

Canadian Life & Resources

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No. 4

# RESOURCES

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A MONTHLY REVIEW of the Developed  
and Undeveloped WEALTH of the  
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" Cobourg	- 2.35 "
" Port Hope	- 2.45 "
" TORONTO	- 4.30 "
" HAMILTON	- 5.30 "
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" BUFFALO, N.Y.	- 9.22 "
Arr. Woodstock	- 7.00 p.m.
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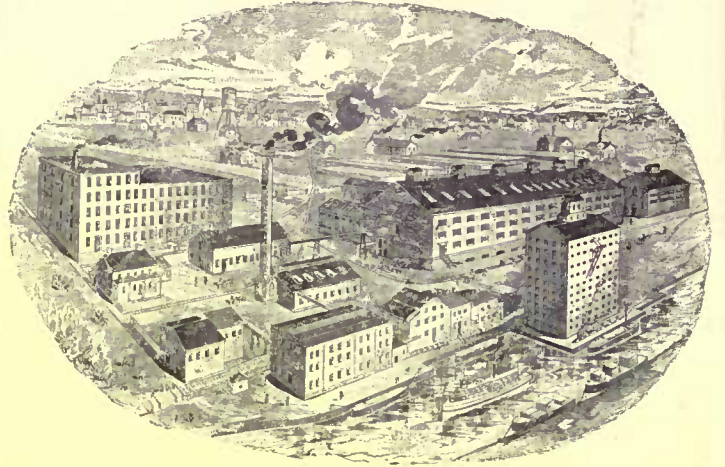
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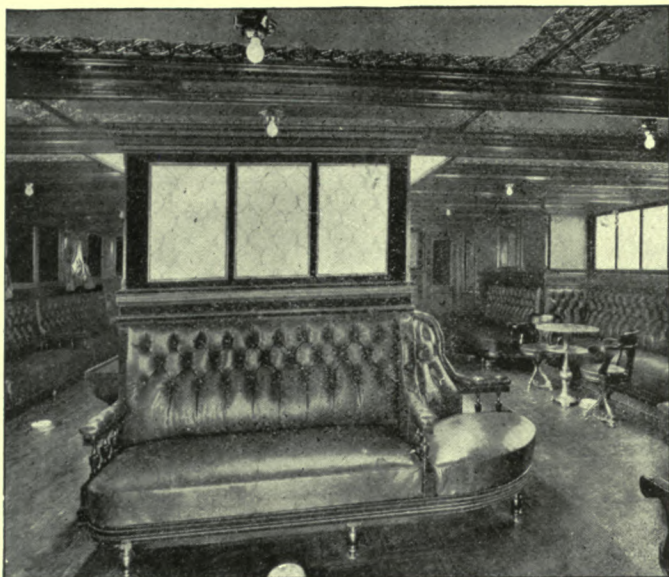
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## RESOURCES

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North-West Territories

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**THE CLIMATE.**—Medicine Hat's climate is the most equable of any place in Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains.

**MEDICINE HAT.** in the centre of the Canadian North-West, is a natural gas city. Gas can be found at depths varying from 600 to 1,000 feet. The town owns the gas system and sells gas to over 400 customers at seventeen and one-half cents per thousand. On January 24th the Canadian Pacific Railway struck an immense gas flow at Medicine Hat. The pressure on the main town well has shown over 625 pounds, and in the C. P. R. well a similar pressure. The field from which the gas is drawn has been proved for 90 miles east and west, and 30 miles north and south.

**Important to Manufacturers.**—The Town Council of Medicine Hat has adopted the following manufacturers' rate for gas: "On a gas consumption exceeding 100,000 feet per month—first 100,000 feet at present schedule rates; second 100,000 feet at 12½c per 1,000 feet; third 100,000 feet at 10c per 1,000. To manufacturers investing \$20,000 or more in Medicine Hat, and employing ten or more men, and using beyond 300,000 feet per month, a manufacturers' rate of five cents per thousand." The object of this rate is to encourage the location of manufacturing industries at Medicine Hat. A gas well 1,000 feet deep, with a daily flow of over one million feet of natural gas, piped with 4¾ inch casing, can be put down for between \$4,500 and \$5,000. There are openings at Medicine Hat for a meat canning factory, an abattoir and cold storage plant, woollen mills, knitting factories, common brick and red pressed brick plants, sandstone quarries, developing cement and clay deposits. The rapid development of the Canadian North-West makes a good market for many lines of manufactured products. Medicine Hat is the proper location for manufacturers.

**Information.**—Anyone desiring further information about Medicine Hat can get it by addressing **FRED. G. FORSTER**, Mayor.

## Manitoba Wheat Lands

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DOUKHOBOR WOMEN DOING EMBROIDERY AND DRAWN THREAD WORK  
FOR WHICH THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IS TRYING TO FIND A SALE

THE wonderful prosperity of the Doukhobor colony furnishes enough material to substantiate the wildest claims of the most enthusiastic Canadian immigration agent that ever existed, besides putting for ever at rest the sneers of the wiseacres who scoffed at the idea of these peaceful, hardworking people making good settlers.

The colony has now 600 heavy teams, 1,000 milking cows, 1,000 sheep, which are kept for breeding purposes; 200 binders, 200 mowers, 20 steam threshing machines, 6 grist mills, 4 saw mills and one brick yard, besides all the waggons, harrowers and other implements necessary to farming. Two years ago the whole colony was practically penniless. To-day thousands of acres are sown in wheat, barley, oats and flax. Only two weeks ago the colony paid \$25,000 for ten complete steam ploughs of 25 horse-power each. These engines are capable of drawing eight ordinary ploughs. Figures such as these are eloquent in themselves. One must feel convinced that these Russian Quakers have found in Canada the "Promised Land."



# RESOURCES

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, CANADA, APRIL, 1905

No. 4



DOUKHOBOR VILLAGE STREET, SHOWING HOUSES IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION—PHOTO TAKEN 2½ YEARS AGO

## The Triumph of Peace

*QUAKERS OF CANADA—THE DOUKHOBORS*



FEW chapters of Canadian history are more encouraging to the settler without capital than the story of the Doukhobortsi colonies in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Six years ago these Russian "spirit-wrestlers" arrived at our shores, penniless, and already indebted for aid to various friends in Europe and America. Now they have comfortable homes, well-stocked farms and large bank accounts, and are already aiding the poorer newcomers in their neighborhood both with money and personal service.

It was about a century and a half before their hurried flight to Canada that the Doukhobortsi had separated from the established Greek Church and adopted as the principles of their faith tenets very similar to those held by the Society of Friends. For nearly one hundred years the whole sect lived together in a fertile district of the Crimea, but owing to their constant refusal to bear arms, the entire community was transported in 1842 to the barren highlands of the Caucasus. Still the men refused to fight,

and eighteen years of Siberian exile were meted out to them as the only alternative to military service. In 1887 universal conscription was introduced into the Caucasus, and the life of the Doukhobors became a long series of persecutions. From this time on their only chance of freedom lay in quitting the country whose

laws were so much at variance with the dictates of their conscience. At last, through a visit of the Dowager Czarina to Tiflis in 1898, they managed to reach the ear of the Czar and secure his permission to emigrate.

Various friends, notably the Quakers of Manchester and Philadelphia, at once came forward to help the peace-loving community in its voluntary expatriation. A new home had to be found, and of the various lands considered Canada suggested itself as the most likely asylum, partly because of its free homesteads, but more particularly on account of the clause in its military code exempting from service those who have conscientious objections to warfare. Prof. Mavor,

of Toronto University, conducted the negotiations with the Dominion Government. The next Caucasian draft for the army



THRESHING SCENE—PETER VEREGIN, THE LEADER OF THE DOUKHOBORS, BEHIND HIS SPLENDID BLACK TEAM. SIMEON RIEBIN, THE INTERPRETER, AT THE HORSE'S HEAD.



## RESOURCES

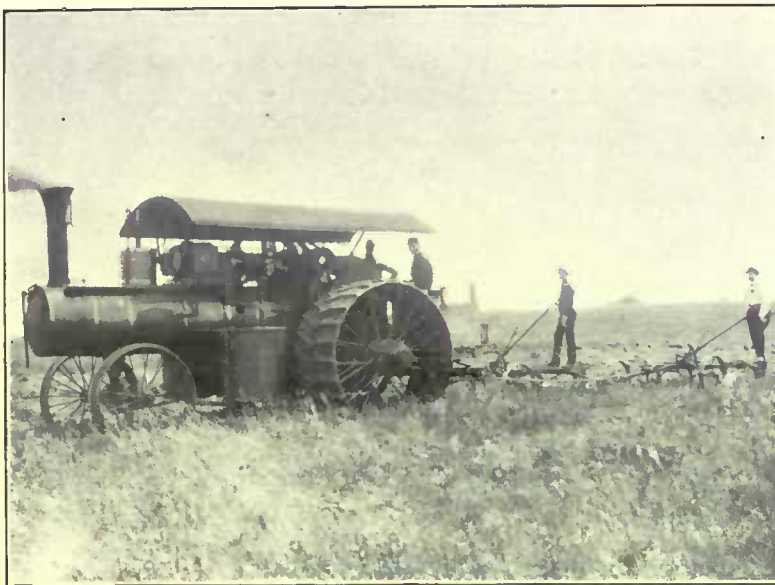
was near at hand, so all the young men capable of bearing arms had to be hurried overseas in the first contingent, and a shipload of 2,000 souls, under the convoy of Aylmer Maude and Prince Hilkoﬀ, nephew of the Russian Minister of Railways, sailed out of the Black Sea in the depth of winter. They arrived at Halifax in January, 1899, and as the vessel entered the harbor [the whole band, twenty times the number of the Pilgrim Fathers, sang together their hymn of thanksgiving: "Know all men that God is with us. He has carried us through." Within the next six months, 7,361 Doukhobors, nearly the entire sect, had left home and country for conscience's sake, and had taken up their abode in tents on the wind-swept plains of the Canadian North-West. There remained behind only the wives and families of the eighty-seven men who were still exiled in Siberia.

