
ensus gives the population
657, and that of the Island
s expended a sum of \$2.32

urposes, and the latter but
ere are explicable on the
ss of population, and lower
f than on the Pacific slope.
on 23 per cent. less than
per cent. more than New

on the administration of
disparities. Ontario with,
illions population, man-
on \$106,942, or 19 per
with a population of ap-
f millions. The cost per
Ontario, and 35 cents for
ailers cannot be needed
ut more is spent on them.
count for all the difference.
opulation of 331,120, or 85

Columbia, required only
r 84 per cent. less for its
lation of New Brunswick
nd its area thirteen times
nd; but the amount spent
e Island. Property is just
anywhere else.

toba expended \$50,943 in
hose legislation expenses
ad as against Manitoba's
h Columbia's civil govern-
66, being \$229,533, or 730
New Brunswick. This is
specially in view of the
s population was 178,657

20, a difference of 85 per
ery well be accounted for

by the differences in age, overland communications,
salaries, and so forth.

From these figures it can only be expected that
there are similar disparities in the total expenses of
the provinces during 1904. British Columbia with a
population of only 178,657, disposed of \$2,862,794
or \$16 per head. Ontario did not even double that
expenditure, although its population is more than
twelve times that of New Brunswick. Indeed, Ont-
ario's total expenditure for the year averaged only
just over \$2 per head. Again, although Ontario is
populated 32 per cent. more than Quebec, the latter
province's total expenditure was only 9 per cent. less
than the former's. Ontario's expenditure has gone up
heavily since the change of Government last year; so
that the vitality of the comparison may easily vary
from time to time. Comparisons are not always odious.
They are often extraordinarily instructive; for they
lead to enquiries of most economical import.

Against the completest possible provincial
autonomy nothing will be advanced here. But when
Smith, the provincial, asks Smith the federal for more
money, it is pertinent in Smith of the second part to
inquire of Smith of the first part how he distributes
the money he is already getting. In spending, as in
legislating, it is often enough of greater concern to
handle wisely what you have than to ask for more.
Interprovincial finance is a subject provocative of
much inquiry, and capable of much elucidation. It
must be recurred to.

THE YANKEE AT COBALT.

It is said that an eminent geologist has been in
Cobalt for the purpose of reporting upon the district
to the United States Government. The all-inquisitive
Mr. Roosevelt would not allow public money to be
spent on such an errand. He is not afraid that the
trustful Yankee will be skinned by the mendacious
Canadian. Nor would he feel it his duty to protect
the Canadian from the machinations of the Yankee,
who has acquired an almost predominant interest in
the silver deposits of New Ontario.

The daily newspapers have not known the exact
truth underlying the idea that a noted geologist will
report to Washington upon Cobalt propositions. On
another page will be found the Cobalt testimony of
Dr. Van Hise, President of the University of Wis-
consin, and the head of the Pre-Cambrian and Meta-
morphitic division of the United States Geological
Survey. Dr. Van Hise was in Toronto on Monday,
returning from a second and prolonged examination
of the Cobalt mines. He dictated a statement for pub-
lication in "The Monetary Times," which will be seen
to be as conservative in tone as it is assuring in sub-
stance.

Dr. Van Hise's testimony is disinterested and re-
liable. He clearly believes that the larger silver veins
in New Ontario are of as great a depth as those in the
western states which have made colossal fortunes for
those fortunate enough to own them. Mining invest-
ments must always be of a more or less speculative
character. Prices go up on prospects which sometimes
seem to have little justification. Cobalt is a destroyer
of previous standards. Second and third class ores
taken from the rock adjoining the fissure veins de-
scribed by Dr. Van Hise are more valuable than the best
ores found in certain western states.

Evidence is perfectly good which shows that from
a vein 4 to 6 inches wide, 75 feet long, and mined to a
depth of only 50 or 60 feet between \$400,000 and \$500,-
000 worth of ore have been taken. Not far from this
vein is another which Dr. Van Hise testifies, is from
20 to 24 inches wide. It has been stripped for 125 feet.
The value of the surface ore is known to be much
greater than that of the veins in the immediate
vicinity. But assuming that the average quality in

this larger vein is the same as in the smaller, and that
it will hold its width in the same way as those
tested to a depth of 260 feet at the La Rose Mine, it
becomes a simple matter to calculate the value of the
output according to depth.

The "stuff" is there. It is a great natural asset of
Canada. But how is it that the first notable and most
profitable handling of the asset is done by shrewd New
Yorkers? There is nothing mysterious about the
Yankee at Cobalt. The president of the Nipissing
Mines Company is understood to have paid \$250,000
for properties which were chiefly of prospective value.
The sellers thought they had outwitted a Yankee.
Now, probably, they are assuring themselves that they
were foolish to part with so great a property at so
small a price. It is not the business of this paper to
encourage speculation. But it is proper to point out
that almost every chance which has been taken in Can-
ada by Yankees to their own enrichment has first gone
begging to Canadians. Many who refused to touch
Nipissing stock at \$5 a share and who thought it a
waste of time and money to inspect the Cobalt district
for themselves, are no doubt envying those who went
and saw and invested. As Professor Miller said in his
report; if Cobalt had been thousands of miles away,
instead of accessible from Toronto on a return ticket
costing only \$13.50; it would have been more assidu-
ously exploited by Canadians. Sundry Yankees have
made millions out of New Ontario. The fact gives
you furiously to think.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Roosevelt would break traditional
spelling; and is quoted as a breaker of British Imperial
etiquette. Imperial etiquette is none of his business.
But he is right in what he says, all the same. He has
declared for a Canadian attaché at Washington, to
avoid the circumlocution that was once thought to
belong to the ark of the Imperial covenant. It is
absurd that negotiations upon purely Canadian-United
States affairs—such as the subtraction of water from
the Niagara river—should have to pass through Down-
ing Street. The method was once necessary. It is
now a futility. The Imperial official is not so uppish
and incomplete as he was. Everybody knows he is
not indispensable. Action will follow knowledge one
of these fine days.

When the union of Canada and the British West
Indies is within the range of practical politics, the
financial adjustments may be extremely difficult to
make. The islands would be freed of much of the ex-
pensive flummery of Crown Colony Government, which
satisfies nobody, and which is partly responsible for
such pessimistic reports as that just made on Jamaican
finances by Governor Swettenham. In 1904-5 the
revenue of £751,562 was overspent by £73,254. The
imports for the year were £70,000 less than for the
average of the preceding ten years. The prices re-
ceived for exported bananas have declined. The empty
treasury has directed attention to past legislation
which weakened legislative control over expenditure—
a tendency always observable when the line of re-
sponsibility for raising as well as spending money is
not very tightly drawn.

The address of retiring President Ballantyne
to the Manufacturers' Association is its own best com-
mentary. Its aspiration after a larger commercial
Canada and its method of expressing the aspiration
are so congenial to the temper of these columns that
parts of the address might have been reproduced here,
over the Ballantyne signature. The new President,
Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, also spoke worthily in the
strain of those who are ambitious for Canadian ad-
vancement. The manufacturing vision need not be
bounded by tariff schedules. The tariff, after all, is