

Canadian Life *and* Resources

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FEBRUARY, 1908
Vol. VI. New Series No. 2

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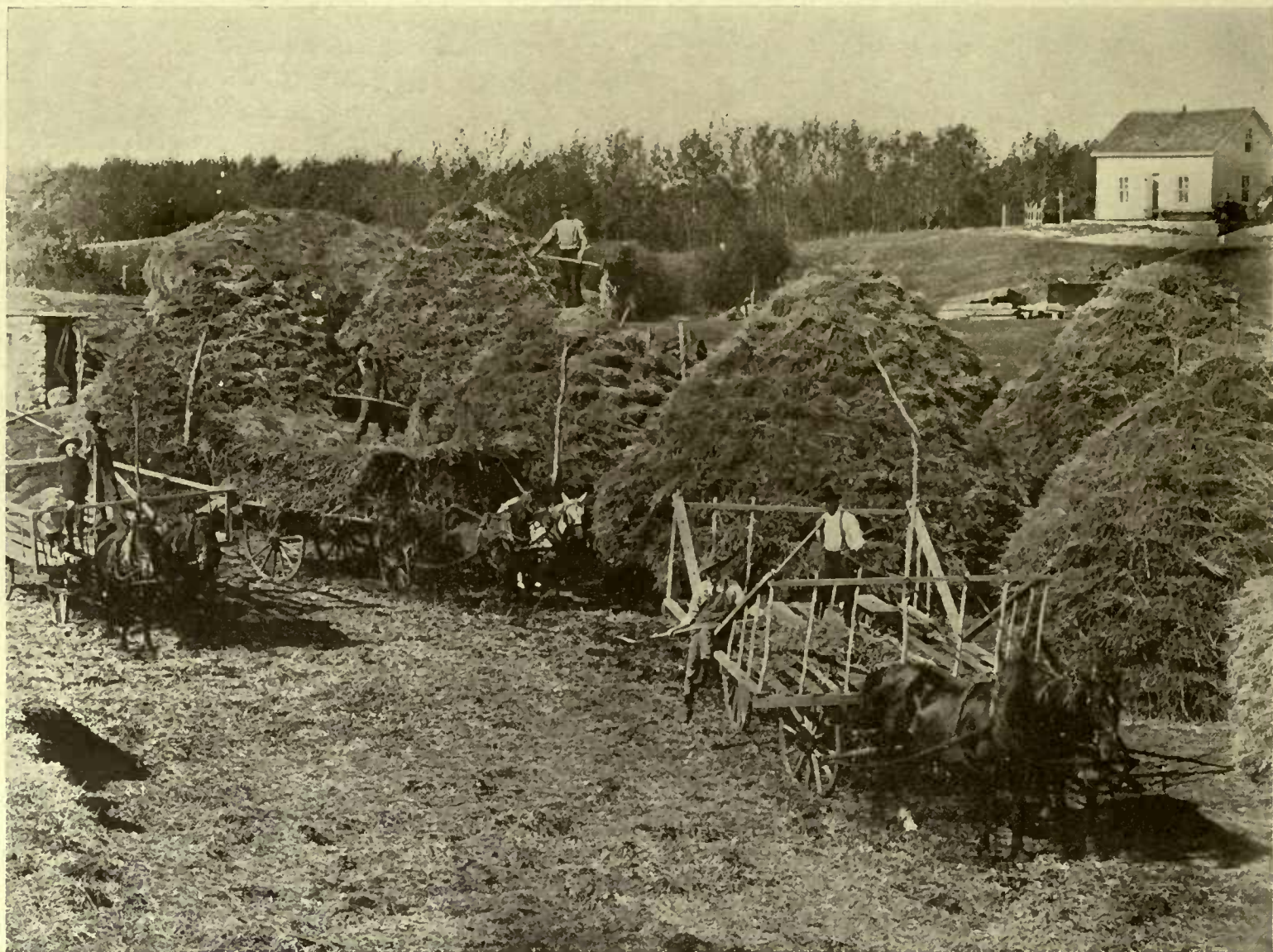
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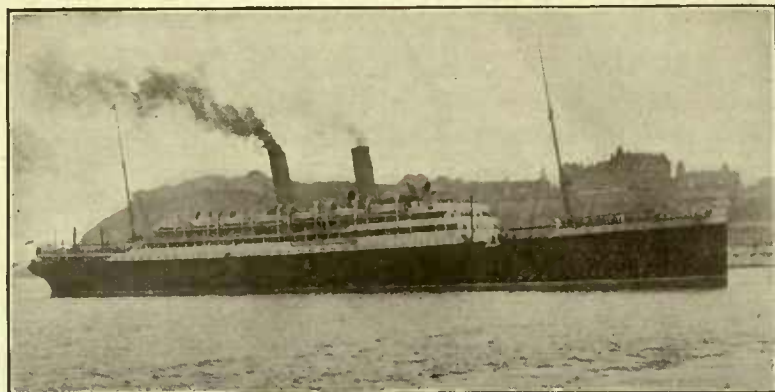
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Sat. Jan. 4	Lake Champlain	Wed. Dec. 18
Fri. " 10	Empress of Britain	Fri. " 27
Fri. " 24	Corsican (by arrangement)	Fri. Jan. 10
Sat. Feb. 1	Lake Erie	Wed. " 15
Fri. " 7	Empress of Ireland	Fri. " 24
Fri. " 21	Empress of Britain	Fri. Feb. 7
Sat. " 29	Lake Manitoba	Wed. " 12
Fri. Mar. 6	Empress of Ireland	Fri. " 21
Sat. " 14	Lake Champlain	Wed. " 26

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Nov. " 21	DOMINION KENSINGTON	Dec. " 7
" " 28		14
Dec. 21	CANADA	Jan. 1908 4
Jan. 1908 2	DOMINION CANADA	" " 18
" " 23		8
Feb. " 6	DOMINION VANCOUVER	Feb. " 22
" " 13		29

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From Liverpool	Steamers	From St. John	From Halifax
Thurs. 14 Nov.	TUNISIAN	Sat. 30 Nov.	6.00 p.m.
Fri. 22 "	*VICTORIAN	Fri. 6 Dec.	12.00 noon
Thurs. 28 "	IONIAN	Sat. 14 "	6.00 p.m.
Fri. 6 Dec.	*CORSIKAN	Fri. 20 "	2.00 p.m.
Thurs. 12 "	GRAMPIAN	Sat. 28 "	4.30 p.m.
Fri. 20 "	TUNISIAN	Fri. 3 Jan.	11.00 a.m.
Fri. 3 Jan.	*IONIAN	Fri. 17 "	1.30 p.m.
Fri. 10 "	*CORSIKAN	Fri. 24 "	4.00 p.m.
Fri. 17 "	*GRAMPIAN	Fri. 31 "	8.00 a.m.
Fri. 31 "	*TUNISIAN	Fri. 14 Feb.	8.00 a.m.
Thur. 6 Feb.	CORSIKAN	Sat. 22 "	3.30 p.m.

* Royal Mail Steamers.

THE Allan Line in announcing their Sailings for 1908, as per schedule appended, reminds their friends of a few salient facts.

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 5. The Allans were the first to adopt the turbine engine for ocean going steamers—Victorian and Virginian, each 12,000 tons. Now they are being followed by other Lines—the King's yacht, Battleship Dreadnaught, etc., etc.
- The aim of the Line has been to lead in every improvement for the safety of the ship and the comfort of the passenger. Three new steamers have been added in 1907-08—Corsican, Grampian and Hesperian, aggregating 31,000 tons, making a total tonnage of 175,000 tons.
- The vessels are modern, high-class hotels, are famed for their cuisine, polite attention, good ventilation and absolute cleanliness.
- Time of passage from port to port, 7 to 8 days. For passage apply to any Agent, or

H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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FEBRUARY, 1908

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A. H. CLAPP, - - Business and
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Editor

We Want Photographs

CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES is widely known as the publication which gives the best picture of Canada and Canadian life. It does this, largely, by means of its illustrations. Now, we want to increase the number of these—we want to show scenes in every part of the Dominion—but we cannot have staff photographers all over our immense country. Hence, we are trying to enlist the aid of all who have cameras, from Halifax to the Yukon. Every man or woman with a camera has, probably, some scene daily under his or her eyes which would be of interest to people abroad or at the other end of Canada.

We will pay good prices for any photos which we accept and we will return any photos not used. A short description should be written upon the back of each photograph, telling what it represents.

As "Solio" prints give the best results for half-tones, pictures on this paper will be preferred.

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MONTREAL, CANADA

About Ourselves

OF the many recent settlements established and made to flourish in the Canadian West none is more interesting than the Colony of which the little town of Lloydminster is the capital and which is now known as Britannia—the "All-British" colony of the prairie country. It was formed by the migration *en masse* of a thousand and more of English people who took up a block of land then far distant from railways and other settlements; and there they set out to turn the prairie into farms. They encountered great difficulties but in the end their pluck and industry won, and to-day they are a prosperous farming and village community. To the people of Britannia is given the first place in this issue, the article recounting the colony's history and describing life there having been contributed by a well-known writer who recently spent some time in Lloydminster. The success of Britannia is further evidence of the possibilities of our "Last Best West," the land of possible homes for the homeless.

In the article on Old Quebec are reproduced a number of rare illustrations depicting the "Ancient Capital" of long ago—the city that Champlain founded, that Frontenac defended, that Wolfe captured, and that Carleton finally held for Britain. These pictures possess historic value for they will assist in giving every student of the story of the making of Canada a clearer idea of the character of the old fortress that played so important a part in the stirring events of those early times.

The subject of this month's historical sketch is Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, one of the most conspicuous of the Fathers of Confederation and one of the first to die after the completion of the great work. Cartier's life and work were somewhat in the nature of a link connecting the days of the struggle for responsible government carried on by Baldwin and Lafontaine, with the time of expansion when the scattered Provinces were welded into one Dominion.

The page devoted to Notes of the Empire should interest all who concern themselves with the future of this country and who are looking forward to a wider and greater confederation than that which Cartier had a hand in establishing. In those notes are told something about what is being done in other British dominions beyond the seas to bind more closely together the far-flung parts of the Empire. Australia is moving and Canadians should be informed of her doings.

One page of this issue has been devoted to topics that especially concern women—woman's outlook on life, her field of activity in relation to the large concerns of citizenship, and questions connected with home, education and social duties. All these things go to make up a large and very important part of the life of the Canadian people and the attention of our women readers is invited to their own page in this number.

Several especially interesting subjects will be discussed in our next issue which will form the first of our spring series.

SWORN AVERAGE MONTHLY CIRCULATION

12,876

Our Bureau of Information

THIS department of the paper was started in 1903 to deal with the numerous enquiries received at the office as soon as the first issue of the paper was published. For a small sum, to cover outlay, we send to any enquirer the following:

(1) Official reports of the Federal or Provincial Governments, including maps and reports of the Geological Survey;

(2) Information about the mineral, agricultural, timber, fishing, water-power and other resources of the country;

(3) Information upon the best districts for settlement and homesteading in Western Canada, Quebec and Ontario;

(4) Desirable locations and sites for manufactories and business enterprises in Eastern and Western Canada.

Enquiries for information upon any of the above subjects should be accompanied by the nominal fee of twenty-five cents to cover postage, etc.; the Government reports will be supplied free or at actual cost.

Personal enquirers can often be given more explicit information, as they can state their requirements more clearly in an interview than by letter. In either case CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES can usually give, at all events, the preliminary facts required.

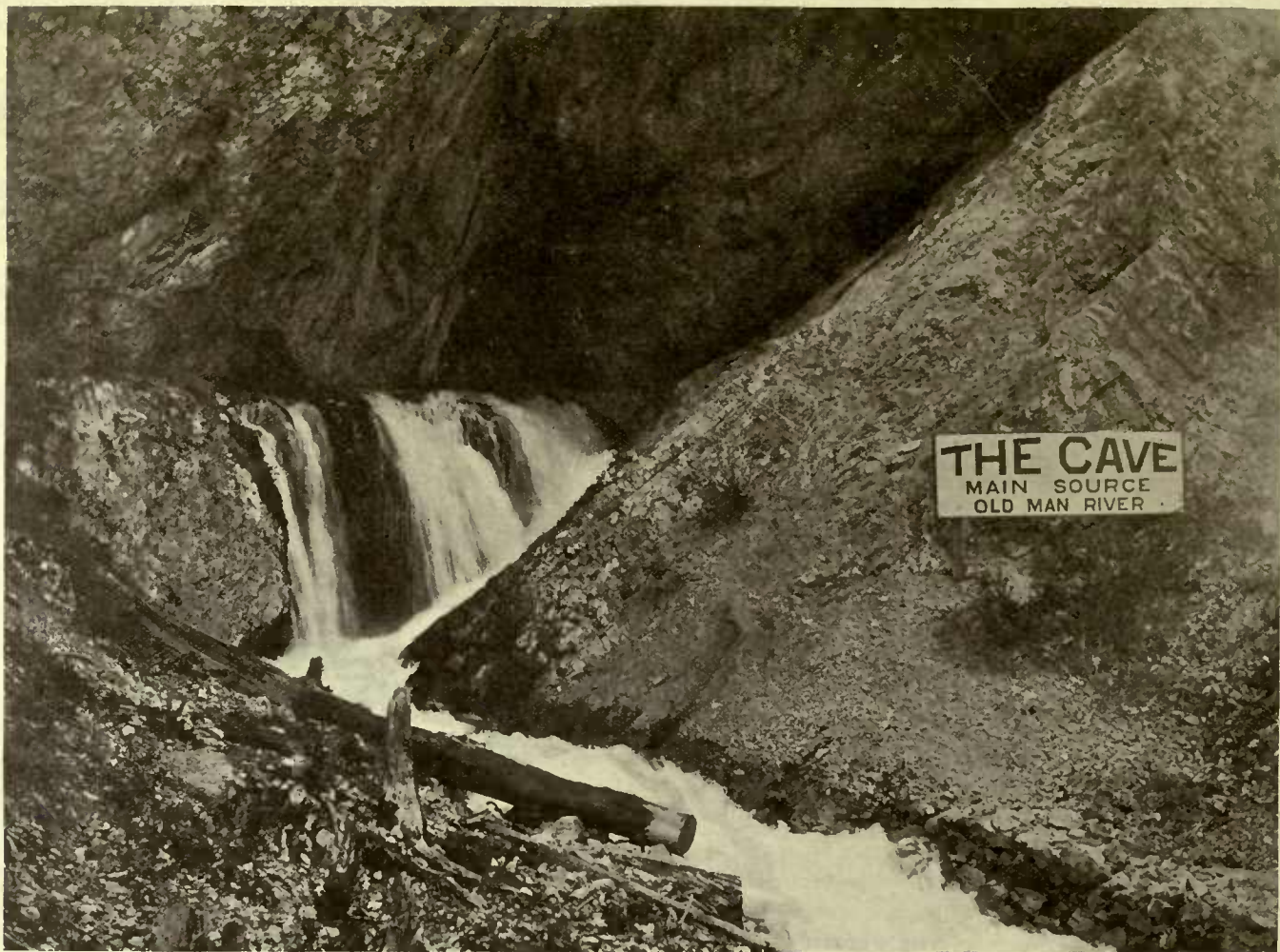
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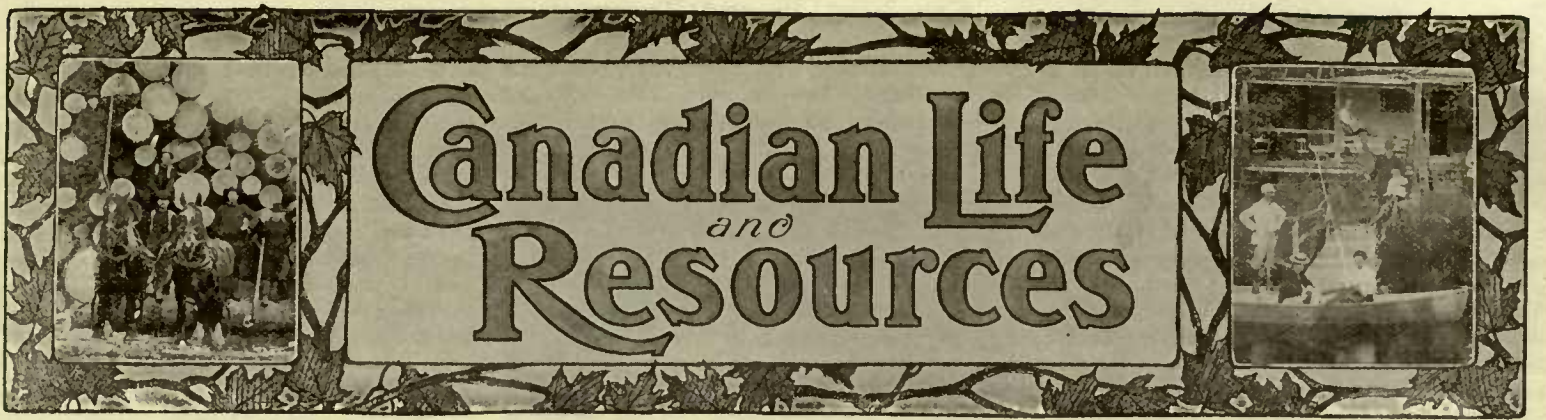
To Contributors

THE editor will be glad to receive illustrated articles depicting the life and resources of Canada. Articles must not be more than one thousand words in length and should, if possible, be accompanied by original photographs. It is absolutely necessary that a description of every picture and the name and address of the sender should be written plainly upon the back. Fair prices will be paid for all material used and everything sent in will be returned if desired. The name and address of the author must appear upon every article submitted. Short stories will be carefully considered.