The settlement was not, of course, effected without considerable expense. The Doukhobor savings had been so exhausted by the long exile in the Caucasus, that they were barely sufficient to defray the cost of the sea voyage, so help had to come from other sources. Mrs. Aylmer Maude contributed the profits on her translation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection," while the author of that work himself subscribed \$17,000, the fruits of his literary labors. The Society of Friends, both in Lancashire and Pennsylvania, raised a large sum for the aid of their Russian brethren, and the Dominion Government handed over directly to the Doukhobor fund the \$5 per head which is ordinarily allowed to the steamship companies bringing in immigrants.

The little colony was broken up into two divisions, and 5,600 of the Doukhobors were assigned to the Kamsack district, between Yorkton and Swan River, while the remainder were settled near the "Elbow," on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, west of Saskatoon. Every effort was made to modify, as far as possible, existing conditions to suit the newcomers. The Department of the Interior relaxed the homestead regulations, so that the settlers might retain their communal system and live in the compact little villages to which they had become accustomed in Russia; while in order that the Doukhobor lands might lie together, the Canadian Pacific Railway gave up its odd-numbered sections in these districts in exchange for others farther west.

Accustomed to the inhospitable climate of the Caucasus, a sterile soil and a tyrannous government, the Doukhobors were not likely to be daunted by the ordinary diﬃculties of settlement in a new and fertile country. Men, women and children all did their part in building up the homes and repairing the shattered fortunes of the community. Considerable land had to be ploughed and

back-set the first year, and comfortable dwellings erected against the severity of a North-West winter. The women, long used to field labor, helped with all the outdoor work, and thus the majority of the men were released for more immediate wage-earning.



DOUKHOBORS WORKING PLOUGHS BY MEANS OF TRACTION ENGINES.

Many of them found employment on the railway extensions in summer, or in the tie camps in the winter. Others cut timber on the prairie bluffs or along the banks of the yellow Saskatchewan, or laid up a store of prairie hay for the few horses and cattle that their settlement fund had provided. This division of labor proved so satisfactory during that first hard summer that the women have ever since elected to do a great deal of the farm labor. They have helped also to fill the communal coffers by digging each season several thousand dollars worth of wild ginseng, or seneca root, which they have sold to exporters supplying the Chinese trade.

Yet they have by no means neglected the more domestic duties, for their spotless little cottages bear abundant testimony to the perfection of their housekeeping. Their spinning-wheel, loom and needle are rarely idle during the long twilights of their Northern summer, or the short afternoons when winter has laid its iron grip upon their land. They spin and weave both wool and flax, and make their own and their husbands' homespun clothing, although a few of the more progressive men have now begun to patronize the Canadian tailors. Of their household linen the Doukhobor women are justly proud. Their tablecloths

are fine and closely woven in neat geometrical patterns, while the more ornamental napery is decorated with drawn-thread work of sufficiently original and artistic design to have induced the National Council of Women to try to find sale for it in the East, though it is scarcely fine enough to compete commercially with the Mexican or Taora work.

The chief diﬃculties that have retarded the Doukhobors' progress have been obstacles of their own making, and although these mistakes were the result of causes no longer operating, they have been responsible for much of the present misconception of the character and intelligence of these really excellent people. The Doukhobors' long struggle against the established order of things in Russia, and the mental and social readjustment which they have been undergoing since their arrival in Canada, explain some of their apparent inconsistencies. First, they objected to reporting births, deaths and marriages for registration until their friends made clear to them that the Government's interest in such matters was not merely idle curiosity. Then they



WEAVING AND KNITTING—DOUKHOBOR HOME.

created further difficulty by refusing to apply for their homesteads in severalty, partly because their communistic principles were opposed to individual ownership, and partly through a vague fear



of signing their names to any document. However, the persuasions of their friends again prevailed, and they have since complied with the regulations and have taken up in all 2,569 homesteads, or 411,040 acres. During the first years of their residence here, when they were most in need of wise counsel, they were deprived of the leadership of their authorized head, Peter Veregin, who was still serving his term of exile in Siberia. and many of them fell under the sway of a self-constituted leader, and dissipated their energies by attempting to carry out his fanatical plans. In November of 1902, this false guide, who posed also as a prophet, induced nineteen hundred of the Assiniboian Doukhobors to give up their money, turn loose their animals, and start out with him on a pilgrimage to Winnipeg. The Immigration Department rounded up and sold their cattle and placed the proceeds, about \$17,000, to their credit, along with the \$1,933 which they had voluntarily handed over to the agent at Yorkton, and then, after vainly trying to reason with the misguided pilgrims, sent for the Mounted Police to stop their march and take them back to their homes. Two or three less serious pilgrimages have since brought them into collision with the law and its Western guardians, but since the arrival of Peter Veregin the whole community has gradually settled down into Canadian ways.

The most permanent objection that can be urged against the Doukhobors as citizens is their communal system, which necessarily means considerable isolation from their Canadian neighbors. The chief corner-stone of their whole social structure is the village, a copy of the Russian *mir*, which had its origin in the banding together of the citizens against civil tyranny. Each family lives in a house by itself, and possesses its own individual purse, but the farm labor is all done in common and the proceeds equally shared. There seems to be no rule by which the even distribution of wealth is preserved, but as the balance is disturbed by accident or industry, the wealthier members are relied upon to assist their poorer brethren. Each village is governed by an overseer and is represented in the general council by two or three delegates, according to its population.

In strange contrast to the usual prairie town, clustered round some elevator-flanked station, are these odd little Russian villages, ten of which are in the Saskatchewan colony, and twenty more in the Assiniboian settlement, three hundred miles to the south-east. All are modelled on the same plan, and consist of a row of sod-roofed mud cottages built along each side of the black prairie trail. The buildings are erected on a framework of logs,

and are plastered both outside and in with clay mixed with grass, and are then whitewashed until they glisten like plaster of Paris. In summer the tiny yards look as if an Anglo-Saxon house-cleaning were in progress, for on dry days the bed clothing hangs on

the fences from morning till night. Every yard, too, has its poplar pole, with branching pegs, on which are hung the well-scoured pots and pans. Each little garden is gay with its beds of poppies, pansies and balsams, while goodly spaces are devoted to sunflowers. In every village there is a Russian bath-house, and often also a saw-mill or grist-mill.

All the furniture is home-made, and the interiors of the houses show many ingenious make-shifts. The usual substitute for tables of all kinds is a broad shelf, scoured to snowy whiteness, built across one side of the room; while lower shelves serve as seats during the daytime, and at night are curtained off as sleeping berths. Underneath are the clothes presses. An important feature is the immense bake-oven, which extends on each side of the dividing wall between kitchen and living-room.

The excellent bread baked in these ovens seems to be the only substantial article in the Doukhobor diet, for meat is as much tabooed as tobacco and alcoholic liquors, and strangely enough the villagers grow tall and muscular on such vegetarian dishes as roasted sunflower seeds and mint stew.

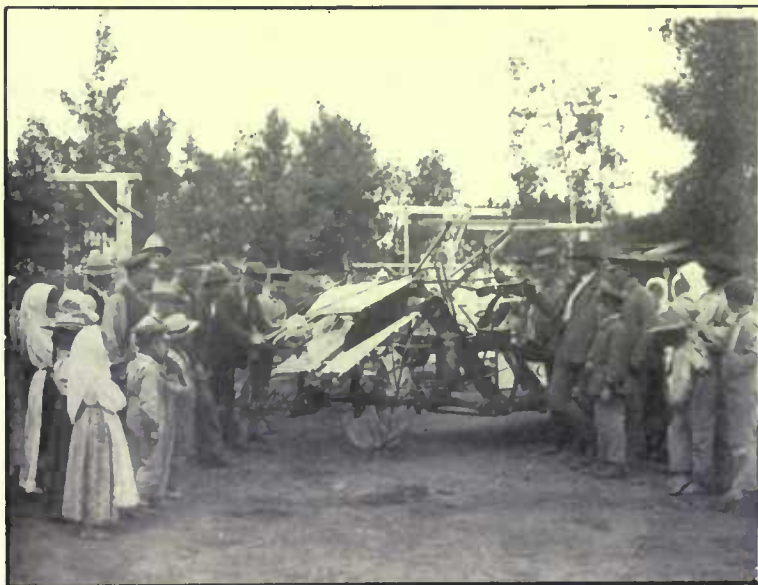
At the head of the council of village delegates is Peter Veregin, leader of the whole sect. Two years ago a kindly disposed Siberian governor terminated his third period of exile, and he was enabled to join his people in Canada. Since then he has made his home with his mother and sister at the little village of Ostradnoe, in the Kamsack district. As ruler, spiritual guide and financial agent he has been kept constantly occupied, interviewing Government officials, travelling

from village to village advising his followers, and with the assistance of his secretary and interpreter, Simeon Rieben, performing the clerical work for the entire community. Intelligent and progressive himself, he is most anxious that his people should profit by the Western civilization at their doors. When asked by the Immigration Commissioner his opinion of the country, he handed him two photographs. One, taken at Tobolsk, showed the Doukhobor leader in the garb of a Russian peasant, while in the other, which bore the name of a Winnipeg studio, he appeared as an ordinary well-dressed Canadian. In fact, there is little at present in the appearance of this tall, pleasant-looking man

to suggest either the Siberian exile or the leader of a peculiar sect.



