

a year and this is the maximum. Neither Toronto nor Montreal has a civic collection.

All this may be natural in a new country where people have scarcely passed the wage-earning stage, but it must be discouraging to Canadian artists. Perhaps this is the darkest hour which precedes the dawn, and it may not be long before this form of public education and private pleasure will come in to help round out our national development.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, is a hopeful and optimistic person. He traces the growth of agriculture in Ontario from the production of potashes and timber to grain growing, from this to stock-raising and then to specialised production. The latter he explains by

A HOPEFUL AGRICULTURIST

pointing out that eastern Ontario with its luxuriant pastures is devoting itself to dairying, that the Niagara Peninsula with its mild climate and light soil is specialising in fruit and that southwestern Ontario is specialising in corn, tobacco and vegetables. By this process, the average acre of farm land produces twice as much as it did fifteen years ago, and perhaps five times as much as it did in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Yet Mr. James is not satisfied. He desires, hopes, expects further progress. He wants the farmer to keep track of his costs as a manufacturer does. He wants him to introduce more machinery and see that every piece is worked at a profit. An account is to be kept for every cow, so that the farmer will keep only the most profitable. The waste and by-products must be utilised as carefully and advantageously as they are in a meat-packing establishment. In other words, farming is to be made an exact science and products per acre are again to be doubled.

Mr. James does not intend to rely upon the Agricultural College at Guelph alone. He will carry the college to the people. Already there are agricultural specialists, graduates of the O. A. C. appointed by the department, attached to six high schools. These teach agriculture in these institutions but also organise farmers' clubs, address institute meetings and conduct short courses in stock and seed feeding. These specialists will take up such subjects as are most suited to the district—it may be chickens, or beans, or hogs, or sheep, or short-horns or grain. They will direct their energies towards accelerating the specialisation which has already begun, and they will introduce and inculcate these new methods by which Mr. James hopes to still further increase the value of the products per acre.

Those residents in other provinces who think that Hon. Adam Beck, the Hon. Mr. Whitney, or the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is the leading factor in Ontario must not overlook the influence of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and of the Hon. Nelson Monteith, the practical farmer, who is his chief.

A NEW member of the House of Commons or of the Legislature is usually treated with amiability, provided that he recognise the fact of his newness and does not attempt to teach veterans the rules of debate. In the Ontario Legislature, a member's maiden speech is

THE TALKING MEMBER

regarded with friendliness by his party and with indulgence by his opponents. His nervousness recalls to the members of long standing their own qualms and tremors when they first huskily addressed the Speaker and found themselves groping for a glass of water. Hence, when Mr. Allan Studholme first arose to say a few words in the Legislature last session, the House prepared to listen with deference, for the new member formed the third party and announced himself as a champion of the working-man; but, weeks ere prorogation arrived, Mr. Studholme had worn the patience of Government and Opposition exceedingly thin by his frequent and lengthy remarks. For a gentleman who professes to be a working-man par excellence, he has a strange estimate of time. It was hoped that Mr. Studholme would learn the gentle art of self-restraint during the interval but the member from East Hamilton is apparently incorrigible. Last week he consumed more than three hours in a speech which rambled freely over a continent of space and a lexicon of subjects, winding up with the oft-heard statement that the member is a working-man. There were several valiant attempts to interrupt the flow of Studholmic eloquence; but they were of no avail and at night the glare of the red star from the tower of the Parliament Buildings informed the capital of Ontario that her legislators were in their official seats. The members of the Ontario Legislature are not strangers to honest toil and are probably wondering why Mr. Studholme finds it necessary to reiterate to a

weary public the story of his laborious days. So long as a man does not insist on his virtues, he is considered a fairly satisfactory citizen; but when he spends breath and wastes time in exploiting his industry, the listener may be forgiven for wondering if he were such a busy boy after all and if his teacher never kept him "after four" to do neglected sums. In fact, Mr. Studholme is living in the wrong age. Like the biographer whom Lord Macaulay criticised, he demands an antediluvian slice of time. His speeches would have been all very well in the days before the Deluge when several hundred years were consumed in an earthly career; but Ontario in the Twentieth Century cannot afford to encourage dissertations of three hours' length on Everything in General and Nothing in Particular.

IN 1898-9, the population of Newfoundland was 220,000 and in eight years it has increased 10,000, states the Hon. E. M. Jackman, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech delivered a few days ago. This is not a remarkable increase in population for eight years, but it shows

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROGRESS

that the Island Colony is making progress. In the same period its imports have grown from six to ten millions and its exports from seven to twelve millions. The general shipping has increased 47 per cent. These figures are more significant.

Newfoundland sells its codfish, for that item forms two-thirds of its exports, to various countries. Brazil heads the list, then comes Portugal, then Canada, then Great Britain, United States, Italy and Spain. The total sales of all articles to Canada in 1906-07 was \$1,523,608. So the sister colony is a very fair although not the largest customer.

The total revenue of the colony for the year was two and three-quarter million dollars, and the surplus was \$125,000. The public debt has increased four and a half million dollars and now stands at a little over twenty-one millions. Mr. Jackman points out the growing importance of agriculture and how the establishment of an experimental farm will help that feature of Newfoundland industry. Ship-building is to be encouraged by a bonus varying from four to ten dollars a ton. The forest and mineral resources are being rapidly developed, and in a short time paper and pulp making will be a leading industry.

It will be interesting to Canadians to note that in closing his address, Mr. Jackman announced the future policy of the Government which has ruled the colony for eight years, in this significant sentence: "In a word, sir, I believe that the best interests of Newfoundland can only be secured by paddling our own canoe and directing the energies of our people through our own parliament." From this, the Canadian of average intelligence will gather that Newfoundland believes in itself.

IN his new life of Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Parkin states that the Washington Treaty marked the opening of a new era in the history of imperial negotiations. It will be remembered that the clauses in this treaty in which Canada was most concerned were those

THE TREATY- MAKING POWER

relating to the San Juan boundary, the Alabama claims and the Atlantic fisheries. In the negotiations, Great Britain was represented by Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Montagu Bernard. Sir John was thus representing both Great Britain and Canada—a rather trying and difficult position. The British commissioners proposed to accept the United States' suggestion that the value of the concession to fish in Canadian waters should be submitted to arbitration. Sir John's colleagues refused at first to accept this. They were willing to exchange these valuable rights for reciprocal trade rights but refused to approve any cash offer. The home government over-ruled the objection and instructed the commissioners to agree to the proposal for free fish and a money compensation to be settled by arbitration. Sir John was in a dilemma. Either he must disagree with his cabinet or spoil Great Britain's chances of settling her other outstanding disputes with the United States. He finally decided that imperial interests should receive first consideration and the Treaty was agreed upon.

Thus, this treaty was the first in which a colonist represented the British Government in matters which affected the Empire as a whole. Further, the colonial representative took a broad view of imperial affairs and accepted the responsibility of certain sacrifices for the general good. Dr. Parkin draws the conclusion that "co-operation seems, therefore, the only possible future of national diplomacy for British people. It implies an increasing breadth of view in the colonial statesmen, as well as a clear grasp of the new relations of the empire on the part of statesmen of the motherland."