THE SOURCE OF THE OLD MAN RIVER IN THE CROW'S NEST PASS.

FROM the unfathomed depth of the Cave, situated near the summit of the Pass, the crystal waters pour forth in unvarying volume, the stream winding its way eastward through the mountains until it flows out upon the plains of Alberta. It takes its name from the rough but well defined features of an old man to be seen in the rock just above the entrance to the Cave. The Crow's Nest district through which the southern line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes on its way to the border country of British Columbia, is rich in minerals, especially coal. Anthracite of excellent quality is being mined there in large quantities.



Vol. VI. NEW SERIES No. 2

Montreal, February, 1908

PRICE, TEN CENTS
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THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

AT HOME

ACCORDING to the statement made in the House of Commons on January 21st by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who had recently returned from Tokio, where he had gone as special Canadian envoy, the Japanese immigration problem has been solved in a manner satisfactory to the Canadian Government. Mr. Lemieux returned with a written assurance signed by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Government of Japan "have decided to restrain emigration to Canada." The emigration of contract-labor is to be prohibited, but students and merchants would be permitted as usual to enter Canada. As regards Japanese who go to Hawaii or other foreign countries and from there proceed to Canada, the Japanese Government disclaims any responsibility for them and does not attempt to enforce treaty rights in their behalf. The Alien Labor Act can, therefore, be applied to this latter class. "With the avenue from Japan regulated and the avenue from Hawaii closed, a solution had been reached," Mr. Lemieux declared, "of the knotty problem. The tax on emigration companies in Japan had been so raised as practically to put them out of business." The importance of the problem, especially to British Columbia, was not minimized by Mr. Lemieux, for in his statement he showed that since January, 1905, there had come to British Columbia 12,080 Japanese. Last year alone 8,000 Japanese landed there, of whom 3,000 went to the United States. Of last year's large immigration only 900 came direct from Japan. To-day, said Mr. Lemieux, there are in British Columbia 25,000 male adults of Oriental extraction and 75,000 white male adults; that is, out of every four men in the Province one is a yellow man.

The solution of the problem effected by Mr. Lemieux will, during the next six months, be put to the test, and it will then be known whether British Columbia's grievance has been redressed. On January 20th there was laid on the table of the House of Commons the report of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, respecting his enquiry into the immigration of Orientals into Canada. Mr. King's opinion is that the abnormal influx of Japanese last summer was not due to intentional action of the Japanese Government, but to the operations of the Nippon Supply Company, a concern engaged in the importation of Oriental labor for employment principally on public works.

PARLIAMENT sat throughout the month, making fair progress with the business of the session. When the bill amending the Irrigation Act was under consideration, Mr. Foster directed the attention of the House to the necessity of preserving for the benefit of the whole Dominion Canada's great resources in lands, forests and water-powers. Much of these in Eastern Canada had been disposed of, but in the West there was still opportunity by means of a wise policy to secure them so that the whole country would share in their wealth. Immigration was discussed at considerable length at the sitting of the 14th inst. The Opposition contended that only immigrants belonging to the agricultural and domestic servant class should receive Government assistance. The Minister of the Interior claimed that the Government were attempting to check the influx of undesirables. The present distress in certain sections of the country, especially in large cities, was not due to the Government's policy. A somewhat academic discussion took place respecting the need of Senate reform and the best plan of

bringing it about. Various and divergent opinions were expressed but no decision was arrived at. The Prime Minister expressed himself in favor of a reduction in the number of Senators and a limited term of service. Mr. Foster agreed with Sir Wilfrid that the number of senators was too large. As little as possible of the people's money should be spent on the machinery of government. A smaller Senate would mean more economy and a more effective revising body. The same question was discussed in the Senate, when Senator Geo. W. Ross made a lengthy defence of the Upper Chamber. He pointed out that since Confederation 4,742 bills had been considered by Parliament, of which 872 had been introduced in the Senate and 1,086 amended by that body. The Senate could, therefore, claim 42 per cent of the legislation. The Senate, he said, was above the touch of the fluctuations of public opinion and considered questions in a serene atmosphere of sober thought and deliberated with sound judgment. He thought the Canadian system of nominations to the Senate better than the American system of legislative election. One sitting of the House was devoted to a discussion on the proposed canal from the Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence River. The Government made no declaration of policy respecting the proposed work. This waterway, it was pointed out, would have a length of 440 miles, there being already navigable water for 357 miles of the distance.

TWO bye-elections were held during the month to fill vacancies in the House of Commons caused by death. In Stanstead, Que., the Liberal was elected by 273 majority, and in South Huron the Liberal also won by a majority of 117. The latter is a gain for the Government.

THE Canadian Branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa was formally opened on January 2nd by His Excellency Earl Grey, who pulled the lever that set the stamping machinery in motion, and a silver fifty-cent piece was coined. The Countess Grey then coined a Canadian one-cent piece.

THE news of the death of Edward Hanlan, the famous oarsman, which occurred in Toronto on January 4th, was heard with deep sorrow by the people of Canada, who remembered him as the world's champion sculler, as an honest, clean sportsman whose many victories both at home and abroad had been a source of legitimate pride and had done something to make this country known. Perhaps no other man ever carried to



THE LATE EDWARD HANLAN AND A GROUP OF FAMOUS ATHLETES.

The late "Ned" Hanlan, for many years Champion Oarsman of the World, stands in the rear with his hand resting on his son's shoulder. Next to him is Ed. Durnan, champion professional oarsman of Canada, and next to Durnan is Lou Scholes, winner of the Diamond Sculls at the Henley regatta of 1905. Beside the chauffeur sits Tom Longboat, the long-distance Indian runner, who won the Boston Marathon last spring.

greater perfection the art of rowing, and certainly none won with the oars higher honors or more valuable prizes. Hanlan was born on Toronto Island on July 14th, 1855; his first races were rowed on Toronto Bay. Toronto was always his home; he had been a member of its City Council, and he enjoyed the esteem of all its citizens. His funeral was of a public character and it was the largest held in that city for many years.

THE visitor of the month was Viscount Middleton, better known to Canadians as the Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, British Minister of War from 1900 to 1903. While in Ottawa he addressed the Canadian Club at a luncheon attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet. In an eloquent reference to the dark days of the Boer War and to Canada's aid at that time. Viscount Middleton expressed the fervent hope that there would be established a closer tie between the Mother Country and Canada. In Montreal the distinguished visitor addressed the Women's Canadian Club on the subject of national character.

THE adoption, in part at least, of the policy of the Government ownership of public utilities by the Province of Manitoba was announced early in the month when Premier Roblin laid before the Legislature the agreement by which his Government had purchased the plant of the Bell Telephone Company in that Province. The price is \$3,400,000, besides \$100,000 for the company's supplies on hand. This telephone system is now administered by a Commission.

THE judgment in the case of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company against the Dominion Coal Company, both of Sydney, N.S., holding the latter responsible for damages for non-delivery of coal according to the terms of its contract, was sustained by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. From this decision the Coal Company will appeal to the Imperial Privy Council.

A NOTEWORTHY event in the history of Kingston, Ont., and of Queen's University, was the formal opening, on January 11th, of the Laboratory Building. The purpose of this new structure is to afford better facilities for instruction in biology, pathology and medical chemistry. The edifice, which cost \$50,000, is the gift of the Ontario Government.

ON January 29th the Grand Trunk Railway began hauling their trains through the St. Clair tunnel by means of electric power. This will be greatly appreciated by the travelling public as it does away with smoke and gas in the tunnel.

ON January 31st the Bessemer open hearth, bloom and rail mills of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., resumed operations in all departments. These mills had been closed down due to a shortage of pig iron.

THE leading event of the month in sports was the series of hockey matches played in Montreal by the Wanderers of that city and the Victorias of Ottawa for the Stanley Cup. The Wanderers, who were the holders of the championship trophy, were successful in defending it.

THE Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, died at Charlottetown on the 29th inst., aged 54 years. He had been a member of the Legislature for eighteen years.

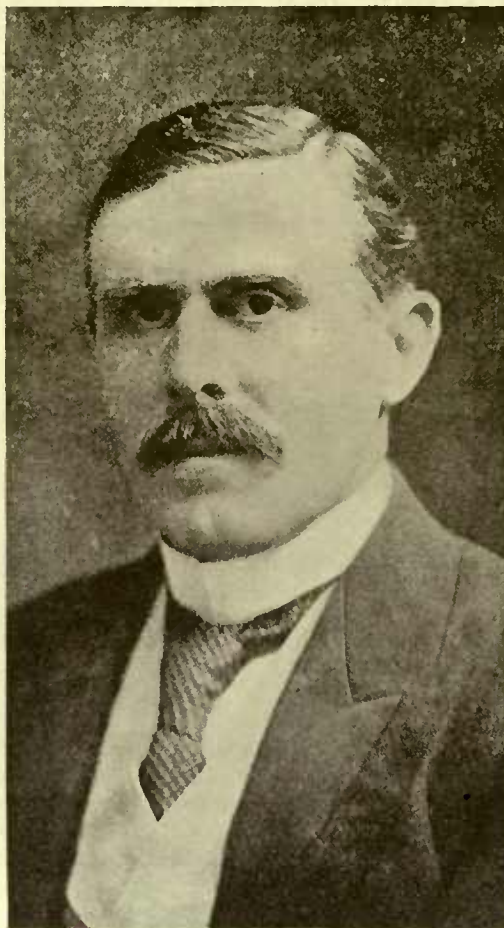
G. V. McInerney, K.C., a leading barrister of St. John, N.B., and for many years prominent in the public life of his native Province, died in St. John on January 12th. He represented Kent, N.B., in the House of Commons from 1892 until 1900.

ABROAD

LORD STRATHCONA'S daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Howard, gave a New Year's ball at Knebworth, many of the guests travelling from London by special train. Lord Strathcona's lease of Knebworth from the Earl of Lytton expires this year.

THE agricultural conference, attended by delegates representing all the British West Indian Islands and by W. G. Parmelee, Canadian Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and held at Bridgetown, Barbados, pronounced in favor of reciprocal trade relations between the West Indies and Canada. This would be regarded as a purely

family arrangement, and, it was said, retaliation was not feared. The conference also demanded improved telegraph and shipping facilities for the West Indies.



THE VISITOR OF THE MONTH.

Viscount Middleton, better known as St. John Brodrick, late Secretary for War.

THE bell of the old La Lutine, which, at the opening of Lloyd's on the morning of January 7th, was rung to announce the arrival of the overdue steamer Mount Royal, was a welcome sound to many insurers, who were a big line on so fine a boat. Forty guineas per cent had been paid on her the previous night for reinsurance. On her arrival under her own steam at Queenstown, Lloyd's agent wired that on Christmas eve her boiler became disabled and, therefore, her captain decided,



THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR

Mr. W. I. Mackenzie King, who conducted the enquiry into Japanese immigration.

in the interest of his passengers, crew and ship, to work back slowly to Queenstown.

THE *Statist*, the leading financial paper in London, has in its issue of January 11th a long and favorable review of the yearly balance sheet

of the Bank of Montreal. The conclusion of the article is as follows: "In view of the sound position occupied by the Bank of Montreal, its shares are worth the consideration of investors. The \$100 share is quoted in London at about 230, and on the basis of a 10 per cent dividend, and allowing for the amount accrued, a yield of about £4 7s. 6d. per cent is afforded. For a high-class security this yield is distinctly good. It may be pointed out that since 1899 the price has varied between the lowest of 236¼—Montreal quotation—and the highest of 280½, and it is evident that there is room for capital appreciation of the present price."

A HUMOROUS incident has occurred between the G. P. O., London, and the G. P. O., Ottawa. Sir Charles Tupper recently sent a packet to Amherst, Nova Scotia, but it was returned "undelivered." "Is it possible," asked Sir Charles, "that the General Post Office in London does not know that Nova Scotia is in Canada?" Mr. Buxton made inquiries, and informed the sender that "the packet in question was duly sent forward to Canada, but was returned to this office (G. P. O., London) by the Canadian P.O., no reason being assigned for the failure to effect delivery." Is it possible, asks the *Daily Telegraph*, that the G. P. O. at Ottawa does not know that Nova Scotia is in Canada?

ALL the English papers published long and eulogistic obituary notices of Edward Hanlan. The *Daily Telegraph* said: "Among professional scullers he stood alone, upon a height from which no defeat could ever remove him. Alike in character, in resolution and in style he easily excelled, when at his best, all his competitors; and it is probable that in his prime no sculling-boat ever moved faster than did his; certainly none has since then, save one, and that not a professional's. . . . Kelly, of Balliol, at his best, afforded, probably, the only instance when a boat moved faster than Hanlan's in his prime. The occasion was that on which he beat Blackstaffe in record time for the Diamonds. That Kelly's pace was very largely due to the reproduction by a bigger man of the best points of Hanlan's form in 1882 I am more inclined to believe. Sculling and rowing have to be worked out in different detail; and I should not like to recommend modern crews to row exactly as Hanlan sculled. Still, the principles of true sliding which he first exemplified are the principles that must underlie all first-rate watermanship to-day; and this is why the name of the great sculler who has just passed away will never be forgotten, either by those who go down to the river in eights or by their more solitary comrades. For his pluck and honesty, as well as for his style and watermanship, Edward Hanlan will always be remembered while the tideway between Putney and Mortlake is still ruffled by a racing blade."

