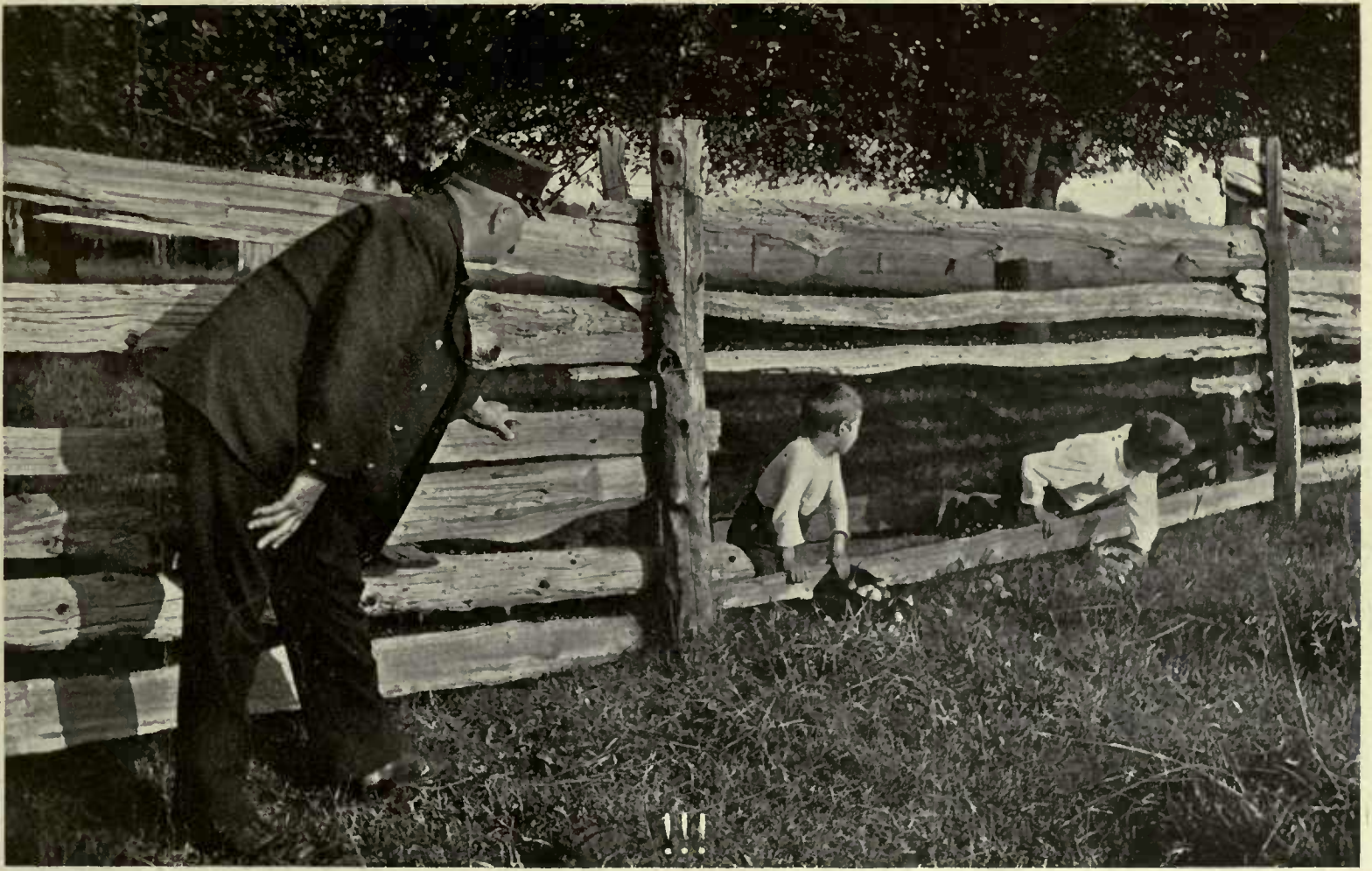


Canadian Life *and* Resources

F
5000
C275
v.5
no.4



APRIL 1907
Vol. V. New Series No. 4

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

Ten Cents a Copy
\$1.00 a Year

The Kitchen Garden
Labrador and Its Hero
Animal Life at Close Range

RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited,

Publishers

MONTREAL, CANADA

1907

Benefits that Accrue to Settlers in The Canadian West

Canada welcomes every industrious settler.

The Canadian West is the farmer's paradise.

Prosperity follows settlement in Western Canada.

The Canadian West is the wheat-grower for the nations.

Free homesteads for free men who are willing to work.

More than half a million settlers have started prosperous homes in the Canadian West.

"The Twentieth Century is Canada's Century."

The growing West of Canada is a young man's country.

The railway facilities are good and are getting better every day.

There is a good market all over for every kind of produce.

In ten years the bulk of Canada's population will be West of the Great Lakes.—*Hon. Thomas Greenway.*

IN the year 1905 nearly 150,000 people flocked to the fertile plains of the Canadian West—about 46,000 of them from the agricultural areas of the United States—and thus demonstrated that the Western portion of the Dominion of Canada is the farmer's paradise.

In the past few years the development of Winter wheat in the new Provinces has been marvellous, and it has been shown, conclusively, that land that formerly was relegated to ranching is now the prime area for the raising of Winter wheat that yields 30 to 50 bushels to the acre and 66 pounds to the bushel.

160 ACRES FREE

Are offered by the Government of Canada to every able-bodied man, over 18 years of age, who is willing to take upon himself the duties of settlement.

Information and advice can be freely obtained from the following:

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.
THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION, 11-12
Charing Cross, LONDON, W.C.

Western Development

Under this heading will be found particulars of improved and unimproved farms for sale and virgin lands, together with the announcements of Municipalities and Boards of Trade. Further information regarding any advertisement can be obtained from our Bureau of Information.

BUY LAND

On the Main Line of the
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

I have improved and wild farms from TEN to TWENTY dollars per acre. Write me for information.

R. H. STREET

Box 55 ESTERHAZY, Sask.

WESTERN MANITOBA

Improved Farms, \$12 to \$40

Wild Lands and
Grazing Lands, \$8 to \$10

Low Freight Rates—Why go further West and each year pay extra freight rates on all you buy and on all you have to sell.

R. H. HOCKIN

Notary Public

Secretary-Treasurer
Municipality of Sifton

Oak Lake, Man.

EDMONTON, Alberta

WE HAVE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF

Business
Blocks

Warehouse
Sites

Residential
Property

**Bellevue
Mount Lawn and
Bellevue Addition**

These excellent subdivisions are adjoining the City Park and are assured of the following advantages:

Electric Light Waterworks Sewers
Telephones and Street Cars

Already plans have been accepted for a number of fine residences to be built this summer.

Lots are now selling at \$275—One-third cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

BUY NOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE

MAGRATH, HART & CO.

EDMONTON, Alberta

44 Jasper Avenue East
Reference—Dominion Bank, Edmonton.

We sell IMPROVED FARMS in
the best wheat district in

WESTERN CANADA

McINNIS & CLARK

Box 6 BRANDON, Manitoba

Come to
Rapid City

For improved mixed farming lands; abundance of pure water, wood and hay; soil, deep black loam; average yield of wheat per acre for the last three years, 26 bushels. Write

W. C. KENT

P.O., BOX 6

RAPID CITY, MANITOBA

Sunny Southern Alberta

The Colorado
of Canada



ATTRACTIONS

Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc., etc., etc.

The

Alberta Railway

Has 500,000 acres choice FALL, and WINTER WHEAT LANDS for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance North of the Montana boundary and at the East base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE

\$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway.

\$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway.

In blocks of 5,000 acres and over a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS—Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash. Wholesale (5,000 acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual instalments. Interest at 6 per cent.

For maps, printed matter and other information, address

C. A. MAGRATH,

Land Commissioner,
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Or,

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE.—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12.

FOR reliable information regarding the great wheat-growing district of Sunny Alberta write

A. F. MALEY, THE LAND MAN, Didsbury, Alberta.

1,760 Acre Farm

Abundantly watered by wells and creek. Inclosed and sub-divided by strong wire fence. 400 acres under cultivation. All can be ploughed. Finest and best barn in Saskatchewan—newly built and painted—capacity 100 head of stock. Soil first-class; surface gently undulating; no stones or waste. Admirably adapted for wheat-raising, or for raising or importing blooded stock. Eleven miles from Regina and two miles from railway station and elevators. This property has only just now come on the market. It belongs to an estate and must be sold at once. Price and terms furnished on application. Address

JOHN H. BOYLE & CO.

General Real Estate Brokers

P.O. Box 721

REGINA, Saskatchewan

Portage la Prairie

Population 6,000 and growing rapidly.

Only 56 miles due West of WINNIPEG.

Right place for Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Jobbers.

The only city on the continent where FOUR transcontinental railroads ACTUALLY intersect and radiate.

City that offers greater inducements to Industries than any other place in Western Canada.

Golden opportunity for every kind of Industry, under most favorable conditions.

Every facility for prompt shipment and distribution, with equitable freight rates assured.

Labor troubles and FUEL FAMINE UNKNOWN.

Advantages as a Residential City not to be found elsewhere.

PURE WATER and healthiest locality in the West.

Residential sites convenient and cheap.

An up-to-date water-works and sewage system.

Independent PORT OF ENTRY.

Rentals and living expenses less than in any other place in Western Canada.

Incomparable PUBLIC SCHOOL system, including COLLEGIATE and NORMAL SCHOOL.

Everything to encourage and induce the population to increase to 20,000.

For information address

H. W. BAKER, Secretary,
Twenty Thousand Club and Board of Trade,
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Swan River Valley

The best wheat-producing land in Canada

Unimproved Farms, \$8.50 to \$15 an acre.
Improved Farms, \$12 to \$18 an acre.

500,000 Bushels shipped from Swan River in 1905
750,000 " " " " " 1906

A large amount of Fall wheat grown.

Correspondence solicited.

MACDONALD & CRESSWELL

Swan River, Manitoba

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale a first-class timber limit of FOUR LICENSES—2,560 acres. Will cut 50,000,000 feet B.M. high quality CEDAR, some Hemlock. Twenty-five miles from VANCOUVER, on water-front. For quick sale will take \$15.00 per acre. Wire quick if you want it.

A. A. CUNNINGS

P. O. Box 102 ROSTHERN, Sask.

Abernethy

Saskatchewan

The most successful, most prosperous and most influential district in Canada's West. Investigate fully, and when you buy your Western home you will be one of us. No boom prices, just actual land values. That's all. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, price lists, etc., forwarded on application.

BEWELL & BEWELL

Real Estate Brokers and
Financial Agents

Abernethy, Sask.

Forget Real Estate Co.

Headquarters for Improved and Unimproved Farms in the famous

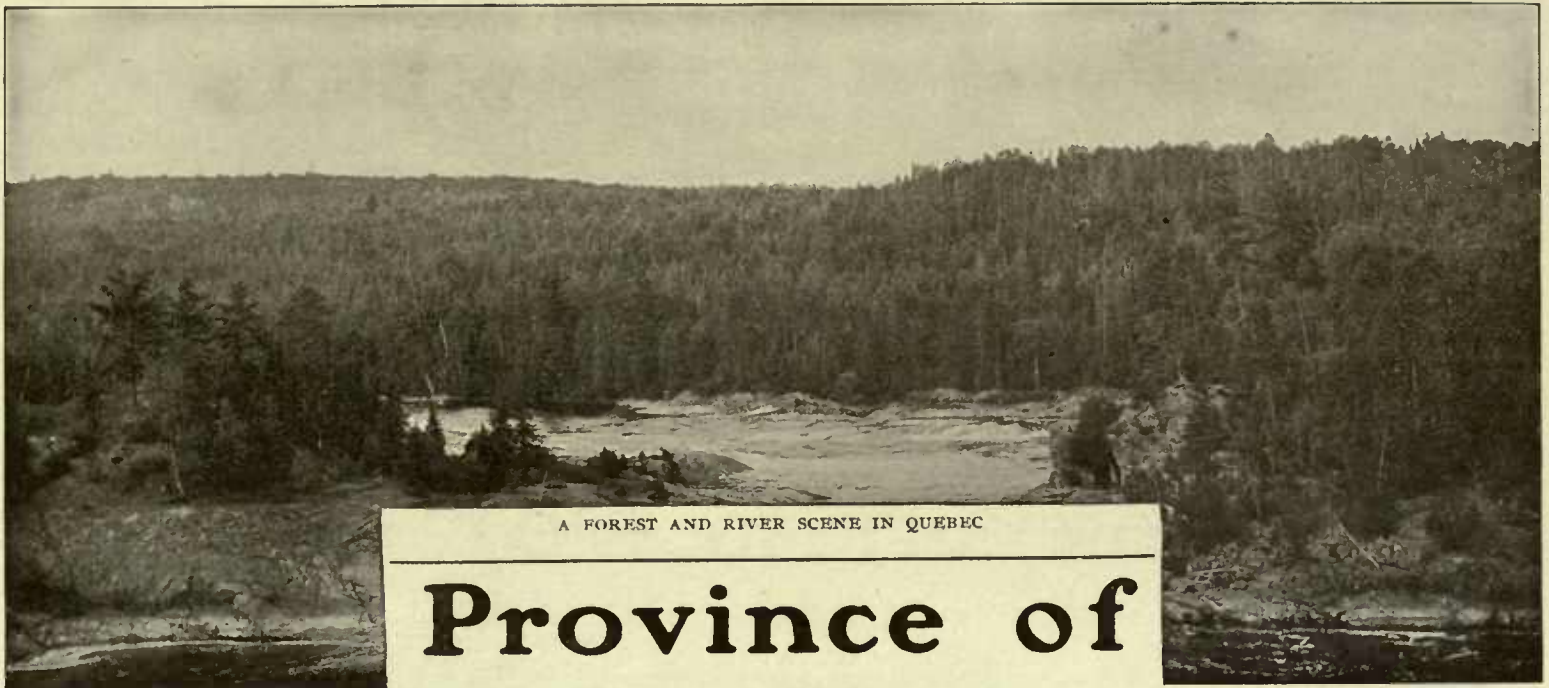
MOOSE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

100,000 Acres for sale at prices ranging from \$15 to \$30 per acre. First-class black clay loam. Excellent water easily obtained. Large elevator capacity. Splendid shipping facilities. Further information forwarded on request.

Forget Real Estate Co.

J. ALEX. CARMICHAEL, Manager

FORGET, Saskatchewan



A FOREST AND RIVER SCENE IN QUEBEC

Province of Quebec



Timber Lands

OF THE PROVINCE
COVER OVER

225,000 Square
Miles

Limits to be offered at auction in 1906. Location and areas to be had on application. The attention of Paper Manufacturers and Wood Workers is called to the facilities for manufacturing to be had in the province.

Water Powers

FOR SALE

Forty-three powers have been surveyed during the last two years. Power available ranges from 500 to 100,000 horse-power. Send for maps and other particulars.

Fish and Game

SALMON	MOOSE
TROUT	CARIBOU
OUANANICHE	DEER
MASKINONGE	ETC.

Hunting territories (not over 400 square miles to one person) can be secured at from \$1.00 per square mile a year.

For location of hunting and fishing districts apply to this department.

Crown Lands

FOR SETTLEMENT

OVER 7,000,000 ACRES HAVE
BEEN SURVEYED AND
DIVIDED INTO

FARMS

PRICE FROM 20 CENTS TO 40
CENTS PER ACRE

ACCORDING TO DISTRICT

For further information apply to
this Department

Minerals

The attention of Miners and Capitalists in the United States and Europe is invited to the mineral territory open for investment in the province.

GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
IRON
ASBESTOS
MICA
PLUMBAGO
CHROMIC IRON
GALENA, Etc.

Ornamental and structural materials in abundant variety. The Mining Law gives absolute security of title, and has been specially framed for the encouragement of mining.

THE Province of Quebec is, above all, an agricultural country, a country for colonization, and is particularly well favored with forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, splendid waterfalls, innumerable water-powers, fertile islands and rich pastures. The soil of the Province, and, in particular, that of the great colonization centres which have yet to be opened up and peopled with hardy settlers, is of superior quality and eminently adapted for cultivation of all kinds. The forests, which stretch endlessly in all directions, and contain the most valuable woods, have been for years the object of constant and active operations. The rivers and lakes, which have long remained unknown, now attract hundreds of sportsmen from all parts of America, who find both pleasure and profit in fishing for salmon, ouananiche, trout, pike, etc.