DOUKHOBOR WOMAN SPINNING.  
THIS INTERIOR VIEW SHOWS THE ATTEMPTS TO DECORATE THE WALLS OF THE LITTLE COTTAGES IN WHICH THESE PEOPLE LIVE.



ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST SELF-BINDER IN THE DOUKHOBOR COLONY  
EXPERT EXPLAINING THE INTRICACIES OF THE KNOTTER.



## RESOURCES

Despite their lack of public spirit, Peter Veregin's people are now proving some of our very best settlers, for they possess in abundant measure the moral and physical qualities that we should ever demand in those who come to share our heritage. Gifted with the three-fold endowment that distinguished the founders of our Eastern provinces—a powerfully-built frame, clear intellect and a simple religious nature—these Russian peasants may safely be entrusted with a share in our country's upbuilding in the West. Though their education has been of the scantiest, their mental ability has been sufficiently proved by their quick comprehension and adoption of the newest methods in Western farming; while the Doukhobor children are reported by their teachers as singularly apt and industrious little pupils. Notwithstanding the exclusiveness necessitated

by their communal system, the social instinct is strongly developed in these people. Visitors are always welcomed in their toy-like hamlets, and no Doukhobor has ever been known to accept payment for a meal or a night's lodging either in Russia or Canada.

A camera is a sure passport to their affections, for they love to be photographed in their prosperous Canadian homes, so that they may send the cheering picture to their exiled brethren in Siberia. In business matters they give good measure and quality, but demand adequate payment. Their name has become a synonym for honesty, and the Yorkton merchants frequently express a wish that all their customers were as reliable as the Doukhobors.

The industry and frugality of the Doukhobors have now launched their little commonwealth on the tide of prosperity that has for the last three years been bearing all Western Canada on its flood. So many causes have contributed to the success of the community that its future is all the more assured through its not depending on any one crop or any one class of labor. The

Doukhobors have well demonstrated the profitableness of mixed farming in the prairie country. Last year they raised 67,663 bushels of wheat, 78,649 bushels of oats, 39,715 bushels of barley and 5,454 bushels of flax. For their well cared-for cattle they

got the highest prices. During the same season the women gathered 17,000 lbs of seneca root, valued at \$11,250. In the Yorkton district alone the men earned \$215,000 at railway and other work. The Assiniboian colony replenished its district with four hundred horses, three grist mills, three saw-mills, eight steam threshers and an excellent equipment. Both divisions of the community are now well supplied with up-to-date farm machinery, and their steam ploughs, threshers and self-binders furnish a significant contrast to the wooden plough and other antiquated implements still used by their peasant

brethren in Russia. As the Doukhobors do not engage in either trade or land speculation—those favorite quick roads to fortune in the West—their bank accounts are said to be larger than those of any other settlers.

Handicapped more than any other settlement in the beginning, the Doukhobor commonwealth affords the most convincing proof of the boundless resources of the proposed new Province of Saskatchewan. Moreover, its members are performing no unimportant part in the development of the country. The two most crying needs in the West are men and money. The capital is furnished to some extent by the well-to-do settler from the Eastern provinces and the wealthy immigrant from the Western States, who, of course, take first rank as colonists; but it is the poorer Europeans of foreign speech and alien ways, who supply the labor demand on the farms, in the lumber camps, and on the railway extensions. When, like the Doukhobors, they also homestead a quarter section, they perform a double duty in opening up the North-Western district.



DOUKHOBOR COLONY, SASKATCHEWAN (PHOTO TAKEN 1902).



PETER VEREGIN  
THE DOUKHOBOR LEADER

WHO JOINED HIS PEOPLE IN CANADA TWO YEARS AGO, UPON HIS  
RELEASE FROM SIBERIAN EXILE.

THE Geological Survey Departments' annual preliminary statistical statement of mineral products of Canada for 1904 shows that the value of mineral products of Canada last year aggregated more than \$60,000,000. This is a falling off of \$2,500,000 as compared with the previous year, but although practically every province shows a reduction, the decrease is due chiefly to the Yukon, which is responsible for nearly \$2,000,000

of the decrease shown. The exports of lead from Canada in 1904 were 12,913 tons of lead in ore, etc., and about 21 tons of pig lead. The exports of iron ore were 168,828 tons, valued at \$401,738. In addition to ore exported about 180,032 tons of ore, worth about 489,687 were mined in Canada and charged to Canadian blast furnaces.





GALT HOSPITAL, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

## Western Canada's Hospitals

IN our October issue we attempted, in the article "The Weather of the West," to give to the growing public interested in the North-West Territories some definite idea of the climatic conditions there. Almost the first point upon which an intending settler wishes to satisfy himself, is whether the prospective land of his adoption has a healthy climate. To the man who has satisfied himself that in Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan not only are the weather conditions admirably adapted to wheat-growing, ranching and mixed farming, but equally enjoyable to the human beings engaged in these occupations, we would now present some facts as to another very vital point, viz., the hospital accommodation in the land wherein he contemplates making his new home. If the Canadians of Ontario and Quebec are themselves very hazy about what the Far West provides to-day of such necessities of life as good hospitals, it is not to be wondered at that the minds of people from afar off are almost a complete blank on this question. From letters received by our Bureau of Information during the past months, it is clear that many would-be emigrants are not aware that there are such things as hospitals in the West at all. Even the best-informed of them have little idea of what splendid efforts have been made by these newly-settled provinces, which yesterday were almost

wild prairie, to provide for the care of the sick and injured. There is no feature of life in these great new lands which more astonishes the visitor than the hospital accommodation already provided there. In a country where most of the people are poor, and busy providing homes for themselves, where many articles are dear and money badly wanted for material development, it is a stimulating sight to find neat cottage hospitals, the tangible result of the generosity and self-sacrifice of the residents, where everything

that care and kindness can do for the ailing is to be found, and where, despite the lack of expensive apparatus, splendid work is being done by men and women who have few opportunities for study and practice.

In the annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the North West Territories for '03, there is, under the heading public health, a very interesting report of the Inspector of Territorial Hospitals, Dr. Kennedy. In his general remarks, after commenting upon the need for increased accommodation to meet the very large influx of population which the Territories are now receiving, he says: "To afford some idea of what the

people of the Territories have done, I may state that there are now twelve public hospitals in the country and two more in process of erection, while in the rich and populous Province of Ontario, in 1881, there were only eleven of these institutions, and in 1891 but



THE RESIDENCE OF DR. MEWBURN, ONE OF THE LEADING PRACTITIONERS IN THE COUNTRY, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA



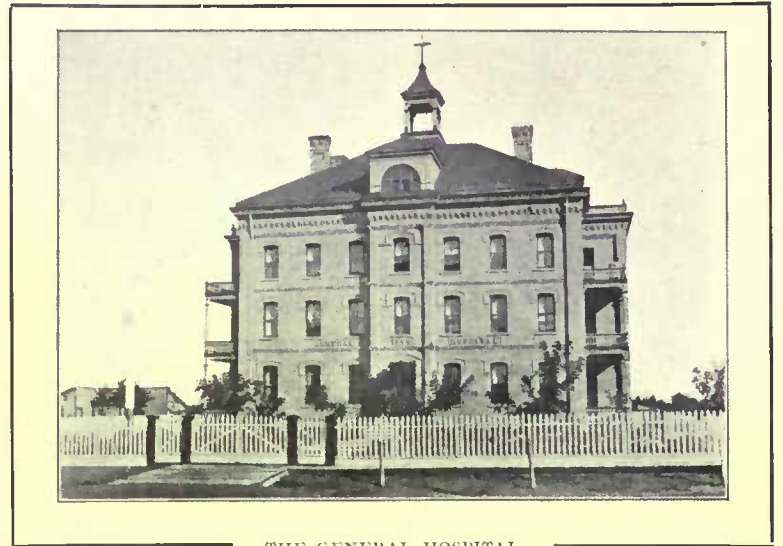
## RESOURCES

twenty-one. And it is the people themselves who have done this work, for the help they have received from outside is but a drop in the bucket."