THE new issue of Canadian Pacific common stock has been taken in London as further evidence of the stability of Canadian commercial affairs. It is in marked contrast to the payment of dividends in scrip by a certain railway corporation across the line. Whilst in the present state of feeling in Great Britain towards American investments, no stock issue by American railways here would be looked at by the public, it is safe to say that any Canadian railway offering market terms could get almost any sum required. During last year the fall in the price of American securities upon the London Stock Exchange amounted to no less than 32 per cent in value, in comparison with an average fall of only 9 per cent upon some 300 different general stocks. Whilst some of the London financial papers deprecate the large bonus, equal to about \$11 a share, which the new C. P. R. issue gives to shareholders, it is the more general view that the bonus is a gift to staunch and loyal supporters instead of an increased dividend which could easily have been paid. No one who knows the present position and prospects of the C. P. R. doubt that they can maintain the 7 per cent easily, whilst some lines paying as much and more across the border will certainly have to reduce their rate during the coming year.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

IT is good, now and then, to look at one's country from afar. Distance lends detachment to the view. Across the Atlantic, here, one sees Canada, as she is situated in relation to the rest of the world. Great Britain is a very favorable point from which to view mankind to-day. Her newspapers give daily, with an accuracy and fairness to be found in the press of no other country, a survey of the world's events. Her political and commercial interests extend to every part of the globe and information of them is eagerly sought and obtained at great labor and expense. Living here in London and watching the movement of the world, one loses the detail of the progress of Canadian internal affairs, but one gains a sight of the Dominion in her place upon the map. And after a few weeks' observation from this vantage point we see with greater clearness and much more force two aspects of our country which are in the eyes of men here to-day. The first is the soundness and stability of our commercial structure, which has come almost unshaken through the financial earthquake which has done so much damage in the United States. At a time when the effects of the financial crisis in that country have agitated and upset the business of the entire world, it has astonished the leading minds in Great Britain and elsewhere to see Canada stand steady, whilst across her borders the greatest financial institutions swayed and fell. No young country could be subjected to a severer test and the result has been still further to increase confidence in the soundness of industrial and economic conditions in Canada and to once again demonstrate the superiority of Canadian over American methods.

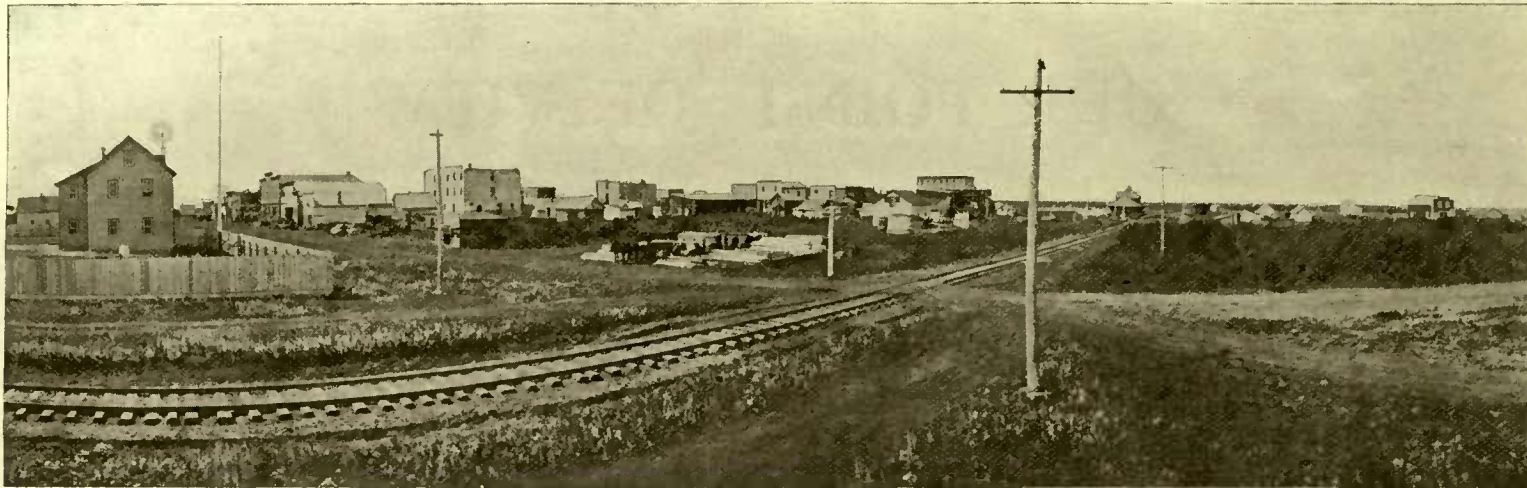
AS was said in a recent circular issued by the British Empire Trust Company, London, despite the fact that the two countries are separated by only a political boundary; despite the fact that every Canadian undertaking has for the past two months been looked upon more or less questioningly, and has been subjected to the most searching enquiry, and that many English and European organs of public opinion continue to confuse American and Canadian securities and institutions, and have again and again insisted that there could not fail to be acute financial trouble in Canada, consequent on the difficulties in the United States—statements which alone are almost enough in the nervous state of the world's money markets to bring on the very trouble which they foreshadow—in spite of this, there has not been in the Dominion the slightest indication of financial or industrial embarrassment. There have been some instances of very heavy falls in the price of shares on the Stock Exchange owing to forced sales on an unwilling market of securities pledged against maturing loans, but the Canadian banks, Canadian railways and electric railways, the Canadian manufactories, the coal mines, iron mines, asbestos mines, the gold and silver mines, the oil fields, the lumber mills and other enterprises in which English capital is invested, have carried on their business exactly as usual; money has been a little dear and a little scarce, as elsewhere all over the world, but the Canadian banks were so little embarrassed that they have been able to decline, with considerable self-satisfaction, the assistance considerably offered them by the Canadian Government. When on one side of the imaginary line on the same great Continent all is financial and industrial chaos, and on the other reigns peace and progress, it is obvious that Canada enjoys better government than the States, economically and politically.

THIS is the first and foremost thought which is borne in upon any one studying our country from abroad at this time when the financial crisis has been so prominent in men's minds. The second view of Canada which has been

brought out with new distinctness is her position to Japan and the awakening Orient. The Dominion is so much further from Asia than from Europe and there is, as yet, so little Canadian trade across the Pacific that we do not think of ourselves as near Japan or China. But in England, here, since the Russo-Japanese war, Canada has a new interest for politicians as being, relatively, a near neighbor of Japan. And all eyes are towards the Orient these days. As one of the great London daily papers said the other day, since that bloody conflict nothing in the relations of East and West can ever be quite the same again. "Upon the Manchurian plains and in the adjacent waters the armies, the fleets of a great white Power, went down before an Asiatic adversary. At the sound of that amazing event a new epoch of history opened visibly. The Asiatic renaissance had begun, the awakening of those vast races, numbering eight hundred millions of mankind, who have peopled the Mother of Continents from a period immemorial; who were the equals or the superiors of the Western nations in mediæval civilization; and who have only been driven to acknowledge the scientific ascendancy of the European intellect since a moment that seems like yesterday by comparison with the antiquity of their annals."

IT is not thirty years since Japan was in the Middle Ages—to-day fifty millions of her victorious people are in the world's arena, armed and equipped with civilization's latest weapons and inventions. Where Japan has lead the way, China and India are already showing signs of trying to follow. For some years native criticism of British rule in India has been increasing and the victory of Japan has sent a thrill of hope for freedom through millions of King Edward's Indian subjects. The proceedings at the last Indian National Congress show that already two definite parties have been formed amongst the natives, only differing in the extent to which they are opposed to British rule. All the reports from China point to the awakening of the Government to a realization of their latent powers. We think we see signs in Great Britain of a change of opinion towards the alliance with Japan. It has not yet found expression in the newspapers but in clubs and places where men express themselves freely we have heard many argue that in giving Japan the backing of its alliance, Great Britain helped into power a people who will ere long prove her greatest rival. Those who have come back recently from the East seem unanimous that Japan is in a most aggressive mood. To these newcomers from the Orient, the remarkable speech of Count Okuma is only surprising in its tactlessness. The sentiments expressed therein they declare to be those of the entire nation. We do not believe that the treaty with Japan will be renewed.

THE cruise of the American fleet into the Pacific and the rumored formation by Great Britain of a Pacific and North Atlantic squadron, with headquarters at Esquimaux, show the trend of opinion towards events in the East. For Canadians these events are of the greatest importance. Hitherto our gaze has been directed almost entirely across the Atlantic, but henceforth we cannot look out too closely from our Western shores to catch the trend of affairs in Japan and China. The political and commercial possibilities of the Orient for us are so vast that no article like this can attempt to deal with them. A sojourn across the high seas has brought to us no vision more clear or vivid than this. In future Canadians must realize that our shores face Asia as well as Europe. Hitherto our history has been made from Europe—who shall say what part Asia may be destined to play in the next century or two of our story.



THE TOWN OF LLOYDMINSTER AS SEEN FROM THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE ALL-BRITISH COLONY IN SASKATCHEWAN

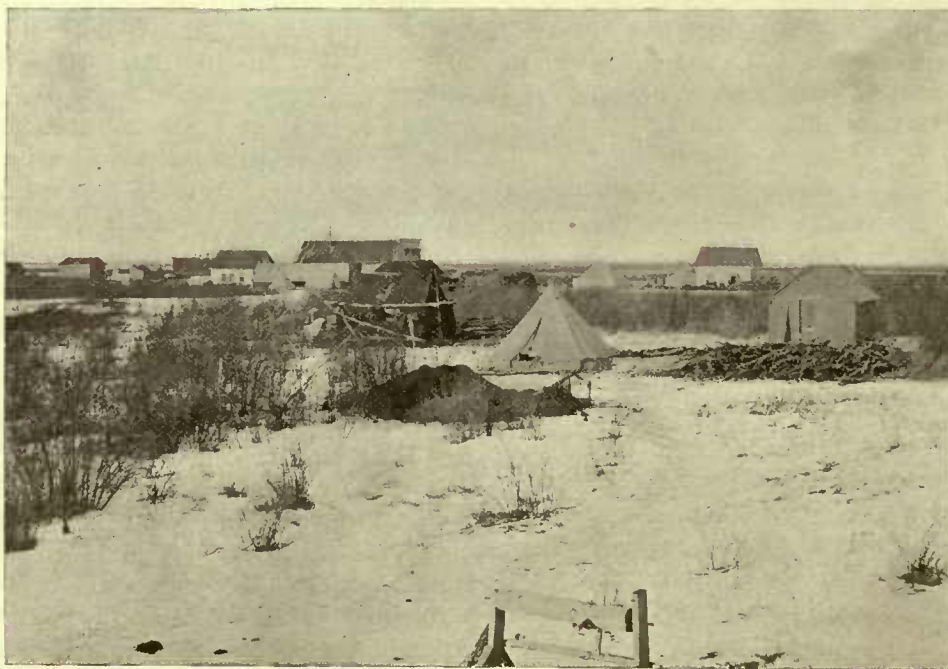
THE EARLY TRIALS AND LATER SUCCESSES OF THE BARR SETTLEMENT, NOW KNOWN AS BRITANNIA, AND ITS FLOURISHING CAPITAL, LLOYDMINSTER

STRETCHING for fifty miles along the western border of the Province of Saskatchewan and reaching about one hundred miles eastward, is the all-British district, Britannia, least known of all the settlements in the Canadian West.

Perhaps no other colony in Canada was less fitted by its early training for life on the prairies. Of the 2,500 who left Liverpool in March, 1903, under the leadership of the Rev. Isaac Barr, the majority were London officemen and highly specialised artisans. A few hundred others were South African soldiers. Not a few were well educated men with every comfort and the best of prospects in England, who turned their back on all the advantages of the homeland, because, as some of them explained to the writer, they knew "Canada was the coming country." Only the merest handful of the colonists had any knowledge of agriculture. So, when we remember the heavy handicap of these men, the whole story of the settlement of Britannia becomes a narrative of the triumph of British pluck in the face of more than ordinary difficulties. Their troubles began when they debarked, three trainloads in all, at Saskatoon. Here they encamped in tents until they could complete arrangements for the long "trek" westward. Just when they were ready for the long drive over the prairie, a belated snow-storm added to the roughness of the trail. In those days, with the exception of the town of Battleford and the little settlement of six dwellings at Vegreville, there was not a single house in the whole four hundred miles between Saskatoon and Fort Sas-

katchewan; so, to provide suitable stopping-places for these colonists, the Government had erected at every twenty miles along the trail marquee tents capable of accommodating thirty persons each. The colonists, guided only by the compass, at last reached a vast area from which all the grass had been burnt. Here they were met by a Government engineer, who pointed to an iron stake and explained, "This marks your town-site, and this the 110th meridian." But, having reached their destination, the settlers scarcely knew what to do next beyond erecting their tents about the surveyor's stake. Fortunately their number included the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who had been all over these prairies in the Riel rebellion of 1885, and who knew exactly the

country's resources and limitations. As no lumber was procurable for houses, Mr. Lloyd first instructed some of his fellow-colonists in the art of building comfortable sod shacks, and then he set out for Onion Lake forty-five miles to the north, where, he had heard, the logs from an abandoned Indian school could be got. After the much-prized timber was brought down the colonists built the minster or mother-church, each man supplying a log marked with his name. Gradually there grew up a little village



LLOYDMINSTER IN 1903, WHEN THE NEAREST RAILWAY WAS AT SASKATOON, 180 MILES DISTANT.

named Lloydminster, in honor of the guiding spirit of the community.

By autumn Lloydminster was merely a collection of unpainted pine shacks, log houses, mud huts and tents, all loyally flying the Union Jack. Supplies were very dear because of the freight charge of \$2 a hundred pounds from Saskatoon. At

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the colony's co-operative store, oats cost \$1 a bushel, flour \$6 a bag and tomatoes 50 cents a can. Once a week a scowload of supplies was floated down to the colony from Edmonton, and at Lloydminster the scow was broken up and used for building material. But neither freighters nor boats would carry coal oil except at exorbitant rates; so for two years Lloydminster and the surrounding homesteads were illuminated solely by tallow candles.

On the homesteads the settlers fared worse than in the town of Lloydminster. The actual cost of settlement was a severe drain on most purses, for everything was outlay with no income. One family was reduced to a diet of oatmeal for several days, though most of the colonists added to their larder from Nature's store, for prairie chickens and ducks were plentiful, while wild fruit in season

was abundant. Many lost their stock owing to ignorance of the country, numbers of their valuable horses being allowed to drink slough water and consequently to die of slough-fever. One man hearing that the Alberta cattle care for themselves on the ranges all winter, but forgetting that these animals belong to the country and do no work, turned his oxen and Ontario horses out on the prairie, where naturally, but greatly to his surprise, they perished. Then, most of the colonists were so charmed with the invigorating climate of the plains that they lived in tents until, before they realized it, the ground had frozen too hard to allow them to build comfortable sod houses for the winter. About sixty of these were therefore obliged to move for the cold season into Lloydminster, where the Government had provided them with two marquees.

One well-to-do colonist, while ploughing his land, saw his tent and wardrobe go up in flames, so he was obliged to drive to the Hudson's Bay post at Onion Lake to get a coat. The missionary was able to provide him with a second-hand suit that had been sent up from the East for the Indians. Another settler was burnt out in the depth of winter, but his neighbors gathered in a "frolic" and built again for him.



