

# Canadian Life *and* Resources

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FREIGHT SCOWS ON THE PEACE RIVER

**MARCH, 1908**  
Vol. VI. New Series No. 3

"The Nineteenth Century was the century of the United States;  
the Twentieth Century will be Canada's century."

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**The Peace River Country  
Sport in Nova Scotia  
Canada and the British Navy**

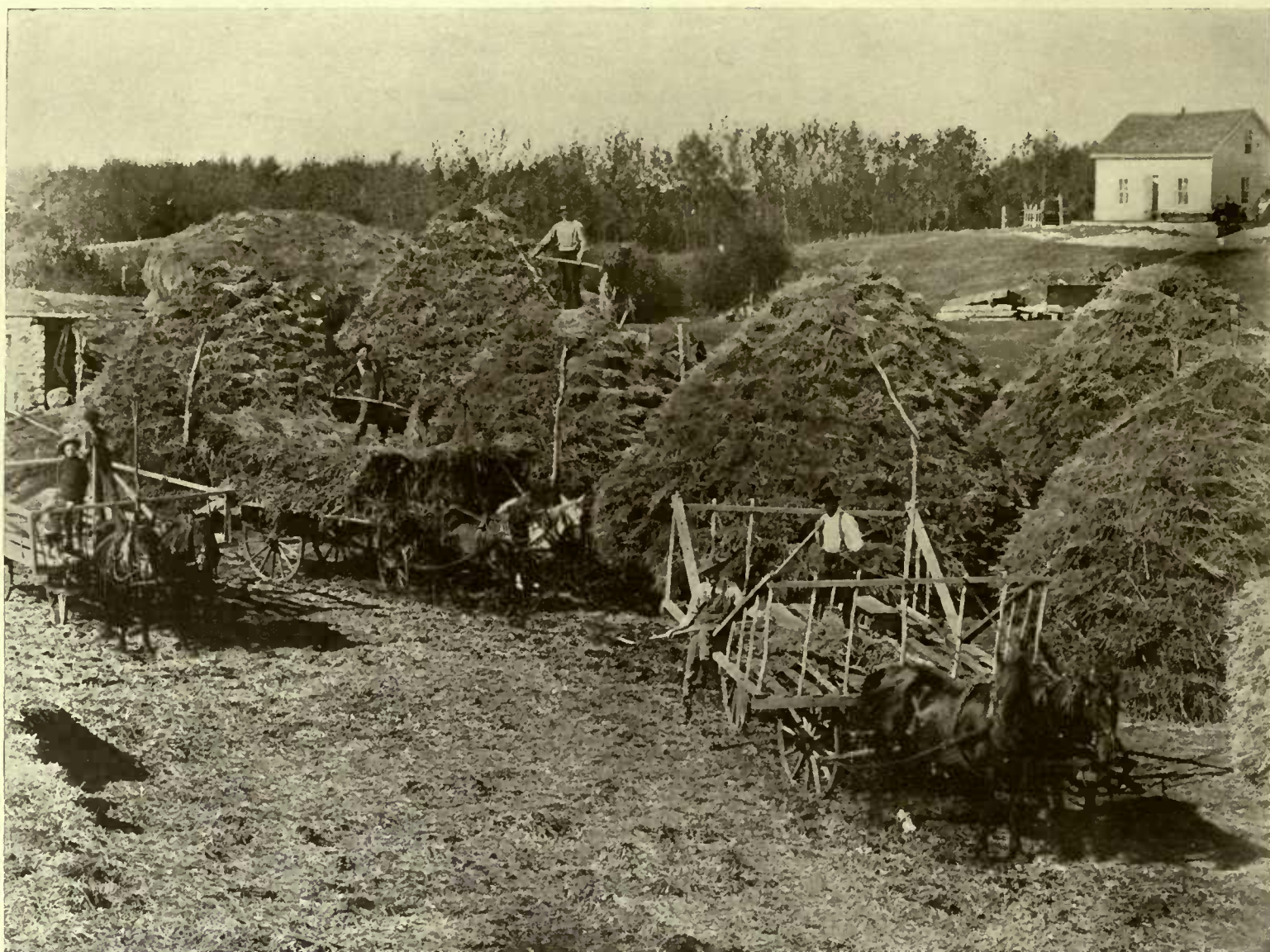
RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited,

Publishers

MONTREAL, CANADA

# CANADA

The Granary of the Empire



IT is everywhere admitted that Western Canada is the Granary of the British Empire. Nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat alone are now raised annually; this quantity might be increased sevenfold. The fertile land is free; climate healthy; taxes low; schools for all, and the railways are building branches everywhere.

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Thousands have come and are doing well. Unequalled opportunities are now being offered by the Dominion Government to every able-bodied man over 18 years of age who is willing to take upon himself the duties of settlement.

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If you would be among the number on the high road to independence in the Canadian West, write for maps, pamphlets and general information (which are distributed free) to

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Or to J. BRUCE WALKER,  
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,  
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**Branch Offices: Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada, and London, England**

**Trading Posts throughout the Peace River Valley and the Mackenzie River Districts.**

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**T**HE purpose of this organization is to install at Edmonton, Province of Alberta, Canada, a main office, supply depot and storehouse, stocked with general merchandise of a nature suitable to the wants of the people and country. This establishment will not only engage in the general mercantile trade in the large and growing city of Edmonton, but will also be used as a base from which to operate and maintain trading posts at advantageous points along the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers; and on Great Bear, Great and Lesser Slave and Athabasca Lakes.

At settlement points such enterprises as general stores, flour mills and portable sawmills will be operated, and here let it be said, if you please, that the territory covered by this company is unquestionably the world's future lumber camp.

The establishment of a line of river steamers to supply our trading posts and to engage in the general transportation business of the country is also one of the great aims of this organization. Freight rates in these regions range from \$120 to \$160 per ton, which will convey some idea of the money to be made on freightage and the possible earning power of the company's steamers through general traffic.

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This corporation courts the fullest investigation of its proposition, and we invite those interested to write or call on

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**Placing your order early will ensure your getting this stock at \$60 a share. Only the first 1,000 shares will be sold at this reduced rate.**

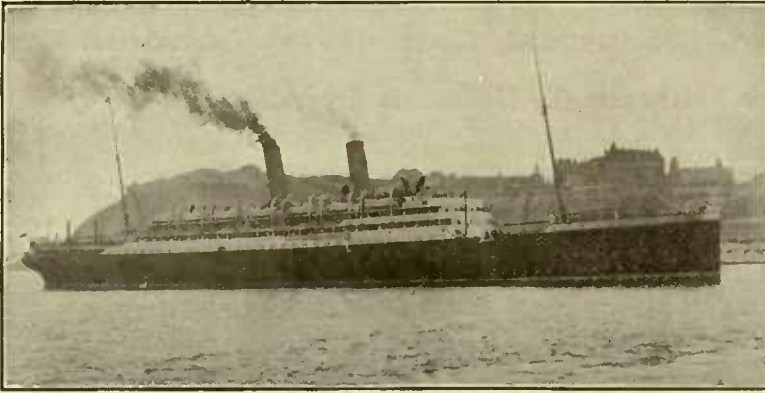
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# Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

Atlantic Service Royal Mail Steamships Atlantic Service

## “EMPRESSES” OF THE ATLANTIC

Safety Speed Splendor



### SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

(Subject to change without notice.)

From St. John, N.B. (West St. John)		From Liverpool.
Fri. Mar. 6	Empress of Ireland	Fri. Feb. 21
Sat. " 14	Lake Champlain	Wed. " 26
Fri. " 20	Empress of Britain	Fri. Mar. 6
Sat. " 28	Lake Erie	Wed. " 11
Fri. April 3	Empress of Ireland	Fri. " 20
Sat. " 11	Lake Manitoba	Wed. " 25
Fri. " 17	Empress of Britain	Fri. April 3
Sat. " 25	Lake Champlain	Wed. " 8
Fri. May 1	Empress of Ireland	Fri. " 17

### Specially Reduced Cabin Rates Now in Effect

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Second Cabin " " "	\$42.50 " "	

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To London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry } According to ship.  
 To other points in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe } \$28.75 on application.

For complete sailing and full particulars as to rates, reservations, etc., apply to any Steamship Agent, your nearest Railroad Agent, or to

Board of Trade,  
MONTREAL.

GEO. McL. BROWN,  
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## Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal and Quebec  
to  
Liverpool  
In Summer  
—  
Liverpool  
to  
Halifax and Portland  
In Winter

### Proposed Sailings PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL

From Liverpool Thursdays	STEAMER	From Portland Saturdays
Feb. " 6	DOMINION	Feb. " 22
" " 2	KENSINGTON	March " 7
" " 27	CANADA	" " 14
March " 5	SOUTHWARK	" " 21
" " 12	DOMINION	" " 28
" " 19	VANCOUVER	April " 4
April " 26	KENSINGTON	" " 11
	CANADA	" " 18
	SOUTHWARK	" " 25

Steamers sail from Portland at 2 p.m.  
 For rates of passage and freight or other information apply to  
 Dominion Line, St. Sacrament St., Montreal

## Turbines Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers Turbines

### ST. JOHN, N.B., and HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL 1907-Proposed Winter Sailings-1908

(Subject to change.)

From Liverpool	Steamers		From St. John	From Halifax
5 March	TUNISIAN	Sat. 21 Mar.	3.30 p.m.	.....
13 "	*VICTORIAN	Fri. 27 "	6.00 p.m.	Satur. 28 Mar.
19 "	CORSICAN	Sat. 4 April	3.30 p.m.	.....
27 "	*VIRGINIAN	Fri. 10 "	6.00 p.m.	Satur. 11 April
2 April	TUNISIAN	Sat. 18 "	2.30 p.m.	.....
10 "	*VICTORIAN	Fri. 24 "	5.00 p.m.	Satur. 25 April

\* Royal Mail Steamers.

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

1. The Allan is the Premier Canadian Line. First vessel, 1822. Mail steamship service established 1854 with four steamers aggregating 10,000 tons.
2. The Allans were the first to build a steel ocean steamer—Buenos Ayrean, built in 1881.
3. The Allans were the first to adopt bilge or side keels, minimising rolling. Now all passenger steamers have adopted this principle.
4. The Allans were the first to build steamers with covered-in or protected deck. Now they are universal.
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.

# Canadian Life and Resources

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOL. VI. (New Series)

No. 3

MARCH, 1908

## SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, \$1.00 a year.

Great Britain and Ireland, Five Shillings.  
The British Colonies and Dependencies and  
other countries within the Postal  
Union, postage prepaid, \$1.25 a  
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RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited  
Beaver Hall Hill,  
MONTREAL, CANADA

Winnipeg Office—330 Smith Street.

English Office, 5 Henrietta Street,  
Covent Garden, Strand, London, W.C.

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

THE old North-West, carved up into our three great Western prairie Provinces, has disappeared from the rapidly changing map of the Canada beyond the Great Lakes; but beyond these Provinces a new North-West is growing up, and year by year it is pushing northward the frontier of the Dominion. The heart of this new North-West is the Valley of the Peace River, which forms the greater part of the northern area of the Province of Alberta. At a number of places in the Peace River country successful farming is being carried on. One of its most northern outposts is Fort Vermilion, 700 miles from Edmonton, and there wheat is grown and ground into flour for local consumption. The opening article of this number is devoted to a description of the Peace River country, the information therein contained having been obtained from men familiar with the new North-West, one of whom has carried on a large farm at Fort Vermilion for upwards of twenty years.

The era of development of the Peace River country has dawned and it is now engaging the attention of homeseekers, traders and capitalists.

The article on sport in Nova Scotia should interest eastern readers who wish to know more about the Province "down by the sea," or who have yet to plan the outing they will take when the hunting season comes again. Besides the attractions of charming scenery, Nova Scotia has much to offer the sportsman with either rod or gun, and even the moose, the lord of the eastern forest, is to be found in the dense woodlands of the south-eastern counties.

The long-expected life of Sir John A. Macdonald, by Dr. George R. Parkin, was published last month, this volume being the latest addition to the "Makers of Canada" series. Something about the interesting book will be found on the page devoted to Our History in Statues and Monuments. A portion of the article is devoted to the judgments and appreciations of Sir John's most conspicuous contemporaries respecting his character and his work. Of these the most interesting to-day is that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John's greatest successor in the premiership, and which was given when Sir Wilfrid was leader of the Opposition.

In Our Point of View we have continued the consideration of Canada's relations to the Motherland and her duty respecting the bearing of some share of the burden of Imperial defence. Some space is given to a brief statement of important facts bearing upon Great Britain's naval strength and the sacrifices her people are making in order to maintain her supremacy on the sea. The salient points of the case are worthy of the attention of all Canadians who are not wholly concerned with the event of the day and who wish to see the future not only of their own country but of the Empire wisely provided for.

Early spring fishing on an Eastern Township Lake is the subject of a short illustrated sketch which tells of subsidiary ways the enterprising countryman has of increasing his income.

In a coming issue will be told something about the vast timber wealth of our Pacific Coast Province and the life and work of the men who explore the vast forests beyond the Rockies searching out suitable sites for lumbering operations.

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.

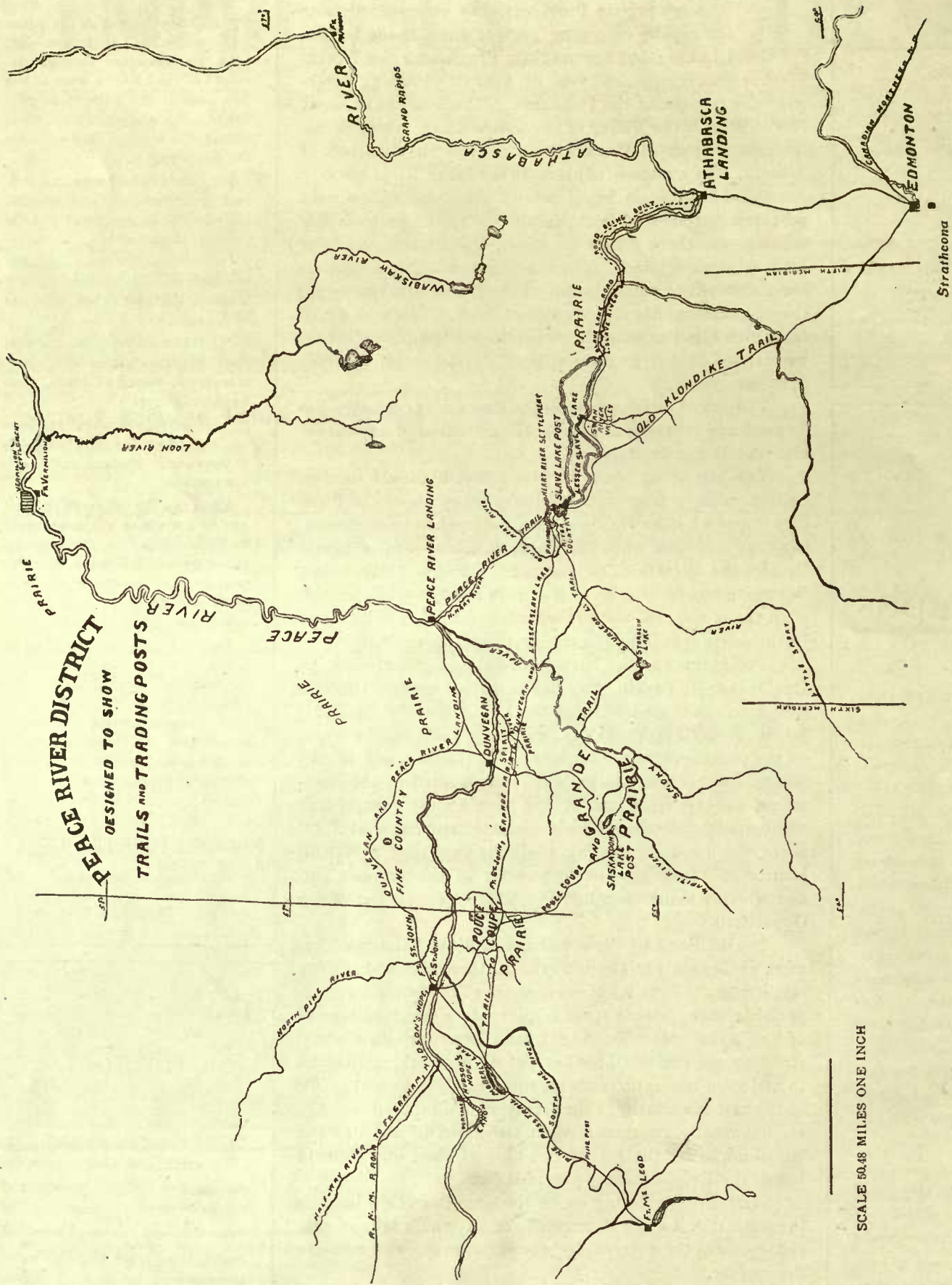
Resources Publishing Co., Ltd.

Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL, CANADA

## 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.



With the exception of a few markings of settlements and trails, this map is an exact copy of the latest official map of the Peace River District, a description of which will be found on page 10.

The perpendicular line is the 120th Meridian, the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, from where it crosses the Continental Divide to their Northern Boundaries.

By the construction of wing-dams by the Federal Government, at a cost of \$35,000, the Lesser Slave River is being made navigable to steamers, which will ply between Athabasca Landing and Slave Lake Post.



Vol. VI. NEW SERIES No. 3

Montreal, March, 1908

PRICE, TEN CENTS  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

### AT HOME

ONE of the most important Government measures brought before the Federal Parliament this session is that respecting old age annuities, the resolutions on which the bill is to be based having been brought down by the Minister of Finance. They propose what is practically a system of accident insurance and of annuities of not less than \$50 and not more than \$600. They are to be purchasable by paying a single sum or periodic payments, the rate of interest to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council. Such annuities to be payable after attaining the age of 55, or on disablement; moneys paid in by an assistant to be repayable should the assistant die before the annuity is payable to his or her heirs, with 3 per cent interest.

When the attention of the House was directed to the proposed damming of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall by an American power company, the Premier announced that nothing would be done in the matter until it had had the fullest consideration by Parliament. The project had been referred to the International Waterways Commission, who were studying the question. When the Senate was considering the seal fisheries question Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke strongly against further concessions being made to the United States. "Our neighbors never gave Canada any concessions which interfered with their rights," said Sir Mackenzie, "and the sooner Canada makes a hard and fast rule, from which it will decline to recede, and lets the British Government understand that no further concessions to the United States will be permitted, the better it will be for the Canadian people." Sir Mackenzie's views were in accord with those expressed at about the same time in the editorial columns of the *London Standard*.

The projected extension of the boundaries of Manitoba has led Senator Landry to take up the question of the enlargement of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The northern boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the 60th parallel of latitude. Senator Landry desires that the northerly boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec should be extended to the same line.

The revenue of the Dominion for the ten months ending January 31st last amounted to \$81,024,272. During the corresponding months of last year the revenue was \$71,645,730. The revenue is thus nine and a-half millions ahead of that for the same period last year. The expenditure on current account for the ten months was \$56,332,534.

The corresponding figures last year were \$45,682,395.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia opened on February 13th. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech referred to the past year as "one of continued prosperity throughout the Dominion," and to Nova Scotia's success as "having rewarded the industry of her people." Reference was made to the progress of the movement to erect a technical college and satisfaction was expressed at the establishment of local technical schools in various industrial centres. Improved roads laws, legislation having as its object the inducing of desirable immigration to settle in the Province, and the establishment of a department of industries and immigration were referred to.

ACCORDING to the latest circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, the total wheat crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 64,025,000 bushels. The figures are as follows: In farmers' hands, to be marketed after allowing for seed, wheat, 5,775,000 bushels; oats,

120,000 bushels; flax, 20,000 bushels. Used by country mills (September 1st to February 16th), wheat, 3,000,000 bushels. In transit, not inspected, wheat, 500,000 bushels. Sold in Winnipeg, wheat, 350,000 bushels. Inspected to date, wheat, 37,200,000 bushels. Allowed for seed, wheat, 11,000,000 bushels. Total wheat crop, 64,025,000 bushels.

DURING the month it was announced that Mr. Charles Drinkwater had resigned the position of secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in order to devote his time to looking after matters affecting the company coming before Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. Mr. W. R. Baker becomes secretary of the company.

DURING the second week of February Mr. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, twice presidential candidate of the Democratic party of the United States, visited Eastern Canada. While in Montreal he delivered religious addresses in two of the largest Presbyterian churches of the city, and he also spoke at a luncheon given him by the Canadian Club. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the "Yellow Peril," which, he asserts, does not exist. Upon this point he said: "There is no peril I know of worse than ignorance except lack of morals. China cannot increase in strength without increasing in intelligence, and when she has gained strength her growing intelligence will teach her, as the rest of the world, that there is nothing to be gained by injustice. So I fear neither yellow nor brown peril, nor any other kind of peril, but welcome the intellectual advance of any nation in this world."

In an interview Mr. Bryan expressed his views respecting the future relations of Canada and the United States. "I do not hesitate to say," observed Mr. Bryan, "that whatever speculation may be indulged in regarding the future relations of the two countries, an absolute respect for the wishes of your country and mine must be maintained. If at any time Canada, of her own free will, desires a more intimate relationship with the United States, such relationship would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the people of our country; but I am sure that at the present time no change in the status of each country is thought of, except that which might conduce to a somewhat closer trade relationship between the two countries."



THE VISITOR OF THE MONTH.

William Jennings Bryan, twice Presidential candidate in the United States and who may be again nominated this year.

3,450,000 bushels; barley, 330,000 bushels; flax, 158,000 bushels. In store at country places, wheat, 6,230,000 bushels; oats, 1,400,000 bushels; barley,

THE movement inaugurated by His Excellency Earl Grey for the preservation of the battlefield of the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, as a

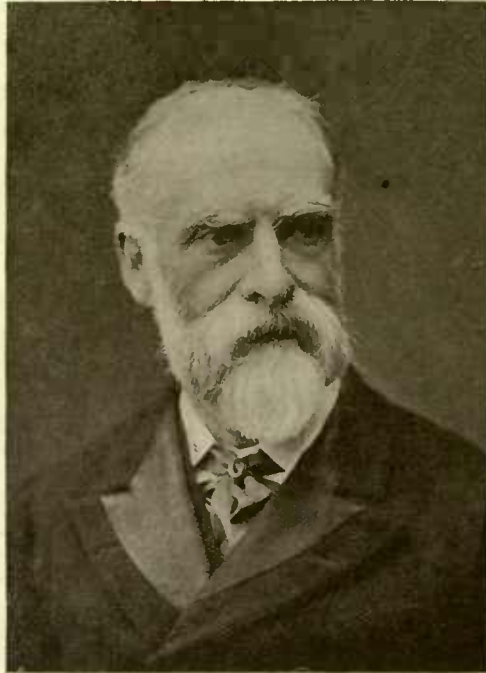
national park made good progress during the month. To the fund necessary to bring this about the Federal Government will contribute \$300,000; the Government of the Province of Quebec \$100,000 and the city of Quebec \$50,000. A large sum is also being raised by private subscriptions, many contributions being received from residents of Great Britain. The expenditure of this money will be entrusted to a commission appointed by the Dominion Government. It will decide what portion of the Federal Government grant of \$300,000 shall be devoted to the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Quebec by Champlain in 1608, and how much is to be expended on the Battlefields Park and memorial project. The tercentenary will be observed in the month of August, and preliminary arrangements are already under way for the accommodation of the crowds which will, no doubt, gather in the Ancient Capital for this occasion. If His Majesty the King or the Prince of Wales is unable to visit Quebec for the tercentenary celebration, they will be, no doubt, represented by one of the other members of the Royal Family. One of the entertainments provided for the tercentenary week will be a pageant of the Founding of Quebec, organized and carried through by a Mr. Lascelles, who had charge of some of the recent pageants in the Old Country. A large number of the Canadian militia will be assembled at Quebec for the pageant and it is understood that British, American and French men-o'-war will also be in the harbor when this celebration takes place.

AN Act imposing an educational test upon immigrants entering British Columbia was passed by the Legislature of that Province, and on February 11th it was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor. Shortly after two Japanese were arrested on the charge of violating the new law. This brings the matter before the courts, where the validity of the act will be tested. Upon being questioned respecting the course the Federal Government will take in the matter, the Hon. R.W. Scott, Secretary of State, said the Government would await the action of the British Columbia courts, the Government reserving the right to disallow the Provincial legislation if such course should be found necessary. On February 22nd Chief Justice Hunter of British Columbia held the Act to be inoperative so far as the Japanese are concerned, owing to the Dominion Act of 1907 sanctioning the Imperial Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1906 applying the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894 to Canada. The case has gone to appeal.

THE Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, visited Canada during the latter part of the month. In Ottawa he conferred with the Governor-General and his Ministers respecting Canadian interests of an international character. While in Montreal McGill University conferred upon Mr. Bryce the honorary degree of LL.D. He was also the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of that city, when he delivered an address. A noteworthy point in Mr. Bryce's speech was his reference to the prominence of Canadian affairs at Washington. In fact, he said, almost three-quarters of his work at the American capital are devoted to Canadian affairs, insomuch that he felt himself as much the Ambassador of Canada as that of Great Britain. Further, Mr. Bryce said that this increasing importance of Canadian relations at Washington had caused him to determine to visit the Dominion as often as he could, in order to discuss Canadian affairs at first hand with the Governor-General and the Ministers of the Crown, as well as to get in touch with popular feeling, as he was doing on his present visit. He predicted a brilliant future for Canada, claiming that within the lifetime of some now living the Dominion would have a population of fifty millions. In regard to our international relations Mr. Bryce said: "I am happy to say from my experience of the past twelve months that the good feeling in the States towards Canada is greater to-day than it has ever been before. And I am sure the same feeling prevails here towards the United States. It would be a great misfortune if it were otherwise between two nations speaking the same

language and called upon by Providence to be helpers and friends in the common work of civilization."

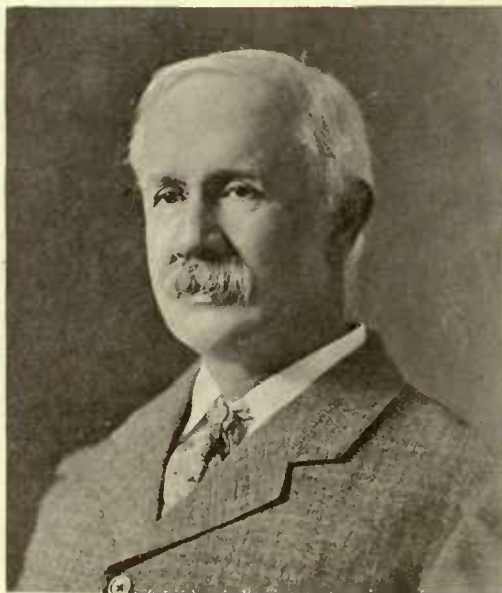
DR. Henry T. Bovey, during the past thirty years Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, Montreal, resigned that position in order to become Principal of the Imperial Col-



THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE

British Ambassador to the United States who recently visited the Governor-General on international business.

lege of Science and Technology of London, Eng. However, he will not leave McGill until the close of the present college year. Dr. Bovey is a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and for a time was on the staff of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Works. In 1877 he joined the staff of McGill University, becoming in the following year head of the Science Faculty; and under his administration it secured the magnificent buildings and equipment it now possesses. Dr. Bovey is the author of a number of valuable works on engineering.



DR. HENRY T. BOVEY

Who is retiring from the position of Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University.

HON. Mr. Justice Burbidge, Judge of the Exchequer Court, died at his home in Ottawa on February 18th. He was born at Cornwallis N. S., on February 6th, 1847, and was educated at Mount Allison University having been called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1872. He had held many important positions in the public service. As Deputy Minister of Justice in 1885 he was entrusted with the supervision of the trial of Riel at Regina. He argued the Liquor License Act before the Supreme Court of Canada, and conducted the appeal against the decision of the court before the

Imperial Privy Council. Mr. G. B. Pattee, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, died on February 7th, in the 86th year of his age. His mills were among the first built at the Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa. Lady Marie Beebe Gzowski, widow of the late Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.-C.M.G., A.D.C., passed away at her residence, in Toronto on February 18th.

#### ABROAD

AT the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, held in Albany, N. Y., on February 13th, a resolution was adopted urging the Canadian Government to set aside a tract of 400 square miles of forest land in British Columbia as a national game preserve. Another resolution adopted urged both the Canadian and United States Governments to set aside all available forest tracts and waste lands for fish and game propagation.

Dr. Hornaday's lecture on the Canadian Pacific hunting country between Golden B. C., and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, was the feature of the convention.

DURING the month the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, meeting in London, declared full dividends for the past half-year on the 4 per cent, guaranteed stock and on the first and second preference stocks, and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent, on the third preference stock, and carried forward £6,700.

THE first reading of the bill approving the convention between France and Canada took place in the Chamber on February 6th, urgency being voted. M. Lefas showed Canada, by concluding with France a convention for ten years, had followed a far-sighted policy, which would protect her industry, but he considered the French boot industry, which was of great importance, had been unfavorably affected by the new convention. The Chamber adopted by a very large majority the bill approving the convention.

THE Legislature of Newfoundland by unanimous vote adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the British Cabinet in overriding the Newfoundland laws and arranging a *modus vivendi* with the United States. All political parties agree on the constitutional aspect of the question, but the vote of the Opposition is not regarded as an endorsement of Premier Bond's policy in dealing with the American fishermen on the west coast during the past four years.

THE British Colonial Society, of New York, organized for social purposes, and to assist inhabitants of the United States born in a colony of Great Britain or in territory subject to British Dominion, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y.

A CABLE from Melbourne states that Premier Deakin, presiding at the Imperial Federation League meeting, said that if closer and yet freer relationship of the Empire were desired it was necessary to be ready for any great emergency. Analysis of the respective tariffs showed that the Australian preference to Great Britain was equalled by the Canadian. Moreover, other countries shared the advantages of Canada's intermediate tariff.

THE keel plate of the new British battleship "Collingwood" was laid at Devonport, Eng., on February 3rd. The vessel will be of 19,250 tons register, and the plans call for an improvement on the famous "Dreadnaught".

LAST year the Scottish Manitoba Northwest Real Estate Company had an income of £5,737, an increase of £291. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared at the annual meeting in the Royal Colonial Institute, London, held on February 26th. T. R. Clougher thought that reference might be made in the report to the soundness of Canadian Banking.

THE issue of one million pounds sterling Grand Trunk 4 per cent. stock has, like the Canadian Government three million loan, been greatly over-subscribed in London. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have also effected a sale of \$2,000,000 debenture stock in London. The stock sold at a premium. The capital derived from this sale together with that from the common stock now being offered will amount to \$27,000,000 to be used in improving and extending the Company's lines.



