

the M. D. degree the embryo doctor gained complete knowledge of the science of medicine. Now, the swift strides which medical knowledge makes in this scientific age necessitates an entirely different attitude. A modern doctor is not through with study when the privilege of M. D. is his. He is only beginning. Some more of the joys of student life are in prospect. A conscientious man to-day takes his college course over again every three or four years in the way of investigating new discoveries at the big hospitals in the United States or Europe.

Dr. H. R. Casgrain practises at Windsor, Ont. He is a son of the late Senator Casgrain and was born at Sandwich, Ont., in 1857. After receiving early education at Assumption College, in that town, he began his first medical studies at the Detroit College of Medicine. That institution conferred on him the M. D. degree in 1879. In 1886 Trinity College, Toronto, granted him the M.D.C.M. degree. Since then, Dr. Casgrain, in order to keep pace with the times, has taken frequent post-graduate courses at the hospitals of Paris and London, and at those of New York and Chicago on this continent.

Outside of his medical work, the military is Dr. Casgrain's hobby. He is at present Surgeon-Major of the 21st Regiment Essex Fusiliers. He saw active service in the Riel Rebellion.

REFLECTIONS

EVERY officer of the Militia will fully appreciate the example set by Mr. F. W. Thompson, managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, in ordering that every employee who is a member of the militia shall have an extra week's holiday during his term of service. He also orders that in event of any of them being called out for active service, they shall have their positions held for them and shall not lose any possible promotion.

Heretofore, almost the only large employers of labour who encouraged the militia spirit were the banks, most of whom have openly or tacitly approved of their clerks serving a term as militiamen. Other corporations, more narrow in their view, have been inclined to object when their clerks asked for a few days off to perform military training. The result has been that, in the larger cities, especially during busy seasons, it has been almost impossible to parade the full strength of the local militia except on a Sunday or general holiday.

Military service is a form of self-sacrifice and self-improvement and should be encouraged by all employers. It is important that every young man should have the discipline, training and knowledge which comes only through a period of three or six years in the militia. It is valuable to the young man himself; it is even more important to the country at large.

THE Edmonton *Bulletin*, owned by the Hon. Frank Oliver and edited by Mr. Duncan Marshall, M.P.P., agrees that the land grant to the South African veterans was a mistake. Of the 8,000 grants made, only about 2,000 have been located. Of those located, only about 700 have been located by veterans themselves. Like all previous land grants, it simply opened the door for speculation. There could have been no cry for such grants, if only 700 out of 8,000 were anxious to go at farming. The whole movement must have been engineered by persons interested in buying certain valuable sections at a low price. The *Bulletin* sagely remarks: "This should be the last attempt to discharge a national obligation with a gift of land."

SPEAKING of lands, it is pleasant to be able to point out that the Dominion Government is now trying to get the best available price for some of its western lands. At Emerson, the other day, there was an auction of school land and many sections were withdrawn because the prices offered were too low. An up-set price was placed on each range, and the sections withdrawn if this was not reached. The prices realised varied from \$5 to \$16.75 per acre, according to location.

These were Manitoba lands. In Saskatchewan and Alberta homesteads and pre-emptions are still available to such an extent that sales are not necessary. There is little doubt, however, that within a few years, Dominion lands properly handled will bring an average of ten dollars an acre in all that portion of the West lying south of a line drawn from Prince Albert to Athabaska Landing and extended either way.

FEW people will agree with the *Toronto News* that Canada should put a duty on United States lumber coming into this country. There are portions of Canada which are dependent more or less on United States supplies. In those portions where the people are not

in this position, the lumbermen ought to be able to meet United States competition. If the lumber interests of Ontario and British Columbia cannot get along without protection against the diminishing forests of the United States, then they had better shut up their saw-mills and leave the trees standing.

The *News* and the lumbermen are strangely inconsistent. They are asking for forest preservation and conservation and at the same time demanding the exclusion of United States lumber. Surely one way to conserve our lumber supply is to let United States lumber come in freely so long as it will.

THE United States Senate is not dealing kindly with Canada in its tariff revision. Wherever they find a line of goods or a natural product going from Canada to the United States, they seem inclined to raise the duty—for example, on oysters and barley. They have a perfect right to do so if they wish, but their action must be highly disconcerting to those few free-trade editors in Canada who have been trying to prove that the days of high protection in the United States are numbered. Especially must such action seriously upset the calculations and pet theories of the leading Liberal journalists of Western Canada who have been predicting freer exchanges between the Dominion and its Great Neighbour. No one may forecast what will happen when the committees of the House and the Senate get together for the final revision or what influence President Taft will bring to bear on both, but at the moment it looks as if High Protection would rule serenely in the United States for another decade at least.

IF the Canadian lumbermen must remain dissatisfied because they cannot get a lower duty on their shipments to the United States and cannot get a duty placed on competing shipments from that country, the Canadian pulp and paper makers have been pleased by Sir Lomer Gouin's recent announcement. The Premier of Quebec has announced that he will adopt the Ontario policy and prohibit the free export of pulp wood to the United States. This is in line with the conservation policy so long advocated by the Canadian Forestry Association and other bodies and persons. The restriction in Quebec will apply to pulp wood only; in Ontario it was made to apply to all logs. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should adopt similar regulations.

The arguments in favour of this policy are clear. A cord of pulp wood makes about a ton of wood pulp or a ton of paper. Exported as pulp wood, it brings a revenue of from \$3 to \$5. Exported as ground wood pulp, it brings four times as much. Exported as chemical pulp or paper it will bring from \$40 to \$50. Moreover, Canada's supply of pulp wood is, comparatively speaking, running low. We still have enough for our own demands, even looking a century ahead, but free export would soon deplete the easily accessible supplies.

The *Winnipeg Telegram*, which is enthusiastic over Sir Lomer Gouin's announcement, says: "In course of time, Canada should become par excellence the paper manufacturing country for the whole civilised world." The *Toronto Globe* remarks: "The eagerness of foreign paper makers and consumers to buy Canadian pulp wood in advance of the demand has caused a general awakening to the strength of Canada's position and the need of taking full advantage of it."

THE continued fine weather has had an excellent effect on the growing crops and consequently on general trade conditions. For a few weeks, the feeling in Western Canada was one of hesitation, but the beautiful weather accompanied by a reasonable rainfall has changed all that. For example, at Calgary the customs returns show an increase of 75 per cent. over May, 1908. The clearing house returns show an increase of over 50 per cent. The homestead entries were 897 as compared with 148 in May, 1908. The building permits amounted to \$405,550 as compared with \$77,350 in May of last year. Similar reports come from other western cities.

In the East there is an almost equal revival of business. Toronto especially is "on the boom." Building operations are more extensive than at any time in the history of the city. For the five months of 1909, the increase in building permits amounts to \$2,870,000.

The coal-mining disputes in Alberta and some trouble among the cotton-spinners are almost the only industrial difficulties which are apparent. The inflow of British capital continues and the increase in imports has brought the Federal revenues back to the high figures of