LLOYDMINSTER CATTLE BROWSING AMONG THE FLOWERS—THE BUCK-BUSH IN THE BACKGROUND IS AN INDICATION OF ESPECIALLY FERTILE SOIL.

Of course the colonists made a great many amusing mistakes, which their Canadian neighbors have not allowed them to forget, for naturally the prairies are as strange to a Cockney as the heart of London would be to a Western plainsman. For instance, the train-load of dogs that the Englishmen brought with them greatly amused other immigrants who were travelling with as little impedimenta as possible. Then there was the man who bought a stove and built a fire in the oven. Another "hobbled" his horses to go down hill. A Londoner, when taking his horses to water, tipped up his waggon from behind instead of loosening the check-rein. Another, unaware that the muddy Saskatchewan winds along for a thousand miles only to empty itself into the inland waters of Lake Winnipeg, went down the stream to

Saskatoon after it had been swollen by heavy rains, and waited four days wondering why the tide did not ebb again.

However, by the time the Canadian Northern Railway reached Lloydminster in 1905, the Britannia colonists had already learned to adapt themselves to the ways of the country. Over nine hundred were already comfortably settled on their homesteads. Sometimes, however, the excess of bachelors made it rather awkward for their married neighbors. For instance, one family, after performing homestead duties for two years, were obliged to abandon their claim and move into town to educate their children, because in the country they were surrounded by eight bachelors and hence had no chance of getting a school in their district.

Since the advent of the railway Britannia has thriven apace. The soil is the same as that in the fertile Red River valley, and hence farming in this new colony has paid abundantly. In 1905 the average yield of wheat went from forty to fifty bushels to the acre. In 1906, although the season was so dry that the average acreage dropped to twenty-five bushels, Lloydminster took second place in the Government wheat competition for the whole North-West, most of the grain grading No. 1 Northern,



A LLOYDMINSTER BUNGALOW WITH SOD ROOF, SHOWING VEGETABLE GARDEN IN FRONT.



THE INTERIOR OF A BRITISH SETTLER'S SHACK AT LLOYDMINSTER.

although a few carloads of No. 1 hard were sent out. Oats, too, are a paying crop in this district, yielding from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre. Yet the land has so far been only broken and "disced," not "back-set" as it should be to get the best results.

Nearly all the farmers are doing well financially. Many who were reduced to poverty during their first year now own



THE FIRST CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECTORY AT LLOYDMINSTER, THE LOWER FLOOR OF WHICH WAS ONCE USED AS A CHURCH.

their homesteads, farm buildings and implements free of debt. Some even had made enough to enable them to take a holiday in England last winter. Two men who sold out farms at home bought three or four sections each adjoining their homesteads north of Lloydminster, and now each of them has from 600 to 800 acres in crop.

All this steady progress has had its natural effect upon the price of property in both town and country. However, Britannia has been less in danger of a boom than any other district in the West, because the colonists themselves were the last to realize the money value of their lands. When sections in their neighborhood were valued at \$5 an acre, they thought the price exorbitant, since homesteads were to be had for nothing. Then when the price advanced to \$7.50 an acre, they were amazed at the folly of the Western Americans, who came in and bought up dozens of whole sections. Now this despised land is selling at from \$25 to \$35 an acre. Within the limits of Lloydminster most of the lots were bought up by the colonists at \$15 each and afterwards resold at \$250 each and upwards.

The town lots are certainly not over-valued, for Lloydminster is now a flourishing little settlement with a population of from 1,000 to 1,500. As the 110th meridian runs through the heart of the town, the municipality is divided between the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Government offered to change the boundary so that Lloydminster might lie wholly in one Province, but as a unanimous vote of the citizens could not be obtained, the place is still on both sides of the line. It can scarcely be called a beautiful village, for with the exception of the classic architecture of the Northern Bank, the exteriors of the buildings are not very attractive. However, more business is done there than in the average eastern town of three times its size, the two banks, a dozen good general stores, a grist mill and two elevators with a capacity of 25,000 bushels each, sharing in the profits. Four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and the Church of England minister—a hospital containing a dozen beds and a three-teacher public school built at a cost of \$11,000, show, however, that the settlement thinks of other matters besides the making of money. Up-to-date telephone and electric light systems are now being installed, the necessary power being generated by a gas-producer plant. Lloydminster is a post of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, who patrol the district for miles in all directions. There is less *esprit de corps* to be noticed in the town than in most other Western settlements, yet Lloydminster has several clubs of various kinds, including a Board of Trade, the Britannia Rifle Association of seventy-five members, one of the best Masonic lodges in the North-West, an Agricultural Society which owns forty acres of land inside the town, a football team which has beaten all oppo-

nents as far West as Vegreville, and a society of South African veterans who give a United Service dinner once a year.

The ordinary prairie-town-appearance of Lloydminster gives no indication of the charming interiors. The valuable old china and silver are as great a surprise to the visitor as were the pianos in the sod huts. Beautiful pieces of Wedgewood may be seen on the factory-made sideboards, Crown Derby plates on the walls or heavy silver tea-services and dainty old Canton china on the tea-tables. Nearly every house has its book-shelves filled with attractive new volumes and many complete sets of the old standard authors. The preponderance of English journals on the tables, the *Times*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Strand* and the *Illustrated London News*, shows clearly that it was not on account of Lloydminster's love of cheap United States papers that the new postal regulations were framed. The inhabitants of Britannia keep themselves exceedingly well informed with respect to the world's doings both at home and abroad, and "at home" has a double significance to them meaning in the first place, of course, the old land beyond the sea which many of them will never see again, and in the second place, Canada, the land of their adoption.

The people are still very, very English here, although the men look Canadian enough in their cowboy hats and leather leggings. Perhaps their most striking characteristic is their modesty. The writer tried for a long time to discover who were the most important men of the colony, but failed at first through asking the very persons who were best worthy of mention. "No," answered one man, "I think there is no one here especially well-connected. There *may* possibly be some whom I don't know, but we are chiefly middle-class people." It was afterwards learned that the speaker belonged to one of the wealthiest families in England. Another settler, in reply to a query about the number of university graduates on the homesteads, reiterated the statement that the colonists were chiefly middle-class, but added "there *might* be a few university men here," quite neglecting, however, to explain that he himself was a medallist of Liverpool University. Again, in conversation about some engineering work to be undertaken in Lloydminster, the writer ventured to ask if outsiders had to be brought in to make the necessary surveys, and was answered, "Oh, there are always plenty of men on the homesteads qualified for such work, and these are now coming into town to follow their callings." Someone else explained afterwards that the speaker was a qualified civil engineer. Often, too, the most ordinary remarks emphasize the English ideas prevailing here. "No," said one woman, "I don't know Mrs. So-and-so; she's Church and I'm not, and you know in England Church and Chapel people don't often call on one another."

It augurs well for the future of Western Canada that it possesses so intensely English a colony as Britannia to act as a



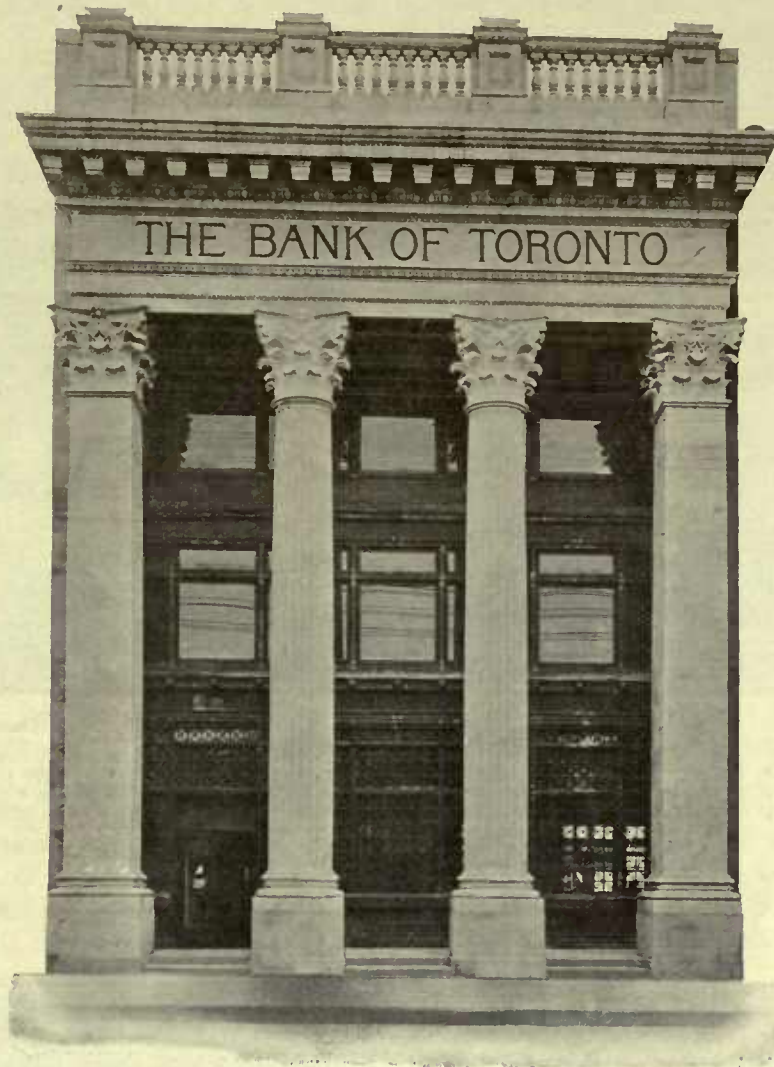
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AT LLOYDMINSTER BUILT OF LOGS OBTAINED FROM AN OLD INDIAN SCHOOL, AT ONION LAKE

leaven for the hosts of incoming settlers from alien lands. For, as a Mounted Police officer affirmed, the West is not so much in need of men to develop the country's agricultural resources as of settlers of British sentiment, "for sentiment," explained he, "is the only thing a man will die for."

CANADA'S NEW BUILDINGS

A SERIES OF PAGES WHICH SHOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY
AND THE ARCHITECTURAL TASTES AND TENDENCIES OF THE DAY

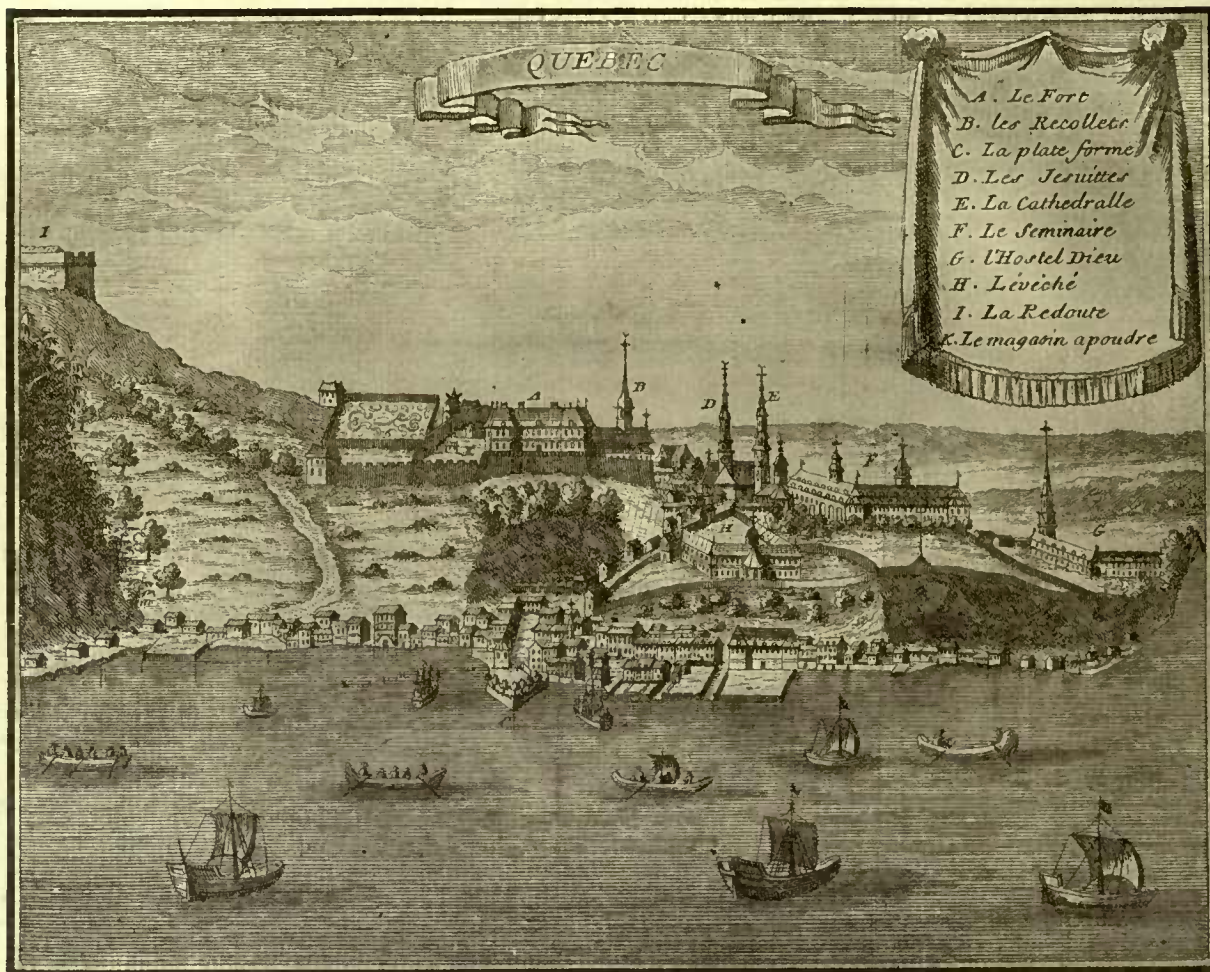
THE cut occupying the upper position on this page gives a view of the facade of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Toronto, a Grecian style of building now much in favor with bank managers. The entire front, including cornice and balustrade, is of white marble. The columns in front are each thirty feet in height and four feet in diameter. On the ground floor is situated the main banking room, whose walls and supporting columns are of white Italian marble, and they are considered to be the finest work of the kind in Winnipeg. In the savings department is a handsome room reserved for the ladies transacting business there. This handsome banking house is absolutely fire-proof throughout. It stands on the west side of Main street, in the heart of the financial and commercial section of Manitoba's thriving capital, and, therefore, at the heart of the business of the Canadian West



THE business block shown below is the Woods Building in Ottawa. It has a double front, with a garden-like area between the two, thus assuring ample light and ventilation to the rear portion of the building. Before the front shown in the foreground are a couple of small cannon mounted on carriages. They are in keeping with the use to which this portion of the building is put, for it is occupied by a part of the staff of the Department of Militia and Defence. The building is a fine specimen of the new office buildings that are now supplying the commercial needs of the Federal Capital. The Woods Building stands near the bank of the Rideau Canal, opposite the city's Central Railway Station.

At the right is shown Regina's new Roman Catholic Church, which indicates in what a substantial manner are being constructed the public buildings in the capital of Saskatchewan.





(From La Potherie's History.)

A SKETCH OF QUEBEC IN FRONTENAC'S TIME.

A. The Fort; B. Church of the Recollets; C. The wharf; D. Church of the Jesuits; E. The Cathedral; F. The Seminary; G. Hotel Dieu or hospital; H. Bishop's residence; I. The redoubt; K. The powder magazine.