## OUR POINT OF VIEW

**L**AST month, under this heading, we put down some observations upon two phases of public opinion in Great Britain which we had noticed particularly during the past few weeks. A further sojourn here has made clearer to us than ever before two aspects of what may be called the Imperial movement. The first is the remarkable change which has taken place in common opinion upon colonial matters and the relation of the colonies to the Mother Country. It is no news, of course, to be told that people in Great Britain are much better informed and much more interested about Canadian affairs now than they were ten or even five years ago. But one must have been here five years ago and be here to-day to realize the change.

**W**HILST upon detailed points of information it cannot be said that the Englishman knows as much about Canada as he might, the great body of the nation have, we think, a broad idea of the growth and development of Canada and her importance not only in the Empire but in the world. The "man on the street," as the term goes, speaks of Canada as "the coming country"—"our greatest colony," and he knows much more about it than he does of Australia or even South Africa. It might seem to the observer from a distance, forming his opinion from such events as the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's policy at the last general election and the failure of the Colonial Conference last summer, that there had been a set-back rather than a gain in the cause of Imperialism. But this is not so. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of policy took the country by surprise and there was not time before the election to thoroughly thrash it out. Also the Unionist Government had become slack through long years of office and a change was necessary in the boards of government. But this fiscal controversy has made everyone interested in politics learn a great deal about the colonies and forced men to study the Imperial question. The amount of space given now to news of Canada, Australia and South Africa in the daily press here is much greater than ever before. One daily paper—the *Standard*—is largely devoted to colonial news. We prophecy with hesitation, but we think we see clear signs that an Imperial party will be returned to office in less than two years in Great Britain. This is the first aspect of public affairs over here to-day which is to be seen.

**T**HE second is, perhaps, less obvious but none the less unmistakable. Living in London and surveying daily the movement of the world and coming into contact, as one can in London alone, with the latest thought of the keenest minds from all parts, the fact is borne in upon us that Great Britain cannot much longer bear alone the whole burden of Imperial defence. What we have seen during the few weeks spent here is argument enough in support of this conclusion. The year just closed has been a record one in British trade. The year's imports were £645,904,176 or £38,015,676 more than those of last year, which were the highest before achieved. The exports were £426,204,596 or £50,629,258 higher than those of last year, which had been the record.

**Y**ET one sees on every hand the most awful signs of poverty which can be imagined and a demand for a lessening of taxation. We do not find any person of importance who thinks that the poverty will diminish under the present state and it is generally accepted that Mr. Asquith will have to raise more revenue in his Budget this spring. This is what one sees and hears at home. What is the principal news that has come from Germany? There has been a trade set-back there and some disturbance in various centres, but the thought in all minds about Germany is the gigantic naval programme she has just set herself to carry out during the next few years. We do not ex-

aggerate the common opinion that it is a direct menace to Great Britain and to the Empire. Writing upon the German navy as it will be when the scheme of building just adopted is complete, Colonel Gadke, the well-known German military critic, says that the German navy is growing so rapidly that it will become and remain the second naval power in the world, surpassing France, the United States and Japan and all countries except Great Britain. He points out that at *the present rate of progress* Germany will possess towards the end of 1914 a navy consisting of (1) sixteen battleships of the *Dreadnaught* type, (2) five armored cruisers of the *Invincible* type, (3) ten battleships of 13,200 tons (none older than 12 years), (4) ten serviceable battleships of the *Wittelsbach* and *Kaiser* class and (5) six armored cruisers as large as those which helped Admiral Togo to win the battle of Tsu-Shima. Colonel Gadke, however, maintains that after 1910, Germany will build four *Dreadnaughts* every year. She would then have a navy in 1920 of forty-seven battleships, thirty-two of which would be *Dreadnaughts* of over 18,000 tons, supported by twenty large armored cruisers.

**Y**OU who read these words in Montreal or Toronto or Winnipeg or Vancouver will think at once, "What will Great Britain's fleet be in 1914 or 1920?" From such a study of this question as is possible to one, who, without any special naval knowledge, draws upon commonly available information and uses it logically, it appears clear and unmistakable to us that, if left unaided, Great Britain's fleet will not and cannot be in 1914 or in 1920 as much superior to the fleets of the United States and Germany as it is to-day. And we come to this conclusion in the following way. In the table below will be found some instructive figures:

	Population. 1907	Revenue. 1906-7	Naval expense. 1906-7
Great Britain.....	44,100,231	£144,814,072	£31,870,000
Germany.....	60,641,278	£127,087,175	£13,609,378
United States.....	83,143,000	£136,448,132	£19,981,174

**H**ERE we see that of these three leading powers the one with the *smallest* population—Great Britain—has the *largest* revenue to raise and spends the most on naval defence. Germany with sixteen millions of people more, raises nearly eighteen millions of pounds less and spends considerably less than half on naval expenditure. The United States with nearly forty millions of people more than Great Britain raises more than eight millions less and spends nearly twelve millions of pounds less on naval defence. This is the standing to-day of these three leading naval powers in the race for the supremacy of the sea. With the population of Germany and the United States increasing faster than that of Great Britain what grounds have we for thinking that the home of the Empire can keep up her present relative position as the most powerful naval power? The Mother Country has greater inherited wealth than either of the other two competitors we have taken and to day her commerce is greater, but to weigh against these advantages she has the growing difficulty of finding seamen for her increasing fleet. She is also at a disadvantage against Germany that the proportionate cost of the maintenance of her fleet is greater than that of Germany—although less than that of the United States fleet. The fleet of Great Britain is built for less than either. But have the people of Canada and the other colonies realized that the people of the Mother Country are to-day supporting practically unaided a fleet as large as the combined forces of Germany and the United States with a population not one-third as large as the combined population of these two countries? The thing cannot last and men here know it. And so does Germany. To keep

(Continued on page 26.)



WINTER TRANSPORTATION IN THE NEW NORTH-WEST—HORSE-DRIVEN SLED-TRAINS READY TO START FROM EDMONTON FOR THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

## THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

CANADA'S NEW NORTH-WEST WHOSE PRAIRIES ARE ALREADY PRODUCING WHEAT AND WHERE THE ERA OF DEVELOPMENT IS DAWNING

CANADA'S frontier is no longer in the West, for the organized and well-settled area that once reached out like a narrow belt from the Great Lakes along the International boundary and finally vanished on the boundless prairie, has steadily grown westward until it has climbed the Rockies and joined hands with the older Province on the Pacific Coast. The western frontier has been pushed into the Pacific Ocean and a new frontier has sprung up in the Far North, where another new land invites the pioneer and undeveloped resources await the magic touch of enterprise and capital. How far north this frontier will be pushed the future alone can tell. Perhaps, like the older western frontier, it too will recede before the onward march of civilization until it reaches the northern confines of the continent and blends with the geographical boundary.

Not many years ago Edmonton, far from railways, was looked upon as the outpost of the North-West. To-day Edmonton is a provincial capital with excellent railway facilities, and from an outpost it has become the gateway

to the new North-West beyond, whose soil and forests and minerals are already attracting practical attention, and whose development promises to add millions of acres to the productive area of the Dominion.

Of this new North-West the Peace River country, being the nearest and most accessible to the older West and having been tried and not found wanting, is the first to invite settlement and to offer opportunities for investment. It is the coming country; its development has already commenced, and this part of the Lone North will soon be a solitude no longer.

The Peace River country lies to the north-west of Edmonton and occupies the greater part of Northern Alberta, which, in this direction, reaches to the sixtieth parallel of latitude. The country takes its name from the great river which winds its way to the north-east until it empties into the Slave River a short distance north of Lake Athabasca. The Peace River therefore, like the Athabasca River to the south, is a part of that grand water system which forms the outlet of the great



SUMMER TRANSPORTATION IN THE NEW NORTH-WEST

The steamer "Peace River," built at Fort Vermilion from material manufactured there.

lakes of the North, whose united volume forms the Mackenzie River, which hundreds of miles northward finally pours the gigantic flood into the Arctic Ocean. Upon the plains which form much of the valley of the Peace River the new North-West is growing up.

The base of supplies for the Peace River country is Edmonton and the road into the country runs due north from that city for one hundred miles to Athabasca Landing on the Athabasca River. At the Landing during the summer fleets of scows are loaded with supplies and set out for the Far North. In this transportation service a steamer built at the Landing and known as the "Midnight Sun," takes a prominent part plying on the Athabasca water system for a distance of 235 miles. Near the Landing there are many settlers with small fields under cultivation and all report success. At Baptiste Lake, fifteen miles north-west of the Landing, Mr. C. B. Major raised in 1906 seven thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley. His oats yielded by actual measure one hundred bushels to the acre, and he found a ready market for them among teamsters, who paid from seventy-five cents to one dollar a bushel.

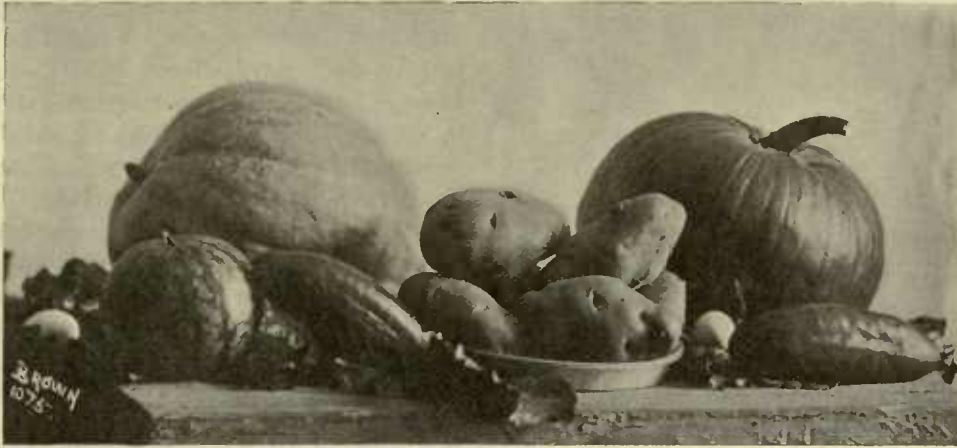
Seventy-five miles west of the Landing the Lesser Slave River empties into the Athabasca, and beyond is the lake of the same name, at the head of which stands the Lesser Slave Lake post. A highway follows the water course from the Landing to the head of the lake. This is a connecting link in the chain which, when completed, will give a wagon road from Edmonton to Fort Graham on the Findlay River, 900 miles distant.

The Lesser Slave River is shallow and rapid, but the lake is navigable to the steamer "Midnight Sun" which all summer carries freight to the western end of the lake to be forwarded to the Peace River country. At the post at the head of the lake there is a considerable settlement, two well-housed missions, large stores and warehouses and a detachment of the R. N.-W. Mounted Police. Near the post are fine stretches of prairie country where settlers are growing excellent winter wheat and raising stock. In the winter their horses roam the prairies and sustain themselves on the native grasses which cure on the ground. During the summer of 1906 two townships were surveyed there and nearly every member of the survey party took up a homestead, showing that those in a position to judge of the qualities of the country were desirous of holding land there.

From the head of the Lesser Slave Lake the road runs across country striking the Peace River at the Landing, where there is a settlement of considerable size clustered around the Hudson's Bay Company's post and the missions. A large area surrounding the settlement has been sur-

veyed. Results are the best proof of the country's worth as an agricultural district. For twenty-five years Mr. T. A. Brick, member of the Alberta Legislature for the Peace River, has lived here, and he states that he has never seen the crops fail. In 1906 he had a hundred-acre wheat field which yielded 2,500 bushels, pronounced by travellers who examined it to be No. 1

Northern. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic missions have fine farms on which wheat, oats, barley and vegetables of all kinds are grown in abundance. The latter mission also owns and operates saw and grist mills, where lumber is sawn and flour ground for the settlers. The mission also operates on the river a fine little propeller steamer



PRODUCTS OF THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

Vegetables grown at Peace River Landing in an open garden with ordinary methods of cultivation.

built by themselves from lumber sawn at the mission's mill.

Mr. A. M. Bezanson of Edmonton, who spent the summer of 1906 in the Peace River country for the express purpose of obtaining reliable information respecting its possibilities, writes as follows of the country around Peace River Landing: "I saw tomatoes of good size and quality grown and ripened on the vines, and cabbage and sweet corn as well as many vegetables of the root species were standing in the garden unhurt by frost on September 16th. In another part of the same garden, which belongs to Mr. George, Hudson's Bay factor, were asters, pansies, sweet peas and carnations in blooming profusion.

"This is an ideal country for stock, most of the native grasses curing on the ground, making very nutritious winter feed. The chinooks keep the snow down so that horses experience no difficulty in feeding on the ranges all winter, coming out fat in the spring. There are two herds of wild horses ranging on either side of the river between Peace River Landing and Fort St. John. They are made up partly of horses which escaped from the prospectors' parties travelling through during the Klondike rush, and quite a large percentage are descendants from a herd taken in by the Hudson's Bay Company years ago. It is certain that these horses are not put in and fed during the winter, yet they keep in such good condition that all efforts to catch them have proved ineffectual."

Among the many large tracts of open prairie in this part of the new North-West three deserve especial mention—the Grande Prairie, the Spirit River Prairie and the Pouce Coupe Prairie. The Grande Prairie, situated some distance down the river from Peace River Landing, has an approximate area of 3,600 square miles. The soil is a deep black loam. A large amount of fur



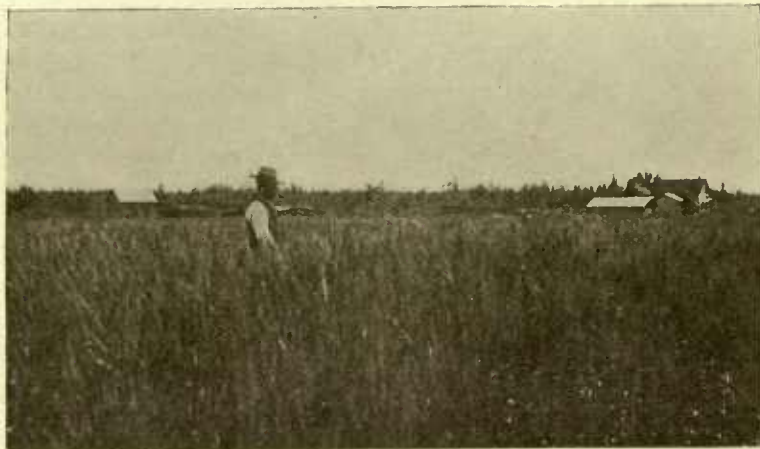
A WHEAT FIELD IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

A view of the farm buildings and crop of Mr. Sheridan Lawrence near Fort Vermilion.

is caught during the winter. Here, as elsewhere in the Peace River country, the early settler can profitably employ his time during the winter months in trapping.

West from Peace River Landing is the Pouce Coupe, where

there are fully 1,000 square miles of prairie land ready for the plough. The chinook winds sweep across it warming everything they touch and melting the winter's snow sometimes as quickly as it falls and always keeping it down so that horses have no difficulty in feeding all winter on the native grasses. The In-



A PEACE RIVER HOMESTEAD.

Showing the vigorous growth of wheat under northern skies at Fort Vermilion.

dians have wintered horses here for years without a spear of hay, and two years ago Mr. Tremblay took his pack train of twenty-five horses—formerly used by an exploration party with headquarters opposite Fort St. John—to the Pouce Coupe for the winter, “and no hay had he nor did he want any.”