A few quotations from the report of Dr. Kennedy will give a "live" idea of what these hospitals are like. He visited the Galt Hospital in Lethbridge, one of the most promising little cities in Western Canada, on March 15th. This hospital was founded by Sir Alexander Galt, primarily to afford facilities for the employees of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, but it has always received patients from the general public. "There were 17 patients in the institution," writes Dr. Kennedy, "and it is interesting to note that of this number fourteen were surgical cases, thus confirming a remark of mine in a previous report, that probably more surgical work is done in this hospital than any of the Territories. . . . The hospital itself was scrupulously neat and clean, the patients appeared to be well-looked after, and there were no complaints. It is exceedingly well-equipped and is doing excellent work, patients coming from other parts of the Territories and from British Columbia. Since my last report an X-ray machine has been installed, thereby adding very much to the facilities for doing good work. It is the only hospital in the Territories that can boast of this feature. (This, it must be remembered, was written two years ago.—EDITOR.) It also has a first-class modern ambulance, which was secured at a cost of \$500, and which has unquestionably alleviated a lot of suffering among the large number of accident and surgical cases which are brought to this hospital."

Of the Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital, Yorkton, Dr. Kennedy writes, after visiting it within a few months of its opening: "The town of Yorkton has a population of about 1,000. There are about 6,000 each of Gallicians and Douklobors in the neighborhood, and these, with a large number of American,

town. It is on a stone foundation, is built partly of brick and partly of wood, has two stories and a basement, and at present accommodates sixteen patients—public and private. . . . It has a very good operating room, which, for one in use so short a



THE GENERAL HOSPITAL  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

time, is exceedingly well equipped. The hospital was erected at a total cost of \$5,380, including \$100 for the land which it occupies and with the furnishings, etc. The total assets at the end of 1902 were \$8,661. I may say, that in spite of some defects, the general plan of the hospital building has so commended itself to me that I have written to Ottawa for a plan of it, and I think that with a few changes it would serve as an excellent model for small hospitals which are being built throughout the Territories.

. . . . At the date of my inspection I found everything neat and clean and in good order about the hospital, in spite of the fact that there had been some difficulties in obtaining sufficient assistance in the domestic part of the staff. The staff consists of the matron and a probationer, besides the cook, who also acts as a general servant. . . . The hospital had been in operation for exactly five months, and during that time had cared for 41 patients, the aggregate number of hospital days being 525. Of these every one had been paid for, excepting 13 days owing by one patient, and for this the directors held the patient's note, which they expected to realize."

The oldest institution in the Territories, the Medicine Hat General Hospital, was visited in March also. There were 25 patients when the inspector called, and after giving particulars of four incurables being treated, he writes: "A pleasing and noticeable feature of hospital work here is the extent to which advantage is taken of the maternity cottage, there being, as noted before, no less than five patients and one baby occupying the building on the date of my visit. I am satisfied that this factor in connection with the hospitals of the Territories is a means of saving life and much

needless suffering, and it is encouraging to note that the people are becoming educated to the advantage offered by maternity wards."

The staff consisted of a medical superintendent, a lady superintendent, first assistant and eight nurses in process of training—



HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL, CALGARY, ALBERTA

English and Canadian settlers, make a population of about 20,000 in the country which is tributary to the hospital. The building itself is a very substantial and attractive one, standing on its own grounds of three acres, on an eminence to the south-west of the



this, be it remembered, in a little town of (at that date) about 2,000 inhabitants.

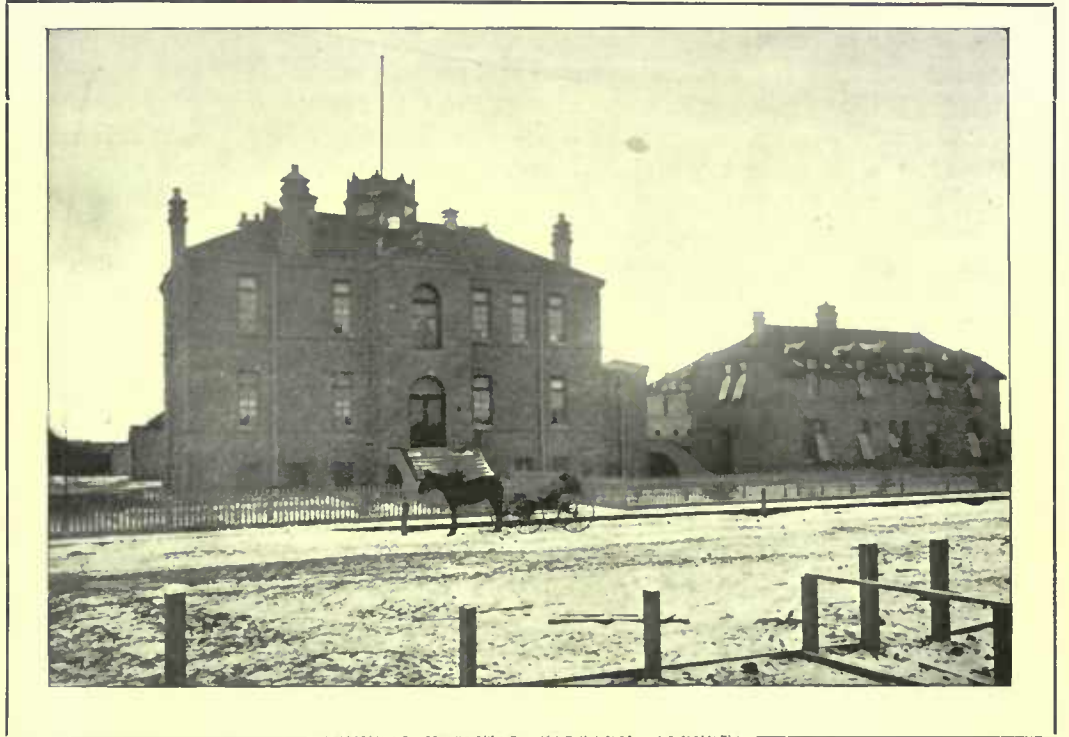
There are two hospitals at Calgary—the General and the Holy Cross. The General Hospital was found to be filled to overflowing, there being 31 patients in the institution. The patients were distributed as follows: Men's general ward, 15; women's ward, 3; men's private ward, 2; women's private ward, 4; isolated ward, 1; the rest being maternity cases in the maternity hospital, which is a separate building. "I found the Calgary General Hospital," says Dr. Kennedy, "as usual, neat and clean, and the patients were all fit subjects for hospital treatment, and there were no complaints." The staff then consisted of the matron, one graduate, eight nurses in training and three probationers. An idea of the work done by this hospital can be gathered from the following statistics for 1902: Total number of hospital days, 8,136; total number of patients registered, 542, of which there were private ward, 149; maternity, 48; isolated, 67; there were besides 409 outdoor patients.

Regarding the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, Dr. Kennedy writes as follows: "I visited and inspected this hospital on Tuesday, 31st March. Since my last visit the hospital has been enlarged by the addition of a wing, 35 ft. by 24 ft., four stories high, built of brick with stone basement, and giving additional accommodation in the shape of a general ward, and an isolated ward in the basement. Notwithstanding the increased accommodation, I found that the hospital had been taxed to its capacity during nearly the whole winter. It provides at present accommodation for 47 patients, distributed as follows: Male patients, private, semi-private and public wards, 24; women patients, 11; isolated cases, 12. The isolated wards have been used for infectious diseases, as scarlet fever, of which there has been rather an epidemic in Calgary during the past autumn and winter. As a consequence of the increased accommodation offered by the new wing, the old isolated wards at the top of the building, which were so objectionable, and which I reported against on previous occasion, have been done away with, and, after being thoroughly cleansed and renovated, are now used as part of the general hospital. The new isolated wards, while still leaving something to be desired, are a great improvement upon the old and it is now possible to treat cases of an infectious nature there without entering the part of the building devoted to general purposes, and without any danger to other patients. I might point out, however, that it is not desirable that any infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and so on, should be treated at any general hospital, and isolated wards should only be for the purpose of receiving infectious cases occurring in the hospital itself."

Of the 499 patients registered during 1902, 23 per cent. were free patients, 8 per cent. paid in part, and the remainder paid in full.

Edmonton, like Calgary, has two hospitals, the General and

the Public. Each of these hospitals has been taxed to receive all the patients desiring admission. But at Strathcona, just across the river, the inhabitants were then contemplating building another hospital to cost \$10,000. Whilst finding some minor fault with the way the register was kept at the General Hospital, the inspector said that the wards as usual were clean and well kept,



GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALGARY, ALBERTA

and that there were no complaints. The same praise was given to the Public Hospital.

We have not space for any further quotations from this interesting report, but sufficient have, we think, been given to show that a most praiseworthy effort has been made by the settlers in this new country to provide hospital accommodation for the growing population. "Quite likely," writes Dr. Kennedy, "this work has been augmented through the efforts of the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital fund, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the controllers of this fund will see their way clear to still further



SOURIS, MANITOBA, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH

enlarge the scope of their benefactions. It requires from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to erect and equip an average cottage hospital to  
(Continued on page 23.)