OLD QUEBEC

OF all the historic spots in this country, and perhaps of all on this continent, Quebec is the most picturesque and interesting. The natural beauties of the place are alone sufficient to challenge attention. Here flows seaward a mighty river which, during more than half the year, is the main avenue of the commerce of the Dominion. From the northern shore rises the mighty rock of Cape Diamond, crowned with battery and citadel, and from whose heights can be had a view as varied as it is magnificent. "Imagination could hardly have devised a nobler portal to the Dominion," wrote Miss A. M. Machar of Kingston, Ont., in "Picturesque Canada," "than the mile-wide strait, on one side of which rise the green heights of Levis, and on the other the bold, abrupt outlines of Cape Diamond."

Looking at Quebec first from the opposite heights of Levis, and then passing slowly across from shore to shore, the striking feature of the city and its surroundings come gradually into view, in a manner doubly enchanting, if it happens to be a soft, misty summer morning. At first the dim, huge mass of the rock and citadel—seemingly one grand fortification—absorbs the attention. Then the details come out one after another. The firm lines of rampart and bastion, the shelving outlines of the rock, Dufferin Terrace with its light pavilions, the slope of Mountain Hill, the Grand Battery, the conspicuous pile of Laval University, the dark serried mass of houses clustering along the foot of the rocks and rising gradually up the gentler

incline into which these fall away, the busy quays, the large passenger boats steaming in and out from their wharves, all impress the stranger with most distinctive aspects of Quebec before he lands.

As soon as he has landed he is impressed by other features of its ancient and foreign aspect. The narrow, crooked lanes that do duty for streets; the grimy, weather-beaten walls and narrow windows on either side, the steep-roofed, antique French houses, the cork-screw ascent towards the upper town, the rugged pavement over which the wheels of the *caleche* noisily rattle, recall the peculiarities of an old French town." Such is the Quebec of to-day.

There has recently been published by Wm. Briggs of Toronto, a little book that tells by words and by pictures of the Quebec of long ago. It bears the title, "Old Quebec, the City of Champlain," and it will appeal strongly to every lover of the picturesque in history who wishes to look backward and see something of the lives of the men who laid the foundation of civilization on the banks of the St. Lawrence and of the nature of the scenes in which they were the leading actors. The little book is from the pen of Emily P. Weaver, who, in the introduction to her work, modestly states that the "book aspires neither to the utility of a guide-book nor to the dignity of a history. It is designed rather as a reminder of the great events which have given to the old city of Quebec a world-wide fame; and with this object in



THE RESTORED ST. LOUIS GATE.

It was through the old St. Louis Gate that the wounded Montcalm returned to die within the city after defeat on the Plains of Abraham.



GENERAL WOLFE.

From a photograph of the painting by J. W. L. Forster.

view many of the illustrations have been copied from old prints and drawings." Besides these and a number of portraits, there are many pencil sketches by Annie E. Weaver—"the result," says the introduction, "of a pleasant summer in that quaintest part of the Dominion."

By the courtesy of the publisher a number of these rare old illustrations are here reproduced.

Within a few months three centu-

ries will have passed since Champlain founded Quebec. Let Parkman's glowing pages tell the story of the birth of the Ancient Capital.

"Above the point of the Island of Orleans, a constriction of the vast channel narrows it to a mile; on one hand the green heights of Point Levis; on the other, the cliffs of Quebec. . . . Land among the walnut trees that form a belt between the cliffs and the St. Lawrence. Climb the steep height, now bearing aloft its ponderous load of churches, convents, dwellings, ramparts and batteries. . . . Mount to the highest summit, Cape Diamond, now zigzagged with warlike masonry. Then the fierce sun fell on the bald, baking rock, with its crisped mosses and parched lichens. . . . Grasp the savin anchored in the fissure, lean over the brink of the precipice, and look downward, a little to the left, on the belt of woods which covers the strand between the water and the base of the cliffs. Here a gang of axe-men are at work, and Points Levis and Orleans echo the crash of falling trees. . . ."

A few weeks passed and a pile of wooden buildings rose on the brink of the St. Lawrence, on or near the site of the market-place of the Lower Town of Quebec. . . . A strong wooden wall, surmounted by a gallery loop-holed for musketry, enclosed three buildings, containing quarters for Champlain and his men, together with a courtyard, from one side of which rose a tall dovecot, like a belfry. A moat surrounded the whole, and two or three small cannon were plant-

ed on salient platforms towards the river. There was a large magazine near at hand, and a part of the adjacent ground was laid out as a garden." Such was the oldest Quebec.

The illustration at the top of the first page devoted to this sketch shows the Quebec of the days of Frontenac, that vehement, turbulent and self-assertive old soldier who governed New France through some of the darkest years of its chequered career and by his defense of Quebec delayed for seventy years the British conquest of Canada.

The drawing which the illustration reproduces shows no doubt the relative position of the principal buildings of the old city of that day, but it does not accurately represent the extent of the elevation upon which many of them stood, particularly the fort and the residence of the Governor. Sir William Phipps realized the difficulties of the position of the fort when, in 1690, he attacked Quebec with his fleet. He "moved his four principal vessels up before the town," writes Mr. Le Sueur in his life of Count Frontenac, "and no sooner had he come within



GENERAL MONTCALM.

From a photograph of an old painting of the Defender of Quebec.



THE QUEBEC THAT WOLFE CAPTURED IN 1759.

This view is taken from Point Levis showing Cape Diamond and the Citadel and the harbor front.

(From a drawing by R. Short.)



SIR GUY CARLETON

The defender of Quebec against the Americans during the siege of 1775-76.

cannon shot than the shore batteries opened fire. Then ensued a duel in which the defence had all the best of it. Their guns were much better served than those of the assailants, and they had excellent marks to shoot at. The fight was maintained till after dark, by which time Phipps had fired away all his ammunition and accomplished virtually nothing. One boy in the town had been killed by a splinter of rock; the buildings in the town had



GENERAL MONTGOMERY

The American leader killed in the assault of December 31st, 1775.

old city was a stout little garrison commanded by that brave and skilful soldier, Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards known as Lord Dorchester. During the closing hours of the year 1775, amid the fury of a winter storm, the invaders attempted to carry the city by assault. The attempt failed, and in the fight which took place along the narrow path that skirts the cliff Montgomery lost his life. Arnold continued the siege until spring and then hurriedly retreated from the country. He returned by the route Montgomery had followed during the preceding summer, turning south at Sorel and sailing up the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to American territory. "Thus Quebec was saved to the Empire, and with it was saved the possibility of a second British 'Dominion' in North America."

scarcely been injured at all."

The view of Quebec from Point Levis from an old drawing, shows the city as it appeared when Montcalm in vain attempted to hold it against Wolfe, who successfully accomplished the task of which Phipps sixty-nine years before made so miserable a failure. Up stream from the citadel-crowned Cape Diamond is Wolfe's Cove, where the heights were scaled. Just beyond the fort are the cove fields, and a little farther on the battle-field of the Plains of Abraham, where the fate of New France was sealed and where Wolfe "died victorious." A movement inaugurated by His Excellency Earl Grey to preserve the Plains as a landmark of our history is now engaging public attention and generous support is assured.

It was practically the same Quebec that sixteen years later withstood the efforts of the Americans led by Montgomery and Arnold. The fortifications had been somewhat strengthened and the damage caused by earlier conflicts repaired. Within the

"Since that time—though the old city has often rung with the stir of warlike preparations—though her steep streets have echoed to the tread of regiments coming and going—though the Basin has given anchorage to privateers and their prizes—no hostile army has ever threatened the safety of the 'Queen of the North.' Even during the fierce strife of the War of 1812, thanks to the valor of the descendants of those who at the side of Montcalm so long withstood Wolfe and his disciplined veterans, the invading army came no nearer to Quebec than the field of Chateauguay, where the valiant De Salaberry and his Voltigeurs earned the undying gratitude of all lovers of their country."



A VIEW FROM THE RAMPARTS.

Looking to the north-east down the St. Lawrence River towards the Island of Orleans.

(From an old drawing.)

THE PEOPLE OF THE "NORTH SHORE"

ACCORDING to the latest report of the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada's Redmen number 110,345, of whom a few more than twenty thousand are outside treaty limits. Within the Province of Quebec 11,380 Indians have their habitations, of whom a considerable number are scattered along the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence River. Hunting and fishing are their chief means of procuring a livelihood, supplemented in the case of a limited number by work in the lumber camps and service as guides to explorers and sportsmen. A few engage in agriculture, but on a very small scale, and according to most primitive methods.

Many of these north shore Indians are Montagnais—the same tribe that the earliest French missionaries labored amongst when they struck into the wilderness north of Quebec. The French found these Montagnais about the most improvident of the improvident Redmen. When game in winter was scarce, as it often was in the northern forests, they went hungry and when it failed large numbers perished.

Three typical bands of the Montagnais of to-day have their homes on reserves situated at different points along the north shore. At Escoumains, in Saguenay county, one band, numbering forty-two, have a reserve of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy and not very productive, but upon all the cleared land they grow potatoes.

Down the river at Bersimis is a large reservation of 63,100 acres with a population of 502, and at Seven Islands is another band nearly four hundred strong. Fur-hunting and salmon-fishing are their chief occupations. "They manage to live fairly well," says the agent, "but the hunt is their main revenue." At Bersimis they have much good farming land, "but they do not care about farming."

At Mingan, opposite Anticosti Island, is a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company around which is clustered a settlement composed of French-Canadian fishermen and a mixed Indian band of the Nascopie and Montagnais tribes. They, too, are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In summer they live beside the great river, in which they catch cod and halibut, or follow up stream some



A "NORTH SHORE" MONTAGNAIS BUILDING A CANVAS CANOE, WHICH, WHEN FINISHED, WILL BE VERY DURABLE.



A NASCOPIE FAMILY SETTING OUT IN EARLY AUTUMN FOR THEIR WINTER HUNTING IN THE NORTHERN WILDS.



AT A PORTAGE WHERE THE WOMEN HAVE TO CARRY THEIR SHARE OF THE MANY BUNDLES.

of its tributaries flowing from the north, many of which are well stocked with salmon. Their homes are small, wooden houses strung along the river-bank, usually painted yellow, and as a rule tidy and well-kept.

At the coming of cold weather, and it sets in early here, as soon as the ice is firm in the rivers and snow covers the ground, these Indians, having stored their canoes and fishing tackle, set out for the northern forests. Their necessary food, guns, traps and camp outfits are loaded on toboggans, and with stout snowshoes on feet they trudge away to the wilderness dragging their toboggans after them and sometimes carrying packs on their backs. The small children are wrapped in fawn skins and laced in canvas bags with stiff pieces of birch bark supporting their backs, and the mother's carry them on their shoulders, at the same time hauling light toboggans laden with their share of the winter's provisions. The sick and aged always accompany the band on its winter hunting trip in the forest, and however helpless they may be their relatives treat them with the greatest kindness. If unable to walk a bed is made for the sick or aged by means of two toboggans strapped together and on this the helpless one is drawn along. Should death overtake one of the band during their winter journeyings, the remains are not buried in the woods for fear the spirit of the departed would haunt the hunting grounds. Wrapped in birch-bark and loaded on a separate toboggan, the body is carried from place to place until spring arrives, when the family takes it with them in their canoe down the river, and having arrived at home it is buried near their little church.

These winter hunting journeys occupy practically half the year and cover many hundreds of miles, extending far into the interior where there are no permanent inhabitants and where fur-bearing animals are plentiful. The winter's take of pelts is brought down to the Hudson's Bay Company's post and its value traded out, much usually going to pay for clothing and provisions advanced during the preceding autumn. These Indians are comfortably clothed and housed, they have abundance of food and apparently enjoy their mode of life.

OUR HISTORY IN STATUES AND MONUMENTS

XIV.

A SHORT distance from the western end of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and rising among the trees which adorn this part of the beautiful grounds, stands the statue of the late Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier. It was the first monument of the kind placed on Parliament Hill, and for many years it stood alone. The statue, somewhat above life-size, represents the great French-Canadian leader addressing an audience, holding in his hand the "Constitution" which provided for the union in one Dominion of all the Provinces of British North America, and for which Cartier labored during so many years and with such marked success. The face is that of a strong, determined man, resolute and resourceful; the broad, high forehead telling of mental powers far above those of the ordinary politician. His career justified the qualities one can read even in that face of bronze, which preserves the memory of one of the foremost Canadians of his times.

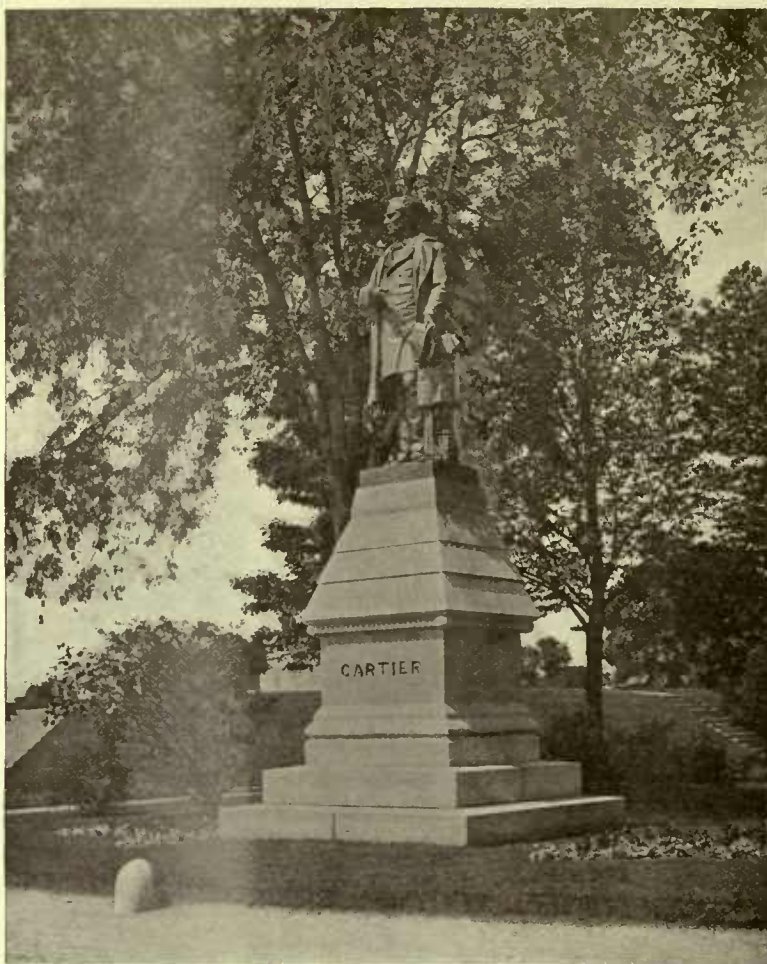
From 1866, when the Legislature of United Canada met for the first time in that magnificent pile that crowns the Barracks Hill of Old Bytown, until 1872, Cartier was one of the leading members of the popular Chamber, first known as the Legislative Assembly but since Confederation dignified with the title of House of Commons. But his public life had commenced long before Ottawa became the Capital. In 1849, at the age of thirty-four, he took his seat in the Assembly as the representative of Vercheres, Quebec. From that time until his defeat in 1872 he was with brief intervals a member of the Government of Canada and at times the head of the administration. The first part of his career ran through those troubled years preceding Confederation, when, under the Act of Union, Canada consisted of the two Provinces now known as Quebec and Ontario; when responsible government was on trial; when political battles, waged over constitutional questions, were fiercer than those of to-day; and when governments rose and fell so often that it seemed as if the administration of public affairs would come to a deadlock.

