But Sir James Whitney Refuses to Budge an Inch.

TO' AN OPTION.

Municipal Taxes Can be Levied on Land Values Alone to Advantage of Everybody Who Builds.

The tax reform plank in the Liberal platform aims to bring Ontario abreast of the more progressive Provinces in one of the most essential of modern reforms. It declares for "the amendment of the Assessment a Act to permit municipalities to exempt improvements from taxation, either in whole or in

For this greatly-needed reform nearly 200 municipalities in Ontario have petitioned, while almost 200 newspapers including, with very few exceptions, all the leading dailies, have either editorial prayored it or signed a "press" petition for its adoption. The Labor Unions of Ontario will have the Premier of Ontario will have the Premier of Ontario will have the property of Ontario will have often pressed upon the the continguity of Ontario will have often pressed upon the continguity of Ontario will have of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed upon the Court of Ontario will have often pressed

Sir James Whitney's uncompromischange has been sought by petition and by amendment to the assessment couver under the full application of the system to the extent of municipal Trade with a strong plea for assessyears ago the City Council decided to the Board of Trade passed a resoluencourage building by reducing the tion unanimously approving of his improvement tax 50 per cent. The ef- views, fect became immediately apparent in the erection of large buildings where to hold the land vacant or retain shacks or small structures. The offect of the change was so marked that in 1906 a further decrease of 25 per cent. was made in the tax on buildings and other improvements. which was, in comparison with cities levying the old-time improvement tax, out of proportion to the increase in population.

No Tax on Improvements.

The advance resulting

cen so rapid and its cause Ecuapparent that THE COUNCIL DE-CIDED AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST YEAR TO ELIMINATE EN. TIRELY THE TAX OF BUILDwas adopted, coming operations in the city of Vancouver averaged in the neighborhood of \$260 per head of population. In the year following in building operations, the average for 1968 being \$303.66 and for 1909 in 1894 to over 100,000 a year ago. by a decided improvement in the class | their time when they are there. fally in the case o

ers no longer fear the assessor. Change Caused No Disturbance.

The change in Vancouver was not spasmodic, nor did its results entail

granite and steel construction. Build-

to \$98,777,785, and the improvement

The System Spreads Rapidly.

in Ontario" is advancement apparent.

etter from A. E. Chivers. City Clerk

skatchewan Legislature, on the

able to make the change to a single-tax system a gradual progression, and to an expert like yourself there is no used for mg to set out the various reasons for this opinion.

Building and Tax Reform. "As to the results in this city of the adoption of this plan, since the change has only recently been effected, it is probably unwise to make any emphatic statements as to its effects. It may be of interest to state that up to the present (say, October 15) the building permits for this year totalled upwards of \$4.300,600. The fotal of building permits in 1910 was \$2.351,288. When I say that 1910 shows by far the largest figures of any year in the history of the city it can read ily be seen what an enormous expan-sion in the direction of building en-terprise has taken place this year. While it is true that there has been this large activity throughout the west in building this year, I think it Experience of Vancouver Proves That perfectly true to say a proportion of the increase in this city is due to the doption of tax reform methods by

the municipality."
At the recent annual convention of the New Brunswick Union of Muni-cipalities a resolution was adopted asking that counties, cities and towns be allowed to reduce or abolish the poll tax and the taxation of improvements, personal property and income, or any one or more of them. The Town Council of Newcastle, N.B., has dready gone on record in favor of the change. It is time the municipalities of Ontario voted for freefom from an arbitrary Provincia ontrol which denies the right to experlment and rejects every demand for modern methods.

the then City Assessor Pratt, a conservative and able man, with a long the school boards" experience of civic assessment and taxation, addressed the Board of ment of land in preference to assessment of improvements; after which 1910, show that the Ontario Govern

Whitney Government Ignored it Entirely for Years.

Government Forced to Take Action as

The Liberal party favors more liberal grants in aid of primary education and the promotion of industrial training and technical instruction in urban and rural

of the Whitney Government, issued by Conservatives are beginning to the campaign managers, it is stated pledged themselves to vote for a tax ods in vogue in the best technical think, with most people in this city-under the control of advisory comness men. Nearly twenty years ago. workmen are represented, as well as AND SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS

> counts for the year ending October, ment spent on technical education grants during last year only \$31,098,

the erection of large buildings where it formerly seemed more profitable DEARTH OF COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHERS

There was at once another increase Extraordinary Figures Showing How Great a Proportion of the Teachers of Ontario Are Without Any Sufficient Qualification.