# Our Point of View

WHEN the record of the present session of the Dominion Parliament comes to be written, we venture to think that the action of the Government in taking over the control of Esquimalt and Halifax will appear to the student of our history as the most memorable event even in a session which included such a measure of far-reaching importance as the North-West Autonomy Bill. For it is a milestone on our road towards nationhood. From the amicable agreement between the Government at Ottawa and that in Downing Street, whereby the Canadian people are to relieve the Imperial exchequer and the Imperial forces of the expense and responsibility of garrisoning these great fortresses and dockyards, several most desirable results accrue to Canada. In the first place we show the world that the strong if new-born sentiment of Canadian nationality can bring forth deeds, not eloquent words alone, in proof of its sincerity. We have made a most important and much-needed start towards bearing the obligations and self-sacrifices of nationality, without which its proud boast sounds very hollow. It has too long and too justly been urged against us that we contributed nothing towards the defence of that Empire to which we are so proud to belong. By manning and keeping up these two strongholds we shall incur an annual expense, it has been roughly estimated, of some two million dollars, which added to our other naval and military expenditure, will bring up the cost of our armaments this year to something under six millions, or slightly less than one dollar a head of our population. It cannot be said that with our revenue of more than seventy millions the price of incipient nationhood will sit heavily upon us. We boast of the absence here of the poverty which afflicts to-day hundreds of thousands of people in Great Britain. This Christmas there were more than 800,000 persons in receipt of either indoor or outdoor relief there.

title of our independence. We have preserved intact that colonial precept that without control there shall be no contribution. We shall still be masters of our own expenditure. In this we have a great advantage over the other colonies, whose grants go into the Imperial coffers to be spent by the Imperial authorities.

TO our mind, moreover, there is one other good result from this most excellent arrangement. We are well aware that it is a cardinal doctrine in the faith of the naval experts in Whitehall, that it is upon the high seas that the naval forces of the nation will be tried in the balance, and that one powerful fleet will be able to vanquish in detail several isolated squadrons. It is this tenet of modern naval strategy, amply proved in the Russo-Japanese war, that has actuated the British admiralty in the recent great rearrangement, which has been described by the French statesman, M. Hanatoux, as the greatest stroke of peaceful naval policy the world has ever seen. But it is a source of satisfaction to us, as it must be to all like us, who are bound up with the infinite resources of this country, that whilst this great deciding battle is imminent or actually being waged upon the high seas, our coasts will not be without some means of defence against a possible marauding cruiser which might make a raid upon them. For ourselves we should like to see a small fleet of Canadian coast defence cruisers built up steadily out of our annual surpluses. Such a fleet would be a most valuable acquisition to the Imperial forces, as it would relieve them of some anxiety regarding our coast line, and it would be the best kind of insurance in which, as a commercial people, we could invest. And we will go further than this. Whilst deprecating as strongly as anyone any spirit of militarism amongst us, we should like to see such a stock of arms and military equipment in our arsenals and armories as would ensure every able-bodied man being provided with the means of fighting should such an unhappy necessity ever face this country. A large standing army we cannot afford and do not want. Our national energies must be devoted mainly to material development. But there ought to be bright and ready in our midst such a store of the weapons and accoutrements of war that if unhappily our growing wealth should tempt some covetous eyes, and our independence be threatened, the splendid manhood of our nation throwing down the ploughshare of peace might find ready to their hands the sword of battle.



HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA  
VIEW OF THE CITY AND CITADEL FROM FORTIFICATIONS ON ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND  
M'NAB'S ISLAND AND YORK REDOUBT, AT ENTRANCE TO HARBOR, ARE ALSO STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Yet, in the official year 1905-6, the people of the two small islands where the British race was cradled will pay some three hundred millions of dollars for the support of their navy and army, or more than *eight* times as much per head of the population as we Canadians will pay. Nevertheless we have now come well into line with Australia and the Cape in our contribution to Imperial defence. And the most excellent point in this desirable arrangement is that we have accomplished it without abating one jot or

DOMINION DAY, 1905, will mark an important event in the history of Canada. When the North-West Autonomy bills now before Parliament become law, two new provinces will be added to the Dominion, and their natal day will date from July 1st. The extending of provincial institutions to that vast territory lying between the western boundary of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, will round out the confederation of Canadian provinces and accomplish that national completeness which the Fathers of Confederation planned in the early sixties. It



will give an impetus to that expansion of the Territories which, in the immediate past, has been so rapid, and call attention of those beyond our borders to the fact. For these reasons the creation of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is secondary in importance only to the confederation of the four original provinces in 1867. The coming Dominion Day commemorates more than its predecessors have done, and its observance should be all the more spontaneous, not alone in the West.

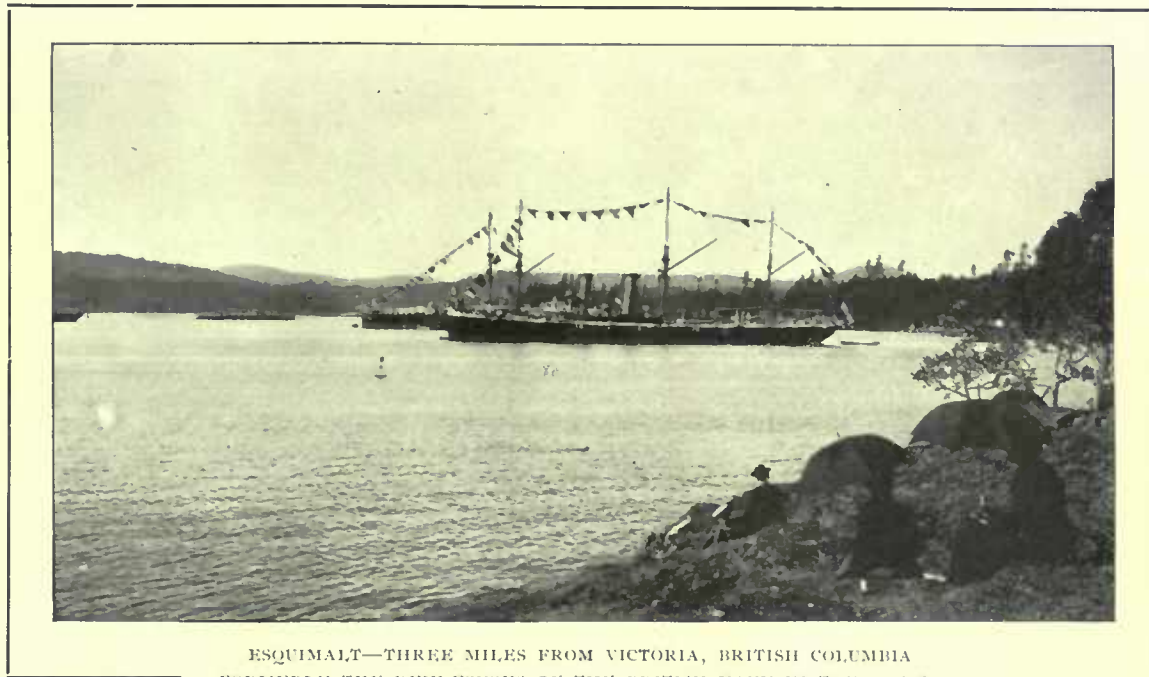
but in the older provinces as well. The development of Canada in recent years has been an object lesson to the world. It will soon be a galaxy of nine prosperous provinces, where, four decades ago, there were but four struggling ones. This is an achievement in nation-building which has few parallels in history, and in which Canadians of every province may take reasonable pride. The addition of the new Western provinces is a milestone along the way to nationhood—to that greater development and prosperity to which every citizen of the Dominion is looking forward. By their inclusion Canada will present a more solid front to the outside world. Its share of the international boundary line will be now entirely divided into self-governing provinces, mutually interdependent, and enjoying in almost equal measure the present era

of unprecedented progress and prosperity. The opening up and colonization of the fertile fields of Western Canada has gone ahead with wonderful rapidity, as is evidenced by the fact that the territory whose population twenty years ago consisted almost entirely of a few ranchers, trappers and Indians, will soon comprise two populous provinces enjoying a full measure of autonomy. Canada has made good her boast of possessing an area large enough and adapted to become another Empire beyond the Great Lakes. She is making good her promises to the thousands of settlers from other lands who have taken up homesteads there during the past few years. Prosperous towns and villages have supplanted the Indian tepees, and the iron trail has erased the stamping ground of the buffalo and the footprints of the unproductive aborigines. Newly-made Canadians from many other countries are making a good living from the fertile prairies which remained dormant so long. They are doing their share towards proving that it is no idle boast to claim that there lies the granary of the British Empire. But there is still room for the incoming settler, and there will be for many years to come. The great need of the West is more settlers to utilize the rich natural resources of the soil, and all signs point to the supply hastening to meet the demand. July 1st marks an epoch in the history of the people of the plains, and they are already preparing to celebrate their new-born honors in fitting style. It will be an occasion in which all Canadians can participate with them heartily and send the new provinces on their way rejoicing. And it will prove a splendid advertisement for the Dominion abroad, bearing out as it does the praises and promises of our emigration agents in other lands.