When he took office in 1855 his name for the first time came before the country in connection with that of the late Sir John Macdonald, and between the two leaders was formed an alliance which lasted until death separated the political partners.

The many political battles of those times that Cartier so largely helped to fight and win are now matters of history, but the effect of much of the legislation he assisted in framing and having passed still survives. To Cartier belongs in a large measure the credit of the Seigneurial Act, which relieved the *habitants* of Lower Canada of the burdens of a feudal land tenure; he laid the foundation of our militia; he reformed the system of

popular and superior education in his own Province, and he gave every aid in his power to the improvement of the transportation facilities of the country. At that time several of the lines which to-day form the essential parts of the Grand Trunk Railway System were either being built or were under consideration, and in the House and before the public he was their zealous and able advocate. He prepared the first charter of the Grand Trunk Company, and when presenting the bill to the House he said, "I take more pride in that fact than in any other act of my life." When the Intercolonial Railway came to be built, Cartier, who was then Minister of Militia, insisted that the line should be run as far as possible from the frontier of the State of Maine. He carried his point and the road was built where it is to-day through the counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure.

As the recognized leader of the French-Canadian people, Cartier's support made Confederation possible and entitled him to remembrance by the people of the entire Dominion. "The battle over the confederation scheme in Lower Canada," writes Mr. Alfred D. DeCelles in his life of Cartier, "was fierce and long. Cartier had to deal with clever and strong opponents, who, however, in condemning confederation, did not show how otherwise the country could have been rescued from its long-standing troubles and the deadlock which was near at hand between Lower and Upper Canada, with antagonism always on the increase. . . . After Confederation, when the question had been finally decided by the people, the opponents of Cartier loyally laid down their arms and did



STATUE OF SIR GEORGES-ETIENNE CARTIER.

their best to make the new constitution a success." The closing years of Cartier's life were clouded by defeat at the hands of the electors of Montreal East, where he sought re-election in the summer of 1872. In the following September he left Canada never to return alive, dying in London, Eng., on May 23rd, 1873. His remains were brought back to Montreal and interred in the Cote des Neiges cemetery.

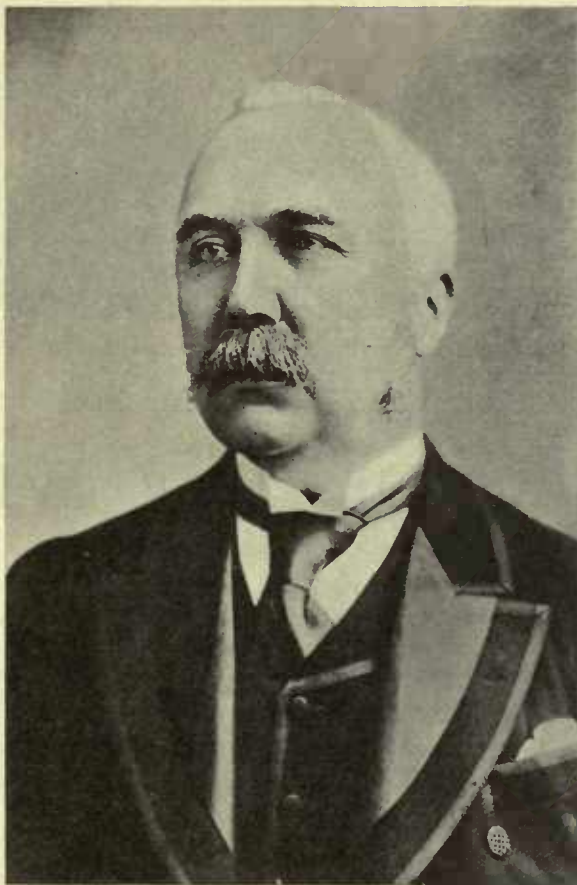
In analyzing his character and policy, Mr. DeCelles says, "The mental equipment of Cartier, combined with his moral qualities, served to fit him admirably for power. . . . He was no orator in the academic sense of the word, but a very effective debater, always convincing, drawing and retaining the attention of his hearers by the splendid array of his arguments. . . . What gave his speeches an extraordinary effect over his supporters was the overflowing optimism which he seemed to possess. To soar above his audience was never one of his characteristics. Facts well bound together and cemented with overpowering logic, constituted the bones, sinews and flesh of Cartier's oratory."

NOTES OF THE EMPIRE

CANADA is not only the most important part of the British Empire outside Great Britain, but it is the most imperially-minded of all the portions of King Edward's realms. It seems fitting, therefore, that a Canadian magazine should be the first British publication to make a special feature of imperial affairs. In this, the second page published under the above heading, we would call attention to the policy of Australia upon two questions wherein the affairs of the great colony "down under" come into close touch with the Mother Country. The first of these is the most important matter which can affect any colony—the matter of defence. Canada is, in our opinion,—often expressed in these columns,—woefully behind in this most important business. Mr. Deakin, the "Bayard" of Australian politics, "without fear, without reproach," is making a worthy effort to do Australia's duty in this regard. He has decided to purchase annually for three years three submarines and two coastal torpedo-boat destroyers of the latest type. He has reluctantly made up his mind not at present to attempt to build these vessels in Australia. This decision has not been come to without due consideration, for it was known to be a wish dear to the hearts of many patriotic Australians that their little fleet should be Australian in the threefold sense—built, owned and manned. The opinion of the British Admiralty was opposed to the project, and Mr. Deakin and his colleagues, had they decided otherwise than they have done, would have flown in the face of the best expert authority. Professor Byles, who occupies the chair of naval architecture at Glasgow University, has been inspecting the various proposed sites at Sydney, Newcastle and Melbourne for naval dockyards. In an interview published in an Australian newspaper recently, Professor Byles put the matter very fairly. "I am quite a stranger to your conditions in Australia," he said, "but as you have not built destroyers here it would be a risky policy to start off building ships of this highly specialised class without gaining some kind of preliminary experience from Great Britain." Professor Byles instanced the failures in America, owing to lack of experience, and pointed to the example of Japan, who bought her navy abroad and developed her shipbuilding at the same time. His impression was that if the conditions proved suitable, some prominent British firm would be prepared to establish works in Australia with a view to the Commonwealth or some Australian firm taking them over. That the Federal Government intends to pursue some such plan as Professor Byles indicates seems evident from the fact that two officers of the Commonwealth naval forces, Commander Colquhoun and Engineer-Commander Clarkson, are at present in England making themselves acquainted with modern naval requirements. These officers went down to Portsmouth recently to study submarine warfare. They will attend a special course of lectures and will be given the opportunity of inspecting thoroughly the working of submarines. They were sent to England especially to arrange for the carrying out of Captain Creswell's scheme, and when Mr. Deakin is able to place the contracts for the Australian sub-

marines and torpedo boats, they will represent Australia as inspecting officers. Mr. Deakin's plan provides for the strengthening of the military side of defence. An annual 16-days' camp-training for youths over 18 for three years, is proposed to be made compulsory, and the Australian boy, accustomed to drill and rifle-shooting as a school cadet, and regarding "camping-out" as one of the supreme joys of life, is not likely to show any disinclination to undertake this service. Therefore, the Premier's hope to have an available National Guard of 218,000 trained men, is by no means an extravagant one. The responsible leaders of the Labor party, having had a taste of power, are now among the strongest advocates of a policy of defence which will make every adult citizen a potential defender of his country.

CANADA lead the way in Imperial preferential policy, and since 1897 the best minds in the Empire have been moving towards the attainment of some plan by which the Empire shall unite for trade as well as defence. We believe free trade within the Empire is the ideal end and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Balfour have declared for it. Meantime the other colonies are coming into line in taking the first step towards it. Australia has just followed in Canada's footsteps. Although we in Canada have not much reason to be pleased with Australia's new tariff, from the Imperial point of view it is a considerable gain. There was no British preference in the first Commonwealth tariff of 1901, but at the Colonial Conference this year, Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, laid down the principles on which Australian preference might be arranged in the event of reciprocal concessions from the United Kingdom, but was careful to explain that "the extent to which we can approach a complete mutual exchange will of course be governed by the attitude which is adopted here (in the United Kingdom) towards our proposals." As no basis of reciprocity could be arranged with the present Government of the United Kingdom, the new tariff of the Commonwealth is necessarily less liberal in its treatment of British goods than it would otherwise have been, but the concessions made are certainly not derisory, and must tend



THE PREMIER OF THE EMPIRE.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B.

to increase the total volume of British exports. The imports into Australia amount to nearly £45,000,000 per annum, and though this includes many specialties which, under any circumstances, would continue to come from foreign countries, yet there remains a very large area of imports to which the preference conceded by Australia must be beneficial. Preference is given to the United Kingdom in two ways: Goods of United Kingdom origin are admitted free, while other goods are subject to duty; also, goods of United Kingdom origin are subject to lower duties than other goods. On the basis of 1906 it is estimated that the value of the Australian imports placed on the United Kingdom free list is not less than £3,000,000. In addition, the value of goods placed on the general free list, available for the United Kingdom and all other countries, is not less than £7,750,000. During its passage through the Lower House

the tariff proposals were fiercely assailed by the Free Traders' party and by a section of the Labor party, and, in the end, many duties were lowered and the area of British preference was materially extended. The representations made by British producers received consideration and were successful in securing modifications in the desired direction. For instance, the duty on bicycles, tricycles and other similar vehicles has been altered from £5 5s. each to 30 per cent ad valorem on imports from foreign countries and 25 per cent on British-made machines. The duty on motor-lorries, waggons and motor-cars has been altered from 35 per cent in the general tariff and 25 per cent in the preferential to 5 per cent general tariff and British productions free. The duty on bolts, nuts and rivets has been reduced from 30 per cent general tariff and 25 per cent preferential to 25 per cent general tariff and 20 per cent preferential. The duty on brass-work and gun-metal work for general engineering and plumbing and other trades has been altered from 30 per cent to all countries to 30 per cent general tariff and 25 per cent preferential. The duty on corrugated galvanised iron has been reduced from 25 per cent general tariff and 20 per cent preferential to

30s. per ton general and 20s. preferential. The duty on galvanised iron not corrugated and corrugated iron not galvanised is now 20s. per ton general and 10s. per ton preferential, instead of 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The duty on cameras and magic lanterns or optical lanterns, including lenses and accessories, 30 per cent general and 25 per cent preferential, has been reduced to 5 per cent general and free for the preferential tariff. Duties on various items under paints, colors, varnishes, etc., have also been reduced and preferences increased. The duty on catalogues, price-lists, show-cards or pictures issued by or referring to goods of manufacturers or producers not having an established place of business in Australia has also been entirely removed. The great Unionist party in Great Britain is now working unitedly for tariff reform, and we believe the return of Mr. Balfour to power will see the first step taken in a new policy whereby Great Britain will tax the manufactured imports of her foreign rivals and continue to admit free the goods of her colonies and dependencies. She will obtain thereby a great revenue and put herself on equal terms with such competitors as France and Germany and the United States.



SCENE ON A LETHBRIDGE RANCH SHOWING A LATERAL CANAL OF THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

NOTES OF THE WEST

A MOST thorough and enterprising campaign of agricultural education is being carried out by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta. The programme consists of a protracted series of dairy, poultry and grain judging schools for almost every town and city of the Province. The best agricultural experts, dairy-men and poultry raisers in the Province contribute as lecturers and demonstrators. They are also assisted by a number of experts from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the Dominion Experimental Farms. The Department completed arrangements with the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railways to supply a car each of which is furnished with an exhibit of all classes and varieties of unthreshed grains, wild and cultivated grasses, and clovers. Each train is in charge of a staff of six men, all experts in their several departments. An important feature of the work is daily practical demonstrations with growing seeds in boxes showing the relative fecundity and vitality of old seed and new seed, whole seed and broken seed mature seed and frosted seed. This feature is unique and calculated to be of the greatest importance to seed growers this year. The information gleaned in this manner by the farmers of the Province will repay many times over the cost of the work.

"LETHBRIDGE," say the *Herald* newspaper of that ambitious town, "should in a few years be as large as Edmonton and Calgary now are. We have the natural location for a big city. To the west of us are the rich farming districts as far

as the foothills and the thriving mining camps in the Crow's Nest Pass, to the north we have one of the richest agricultural sections in the Province and to the south the most productive grain growing and sugar beet raising part of Alberta. New towns and farming settlements are springing up with rapidity to the east. Lethbridge is and always will be the distributing centre of a vast territory. . . . The day is not far distant when trade that finds its way to the capital now will be turned towards new cities, one without doubt close to the Rocky Mountains and another to the north. Lethbridge will not suffer in that respect, as there is little possibility of a large city between here and the mountains or between here and the boundary, or to the north to the C. P. R. main line or on the east to Medicine Hat."

A LARGE pulp and paper manufacturing concern is now preparing plans for the erection of a mammoth plant at the entrance of Rainy River on Howe Sound, 25 miles from Vancouver. The plant is to have a weekly capacity of 180 tons of news paper and 270 tons of wrapping paper. The plan of the company is to erect the pulp mill, which is to have a capacity of 420 tons of wood pulp per week, before the completion of the paper mill division. This will enable the company to enjoy a large profit from the sale of pulp while the mill is under course of construction. It is proposed to have the pulp mill in operation by Nov. 1st, 1908. Arrangements are being made to have the digesters, beaters and other heavy machinery built in Vancouver instead of importing it from

the United States. One of the innovations of the new company is a patented process where it is able to use Douglas fir and other resinous woods in the manufacture of wood pulp. Paper makers in the past have never been able to use woods composed of pitch and resin and essential oils; by the new process all these parts are passed off in solution and the fibre is recovered by subjecting the mass to a system of pressing. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

THE directory of the City of Winnipeg for the year 1908 contains 48,650 names, a considerable increase over the number contained in the directory of the year 1907. From these figures it is estimated that Winnipeg has to-day a population of 139,869.

THE business of the convocation of the University of Saskatchewan, held early in January at Regina, was largely formal. The attendance of the graduates of British universities who have qualified as members of convocation or upon whom degrees were to be conferred was quite up to expectations and included a large number of prominent clergymen, lawyers and medical men in the Province.

The chauceleur on taking the chair shortly after 2 o'clock, invited Principal Peterson, of McGill University, Montreal, Principal Hutton, of University College, and Professor Bland, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, to take their seats on the platform. The chauceleur, in the course of his remarks, referred to the representative character of

the meeting. He thanked those present for the honor done him in electing him first chancellor of the University. Speaking of the future of the university, the chancellor said it started under the most favorable auspices, more so than many of the universities in other parts of the Dominion, inasmuch as they would not have to reconcile the differences of already existing colleges as had been the case in other instances in order to bring the minds of ruling bodies of those colleges together.

The following were chosen as members of the Board of Governors, elected by the Senate: James Clinkskill, Saskatoon; A. F. Angus, Regina; John Dixon, Maple Creek; Arthur Hitchcock, Moose Jaw; Andrew McDonald, Prince Albert. The annual meeting of the convocation will be held on Tuesday following the second Monday of June.

THE Dominion forest service was fortunate during the past year in getting through the season with very little loss by fire. This result is partially due to the late and comparatively wet summer, but also to the vigilance of Canada's energetic fire rangers. The early part of the summer was dry, and conditions favorable for the spreading of fires. In British Columbia several dangerous conflagrations started, but the rangers were able to keep them in check, and little damage resulted. The protective service was extended during the year to the Athabasca river and the Lesser Slave Lake district, where three rangers were placed. Mr. Stewart, former Superintendent of Forestry, in his report on a trip made by him through the Mackenzie basin, showed that there was valuable timber in a large part of the district, which would be an absolute necessity to the future settlers, and this was in serious danger of destruction.