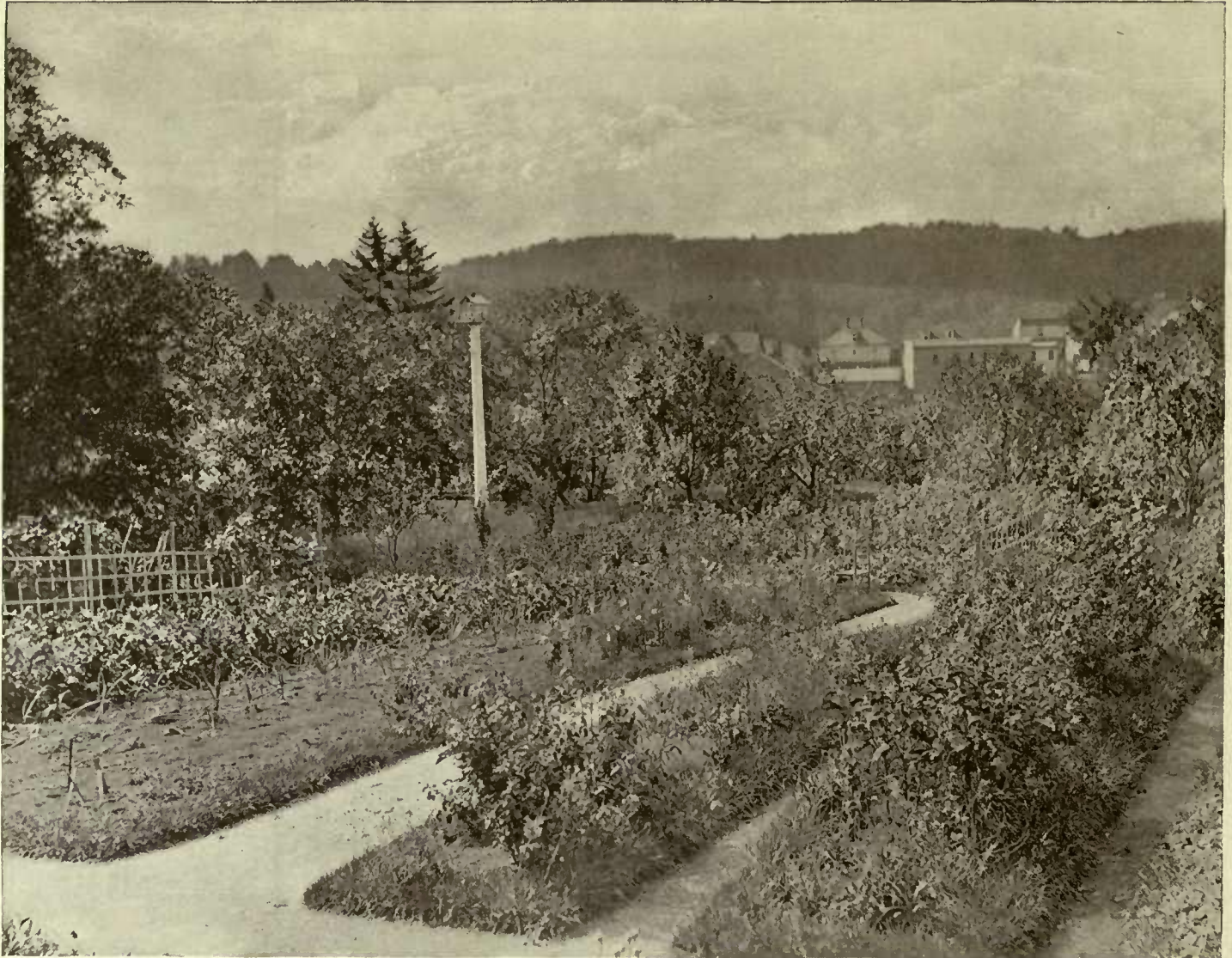
HARVEST SCENE ON THE FARM OF J. E. HUDON AT ST. JEROME LAKE ST. JOHN

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

HON. A. TURGEON,

Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries

Parliament Buildings, Quebec, Can.



A REAL KITCHEN GARDEN THAT RETAINS THE OLD-TIME SPIRIT OF COMFORT, CONVENIENCE AND SECLUSION. A SPOT WHERE ONE MAY FORGET ONE'S TROUBLES AMID THE BIRDS AND BEES AND SUNSHINE. THE GARDEN OCCUPIES A SOUTHERN SLOPE ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM THE REAR OF THE HOUSE. IT SPEAKS OF PERSONALITY AND HOME LIFE.



Vol. V. NEW SERIES No. 4

Montreal, April, 1907

PRICE, TEN CENTS
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

AT HOME

THE Federal Parliament continued in session throughout the month. In the House of Commons the schedules of the revised tariff were passed. The proposition that the preferential tariff should apply only to goods brought in through a Canadian port was not agreed to.

The bill to permit the sale of unused portions of railway tickets was defeated in the Railway Committee. The Minister of the Interior stated that in the near future the Yukon Council will be made wholly elective. The bill giving the Government the right to regulate the exportation of electric power, petroleum and natural gas was passed. The Government bill to consolidate and amend the Dominion Lands Act was discussed at length. It proposes to throw open to settlement the odd-numbered sections of public land in the Canadian West and to permit a settler to purchase at a low price an adjoining quarter section. It would release, said the Minister of the Interior, about forty million acres of land. During the discussion the Prime Minister stated that there would not be a bill this session to extend the boundaries of Manitoba.

The Minister of Militia stated that effect would be given to the resolution passed last session declaring in favor of setting aside grants of Dominion lands for those residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who took part in the South African war.

The Government bill to prevent strikes and settle labor disputes by means of compulsory arbitration was passed. The House adopted an address to the Imperial Parliament asking that the British North America Act be so amended as to permit the payment of larger subsidies to the Provincial Governments, as agreed upon at the late Interprovincial Conference.

The Minister of Railways in presenting the report of the Intercolonial Railway stated that last year there was a surplus of \$93,881.

On the 26th Mr. Bourassa moved for a special committee to enquire into the rumors respecting the character of certain members of the Government. No specific charges were made and the motion was voted down.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections found that Mr. Hyman's resignation of the seat for London was invalid. On March 28th the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, occupied a seat on the floor of the House and he heard both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition speak on the coming Colonial Conference to be held in London, Eng., and which the Prime Minister will attend. In speaking of the questions to be considered at that Conference and of the attitude to be taken by the Canadian delegates, the Prime Minister said: "We are satisfied with our lot as it is; we are satisfied with the measure of legislative independence which we enjoy; we are satisfied with being a part of the

British Empire, and are ready to go to London to perform the task, not by way of making any suggestions ourselves, but rather receiving suggestions which may be made to us either by the Imperial Government or the sister colonies." The only question in which they were interested, said Sir Wilfrid, and the only one they intended to bring before the Conference, was the trade question. Speaking of the tariff, he said: "All I have to say and in this I am sure I voice the views of every honorable gentleman in this House, is that the Empire can be maintained and can rest only upon the idea that every one of the nations which compose it must be allowed to determine for itself what is



GENERAL BOOTH
Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army.

best for that nation, . . . For my part I may say frankly that if I had my own view it would be to have a universal system of free trade between all the parts that compose the British Empire."

In discussing Imperial defence he said: "I think I must adhere to the view I expressed five years ago, that for no consideration whatever would Canada be induced to be drawn into the vortex of European militarism."

The Federal Department of Agriculture has made a grant of \$5,000 to Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, medical missionary to Labrador, towards defraying the expenses of importing to Labrador from Norway a herd of reindeer.

The vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of the late Sir Wm. Hingston, M.D., of Montreal,

was filled by the appointing of Mr. G. C. Dessaulles of St. Hyacinthe.

ON March 5th Mr. P. Michaud, barrister, of Edmunston, N.B., Liberal, was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons for Victoria, N.B., vacated by the appointment of the Hon. John Costigan to the Senate. On March 7th Dr. Ruben Laurier, Liberal, was elected to represent L'Assomption, Que., and Mr. Adelard Lanctot, Liberal, was elected in Richelieu, Que.

ON March 2nd the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to succeed the late Hon. J. B. Snowball. The Hon. William Pugsley, Attorney-General, thereupon became Prime Minister, and the Hon. C. W. Robinson, Speaker of the Assembly, was taken into the Cabinet.

STATEMENT of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for eight months ending with February shows a revenue of \$57,986,513, an increase of over eight million dollars as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was \$37,629,000, an increase of about half a million dollars.

THE central route between Chipman and Grand Falls, N.B., was adopted for the National Transcontinental Railway.

THE Quebec Legislature voted an annual pension of \$300 for life to the widow mother of the late Miss Sarah Maxwell, the young teacher who lost her life in the fire of the Hochelaga School, Montreal.

THE Sunday Observance Act passed at the last session of the Federal Parliament came into force on March 1st. The Legislature of the Province of Quebec, by special enactment, practically took Quebec out of the operation of the Federal law.

THE Provincial elections held throughout Manitoba on March 7th resulted in a victory for the Roblin Government, which carried 28 out of the 40 seats in the Legislature.

HON. Arthur Drysdale, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of that Province.

THE visit of General Booth—one of the great men of the world—has been one of the most interesting events of the month. The power of the Salvation Army is greater than that of many nations, and its potentialities are simply enormous. As an organization it has not any equal on the earth. Its success is due not less to the intensely practical nature of its methods than to the principles of its creed. It has been our good fortune this month to come into close contact with one of the leading brains of the army, and after an exhaustive enquiry into its aim and scope, we were left filled with admiration at the big heart of the man who has created it and the marvellous machinery by which he carries out his aims. The Army is not

only a great human rescue society, but it stands to become in a secondary degree a great factor in the upbuilding of the British Empire. Canadians have sometimes been a little suspicious of the kind of emigrants sent to this country, but the Salvation Army knows its business too well to endanger its reputation by sending undesirables here and we are satisfied that their policy in this respect is in full conformity with Canadian wishes. General Booth has been accorded ovations in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and all the towns in the West, and during his visit to Ottawa was the guest of Earl Grey, one of his oldest and warmest admirers.

A SENSATION was caused in the Roman Catholic churches of Montreal on Easter Sunday by a pastoral letter from Archbishop Bruchesi formally forbidding any Catholic to attend the Theatre des Nouveautés where it was alleged plays immoral and dangerous to faith were being represented. The particular play under ban is "La Rafale," an intensely dramatic play of the French modern school, in which Mlle Rose Syma, the Parisian actress, has been appearing during Holy Week. No incident could better represent the power of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Province of Quebec. Probably in no other country in the world dare an ecclesiastic publicly denounce a particular theatre and a particular play in this manner. After one performance the play was withdrawn and in future the bill of this theatre will be subject to supervision by censors approved by His Grace the Archbishop. What a contrast to modern France!

MR. Elliott G. Stevenson, Supreme Councillor, was elected Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, as successor to the late Dr. Oronhyatekha by the Supreme Executive. Mr. Stevenson is fifty years of age, a Canadian by birth and a lawyer by profession, having practised for a number of years in the State of Michigan in partnership with Don M. Dickenson, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States.

ALL the persons put on trial for manslaughter in connection with the strike riot at Buckingham, Que., in October last, were acquitted.

MR. Norman Macdonnell was chosen Rhodes scholar by Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. He is a son of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, for many years pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston.

THE Rev. Dr. Carman and the Rev. Dr. Potts were honored by the Methodist Social Union on the occasion of their golden jubilee, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on March 6th, when a banquet was given to commemorate their fifty years of work in the Methodist Church of Canada.

THE Wanderers hockey team of Montreal, on March 2nd, defeated the Ottawas in the decisive match for the championship of the Eastern Canada Hockey Association. On March 23rd and 25th the Wanderers played the Thistles of Kenora, Ont., in Winnipeg for the Stanley Cup, which the Thistles captured last month from the Wanderers. On this last occasion the Wanderers re-captured the cup, having scored in the two matches 12 goals to the Thistles 8.

DR. Oronhyatekha of Toronto, former Chief of the Mohawk Indians, educated at Oxford through the bounty of the Prince of Wales, now the King of England, and Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, died in Savannah, Ga., on March 4th. He had been in ill-health for some time.

THE Legislature of British Columbia repealed the tax on commercial travellers, except with respect to those representing the liquor or the cigar trade.

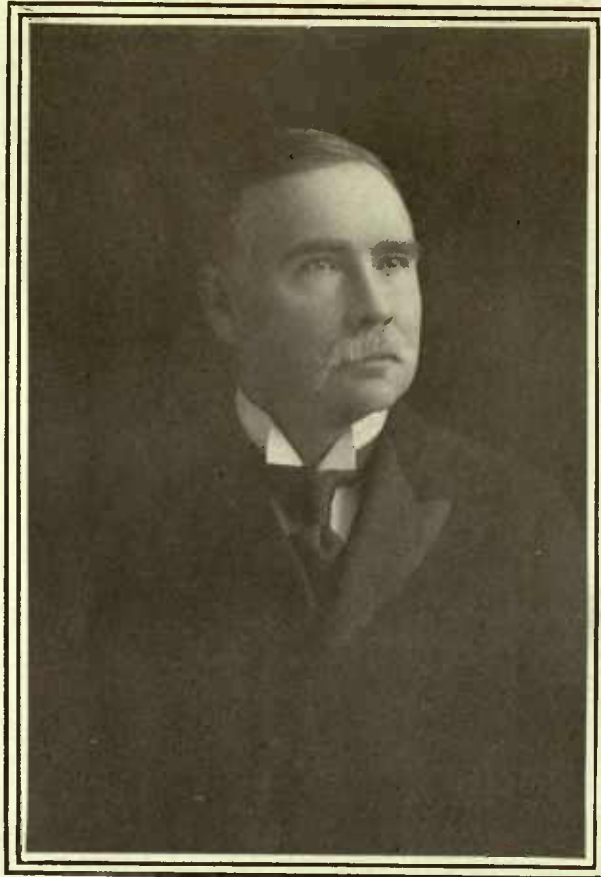
PROFESSOR Frank D. Adams of McGill University, speaking before the Empire Club, Toronto, said the belief that Canada was purely an agricultural country was to a great extent errone-

ous, as the mineral output of the Dominion had now reached two-thirds of the amount of the agricultural exports. Greater riches might be discovered of which the existence at present was unsuspected.

THE Board of Railway Commissioners decided that the maximum passenger rate on all railways east of the Rocky Mountains shall not exceed three cents a mile.

ON March 21st Premier Pugsley of New Brunswick announced that the Provincial Government is about to sell or lease to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line from Chipman to Norton. The Grand Trunk Pacific, he said, would use this road, known as the Central Railway, to divert traffic to St. John. This will make the latter city an ocean port for the Transcontinental Railway.

EDWARD Cochrane, M.P. for East Northumberland, Ont., Conservative, died in Ottawa on March 8th. He entered the House in 1882. Thos.



ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON
New Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Martin, M.P. for North Wellington, Ont., Liberal, died in the General Hospital, Ottawa, on March 12th. Dr. Stockton, Conservative, member for St. John, N.B., died in Ottawa on March 15th. He was one of the leading lawyers of New Brunswick and one of the ablest members of the Conservative parliamentary party. The Hon. Senator Charles E. Casgrain of Windsor, Ont., died at his home on March 8th, aged 82 years. He was called to the Senate in 1887. Col. R. R. McLennan, ex-M.P. for Glengarry, died at his home in Cornwall, Ont., on March 8th. He was the founder of the McLennan scholarships at Queen's University, Kingston. Lieut.-Col. George A. Peters, M.D., F.R.C.S., a professor in the Medical Faculty of Toronto University, died suddenly on the evening of March 13th. Mrs. Ellen P. Osler of Toronto, who, on December 14th, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birth, died on March 18th. There also died during the month Joseph L. Black of Middlesexville, N.B., once a prominent member of the Provincial Legislature; Hester Heck of Brockville, Ont., aged 94 years, a descendant of Barbara Heck, one of the founders of Methodism in Canada; Col. C. M. Boswell of Winnipeg, aged 58; Rev. Abbe Sentenne, for many years rector of Notre Dame Church, Montreal.

ABROAD

MUSIC is to play its part in connection with the forthcoming Colonial Conference and a grand festival will be held at the Queen's Hall on April 16th, the second evening of the Conference. A very prominent place in the programme will be occupied by the work of the representative musician of our country, Dr. C. A. E. Harriss. Dr. Harriss's composition is a coronation mass, "Edward VII.," which the composer will conduct. It will be performed by the famous Sheffield choir and the London Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Harriss is no stranger to London for last year he organized a notable concert at the Queen's Hall of representative works by British composers, which the King and Queen honored with their presence. It was then that his picturesque choric idyll "Pan" was performed for the first time in Great Britain and the critics were agreed that it gave evidence of high imaginative qualities and a rare gift of melody. For the musical education of our country Dr. Harriss has already accomplished and is continuing a great work. As head of the McGill Conservatoire of Music he has a fine opportunity for furthering our musical interests. The extensive series of orchestral and choral concerts which he organized throughout Canada some years ago, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie was conductor, has borne good fruit in stirring up local zeal. We understand from Dr. Harriss that on his visit to England he will arrange for an even larger tour and will take over the London Symphony Orchestra in full strength for this purpose.

REV. Dr. Sutherland, Secretary of the Methodist Missions in Canada, set out on March 7th for Japan where he goes to be present at the consummation of the union of the Methodist churches in the Orient.

AT the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held in London on March 7th, a resolution was adopted asking the Government to conduct negotiations at the forthcoming Colonial Conference with the object of promoting reciprocal trading within the British Empire.

EDWARD Durnan, the Canadian oarsman, was defeated by Towns, the Australian, in a race rowed on March 2nd in Australia for the sculling championship of the world. Durnan led for the first half-mile, when Towns passed him and continued to lead to the finish, winning by three lengths. Durnan desires to meet Towns on Toronto Bay and claims that he was greatly handicapped in the recent race by the Australian climate.

IN reply to a question asked in the British House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, said that the general negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, which were left unsettled in 1898, would not be re-opened.

BEING interviewed recently in London regarding the proposed steamship service between Canada and Great Britain by way of Newfoundland, Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, spoke of the several changes from steamer to train and from train to steamer that passengers would have to make, and added: "But if we had twenty-five knot steamers going direct from Southampton or Liverpool to Halifax, as they have to New York, the journey could be done across the Atlantic in four days or even a little under that." The *Liverpool Daily Post-Mercury*, in referring to the proposed Canadian steamship service via Newfoundland, says a gentleman long connected with the Canadian trade, frankly describes it as "another wildcat scheme with which we have been treated of late."

THE Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan reported that in order to develop the grain and flour trade with the Orient elevators should be constructed on the Pacific Coast.



A GARDEN OF GOOD THINGS. VEGETABLES IN ABUNDANCE. CORN NEARLY READY TO PICK. PHOTOGRAPHED IN AUGUST AT THE HEIGHT OF THE HARVEST.

THE HUMBLE KITCHEN GARDEN

WHAT IT CAN DO FOR THE FAMILY TABLE IN THE WAY OF CRISP FRESH VEGETABLES AND LUSCIOUS SMALL FRUITS

(Written specially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES.)

IT is not a far cry in these days of practical endeavor from the Garden Beautiful to the Garden Bountiful; that is to say, from flowers to vegetables and small fruits. But strange as it may seem, the city man with his approximate 40 by 100 foot lot and manifest disadvantages, frequently achieves better garden results than his country cousin who has acres at his disposal. Indeed, on matters of home vegetable-raising, "the commuter and suburbanite" seem to be qualified to impart information rather than to receive it. The picture of the average countryman's vegetable garden, drawn by one who in the practice of his profession is acquainted with all sorts and conditions of men belonging to this class is not flattering, although true enough to life to be recognisable.