**T**HE rapid development of the Canadian West during the past five years has proved to be a valuable object lesson to the older provinces. They have awakened to the fact that the West

is outstripping them in increase of population, and are beginning to take stock of their unused possessions. They, too, have large sections of fertile land lying untilled and valuable natural resources unutilized, which should be advertised in order to induce settlers to locate there. Moreover, the project to build another transcontinental line through comparatively new territory, and the favorable reports of the surveyors of the capabilities of the soil along the proposed route, have done much to make the study of home



ESQUIMALT—THREE MILES FROM VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
FORMERLY THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE PACIFIC  
HERE ARE IMMENSE DRY DOCKS, MARINE RAILWAY AND HUGE FORTIFICATIONS

geography popular. The neglected hinterlands have assumed a new importance in the eyes of the Provincial governments, with the result that a campaign of education abroad has been decided upon. Nova Scotia has taken up the work vigorously, and their agent-general in England, Major Howard, has launched a propaganda which is already bearing fruit. A local committee to assist him in every way possible has been formed, with headquarters at Halifax, and the Provincial Government is also aiding in the good work. A similar movement is under way in New Brunswick. In Quebec the work of repatriating the thousands who in days gone by emigrated to the New England States is being steadily prosecuted, and hundreds of French-Canadians have returned to their native province to live. Ontario is not to be left behind in the work of building up the Dominion. The Ross government installed an immigration bureau, and in the past two years this did much to relieve the stringency of the farm labor market. The new Whitney government have already indicated that they will not abandon this work, and that they intend to inaugurate a vigorous policy of colonization in the New Ontario districts. The speech from the throne contained a proposal to extend the Ontario Government railway to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific. When these roads are completed, New Ontario will be well supplied with means of transportation for natural products. The hinterland of Ontario can provide homes for many thousand settlers. According to the reports of Government geologists, a tract of arable land north of the height of land stretching from the Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, comprises a fertile belt of six million acres. The soil is clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes. Further West, in the district of Rainy River, there is another area of good land, about 400,000 acres in extent. This region is well-watered, and the climate is suitable for raising grain, roots and fruits. Successful farming is possible even much farther north, according to Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological



## RESOURCES

Survey, who, in 1887, travelled over that portion of Keewatin which may soon be annexed to the Province of Ontario. From these reports and from the success which has already been won by the pioneer settlers in New Ontario, it is evident that that immense territory may some day be inhabited by a vast number.

The natural resources are there ; transportation facilities are in the making ; development only awaits the incoming of population. It is satisfactory that steps are being taken by the Provincial Government and by the Department of the Interior to people this vast new heritage.



BOATING ON THE NASHWAAKSIS RIVER JUST ABOVE FREDERICTON, THE CAPITAL CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
ONE OF THE NUMEROUS PLEASURE RESORTS OF THE PROVINCE

THE new Province of Alberta comprises the most varied and resourceful portion of Canada. The region possesses mountains and prairies with all their numerous advantages. There is the warm winter climate along the boundary in the south, and the colder atmosphere of the Athabasca, nearly a thousand miles further north. In this new province there are thousands of miles of navigable rivers, where largest steamboats run constantly during the greater portion of the year, and there are, besides, the magnificent bodies of water known as Lake Athabasca and Little Slave Lake, where the finest of fish are procured in large numbers. There are the evergreen forests and the grass covered plains of the Peace and Hay Rivers, the wheat lands of the Great Saskatchewan and the cattle ranches of the foothills. There are the vast deposits of coal, salt, oil all along the western boundary where the mountains start the mighty rivers on their way to the sea. There are the mines of gold, iron and silver awaiting development, and the quarries of stone with which to build the cities for generations yet unborn. Alberta has the finest scenery

in the world, and from the fertile plains one may watch the white glaciers blaze in their winding paths about the mountains, or from the higher hills view the waves of everlasting green on the foothills, sweeping down in scented undulation to the edge of the pure waters of the Bow. Alberta has the National Park, the most wonderful holiday resort and extensive playground in existence, combining all the extravagance of art and the sublime grandeur of nature.

THE public works and railway constructions contemplated in the North-West Territories during the coming year will cause the population of that country to advance with leaps and bounds. During the present year the C. P. R. is expending four million dollars in improvements and betterments in the West, and five hundred miles of road will be laid with eighty pound rails. The cost of construction of the new C. P. R. station at Winnipeg is not included in above amount.



# Financial Review

*"There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money."*—DR. JOHNSON.

IN the last three years the chartered banks of Canada have increased their paid-up capital by \$13,941.66. This sum does not, however, indicate the extent of the Canadian investment in bank stocks during the period. Nearly the whole of the new capital was issued at substantial premiums. The premiums were credited to the reserve funds, and they constituted a large proportion of the \$19,284,058 added to rest during that time. As investments bank stocks are very popular in the Dominion. The Government has done everything it can to remove them from the pale of speculation. It is unlawful to sell them short. The banks may not loan on the security of their own or other banks' capital stocks. These two provisions make it most inconvenient to carry on manipulative movements, and, as a consequence, the fluctuations are slow and gradual, influenced rather by the quantity of capital in the market seeking investment, rather than by the attitude of any market interests however powerful. Transactions in the shares are nearly all in odd amounts. Sales of one, three, four, seven shares and the like are far more frequent than sales of twenty-five or hundred share lots. This is the natural result when holdings remain intact during the lifetime of owners and are subdivided among a number of heirs, again to be held, perhaps, as permanent investments. The wealthy families of Montreal and Toronto, capitalists in other cities and towns, clergymen, widows, professional men, all over the country, hold the capital stock of the Canadian banks in large and small lots. As an indication of how the stock is held, it was observed in the case of one of the large banks that the average holding per stockholder is, at the present time, a fraction less than 33, and that on the occasion of making up the lists for the half yearly dividends there has been nearly every half year, for a long time back, an increase of from 18 to 25 names, although the capital had not been increased.

The banks are carefully and conservatively managed. They cannot be reproached, as can some of the big banks of the United States, as facilitating and instigating stock market campaigns. In Canada the first regard is always given to the commercial and industrial requirement for credit. If there is not enough money for both the mercantile and the stock market demands, the stock market speculators are invariably pushed to the wall. Many of the bankers who guide the great institutions came from England or Scotland, and they brought with them to the Dominion the principles and ideas held by the greatest British bankers, which have contributed so much to make British banking solid and durable.

Among the Canadian banks, the Bank of Montreal is the oldest and most prominent. Canadians take great pride in its strength and its majestic proportions. It is the fashion for the patriotic to compare it to foreign institutions, to the disadvantage of the latter. And, in truth, the foreign banks which can outclass it are limited in number, and some of them do so because their operations include other matters besides banking. The investment position of Bank of Montreal stock always has interest.

Since 1889 the dividend has been kept steady at 10 per cent. A higher rate was paid before that, but it ran up and down. The quotation at present is about 257, at which the yield is slightly

less than 4 per cent. The range has been from 215¼ in January, 1896, to 280½ in January, 1903. At this latter figure the quotation was swollen with the rights on the new stock issue of \$2,000,000. Ex-rights, it sold in February at 253. From this it fell some ten points in the next fifteen months, and has since steadily improved. The amount of the capital drawing dividends was \$12,000,000 for many years, until 1903, when it was increased, reaching \$14,000,000 early in 1904. Profits declared during the last few years have been as follows:

For year ending 31st October, 1904.....	\$1,609,208
For half year ending 31st October, 1903.....	917,156
For year ending 30th April, 1903.....	1,813,483
“ “ “ 1902.....	1,601,152
“ “ “ 1901.....	1,537,522
“ “ “ 1900.....	1,524,388
“ “ “ 1899.....	1,350,582

The addition to capital account has been already mentioned. From the next table, which shows the growth of the bank's total assets, it can be seen how the course of the profits compares with the growth in resources:

TOTAL ASSETS.	
As at 30th April, 1899.....	\$71,593,567
“ “ 1900.....	78,852,197
“ “ 1901.....	99,582,059
“ “ 1902.....	114,670,653
“ “ 1903.....	125,548,110
As at 30th October, 1903.....	117,881,724
“ “ 1904.....	131,160,768

One of the noticeable features about this exhibition is the heavy falling off in earnings during 1904. Wielding nearly two millions more in proprietors' capital, and several millions extra in resources contributed by the depositors and noteholders, the profits were over \$200,000 less than in 1903. The cause of this drop is well-known in banking and financial circles. The earnings in 1903 were abnormally swelled by the high rates which the bank got for its twenty odd millions of call loans in New York during the early stages of the stock market collapse in that metropolis. Then in 1904, when speculation was dead, the 7, 8, and 10 per cent. call loans were succeeded by a dull, disheartening 1 per cent. On more than one occasion even this rate was broken, and money was put out at call at as low as ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent. This circumstance in itself is sufficient to account for the poorer exhibit of last year.