> If and when they are returned to power the Liberal members of the Legislature propose to make more Liberal grants in aid of primary education, and with view to increase the supply and efficiency of teachers, both male and female, they will restore the model schools.

There is no item of educational polthan the training and certification o public school teachers. If the State ndertakes to make a certain amount | 1910: of public school instruction obligatory made from 50 per cent, to 25 per cent. on parents and children, the State there was a proportionate advance must be held bound to see that those 1867 who impart the instruction are com-\$308.17 per head. This increase in petent to do the work. It is the the value of building operations per height of tyrannical cruelty to rehead was achieved while there was quire a parent to send his children to 189 school without some reasonable guar-The record of growth is also marked antee that they will not be wasting It is not possible to secure that - Starting with 1872, the first year

every teacher in the public schools of Ontario shall be thoroughly qualified centage of other than regular certifi- REPEAT? THE ANSWER IS A secure that every teacher shall have of improvements in the municipality imum. They should all have passed a professional training as wise and other improvements was applied in experienced instructors may be able twenty; in 1908, nearly nineteen and the workshop enter at between the assessment from \$29,572,445 to \$37,- ing they will have to learn every- when the Liberals came into power, pays no attention to them whatever. \$45,260, the gain in both cases be- thing at the expense of the children till 1995, when they went out of ofing in the neighborhood of 28 per on whom they are permitted to ex- fice, the percentage of non-regular frade Schools Not Wanted.

system as it has been for the last few the percentage was materially in- the boy out a finished mechanic. I OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA to pass an examination before his ous relation between the abolition of such as they have on the other side. AND SASKATCHEWAN HAVE NOW entrance to a Provincial normal these schools and the present scarcity and such as they have in England, is PART OF IT. In New Zealand and a year in getting his professional lew South Wales and some of the training. Successful graduation means is given up to a brief discussion of giate institutes that will reach the ter Australian States they have a permanent second-class certificate, model schools and teachers' certificate mass of lads that ought to be population has increased 344.753, ilar powers, and many are taking valid in any part of the Province. cates. It is admitted that several reached. THE LAD THAT NEEDS while there are 7.798 less people on advantage of them. Winnings valid in any part of the Province. has already cut one-third off the as- Prior to the commencement of the "owing to the unexpectedly large exoment of real estate improvements. Whitney regime the intending teach- due of teachers to the western Pro- AN OBLIGATION, IS THE LAD WHO Hon. Jas. S. Duff. Minister of Agrier could secure in a short session be- vinces." It is stated that 447 are HAS LEFT SCHOOL FOREVER culture, seems to be suffering from live western cities are all taxing tween midsummer and Christmas a now in attendance at these schools. AND HAS GONE INTO THE WORK- a guilty conscience. In the report and values more heavily than im- few weeks of professional training and that "nearly this number of new SHOP TO EARN HIS LIVING. of the Department for 1910 the Minvery well illustrated by the following parting it. If all of them were not same connection that with and the employers of labor and the a source of pessimism, there never ensive, and after one year of successkatchewan was inaugurated the taxa- ful experience he might attend a

nexts thereon at 60 per cent of their The abolition of the county model oulidings and improvements should not in any year be reduced below the assessment of same, for the previous year by a greater amount than 15 per cent of the fair actual value of such buildings and improvements.

This city immediately took advantage of provements are assessed at 15 per cent of this legislation, and this year. The said wall of the fair actual value of such buildings and improvements are assessed at 15 per cent of this legislation, and this year. The said wall of the fair actual value of such buildings and improvements are assessed at 15 per cent of the fair actual value of the fair actual value of the fair actual value of such buildings and improvements are assessed at 15 per cent of the fair actual value of the fair actu

inspectorate of Northumberland and to point out that out of the 450,000 Durham there were in 1.00, in sev- odd pupils who attend our public and enty rural schools, two first-class separate schools a large number are feachers, twenty-two second-class, and forced to leave school without ever forty-six third-class, and not a singie teacher holding any wind of a earn their bread by the sweat of their temporary certificate or permit. In brow in factories, workshops and such erioration indicated by these statis-ics has been going on all over the ance most? We must face this pro-Province is made quite certain by the blem fairly. This is a serious quesfollowing table taken from the report tion. We follow the lad through the of the Minister of Education for high school, through the collegiate in-