"Their usual garden," said he, "consists of a few square yards of land out in the meadow, with a sprinkling of those little raised beds devoted to the growing of beets, carrots and weeds; reinforced, perhaps, by a dozen cabbages and a dozen or so of tomato plants set in a plot of ground two yards square, with the usual result—great growth of vine, some green tomatoes and rarely any ripe ones." There are good reasons why a well-cared-for kitchen garden should form a feature of every home. The importance of fresh fruits and vegetables as essential articles of diet; the

decrease in doctor's bills consequent upon their use; the beneficial influence of out-door garden exercise, and the economy of self-raised produce as compared with the expenditure made too often for stale and wilted market vegetables, are salient points in its favor. But the chief advantage of the kitchen garden is summed up in the simple statement that from it "one gets better things than money can buy—fresher vegetables, better kinds."

A fence-enclosed garden with a gate, selected from the best acre of land lying as close as may be to the kitchen, is the ideal one for vegetables and small fruits. Such gardens are practically extensions of the kitchen, and ease of access contributes greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the owner, the idea being to avoid waste of time in travelling. Personal preference and existing conditions govern the question of size, but broadly speaking, it should be large enough to raise from the given area as great a quantity and as wide a variety as possible of the vegetables and small fruits which one relishes most. Tree fruits should be relegated to an orchard by themselves; but the small bush fruits may be associated with the vegetables, for they both love the same kind of

soil—one which liberal dressings of fertilizers have made rich and full of humus.

Produce from the home garden is a revelation as to quality.



THE SLOW AND PEACEFUL RHUBARB DOES BEST IN A SECLUDED NOOK OF THE GARDEN.

A "compost heap," such as the above, furnishes an excellent ready-to-hand fertiliser for plants which require additional encouragement. Fall rakings of leaves, bits of sod and refuse or weeds from the garden may help compose it.



Moist and dewy, soft-brushed with red, the home raspberries bulge thimble-size on the bushes and are a valuable addition to the housewife's bill of fare. It is wise to associate small fruits with vegetables, because they love the same kind of soil.

The amateur begins to single out with pity those of his neighbors who do not own similar gardens, and when the height of his harvest is reached he experiences an exultant thrill akin to that which Intendant Jean Talon felt when he wrote proudly home to France that from this same Canadian soil he and his colonists could raise more produce than they could consume.

Desirable vegetables for the home garden may be roughly classified as follows: (1) Pot herbs or greens; (2) salad plants; (3) seeds and fruits; (4) root crops.

Pot-herbs should be grown rapidly, in order that the leaves, which are served cooked, may be crisp and tender. The ground should be well-tilled and supplied with a generous amount of quickly available, nitrogenous fertiliser, especially when the plants are nearing maturity. Spinach, celery, cauliflower, cabbage and asparagus are members of this family. The last-named furnishes one of the most delicious of vegetable dishes and comes when there is very little else to be got from the garden.

In the autumn all foliage should be cut away, and the asparagus bed dressed with coarse salt and a heavy coating of manure.

Salad plants and sweet herbs are served uncooked. Here, too, rapidity of growth and rich, moist ground are conditions which produce the best results. Parsley, endive, the various brands of 'Quality' lettuce, horseradish and cress occupy a prominent place in this division.

Seed and fruit vegetables, with the exception of the pea, are warm-season plants, susceptible to frost, and with a grudge against being planted until the ground is warm. Corn, cucumbers, lima beans, musk melons, snap beans, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, egg-plant and peppers belong to this class. The last three vegetables should be started in heat or in the house if a good crop is to be realized. Every day that the home gardener gains on his tomatoes before August 1st is clear profit, for once a tomato plant begins to bear it will keep on producing until killed by frost. "Spark's Earliana" and "Chalk's Early Jewel" can be cheerfully recommended for advance crops, while the "Matchless" possesses many good points as a later variety.

Root crops, such as turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, radishes and onions are cool-loving plants and make their best growth in spring and autumn rather than midsummer. They flourish in circumspect rows and require no special skill in raising. Radishes should be sown every ten days if succession crops are desired, and the amateur must be heedful to pull his turnips

before they become "corky." A little off the beaten track of ordinary vegetables are the salsify or oyster plant, with its delicate, oyster-like flavor, and the Swiss chard, which is in reality a sort of beet. Young chard leaves are eaten like asparagus; later, the stalks are cut into inch lengths, boiled until tender and covered with a cream sauce. By reason of its hardiness the seed can be sown in April or May in rows half a yard apart. The plants should subsequently be thinned to a foot apart.

"Keep your ground loose" and "keep all the ground busy all the time" are two general precepts framed from actual experience and put in practice from May until September by an ardent home gardener. He held that an empty garden is sure to be a weedy one, and in this connection it might be suggested that where space is plenty the kitchen garden should be brightened with a corner in annuals, adapted for cutting purposes.

Now-a-days no extended arguments are needed to convince the amateur who is in earnest of the advantages attending the home cultivation of small fruits. The person who has never eaten strawberries self-picked from the bed, where they hang in rich red clusters, sun-warmed and luscious beneath their leafy covert, has missed one of life's most pleasurable experiences. For earliness and quantity no method surpasses the "matted bed" system, although the individual berries may not be so large as those grown in hills. The chief point to be remembered in strawberry culture is to plant a fresh bed every season, not a

large one necessarily, and the old bed need not be demolished forthwith, as it often continues to produce if kept clean; but for abundant and continuous crops one should always keep "a bed ahead," so to speak. In following the "matted row" plan a good rule is to set the plants eighteen inches apart each way—which intervening space the runners soon find use for. Well-drained soil, as rich as one can get it, is another requisite. There is no danger of making the strawberry dyspeptic. It will take all one is willing to give and, like Oliver Twist, will "ask for more."

Widely speaking, the bramble fruits—raspberries and blackberries, with their plebian relations, the gooseberries and currants—are shallow-rooted plants, yielding quickly to good care and dependent, to a great extent, on the richness which has been provided for the surface of the land.

The supply of moisture in the soil is also a determining feature as regards bearing. This moisture is stored



For the amateur with a small garden this is the best way to train tomatoes. In some localities melons are found satisfactory for interplanting.



Strawberries grown in the "matted-row" style. By a careful selection of varieties, the family table may enjoy these sun-warmed freshly-picked berries for full six weeks, in lieu of the crushed and travel-stained specimens in the market-gardener's waggon. No home garden should be without a bed of this luscious fruit.

and saved by careful tillage, thus putting the land into "good heart," as the farmers say. Thorough and continuous cultivation is, in short, the first essential of success in bush fruit-growing, with intelligent pruning a close second. The kind of soil required is not as important as its quality. Raspberries have been known to thrive in loam, clay, sand, or even muck, "provided," an authority on the subject explains, "the necessary food is given to develop the highest perfection of cane and berry. Soils rich in humus and nitrogenous matter can be supplemented so as to give the best results in fruit, by the addition of small quantities of unleached ashes and ground bone—at a minimum of expense." Wise discrimination in the selection of varieties; thinning the canes from three to five to each plant; pinching back the shoots so as to develop side branches and vigorous fruit-buds, and trimming back the branches in spring

in order to limit the production of fruit to what the plant can develop to perfection, are other little guide-posts along the road to successful raspberry culture.

The blackberry, with its dark, seductive beauty, also well repays cultivation. It may not be as poetic to slip into the garden ten minutes to tea-time and pick with ease and comfort a heaping bowl of lustrous "El Dorado" or "Rathbun" blackberries for the evening meal, but it is cheaper than tearing clothes and wasting energy in scouring the wood-lot for wildings.

When all is said, however, "the keenest enjoyment is not found in the fruit upon the table, but upon the plant. The pleasure one gets from taking his friends into his small fruit-patch and saying: 'Now, help yourselves and tell me which variety you like best,' is one that cannot be considered alongside of a bank account."

MOTOR CARS UP-TO-DATE

WITH the advent of Spring the rich man's thoughts now turn to motoring—the latest of our out-door pastimes and the one which owes most to inventive genius and mechanical skill, possessing all those qualities and features commonly expressed by the term, "up-to-date." During the past five years there has been no greater change in the life of our people as a whole than that brought about by the introduction of the motor vehicle both for purposes of pleasure and of business. Some idea of the extent to which the motor car is being used for purposes of pleasure alone may be obtained from the statement that ten million dollars' worth of such cars were sold recently in Great Britain during an exhibition of a fortnight's duration.

In Canada the introduction of motoring on a large scale was somewhat slow, but last year marked the beginning of a widespread use of motor vehicles. Of course, motoring flourishes best where roads are good, and such roads are not to be expected generally in a country like Canada that is comparatively new and of such vast extent. However, the latest cars are so perfect in construction and yet so simple that they can be driven over roads on which any other wheeled conveyance can be used.

Speaking generally and excluding those cars which are used for business purposes only, namely, for the conveyance of goods, automobiles may be divided into two classes—touring cars and those for town use, commonly called "runabouts." The range of the former is practically limitless if supplies of fuel can be obtained.

For the benefit of our readers who are thinking of purchasing during the present season we give pictures of types of

each class. The touring car of 1907 is the perfection of all vehicles ever constructed for use on the King's highway. It is powerful and swift, it is commodious and luxuriantly comfortable, and it is specially designed to make long runs at the least

possible expense and trouble. No better carriage was ever devised from which to see the world. In comparison with automobiling railway travelling is indoor life, and a life too that is ordered by autocratic time-tables and directed by others. Automobiling is only one degree less rapid and here the traveller makes his journey in the open air, by routes and at such times as suit himself.

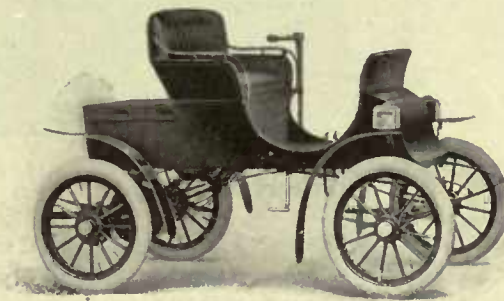
The touring car shown here is of twenty-five horse-power, and it fairly represents what the best American and Canadian makers have to offer this season in this line.

A smaller and considerably less expensive car is the phaeton, designed for little touring parties or for family use. It possesses great qualities of usefulness, is easily and cheaply operated and is exceedingly comfortable.

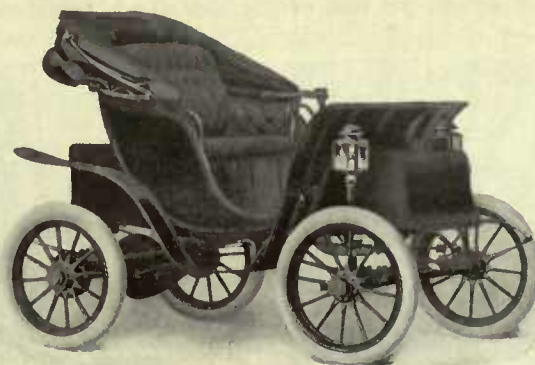
The runabout is adapted to purposes of pleasure and business. It is a capital car for a couple of travellers, and for a business or professional man wishing to hurry about town in the least possible time and with the greatest ease it is un-

surpassed as a means of locomotion. This car finds many patrons among the physicians of our towns and cities, and owing to its daily usefulness and low cost it is bound to grow in favor.

The automobile will be much in evidence everywhere this season. Its reliability as a means of recreative travel and as a useful vehicle has now been thoroughly established and it is bound to grow in favor.



THE "RUNABOUT"—A USEFUL CAR FOR A PROFESSIONAL MAN.



THE "PHAETON" THAT IS BECOMING VERY POPULAR FOR TOWN USE.



THE LATEST TOURING CAR—THE PERFECTION OF AUTOMOBILE CONSTRUCTION.

AMONG THE MUSKRATS

AN APRIL TRAPPING IN AN OLD MILL-POND WHOSE DAM WAS UNDERMINED BY THE LITTLE ANIMALS AND SWEEPED AWAY

(Written specially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES.)

MY Mississauga guide, Hawk, and I had often told the miller the danger of allowing all those muskrats to breed untrapped in his great dam.

"My father built it, and I wager, laddie, it will last my time."

This was to Fritz, my fat assistant. In his guileless assurance he had asked the old man to allow him to trap on this almost sacred preserve. All over the mill-pond, among the flags that stood rustling in the ice, were the houses of these destructive little furbearers. All along the stream that fed it, as I searched it with the big glass, could be seen the round domes of the muskrat-houses. Within a mile we counted eighty-three.

We knew that the dam could not stand this army of muskrats boring away into its banks, for, numerous as the houses were, we also knew that the bank-building muskrats were there in equal numbers, although the entrances to their houses were under water and could not be seen because of the ice that fringed the banks. So we decided to talk it over with the old miller. It was not all philanthropy on our part, as the guide wished to get the pelts and I wanted to get the pictures. Our visit to the old cobwebbed flour-mill resulted in this bargain: Hawk was to trap on the stream and mill-pond; I was to "picture" and the miller was to get half of the pelts.

All about that circular pond, all along that meandering creek the Redman set his maple bark and sumac-stained traps. The homes of these muskrats were high up in the bank of the dam, the entrance-tunnel curved down below water and the opening was usually three feet from the shore line and in about two feet of water; but this season the snowfall had been light and, consequently, the water was low. Not quite a foot covered these entrances. Hawk, barearmed, carefully buried his traps just inside of the tunnel, staking down the ring of the trap with a stout forked stick. Every muskrat that stepped on the well-set pan must be inevitably drowned, since the short chain would not allow the rat to drag the trap far enough up into the tunnel to reach above the water-mark. For the house-building muskrats he simply buried the traps on the side of the houses on mossy logs in the "run-ways" of the animals, or else he built "draw-ups"—just heaps of gathered flags,

parrot-grass and maskinonge-weeds. On all of these the traps were a full inch below water.

The old miller came down to the edge of the mill-pond, standing on the ice in the tall, dry flags and watched our work. "Them muskrats wouldn't hurt the old dam," he said, as he shook his head. He seemed to regret the bargain and the consequent slaughter. But this breed of animal must be kept down near civilization by constant trapping, else they would positively overrun the country.

I have known of more than a thousand pelts being taken out of a marsh not half a mile square and the next season the animals were just as plentiful.

I soon had the cameras set and the inanimate pictures taken—one of Hawk trapping, then the big dome-like house of the muskrats—but the animal itself was more difficult. Only at sunset or, at the best, a short half hour before, does the wary animal come out. Day after day, while Hawk made excellent captures, I returned empty-handed.

Fritz was sleek and shining from lack of work and abundance of food. Once the jolly, fat lad endeavored to give us a treat. We had been out since sunrise. Before we left Hawk had shown him how to skin a muskrat and dress it. I had once before tasted the flesh of this clean-living animal. It was delicious, tender as a chicken and much sweeter than the flesh of a rabbit or of any other small animal I had tasted. It is wonderful to watch a Redskin clean one of these "marsh rabbits," as southern hotels call them on the bill of fare.

Expecting a hearty meal the guide paddled homewards ahead of me, just as the cool twilight of a spring night was falling over the scene. In the elder bushes the red-winged blackbirds trilled out that wondrous rich melody of theirs that tells that the glorious springtime has returned. Up from the swails came the splashing and fluttering and quacking of the wild duck, while the chattering and whining of the muskrats came from the banks, whose shadows were flung well out upon the stream, concealing from view the little fur-bearers and dam-destroyers. The wind was from the camp. As we paddled rapidly on I smelled something strange—a harsh, burnt, irritating scent. The Redman threw up his head and sniffed. We landed and removed our cargo from the canoe, overturned the craft and walked towards the tent. The odor was very strong



THE MILL-STREAM ALONG WHOSE BANKS THE MUSKRATS BUILT THEIR HOUSES.



MUSKRAT'S HOUSE RISING FROM THE SURFACE OF THE PLACID STREAM.

now—a fierce, musky burning smell. Hawk threw open the curtains of the big tent and out rushed such a volume of nose-destroying fumes that even he was forced to retreat. The youthful cook had roasted those animals without first removing the muskbags. They were thrown into the river and the meat order cut out of our bill of fare.

Many a night Hawk brought in from twenty to fifty dead muskrats, throwing them on the grass in a little clearing a long distance from the tent. Soon the trees thereabouts bore a strange red burden—the pelts turned inside out and stretched on bent willow-gads. But the catches did not seem to diminish the numbers. All night long the whining cries of the little animals sounded out of the dark marshes. Every evening we could see them plunging and swimming, diving for wild onions, pulling them up and eating them on some old mossy log, sitting erect, much as a squirrel does, holding the tuber in the front paws and nibbling away at it.

At last I got my picture. Many an exposure I had given, many times the focal plane had run down, only to yield up a dim, cloudy mass of chaos on the developed film. This evening, it was about thirty minutes before sunset, I lay hidden behind some dwarf cedars. My camera was within six feet of an old "draw-up," one built by the animals themselves before the ice had opened, so that by creeping up through the airhole they might have a place to sit on and nibble at their aquatic vegetable supper without freezing their hind feet.

I had lain there for a good hour. The fast sinking sun seemed to be drawing back to himself all the grateful heat it had so liberally dispensed throughout the day. I was just on the borderland between "goose-flesh" and shivering when up popped a big black-looking head and a pair of very bright dark eyes searched the scene. Evidently deciding that no enemy was around, the muskrat slowly drew itself out of the water and scrambled up the "draw-up," picking at tiny bits of food that had fallen there at some previous meal. For a long time it sat with its scaly tail towards me; then when I made a slight contortion trying to swallow the cough that seemed bound to jump out, the animal turned and faced me. See what it looked like that glorious, cool spring evening, sitting staring at the willing lens.

Another week finished the work. Hawk had gathered in no less than three hundred and seventy pelts. These were now all nicely dried, divided into two piles, and the ancient miller, with rather a wry face, received a great bundle of the hides—his share of the catch. Hawk's pelts netted him nearly thirty dollars, being very good wages, indeed, for the time spent on the mill-stream. He sold them to a local dealer, and when winter returned they had been made into the linings of expensive overcoats and cloaks.