The Spirit River prairie, with an area of about 900 square miles, can be reached by trail from the Lesser Slave Lake, 135 miles distant, or from Dunvegan only ten miles away. The soil, a sandy loam over a clay sub-soil, is exceedingly fertile; building material and fuel are plentiful, as they are throughout the whole country, and so far as known the crops have never been damaged by frost. Horses winter on the prairie and suffer no privation. Considerable trapping is done near this section, the fur-harvest each winter being very rich.

One of the most important posts in the Peace River country and the most northerly settlement in this new North-West is Fort Vermilion, situated on the south bank of the Peace River, nearly a mile wide, and in the centre of prairie and rolling timber land larger in extent than the Kingdom of Belgium. Its present population consists of a dozen white families and about five hundred Indians and half-breeds. Its white settlers claim that their district contains sufficient resources to make this northern frontier post a city, once their development is undertaken on a large scale.

The agricultural possibilities of the Vermilion district have been pretty well proved. For upwards of thirty years wheat as well as oats, barley and the ordinary garden vegetables have been successfully grown, and not merely in an experimental manner, but as regular crops. In 1906 one thousand acres were seeded with wheat, and the yield amounted to 30,000 bushels of excellent, perfectly matured grain. The Hudson's Bay Company have a first-class roller-process flour mill at Fort Vermilion, with its own electric lighting plant, where all the wheat was ground for local consumption. The same company also operate at the Fort a well-equipped saw-mill, and from the lumber so manufactured the company built a fine steamer, the “Peace River.” With the exception of its engine, which was brought in from Edmonton, 700 miles south, the boat was wholly built at Fort Vermilion, and each summer it plies up and down the river.

During the past twenty years Mr. Sheridan Lawrence has

lived at Fort Vermilion and his farm is one of the finest in the Peace River country. His brother, Mr. Fred. Lawrence, is the authority for the following information respecting the climatic conditions and the agricultural resources of this outpost of the new North-West:

“Wheat has matured here in 86 days. Cereal crops are sown late in April and early in May, and harvest begins early in August. Tomatoes planted in the open garden in the middle of May have ripened on the vines, and we always have new potatoes in July. I believe winter wheat to be the future crop of the Peace River country. The ground stays frozen and is covered by a good fall of snow, which prevents the heaving so disastrous to winter wheat in some places, and assures sufficient moisture to give it a good start in the spring.

The summers at Vermilion are beautiful. There are over 18 hours of sunshine, and after sunset there is no darkness, the light gradually fading to twilight, then growing stronger and stronger till the sun again appears. It is this which matures the crops so quickly.

“The winters, though long, are not severe. There is rarely more than two feet of snow and very seldom a disagreeable wind. The air is crisp and dry, so that one does not feel the cold so much at thirty below as he would in the Great Lakes country at zero.”

There are two missions with schools at Fort Vermilion; both are self-supporting, and the schools are doing a good work in educating not only the white children but those of Indians and half-breeds as well. Nearly all the latter can speak English and not a few can read and write fairly well.

In order to hasten the development and, of course, to share in the wealth that the developed new North-West will produce, an organization known as the International Trading and Development Company has been incorporated, with a capital of half a million dollars. This organization is to establish a main depot from which will be supplied the trading posts to be opened along the rivers and lakes of the north country. A flour mill will be erected to



A SUMMER DAY ON THE PEACE RIVER

The steamer was built at the Landing from lumber sawn in the mission mill.

grind the wheat of the Peace River farms, steamers will be put on the great northern waterways and a general forwarding business carried on. Mineral claims will be taken up and worked and a fur trade carried on. The general development of the new North-West will be pushed with vigor, aided by ample



ON THE FAR NORTHERN FRONTIER.

A general store and a dwelling-house at Fort Vermilion.

capital and directed by men experienced in opening up a new country. This remains to be said in behalf of the Peace River country—not a settler there has ever been obliged to call upon the Government for assistance in any form.

# CANADA'S NEW BUILDINGS

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

**T**HE new Nurses' Wing of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is in style of architecture and material of construction similar to the main building. This magnificent hospital was the gift of Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount-Stephen, the building costing more than a million dollars apart from the land, which was contributed by the city. The hospital stands on a shoulder of Mount Royal, at the eastern edge of the Park. It is built in the Scottish Baronial style, of limestone, and it resembles a castellated Scotch palace. The hospital is surrounded by beautiful grounds containing lawns and groves; and from the wards can be enjoyed a charming view of the city, the St. Lawrence River and the level country far beyond. The new wing, standing a few yards west of the main building, affords much-needed accommodation for the large nursing staff, whose quarters here are not only exceedingly comfortable but quite handsome, being well in keeping with the other parts of the building.

At last the Archives of Canada have been given a building in which can be carried on in the best manner possible the collecting and arranging of the ancient documents and records connected with the history of the country, and where they will be absolutely safe and their preservation assured. In this spacious



THE CANADIAN ARCHIVES RECENTLY ERECTED AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

sion of which may have an important bearing on the future stability of national life. In order that the character of the records accumulated by the Archives Department may be made known to the public, and that the advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with these materials may be equally shared by teachers, students and citizens of Canada generally, in all parts of the country, it has been considered advisable to select and publish in a connected form, a number of the more important and representative documents relating to specific features of Canadian national development."

The Central School is only one of the fine buildings possessed by the people of Calgary, and it shows how adequate are the educational facilities of this flourishing western city.

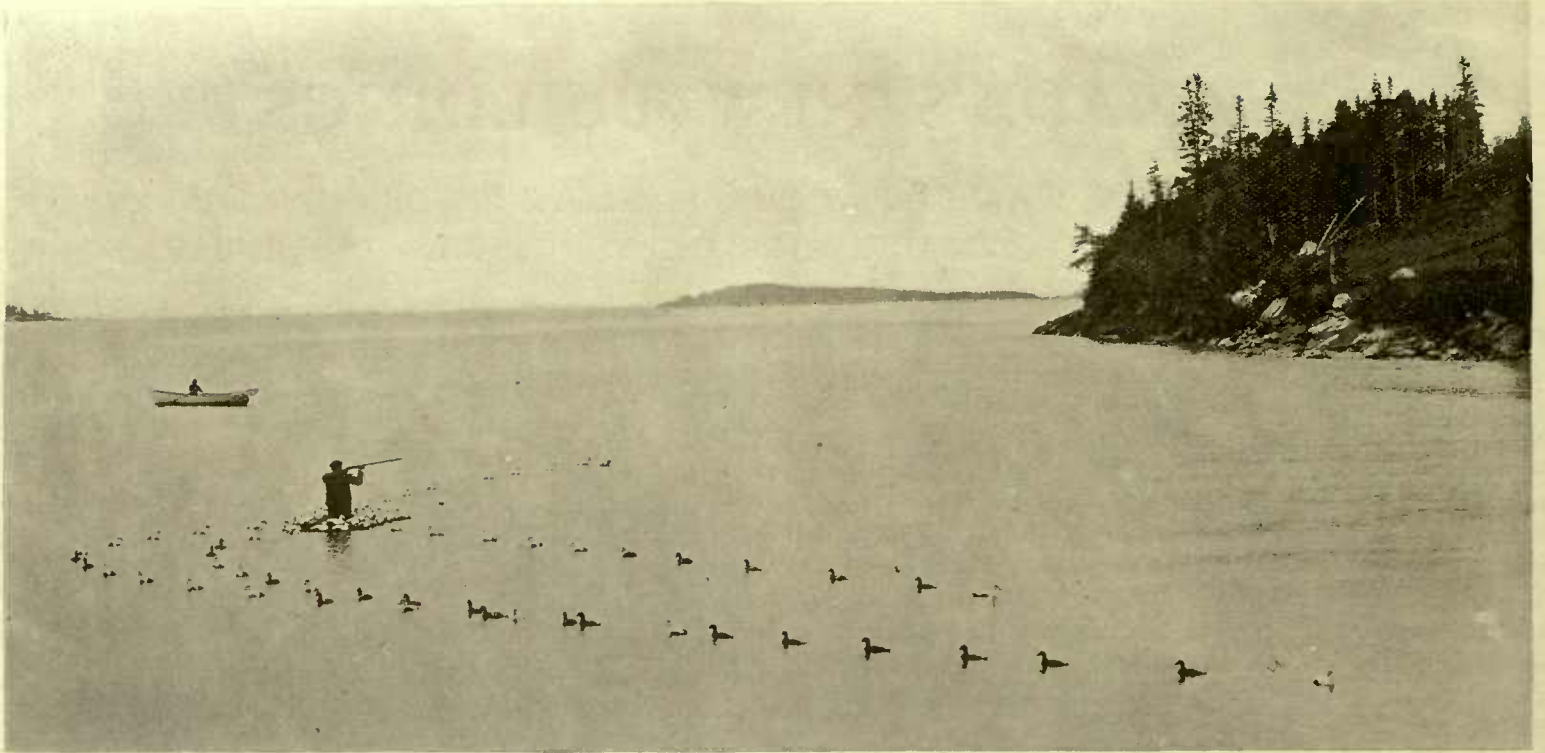


THE NEW CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL OF CALGARY, ALBERTA.



THE NEW NURSES' WING OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL,  
MONTREAL.

building, recently completed at Ottawa by the Federal Government, are stored the records of Canadian history and the valuable and very interesting work carried on by the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture always receives the generous support of Parliament. A volume recently issued by the Canadian Archives indicates the character and quality of the work carried on. This volume contains copies of the documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada for the period from 1759 to 1791, that is from the capitulation of French Canada to the establishment of legislative government. In the introduction to this volume the Archivist writes: "Now that those collections are adequately housed in a separate building, it is possible for all who wish to consult them to do so with facility and comfort. However, in a country of such vast extent as Canada, it requires both time and means for more than a very limited number to avail themselves of these valuable accumulations at first hand. Hitherto, also, the pressing demands of the more immediate needs of life leave, for most, little leisure for the cultivation of those studies connected with the origin and significance of our national institutions, the right comprehen-



DUCK SHOOTING OFF THE SHORE OF NOVA SCOTIA, THE HUNTER SHOOTING OVER ANCHORED DECOYS FROM A TUB OR "BLIND."

## SPORT IN NOVA SCOTIA

FORESTS WHERE ROAM THE LORDLY MOOSE, WATERWAYS FREQUENTED BY DUCK AND STREAMS WHERE TROUT INVITE THE ANGLER'S ART

**S**TRETCHING away from the south shore of Nova Scotia northerly for many a mile lies a rolling, forest country which, as a resort for sportsmen, rivals New Brunswick or any other part of Eastern Canada. In these woods no syndicate has secured monopoly of vast areas such as have frequently been sold in other Provinces, but an alien hunting in Nova Scotia must obtain a license and he may shoot only one moose during the season. However, the sportsman generally feels that he has achieved sufficient glory if he secures one fine set of antlers.

Northward from Chester, the post-road to Windsor strikes directly into the heart of the forest traversing a section of country where game of all kinds is abundant. From Bear Brook, five miles out, to Canaan, distant thirteen miles, a dozen or more hunting camps are dotted about the forest, ranging from the primitive structure of poles and bark or canvas, to the more pretentious log cabin.

What joy to turn your back on the turmoil of the city and for a few weeks to live the free and easy life of the camp; to breathe the clear, bracing air; to sleep on drowsy beds of fir-boughs and to be awakened by the squirrel's chatter or the whir

of the partridge's wing! When you have once spent such a week in the depth of the forest you will have the lure of the woods in your heart forever, and each hunting season you will hear again the call of the woodland and know that you must shoulder your rifle and away. "Something's out beyond the ridges, calling—calling for you! Go!"



NOVA SCOTIA HUNTERS OUT FOR BIG GAME.

Hunting camps are dotted about the forest of the Canaan District.

Here, any morning when the waters are high after a rain, you can get a fine string of brook-trout; throughout this woodland there is good partridge and woodcock shooting; there are black ducks and shell ducks in plenty on the lakes, and bears on the ridges and blue-berry barrens; there are foxes, wildcats, rabbits and smaller game in abundance; but chiefest of all is the moose.

In this country moose are hunted in different ways. During the latter part of November they may easily be tracked in the snow. Sometimes, too, a moose is shot

from a "blind", constructed near his favorite drinking-place. During the rutting season the favorite method is by calling the moose. The hunter with his birchen horn endeavors to imitate the call of the cow moose to her mate, or of a suspected rival for

her notice. To be able "to call" a moose is a great accomplishment and some contend that the Indian alone attains perfection in the art.

A couple of seasons ago, while tracking a moose in the country between St. Croix and the Kard Lake, I came across the tracks of a moose of unusual size. After following it for some distance I lost the trail. Wide circuits over soft ground failed "to raise" it again. Apparently it had vanished off the face of the earth. But I did not forget it and last year I went after the big fellow again. Once I saw him on the crest of a ridge about five hundred yards distant, his magnificent head outlined against the sky as he stood looking down the slope as if with contempt for, try as I might, I could never get within range of him. Other hunters, too, had followed his trail; he was frequently seen, but always under such circumstances that he escaped. Last autumn, when the season opened, I registered a silent vow to make one last determined effort to capture that majestic head.

Accordingly I went into camp accompanied by an old woodsman whose life has been spent in trapping and hunting. We started at once for the Kard meadow where the big fellow had recently been seen.

This meadow forms a charming forest glade perhaps a hundred yards wide, following the winding course of a deep, black rivulet merging into a pool near one extremity. The meadow is covered with thick grass and shut in by forest trees. The afternoon sun was slanting into the little glade touching it with patches of sunlight and deep shadow. A trail led down through the grass to the pool and tracks of the big moose were easily seen among smaller prints. But though we lay for hours concealed on the border of the meadow, we saw nothing further. Cold and hungry, we returned to camp.

The first rays of sunlight were struggling through the tree-tops when we again took up the hunt. Hours of weary tramping brought us at last to a dense swamp where we gave up the chase for the day. About five hundred yards from our camp we had to make our way through a dense thicket. Pausing to rest a few moments beside a friendly bush, I suddenly heard a grunt, a snort and the breaking of bushes not twenty feet distant. The noise came nearer. Now I was sure of my moose. Suddenly the animal broke through the thicket almost on top of me and I saw—not the expected monarch of the forest, but a great, black, clumsy body—a bear, and a monster, too! This was my first experience with bruin in the flesh and I had always understood that a wounded bear was not a desirable plaything, but the chance was too good to lose, and I fired. Over he went on his back, pawing the air wildly, but in a moment regained his feet and was off. A second shot hit him in his back but failed to bring him down. About a hundred yards away, however, we came up to the dead carcass of my bear. Greatly elated, we removed the head and skin, and laden with our spoil were soon back in camp.

Next morning I struck off across the rocky ridges and after

considerable tough tramping I got a sight of my quarry. He was standing on a ridge just beyond me, apparently watching me with much interest. But he was quite out of range and I lost him.

At about eleven o'clock the following morning our guide announced the presence of the bull in the woodland just beyond our camp. We set out at once and by one o'clock were crouching in the leafy shelter of the "blind" we had constructed the day before. Hour after hour we waited. It was five o'clock and darkness was approaching. With extreme caution we moved forward for some distance, and suddenly, perhaps a hundred yards distant, I caught a glimpse of the majestic beast whose trail I had so persistently followed. His magnificent antlers just appeared through the alder thicket as he stood motionless. I felt my heart beating in my throat as I waited, breathless. Chills ran down my spine. What if I missed him after all?