		NESS PERSON	UPOSTORIS.	TO A THE STATE OF	Otne
	No of	1st	and	3rd e	ertif
	teachers	s, class.	class.	class.	
	4,890	1.869	2 454	396	15
	5,476	1,337	1,477	2.084	- 57
	0.468	250	1,304	3.926	98
	6.857	246	2 169	3 471	97
15000	7,594	252	2,55%	3,865	92
基例的	8.480	261	3 047	4 290	87
100000	9,128	343	3,386	4.165	91
	F1 11417	609	4.206	3,432	1.03
	9 893	715	3.887	3,452	1 83
	10,085	767	3,979	3,565	1,77
250000	10,274	793	4,732	2,971	1,77
				4,012	

Under the Ontario public schools by the Whitney Government furnish a particular trade, and to turn

nd but \$16,800 on special agricullandicapped for Life.

The failure of the Government to teep pace with modern demands in tional methods of the Government is to be found in the Budget speech of Hon. A. G. MacKay on February 17, 1910. On education he spoke in part as follows :--Technical Education.

"Something has been said by the GOVERNMENT HAS SLEPT the amount spent in different stages of educational work. Now, sir, I preume that the figures named by the on, member for West Wellington (Mr. McEwing) are substantially cora Result of His Demand- absolutely certain and accurate making any calculation from our pub-Have Been Greatly Handicapped, many sub-headings and the subdivisions of the educational work are very varied, but, sir, I have no doubt whatever that the figures quoted by the hon. gentleman mentioned are estantially correct. According to hem the Government grant last year to public and separate schools averaged \$1.38 per pupil; the grant to high schools and collegiate institutes averaged \$4.66 per pupil; the grant to normal and model schools averaged In the pamphlet giving, the record pupil. It is difficult to figure exactly what the average would be to agri-cultural students, although substantial sums are given. But, sir, I come break loose from Sir James Whitney that 'the Government has taken steps on the tax reform issue. The Ottawa to develop a system of dechnical and Journal, a Conservative paper, comindustrial education. The Superintenthe honest criticism, either for or against honest criticism, either for or against the Government, who is passing over honest criticism, either for or against the Government, who is passing over facts and does not point them out. I and Controller Champagne, the Con-servative candidates of that city, have gate and report upon the latest meth-raise the question, sir, that I have often raised in this House, a question of industrial training in urban centres, the ages of thirteen and eighteen years and probably enter the work-shop? SIR, LAST YEAR WE AS-SISTED 450,000 ODD PUBLIC AT THE RATE OF \$1.38 PER HEAD : WE ASSISTED 31,000, ODD This has a very fine sound, but what HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE all departments by the People's Rail- advocating its extension "with all of Liberal officials are taking place in are the facts? The public ac- INSTITUTE PUPILS AT THE RATE way and the development of very practical speed to a suitable outlet the outside service and a wild scram-OF 84.66 PER CAPITA; WE AS- great possibilities in the north. ISTED 438 NORMAL AND MODEL PUPILS AT THE RATE OF \$112.43 PER CAPITA : AND WE ASSISTED

> THE RATE OF \$126.36 PER CAP-ITA-AND, SIR, WE ARE PROUD OF THESE EDUCATIONAL INSTI-Proud of the University. "We are particularly proud of our Provincial University, the largest university to-day in the British Empire. There are possibly one or two examas London and Calcutta, that may be larger, but there is no federation of colleges to-day in the British Empire with practical teaching faculties that has the attendance that the University of Toronto has... In the whole British Empire we lead the way to-day, and I am sure Ontario is proud of it. So, sir, it must clearly be understood that grants referred to, but I desire clearly eparate schools a large number are

stitute, through the University of Toronto, and we assist him in every case. We follow the young man to the Agricultural College and we make grants to assist in his education. We follow our intending teachers, and very properly so, through the model and normal schools, and we make grants and assist in their education. A Disgrace to the Province.