The muskrat has two other names—Musquash or Ondatra, and it is found everywhere in North America from the Rio

Grande to the Arctic region. The coming of man, the spreading of settlement and even the turning of the rivers and streams to industrial uses, although tending to a decrease in the numbers of these little animals, have not driven them from the country. They stay on and thrive along the courses of farm brooks, in marshes and about sluggish rivers. According to an Indian tradition man is never to be permitted to wholly dispose the muskrat, because at the time of the great flood, after all the other animals had failed, the muskrat succeeded in diving through the deep waters and brought up earth, out of which the new world was constructed. As a reward the muskrat's race was to be perpetuated upon earth and to live among men and that is why there are to-day muskrats on nearly every Canadian farm.

The Musquash or American muskrat burrows in the banks of streams and ponds, the entrance of its burrows being always under water. In marshes he builds a kind of hut, collecting coarse grasses and mud and raising the fabric from two to four feet above the water. The flesh of the muskrat at those seasons when it is fat was always in

request by the Indians, and many whites have also learned to relish it.

Several years had passed since this visit to the old dam. One day I happened to be driving along that road; looking up I was astounded to see the mill building perched lonely and deserted on the edge of what looked like a dry watercourse. Twenty feet below it a small stream gurgled over the pebbles. Tying my horse I rapidly climbed the narrow path that led up the big clay bank. Then the whole scene of desolation burst on my view. In distant parts of what had once been the mill-pond, sleek cattle fed, the rank grass covering all the field that had once held the storage waters for the mill. Directly opposite the mill were several huge heaps of white clay, separated by gaps of from ten to twenty yards wide. They were all that remained of the once huge dam. Punctured and pierced and riven by the

muskrats, tiny trickling streams had found an outlet; these had grown in volume until one night of very high water the weakened dam gave way as so much sugar dissolves in a cup and the mighty flood of water passed out with a roar into the neighboring lake.

I noticed a tiny spiral of smoke curling from the chimney of the mill. Climbing the rotten steps I rapped at the door. The miller, only a ghost of his former self, opened and bade me enter. It took a long while for the dim old eyes to recognize me. I could see still hanging on the wall, in time-frayed and moth-eaten bundles, the pelts captured that lovely April

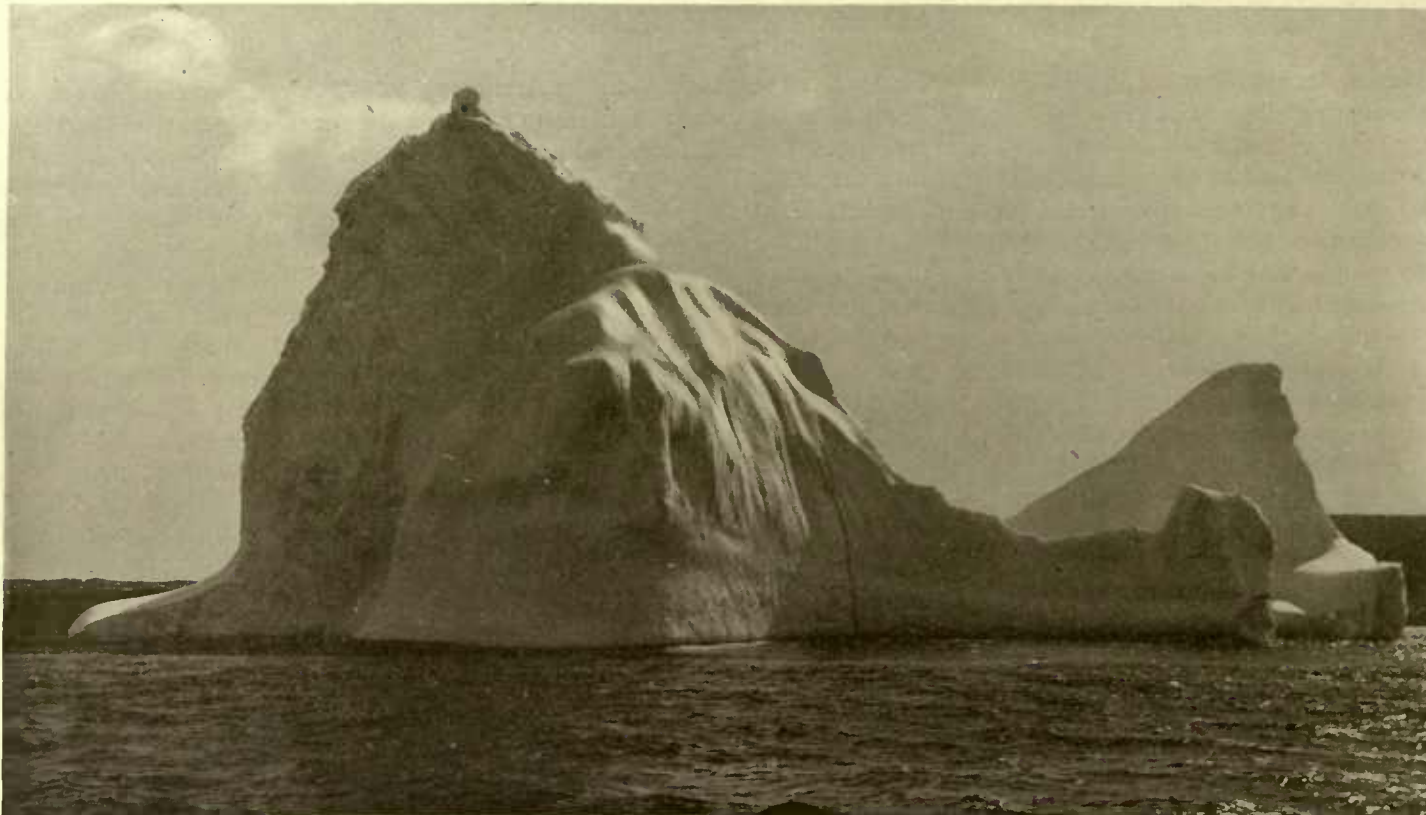
month. No doubt he was fond of his leaping, plunging pets and could not even bear to sell the skins after we temporarily delivered him from the pests. As I left him he said, steadying his old body against the rude door-frame—a little shrunken figure of an obstinate Englishman—"You were right sir; good-bye, sir."



A MUSKRAT LOOKING FOR FOOD ALONG THE BANK OF THE MILL-STREAM.



VICTIMS OF THE TRAPPER'S ART TO BE DISPOILED OF THEIR PELTS.



ONE OF THE ENEMIES OF THE FISHERMEN AND OTHER NAVIGATORS OF THE NORTHEASTERN ATLANTIC DURING THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER. THIS ICEBERG WAS PHOTOGRAPHED OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN JULY.

ROCK-BOUND LABRADOR

THE HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN WHO FREQUENT THE STORMY WATERS OF THIS INHOSPITABLE NORTHERN COAST

LABRADOR is associated in the minds of most people with almost Arctic desolation—a bleak coast against which dash the waves of the Northern Atlantic and a vast interior which is largely yet an unknown land. Such a picture is on the whole in accordance with the facts, and yet from the waters of this rugged coast is taken each year one million dollars worth of fish. It is one of the great harvest fields of the hardy fishermen of Newfoundland.

From the Strait of Belle Isle northward to Hudson's Strait the Labrador coast extends, a distance of fully one thousand miles. The coast is stern and precipitous, ranging from one to four thousand feet in height, destitute of vegetation, deeply indented with inlets and harbors and fringed with chains of rocky islands.

Of the several branches into which the cod fishery of the Newfoundlanders is divided that prosecuted along the rugged coast of Labrador each summer is the most perilous and toilsome. Save for the annual migration of the Newfoundland fisherfolk there, the region would attract little or no attention. Each of the countless harbors and inlets is the objective of some daring Newfoundlanders, who establish themselves and their families there, in huts built from the wreckage of fishing craft, and banked high with turf, and here these people remain from June till October, engaged in a most exhausting occupation and subjected to discomforts and miseries which none could hope to contend against except those whose whole existence is an unceasing battle with the elements.

When the fisherfolk reach Labrador they frequently find the houses they are to occupy filled with snow and ice from the previous winter and have to dig these out and make great fires of wreck-wood before they can enter them. This done, the household gear is bestowed there and the fishing equipment in the sheds used for this purpose. Then they wait for the cod to "strike in" or approach the shore, and when this occurs the

season's labors may be said to have begun in earnest. Stirring are the scenes witnessed daily along Labrador in the height of the fishing time when cod are abundant and the voyagers busy with their catch. There are two main classes of fisherfolk—"stationers," who operate from special harbors and occupy establishments ashore, and "floaters," who cruise up and down the coast in their smacks, living on them and following the fish in their migrations. Both classes use "traps" or square pockets of netting many fathoms wide, in which the fish are enclosed and hauled to the surface, the catch being then emptied into the boats and the traps reset. When the stationers bring the fish to land they wash and pickle them and later expose them to the sun and air daily until dried hard as leather, in which condition they are shipped to market and will remain good for months, even in tropical climes. The floaters, instead of drying their fish, pack them in the vessels' holds, thickly sprinkling with salt, till they return to their Newfoundland homes in the autumn, when they dry and cure them there.

About 350,000 to 400,000 hundred-weight of dry fish, weighing fully twice as much when taken from the water, represents the annual take of the cod there, valued at about \$1,000,000, and much of this is shipped as it is cured to European countries, chiefly on the Mediterranean, by means of large sailing vessels and small tramp steamers, which visit central harbors of Labrador in July and August for the purpose of securing cargoes.

The cruising of the fleet in quest of cod is attended with great hazard. The coast is absolutely uncharted, has not a solitary lighthouse along its entire front, and abounds in reefs and islets, frequently shrouded by fog and with the water cumbered by floes and bergs. Fully a thousand vessels ply there every summer, facing these varied and serious dangers, and the wonder really is that more disasters do not occur there than are recorded from season to season. Yet, from the fisherfolk's point of view, they are numerous and ruinous enough, since every season



FISHING SCHOONERS AT ANCHOR IN RED BAY, STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.



"MAKING" DRY COD. THE FISH IN PILES ARE "CURED" IN THE SUN.

witnesses the loss of many ships and scores of lives, depriving not a few families of their bread-winners and reducing otherwise affluent persons from comfort to beggary, after a single gale, as the hazards of the region make marine insurance prohibitory. The whole seaboard is dotted with the bleaching ribs of smacks that have driven ashore there, and at almost every mile a rude wooden cross tells of some life lost there.

The coast is also ravaged by terrible storms at times, which spread havoc over its whole face and cause monetary losses

grievous in the extreme. The fishing lasts until October. It is a proof of Nature's generous provision for man's welfare that, though this Labrador fishery has now been conducted for nearly 400 years, the shoals of finny denizens of the deep are undiminished in quantity or quality, and the Newfoundlanders have been securing virtually the same catches annually for nearly a century, despite the improvement in vessels and engines of capture and the competition from other quarters.

THE HERO OF LABRADOR

DR. GRENFELL'S NOBLE WORK AS MEDICAL MISSIONARY AMONG
THE TOILERS OF THE SEA.

(Written specially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES)

THERE is always an heroic quality in human nature and even commercialism, confessing that the dollar is not all, builds schools and hospitals and libraries.

In an age of self-seeking, it is simply thrilling to meet a man like Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, who has given his life to the service and betterment of the Labrador fishermen. Here is a man who, in a day when the chief thing appears to be to conquer a large material position in life, says that there is something finer still—and that is to serve others.

The world was before this young man. He was well connected in the Mother Country. As a physician and a gentleman besides, he might have cherished the thought of a distinguished career. By a sublime resolution he offered himself to the ministry of others. And when he tells, so modestly and shyly, of this ministry, you know that though it would seem cast away upon the inhospitable coast of Labrador, he feels a happiness which the world can neither give nor take away.

Not a great deal is known of Labrador, though since the notable lecture recently given in Montreal by Dr. Grenfell, there will be increased knowledge.

You have in Labrador a vast region—a world in itself—wrapped for the most part of the year in ice and snow. You

have stupendous mountains and cliffs four hundred feet high. You have fiords which, when the sun at dawn or the moon at night, shines upon them, are unearthly for beauty—a haunting beauty which brings tears to the eyes.

In his lecture delivered recently in Montreal, Dr. Grenfell, by means of words and pictures, told of all that, and then he turned to another story.

Along the inhospitable coast, on the sea, in the interior, were a handful of people—Eskimos and the descendants, English, Irish and Scotch, of the early settlers who found their way there for fishing and hunting purposes and who linked themselves to the native races.

Dr. Grenfell would not say they were degenerates, and they looked for the most part wholesome enough; but in the first place they were wofully ignorant; in the second, they were unthinkable poor—not one of them ever in his life having seen a coin of any denomination.

And their mode of living was heartbreaking to see. They had been neglected. Dr. Grenfell undertook to care for them. He healed their bodies, which needed healing very much. He set the broken limb, he cured ophthalmia, which is so prevalent owing to the glare of the sun on the snow and ice; he amputated the limb which, otherwise, would have caused death. He taught the people that the way to cure consumption was not to lock the door and shut the windows upon it and try to smother it with heat, but to bring it to the air and the sunshine. He introduced the primer and he has a flourishing school. He had the art of



DR. WILFRID GRENFELL



METHODIST CHURCH AT FORTEAU, STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.

(Continued on page 27.)

OUR POINT OF VIEW

SINCE this magazine was started, now nearly four years ago, we have advocated under this editorial heading several national policies, two of which have lately been put into practice. The Immigration Act of Mr. Oliver's went a long way towards that sifting of the people from abroad who desire entrance into Canada and the rejection of the physically and morally unsound which we have consistently called for, despite the selfish self-interested opposition of certain powers that no restriction whatever should be placed upon the individuals anxious to enter the Canadian labor market. And the special efforts now being made to attract settlers of British stock is the fulfilment of another of our reiterated public policies. A third which has not yet been realized, but which will be realized as surely as summer follows winter, is that Canada should commence to bear a share of the Imperial burden of defence by purchasing and maintaining defence ships of war. We will return to this subject later. Another act of national policy of which we have been in favor always is the subsidizing of a fast line of steamships between Great Britain and the Dominion. There is at present a scheme in the air for the establishment of a fast line between the West coast of Ireland and a point nearest to it on the North American continent. It is said that liberal government support is to be given by our Federal Government to this scheme. On the face of it, it might appear that here was a proposal which ought to meet with our warm approval as carrying into effect a policy or principle advocated by us. But it seems to us after much deliberation that the main idea upon which this plan rests is not commercially sound. Ireland is not the place where most Atlantic travellers desire either to start from or be landed at. Take the case of practically all the English and Scotch travellers. The saving in time between disembarking at Blacksod Bay and going by rail across Ireland and by ferry across the St. George's channel would be small and not to be weighed by most in comparison with the greater comfort of continuing the journey, say to Liverpool, in the same cabin with the same companions they had crossed the ocean with and without the trouble of changing their means of conveyance. One of the main reasons why the White Star line has transferred its English landing and departure port from Liverpool to Southampton is for the convenience of those travellers who do not care to disembark in England when their destination is the Continent. Similarly passengers who are bound for England or Scotland will not care to disembark in Ireland and undergo a long and tedious railway journey across Ireland and a crossing in a small ferry boat over St. George's channel merely to be home a few hours earlier. It must not be forgotten that a previous attempt to establish an Atlantic service from the West coast of Ireland to the North American continent ended in failure. The Royal Atlantic Navigation Company which in return for a Government subsidy of £3,000 per round voyage was to build steamers of 17 knots to carry mails between Galway and Boston or New York, came to grief more than forty years ago. Ireland even as a place of call has been abandoned by the Allan Line, whose steamers no longer touch at Moville. As a private venture we wish all success to this scheme, but we hope that no public money will be given to support it, because we believe that it is commercially unsound. The way to bring about a fast service is to pay the existing lines, whose financial and commercial standing has been established, a handsome bonus for fast steaming. Let the Government offer \$5,000 a trip for every mail boat accomplishing the journey between the shore of Great Britain and Canada in, say, six clear days and it will not be long before the Allan Line, the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Line have put on boats which will accomplish this every trip. The secret of British success in almost every walk of life has been the building from the known to the unknown—extending

something which on a small scale has been proved successful. It is to the existing lines of steamships sailing to Canada that we look for a fast service, not to some line yet to be created, to run to a point which when tried before miserably failed, and under the control of those who, however patriotic and successful in other departments of business, have little or no practical experience in the difficult matter of running a shipping business.

WHEN these lines appear in print the Colonial Conference will be assembling in the metropolis of the Empire. This conference will be the great event of the Imperial year. In every part of the Empire there is a growing feeling that a closer union between the Mother Country and her great self-governing nations is necessary if the full powers and possibilities of each and all are to be realized. We speak from first hand experience when we say that the tone and temper of the British people upon this question is rapidly becoming all that Canada could desire. The result of the fierce battle waged over Mr. Chamberlain's preferential policy, in which a great deal was said on each side in the heat of conflict which was not statesmanlike or even true, has been a surprising and most gratifying increase in public knowledge of and interest in what must still, for want of a better name, be called colonial affairs. The British people are really beginning in Mr. Chamberlain's historic phrase "to think Imperially." On February 15th, in the debate on the King's speech, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Winston Churchill, representing the opposing parties in the British House of Commons, spoke upon what is to be the chief business discussed at this Colonial Conference in terms which seemed to us to be upon a very high level of statesmanship. Mr. Balfour in objecting to the terms of an amendment of Mr. Harold Cox asking that the first question at this conference should be the importance of fuller participation by the Colonies in the cost of Imperial defence, objected to any "debtor and creditor" statement as between ourselves and our colonies which are "at once our glory and the great strength of the Empire." On such a basis, he argued, it might quite well be proved that the loss of every one of the Colonies would not reduce the British naval estimates by one farthing and that as for the defence we furnished the Colonies, it was no less true that union with Great Britain involved them in dangers from which otherwise they might be free. Further on he said, in controverting the argument that the Colonies should be called upon to contribute to our Naval and Military Estimates, that it was "an impossible proposition that we should seriously ask the taxpayers of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand or of the Cape to vote in their respective chambers money which somebody else is going to spend." We have not space to quote further from a speech which was almost immediately described by an opponent as "historic," but we say that no fairer or more generous statement of the case of the Colonies could have been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier or by Mr. Deakin or Mr. Jameson or Sir Joseph Ward, speaking respectively for Canada, Australia, Cape Colony and New Zealand. Mr. Winston Churchill in his reply touched upon what we have always contended was the only solution of this most difficult question of Imperial defence, namely, the policy of entrusting to the self-governing Colonies the duty of protecting their own country from outside attack, and he submitted:

"That the great multiplication of defensive power which modern weapons of precision are producing and the consequent need for a very high individual standard of initiative and personal quality on the private soldiers who take part in modern battles, as opposed to the rigid qualities of discipline which were exacted from the tried troops of standing armies in the past, seem to teach every day with greater force the lesson of the immense power of volunteer citizen forces when arrayed in defence of the land in which they live."