Another moment and the bull stepped out in the open, accompanied by his mate. I jumped to my feet and fired full at his breast. He wheeled in his tracks and my second shot hit him in the neck. He crashed back into the woods accompanied

by his mate. Wild with excitement, we followed his trail through the thicket and presently the trails separated, one leading off across rough ground towards the hills, the other heading for the big swamp. Hastily making a choice, for the light was waning fast and the trail indistinct, we followed towards the swamp and shortly came up with the big fellow, standing fatally wounded and dying. A shot through the heart finished him.

The head was a splendid specimen, the antlers having a spread of 58 inches, with 27 points and remarkable breadth of pan. With pardonable pride I regard this trophy from the Halifax and South-

Western country. Assuredly all the big game does not browse in other woods than those of Nova Scotia. The dense woods and beautiful streams of this Province still offer capital sport for both rod and gun and for rifle too.

Speaking of moose-hunting, some one has said that the moose in our forests will soon be exterminated as were the buffalo from the western plains. He points to the frequency of forest fires as a chief factor in their destruction. I cannot admit that he is correct in this opinion. Experienced hunters will assure you that moose, on the contrary, are increasing rapidly. The number of heads taken during the last few seasons is far in excess of those of former years. And though the damage to timber and woodlands cannot be too greatly deplored, yet the extent of our most serious forest fires is by comparison so small that the sustenance of moose and other wild creatures cannot, I think, be seriously curtailed. Moreover, in a couple of years the burnt districts once more become covered with vegetation and furnish fine feeding-grounds for the lords of the forest. The evasion of the game laws by unprincipled hunters is a far greater menace to our game than all our forest fires together.

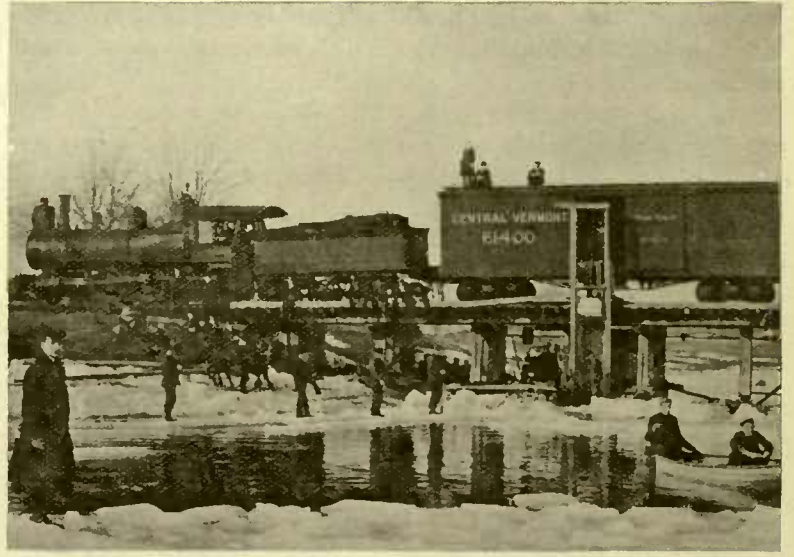


THE LORD OF THE EASTERN FORESTS.

"His magnificent antlers appeared through the thicket as he stood motionless."



CUTTING LAKE ICE BY MEANS OF A PLOUGH DRAWN BY HORSES.



LOADING CARS WITH ICE FROM A LAKE BY MEANS OF A HOIST.

## TWO WINTER HARVESTS

HOW THE ICE-CROP AND FISHING OUT OF SEASON ENABLE THE HARDY COUNTRYMAN TO INCREASE HIS INCOME DURING THE DULL SEASON

**T**IME was when the frozen surfaces of our Canadian lakes merely served as level highways for winter traffic, shortening the distance between point and point by a considerable number of miles.

Time was, also, when country folk used to allow themselves short respites from toil during the calms of mid-winter. It was the lax season of the year with farmers and visits back and forth were mutually indulged in and enjoyed.

But "the old order changeth, giving place to new." Six months out of seven, the twelve months 'round, the modern, healthy countryman with the interests of his family at heart, aspires to be busy at work of some description. To such men, winter as well as summer brings its appointed means of livelihood; and anywhere between January and March, inclusive, the frost-bound stretches of our rural lakes are dotted with bands of workers intent upon the white harvesting of ice cakes from the parent bed, or engaged in plying a cold and fluctuating trade through holes cut in the ice for the enticement of unwary fish.

Looking lakeward on almost any mid-winter week-day, the distant beholder sees a swarm of pygmy figures and several pairs of slow-creeping horses circling a dark sheet of open water which shows wider and blacker against the snow as the work proceeds.

The dimensions of these hand-cut ice cakes average 30 inches in length, 15 inches in width and 15 inches in depth. Ice 18 inches thick is considered the most convenient for commercial purposes.

It is a regular little business—the ice traffic; with its "boss" men or middle-men, their "crew" of sub-hired workers; the private and public consumers; contracts let and sub-let; and small rivalries and bickerings on the side to add spice to otherwise monotonous transactions.

A cent and a-half is the nominal price per cake in the ice trade, and the proviso is sometimes thrown in that the men cutting the ice shall "help load." A "good man," backed by practice and experience, will cut upwards of 150 or 200 cakes a day by hand. A "boss" hires his "crew" of under men at about

\$1.25 per day apiece, which pays the latter well and thus satisfies all parties, since the "boss" himself often makes from \$3 to \$5 a day clear after paying his helpers.

Where horses and an ice-plough are used the work proceeds much more rapidly than by hand. The price charged for such an equipment, including three men, a pair of horses, the plough and necessary tools, is \$7 per day.

In connection with the subject of lake fishing, taken as a whole, about the most unenviable position which a person can fill—from other than a pecuniary stand-



CUTTING AND HAULING ICE TO FILL LOCAL CONTRACTS.

point—is that of Government-appointed Fish and Game Keeper. Such an individual is liable to be a target for the enmity of the particular little local community of fishermen in whose midst he is established. A keeper who by chance performs his duty, during "close season," is in many a locality unhesitatingly characterized as "mean."

Discoursing calmly on the evasion of the law in a certain



neighborhood, an old farmer gave the following evidence: "I know of 100 lbs. of fish et (eaten) there last fall out of season."

He related the fact proudly, as a creditable performance, deserving commendation, and voiced his high opinion of the broadmindedness of the game-keeper thus: "Why he wouldn't hev ben so low as to come at me fer cotchin' a few fish! Why that would be 'mean'."

In certain localities it seems to be a systematised and organized undertaking—this defying of the unpopular "keeper." When the Government appoints its officer to protect the interests of the fish, the fishermen appoint sentinels to watch the officer. They know just where he is, every minute of the day and night. If necessary, they sometimes give the alarm to one another by means of a gun-shot.

The "close season" in one locality known to the writer begins the 1st of March and extends, for pickerel, until the 1st of June; for bass, until the 15th of June. In other localities pickerel-fishing is allowed to commence on the 15th of May and bass-fishing on the 1st of June, thus shortening the term somewhat.

The self-appointed winter fisherman erects for his comfort and convenience a little shanty in close proximity to a good fishing ground, and encircles it with a bristling grove of sticks, driven slant-wise over holes cut through the ice, and arranged with bright-hued leather "bobs" which fall when the fish tug the lines attached, thus apprising the owner that at such a line and hole he has a "bite." They call these signals "Tip-up-ses."



A SNUG FISHING-CABIN ON RUNNERS ON BROME LAKE, QUE.

For winter bait, minnows which have been caught late in the fall and sunk in wells for preservation, are used by those who have them, while those who are minnowless fasten a bit of fat pork to their hook, at the beginning of the season, and literally "by hook or by crook" entice a white fish through the ice, which they then cut into strips and use as bait for more.

"Fisherman's luck" is as uncertain a proposition in this winter pursuit of the game as in any form of the sport. A day's catch roughly varies all the way from 10 to 50 lbs. But the price maintains a steady market value at the rate of ten cents per pound. The demand often exceeds the supply as the flesh of these fish, freshly-taken from the ice-chilled waters of the lake, is particularly firm and sweet-flavored. When "luck" is good, \$5 or more crown the result of a day's cold labor on the ice.

A commodious fishing-house, like the one herewith illustrated, shows Isaac Walton's favorite pastime enjoyed under somewhat different conditions from the aforesaid shanty-style. For several seasons past the dwellers beside Brome Lake, Que., have seen this jaunty little house taking up its temporary abode—now here and now there on the sparkling surface of the lake. One never knows, on getting up in the morning, where it may have journeyed since last beheld. It is sometimes used solely by the owner himself, or rented by him to any other fisherman—amateur or professional—who desires a few days' sport.

One winter afternoon, seeing the above-named fishing-house

comfortably established on the lee-side of the island in the middle of the lake, the writer and two companions drove out to inspect it at close range. As we approached the little house a trail of



THE "TIP-UP-SES" WHICH SIGNALS WHEN THERE IS A BITE.

smoke advanced through the roof to greet us, and two men could be seen wending their way here and there among a bristling forest of slanted stakes. Mr. Z—, the owner, was plainly a man of few words, well-chosen and to the point, but never wastefully employed. His companion, Mr. X—, the temporary fisherman of the day, was open-hearted as the sun-bright sky, and conversationally inclined.

"It's the first time I've ever been fishing like this in winter," the latter confided, affably; keeping a casual eye upon the forest of tilted sticks. "We've only caught eight, so far. Mr. Z— (with a deferential gesture toward his learned *confrere*) says that it is too bright for the fish to bite much."

Suddenly we saw Mr. Z— dash off to one of the tilted sticks. Arriving, he seized the line attached to the particular stick whose leather signal had bobbed flat, and with even, regular pulls he drew up a flapping pickerel, weighing about five pounds, and deposited it floundering on the ice.

My companions and I were presently invited to view the interior of the fishing-house. A rope was stretched taut across the room, dividing it in equal parts. On the further side stood the horse. On the side of the dividing-line nearest us roared a little cooking-stove. A tin box, with the cover off, revealed remnants of a substantial lunch. Kindlings littered the floor and



THE RESULT OF ONE DAY'S FISHING ON THE ICE-BOUND LAKE.

man's clumsy makeshifts at housekeeping were in evidence.

Not a few honest dollars come to Mr. Z— through his fishing-house on runners; and so, in one way or another, many a Canadian countryman wrests a winter wage from the white bosoms of our lakes.

# OUR HISTORY IN STATUES AND MONUMENTS

XV.

WITHIN sight of the Privy Council office, from which Sir John A. Macdonald ruled this country for so many years, and but a minute's walk from the chamber of the House of Commons where, for a third of a century, he was one of the most conspicuous members and during the greater part of that time the idolized leader, stands the monument erected to his memory by the Canadian people. It is by far the finest piece of statuary in the national capital and probably the finest in Canada. The figure in bronze, somewhat larger than life-size, represents Sir John as he was best known to the people—with uncovered head addressing an audience. The figure is as picturesque and graceful as was the man himself, and the bronze features are a life-like representation of the wonderfully expressive and yet sphinx-like face so well-known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. At the base of the monument sits a beautiful female figure, Canada bearing in one hand the flag of the Empire, emblematic of the dominant principle of Sir John's life—the advancement of the Dominion and the maintenance of British connection, crystallized in his one ringing and oft quoted sentence—"A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die."

From 1844, when he was elected by the city of Kingston to a seat in the United Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada, until June 6th, 1891, when he died Premier of a Dominion that stretched from ocean to ocean, Sir John's life was spent in the political arena; and during the greater number of those many years he carried the responsibilities of office in a country which, as he himself said, was exceedingly difficult to govern. When he took up the burden Canada consisted of only two weak Provinces united by a bond of paper and by nothing else; when he laid it down the Provinces of British North America, united under one Federal Government and bearing allegiance to one Imperial crown, had been launched upon a career of national life. When asked in later life how he came to contest the election of 1844, he said, "To fill a gap." The gap widened as years went by. From a seat in Parliament it became a seat in the Cabinet and finally the Premiership and the foremost place among that group of statesmen who brought about confederation. The fascinating story of that long and arduous life has been told many times, but perhaps never so well and with such a keen analysis and impartial appreciation as by Dr. George R.

Parkin in his *Life of Sir John A. Macdonald*, which has just been published by Morang & Company of Toronto, and which forms the latest addition to "The Makers of Canada" series. A few extracts from Dr. Parkin's fascinating pages and especially from those giving the appreciations of Sir John's conspicuous contemporaries with, in part, Dr. Parkin's estimate of the man and his work, are all that can be reproduced here. The Canadian wishing to possess all the light Dr. Parkin throws on the history of this country during the past sixty years must read the book itself.

The innate power of inspiring affection was one of the secrets of Sir John Macdonald's widespread popularity and great success. To the existence of that power even early in life testimony has been given by the late Sir Oliver Mowat, a schoolmate of Sir John, later in life a law student in his office in Kingston, and later still one of his most effective political opponents. When unveiling the Macdonald statue in 1895, Sir Oliver said, "I like to remember those early school-days when John Macdonald and myself were pupils at the same school, he being one of the older boys and I one of the younger. He was as popular with the boys then as he afterwards became with

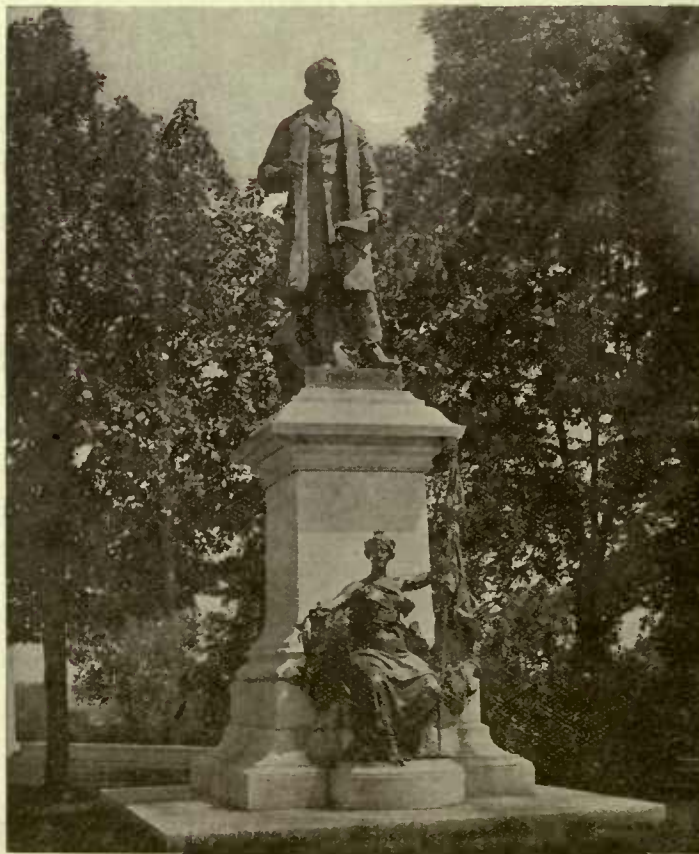
men." The late Principal Grant, in a few weighty words, summed up his view of Sir John's character: "Though dead, the ideas that inspired him live. He believed that there was room on the continent of America for at least two nations, and he was determined that Canada should be a nation. He believed in the superiority of the British constitution to any other for free men, and that the preservation of the union with the Mother Country was necessary to the making of Canada. . . . To the doing of his work he brought great qualities, and all were laid unreservedly on the altar of his country."

No more eloquent tribute to Sir John Macdonald has ever been paid than that contained in the words addressed to the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition. The occasion was the formal announcement of Sir John's death by the late Sir Hector Langevin, who after making the announcement broke down entirely under his strong emotion and was unable to proceed. The death of Sir John Macdonald, said Sir Wilfrid, "is in every respect a great national

loss, for he is no more who was, in many respects, Canada's most illustrious son, and in every sense Canada's foremost citizen and statesman. . . . I think it can be asserted that, for the



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.