The low rates for money in New York have extended almost to the present time, but the prospects are now thought to favor a rise. At home in Canada there has been a drop in the call loan rate from 5 to 4½ and 4 per cent. The Bank of Montreal does not loan at call in Canada. It would probably have to mark down its time loans on bonds and stocks to agree with the reduction made by other banks in call loans. Mercantile loans, in which the bulk of the bank's funds are invested, have not fallen, so there is no loss of revenue there. The outlook is that the improved industrial and commercial situation in the Dominion will cause an increase in the commercial demand for bank loans. The bank can then withdraw funds from the stock market and put them where they will produce greater revenue.



# Notes of the Provinces

AND

## Newfoundland

—The Newfoundland Government has decided to revoke the privileges so long enjoyed by New England fishermen of buying bait and fishing in Newfoundland waters. This is the logical outcome of the recent negotiations with the United States Government. About a year ago the Government of Newfoundland asked the United States to reciprocate, and a treaty was drawn up between Secretary Hay and Premier Bond, whereby the Newfoundlanders were to be given free access for their fish at United States ports, and certain privileges in return for the fishing rights. The U. S. Senate last session so amended this treaty as to make it entirely one-sided and entirely valueless to the Newfoundlanders. The advocates of a retaliatory policy claim they can make it as effective against the New Englanders as they have already made it against the French at St. Pierre. Their position appears sound. At present the Newfoundland fishermen are in a position of mere servants to the American traders, receiving a fixed rate for catching the

fish and preserving them, whereas by retaining the industry entirely in their own hands, and excluding the Americans, they would enjoy the enormous profits which now go chiefly to Gloucester, Mass. The value of the concessions granted by Newfoundland is illustrated by the figures showing the imports of Newfoundland herring to Gloucester, Mass., during the past three years, which follow :

Quality	1904	1903	1902
Salted herring, bbls. . . .	74,097	46,918	59,686
Frozen herring, bbls. . . .	22,825	19,940	23,972

The figures for the past year are the largest in the history of Gloucester, and show just how great will be the loss caused by the short-sighted policy of the United States Government, which was instigated by the fishermen of Gloucester themselves.

—On March 13th the Newfoundland sealing fleet, comprising 23 steamers this year, sailed for their

annual hunt of the seals among the Northern sea-floes. For twenty years past the sailing date has always been March 10, but latterly the conviction has been borne in upon all connected with the industry, that this date was too early, as it allowed the ships among the young seals before they were fit to kill, the result being that the catch always



Area, 42,734 square miles. Population, 220,000. Map of Canada—with portion marked black showing position and extent of Newfoundland.

contained too many immature pelts. This winter the owners combined among themselves to hold back the ships for three days, it being too late to have legislation enacted, though this will be done at the coming session. The fleet is in splendid trim this year, several ships having had new boilers and engines and other improvements, while the Neptune is back again in her place, having been in Hudson Bay with the Canadian expedition last year. The crews will aggregate almost 4,000 men, the ship-owners having also agreed to reduce by 25 per cent, the maximum fixed by law, an arrangement ensuring against over-crowding and enabling the men to make a larger share each of the profits of the voyage. Of the 23 ships only two—the Viking and Algerine, will cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence this season, the others operating on "the front" of the island, along the north-east coast of

Labrador, eastward to the Grand Banks. This is a very unusual distribution of the fleet, more ships being ordinarily sent into the Gulf, but the winter has been so severe and the ice-pack in that area so enormous, that only ships of high power, like these two, could have any reasonable prospect of contending against it successfully, seeing the difficulties which shipping all along the Atlantic seaboard have been faced with latterly from ice and storms.

—We learn from reliable authorities that there has been a heavy slaughter of caribou along the western shore of late, men from every settlement having killed great numbers, says the St. John's *Evening Herald*. The caribou are numerous in the country between Cinge Cerf and Bay de East, and hundreds are seen by travellers. But if the people, both from the settlements and from the schooners, are allowed to kill them in the way they have been doing of late, they will soon be all destroyed. In some favorite areas the deer walk down to the seaside and eat the kelp, and the coastfolk come to

these places in schooners, with crews of men, and carry out the work of destruction on a most appalling scale. They have surrounded herds of caribou and killed and wounded them with shot until masses of meat were accumulated, which are so large that in many instances they will never be eaten. This is a very serious matter, and so barefaced has the slaughter been that the schooners have moored near these inlets and the crews have lived on board, making expeditions inland after the deer from day to day as the weather served. Last year it was thought that the amendments made to the Deer Act were sufficient to prevent a repetition of such battues, but the butchery continues unabated, and the law is either still inadequate, its machinery is defective, or there is a flagrant disregard of the measures taken to protect this valuable animal.

## New Brunswick

—W. H. Murray, the well-known St. John lumberman, says that the total season's cut on the St. John River and tributaries will not exceed 80,000,000, or about 60,000,000 less than last year. The operators have about all finished hauling, and will shortly begin to make preparations for stream driving.

—Adamsville station, on the Intercolonial Railway, thirty one miles north of Moncton, will, some day in the near future, be one of considerable importance. It is from this depot that the Beersville Railway runs to the Imperial Coal Company's mines and thence to the mines of the Canadian Coal and Manganese Company. The roadbed may be said to compare favorably with that of any branch line in New Brunswick.

When the Beersville branch is again running and the mines in full operation, from twenty to thirty cars of coal will be brought every week over that line to the junction at this station, thus showing the importance of increased railway facilities on the part of the I. C. R.

From this station are being constantly shipped large quantities of cord wood, lumber, railway ties, hemlock bark and other like products of the forest. And yet the long-suffering farmers and traders here are without telegraphic facilities.



Area—27,985 Square Miles. Population—331,120. Map of Canada—with portion marked black showing position and extent of New Brunswick.

Adamsville bids fair to be the centre of a fine agricultural district. The land, especially in the

western section, is first-class for the purposes, and will, at no distant day, prove very productive to the tillers of the soil.

—It is about time New Brunswick began to claim a considerable portion of the immigrants who land here and are rushed West. Premier Tweedie's statement that New Brunswick needs more settlers and more industries is rendered more pointed by the proposal to establish great enterprises at Grand Falls, and to utilize to the fullest possible extent the great water-power there.

New Brunswick does not need and could not accommodate so many new people as the West, but among the thousands who are coming to Canada there undoubtedly are hundreds to whom New Brunswick can offer advantages they cannot find in the new provinces, and who would remain here if occupation were assured and if the conditions were explained to them before they had decided definitely upon

the North-West, but the facts must be known before they reach Canada.



## Nova Scotia

—A steel railway dry dock is now assured for North Sydney, Cape Breton, of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and vessels of five thousand tons. The necessary capital of \$250,000 has been subscribed, most of which is held by Joseph Leiter, the famous wheat king, and other Chicago people. The Dominion Government will give a subsidy of \$6,000 a year, and the concern will have a local bonus and provincial subsidy. Capt. J. A. Farquhar, of Halifax, is the principal man behind the promotion of the enterprise.

—The Dominion Coal Company will have a fleet of ten chartered boats, besides five steamers of their own engaged in carrying coal to the St. Lawrence markets during the season. This will be the largest fleet yet had by the company in the trade. One of the steamers will be the James Ross, called after the president of the company. She is now in course of construction at Middleboro, England, and will be ready in time for this season's shipping. She will have a carrying capacity of 7,000 tons.

—In one week last month 71 cars of pig iron were shipped by the I. C. R. from the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant at Sydney Mines. The product was principally for the Ontario market. The furnace at Sydney Mines is running to its fullest capacity, and the week's output was the largest since the furnace commenced operations. The company expect to manufacture steel by June,

when their open hearth furnaces will have been completed.

—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's output of coal will be increased to 650,000 tons this year, an increase of 200,000 tons or nearly 50 per cent., over that of last year. No. 1 Colliery is to



Area—21,438 Square Miles  
Map of Canada—with portion marked black showing position and extent of Nova Scotia. Population—450,571

be double-deck caged, thus adding to its output. But the banner colliery will be Sydney No. 3, whose output will go up by at least 75 per cent.

The blast furnace will be worked at full capacity during the year, and the steel works will be ready for operation in August. Next week a battery of forty coke ovens will go into operation.

—A bill was read a second time, on March 15th, in the Nova Scotia Legislature regarding the capital of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

The preamble of the bill sets forth that the capital of the company amounts to the sum of \$7,000,000, and consists of 50,000 shares of common stock and 20,000 shares of preferred stock, the company still holding 9,000 of the latter, and also that the company is desirous of reducing its capital to the sum of \$6,000,000, by the cancellation of the 9,700 shares of preferred stock.

The bill then proceeds to provide for the reduction of the capital and the cancellation of the 9,700 shares of preferred stock in the company's treasury.

—Major Howard, agent general for Nova Scotia, has received, on behalf of his government, the gold medal from the Crystal Palace exhibition for the exhibit of fruit, viz., cooking, eating and cider apples.