Mr. Churchill went on to give the subjects which will be put before the conference and most of them are upon this vital question governing Imperial defence. This is to be the first and great subject of discussion and the speeches we have quoted show the admirable spirit in which leaders on both sides in Great Britain now regard the question. Australia has taken a spirited lead in deciding to undertake the naval defence of her own shores, and Mr. Deakin, the eloquent Australian Premier, may be expected to press the adoption of this general plan upon the other Colonies. We do most seriously submit to the consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues the definite acceptance for Canada at this conference of a similar policy. Our national aspirations demand and our growing revenue makes possible such a policy. At present our expenditure upon defence is not adequate to our wealth and resources. In 1902 Canada contributed to the purposes of defence, Imperial and domestic, according to official figures quoted in this debate by Mr. Churchill at the rate of 2s. per head of the population, or a gross sum

of £582,000, in 1905-06 she expended at the rate of 4s. per head, or an aggregate sum of £1,374,808. Australia spent in 1902 3s. per head, or £809,000, and in 1905-06 5s. per head, or £976,836. Cape Colony, which in 1902 spent 2s. 6d. per head, is now spending 4s. 9d.; and Natal, which spent 2s. 6d. per head in 1902, is now spending as much as 7s. The expenditure of the United Kingdom will this year be 30s. or more than seven dollars a head. It will be seen that Canada now makes a smaller expenditure per head for defensive purposes than either Australia, Cape Colony or Natal. The time is ripe for the Dominion to adopt a policy which is at once sound and honorable. Let us undertake, with Australia, to defend our own shores. Such a defensive policy would be aggressive to no one but would bring out the best qualities which spring from nationhood. We say again now—in this conference—is the acceptable time. The leaders in Great Britain and the people are in a generous state of mind and in the phrase of our neighbors, it is "up to" Canada to show the mettle of her glorious pasture.

OUR HISTORY IN STATUES

IV.

IT was commercial enterprise that led to the founding of Quebec—the expectation of the profits from the fur trade. True, Champlain, its illustrious founder was a man of deep religious zeal, and after a few years of its existence it became, as it has remained, the centre and headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. But the priests followed the merchants, who were the moving spirits in the establishment of Quebec. The exact opposite is true of the origin of Montreal. To understand the character of Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, to whose memory stands in the Place d'Armes, Montreal, to-day, one of the most beautiful and expressive of any of our Canadian public monuments—the work of the distinguished French-Canadian sculptor, Mr. Herbert—it must be realized, as Parkman says, that it was not to any of the ordinary motives of colonization but to religious zeal alone that Montreal owed the design of its establishment. The reports sent home by the Jesuits in the annual volumes of their *Relations* had aroused throughout France an intense interest in Canada and its perilous missions were everywhere the subject of enthusiastic discussion. From the divine revelations, real or fancied, made to two Frenchmen, Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere, receiver of taxes, and Jean Jacques Olier, a young Paris priest, came the inspiration of the plan for the establishment on the Island of Montreal of three religious communities, one of secular priests to direct the colonists and convert the Indians, one of nuns to nurse the sick and one of nuns to teach the faith to the children, white and red. As there was no colony to direct or teach, one had to be founded, and seventy-five thousand livres

were soon raised for the purpose. The danger of the enterprise had no terrors for its enthusiastic promoters. If the position of Quebec was perilous, that of the new settlement must be immeasurably more so. It would be an outpost in the wilderness overrun by the deadly Iroquois, who threatened the existence of Quebec itself. But to religious fervor all things are possible—

nothing impossible—and a gallant soldier who had won his spurs in European warfare, embraced with zeal the task of leading the intrepid band of fifty men and four women to found Montreal. They wintered at Quebec, where they found that their countrymen and companions in the faith took a very worldly view of the mission and regarded it with distrust, jealousy and opposition. But the vivid stories of the dangers awaiting them had no weakening effect upon Maisonneuve. "I have not come here," he said, "to deliberate but to act. It is my duty and my honor to found a colony at Montreal and I would go if every tree were an Iroquois." Early in the following May he embarked with his little company in boats—deep-laden with men, arms and stores—constructed during the winter. On the 17th of May, 1642, his little flotilla approached Montreal.

"On the following day they

glided along the green and solitary shores, now thronged with the life of a busy city, and landed on the spot which Champlain, thirty-one years before, had chosen as a fit site for a settlement. . . . Early spring flowers were blooming in the young grass and birds of varied plumage flitted among the boughs. . . . Maisonneuve sprang ashore and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example and all joined their voices in enthusiastic songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant spot near at hand and Mademoiselle Manse, with Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant, Charlotte Barré, decorated it with a taste which was the admira-



THE BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT TO MAISONNEUVE ON THE PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

tion of the beholders. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here stood Vimont, in the rich vestments of his office. Here were the two ladies with their servant; Montmagny (Governor of Quebec), no very willing spectator; and Maisonneuve, a warlike figure, erect and tall, his men clustering around him—soldiers, sailors, artisans, laborers—all alike soldiers at need. They knelt in reverent silence as the host was raised aloft and when the rite was over, the priest turned and addressed them: 'You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you and your children shall fill the land.' The afternoon waned; the sun sank behind the western forest, and twilight came on. Fireflies were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with thread into shining festoons and hung them before the altar where the host remained exposed. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their bivouac fires, stationed their guards and lay down to rest. Such was the birthnight of Montreal."

To set up some material of defence around their little camp was the most urgent work to be done and Maisonneuve, felling the first tree himself, soon had both soldiers and laborers busy with the axe. A stout, rough palisade was knocked up and behind its shelter substantial structures of wood were erected in place of the tents which at first housed the little party. No Indians had yet appeared in this sylvan Paradise and under the inspiring sunshine of early Canadian summer expeditions were made up the inviting slopes of the forest-clad mountain behind them, from whose summit they looked out with swelling hearts upon the magnificent expanse before them. The days of festival were solemnly kept and so the summer passed without untoward incident. They spent their first winter, too, without any worse experience than a threatened overflowing of their camp by the waters of the rising river at their feet; in gratitude for escape from which calamity they erected a great cross at the top of the mountain, where mass was said. In the following August a welcome reinforcement came from France, commanded by Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge, whose military skill soon found employment in replacing the wooden palisades around the settlement by solid rampart and bastions of earth. Part of the scheme for the founding of Montreal, it will be remembered, was the building of a hospital and with funds supplied by a devout French lady, Madame de Bullion, a large building for this purpose was erected some little way up the slope of the hill. But where were the dreaded Iroquois during these first months of the colony's existence? By great good luck or the designs of Providence they did not discover the settlement until it had had time to establish itself. But they were not long to escape. In June, 1643, thirteen months after their arrival, a band of Hurons coming down to trade their furs at Montreal, encountered at what we know as Lachine a large party of Iroquois in a rudely-constructed fort. Terrified out of resistance they attempted to make friends with their hereditary enemies and as a peace-offering traitorously told

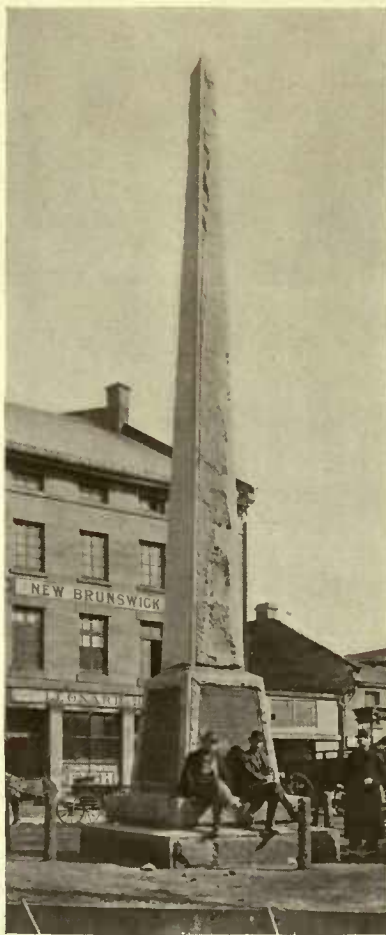
them of the white men six miles away. Accordingly the Iroquois sent forty of their warriors, who surprised six Frenchmen at work hewing timber without the fort, and killing three of them outright carried off the other three, of whom two were burnt alive and one escaped. Thus did the conflict begin with the merciless Iroquois. We have not space to tell much more of the gallant soldier who was the life and soul of this outpost of Christendom and civilization in the primeval wilderness. One well-known incident, the scene of which probably took place on the very ground in the Place d'Armes where now stands the splendid monument to his memory, may suffice as typical of the man. Maisonneuve was not only brave as a crusader but he could temper his valor with discretion. He saw that in the woods

his men would be no match for the Indians, but fighting from their fortifications they had their foe at a disadvantage. But his men chafed at being kept behind their ramparts when their watchdogs smelt the Indians in the woods, and whispered charges of cowardice were heard against the leader. It was a lesser military evil that a few men should fall a victim to their rashness than that the authority of the commander should be weakened by a suspicion of cowardice. So one morning in March when barking of unusual fury proclaimed the presence of Indians in the woods, Maisonneuve answered the requests of his men to be allowed to fight the redskin with an order to prepare an attacking party. With thirty men Maisonneuve headed a sally across the deep snow. The wisdom of his former tactics was soon seen. Eighty Iroquois sprang upon them as they floundered in the snowdrifts and three Frenchmen fell dead and others were wounded. Retreat was their only alternative to certain destruction. Then it was that the courage of their misguided leader saved the party. Last to give way, he retreated slowly backwards before the mob of howling savages, pistol in each hand, whilst his men carried off their wounded and escaped. Making sure to capture him alive, the Indians did not fire but ran up to take hold of him. One of his pistols missed fire but with the other he shot dead the chief who was about to grasp him.

"Then," says Parkman, "ensued a curious spectacle not infrequent in Indian battles. The

Iroquois seemed to forget their enemy in their anxiety to carry off the body of their chief; and the French commander continued his retreat unmolested till he was safe under the cannon of the fort. From that day he was a hero in the eyes of his men."

Well may we dwellers to-day in the Province of Quebec exclaim with the brilliant historian of these early romantic days of Canada that Quebec and Montreal were happy in their founders. "Samuel de Champlain and Chomedey de Maisonneuve are amongst the names that shine with a fair and honest lustre on the infancy of nations."



PILLAR IN PLACE D'YOUVILLE, MONTREAL, MARKING THE SPOT WHERE MAISONNEUVE AND HIS LITTLE BAND LANDED FOR THE FOUNDING OF MONTREAL.

PLACE D'ARMES is in the very centre of the business section of Montreal—St. James street forming one side of the square and Notre Dame street the other side. Among the stately buildings facing the square are the Post Office, the Bank of Montreal, several handsome office buildings and Notre Dame Church. The statue of Maisonneuve, standing in the centre of Place d'Armes, represents the founder of Montreal in the cuirass and French costume of the 17th century, holding the fleur-de-lys banner. The granite pedestal rests upon a fountain and displays several bas-reliefs representing respective-

ly: (1) Maisonneuve killing the Indian chief; (2) the founding of Ville Marie; (3) the death of Lambert Closse, Town Major, who died defending the colony; (4) the heroic death of Dollard, who fell at the Long Sault. At the four corners of the base are four life-size figures representing respectively an Indian, a colonist's wife, a colonist, with the legendary dog Pilot, and a soldier.

The pillar in Place d'Youville stands but a stone's throw from the river front and commemorates the founding of the city. The shaft is of grey granite and the tablets on its base tell in brief the success of Maisonneuve's work.

THE most serious drain upon Canada's population has been that caused by emigration to the United States. Almost every walk in life in the Great Republic has been recruited by drafts made upon Canadian homes, and although lost to their own country the success achieved by these expatriated Canadians is a matter of pride to their fellow-countrymen in the land of their birth. In New York there is a large colony of these Canadian-Americans, many of whom belong to the Canadian Club of New York, a flourishing organization well-known in the social life of the great city.

The President of the Club is Dr. Neil Macphatter, one of the prominent surgeons of New York. He began his professional studies at the University of Toronto and subsequently pursued them at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and London. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He is now Professor of Anatomy in the Post-Graduate Medical College, New York.

On May 16th the Canadian Club of New

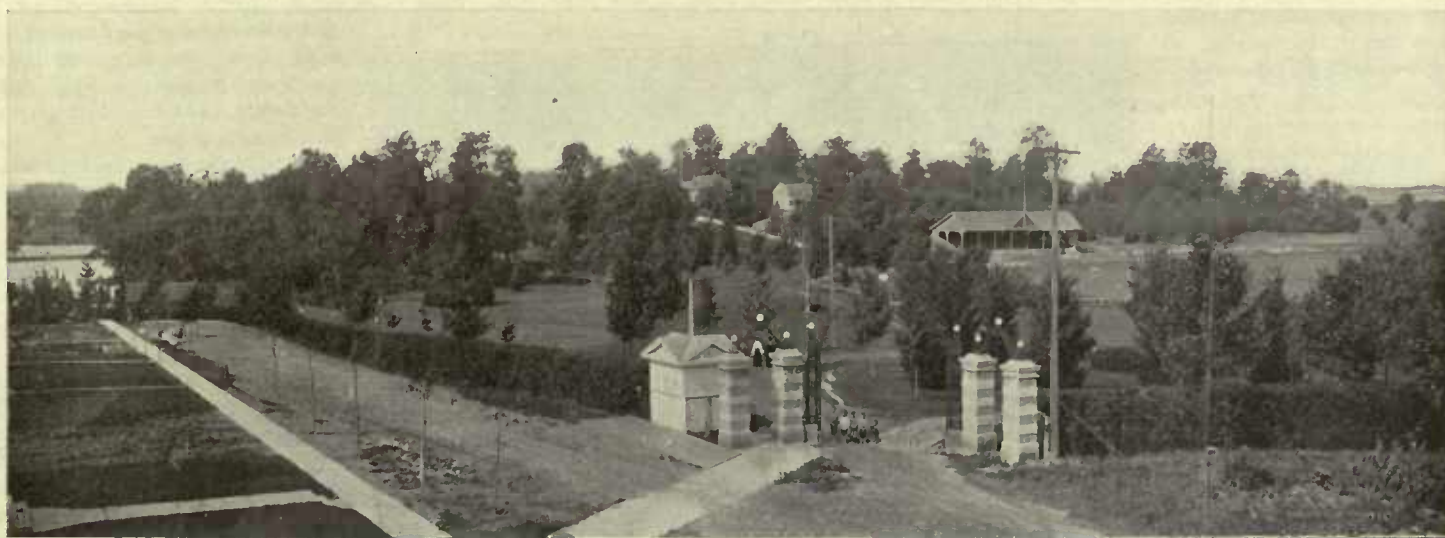
York will hold its annual banquet, and unusual preparations are being made for the event, and it is hoped that the gathering will be of some political as well as social importance.



NEIL MACPHATTER, M.D.C.M., F.R.C.S.
President of the Canadian Club of New York.

The presence in New York of so large and substantial an element of the population of Canadian origin as is well represented by the membership of the Canadian Club cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon American public opinion respecting Canada and strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The guests at the banquet will be addressed by seven gentlemen prominent in public life. The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, will speak for the Empire. The speakers from Canada will be the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclaren of Toronto, Hon. Adam Beck of London, Ont., member of the Provincial Government, and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. for South Wellington. The speakers from the United States will be Hon. W. Taft, Secretary of War; Hon. Leslie Shaw, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Peter White of the United States Senate.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC PARK OF THE TOWN OF WATERLOO, ONT.

THE two departments over which the Hon. William Paterson and the Hon. Chas. S. Hyman preside stand for opposites in the work of government. Mr. Paterson is Minister of Customs, the tax-collector of the Government. It is his duty to gather together and pour in a revenue upon the Minister of Finance. Mr. Hyman is Minister of Public Works. His is one of the great spending departments of the public service, requiring each year many millions of dollars for public utilities in all parts of the Dominion.

Mr. Paterson is one of the veterans, not only of the present Government but of the House of Commons. He entered public life in 1872 by defeating in South Brant, Ont., the then Minister of Finance, the late Sir Francis Hincks. He continued to represent South Brant



HON. CHAS. S. HYMAN AND THE HON. WM. PATERSON ON THEIR WAY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

until 1896. His party won throughout Canada but Mr. Paterson lost his seat. However, two months later he was elected for North Grey. He now sits for Brant. He entered the Laurier Government upon its formation in July, 1896, and has been a member of it ever since. His home is in the city of Brantford, Ont.

Four times has Mr. Hyman been elected to the House of Commons by the city of London, having achieved his first success at the general elections of 1891. He was also successful in 1900 and in 1904. The late Hon. James Sutherland was then Minister of Public Works, and when his health broke down Mr. Hyman became acting Minister. Mr. Sutherland died during the session of 1905 and Mr. Hyman succeeded to the portfolio and was at once re-elected to his seat.

NOTES OF THE WEST

WHEN discussing the bill amending the Dominion Lands Act in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, stated that if a line was drawn at about latitude 52 which was north of Dauphin, and run through Saskatchewan and Alberta between latitude 54 and 55, that would give the northerly line of existing settlements. South of this line was a total area of 175,000,000 acres, exclusive of water. Of this area there had been alienated or reserved 97,000,000 acres—for railway land grants, 32,000,000 acres; Indian, Hudson's Bay, school lands, Manitoba swamp lands, and forest reserves, 25,000,000 acres; homesteads and sales, forty million acres. This left an area remaining of approximately eighty million acres.