All of the forest reserves are being protected by permanent rangers, and this service will be extended as rapidly as possible. Some of the older reserves have had permanent rangers for some time, but since the reserves have been placed on a permanent basis, by recent legislation the staff for their administration will be required to be placed on a permanent footing, thus providing protection both from fire and trespass.

Several new rangers were recently placed in charge of the larger reserves in Manitoba. Several of these reserves have suffered from fires during the past, but the natural reproduction has been good, and if fires can be prevented in future, the lands can be again reforested with little assistance from artificial regeneration. Good progress was made during the year on the timber survey of the western end of the Riding Mountain forest reserve. It is hoped to complete this survey within another year, when the Department of the Interior will be able to lay out specific plans for their management.

Distribution of stock from the Indian Head

nursery station was delayed by the late spring, but over 2,000,000 trees were sent out, taxing all the resources of the staff to accomplish the work. The stock for distribution in the spring of 1908 made a good showing last year and a thrifty lot of young trees will be available. The forest rangers' reports of the beautiful and comfortable homes, surrounded with trees, seen in many of the prairie districts of the West, are the best evidence of the value of the work which is being carried on by the Dominion Government.

LETHBRIDGE is proud of its woollen industry. The building and plant of this concern cost \$64,000 and the equipment is the very best. The company has a capital of \$150,000 held almost entirely by local men who have made the West pay.

The present output consisting largely of blankets, represents a value of over \$300 a day which inside of a month will be about \$450. The manager expects to be running full force all year, which will mean an annual output of about \$140,000 worth of blankets. These receipts are very largely spent in Lethbridge and its vicinity.

THE Hon. Joseph Martin, now a resident of Vancouver but formerly a member of the Government of Manitoba and for a time a member of the House of Commons, was recently in Winnipeg, Man., where in an interview he discussed conditions prevailing on the Coast. Dealing with the question of the commercial progress of British Columbia, Mr. Martin said that the city of Vancouver has grown rapidly and will eventually attain a large size. Victoria has also made progress during the past year, but not to the same extent. During the past ten years Mr. Martin has become quite well acquainted with the resources of the interior of the Province and has great faith in its possibilities. Fruit can be successfully grown in almost all parts of the country and there will also be developments in connection with ranching, etc. Some of the land, which is well adapted for the production of fruit is not so well adapted for other agricultural operations. Lumber interests had been exceedingly prosperous. On Vancouver Island, preparations were in progress for the construction of a line of railway across the island from Nanaimo to Alberni, but there was no other line of railway under construction in the Province.

IN moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne with which the session of the Manitoba Legislature was opened Mr. A. L. Bonycastle spoke as follows respecting the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada:

"Manitoba, with her sister provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will at no distant date be the greatest grain producing country in the world, but the northerly situation of these Provinces, and the distance from the seaboard, make it neces-

sary that our farmers must be the most progressive and intelligent. From the time of spring's earliest opening until the grain is safely delivered to the elevators it is one continual outpouring of brain and muscle, no advantage must be allowed to pass, every method known to scientific agriculture must be understood and taken advantage of if we are to reap to the full the wonderful productiveness of soil. The occupation of the farmers of this Province is a profession requiring business ability and intelligence, second to none. We believe that a great many of our farmers possess this ability and intelligence, as it is evidenced by their progress, by their interest in matters pertaining to questions of public importance.

The farmers are the backbone of this country; they are comparatively speaking, our only wealth producers, everything produced on the farm is added wealth not only to the farmers, but to the world. No matter what our occupation is, we must all live off the farmer, and it is a narrow-sighted policy that allows the farmers to be impoverished. On his success depends our success, on the products of his labor we depend for our very existence. We are all familiar with the old old saying, 'The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world.' I have another which I think is original. It is 'The hand that swings the cradle, feeds the world.' "

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Saskatoon, Sask., says that preparations are being made for the operations of the new coal mine in the Eagle Lake district. J. J. Davies, superintendent of mines at Regina, has been out to the mine and states the prospects are excellent and that the deposit will supply the country for a large radius. Operations will be carried on all winter. Two carloads of machinery have been ordered for the mine which is about a hundred miles west of Saskatoon.

A COMPANY has been formed at Saskatoon, Sask., with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of building and operating grain elevators and flour mills, also to deal in lumber and fuel. Mayor James Wilson is president of the company. The operations will be on a large scale. The concern will build a mammoth flour mill in Saskatoon and elevators all over the district. The mill will occupy two acres of ground. Building operations will start in the spring.

AFTER several conferences with Immigration Commissioner J. Obed Smith and Premier McBride of British Columbia the Rev. Dr. Isaac Adams has practically concluded arrangements for the settling of several Nestorian families in the Okanagan Valley, B. C., as a preliminary to bringing out a colony of this people in the near future. These Nestorians come from the northwestern part of Persia and belong to the old Chaldean race.



IRRIGATION OF ALFALFA—SHOWING HOW THE FLOODING SYSTEM IS WORKED



IN THE RANCHING SECTION OF ALBERTA,
—HIGH RIVER—

WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

THE address of Viscount Midleton, perhaps better known here as the Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, delivered at a luncheon given at the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, by the Women's Canadian Club, is well worthy of the attention of Canadian women. The distinguished guest was introduced by Lady Drummond, who, in reference to the subject of the address, "National Character," said: "There are some who say the Canadians are fast hardening into a people of intense practicality—strong, vigorous, self-reliant, but singularly lacking in sentiment. Those who know on how high a tide of feeling our boys went out to South Africa will believe that deep down in the heart of the true Canadian there is a fund of sentiment which, because he still has his country to make, only now begins to respond to that historic sense which feels, and feels rightly, that the battlefields where his country's destinies were decided, are forever sacred ground."

CANADIANS are being charged just now by returned travellers and journalists of the Mother Country with American defects—hardness, irreverence, lack of sentiment, rush, and too great an eagerness for the dollars. It is well to calmly and patiently examine criticism and admit the truth it may contain. Matthew Arnold said the hope of the English people lay in their patient, good-humored endurance of fault-finding and criticism by their own writers. "A fault confessed is half redressed." In the first place, are these accusations true, and, if so, what is the remedy? We must confess to the rush and hurry of our Canadian life. Energy seems to be in the clear, northern air of this Canada of ours, even without the contagious influence of our hurried, nervous neighbors to the south. Viscount Midleton said in his speech: "The pulse of a new country runs ten degrees faster than the pulse of an old country." We are young, and, moreover, industry, energy, initiative, perseverance, the dogged surmounting of difficulties are the heritage left us by our fathers. Again, to quote Viscount Midleton, "You have splendid traditions; towns planted originally in the wilderness by the patriotism of a nation; battlefields of renown, heroism and institutions." These traditions are not likely to encourage sloth or drones in the hive. But we must guard against the faults of hurry. Shallowness, careless work, absorption in selfish personal gain, want of thought—these are our dangers—Viscount Midleton told the Women's Canadian Club. "Our task is to consider how our fellow-citizens, pre-occupied with the daily cares of their personal life, can be saved from intellectual apathy and national unpreparedness."

WHAT can the women of Canada do to improve the growth of the country they love? Energy and ambition are not the heritage of the men alone. Cana-

dian women have their share handed down from their fathers and mothers. How are they best to utilize it? What is a woman's share in the work of her country? A large question surely, but a few suggestions might be ventured upon. She need not invade those walks of life which specially belong to men, and for which woman is by nature unfitted. Without anything of the kind there are wide fields of labor and influence open to woman. She has no need to storm Parliament, interfere with the quiet order of meetings and break the laws as some of our misguided sisters in Great Britain are doing at present. She need seek no new worlds to conquer. She has a world at her feet freely given her, indeed thrust upon her. She must see to it that she takes possession and tries to live worthy of her great destiny. Remember "beginning at Jerusalem"—the first thing at hand. If our work is faithfully done surely our votes can safely be registered through our brothers, with whom we grow up in good comradeship; our young men acquaintances whose delight they would have us believe we are; our husbands, who look upon us as the crown of their reward for all their strenuous twentieth century labors, and our sons, whom we train from the time their innocent, wondering eyes look out upon this wonderful old world.



LADY DRUMMOND, WHO PRESIDED AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN TO VISCOUNT MIDLETON BY THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB OF MONTREAL.

TO be practical, why should not Canadian women organize clubs in the towns and villages, and even in the rural districts, where they might meet at the nearest schoolhouse, to discuss questions of national interest and assist in building up sound national character, for it is character that counts in a nation? "If a nation is to be great the provinces must be great; if the provinces are to be great the cities, towns and villages must be great; if the cities, towns and villages are to be great the families must be great, and if the family is to be great the individual must be great." Old Confucius found this out centuries ago. After all, everything depends upon the individual. Therefore, every woman, no matter how unimportant she may feel, in building up her own character is contributing her humble, tiny share to the character of her country.

THE effect of such clubs must be beneficial in the first place in encouraging thought about national concerns. We do not so much need to develop patriotism as to assure the quality of our patriotism. We do not wish to see our people in a youthful and stupid egotism loudly singing their own praise. Patriotism does not consist in announcing to the world that we are the greatest people on earth, nor even in claiming that we have the greatest future before us. Nevertheless, the first, best country ever, is at home.

The writing of papers will tend to give clearness and precision to thoughts and to the expression of them, and will suggest the study of current events and of the history of our past.

For the encouragement of those who would contribute papers, let Viscount Midleton's interesting address again be quoted: "I dare say most people are too modest to think anything they can write worthy to be put before an audience. I would say, do not be afraid of what you have written. The great Greek Lysias once wrote a defence for a client. The client said, 'I was delighted when I read it the first time, I liked it less the second and now I think it no defence at all.' 'Console yourself,' said Lysias, 'the judges have only to hear the defence once.' That conviction has taught me," continued Viscount Midleton, "to face many an audience with what seemed to me matter of insufficient interest."

BEFORE attempting to write be sure to have thought and to have formed opinions and arrived at convictions. Do not be concerned with the effect; think only of the clear and simple expression of what you really believe to be true and important. The exchange of thoughts and opinions will be of advantage and the listening wholesome. The opposition of ideas has its value in a club even though we cannot agree with the idea of a debating club the man had who announced to his wife, "This is club night; I must go and contradict a bit." Contradiction has its place as a stimulant and opposition brings out details and different sides of a question. After all, it is our ideas that count, and to have these worth anything we must "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" before offering them to others.

The Power of a Nation's Women

From a paper read by Mr. C. C. James, at the Women's Institute Convention, Guelph, Ont.)

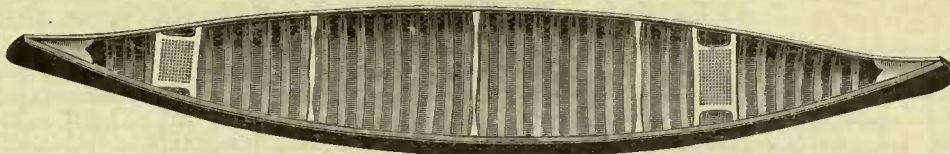
"**A**M I putting it too strongly when I say that you women of Canada are its true rulers, and that the improvement of this country, its uplifting, will come more surely through your improvement than through any other force? It is a most promising sign of the times in Canada that you are found to-day, not in storming the House of Commons, or in boisterously trying to break up some gathering of men, but in quiet conference, discussing your plans, seeking enthusiastic encouragement from one another, and being willing to listen to the advice even from mere men who know less about the needs of your life than you do yourselves. . . . Let me repeat, the greatest hope of Canada is in her women, and the highest mission that you have to-day is in the building up of model homes, where the youth of this country may receive that equipment for life which is the most important, outweighing all the teachings and trainings of school and college, of office and of factory. Let me impress upon you this, the school, the college and the office can never equip a boy or girl with the most important elements of life."

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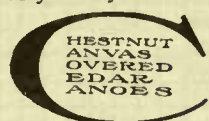
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\$371,251 last year; Union Bank of Canada, profits, \$196,216 for the half year or at the rate of over 13 per cent per annum, as compared with \$446,532 for the full year ended May 31st, 1907.

Among the banks ending the year December 31st are the following: Bank of Nova Scotia, profits \$681,709, or over 22 per cent on capital, as compared with \$653,516, or less than 22 per cent last year; Royal Bank of Canada, profits, \$742,034, or 19 per cent on capital, as compared with \$604,495 last year; Dominion Bank, profits, \$635,245 as compared with \$539,360 last year; Metropolitan Bank, profits, \$147,819, or 14 3/4 per cent on capital, as compared with \$140,580, or 14 per cent last year; Traders Bank of Canada, profits, \$522,822 for the full year as compared with \$267,188 for the seven months ended December 31st, 1906; the Farmers Bank of Canada issued its initial report, showing \$14,350 profits. Several others have not yet reported. The publication of these favorable reports of earnings has not had any material effect on the quotations for bank stocks.

H. M. P. Eckardt.

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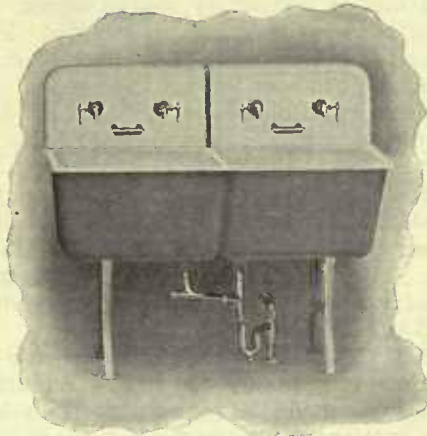
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Toronto's Old Fort

THE first work toward building Toronto's historical old Fort Block-house of which there is any record, was the erection by the Queen's Rangers of their own dwellings during the latter part of 1793 and beginning of '94. These were made of logs, and were built near the enclosure in which was situated the Governor's tent. There was also built a large block-house barracks in the southeast angle of the Fort grounds. This building and two log houses situated on the northern embankment and now clapboarded over to improve their appearance are thought to be the only buildings remaining which were erected at this period.

A round-log hut was built by the commissariat of stores and provisions of army staff in 1794, and a powder magazine of



THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE FORT IN TORONTO.

square hemlock logs in 1795. General Brock during the spring of 1812 built what he termed a temporary magazine for the reception of the sparé powder at Fort George and Kingston. This was the magazine which was blown up when the "Americans" took the old Fort in 1813. On that occasion two hundred of the invading force were killed.

After three or four days' occupation, the invaders evacuated the Fort, but made a second attack on the 31st July of the same year. About two hundred and fifty men were landed, but withdrew again at day-break on August 2nd.

This second visitation left but little of the Fort remaining, but it was rebuilt in 1816 and made a regular fortification. The bastions were made to accord with Governor Simcoe's plan of 1793, while the batteries were placed so as to meet any attack on the curtain wall. The Fort was again repaired from 1837-1840. In 1840-41 the store-houses and Stanley Barracks were built by Sir John Colborne. In 1860



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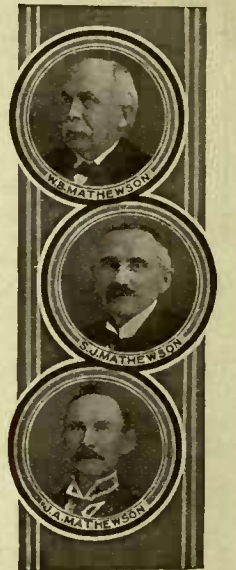
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one row of barracks was pulled down and in 1902 the old cook house was removed.

