

Ontario's educational system by pointing out that there is nothing to prevent a blacksmith, butcher or other tradesman from calling himself an architect, and practising as such. In the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is a course of study and an examination for architects which is compulsory. In Ontario, where such is not the case, only a very few students attend the lectures on architecture in the School of Science at Toronto. If it were necessary for an architect to pass an examination before practising, as in the case of lawyers, doctors and dentists, there would be a large number of students to attend these lectures, and in a short time Ontario would have a considerable body of well-trained architects, who would exercise a decided influence upon the architecture of the period.

It seems strange that a province like Ontario should be so negligent in this respect. It is important that all the larger buildings frequented by the public should be erected under the supervision of properly qualified architects. It is equally important that the larger buildings, both public and private, should possess exterior designs which would be as pleasing and as educative as the pictures in an art gallery. There is no art nor science in which greater progress has been made in recent years than in architecture, which is both an art and science. It is only in an architectural college that young men who are training for this profession may secure the latest information in regard to building methods and the best education in the art which is to receive their life-long attention.



CANADA'S legal gold coinage is that of the United States. If a man goes to a Canadian bank to demand gold for notes or for a credit of any kind, the law says that he shall be paid in United States gold. This is an anomaly which the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint was expected to remove. So far, no gold coins have been minted and there has been no announcement from the Government of any intention of inaugurating a gold coinage.

Again, if Canadian gold from a Canadian gold-mine is to be sold, it must go to the United States mints. There is no place in Canada where this can be assayed and decorated with an official estimate of its value. If the Canadian Mint were coining gold, it would be possible for the Canadian banks which take in bullion to send it to Ottawa and get an official certificate of its fineness and its weight.

It is time that Canada rose to the dignity of a nation with a gold coinage of its own. It is true that this gold would to a small extent displace bank notes and thus lessen the profits of the banks, but to this the bankers would not object. These gentlemen are not narrow-minded, neither are they unpatriotic. We believe that they would welcome a gold coinage as being advantageous to the whole community. Moreover, this gold would undoubtedly displace more foreign money than Canadian banknotes, and in this way, Canadian banks would gain much.

By all means, let Canada have a gold coinage, partly as being desirable in the interest of our gold-mines, partly because of its value as a national advertisement, and partly because of its usefulness to the public and the monetary institutions.



ALBERTA and Saskatchewan have passed another milestone in their career. Each has laid the corner-stone of a new Legislative Building, and each building will be as large and almost as expensive as any other provincial parliament building in Canada. This is an indication of the general confidence exhibited by the citizens of the two baby provinces. In the four years of their existence, they have made tremendous progress, far greater progress than any other province of Canada in the same period of time.

During the last fiscal year, according to the report of the Department of the Interior issued last week, the homestead entries involved over six millions of acres. This was an increase of more than a million over the previous year. Of course, most of these entries were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is interesting also to note that of these 40,000 entries, 10,289 were by Canadians, 10,522 by Americans, 5,649 by Englishmen, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians and 1,310 by Scotchmen. That the number of American entries should exceed the Canadian shows how great is the migration northward.

This latter point is confirmed by the immigration statistics. There were seven thousand more settlers came in from the United States than from Great Britain and Ireland, while the immigration from

these two countries constituted more than seventy-five per cent. of the total. The total immigration was not so large as in the previous year, as was natural, but it has been exceeded only once in a dozen years.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier now estimates the total population of Canada at eight millions. The census figures of 1901 added to the total immigration of the past eight years will not bring the total to seven millions. The natural increase could hardly account for another million, so it is difficult to see what justification Sir Wilfrid has for his estimate. However, if Saskatchewan and Alberta continue to attract new settlers in the next five years as fast as in the past five, the eight million mark will soon be reached.



THERE are two or three Western daily papers still devoted to an advocacy of Free Trade. These are dark days nevertheless, and the editorial writers have to do much whistling to keep up their courage. The *Edmonton Daily Bulletin*, under the inspiration of the eloquent and wide-awake Duncan Marshall, Esq., M.P.P., prophesies another revision of the tariff "downward" before the Liberals go out of office at Ottawa. At the same time the *Bulletin* points out, indeed feels it necessary to assert, that there can be no tariff war between Canada and the United States. It points out that the Republic sold us last year 192 millions of goods and bought only 92 millions, and adds: "If anybody imagines that in face of these figures the United States is likely to start a tariff war with Canada he must hold that the Republican party has lost faith in the maxim that it is better to give than to receive."

Well, here is one writer who believes that the Republican party has already begun a tariff war on Canada. It has increased the duty on Canadian paper, pulpwood, wheat, eggs and other articles, and lowered it only on Canadian lumber. Further, this is but the beginning; the real war begins on All Fools' Day, 1910. On that day, unless we miss our guess, the *Bulletin* will find its abiding faith in the Republican Party shattered into a thousand small particles. On that day Free Trade will receive the rudest shock it has ever received on this continent.

OUR COMIC OPERA GAMBLING LAW

THE man who builds comic opera is generally supposed to have a monopoly of the ridiculous, but if so he has an action for damages against the constructors of the law that governs gambling on the race tracks of Canada.

It has taken many trials and judgments to determine just what a bookmaker can do and be a respected member of society, and where his foot might step across the mark and make him a criminal. But at last it is all as clear as ditch-water. The bookmaker who keeps within the sacred precincts of a duly licensed race track, who keeps the blue canopy of heaven for his roof, is a gentleman, a sport and probably an excellent judge of morality as applied to horse flesh.

But—and mark the but—if in the course of his daily work of enriching the humble poor he should hoist an umbrella or step inside a shed to keep the raindrops from interfering with writing his "sheet," that moment he becomes a criminal.

For a time there was a general impression that so long as the bookmaker kept moving while he worked he was not only beyond the pale of the law but fit company for the very flower of Canadian society who frequent—beg pardon, patronise—the race track. But recent judicial decisions have shown this to be all wrong. It is no longer the motion but the roof that marks the difference between the highly respectable gentleman and the criminal.

And still we laugh at Gilbert and Sullivan effusions and wonder that the ancient civilisation of the Flowery Kingdom refers to us as heathens.

It has long been held that not to be allowed to bet meant no horse racing. It has been proved in New York State, so followers of racing claim, that the sport can do quite nicely without the aid of organised bookmaking. Bookmaking, therefore, must exist not so much for the benefit of the sport as for the benefit of the jockey clubs.

Are the jockey clubs of sufficient value to this country to justify bookmaking? If they are, then let that bookmaking be carried on in a straightforward manner that will not make Canadian law a laughing-stock for the rest of the world.