A census blue book giving the population of Manitoba and the new provinces by sexes and a summary of the statistics of field crops and live stock for 1906, as compared with the census of 1901, was recently issued. In Manitoba the census of last year showed 205,183 males and 160,506 females. Winnipeg 50,461 males and 39,692 females; Brandon 5,756 males and 4,652 females; Saskatchewan, 152,793 males and 104,970 females; Alberta 108,181 males and 77,131 females.

In 1906 there were in the three Provinces 120,439 farms, as compared with 54,645 in 1905, an increase of 65,814. Manitoba has 35,441 farms; Saskatchewan, 54,787, and Alberta, 30,211. The increase in the number of farms over 1901 were: Manitoba, 3,629; Saskatchewan, 41,407; Alberta, 20,778.

In 1906 there were 682,919 horses in the three Provinces, as compared with 340,329 in 1901; 384,006 milch cows; as compared with 244,216 in 1901; 1,560,592 other horned cattle as compared with 698,467.

The demand for men to work on farms through the Canadian West is increasing daily at the present time, and numerous inquiries are received daily at the local offices of the Department of Immigration for laborers of this class. The officers of the Department state that owing to the increasing demand there is no possibility of securing men at low wages and that it is a waste of time for any farmer to write to the Department unless he specifies the exact sum which he is prepared to pay and unless he is also prepared to pay a high rate. There are a number of applications for men on file at the offices of the Department offering to pay \$250 per year and a number also at \$300 per year. These applications remain unfilled owing to the fact that there are no men available at any price.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will build a new depot at Calgary during the coming season.

It is estimated that the structure will cost \$200,000 and outside of Winnipeg will be the finest on their western lines, and one of the finest on the whole system.

This year will be a momentous one in the history of the Canadian West, for it will witness the founding of over one hundred new towns on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific alone, to say nothing of the new towns which will be brought into being by the extensions of other systems, such as the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern. The hundred new towns referred to will all be in the prairie country between Winnipeg and Edmonton—one of the most fertile stretches of land in all Canada. The distance between the two points is

790 miles and the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific show that there will be a station, the forerunner of a town, at an average of every seven miles for the whole of that distance.

It is reported at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B.C., that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Western Fuel Co. have come to an agreement that the railway people are to have conveyed to them a wharf site and tide water facilities, and that they will very soon begin the construction of a track leading to the beach from the main line and continue it through the city over the right-of-way recently acquired by the Western Fuel Co. through the Bastion street ravine to the northern part of the city, and join their main line again probably entering the city over the old Southfield track and following this route Nanaimo would be the point at which all freight and passengers for the island from the mainland would be landed.

An important change has been made by the Government in the regulations governing the acquirement of coal-bearing lands in the West still



A FREAK RIG IN A FRONTIER WESTERN TOWN.

under Government control, with the view to preventing any further alienation of western coal areas to absolute private ownership.

The change is also made with a view to securing prompt development of all further areas opened to private enterprise instead of having them held merely for speculative purposes by purchasers who have no intention of making actual development.

Hereafter, according to an order-in-council recently passed, the Government will only lease the rights to mine coal on all lands still composing Crown domain in the West.

It is believed that as much coal-bearing land remains still under Government control in Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Peace River District as has already been alienated. It is proposed that hereafter a twenty-one year lease be granted to private individuals wishing to get control of coal-bearing lands and that an annual rental be charged therefor by the Government. This rental will probably be one dollar per acre and the lease will have to be taken out for a minimum area. This minimum area will, it is said, be about 2,500 acres, so the annual rental cannot be less than \$2,500. This will insure prompt development and meet the objections as to speculators holding coal lands for rise in price without doing anything to develop them. It will also pave the way for future Government ownership and operation of coal mines if it should be deemed advisable.

The year 1906 was by far the best, from the standpoint both of tonnage and value, that British Columbia has had since her advent into the list of mineral-producing countries of the world.

While the figures following are only approximate, full returns not being yet available, they have been compiled by Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, and may be taken as rather under than over the mark.

Compared with the official figures for 1905, the estimate is:

	1906	1905
Gold	\$6,070,000	\$5,902,402
Silver	2,200,000	1,971,818
Copper	8,690,000	5,876,222
Lead	2,690,000	2,399,022
Coal	4,590,000	4,152,936
Coke	1,050,000	1,358,925
Miscellaneous	1,100,000	800,000
Totals	\$26,390,000	\$22,461,325

Worked out these figures mean that copper has increased in value of production 49 per cent; lead, 13 per cent; silver, 11.6 per cent, and gold 3 per cent. Coal production has increased 10 per cent and miscellaneous products 13½ per cent. Coke has fallen off slightly, owing to the seven weeks' strike in the Fernie coal mines during October and November last.

The strike not only lowered the possible production of coke and coal, but seriously affected the copper, lead and silver production, as during the strike practically all the up-country smelters either closed entirely or seriously curtailed their output. Consequently many of the mines ceased mining and undertook repair work, and this reduced the possible output by perhaps \$5,000,000.

As can be seen from the table above the total estimated value of British Columbia mineral output last year reached the enormous total of \$26,390,000, by which, taking the population of the Province as only 200,000, the fact of the richness of this Province is made more apparent.

Figuring out the per capita production of mineral, mined in British Columbia in 1906, shows that nearly \$132 was produced for every man, woman and child in the Province.

The Government of Saskatchewan have introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for the erection and maintenance of a provincial university.

No religious tests will be required of either professors or students, though the right is given to any affiliated college to make such provisions in regard to religious instructions and worship for its own students as it may deem proper.

The maintenance of the university is to be provided out of the general revenues of the Province by such sums as may be appropriated by the legislature for the purpose and by a percentage of the net receipts of the Province for the current year under the succession duties ordinance, and further, out of the fund collected by the supplementary act. The real and personal property of the university is to be exempted from taxation for provincial, municipal or school purposes. The act is to come into force and take effect on the first day of July after the passing thereof.

At the grain growers' convention held in Regina, Sask., President Hopkins stated that he had just been informed by the Commissioner of Agriculture that the wheat crop of Saskatchewan last year to-

talled 37,000,000 bushels, an average of 20.40 bushels per acre, and an increase of 11,000,000 bushels over the preceding year. "When I state," said Mr. Hopkins, "that there were 37,000,000 bushels of wheat produced, and that we are only cultivating five per cent. of the available land in the Province, you will only begin to realize the possibilities of this country."

The Dominion Government is bringing gentle but determined pressure upon the Doukhobors to induce them to become British subjects and give up many of their ancient Russian customs. Circulars printed in both Russian and English have been sent out to the Yorkton district. In part this circular says:

The Government is sorry to see that after being in the country for seven years many of the Doukhobors still cultivate their lands in common and refuse to become citizens of Canada. They have left large areas of land which the Government had permitted them to hold in their names, without cultivation or improvement of any description. The law is that a man must cultivate his own homestead or he cannot hold it.

The Public Works Committee of Calgary, Alta., have recommended to the Council that a street railway be constructed, twelve miles long, with twelve cars; the cars would run from one end of the city to the other, with a loop from the main street each way in the middle of the city.

At a recent meeting of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association resolutions were adopted urging the forwarding of the meeting of the beef commission; the publication of market sales at Winnipeg in the same full manner as at Chicago and other United States points; the simplifying of the quarantine regulation on the border; the appointment of veterinary inspectors resident at ports of entry and the providing of accommodation for quarantined stock; that fire guards be put the width of the road allowances so that they may be used for travel; that a qualified veterinary be sent to affected districts to determine whether some herds are affected with blackleg or anthrax, and that the matter of urging the Alberta Government to establish a pork-packing and beef canning plant be left to the executive.

The stock growers are confident that the United States representatives, of whom there were five present, have had their eyes opened to the extent of the cattle industry in Central Alberta and the quality of the stock, and that the business associations which have been initiated will give some competition with the home buyers.

The preservation of game has been engaging the attention of the Legislature of Saskatchewan. One feature of the bill before the Assembly is the prohibition of spring shooting of wild fowl. It had

been approved of by a convention of game guardians last year and it was generally approved of and the Government had in view, said a member of the Cabinet, when explaining the measure, the desirability of getting into line with public opinion not only in their Province but throughout the



THE SETTLER'S FIRST HOME—A SOD-HOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE.

American continent. There was no advantage in spring shooting being prohibited in one Province or State if it was allowed elsewhere. Many birds had already mated before they returned from the south in the spring and it was a destructive practice to shoot them at that season. There was a large number of people who were interested in the protection of game birds because they added to the beauty and interests of the prairie.

There are also provisions in the bill for limiting the amount of a sportsman's bag to ten grouse or prairie chickens for one day and 100 for the season, and forbidding the use of dogs in hunting deer. The ground for the latter provision was that dogs once accustomed to hunting deer in the season could not be prevented from hunting on their own account out of season. The bill also provides for the appointment of a chief game guardian and four or more district guardians, also local game guardians without remuneration.

The Alberta Legislature has passed an act for the purpose of taxing corporations. It provides for the taxation of public utility and financial concerns.

The street railways will pay \$200 per annum and \$10 per mile for everything over 20 miles. Telegraph companies pay \$1 a mile for every mile of line, telephone companies pay 50 cents per instrument in cities of 10,000 and 25 cents in cities under.

Gas companies pay \$500 annually, electric lights \$500 in cities of 10,000, and \$100 in towns, and \$25



RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

in villages. Express companies pay \$500, corporations taking money on deposit \$200, banks \$400 for head office, and \$200 per branch. Private banks \$200, and \$25 for each branch; insurance companies one per cent. on the gross premiums. Trust and loan companies \$100 on each \$100,000 of capital.

Homes for Thousands

VEGREVILLE

ALBERTA

The Greatest Agricultural District in America.

Rich Soil
Delightful Climate
No Blizzards

On Main Line of Canadian Northern Ry. We have thousands of acres of this good land for sale at from \$10 to \$25 per acre and on easy terms. Write us for information.

The Vegreville Land Co.
VEGREVILLE, Alberta, Can.

The
Prairie Land Co.

FRANCIS, Sask.

We have **150,000 Acres** of choice farm lands, both wild and improved, for sale at reasonable prices and terms. Excellent water easily obtained. This land lies within the famous Indian Head Wheat Belt, adjacent to the town of Francis, where all commercial and professional lines are represented. First-class schools and churches, chartered banks, large elevator capacity, splendid shipping facilities. On the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, forty miles southeast of Regina. Further particulars cheerfully given. Call or write. Reference—Bank of Hamilton.

OLDS

HARD TO BEAT!

Winning first prize at recent Seed Fair. Olds scored 97½ points out of possible 100. Oats, 95½. No smut traces in any exhibit. Government judges.

Don't you want to
"See Olds First?"

For land values and information write us.

The Olds Realty Co.'y
O. S. MOORE, Manager
OLDS ALBERTA

Speaking of the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone

the celebrated baritone, Scotti, says: "I never imagined a Talking Machine could give such perfect results."

Scotti is himself thoroughly satisfied with the Victor-Berliner reproductions of his own glorious voice.

Victor-Berliner prices range from \$12.50 to \$120. Records, 35c. up. Booklet free.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Limited

Montreal Canada



About ourselves

WITH the return of spring everyone hears ringing in his ears the call of the outdoor life. The odor of the swelling buds, the generous warmth of the April sunshine, the music of running water, invite one to the field and garden, and fortunate are they who can accept the invitation. Of those who can do so many will be garden-makers who will now busy themselves by putting in order that plot from which so many home comforts can be drawn. To their work is devoted the first place in the present issue of CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES.

We venture to predict that every garden-maker who reads our article will find every line of it interesting and much that will be immediately useful.

Different phases of the outdoor life are presented in the articles on muskrat trapping, on the automobile of 1907 and in the article describing the work and perils of the fishermen of Labrador. Something in the nature of a continuation of the latter is our sketch and appreciation of Dr. Grenfell, the Hero of Labrador.

Our readers, we venture to hope will find this month the other departments of the Magazine well filled with matter both instructive and entertaining.

The main features of the numbers for the next two or three months have been practically decided upon, and they are now in course of preparation. Among them will be an illustrated article on game fishing in Eastern Canada written by one of the best known Canadian authorities on this subject, and an article telling both by word and picture how to build a summer camp in the woods and how to use it to the best advantage.

To the residents of towns, villages and of the rural parts no question is of greater importance than that of good roads. The Good Road Movement has made some progress and it deserves all the assistance that can be given to it. An expert has written for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES an article treating of the whole matter, and it will be illustrated by views taken in different parts of the country showing the result of good road making.

Another interesting article soon to appear will be one describing a trip down the St. Lawrence and through its many rapids on a timber raft. It will be written by a lady who made the exciting journey and who relates her own experiences.

During the next twelve months there will appear in these pages a series of papers upon the Canadian Home. This new feature of the paper will we think, be of general interest. The first articles will take, one by one, the various rooms in the home—drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., and will show how even in the humblest dwelling good taste

JAEGER

That Double Fold



United Garment

found only in Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear — means additional warmth over the front of the body, and consequently absolute immunity from chest, throat and abdominal chills.

Made in all sizes and weights for men, women and children.

CATALOGUES FREE

DR. JAEGER CO., Limited

316 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal
286 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg



About your hair Ladies

Is it thin, weak or discolored? Are you anxious to restore it to its youthful beauty and luxuriance?

Then write to **Pember of Toronto.**

Canada's foremost hair and scalp specialist and Art hair goods manufacturer, for advice and free catalogue of **Pompadours, Bangs, Natural Wavy and Straight Switches, Semi-Transformations** for ladies with thin hair, **Waves and Full Transformations.**

Scientific advice gratis upon all hair and scalp troubles.

The reputation of **Pember's** is a sufficient guarantee for receiving by return mail the most reliable suggestions about your hair, and the most complete catalogue of artistic hair goods in America.

Don't procrastinate. Write now.

The PEMBER STORE

Art Hair Goods

127-129 Yonge St. TORONTO



The "Little Beauty" Hammock Cot

Collapsible Patented Made of Enamelled Metal

The Geo. B. Meadows Toronto Wire, Iron and Brass Works Co., Limited

67 Wellington Place Toronto, Ont.

The pictures are 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches.



No. 4 A FOLDING KODAK

A grown-up pocket Kodak. Retains the features that make for simplicity and convenience, but takes large pictures.

Superior Rapid Rectilinear lenses. Kodak Automatic Shutter, Automatic Focusing Lock, Rising and Sliding Front, Reversible Brilliant Finder, Two Tripod Sockets. Made of aluminum covered with finest seal grain leather. Loads in Daylight with 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 Film Cartridges for 6 exposures.

Price, \$35.00

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited

Catalogues at the dealers or by mail. **Toronto, Can.**

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ONLY ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE!

"Gives the finishing touch"

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL, CANADIAN AGENTS

and comfort can be secured for just the same expenditure as bad taste and discomfort.

Then the life in the home will be dealt with, the reading side of home,—the literature that comes into it, of which every printed word exercises its influence upon father, mother, children and help.

The life of the father and the mother will be treated and that of the children.

We need not do more than indicate here the scope of this new feature which is limitless.

We are extending Our Bureau of Information so as to include the great travelling public who want information about steamship routes, transportation rates, etc. An announcement upon this point will be made next month.

The Social Side of the Colonial Conference

The King and the Prince of Wales will welcome and entertain the Colonial Premiers, several of whom are now on their way to London to attend the Conference, which begins on April 15th.

The Premiers are to have a magnificent reception in the metropolis. A long list of festivities has been arranged, and so many invitations are pouring in that the difficulty will be to fit in the chief arrangements in the limited time.

From the picturesque point of view the grandest of the receptions given to the Premiers will be the luncheon in Westminster Hall on Wednesday, April 24, at which the Prime Minister will preside. Twelve hundred members of the House of Commons and House of Lords with their friends will be present, and the affair will be among the most noteworthy public functions of the last few years.

Another entertainment that will be magnificent in its way, though lacking the

(Continued on page 26)

Th. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.
E. Fabre Surveyer
Joseph W. Weldon

Victor E. Mitchell
A. Chase-Casgrain
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.

We do Half Your Washing Free of Cost

YOU must pay the washer-woman fifteen cents an hour. It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping, cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours hard labor to do the average family wash. Eight hours, at 15 cents, costs you \$1.20 per week for washing. This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes. We will save you half of that—or No Pay. We will send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washing Machine on a full month's free trial.

It runs on ball bearings like a bicycle, and it works with motor-springs. These motor-springs do most of the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair and make them do the washing—think of that! We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, nor a contract, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all of the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it.

Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all. We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur. But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Junior" Washer actually does 8 hours washing in 4 hours time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button, or tearing a thread of lace, then you must write and tell us so.

* * * * *

From that time on you must pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Junior" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents a week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about \$31.20 that you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others.

In five years each machine saves its owner about \$156.00. Yet the "1900 Junior" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways, with thousands of people, if we did not know our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we claim for it?

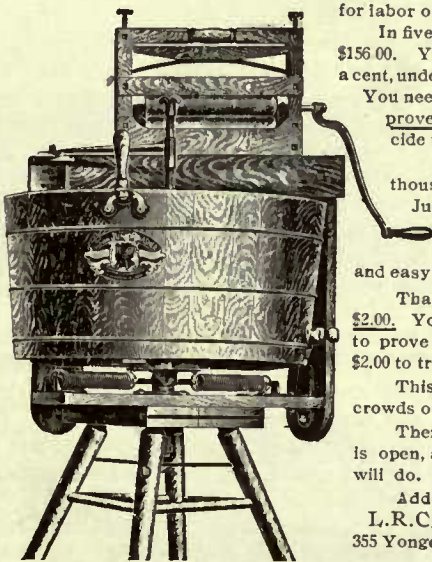
It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time if it crowds our factory.