STATUE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ON PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA.

supreme art of governing men, Sir John Macdonald was gifted as few men in any land or in any age were gifted—gifted with the highest of all qualities which would have made him famous wherever exercised, and which would have shone all the more conspicuously the larger the theatre. . . . His actions always displayed great originality of view, unbounded fertility of resource, a high level of intellectual conception and, above all, a far-reaching vision beyond the event of the day, and still higher, permeating the whole, a broad patriotism—a devotion to Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement and Canada's glory."

But let Dr. Parkin give his own views respecting this remarkable man and his long public career. "Like many other national builders," writes Dr. Parkin, "Macdonald must be pronounced lacking in that delicate scrupulousness which shrinks from using unworthy men and unworthy means for the accomplishment even of great purposes. What opponents branded as political immorality his apologists considered the necessary concessions of a strong leader to the temper and conditions of the time in which he lived and the weakness of the instruments with which he had to deal."

He was not an orator, says Dr. Parkin, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, "but as a parliamentary debater he was extraordinarily effective, especially in his later years, when he

had learned the art of self-control, and when unrivaled experience gave weight and prestige to all he said. His strength lay in getting at the heart of the matter under discussion."

"The plodding farmer of Ontario and the plain fisherman or lumberman of the Maritime Provinces recognized in him that common sense in practical affairs which they most value and esteem. The light hearted Frenchman of Quebec enjoyed his geniality and wit, and on points of national sensitiveness trusted in the sincerity of his sympathy. The strongest among his Canadian contemporaries cheerfully accepted him as their leader. A succession of governors-general, drawn from the highest ranks of English public life, pronounced him one of the ablest men with whom they had ever been called upon to deal."

Reviewing Sir John's life-work, Dr. Parkin thus sums up: "As a net result of all, the present of the Dominion has become a pride, its future an inspiration, to all its sons. The man who drew together all these complicated threads, who welded the northern half of the North American continent into a united whole, who held it true to its British relationship while retaining an individuality all its own, will always live in the grateful memory not only of his own Canadian people but of the British race."

## NOTES OF THE EMPIRE

ONE of the most agreeable features, when reviewing the history of the past year in South Africa, is the singular and gratifying development of its industries and agriculture. The unfortunate commercial depression which followed on the war has, to a certain extent, been a blessing in disguise. The presence of precious stones and minerals in the country has always had an unsettling and prejudicial effect upon the inhabitants, who have preferred the excitement of the mines to the humdrum life of the farms. The return to the safer, if perhaps less profitable occupation of agriculture was stimulated by the South African Products Exhibition, which was held in London during last February and March. An influential executive committee, headed by Sir Peter Bam, brought together at Westminster a representative display of South African produce, a display which has helped to draw the attention of people in Great Britain to South African wines, tobacco, fruits, maize and tea. For the first time in the history of the sub-continent a serious and successful effort has been made to supply in bulk to the English people what they have hitherto only seen in samples. Light Cape wines are rapidly growing in favor; delicious jams (Guava, Cape gooseberry and the wild Natal plum, amatungulu) can be obtained in Piccadilly and farther afield. Many an old South African and many a returned tourist will, after he has smoked Boer tobacco, smoke nothing else.



RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH

Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, owing to the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is leading the British Commons.

experience in packing and heavy freight charges, the profits realized were very small, but it is hoped that with the experience gained better results will follow this year.

Coal is also a considerable asset in the affairs of Natal and the Transvaal, and the output from the "Garden Colony" for the year amounted to over 1,500,000 tons, which is a record. Men-o'-war and the great merchant liners, including the Union-Castle and White Star companies' vessels, are making frequent use of Durban as a coaling station.

This awakening of South Africa to the potentialities of its natural resources other than diamonds and gold is one of the most promising features of its recent history, and if the lessons learnt during the past year are taken to heart she should take her place among the world's exporters, at any rate as regards grain, wool, fruit, coal and wine.

A PASSAGE in the recent speech of Count Okuma upon Japan's interest in India and the South Sea (under which description Australia must be included) has caused a very marked sensation in Great Britain. This is the passage in question: "India and the South Sea would also be very good markets for your goods. You must not be content with them, however; you should go to Europe, too, from time to time. You need not make use of foreign steamers. You can go everywhere by Japanese vessels. Any place where the Japanese flag flies may be regarded

as Japan. Being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from Heaven, Heaven may send one misfortune."

PERHAPS the most successful venture in agriculture has been the entry of South Africa into the English maize market. It is estimated that the farmers of Natal, who have shown the way in this matter, will reap a profit of over £200,000. During last year Natal exported some 300 tons of citrus fruits, chiefly oranges and mandarins. Owing to want of



LOOKING DOWN SIXTH STREET IN THE RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF EDMONTON, ALBERTA. THE STREET IS ONE HUNDRED FEET WIDE.

## NOTES OF THE WEST

A COMMITTEE of the Victoria, B.C., Agricultural Association has decided to put before the Dominion Government Victoria's claims to the Dominion exhibition in 1909, urging that this be given to the city, particularly on account of the Alaska-Yukon exhibition being in Seattle at the same time, which would practically insure the financial success of the Dominion Exhibition.

IN connection with the establishment of an agricultural college in Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just made an offer to the Provincial Government of a free grant of 320 acres of land, provided the college is located in the vicinity of Gleichen. This grant will be made up of 160 acres of irrigable and 160 acres of non-irrigable land.

TO engraft the best principles of Canadian citizenship in the hearts of the Ruthenian peoples of western Canada, is primarily the object of the new Ruthenian training school which was recently opened in Brandon, Man. Here 30 young men of that nationality are being carefully trained, so that they may go out among their own countrymen pointing out higher ideals of life, and teaching them loyalty to the British flag and to the best interests of their adopted country; in short that they may become good Canadians.

The school is under the principalship of J. T. Cressey assisted by T. Ferly. Mr. Cressey was principal of the school for three years in Winnipeg before it was transferred to Brandon through the efforts of the late Hon. S. W. McInnis. It occupies three flats at the rear of the new Hughes block on Tenth street, the largest one of its kind in the city. Here the students are domiciled in five comfortable dormitories. There are, besides, three large class rooms, also a spacious dining hall, kitchen, offices, sitting room, store rooms and bath rooms.

Only 30 young men are admitted at one time, and they are put through a three years' course, embracing English studies from the very rudiments up to and including third class teacher's work. The class now under instruction are taking up English language, reading, writing, spelling, literature, arithmetic and geography. Later they will study history, geometry, algebra, bookkeeping and other subjects, besides taking a course in profes-

sional teaching, thus being thoroughly equipped to go out and teach in the 70 odd Ruthenian schools in Manitoba now needing qualified teachers, and at present filled by university students with permits.

BUILDING operations promise to be very lively in Prince Albert, Sask., this spring. The Imperial Bank propose starting work on their new block opposite the city hall. The new \$90,000 high school building and the St. Albion's school for girls to cost \$20,000 are to be built this year. Work on the Canadian Northern rail and traffic bridge is progressing very favorably, both abut-



SPECIMENS OF ASH AND OAK IN TURTLE MOUNTAIN, MAN.

ments are completed and the eight piers are well under way. Work is being pushed day and night. The bridge when completed will give access to the rich Shellbrook country across the north Saskatchewan and will tap the main line to Battleford.

THE Board of Trade of Prince Albert, Sask., at its annual meeting re-elected J. G. Bradshaw as president. It was decided to place a special representative at Winnipeg during the immigrat-

ion rush to make sure that Prince Albert secures her share of the people. The Dominion Government will be asked to send an expert to examine the recent finds of rich gold in silver ore at Lac la Rouge, 300 miles north of Prince Albert.

PRESIDENT E. J. EARLING of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was in Vancouver recently on his way home from Queen Charlotte Islands, where he was the guest of an excursion of American business men on a special trip on the steamer "Princess Beatrice." There were forty-two men in the party, representing many millions of capital. It was announced that as a result of the trip construction work will be started early in the spring on a sawmill at a cost of \$400,000 to be erected at Cumshwa Inlet. The members of the party hold options on ten miles of semi-anthracite coal lands on Graham Island. Their experts, who accompanied them, advised against the purchasing of the coal areas, declaring that the coal is limited in quantity and unworkable, owing to the broken formation and small thickness of the seams. At Port Simpson, President Earling was serenaded by the Indian band. The harbor at Prince Rupert came in for great praise by the American visitors, who were greatly impressed with the northern resources. Mr. Earling said Prince Rupert had more natural resources at its door than any place between Cape Nome and Mexico.

WITH the advent of spring work on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in northern Saskatchewan will be resumed and pushed vigorously ahead. The Sheho extension will be built into Lanigan. From Asquith west, the new line will be pushed on for a distance of two hundred miles, until connection is effected with the line running eastward from Wetaskiwin. The completion of this line will afford direct connection with the city of Edmonton. Grain from the northern portion of Saskatchewan will also be shipped over this line, instead of being forwarded over the longer route via the Pheasant Hills branch. Steel will be laid on the line running west from Moose Jaw. During last season this line was completed to Tuxford and it is the expectation of the company that this year an additional fifty miles will be completed. Grade revision

work will be carried on between Swift Current and Medicine Hat, the work as far as Swift Current having been completed last year. West of the mountains, the task of replacing the wooden bridges with steel structures will be undertaken. The piers and abutments of these structures will be of concrete, and when possible concrete arches will be built. Similar bridge work will be done on the old Columbia and Western line in Southern British Columbia, now a part of the Canadian Pacific system, all wooden bridges being replaced with steel and concrete. The necessary appropriations were made for the great steel bridge at Lethbridge, which is to be one of the most important structures of its kind in the world.

THE work of reducing the grade on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Kicking Horse Pass in the Rocky Mountains, is being vigorously pushed ahead. The work includes two spiral tunnels, one 3,200 feet and the other 2,800 feet in length, the only others of the kind being in the Simplon tunnel through the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy. The present stretch of four miles in the C. P. R. will be increased by the new work to eight miles, but the grade will be reduced one half. The tunnels are bored at the rate of forty feet daily through silicious sandstone and the contract will be completed next autumn.

FROM the confluence of the Ingenia and Findlay Rivers, midway between the Canadian Rockies and the Cassiar mountains, British Columbia, comes news of a big gold strike, and a stampede from Hazelton, B.C., has followed receipt of the news there, and a large party of prospectors have outfitted for the new district.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, Colonization Agent for the Federal Government, was recently in Winnipeg, where in an interview he discussed this year's prospects for immigration. Mr. Speers said that inquiries from the United States were more numerous than in any preceding year and they were more positive in tone. Many of the correspondents in the United States write for information, but state definitely when they are to arrive in the country. There was little reason to doubt that the influx from the United States this year would be greater than ever. The people coming to Canada from that country were chiefly of the agricultural class and were apparently little affected by the financial situation.

Throughout the West there is an immense area of land prepared for cultivation, and the action of the Government in taking steps to see that every available acre was sown with the best procurable seed could not be too highly commended. The mildness of a considerable portion of the winter had resulted in a very large saving in fuel and

food, and all the horses would be in the best condition for the work of the spring. Cattle had been out a great deal during the season with good results in the matter of their condition. Settlers who were alarmed by the severity of last winter have been re-assured, and look forward hopefully to the operations of the year on their farms.

THE Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is arranging for the immediate construction at Victoria, B. C., of a large stern wheel steamer to operate this year between Essington and Hazelton on the Skeena. Two new Hudson's Bay boats are now building at Victoria and all three will be ready for operation by the middle of May. The G. T. P. is also arranging for the construction of a large hotel at Prince Rupert. The building is to cost about a quarter of a million dollars.

THE foreman, office and engineering staff of the tracklaying force of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were entertained at Kelliher, Sask., by the citizens and inhabitants of the surrounding country to a banquet and dance. Mr. Murphy on behalf of the citizens extended a hearty welcome to the guests, dwelling for some time on the disadvantages which the residents of the vicinity had been subjected to for some years owing to the lack of railway facilities. On behalf of the railway men Messrs. Dimock and Holmes of the office staff made appropriate speeches. John Rowan responded for the mechanical department and R. H. Smith for the engineering department. The railway men fully appreciated the ovation accorded them.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT F. F. BUS-TEED, of the C.P.R. recently visited Southern British Columbia arranging for large expenditures for the year. In Vancouver the building of the jetties on the harbor front will be continued. Twenty-one miles of heavier steel will be laid west of Cascade and between West Robson and the foot of the grade. A large amount of bridge work will be done in the Kootenays. Particular attention will be paid this year to the improvement of the water transportation in the Kootenays. Another tug, the same size as the "Valhalla", at present in use, is to be built on Kootenay Lake, also two fifteen-car barges for the transfer of freight between Kootenay Landing and Proctor. On the Arrow lakes a tug and one eight-car barge will be built; on Slokan Lake an eight-car barge will also be built, and on Okanagan Lake an eight-car barge will be built to care for the fruit traffic between Kelowna and Okanagan Landing. A deck barge will be built for Trout Lake to run between Trout Lake City and Gerrard.

H. DOUGLASS, Superintendent of the Banff National Park, and who was recently in Ottawa on official business, states that the herd of

over 400 buffalo purchased from Mr. Pablo, the Montana rancher, last year and now quartered in Elk Island Park at Lamont, Alta., are doing splendidly in their new home. The big bull which escaped while the first shipment was being unloaded last June and which was discovered several months later among some cattle in the Galician settlement south of Strathcona, defied all efforts to recapture him and had to be shot a few days ago. He was one of the finest specimens in the entire herd and the head and hide will be mounted and placed in the Government collection.

Mr. Douglass says that as soon as the weather conditions will permit, the work of fencing the new National Park at Denbow where the buffalo will be permanently located, will begin. It will require 60 miles of fence to enclose the great tract of land which comprises six townships. It will be completed by autumn in preparation for the reception of the remainder of the herd, numbering over 300 head which are still on the Flat-head range in Montana. It is the present intention to ship these late in September when the danger of loss from excessive heat and injury to the calves has been largely eliminated.

Mr. Pablo is already preparing for the round-up by which he proposes to sweep the range of every buffalo without any of the uncertainty and danger of the reckless chasing of the herds which characterized previous attempts to corral the animals. He is extending the wing of his corral seventeen miles out across the buffalo range to the Pend D'Oreille River and the herds will thus be comparatively easily corralled from their favorite feeding grounds. They will be rounded up early this spring before they have recovered full vitality after the winter foraging and will be kept in the corrals until time for shipment arrives. By constant handling and feeding, Pablo hopes to tame them considerably and get them used to the horses and men thus removing the greatest obstacle to loading the fierce and excitable brutes.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Calgary, Alberta, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Hon. W. H. Cushing; President, A. E. Cross; 1st Vice-President, W. Toole; 2nd Vice-President, T. J. S. Skinner; 3rd Vice-President, A. T. Linton; Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. Richardson.

THE Hundred Thousand Club of Calgary has elected the following officers for 1908; Hon. Presidents, Hon. W. H. Cushing and Senator J. A. Lougheed; President, Stanley L. Jones; 1st Vice-Pres., A. T. Linton; Sec'y-Treas., Charles H. Webster. The Club is carrying on a vigorous campaign on behalf of their thriving city and it is helping Calgary to grow. The advantages of its situation and the enterprise of its people assure Calgary's future.