In the autumn of 1903, while excavations were being made, the remains of three bodies, with military buttons, bullets, etc., were unearthed and carted away with the debris. These were British and "American" soldiers who fell on that fatal day of April, 1813.

In more recent years the little Fort has furnished the equipment for many Canadian volunteers who served the Empire in the Fenian Raid, the Reil Rebellion and the South African War.

But its great historic interest lies in the fact that, as it remains to-day, it is almost unique as an example of a stockaded fort of the period of Indian warfare, showing what great advances have been made in the science of war since its erection a century or more ago.

The West and National Leadership

Canada's next national leader in politics should come from the West—from Winnipeg or beyond. So thinks *Saturday Night*. Upon this point our bright contemporary writes: "This next great leader requires to travel to Ottawa from a sufficient distance to guarantee a comprehension on his part of the size of the country he is to handle; he needs to arrive at the capital travel-soiled and with a heavy bill for mileage to guarantee his interest in the transportation question, our greatest problem; he needs to come from the West and journey towards the sunrise in reaching Ottawa, carrying optimism with him and faith in the new day. Coming from a young province, Confederation will to him seem venerable and no longer in any sense an experiment. Unity he will take for granted, and will not even need to discuss it. He will not believe in the ghosts that have scared timid men in Ottawa, and he will boldly enter the haunted chambers of our politics and no dreadful consequence will follow. He will not care a great deal about those legends of Bytown which have so much influenced public policy in the past. . . ."

No doubt at the right time a leader will come from the West, and from his time onward there will be a consciousness of equality among the provinces and definite purposes inspiring all. It would be well if the new leader came from British Columbia. That province lives apart; has a climate all its own; fronts on Asia instead of Europe; will have a race question of the utmost gravity; is by daily intercourse in closer touch with a neighboring nation than with its sister provinces—altogether one cannot help feeling that the sooner a man of the first calibre enters Dominion politics from the Pacific Coast province the better it will be for the progress of the country.

And he will come. The necessity will produce him. The situation offers such large inducements for such a man that he will be produced."

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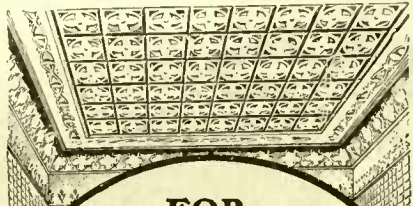
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The Lonely Northern Trapper

THE trapper in the far Canadian North makes, as a rule, large profits but he earns them all for his life is one of great toil and severe hardship. Only men of courage and sound constitution can hope to succeed as trappers and they must reconcile themselves to a lonely existence. A western writer familiar with the life describes the trapper's outfit the one indispensable article being the long and high-posted frame sled, or "snow-yacht," as it is called. "It is a light and loose jointed construction of hard wood, having broad and thin runners of polished sapling beech. The sleds are wide enough to hold up a load of 600 pounds on soft snow, and can coast steep and bushy hillsides with the speed of steel-shod toboggans. Going in, this sled is laden with Indian meal, prepared flour, molasses, black tea, fat salt pork, a blanket, an extra pair of woolen socks and all the new traps that a strong man can haul. Packed under the bag of meal and away from the wet is a single shot rifle with a short barrel and on top of the load and ready for use at short notice is a light axe, with a short handle. A paper of salt, a box of matches, a strong clasp knife, a small file for sharpening the axe and knife and a bountiful supply of tobacco complete the outfit for a stay of four or five months."

The manner in which the trapper carries on his work is told with interesting detail and it will give the easterner a better understanding of the causes of his fur cap or coat being so dear.

"Traps for mink are placed near shallow and muddy ponds, where the number of conical houses made from flags and dead grasses indicate that muskrats abound. Mink feed upon muskrats, and the presence of the muskrat homes means good trapping. The stouter otter traps are set near open holes in the ice and close under sunny, clay banks, where the otter takes winter exercise in sliding. For the taking of the valuable fisher cats the traps are set among hummocks, and seams in the ice, close inshore, and are baited with fish on the trencher. Lines of frozen minnows or shiners are strewn from open holes in the ice in the direction of the traps to lead the wily beasts to destruction.

A trapper must start early and work very hard to set out a fresh line of traps for twenty miles along a stream in a day. At night he seeks out a thickened clump of fir

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Back Numbers

During the past month we have received many requests from readers for complete sets of back numbers for 1907. We can still fill a few orders at 10c. per copy if sent in promptly.

or spruce on the southern slope of a steep hill, and, having shovelled away the snow with his snowshoes and grubbed out the stumps, surrounds himself with three thick walls and a roof of ever-green boughs. Filling the inside deeply with hemlock or fir brush for a bed, he kindles a big fire in front of the southern opening and sleeps soundly until the crimson bars above the eastern hills mark the coming day.

Then, putting his tin dipper over the coals to draw a strong brew of tea, and eating some cold roasted muskrat from the pocket of his hunting coat he takes his remaining traps on the sled, crosses the divide to the parallel stream and returns to the home camp, setting his traps on the way and reaching his starting point at nightfall.

The concentrated essence of joy in the trapper's life is when, with traps oiled and hidden away, with sled loaded with furs and belt buckled up tightly, he finds himself facing south and east and feels the tug of the sled rope pulling from behind."

Parliament and its Customs

PARLIAMENT possesses one Scotch virtue; it has a good conceit of itself. Apart from that quality, our Canadian Parliament is English, an inheritance from the Middle Ages, and one mass of customs and peculiarities which have descended from past centuries in England.

You cannot even speak of Parliament without showing that it was invented for us by Englishmen of many years ago. Why has it so peculiar a name as "Parliament," a word of French origin? Because it began to help the king and his council to manage England at a time when the upper classes still spoke Norman-French. Again, it has two "Houses," the Senate and the Commons. Why? Because the Mother Parliament has two Houses; and that was because it began to exist when the feudal system gave England nobles so important that they were summoned separately and in their own right.

Our two Houses sit and work in different apartments. Why? There is no especial reason why they should sit apart; in the Scottish Parliament, and in some others, the nobles and the elected members sat together. But, five or six hundred years ago, the Lords and Commons of the English Parliament chose, for reasons of their own, to sit apart, and so our Senate and Commons, to this day, keep separate. Again, why should we have two Houses and no more? Because the English Parliament happened to work out in that way; there was a possibility at one time that it might be developed into four Houses—Nobles, Clergy, County members, Town members—but somehow it did not, and we, to-day, have a two-chamber Parliament. . . .

Again, the members sit in two divisions facing each other, and with their side to the Speaker. That is the way in which the English Parliament happened to settle down, probably as a result of meeting in halls that favored such an arrangement.

As you listen, you hear some member speak of the Ministers being "on the Treasury Benches." You look, and observe that every Minister, like every other member, has a comfortable chair, and a desk in front of him. Not a sign of a bench; but over the water, at Westmin-



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A BRILLIANT BUSINESS CAREER



ALFRED WOOD
Vice-President, Semi-ready, Limited

THE Vice-President of the Semi-ready Company is entitled to a prominent place amongst the Captains of Industry in Canada. Alfred Wood has proven that a trained journalist and publisher can enter into the commercial field and score the distinctive success which is deemed an attribute of the theoretical editor. But Mr. Wood has proven himself a man of no ordinary talent in his own particular line. He said recently: "I do not construct, nor promote, but I can reconstruct and build up a business that has any foundation left." And as a reconstructor Mr. Wood seems to have inherited or acquired a peculiar talent. He began

years ago, his first venture being that of taking hold of a dead newspaper plant in Victoria, B.C., putting new life into it and disposing of it at three times the purchase price. He is also credited with having revolutionized the commercial advertising of Toronto, and of having made it the best retail advertising city in Canada. He did this while advertising manager of a Toronto evening paper, starting in 1894 to show the merchants how. He would say, "I can tell you how, but I can better show you how." And he did. Afterwards he secured a controlling interest in a Toronto daily and put it on its financial feet inside of a few months. Then he bought a dormant newspaper in Ottawa, and in a few years put such sprightly life into the publication that he was able to sell it for \$21,000 more than he paid for it. Incidentally, he gave the politicians a lesson in how to win elections with strong newspaper campaigns, his work being handicapped somewhat by the men who think that "barrels of money" are an essential factor in the political game.

From the newspaper field Mr. Wood gathered enough capital to secure control, with another gentleman, of the Semi-ready business in Montreal, then languishing through lack of proper system and organization. In two years he and his associates have placed this industry in the front rank, giving to it a financial standing and commercial prestige such as no other concern has ever experienced. In ten days in January this company had applications from over 100 merchants in Canada asking for their agency in towns where they were not represented.

While re-constructing the Semi-ready business, Mr. Wood was able to give some attention to the Slater Shoe Company, in which he is also financially interested. He has been writing all the advertising and directing all the publicity campaigns of this company as well as that of the Semi-ready Company during the past two years, and in that time both companies have more than doubled their outputs.

ster, the members use seats which really are benches.

Notice, again, that every member may wear his hat when sitting in his place. In the days when the Mother Parliament was making good her right to a full share in the governance of the realm, it was necessary to show that, when the Commons were in their own precincts, they were supreme; one great sign of social superiority was the wearing of the hat within doors, when inferiors were obliged to bare the head. . .

Every time a Canadian member rises to say a word, he uses forms which were devised long, long years ago. He may be angrily answering some other member, but addressing, not the member to whom he is replying, but the Speaker; and he does not use the member's name, but describes him by his constituency. Old, old custom again: the English Parliament found out, ages ago, that when men are keenly divided, and disputes are likely to arise, it is better to have some form like that to lessen the sharpness of attack and reply. Our Canadian member, if he enters the House, or if he crosses the floor, bows to the Speaker, in recollection of the days before Premiers had been thought of, when the Speaker was the leader of the House in every way, and the House's champion as well.

So we are the heirs of the ages. We are using in this Parliament of ours in Canada a method of doing business which Englishmen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries invented; which Englishmen of the sixteenth century clung to despite the Tudor leaning to despotism; which Englishmen of the seventeenth century made the nation's principal means of government; which Englishmen of the eighteenth and

nineteenth centuries perfected. *C. Frederick Hamilton in "East and West."*

Britons All

AT the same time there is some misuse of the word "English" in this country. It is a common practice to speak of England, of the English Parliament and the English this and that, when a more suitable word would be "British." England does not bulk as large as Great Britain in the minds of the people of this Dominion, nor has it a right to. We are proud of Great Britain, we are all British or Britons, but we are not part of England and only a part of us are English. We are partners in the British Empire with England. England is not the British Empire, nor are we. It takes both of us and then some, as the slang phrase makes it, to compose the Empire to which we belong.

Much as we all admire Kipling, the one great weakness in his works to many people is that he sings of England and Englishmen, when often it should be Britain and Britons. Give England and the English their full measure of due in the building and expansion of the Empire, there is still something coming to Scotland and the Scottish, Ireland and the Irish, Wales and the Welsh. The overseas outposts of the Empire are the products of their joint efforts with those of England and the English, and the result is a race and establishment the greatest the world has ever known—*Vancouver Sunset.*

MANUFACTURES, \$39,800,000; farm products, \$23,500,000; coal, \$13,875,000; fisheries, \$9,200,000; steel, \$4,-

100,000; forest products, \$3,750,000; are some startling figures respecting Nova Scotia. It is estimated that the total value of the products of this Province in 1907, was \$107,235,000. Other resources, some of them little developed, as yet, but with wonderful possibilities, are gold, coke, gypsum, and building stone. These figures represent work, for this wealth "was fought for in thick forest, before fiery furnaces, in deep mines and on the cruel sea," and bring to light the sturdy character of the people of Nova Scotia.

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CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

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Province of Nova Scotia

Mineral Wealth

No Province offers a more inviting field for the capitalists of Canada, the United States and Europe than Nova Scotia, which possesses inexhaustible coal supplies and other minerals in abundance.

- COAL
- GOLD
- GYPSUM
- COPPER
- IRON
- LIMESTONE
- ANTIMONY
- TRIPOLITE
- LEAD
- BARYTES
- FIRE-CLAY
- BUILDING STONES

Leases given direct from the Crown.
Royalties and Rentals moderate.

Lumber

Ten thousand square miles of the Province are wooded. Annual value of lumber trade is \$5,000,000. Annual export is from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five million feet.

THE Province of Nova Scotia, while it has rich stores of mineral wealth, and is washed by the waters of the Atlantic with their never failing stocks of fish, is particularly suited to agricultural and horticultural development. Not half the agricultural land is occupied by farmers, and yet the crops of hay, oats, wheat, potatoes and field roots in 1907 yielded over \$16,500,000 in value. Great successes have been achieved in dairy farming and beef and sheep raising.



ORCHARDING AT WOODBURN FARM, NEAR KENTVILLE.

Annapolis Valley fruit is far-famed. An exhibit of apples sent by the Nova Scotia Government was recently awarded a gold medal at the Crystal Palace Show in London, England. The fruit industry offers excellent investment for settlers with even small capital. Those who can buy orchards already in bearing will obtain from the start an unusually profitable interest on their investment.

The Province desires immigrants for the lands, and has recently established a Department of Industries and Immigration.

Fisheries

The fisheries have an annual value of over \$8,000,000. Over thirty thousand men are employed in this industry, which is capable of indefinite development.

Tourist Attractions

Possessing a healthful climate, with no extremes of heat and cold, there are few lands that can offer as great attractions in summer to the travelling public. Average summer temperature at Halifax is 66 degrees. Within easy reach by rail and steamer. Beautiful scenery. Fishing all summer in lake, stream and sea. Game laws make the Province an excellent field for the sportsman.

- SALMON
- TROUT
- GRAYLING
- BASS
- MOOSE
- WILD DUCK
- PLOVER
- PARTRIDGE
- Etc., Etc.

Information respecting farms for sale, the industries of the Province, etc., may be had on application to

ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,

Secretary of Industries and Immigration,

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Hold your Spring order until receiving our catalogue and compare prices. Here are a few suggestions of the values we offer. **Goods delivered free to your home.**



A 10.—Ladies' handsome white Underskirt, made of fine quality cambric, deep lawn flounce, finished with three hemstitched pleats and beautifully trimmed with deep frill of embroidery. Lengths, 38 to 42 in. Special price, **postpaid** - **\$1.15**

A 20.—Ladies' beautiful Night Gown, Marguerite style, made of good quality cambric, yoke finished with embroidery and two rows of lace insertion, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Special price, **postpaid** **98c.**

A 30.—Ladies' very good quality flannelette Night

Gown, in plain white or pink, high neck, yoke finished with tucks and trimmed with embroidery. Special price, **postpaid** - - - - **95c.**

A 40.—Ladies' fine cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella frill with four hemstitched tucks, embroidery insertion and trimmed with embroidery. Special price, **postpaid** - - - - **65c.**

A 50.—Ladies' beautiful Corset Cover, made of good cambric, full front with rows of lace inser-

tion and nicely trimmed with lace and ribbon. Sizes, 32 to 42 bust. Special price, **postpaid** - **23c.**

A 60.—Ladies' straight front Corsets, made of fine quality coutil, long hips, front and side hose supporters attached, trimmed with lace and ribbon, in white and gray. Sizes, 18 to 30. Special price, **postpaid** **75c.**

A 70.—Child's Corset Waist, made of good quality jean, buttons securely fastened on tape, comes in white only. Ages 1 to 6 years. Special price, **postpaid** **23c.**

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