Therefore WRITE TODAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz:
L.R.C. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co.,
355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



MARTIN
Y WARDROBE
Y VALET

\$1.00 Per Month
Phone 25

224 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

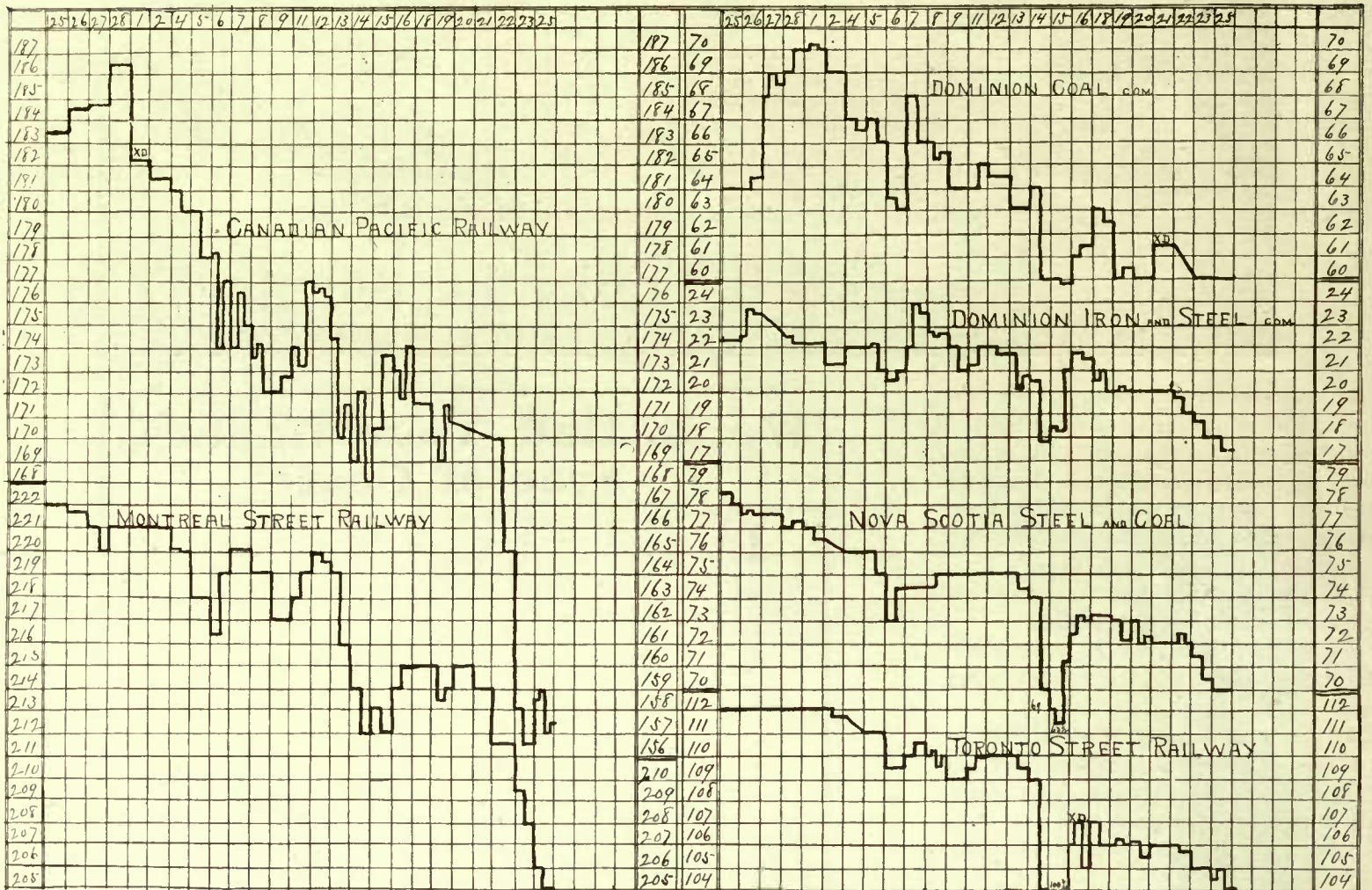
Philippine Plantation Co.
Over 43,000 Acres

Learn the truth about this wonderful money-making investment and make your money earn 6 1-2 per cent. Full information free. A. I. WISNER & CO., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Manager for Canada.

THE TREND OF THE MARKETS

DURING MARCH

A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE MONTH



Compiled exclusively for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

The violent slump in New York was, of course, the absorbing feature of the March stock market. Canadian speculators and investors are always largely interested in Wall Street's favorite stocks and so important a decline as that of the middle of March could not take place without seriously disturbing conditions on the home markets. Those of our people who held Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and the other "Americans" that shot downwards so fast and so far, also carried their lines of Canadian stocks. And it was to be expected that they would sell out part of the "Canadians," as being saleable at the lesser loss to protect their position in New York. Certain Montreal circles are specially interested in Northern Pacific and Great Northern. James J. Hill has a strong following among some of the wealthiest capitalists here. And it is well known that some of the important institutions such as the Royal Victoria Hospital, McGill University, etc., hold the Hill stocks as gifts from Lord Strathcona and others. But the general idea is that most of the Montreal holdings of Hill stocks are investment holdings,—and not subject to being shaken out by calls for margins. On the other hand Union Pacific is held more speculatively—more of it would be found in brokers' offices. Considering the extent and nature of the upset in New York the Canadian list held pretty well.

The month saw the long-looked for Dominion Coal meeting. The common stockholders got an agreeable surprise in the announcement re the dividend. Those who went to the meeting counting upon an exciting battle between the opposing factions, Steel, and Coal, also received a surprise—for the battle did not come off. Instead all was harmony—outwardly, at all events. That section of the Coal stockholders which holds a yet heavier interest in the Steel Company, announced that it had proxies for some forty or fifty thousand shares, but as was pretty well known, Mr. Ross and his friends control a great deal more than that, and their policy has perhaps the support of most independent stockholders. They could afford, therefore, to take a conciliatory attitude. Indeed, that was the most profitable course. Neither side stands to gain by embittering the other neither will lose strength through being polite and courteous.

With regard to Canadian Pacific the interest has centred on the position of the pool. The greater part of the dealings in it are in London

though it is frequently active in New York. Ever since the the market's troubles became acute, a keen watch has been kept on the C. P. R. pool. In New York the opinion was that it was none too strong and the bears went "gunning" for it with eagerness. One big Wall Street operator was credited with being short 40,000 shares. But in spite of all the efforts against it the stock behaved exceedingly well until the end of the third week in March.

On the day following the rise in the Bank of France rate to 3½ per cent there was a heavy break of about 9 points. The selling mostly came from London where sentiment was disturbed by the French Bank's action. Its significance lay in the fact that it is the first rise in rates made by that institution since the darkest days of the Boer war; and it shows plainly enough that Europe's financial position is by no means strong.

Montreal Power's weakness has been accentuated no doubt by the action of the Quebec Legislature in providing for a referendum to the people before franchises for gas, electric light, power, etc., for more than ten years can become valid. This effectually spoils the chance for the 23 year extension offered by the present City Council. And it was considered by the "Street" to be specially favorable to the Power Company.

Lake of the Woods is down, it is thought, not because the company's prospects and position are less favorable, but because the market for the stock is narrow and the trading in it small. In a time of general declines it does not take much of an offering to send the price of a stock with a narrow market down quite a few points. In some cases the selling of stocks on Montreal and Toronto markets has been forced by banks calling loans. On the date of writing comes the report that one prominent bank, that nearly always has some funds for lending on the street, has no more to spare for the present. In commenting on last month's market it was mentioned that the American tractions in which Canadians were so largely interested, would be very susceptible to American money market conditions. This was proved by events in March. Twin City, Toledo, Detroit, Illinois—all show heavy declines. Neither have the other foreign tractions largely owned in Canada, escaped. Rio, Sao Paulo and Mexicans, are affected by the prevailing tendency.

The bank stocks have gone off further doubtless from the causes mentioned before—new capital issues and losses through the Ontario Bank collapse.

Coal and Steel at Peace

Industrials and Traction

C. P. R. and Montreal Power

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

CAPITAL PAID-UP	\$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED PROFITS	\$3,674,000

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

<p>ONTARIO</p> <p>Acton Alvinston Athens Belleville Berlin Bothwell Brampton Chatham Chatsworth Chesley Creemore Delta Eganville Elora Elgin Finch Formosa (sub) Fort William Galt Gananoque Georgetown Glencoe Gore Bay Granton (sub) Hamilton Hanover Hespeler Ingersoll Kincardine Kingston Lancaster Lansdowne Leamington Little Current London Lucan Markdale Meaford Mildmay Mitchell Napane Oakville Orillia Ottawa</p>	<p>Owen Sound Parkdale Perth Prescott Preston Renfrew Stratford St. George St. Thomas Tara Thamesville Tilbury Toronto Walkerton Watford West Lorne Westport Wheatley Williamstown sub Windsor Yarker</p> <p style="text-align: center;">QUEBEC</p> <p>Beauharnois Lachine Montreal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Head Office 1255 St Cath St E 310 St Cath St W 1086 St Law St Town of St. Louis Quebec " St. Sauveur Shawville Sherbrooke St. Jerome St. Johns St. Jovite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MANITOBA</p> <p>Brandon Carberry Gladstone Griswold Macgregor</p>	<p>Morris Napinka Neebawa Oak Lake Portage la Prairie Russell Souris Winnipeg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALBERTA</p> <p>Alix Calgary Camrose Carstairs daysland Edmonton Ft. Saskatchewan Lacombe Medicine Hat Olds Red Deer Sedgwick Stettler Vegreville Wetaskiwin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SASKATCHEWAN</p> <p>Arcola Carnduff Forget Maple Creek Oxbow Whitewood Gainsboro (sub)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRITISH COLUMBIA</p> <p>Vancouver Victoria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNITED STATES</p> <p>New York 63 & 65 Wall St</p>
---	--	---

Agents in Great Britain
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES
Head Office, - MONTREAL

Central Business College

OF TORONTO

The one great business training school in the Dominion.

An annual enrollment of over 1,200 for two years. A staff of 20 regular teachers and the finest equipment to be found indicate our standing as a school. Enter any time. Catalogue free. Write

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

395 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

W. H. SHAW

Up to a short time ago a net return of 4¼ per cent was considered pretty good on a strong bank stock. At present quotations some of the best bank stocks yield 5 p.c. The peculiar strength of the good banks lies in the fact that their profits are largely in excess of the dividends they pay. There is thus a good margin which must be lost before there is any danger of reduced dividends in a less prosperous season. Of course when prosperity does recede the banks will be put to the test in another way than from decreased earning power. It is to be expected that failures will be more numerous among their borrowers, and that losses from bad debts will be more important. When that time comes the institutions that are under able and conservative management will reap their just reward. While everybody is prosperous, failures at a minimum, deposits constantly increasing, nearly every bank can make a good showing.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Rest, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Board of Directors

B. E. WALKER, President.	ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.	
Hon. Geo. A. Cox	Joseph W. Flavelle, Esq.	H. D. Warren, Esq.
Matthew Leggat, Esq.	A. Kingman, Esq.	Hon. W. C. Edwards
James Crathern, Esq.	Hon. L. Melvin Jones	Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D.	Frederic Nicholls, Esq.	E. R. Wood, Esq.

ALEX. LAIRD, Gen'l Mgr. A. H. IRELAND, Supt. of Branches

Branches throughout Canada and in the United States and England

London, England, Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.
S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

New York Agency, 16 Exchange Place
WM. GRAY and H. B. WALKER, Agents.

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.

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

The BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$4,866,667	RESERVE FUND	\$2,238,666
-----------------	-------------	--------------	-------------

Head Office in Canada—St. James Street, Montreal

H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Superintendent of Branches. J. ANDERSON, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

<p>Alexander Man. Ashcroft, B.C. Battleford, Sask. Belmont, Man. Bobcaygeon, Ont. Brandon, Man. Brantford, Ont. Calgary, Alta. Campbellford, Ont. Davidson, Sask. Dawson, Ynko Dist. Duck Lake, Sask.</p>	<p>Duncans, B.C. Estevan, Sask. Fenelon Falls, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Greenwood, B.C. Halifax, N.S. Hamilton, Ont. " Barton Street " Victoria Ave. Hedley, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kingston, Ont. Levis, P.Q.</p>	<p>London, Ont. " Market Square Longueuil, P.Q. Midland, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. " St. Catherine St. N. Battleford, Sask. North Vancouver, B.C. Oak River, Man. Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P.Q. Reston, Man. Roseland, B.C.</p>	<p>Rosthern, Sask. St. John, N.B. " Union St. Toronto, Ont. " King Street Toronto Junction, Ont. Trail, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Weston, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton, Sask.</p>
---	--	---	--

Drafts on South Africa and West Indies may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.
Issues Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world.

The Wild and Woolly West

has been changed into fields of **Golden Grain** if you do not believe it look at the grain that is here being cut. And I can get you thousands of acres of wild and improved land which are money-makers. Prices and terms reasonable. Come and see for yourself. Raw land, \$13 to \$15 per acre. Improved farms, \$20 to \$30 per acre. Good water and easy to get. Finest wheat belt in Western Canada. Correspondence solicited.

NEWTON P. CRICH
Commissioner and Issuer of Marriage Licenses

HEWARD, Saskatchewan

Cutting the wheat at Heward, Saskatchewan.

Real Estate Agent—Loans and Insurance.

PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg 211

The Social Side of the Colonial Conference

(Continued from page 23)

historic setting of Westminster Hall, will be the banquet given by the 1900 Club at the Albert Hall, over which Mr. Balfour will preside. The building will be decorated in a fashion emblematic of the Colonies.

On Tuesday April 16, the freedom of the City of London will be conferred on them, when they will be entertained by the Lord Mayor and City Corporation at the Guildhall.

Seven golden caskets are now being made to hold the freedom parchments for each Premier.

On the same evening the Premiers will be the guests of the Eighty Club.

The British Empire League is arranging another banquet for Thursday, May 2, and the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Industries Club, and other bodies are anxious to entertain the Premiers as well.

One of the most impressive functions outside London arranged in the Premiers' honour will be a grand naval review at Portsmouth.

The Cape, Natal, Australian, and New Zealand Premiers are now on their way to England.

General Botha will be accompanied by his eldest daughter and sister, and is leaving the Transvaal immediately after the opening of Parliament. He is due in London three days before the conference begins.

Thoughts

"The General" is one of the great living men of the world.

Great Britain may be decadent but she has produced three of the biggest men of the last quarter century—Cecil Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain and William Booth.

The best in Great Britain is still the best in the world.

There was an unusual note of pessimism in Sir Wilfrid's important speech in the House on March 27th upon the Colonial Conference.

Canada is not "jumping" with the rest of the Empire in this great Imperial gathering.

We ought not to be content with the present arrangement of Imperial defence.

The privileges and pride of nationality carry obligations and burdens.

We assert the one and shirk the other.

There will be a great collection of the orators of the Empire at this Conference.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Australian Premier is the twentieth century Gladstone amongst public speakers.

In Sir Wilfred, who was the most popular Premier in 1902, Canada's reputation for orators will be in safe keeping.

The "lion" of the Conference will be General Louis Botha, the Premier of the Transvaal, who six years ago was bending all his energies to the killing of the British "Tommies".



THE REAL BED IS THE

OSTERMOOR

FELT MATTRESS

\$15.00 LARGE SIZE
(In two parts 50c. extra)

The mattress must be right or the sleeping goes wrong. The Ostermoor is absolutely sanitary, very comfortable and durable—all that a mattress can be and more than any other mattress ever will be.

A reliable dealer in each town will endorse our absolute guarantees of satisfaction. Send us a post card with your name for our "SLEEP" booklet and name of your local Ostermoor dealer.

Regular Sizes and Prices:


2 feet 6 inches wide,	25 lbs. - - -	\$ 9.50
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	- - -	11.00
3 feet 6 inches wide,	35 lbs. - - -	12.50
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	- - -	14.00
4 feet 6 inches wide,	45 lbs. - - -	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.
In two parts, 50 cts. extra.
Special sizes at special prices.

The Alaska Feather & Down Co., Limited

Sole Canadian Manufacturers

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG




"They all want St. George's Baking Powder." "I never in my life saw an article make friends like St. George's." "It seems as if every order I get calls for this Baking-Powder." "And no wonder!"

St. George's Baking Powder

is made of Cream of Tartar that is 99.90% pure—it keeps its full strength till the can is empty. It never disappoints—but always makes the baking light and white.

"Look at the result—everyone delighted, and ordering this genuine Cream of Tartar Baking-Powder again and again."

May we mail you a copy of our new Cook Book? All the newest recipes of famous chefs—with practical suggestions, weights, measures, etc. Sent FREE, if you write to THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL Co. OF CANADA, Limited, Montreal.



Milk will not burn in Aluminum Saucepans

MANUFACTURED BY

THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM WORKS, Limited

Chambly Canton, Quebec

The Hero of Labrador

(Continued from page 15)

weaving taught the women and the people now make their own clothes. He built an orphanage and here are sheltered the little ones whose parents are gone and who are ministered to at present chiefly by a gentle lady who has given up her fashionable life in England for this express purpose.

In a word, although he will not say so, Dr. Grenfell has wrought a miracle—nay, a double miracle—for while he set the leg and taught the use of the loom, he was not



A HARDY FISHERMAN SIXTY YEARS OF AGE.

neglectful of what he calls the Message of Love. And let it be said of this Message of Love, that when this simple people heard of it for the first time, they wept for joy.

And yet, it might be asked, to what end? Can you change eight months of rigor into that period of softness and balm? Can you make Labrador desirable? Are you not wasting your energy?

To this Dr. Grenfell would reply in that modest, yet fascinating way of his: "This is the land the people love and which I love, The fisherfolk have lived here all their lives. They neither know nor desire any other world."

Moreover, what he would add is something like this: The Klondyke has brought wealth to the whole Dominion; the Cobalt is forbidding, but think of the treasures which are hidden in its bosom. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in this region of cliff and mountain and basaltic geological range, vast metaliferous wealth lies untouched?

Think, too, what has been done in Alaska in the breeding of reindeer. Twelve hundred deer were introduced into that region and now there are thousands upon thousands. The deer afford milk and meat and clothing. Now, in Labrador, Nature has provided in the interior a covering of nutritious moss of which the caribou are very fond. The caribou are found in great numbers. There could be interbreeding and vast herds of deer would result, which would sustain a much larger population than at present. This was a matter for the Government to consider. And then, if the land would not grow potatoes or beef, the gold from the earth's bosom would buy these things for you. There might also be closer communication with the outside world through the greater frequency of the



PREPARATORY SCHOOL

PRINCIPAL,
HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A.
Cambridge
Late Sixth Form Master at
Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Upper Canada College

Toronto, Ont.