"BUT, SIR, DO WE FOLLOW THE THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN AND after the new system came into force CHAPS, THE SONS OF POOR PARunder the school act of 1871, the per- ENTS-DO WE FOLLOW THEM, I for the position, but it is possible to cates for the whole Province was TREMENDOUS NEGATIVE. We do ten and a half; in 1877 it was fifteen; not - and it is a crying shame census returns, recently published, reasons assigned for a decrease in the in 1882, fourteen; in 1887, twelve; in and a disgrace to this Province there came to everyone interested in population and output of Ontario's any violent fluctuations. In 1887, certain qualifications which should 1892, ten and a third; in 1897, ten —we do not follow these lads the growth of the Province of Onwith a population of 5,000, the value be regarded as an indispensable min- and one-fifth; in 1902, eleven; in 1907, with an evening class school, as nearly eighteen and a half; in 1968, we well might in this Province. seventeen and a half; in 1909, seven- It is true that the present Gov- the rural population of the Province vative, is high in the favor of the at \$2.456.842. In 1891 the population a written examination in certain pre- teen and one-third. As rural schools ernment are doing a little and the old was 13.685, the improvement values scribed subjects, and they should all suffer more than urban schools from Government did something along the \$1,501,665, and the land values \$10.- have spent some time in getting such this evil, it is interesting to note that lines of technical education. I think. in 1907 the percentage of non-regular sir, I am within the mark when I say | years ago; that almost the entire in- methods employed on Ontario farms. certificates in rural schools was that 50 per cent, of the lads who enter 1910, and in that year the land as- within reasonable limits to impart, If a half; and in 1989, nearly twenty- ages of fourteen and sixteen years. one." In short, the above officially The moment they leave our schools they have never received such a train- compiled table shows that from 1872, the State drops its leading strings and

certificates steadily decreased, and Trade schools, of course, Mr. that from the abolition of the model speaker, are intended to teach and creased. There never was a clearer do not advocate such a school. The case of cause and effect than the obvi- establishment of technical schools of properly certificated teachers. - the class of school we ought to have In the Whitney Government's cam . here. It is not a little technical trainpaign pamphiet part of one page (42) ling in our high schools and our collemodel schools have been reopened TO BE REACHED, AND TO WHOM the land than there were ten years

Third-cluss, . 3,288 3,347 2,755 1,942 ing the lads to be good and proficient But that is not all. The Minister workmen. What we require, sir, is goes on to explain where the rural an evening technical school that will population has gone to: "When we he Saskatchewan Legislature, on the representations of this city and also of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities, the act was amended processary that assessment of the second of t

TO BUILD UP

to Northland.

Injustice and Anomaly Developed pathy. With the building up of Liberal Leader.

The Liberal policy calls for the character of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. and the protection of shippers and settlers from inequitable rates by subjecting the railroad to regulation by the Dominion Railway Commission and the general railway law; removing just grounds of complaint by permitting actions at law against the railway without the necessity of first obtaining permission from the Attorney-General; placing the railway in the same position as other railways in the master of payment of municipal taxes; the extension of the railway with all practicable speed to a suitable outlet to Hudson Bay, and branches as required for the development of

order. Its adoption means a Greater eral Government was to extend the tions, and for the sake of good gov-Ontario in deed as well as in name. It railway to Hudson Bay. The Con-

A Liberal Ideal.

mon sense. It was a Liberal Govern- prosperous Province. ment who, a decade ago, looked beyond After an Ontario Port, and blazed the trail for a greater, After an Ontario Port, up the practically unknown hinterstunted poplar."

the dist unsettled northern country, consideration.

which promised big agricultural pos- THIRST FOR OFFICE

The discovery of Cobatt and other entres of mineral wealth was directthis respect has been one of the most regrettable features of the Administration of Sir James Whitney, for that failure has handleapped tens of thousands of young Ontario men and women in the battle of life. The most women in the battle of life. The most builded better than they knew. Hon. Statistics as to How Whitney Cochrane, whom the Conservation of the construction of the new raflway. Cobalt sprang from a railway siding. When the Whitney Government entered office sands of young Ontario men and builded better than they knew. Hon. Statistics as to How Whitney Brank Cochrane, whom the Conservative Toronto Telegram describes as the "Rip Van Winkle" of the Adminis istration, was appointed by Premiler Whitney to represent the new couninterest was confined in the lumbering and mining industries. With the wonderful agricultural possibilities of the great clay belt of twenty million acres he had apparently little concern. With the colonization of the country he demonstrated little symcontented and progressive communi-Through Whitney Policy of Leth-argy — Progressive Proposals of est. With developing arteries of com-munication and constructing good permanent roads he had not much to do. His concern was in the revenueproducing abilities of the timber growth and mining deposits.

> Country Left to Grow. As a consequence comparatively ittle has been done along the lines or when it projected the People's Raik way. Dissatisfaction throughout the north is general because of the many injustices and anomalies which have been perpetrated or permitted to exist. Northern Ontario-like Topsy -has been graclously permitted to "grow." so far as the Whitney Government are concerned. There has been no stable, intelligent, progressive and co-operative fostering encourage ment by an Administration who have seen's Park had been prodded out of

Extension to Hudson Bay.