IN ADVANCE OF THE RAILWAY—AN OX-TRAIN OF "RED RIVER CARTS" HAULING SUPPLIES TO A PRAIRIE OUTPOST

## WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

**I**N this big world it is sometimes difficult to remember that the human race is so closely joined together that what effects one may be said to effect all. In these days when boat and train, post-office, telephone, telegraph and Marconi-station make possible to the civilized world such a closely interwoven community of aims and interests, this fact is sometimes rather unpleasantly thrust upon our attention. However unpleasant or otherwise there is always a wholesome lesson to be learned from anything that teaches us that though made up of so many millions, humanity is one.

**T**HE financial depression in the United States has affected Canada comparatively very little, still we, too, in Canada feel somewhat the shortage of money, and in this case as in so many others, the woman must bear a large share of the burden. As the housekeeper, she must, if necessary, retrench and decide how best expenses are to be cut down. That is no easy matter, for we so much more readily add to our wants and multiply our luxuries.

It is surprising how much can be done in the way of economy if it be done willingly and systematically. A sentence lately read somewhere, expressing the thought of some sensible, practical person—"The policy of doing without"—will be found a helpful motto. How helpful many a short sentence has been, ringing through the brain, inspiring us not only to economy, but to endurance, cheerfulness, courage and strength, carrying us through dull and trying days and even helping us in times of grave temptation and sorrow.

What to do without must be decided by each woman for herself, for it has truthfully been said we all have our pet economies—what seems very necessary to one can easily be dispensed with by another. However, there are certain things which no housekeeper should sacrifice unnecessarily, namely, good food, and in this cold climate warm clothing and a comfortably heated home. In saying this one will strike at the pet economies of some—a larger number than one would like to believe.

**P**EOPLE to day realize the importance and sacredness of the body as it has never been realized before. This is seen in our improved domestic cookery, in experimental investigation into food and food values, pure food laws and a general advancement in all sanitary arrangements. A sound body must help towards a sound mind. In imperfect health there must always be a certain loss of intellectual balance.

The economies and sacrifices demanded of us will be practical and real, but the women of Canada should see to it that in so far as industry, intelligence, patient attention to detail and means will allow, their families shall be well and sensibly fed. This will be best accomplished by a simple but generous diet,

representing all the different classes of food—those that are specially nitrogenous, such as eggs and meat, the sugars and starches, cereals, fats such as butter, cream, etc., fruits and vegetables—best given with not too many varieties at one time.

**T**HE housekeeper will be much helped to an intelligent appreciation of food values and their different nutritive properties as nourishment for the body by reading the many valuable and interesting bulletins published by the Departments of Agriculture of our own Canadian Governments. A good deal printed in these pamphlets will be too technical for the ordinary housekeeper to understand, but still she cannot fail to get from them many valuable hints both as to food values and the scientific cooking of food.

There is one on my table at this moment—Bulletin 162, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. It is entitled "Breakfast Foods, their Chemical Composition, Digestibility and Cost." These bulletins can, I believe, be had for the asking.

For the woman's reward we quote from that beautiful word-picture of the ideal woman who riseth early and giveth meat to her household. "Her children rise up and call her blessed. Her husband also, and he praiseth her, saying, many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

**W**HILE giving the attention to this side of her duties, no woman need think it necessary to neglect her personal appearance. Few women need to be told that dress is important, rather they believe "beauty should go beautifully." Woman accepts the palm of beauty accorded her in these civilized times, very much as a matter of course, and even wonders at the Greek sculptors of a golden age of art altogether ignoring her and seeking only to express in their marbles the masculine form as the highest type of beauty.

If it should happen that women have to cut down their usual dress allowance, they can prevent it really being noticeable

by a more careful choice in what they buy and in increased neatness. Neatness cannot be dispensed with, even in the richest attire, without a great loss of beauty.

**A**LL forms of beauty may be cultivated, not only with a clear conscience but as a duty, and surely a very pleasant one. The effect of beauty is always refining and elevating. The pleasure we derive from beauty, like all the great deep-seated instincts of humanity, is not to be despised, but while directed and controlled, should be recognized and respected.

**F**OR those of us who would so gladly change the lines and curves of our faces and figures, let us comfort ourselves with the thought—prettiness of feature and color though



MRS. R. F. SUTHERLAND, WIFE OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

aided by fine clothes, cannot satisfy the sense of beauty unless there be added beauty of character, which appeals not only to the eye but to that higher intellectual sense which represents the best in humanity. Remember though "her clothing is fine linen and purple," the ideal woman is also clothed in "strength and dignity. She openeth her mouth with wisdom: and the law of kindness is on her tongue." This last beauty—the beauty of character—can much better stand alone than any beauty of mere form or color, for the very reason that it appeals to the highest in us. Indeed, so beautiful is it that it always lends a beauty to any face. Who of us cannot call to mind some sweet, guileless smile which has made really beautiful an otherwise plain face; or a clear, truthful eye which has left with us so pleasant an impression? This highest beauty—character—cannot be put on like a garment. It must come from the heart—built on a sure foundation. The affectation of guilelessness or truthfulness will only offend us with its guile and untruth. This highest beauty is possible to us all, not to be won in a day, but by the patient, faithful following of high ideals, of all that is lovely and of good report.

**TO START NEW INDUSTRY.**

**Sanitol Company Will Open Branch In Toronto,**

WITHIN the next few weeks there will open in Toronto a new industry which promises to grow as rapidly in Canada as it has in the United States. The new plant to be opened is that of the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company, which is an international association of druggists and dentists conducted on the co-operative profit-sharing plan.

The products of this company are already well known to Canadians, although they have always in the past been manufactured in the United States. Some time ago the Sanitol people conceived a distribution scheme to better introduce their products to the public and as a result the demand for the dainty toilet requisites they turn out has marvelously increased, which is the best evidence possible of their quality. The company also adopted a very clever advertising plan which was conducted for them in Canada by the Woods-Norris Advertising Agency. At all events, the sale of their products increased with such rapidity that they found it necessary to enlarge their plant.

The new factory in Toronto will be at the corner of Bathurst and King Streets, and at the start the company will employ about fifty hands. The main idea of the company in establishing a plant in Canada was to give the druggists the benefit of increased profits, which will naturally be made, from the fact that no duty will have to be paid. The company will also do a good part of its export trade from the factory to be established in Toronto, which will be conducted under the management of Mr. J. A. Thunder. Ten years ago the Sanitol business was started with one product, Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic, and it was started with but one man, but the company has continually grown and now turns out a complete line of toilet preparations, while over four-fifths of the dentists in the United States and Canada are prescribing Sanitol tooth preparations to their patients.

The company will start to install its machinery in the new plant in Toronto immediately, and will begin operations about the beginning of April.

# Gillette Safety Razor

**NO STROPPING—NO HONING**

**"You Can Shave Anywhere"**

With the old-fashioned razor? Indeed you can't.

Try it on an Atlantic liner in a storm—or on a train whipping through the gorges in the Canadian Rockies. How will your face feel and look when finished?

There is a perfect razor—for all men—for all times—under all conditions—and it's the GILLETTE Safety Razor.

"I can shave anywhere" comes true only when you use the "Gillette."



The GILLETTE Safety Razor consists of a Silver Triple Plated Holder (will last a lifetime) —12 double edged flexible blades (24 keen edges)—packed in a velvet lined leather case—and the price is \$5. All the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, Sporting Goods and Department Stores carry them. Write or ask your dealer for free booklets. If he cannot supply you, write us.

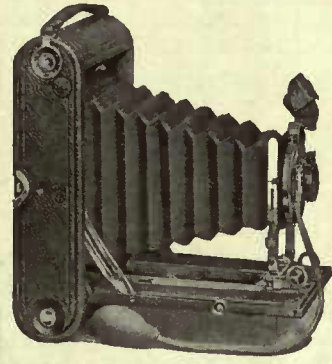
**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.**  
Canadian Factory, MONTREAL. 8

There has been no chocolate produced in any country equal to

## COWAN'S Maple Buds

This is a confection every one should buy.

**THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO**



**The 4 A Folding KODAK**

FOR PICTURES 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 INCHES.

Works as simply as a Pocket Kodak; is perfect in ever optical and mechanical detail. Uses N. C. Film Cartridges No dark-room for any part of the work.

**Price \$35.00.**

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CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited TORONTO, Canada

## Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Limited

**SHEFFIELD, Eng.**

AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**CUTLERY**

BY SEEING THAT THIS EXACT MARK 

IS ON EACH BLADE: GRANTED 1682

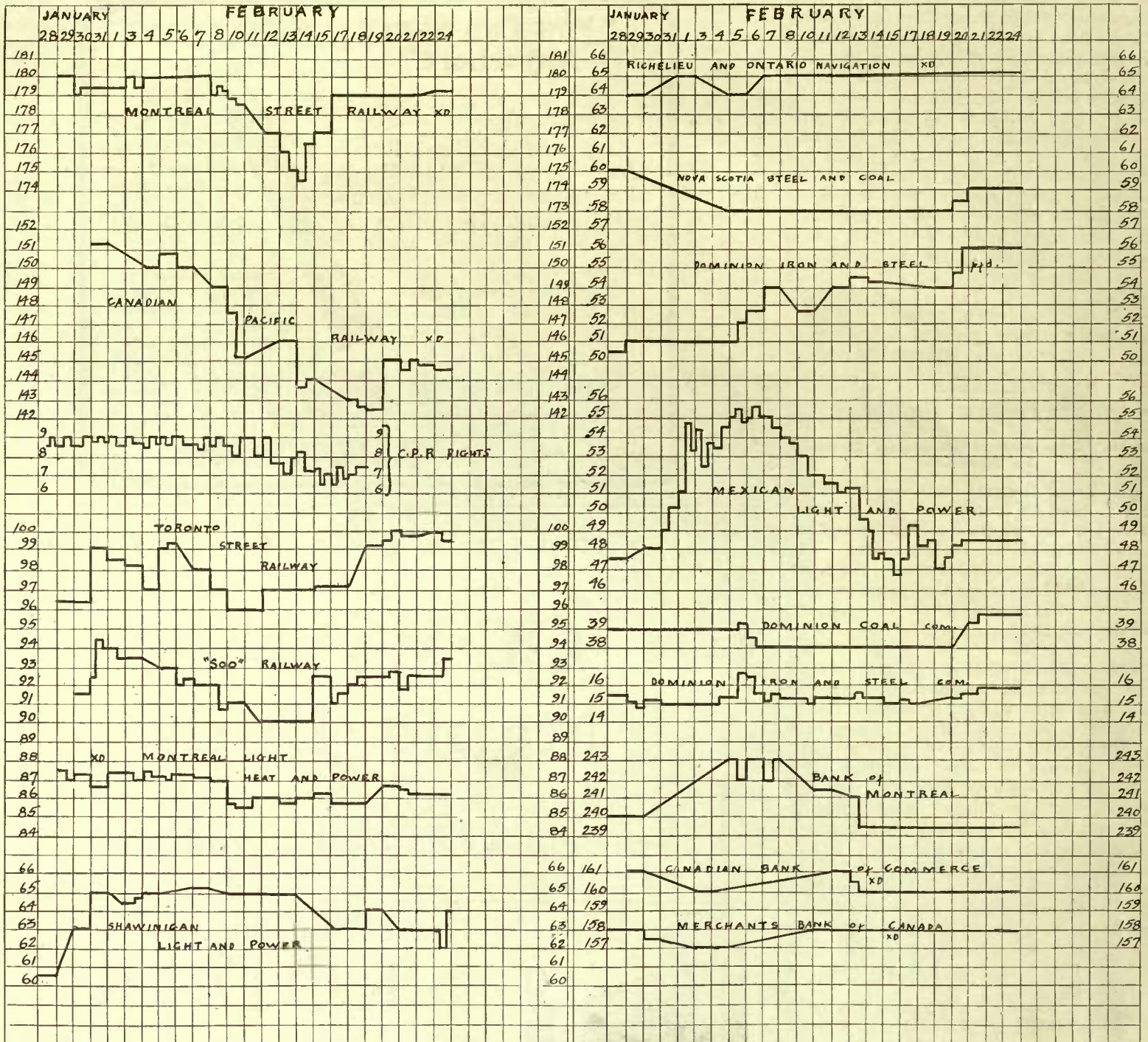
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

**JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL**

# THE TREND OF THE MARKETS

DURING FEBRUARY

A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE MONTH



Compiled exclusively for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

**Fear Cuts in Dividends.**

Of the stock market in general it can be said that lifelessness has been the chief characteristic during February. Up to the time of writing the changes have been few and unimportant. An object lesson has been furnished by the action of the New York market, that it is not tight money alone that has depressed sentiment so greatly. Banks there have at last accumulated a large surplus reserve, and there is plenty of money now available for those who want it on call loan. Notwithstanding that interest rates declined—going to as low a level as 1½ per cent—the demand for money to buy stocks has been dull and indifferent. Now traders in the bigger market are worrying about prospective cuts in dividends of the active securities. Of these there have been several already and more are expected in case the trade depression takes on a more serious aspect.

**No Fears in Canada.**

In the Montreal and Toronto markets the supply of funds available for call loans has not shown so great an increase, but there are, nevertheless, signs that the tension is gradually relaxing. The circumstance referred to above in connection with New York's behavior will have some tendency to damp the ardor of those optimists who have been calculating that as soon as money worked back again so as to be easy and cheap a pronounced rise in prices would be seen. The prospect seems to be that even if they are notified, in a month or

so, that the banks are lending freely on stock market collateral, the body of speculators will be in no hurry to rush in and buy.

It should be observed, however, that the course of events in the Dominion hardly justifies fear that dividends will be cut on anything like an important scale. Canadian Pacific, again, has been demonstrating to the Wall Street crowd that it can go on its way reporting favorable traffic movements, while its United States competitors are showing heavy decreases in both gross and net. However, the Wall Street speculator has learned one thing about this stock—that it is a deadly bear-trap—so it is likely to be reasonably free from speculative selling pressure.

**Steel-Coal and Traction.**

Nothing has developed in connection with the Dominion Steel-Coal group of securities to cause any radical revision of the quoted values. Presumably they will be avoided until some fresh development regarding the famous law suit takes place.

The tractions have been dull and without interesting movements. They at least comprise a group whose earnings are not likely to be adversely affected—depression or no depression.

**Confidence in Our Banks.**

Those people who are well acquainted with the solidity and soundness of Canada's banking system were not surprised that the absorption of so important a bank as the Sovereign should take place without causing disturbance or uneasiness. In



# The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

CAPITAL, PAID-UP - - - - \$6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - \$4,267,400

President, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Kt.  
Vice-President, JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.  
E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.  
T. E. MERRETT, Supt. of Branches and Chief Inspector.

