

large measure of confidence to the people of Canada and cannot be too often repeated. "My last words are of counsel and confidence. The finger of prudence points to a policy of conservatism. The commercial condition of Canada is fundamentally sound. Business as a whole continues good. Our vast natural resources have scarcely been scratched. Immigration is large. railway construction active, new territory and new sources of wealth are being steadily opened, the confidence of British and foreign capitalists in our country is unabated. A temporary halt can only refresh Canada for yet greater achievements."

SIR GEORGE PAISH ON CANADA.

"No country in the world has as bright a future as that possessed by Canada" declared Sir George Paish, Associate Editor of the "London Statist" in an address delivered this week in Montreal. The address, however, was not a continuous eulogy of Canada's financial and industrial status. Helpful criticisms were made, but mixed with it all was an optimistic note which found frequent expression, culminating in the quotation made at the outset of this article. Sir George Paish, through his connection with London finance and Journalism is probably better qualified to speak of world-wide conditions than any other individual. An interesting statement made was that the next two years would largely be devoted to the completing of works which are now underway and that few if any new works of any magnitude would be attempted. This referred not only to Canada, but to the whole world. Another statement made was that the slowing down of the commerce and industry would result in the accumulation of gold, which would ultimately lead to fresh financing on probably a larger scale than ever. In this connection, he stated that a number of the younger countries such as Brazil and the Argentine would probably send considerable quantities of gold to London to help swell the accumulations from other parts of the world.

Turning to Canada, the editor of the "Statist" was conservative yet optimistic. He pointed out that up to the present time, this country had largely been engaged in construction work, in building the factories which would yet produce our commodities. By this he meant that we were engaged in the building of great trans-continental railways, a large proportion of which up to the present time had not commenced to produce. Canada, he noted, was commencing to develop her natural resources, but he stated that there were still many opportunities for expansion. It was by the export of the products that Great Britain looked for interest payment of her loans and the more we produced and exported, the better our financial status would become.

The address was listened to by a large audience of Montreal's most influential financial and business men and created a most favorable impression. The visit to Canada of more men of Sir George Paish's standing would do immeasurable good to this country.

In the Limelight

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

Nearly forty years ago, a Scottish emigrant lad of seventeen settled with his parents on a farm near London, Ontario. A quarter of a century later, he had created and was directing one of the greatest educational movements of the age. The story of those twenty-five years and the decade following reveal a story of struggles and achievements which is probably unequalled in the history of a public man in Canada. James Wilson Robertson, known throughout the country as a great educationalist, is one of the best living examples of what can be accomplished by hard work, high ideals and a burning enthusiasm.

As a lad on his father's farm, his lot was no different to that of thousands of other country boys. He had, however, a consuming thirst for knowledge and wanted to become a doctor. The family finances would not permit of this, so young Robertson was forced to remain on the farm. Here, he toiled early and late, but no amount of hard work could quench his innate love for learning. The father became interested in the export dairying business and the son soon found a field for his energies in the study of this question. To give himself a thorough mastery of the industry, he entered a cheese factory near Ingersoll and learned the details of the business from the ground up. He made such a success of his work that, when the manager fell sick, young Robertson was appointed to take his place. He managed the factory so successfully and turned out such a good brand of cheese that his make became famous and commanded a higher price in the market than that of any other maker. In a little while, he was managing a dozen factories and other makers were coming to him to learn the secret of his success. Hence, early in life, Robertson showed a trait of character which is one of his greatest assets and charms. He wants others to succeed, is always anxious to give them the benefit of his experience, to lift them up and give them a wider outlook on life. The young cheesemaker, scarcely out of his teens began to gather his neighbors and fellow cheesemakers together and tell them of the methods which brought him success. He emphasized the need of cleanliness and care. These helpful neighborly talks brought him to the notice of the Ontario Government and he was made professor of Dairying in the Agricultural College of Guelph. Here again his work was singularly successful, no small part of his success being due to his habit of lecturing at Farmers' Institutes or wherever he could get a handful of people together. He is a born teacher and lecturer. In a large measure, he combines the theoretical and the practical. He has worked himself, understood the workers' viewpoint and talks a language his audience understands. His theories and remedies are not those of a visionary impractical professor, but are the remedies which he has worked out and which have contributed to his own success.