This is a large and progressive The original intention of the Lib- sphere of the commission's operaservative Government have stopped, apparently satisfied, at Cochrane. In so, but already wholesale dismissals to Hudson Bay" and the construction ble is in progress for minor positions of branches "as required for the development of the country." the new among the victorious Conservatives. The Liberal policy appeals alike Liberal leader is in line with the 3.950 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT to the imagination and the practical ideals which governed the initiation his Ministers have never made any enterprise of the people of Ontario, of the project and the determination It is a policy of vision, based upon to do part in the building up and de- pretence of encouraging civil serprinciples of equity and sound com- velopment of a larger and more vice reform. In his recent mani-

Ontario than had been. It will be . But the Liberal party propose to is not a word about the creation of recalled that when that Liberal Gov- go even further. They propose to seek a Civil Service Commission. ernment proposed the project of a an Ontario port on the Hudson Bay. government-built and government-op- It has been demonstrated that James erated railway the then Con- Eay is practically useless for naviga- of the Liberal party in favor of the servative Opposition did not receive tion. For some miles out from the creation of a Civil Service Commission the suggestion kindly. Amid carping shore the waters of the James Bay to regulate appointments to and procriticism the great work of opening are exceptionally shallow, generally but three to four feet deep. There land was inaugurated. Sir James is no natural deep-water channel at it to one of the most important and Whitney himself was among the sev- any point, and dredging operations much-needed reforms. Nothing has erest critics and scornfully designa- would be impracticable, uncertain had such an injurious effect on the ted the district as "the land of the and enormously expensive. Ontario must, therefore, seek to obtain a port tion of the spoils and party patronage But Liberalism persevered in its on Hudson Bay, that she may partici- systems. There is no more insidious project, and the Temiskaming & pate in the trade of the great north- form of bribery; there is no more Northern Ontario Railway was con- ern sea, and in the boundary nego- certain method of destroying true instructed with a view to open up com- ilations between Ontario and Mani- dependence of political action. Under

Government Policy of Inaction.

Has Wielded Axe.

SERVICE

Liberals Demand the Creation of Civit Service Commission and Appointment by Mcrit, and Not

The spoils and patronage systems are inimical to the highest efficiency of the civil service and to the best interests of the country. We propose the creation of a Civil Service Commission, and that appointments and promotions in the service shall be by merit after competitive examina-

In these words from the platform of the Liberals of Ontario as laid down by Mr. Rowell lies the hope of not hesitated to avail themselves of all redemption from a system of appointnorthern opportunities to augment their revenue. It is true that certain extensions of the railway have been made, but action in all cases was which "pull" counts for almost everyonly taken after long-drawn-out and thing and merit is of little conse repeated assaults on the lethargy of quence. The Liberal party while in Commission and the people them- power at Ottawa appointed a Civil selves, after the Rip Van Winkles at Service Commission that has done a great deal toward taking the inside civil servants out of politics. Mr. Borden promises to enlarge the

In Ontario Sir James Whitney and festo telling what his Government has done and what it proposes to do there

The definite clear-cut declaration munication and assist in colonizing toba this should be made the vital them patriotism becomes subservient to the "prizes," and politicians become less concerned in the merits of the issues with which they have to deal than in their possibilities to furnish material benefits to themselves and their supporters.

Have Degraded Public Service.

The spoils and patronage systems have done much to degrade public and political service. They have become entrenched in our Provincial sked. He was powerless. No mat- party system, fostered and developed ter how he endeavored to promote by the Whitney Administration; and in declaring for their termination and eral leader takes one of the boldest, most radical, far-reaching and advantageous steps towards the improvement of public service and the elevation of the tone of prodic life.

from farms had been previously This is Liberal doctrine. It is in brought to the attention of the Gov- line with the example of the mother 10, 1910, Mr. J. W. Flavelle. Presi- the creation of a Civil Service Comcountry, and follows in the steps of dent of the William Davies Company, mission at Ottawa by the Government

Limited, wrote to Hon. James S. Duff.

The record of the Government has that its own friends have frequently protested against it. The favorite weapon of the Ministers for several years after they came into power was the headsman's axe.

The great need for civil service reform advocated by the Liberal party is seen when attention is turned to the course pursued by the Whitney Government since coming into power in 1905. They summarily dismissed ail the Justices of the Peace, License Inber of thousands, to fill those offices. It is true that a very few Grit Justices of the Peace were reappointed. the new appointments.