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Belleville	Prescott	Oak Lake
Berlin	Preston	Portage la Prairie
Bothwell	Renfrew	Russell
Brampton	Stratford	Souris
Chatham	St. George	Winnipeg
Chatsworth	St. Thomas	<b>ALBERTA</b>
Chesley	Tara	Calgary
Creemore	Thamesville	Camrose
Delta	Tilbury	Carstairs
Douglas	Toronto	Daysland
Eganville	Walkerton	Edmonton
Elora	Watford	Ft. Saskatchewan
Elgin	West Lorne	Lacombe
Finch	Westport	Leduc
Fort William	Wheatley	Lethbridge
Galt	Williamstown	Medicine Hat
Gananoque	Windsor	Olds
Georgetown	Yarker	Red Deer
Glencoe	<b>QUEBEC</b>	Sedgwick
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Kincardine	1330 St Law Boul	Town of St. Louis
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Lansdowne	Rigaud	Gainsboro
Leamington	Shawville	Maple Creek
Little Current	Sherbrooke	Oxbow
London	St. Jerome	Whitewood
Lucan	St. Johns	<b>BRITISH</b>
Markdale	St. Jovite	<b>COLUMBIA</b>
Meaford	<b>MANITOBA</b>	Vancouver
Mildmay	Brandon	Victoria
Mitchell	Carberry	<b>UNITED STATES</b>
Napanee	Gladstone	New York
Oakville	Griswold	63 & 65 Wall St
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Agents in Great Britain

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES

Head Office, - MONTREAL

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000

Rest, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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Branches throughout Canada and in the United States and England

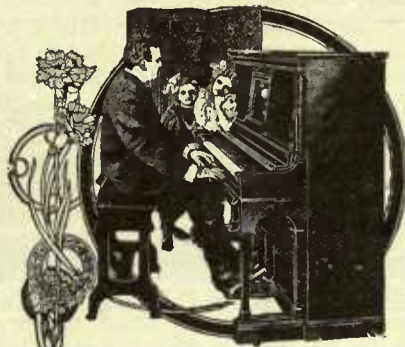
London, England, Office, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.

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This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.



# To Piano Buyers

We have the finest possible collection of high grade instruments produced by the leading factories of Canada and the United States. The best workmanship, the rarest woods, the most artistic designs.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ALL.

**American Pianos and Player Pianos**

Knabe, Knabe-Angelus, Kingsbury Inner Player, Euphona, Autopiano, Cecilian, Sohmer, Gabler and Farrand.

**Canadian Pianos**

Willis, Newcombe, Dominion.

**Organs**

Dominion Organs, 100 different styles for Parlors, Churches, Chapels, Lodges and Schools.

Used instruments taken in exchange and sold at bargain prices.

## WILLIS & CO., Limited

600 St. Catherine Street West MONTREAL  
Near Mountain Street

the month that has followed the unexpected announcement that it was going out of business, depositors have continued to manifest the utmost confidence in the banks. It is indeed fortunate for the Dominion that this public confidence is so strong and deep-seated. Were it otherwise our industrial and mercantile borrowers would not enjoy the large measure of tranquility and freedom from sudden forced stoppages that they now possess.

**Amending the Banking Act.** A good deal of interest was excited during February in the discussions at Ottawa re probable amendments to the Bank Act, which expires in the year 1911. There are always a considerable number of changes proposed—some of them impracticable and others dangerous and vicious. However, these are generally weeded out and the decennial revision usually results in the banking machinery being strengthened and improved.

H. M. P. Eckardt.

## Investment Bonds

Correspondence invited regarding

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

W. Graham Browne & Co.

222 St. James Street, Montreal

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

# Canadian Life and Resources

## Helps Itself to Ink

See the Crescent-Filler

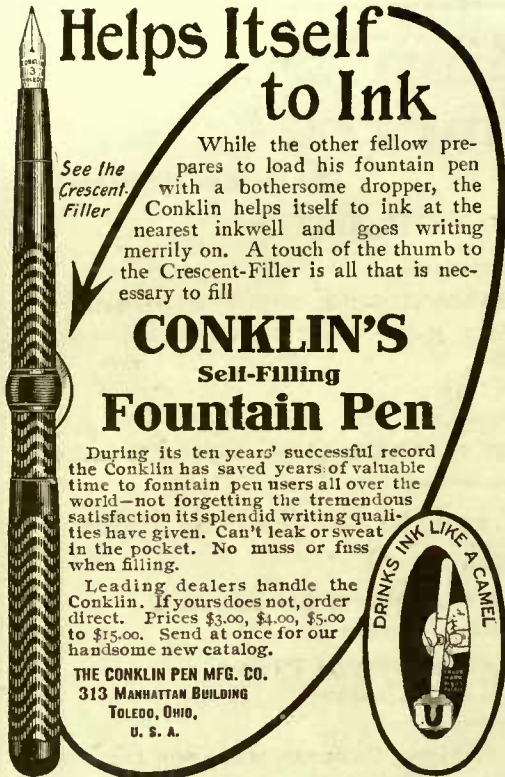
While the other fellow prepares to load his fountain pen with a bothersome dropper, the Conklin helps itself to ink at the nearest inkwell and goes writing merrily on. A touch of the thumb to the Crescent-Filler is all that is necessary to fill

### CONKLIN'S Self-Filling Fountain Pen

During its ten years' successful record the Conklin has saved years of valuable time to fountain pen users all over the world—not forgetting the tremendous satisfaction its splendid writing qualities have given. Can't leak or sweat in the pocket. No muss or fuss when filling.

Leading dealers handle the Conklin. If yours does not, order direct. Prices \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$15.00. Send at once for our handsome new catalog.

**THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.**  
313 MANHATTAN BUILDING  
TOLEDO, OHIO,  
U. S. A.



## Our Point of View

(Continued from page 9)

up with the increase of Germany's naval programme of construction alone will necessitate, it is estimated, an increase in Mr. Asquith's budget of nearly four millions this coming year. And in this race with Germany it must be remembered that whilst Germany in 1907-8 spent more than eighteen millions less on her navy than Great Britain she only spent some eight millions more than Great Britain upon her army, which upon a war footing amounts to 3,765,000 men, or more than three times the land force of Great Britain. We say deliberately that unless helped by the colonies Great Britain will see her naval supremacy first challenged, as it is now, then gradually reduced until in 1920, say, it will have ceased to exist over a combination not only of her two leading competitors but of one of the leading powers with a lesser naval power. To-day Great Britain has 65 battleships built and building against Germany's 40 and against 30 possessed by the United States. Even to-day these two powers united have five more battleships than Great Britain. In armored cruisers, however, Great Britain has 38 against Germany's 10 and 16 of the United States. The superiority of Great Britain, however, is not so great that it cannot be reduced if she fails to meet the increased building of her rivals. No word of request has so far come from any responsible British Minister, for the difficulties in the way of a colonial co-operation are well-known. For our part we believe the course Australia is following out to be the best solution of the problem how a colony may contribute its quota to naval defence and yet retain control over its contribution. As we showed last month under "Notes of the Empire," the southern colony will build some coast defence boats as the beginning of an Australian navy, manned and paid for by Australians and maintained in Australian waters. Canada ought to do the same—will have to do the same. It is neither wise nor honorable to rest as we are. To repeat Lord Middleton's quotation before the Canadian Club at Ottawa, as Solon said to Cræsus, "Remember, if any man come with more iron than you, he will be master of all this gold."

# FREE

ON receipt of a two-cent stamp, we will mail you, free of charge, our handsome illustrated lithograph map of

## Saskatoon

showing that City laid out in blocks and streets, and also enter your subscription for six months to

**"Dollars in Earth,"**

a magazine devoted to Real Estate Investments in Western Canada.

**Northwestern Land and Investment Co., Ltd.**

Canada Life Building ST. JOHN, N.B.

## Quality in Printing

pays the manufacturer or merchant, it

### Brings Business

No business man can afford to issue poorly printed advertising matter; it costs as much to distribute and goes to the waste-paper basket.

We have always made a specialty of

### Result-bringing Printing

**DESBARATS & CO.**

Desbarats Building  
23 Beaver Hall MONTREAL

IT will not do to say that we are doing sufficient for the Empire by opening up the resources of Canada. There is direct personal and national gain in that for Canadians and Canada, just as there is for an Englishman who works a Welsh coal mine. Our revenue has reached a point where we ought to commence to carry out a definite naval programme of building up in Canada a Canadian squadron of defence. It need be no more aggressive than the fleet of the United States and it would not only relieve the British fleet of policing Canadian waters but it would be a legitimate object for the self-sacrifice and patriotic pride of every loyal Canadian. We have advocated several policies in these columns which after a little time have been adopted and carried out by the Government. Upon none of them did we feel so confident that it was for the good of and would ultimately be accepted by our countrymen.

Th. Chase-Casgrain, K.C. Victor E. Mitchell  
E. Fabre Surveyer A. Chase-Casgrain  
Joseph W. Weldon Errol M. McDougall

**McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer**  
Canada Life Building, Montreal  
**Advocates, Barristers, &c.**  
Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, The Sovereign Bank of Canada, The Royal Trust Co., National Trust Co.

## MATHEWSON'S SONS

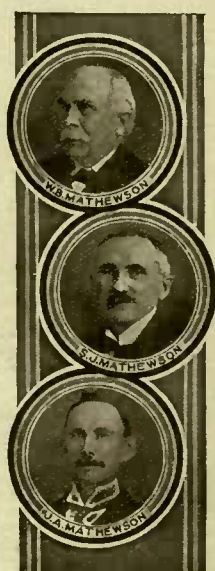
The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in Canada : : :

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS  
COFFEES  
AND  
WHOLESALE  
GROCERS

ESTABLISHED 1834

202 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL



## Canadian Express Co.

Operating over the lines of the  
**Grand Trunk System**  
**Canadian Government Lines**  
and other important  
**Rail and Water Routes**

**General Forwarders of Merchandise, Valuables, Etc.**

**Special Rates and Facilities on business between GREAT BRITAIN and CANADA**

**Money Orders Issued**  
Payable at par everywhere.

General Offices, - - Montreal, Que.  
**JAS. BRYCE,**  
Vice-President and Manager.

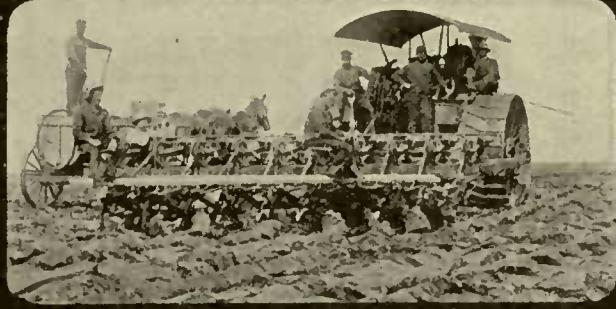


**THE STANDARD ENGRAVING COMPANY, Limited**  
Desbarats Building  
Beaver Hall Hill MONTREAL

**493,000 Acres**

**Specially selected  
Wheat Lands**

**FOR SALE**



**Write for**

**Free Book  
and Maps**

**IN**

# SASKATCHEWAN

**The Heart of the Wheat Belt  
of Western Canada**

**EASY TERMS**

**Prices**

**\$10, \$12 & \$15**

**Per Acre**



**The Saskatoon & Western  
Land Co., Limited**

**Suite "C."**

**Cor. Main & McDermott Sts.**

**WINNIPEG**

**Manitoba**

## 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.

**T**HE 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.

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.

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*

**HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA**

### 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 traveling 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.

## More Than a Century of Life

THERE recently died on her farm near Nutt's Corner in the parish of Clarenceville, Que., a lady whose span of life exceeded a century by almost two years.



THE LATE MISS NANCY HAWLEY WHO DIED AT CLARENCEVILLE, QUE., AGED 101 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS.

She was Miss Nancy Hawley, born on April 23rd, 1806, and whose death occurred on January 27th last. To very few is given such length of days, and as her life was one of great activity the age she attained seems to bear testimony to the truth of the saying that it is not work that wears people out.

The Hawley family to which the old lady belonged, is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed in that part of the Province where most of the English-speaking residents are of United Empire Loyalist stock. During the war of the American Revolution their ancestors moved there in order to live and die under the British flag. Those pioneers exiled themselves to what was then a wilderness but which today, thanks to their industry and that of their descendants, is a land of well-tilled farms. The late Miss Hawley saw in a

(Continued on page 30)



The natural delicate fragrance and purity of Baby's Own Soap render the use of expensive toilet waters and skin creams unnecessary.

It refreshes, heals and clings to the skin.

*Baby's Own Soap  
Best for Baby  
Best for You*

### YOU CAN'T UPSET A "SPONSON" CANOE



#### Chestnut Sponson Canvas Covered Canoes

are the only canoes for ladies, children, and those who are timid on the water.

You can fill a Chestnut Sponson Canoe with water, place your whole family in it, and the canoe will not sink. Guaranteed absolutely safe.

Write for catalogue and prices. Mailed free to any address.



**THE CHESTNUT CANOE CO., Limited**

P.O. Box 431

Fredericton, N.B.

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# LAKE OF BAYS

## HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.



### The LAKE OF BAYS

KNOWN AS THE

### "KILLARNEY of AMERICA"

OVER 1000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL  
PURE AND EXHILARATING ATMOSPHERE  
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY and LOVELY WATER TRIPS  
AN IDEAL TERRITORY for CAMPERS and CANOEISTS  
MODERN STEAMBOATS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THESE LAKES  
GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT REASONABLE RATES.

Write for handsome booklet which tells you all about it. Sent free on application to J. D. McDonald, Union Station, Toronto, or to J. Quinlan, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

**W. E. DAVIS**  
Passenger Traffic Manager  
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¶ In Ontario the year 1908 will see a new port of Key Harbor, on Georgian Bay, capable of daily shipping 8,000 tons of ore from the Moose Mountain iron mines.

¶ In the West the new line from Brandon to Regina will establish several new towns; the Goose Lake branch from Saskatoon will make accessible to homesteaders the Great Saskatchewan Plain; and the development of coal-mining near Edmonton is giving a new aspect to industry in Alberta.

¶ Enquiries about rates and opportunities for business to the Industries Department, Canadian Northern Railway, Toronto.

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¶ There will be a Canadian Northern exhibit from six Provinces at the Sportsmen's Shows at Toronto (March 21-28) and at Montreal (April 4-11).

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¶ Prospective travellers' enquiries answered by any of the following:—WINNIPEG, G. H. Shaw, Scott Building, Main Street; TORONTO, Wm. Phillips, Canadian Northern Building; MONTREAL, Guy Tombs, Canadian Northern Quebec Offices, St. James Street; QUEBEC, Alex. Hardy, Quebec & Lake St. John Offices; HALIFAX, P. Mooney, 124 Hollis street.

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**More Than a Century of Life**

(Continued from page 28.)

large measure these changes brought about.

Many chapters of Canadian history were made during her life. She was a child of six years when the war of 1812-14 broke out and could remember the battle of Lacolle Mill fought only six miles from her home. When the rebellion of 1837-38 disturbed the peace of this frontier she was a young woman in her prime, and when Confederation took place she was sixty-one; and yet she lived forty-one years after that memorable event.

In early life she taught school in many of the districts of her native parish. The school buildings like most of the farmers' homes of that time were log-houses and the teacher "boarded-round" at the homes of her pupils. Of school equipment in the modern sense there was none and yet the training given in those frontier schools was, as far as it went, exceedingly thorough. The three R.'s at least were well taught. As Miss Hawley never set foot inside a railway car she never journeyed far from home.

She was held in high esteem by all the community in which her long life was passed.




**DORENWEND'S TOUPEES**

**Stock Islands with Deer.**

UNANIMOUS enthusiasm, says the *Vancouver Sunset*, will greet the announcement that it is the intention of the Provincial Government to place deer on the Queen Charlotte Islands. For some reason there has never been any of the fleet-footed animals on these Islands—a fact that big game hunters have universally regretted. This winter, however, the government has commissioned Mr. L. T. Watson, a noted northern guide and trapper, to transfer about fifty couples of deer across from the mainland to Queen Charlotte Island.



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**A 606.**—Ladies' smart White Lawn Waist, good quality, trimmed in front with lace and embroidery, pleated back and front, three-quarter sleeves, cuffs with lace and collar tucked, open in front—sizes 32 to 44 in. bust only.

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