Founded in 1829



MAIN SCHOOL

Senior School and Preparatory School for beginners.

These Schools are in separate buildings, with every modern equipment, upon beautiful grounds, 50 acres in extent and 300 feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

Resident pupils are provided with every care and comfort. Individual attention for every boy.

The number of day pupils taken is limited.

Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for the cultivation of sports and athletics.

For Calendar and all other information address

THE BURSAR, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PRINCESS

QUEEN
of TUBS

THE character of the TUB adds to the pleasures of the bath. The "Princess" is always smooth, pure and glossy. It is practically a self-cleanser. It is one of the specialties manufactured by

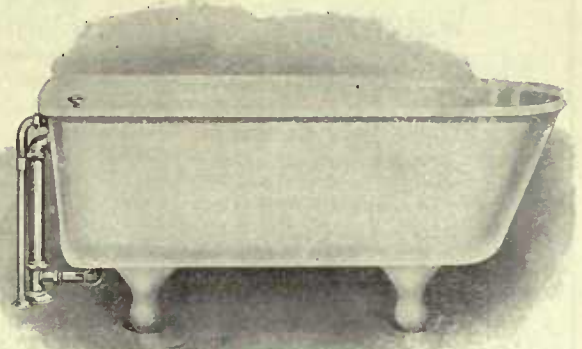
**The STANDARD
IDEAL CO. Limited**

All genuine STANDARD IDEAL enamelled ware has the name STANDARD IDEAL cast in relief on the bottom of each piece. See that it is there,

Write for catalogue.

The Standard Ideal Co., Limited
Port Hope, Ontario

Sales Offices and Sample Rooms—50 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.
and 128 West Craig St., Montreal, Que.



STANDARD IDEAL Porcelain enamelled ware is finished by a process which virtually makes the enamel a part of the iron. It is smooth and has a rich, pure, snowy, opaque appearance. The "Princess" both has this finish, and this, coupled with its fine design will embellish any room.

The fittings of the "Princess" are arranged after a new and approved plan, ensuring its sanitary perfection. Why not put one of them in your bath-room?

YOU NEED NOT FEAR THE COMING OF
SPRING IF YOU USE

SHREDDED

Its strength-giving, muscle-building properties fortify the system against the dangers that lurk in fickle spring weather. Keeps the bowels healthy and active.

WHEAT

Ready to Serve. BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Toast.

All Grocers; 13c. a Carton; 2 for 25c.



Hits the Question
of the Gift
in the
Heart

No matter what the occasion,

**Waterman's
Ideal Fountain Pen**

will fit its gift problem.

It's always appropriate—always appreciated—useful for a long time.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

L. E. Waterman Co. of Canada
Limited

MONTREAL

The Grand Union

The Popular Hotel of Ottawa

JAMES K. PAISLEY, Prop.

Crosse & Blackwell

Limited

London, England

C. & B. Pickles

C. & B. Sauces

C. & B. Jams

C. & B. Preserved Provisions

Agents

C. E. COLSON & SON
Montreal, Canada

mail boats, while as for the tourist, Labrador was going to be the Mecca of holiday makers.

To refer to the actual work done, it may be said that it has grown from nothing. Lord Strathcona has been a good friend from the beginning. His first gift was a steamer, which was lost. His second gift was also a steamer, which still does service, for the steamers are floating hospitals, and during the open season the people come in their boats for treatment on board, while in the winter they come hundreds of miles with their dog trains to the hospitals, which are thoroughly modern in their treatment.

Hardships? There are incredible hardships, but a McGill student who volunteered his services during the past winter said he had never such a splendid time in his life. To sleep out in the snow is nothing. To be without food is not an infrequent experience. To enjoy the tongue of a whale or a lump of blubber it is necessary to have been out in the biting weather and to have exhausted your food supply. To wake in the morning and find yourself and dogs completely covered with snow is a commonplace experience.

And yet, listen to Dr. Grenfell and you will think it all worth while. The hungry people are fed; the sick are healed; the fisherfolk are taught to be sober. They are instructed in many ways to make their lives increasingly useful. The gospel of A B C has wrought a miracle among the young. And the other Gospel—the Gospel of hope, of love, of immortality—has fallen like a refreshing rain upon dry and hungry soil.

But if Dr. Grenfell had done nothing more than banish the grog and the truck system, he would have deserved well of humanity, for these two evils have been the chief causes of poverty and disease and death among the fisherfolk of the Labrador coast.

Listening to Dr. Grenfell as he tells of the good which may be done to others, of the gratitude of simple people, of the sublime beauty of the seascape, of the alluring power of the hills, of the zest and freshness which the spirit feels in a life so large and untrammelled, one felt that he would like to fling himself into such a work, and would count a selfish and finical civilization well lost for the larger joy of ministry.

The Fisheries of Canada

ACCORDING to the latest report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries the whole catch of fish in Canadian waters by Canadians, including fish products, seals, etc., in 1905-6, aggregates the very large sum of \$29,479,562, nearly as much as the total production of both gold and coal in the Dominion during the same period. It was a record-breaking season, exceeding by \$4,000,000 the large output of 1901, which was considered an exceptionally good season.

For the first time in the history of Canada Nova Scotia was superseded as the banner fish producing Province, British Columbia taking the lead. The Pacific Coast Province alone showed an increase of \$4,631,000. The following are the fish-producing Provinces and the value of the fish produced by each:

British Columbia	\$9,850,216
Nova Scotia	8,259,085
New Brunswick	4,847,090
Quebec	2,003,716
Ontario	1,708,963
Saskatchewan	1,811,570
Prince Edward Island	998,922

**Abbey's
Effer-Salt**

No Alcohol
No Morphine
No Cocaine
Nothing Injurious

is a regular family doctor. When the stomach gets upset—bowels irregular—appetite fickle—sleep broken—headaches frequent—ABBEY'S SALT is the prescription that cures. All druggists. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

**MATHEWSON'S
SONS**

The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in Canada :

IMPORTERS OF
TEAS
COFFEES
AND
WHOLESALE
GROCCERS



ESTABLISHED 1834

202 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL



Upton's

**HOME-MADE
ORANGE
MARMALADE**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Made from finest
Seville Oranges and
Granulated Sugar



**Majestic
Metal
Polish**

Easy Work No Dust
No Grit No Acid

Manufactured by
Majestic Polishes
Limited
575 Yonge St.
Toronto, Canada



J. H. WALDMAN & CO.

MONTREAL

A superior line of finely tailored garments for the best trade

MANUFACTURERS OF
WOMEN'S
CLOAKS
SUITS and
SKIRTS

511
513
515
St. Paul
Street
Montreal
Canada

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA

A Record of Great Success Last Year—Assurances in Force Crossed the Hundred Million Dollar Mark—Current Profits Paid Policyholders Keeping Pace with the Company's Growth—The Insurance Investigation by the Royal Commission.

At the annual meeting of the Sun Life of Canada, held at Montreal on February 26, the report of the directors was a significant one, showing that the company's operations during the past year have been exceptionally successful. The report says:

Applications for assurance were received to the number of 16,546, for \$22,901,570.65. The policies actually issued and paid for numbered 12,933, and covered \$17,410,054.37, the balance being declined or uncompleted. The total assurances in force at the close of the year now amount to \$102,566,398.10 under 78,625 policies. The passing of the hundred million dollar line marks another milestone in the company's progress.

INCOME RAPIDLY INCREASING.

The income continues rapidly to increase, and has now reached \$6,212,615.02. The assets show the same characteristic, and are now \$24,292,692.65, the addition for the twelve months being very close to the even three millions of dollars. During the past five years the assets have more than doubled, and during the past ten years they have almost quadrupled.

GROWTH IN STRENGTH AND PROFIT EARNING.

But while the growth in size indicated by the preceding items is very gratifying, the growth in strength and profit-earning power has been even more marked. The surplus earned during the year was \$21,721.34, of which \$28,658.97 was distributed in cash to policyholders entitled to participate that year; \$207,763.51 was set aside to place the reserves on all policies issued since 1902 on a 3 per cent basis; and \$489,548.86 was added to the undivided surplus. The surplus over all liabilities and capital stock is now \$2,225,247.45, which indicates the strength of the company's position and the amplitude of the provision for those policies whose time for participation has not yet arrived.

LIABILITIES CALCULATED ON STRINGENT BASIS

The liabilities have been calculated on the Hm. table with 3 1-2 per cent interest for all policies issued prior to Dec. 31, 1902, and 3 per cent for those issued since. It should also be noted that the Hm. mortality table in itself calls for heavier reserves than the American table in use in the United States, so that both from the standpoint of the table

employed and the rate of interest assumed, the liabilities have been calculated on an unusually stringent basis.

HANDSOME CURRENT DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Although the increase in the surplus on hand has been great and promises well for future distribution of profit, the dividends actually being paid to our policyholders have kept pace. The steady growth in the profit earnings permitted the company to increase the scale of distribution for the year 1905 beyond that for 1904; and the scale for 1906 in its turn beyond that for 1905. We are pleased to say that the scale which has been adopted for the current year—1907—is again beyond that for 1906. The large earnings have, therefore, not merely benefited the policyholders by adding to the strength of the company and by increasing the provision for future profits, but also by permitting the distribution to them of remarkably handsome current dividends.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The most noteworthy feature of the past year in Canadian insurance circles has been the investigation of our life companies by a Royal Commission. The public are already so thoroughly informed in regard to this matter that any detailed reference here is unnecessary. Speaking of our own company, while the commission unquestionably gave the officers an immense amount of additional labor, the results of the inquiry have been very beneficial. The great strength of the company, its profitable investments, the large dividends paid by it to its policyholders, the ample provision for profits on policies not yet participating, and, if we may be pardoned for saying so, the honesty and cleanness in all its business methods, have been brought into the light as never before.

A MOST STRIKING FACT.

Possibly the most striking fact brought out was that the company is really much stronger than it has ever claimed to be, having a contingent fund outside its published list of assets, composed largely of bonus stocks obtained in connection with purchases of bonds. This fund is already worth a large sum, and not only adds to the strength of the office but will in time materially increase the payments of profits as the various items are converted into cash.

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) Advice as to sporting and fishing locations.

We make a special feature of information to intending settlers about the suitability of different locations for a homestead, also upon railway routes and rates to any part of Canada. We have a mass of information in this office which cannot easily be printed in the magazine. We answer all letters with promptitude addressed to BUREAU OF INFORMATION,

CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

Beaver Hall Hill,

MONTREAL, CAN.

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.

Applicants for information by letter should enclose twenty-five cents to cover postage and cost of procuring desired information. Books, maps, etc., are supplied at actual cost.

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH.

Year	Income	Net Assets Exclusive of Uncalled Capital.	Life Assurances in Force.
1872..	\$ 48,210 93	\$ 96,461 95	\$ 1,064,350 00
1876.....	102,822 14	265,944 61	2,414,063 32
1881.....	182,500 38	538,523 75	5,010,156 81
1886.....	373,500 31	1,573,027 10	9,413,358 07
1891.....	920,174 57	2,885,571 44	19,436,961 84
1896.....	1,886,258 00	6,388,144 66	38,196,890 92
1901.....	3,095,666 07	11,773,032 07	62,400,931 00
1906.....	6,212,615 02	24,292,692 65	102,566,398 10



TEMAGAMI

A LAND OF LAKES AND RIVERS

Reached by the **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

A Peerless Region for the Tourist, Camper, Canoeist, Angler and Sportsman.

A NEW territory now accessible by rail and offering the best fishing and shooting in America. Scenery unexcelled; hay-fever unknown; magnificent canoe trips. Black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike in abundance. Moose, deer, bear, partridge and other game during hunting season.

Handsomely illustrated book telling you all about it, sent free on application to

W. E. DAVIS,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Montreal, Canada.

G. T. BELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Montreal, Canada.

KEEP POSTED



Publications issued by **Intercolonial Railway**

describing the

**Fishing
Boating
Bathing
Hunting**

of

**Quebec and the
Maritime Provinces**

are now with the printers

You can have your name on the list by writing to

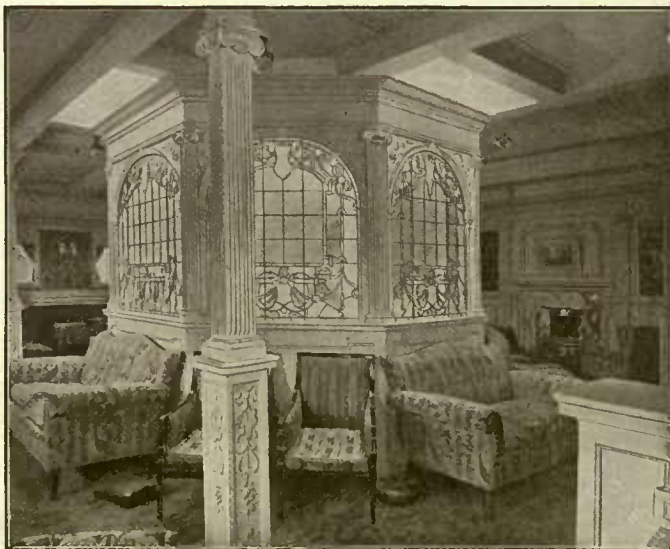
**MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE
141 St. James Street (St. Lawrence Hall)**

Or **General Passenger Department,
Moncton, New Brunswick**

Allan Lines of Royal Mail Steamships

IN the development of Canada's resources one of the most important factors is an adequate ocean transportation service, and in this capacity the **Allan Line** has been instrumental in promoting and has become inseparably identified with the progress and prosperity of our great Dominion. Bringing annually from the Old Country thousands of the best classes of citizens to people the New, and returning with thousands of happy and contented Canadians to visit their old homes or the homes of their fathers, the **Allan Line** has always furnished the safest, most commodious and most economical transportation between the old land and Canada.

The Allan Line Turbine Service



THE MUSIC ROOM ALLAN LINE TURBINE S.S. "VICTORIAN."

is the latest triumph of modern marine engineering skill, and is the most recent of a series of improvements in marine architecture that have been initiated by this company. These steamships are absolutely free from vibration and from nauseous engine-room smells, and the rolling of the vessel when at sea is reduced to a minimum by the scientific application of bilge keels, an invention first applied to ocean steamships by the **Allan Line**. In a word, the **Turbine Service** of the **Allan Line** is the most luxurious and restful Trans-Atlantic passenger service attainable to-day. For dates of sailing, accommodation and all particulars, apply to any agent of the company, or to

**H. & A. ALLAN,
2 St. Peter St., Montreal**

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Subscribed Capital	- - -	\$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	- - -	3,998,000
Shareholders' Liability	- - -	4,000,000
Reserve Fund	- - -	1,255,000

Executive Office, - MONTREAL Head Office, - TORONTO

Branches and Correspondents

Throughout the Dominion
of Canada

Principal London Correspondents

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited
Dresdner Bank

Principal Paris Correspondents

Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co.
Société Generale
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris

Berlin and Hamburg Correspondents

Dresdner Bank

Amsterdam Correspondents

Messrs. Hope & Co.

Antwerp

Banque d'Anvers

Reliable information concerning Canadian enterprises, investments and securities furnished upon application.

This Bank possesses the best facilities for the transaction of all business with Canada and with the United States.

Correspondence solicited. Address

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada, MONTREAL
THE MANAGER,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada, TORONTO
THE AGENT,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada,
25 Pine Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

General Cable Address, "Sovbank."
Use Lieber's, Western Union, A B C 5th Edition.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal and Quebec

to

Liverpool

In Summer

Liverpool

to

Halifax and Portland

In Winter



S.S. "CANADA."

Winter Service

Proposed Sailings

Season 1907

Portland to Liverpool

From Liverpool	STEAMER	From Portland Saturdays
January 3	NORSEMAN	January 19
" 10	WELSHMAN	" 26
" 17	DOMINION	February 2
" 24	CORNISHMAN	" 9
" 31	CANADA	" 16
February 7	NORSEMAN	" 23
" 14	SOUTHWARK	March 2
" 21	DOMINION	" 9
" 28	KENSINGTON	" 16
March 7	CANADA	" 23
" 14	VANCOUVER	" 30
" 21	SOUTHWARK	April 6
" 28	DOMINION	" 13
April 4	KENSINGTON	" 20
" 11	CANADA	" 27

Steamers wait arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk train from Montreal and Saturday morning train from Boston.

For rates of passage and freight or other information apply to **Dominion Line, St. Sacrament St., Montreal**

"What Do You Care What The
Horse-Power Is, If The
Car Won't 'Keep Going.'"

It's Our Business To Know That It WILL "Keep Going"—and WHY



This handsome booklet, mailed upon request, describes our methods, and these cars:

CLEMENT-BAYARD
STEVENS-DURYEA
P E E R L E S S
P A C K A R D
T H O M A S
R U S S E L L
W I N T O N
N A P I E R
F O R D

WHEN the automobile as we know it nowadays was a new thing, some forgotten writer in some obscure trade paper voiced the theory that "any good car costs about so much per horse-power." Though that half-truth has cost some makers their reputation, and many buyers much ill-spent money, it persists to this day. Plenty of men will buy cars next year on a horse-power basis—and quite a few of them will not get what they thought they were buying. Here, again, the expert's judgment ought to be summoned by the average man, who is no specialist in automobile real values, and who has only a hazy idea what horse-power really means. As one exasperated, experienced owner said to a glib-talking, catalog-wise acquaintance: "What do you care what the horse-power is, if the thing won't 'keep going?'" This organization takes extraordinary pains to know that the cars it sells will "keep going," which means more than mere hill-climbing. Our experts have to be shown a car's actual performance under every conceivable condition before that car gets on our list. When it does get there, depend upon its having not merely the horse-power the catalogs talk of so easily, but the construction that will use that horse-power in the one way it should be used to give you the service you buy a car to give. Certainty—this is what we offer you. Certainty, created by critical study and rigid test,—certainty backed by our separate and independent guarantee—certainty of money's worth for your money, such as you could not possess from individual inquiry except at huge expense. Shall we tell you more about it?

THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE
CO., LIMITED
Bay and Temperance Streets, TORONTO

WINNIPEG BRANCH, THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., LIMITED, Donald Street
MONTREAL BRANCH, THE EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO., LIMITED, 19 University Street