The Whitney Government came into power in February, 1905. A careful review of The Official - Gazette. end of that year shows that in this fice by the Government, exclusive of Notaries Public and Commissioners for taking amdavits. This notwithstanding that there were only thirty . five vacancies from death or other normal causes. There were 105 Boards of License Commissioners, 76 Didision Court Clerks, 117 Division Court Balliffs, 76 License Inspectors, 6 Provincial License Officers, 38 Police Magistrates, 6 Registrars of Deeds, etc. In fact, inroughout that year ment, And, further, it has been stated that throughout that year there was no meeting of the Executive Council

One hundred and sixts-five of the 31, 1904, were dismused or resigned within the next three years.

once an attempt to ascertain the The Call to Reform.

cause of rural depopulation in Ontar- It is this kind of thing that disgusts

he same seventy schools in 1910 like places. They leave, sir, at ages there were two first-class teachers, varying from possibly thirteen to sev-twenty-seven second-class, twenty- enteen. The growing and important The Needs of Agriculture ird-class and mineteen with no question I raise sir, is, with all our egular qualifications. That the de- boasted education, what are we doing

The Liberal policy on agriculture is to stop the depopulation of rural Ontario, give adequate technical instruction in farming and fruit culture in rural schools, to bring suitable immigrants into the Province, promote good roads, establish demonstration farms, and inaugurate a crusade to stamp out weeds and diseases among trees by a system of inspection, to extend the usefulness of the Agricultural College

Along with the disappointment lining the causes of the rise in the The Headsman's Axe. which every Canadian felt over the price of food products, and discussed tario the significant knowledge that Mr. Flavelle is a well-known Conserwas declining; that there were less people on farms than there were ten advice of a friend. He criticized the crease in population was confined to ed, follow the line of least resistance. the cities and towns of over 4,000 in- He pointed out the new markets habitants; that the Province was in which were springing up in Canada, wanted to settle on the land.

ment the day's work and that debit rural Ontario with the loss of

men go to the west ?" he frequently colonization, the people would not tractive, and under the circumstances The need for alert and effective action in regard to the settlement of

Ontario and the alarming exodus

ernment from the outside. On June!

farms. This letter was published in

The News on June 18 of last year.

Those who go on the land, he argu-

barley and oats. "Everything has"

been reduced which demands labor

half of the present decade there was

a healthy development; during the

last half a blight has come upon the

Leadership, Mr. Flavelle contended

was wanted for the departmental

increased capital expenditure were

enterprise of farming."

and deplored a reduced acreage

The Department of Agriculture, and intelligent, discriminating effort. instead of delving to find the cause he declared. More extensive farming of this decline, sets about to defend instead of more intensive farming had itself, and draws analogies from the been adopted. U. E. Loyalist movement in Canada a The report of the Bureau of Induscentury, and a quarter ago; it blames tries for 1908 showed that for the the west, and it blames the cities and past ten years, as compared with the towns. It does not face the facts. The previous seventeen years, there was increase in the population of Ontario from a moderate to an excellent inluring the past decade is 336,955, of crease per acre of the yield of field which Toronto supplied almost half. crops. But in the last five years of Other cities and towns of over 4,000 that ten-year period development had thereased 176.533. The entire urban apparently ceased. During the first

teachers will be available to reduce The technical school we ought ister almost admits the coin: "I desire the number of those who held tem- to have in this Province, that to dispel the impression, if any such porary certificates." This is not so we should establish immediately and exists," he says, "that Ontario agribad if it is to be regarded as a fore- that we could easily establish if we culture is decadent, and to establish is not the character and effort which county model schools." many of shadowing of further abandonment of enlisted the aid of the manufacturers, clearly the fact that, far from being produce results. There are ten times same connection that "the supply of business men of our towns and cities, was a time when agriculture was so carnings annual; for the forms of eachers is increasing." and that there is the evening school accessible to all. prosperous or the outlook so bright." this Province by the exercise of imis an improvement in the grades of The manufacturers realize how imper- Strange it is that these words should proved methods and larger developcertificates. To justify this assertion feet is the skill of the workmen to- be necessary from the Minister of ment day as compared with the old days of Agriculture. One can almost hear ip. It is with them, not the voice of Macbeth cry: "Thou canst tion on realty has been for land at rormal school to get a certificate of First-class ... 625 711 786 814 the desirability of the technical not say I did it; shake not thy gory in enthusiasm which will command a tormal school to get a certificate of First-class ... 625 711 786 814 the best method of train- locks at me," following