—A bill was introduced in the Local House, March 27, by the Government, to loan Mackenzie and Mann one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to purchase the Halifax and

Yarmouth road of fifty miles, which will give them a complete road from Halifax to Yarmouth of 270 miles, and also to pay for the Middleton and Victoria Beach road of forty miles. This will give Mackenzie & Mann in all over 650 miles of railway in this province and Cape Breton.

—A company comprising American and Provincial capitalists have organized for the purpose of conducting in Sydney and Halifax, first-class modern hotels.

Area, 351,873 Square Miles.

—Sir William Macdonald's scheme for the improvement of education in Quebec will involve an expenditure of at least \$2,000,000. The plan includes the building of a normal school at St. Anne's in connection with his proposed agricultural college there, and also residences for the pupils.

Also a fund to consolidate the rural Protestant schools of the province, and large benefactions to help the small schools in poor communities. To aid in the introduction into the schools of nature study, domestic science and manual training, the millionaire has provided forty scholarships. The scheme is to be developed at St. Anne de Bellevue, at the head of Montreal island, twenty miles from the city. The agricultural college with which the training school is to be associated will occupy 800 acres of land.

Sir William, it is said, is ready to give \$4,000,000 to carry out his scheme for the betterment of elementary and agricultural education in the Province of Quebec.

—What looks like a continuation of Ontario minerals in Quebec is to be further explored by a party of Hudson Bay Company men, who have left Montreal for the new gold district of Lake Shabogama, Quebec, some 285 miles north-east of Lake Temiskaming.

After a visit of inspection, Inspector Obalski re-

## Quebec

Population, 1,648,898

ported the finding of a gold vein 2,000 feet in length by 30 wide, the largest known vein in Canada, and also deposits of asbestos similar to that of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, which practically controls the asbestos market of the world. Quebec officials think it is a continuation of the Sudbury-

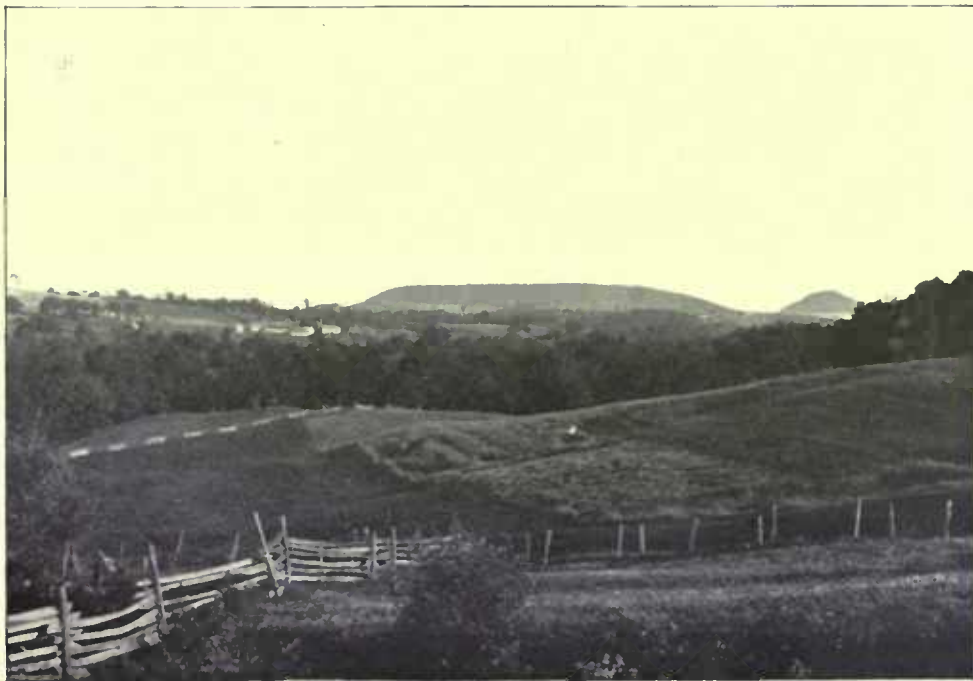
The company has secured a large piece of property from the Viau estate in the part of Longue Pointe almost next to Viauville, and it is intended that terminal lines should be built from the present Great Northern railway lines to the water front.

Up to the present time the company has been using the terminals of the Canadian Pacific Railway for shipment by the St. Lawrence.

The plans of the railway will be carried out as soon as arrangements are made between the company and the Harbor Board, by which the latter will build the wharf similar to the one it has constructed further down for the Locomotive and Machine Company.

—Arrangements have been completed for the installation of electrical machinery to operate all the locks in the Lachine Canal, and the entire new system will be in operation on the re-opening of navigation. Special power houses have already been completed on Mill street and at Cote St. Paul, and from the outset the steamers will be able to take advantage of the big saving in time that will be effected. It is calculated that with the electrical

equipment there will be a saving of slightly over five minutes at each lock. The plan of Improvements for the different canals around Montreal will result in an outlay of close to \$400,000.



"THE PINNACLE," NEAR DANVILLE, RICHMOND COUNTY, QUEBEC

Temiskaming mineral belt.

—The Great Northern Railway has completed plans by which it expects to secure independent terminals in the port of Montreal.



## RESOURCES

—The *Financial Chronicle*, of London, has the following to say concerning an important Canadian industry: "The rapid growth in the exports of wood pulp to this country from Canada is strikingly shown by statistics just published. It was only in 1894 that exports of any magnitude were sent to Great Britain, and in that year the value of the consignments was only some \$178,000. By 1901 the

exports had risen to \$934,700, and in 1903 they reached the substantial amount of \$1,129,000. Of course, Canadian exports of wood pulp to America commenced at a much earlier date. Fifteen years ago the value of the exports amounted to \$147,000, and in 1903 America purchased pulp to the extent of \$1,795,000; whilst the whole export trade has increased in fourteen years by just \$3,000,000, or

nearly 100 per cent. The growth of the exports to Great Britain has been more rapid than in the case of America. An increasing demand for Canadian pulp has also arisen in other countries, so, altogether, the pulp trade has become an important item in the commerce of Canada."

Area, 260,862 Square Miles.

### Ontario

Population, 2,182,947



ON THE SHORE OF LAKE HURON, AT SOUTHAMPTON, ONTARIO

—The James Bay Railway Company have ordered 20,000 tons of English rails for deliveries ending in September, the Canadian mills being unable to supply such a quantity in such short notice. D. D. Mann says that trains will be running to Parry Sound by September 1, and to Sudbury by the New Year. A steamer service to Port Arthur will then be inaugurated until the road is completed to that point.

—The Ontario Electrical Development Company, which has just let contracts for a new half million dollar power house at Niagara Falls, has decided on a very extensive scheme of power development for the villages, towns and cities of Western Ontario, in addition to the power to be delivered in Toronto.

Surveying parties will start out immediately to locate routes for power cables to Brantford, Paris, Guelph, Galt, Preston, Berlin, Ayr and all places requiring power in those districts, while Stratford, London and places in the districts surrounding these cities will all be given the opportunity in the near future of using power from Niagara.

—The copper and nickel deposits of Ontario are a constant subject of enquiry from outside capitalists. The latest enquiry comes from the *Gewirkshaft Deutsche Nickel Gessellschaft der Grubenvorstand*, of Germany. The company controls a newly invented plan for heating the ores, and is anxious to secure mining lands and erect a smelter.

—Arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the Canadian Otis Elevator Co., Limited, of Hamilton, and the Fensom Elevator Co., Limited, of Toronto. The name of the new company is the Otis Fensom Elevator Co., Limited,

with head offices in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and works at Hamilton.

The present works in Hamilton will be increased considerably over twice their present size to accommodate the work from the Toronto shops and to take care of future increase of business. Besides enlarging the present buildings, there will be a new fireproof pattern vault and a new foundry building.

The officers of the new company are: W. D. Baldwin, president; Geo. A. Fensom, vice-president and general manager; H. C. Black, treasurer, and T. F. Nivin, secretary. The directors are: W. D. Baldwin, Geo. H. Fensom, W. G. McCune, Joseph Wright and Watson Jack. Business was commenced under the new name on March 7.

—Construction work will be commenced at the beginning of April on a new thirty-stall roundhouse, which is to be erected at Mimico, Ont., for the Grand Trunk. The building will cover an area of 50,000 square feet, not including the turntable, and will be constructed of concrete. There will be no wood used in the whole structure, and steel only for beams, etc. No railway in Canada has a large structure built of concrete alone. Mr. Painter, architect, of Montreal, who has the work in hand, says that concrete buildings are not uncommon in Toronto, Detroit and other cities, and although none have yet been erected by railway companies in Canada, he is certain it will satisfy the company in every particular. The advantages of a concrete structure is its fireproof nature. A machine shop covering an area of 8,750 square feet will also be put up in connection with the roundhouse.

—Two additional deposits of cobalt silver ore

have been discovered along the Temiskaming Railway.

According to information received at the Bureau of Mines, one of these is located 25 miles north of Haileybury, quite near the railway, while the other is a little farther north and west of the railway.

—There are several good universities in Ontario, the principal being the University of Toronto, a teaching university, with which are affiliated the following institutions, namely, University College (Provincial), Victoria College (Methodist), Wycliffe College (Anglican), the Ontario Agricultural College, School of Practical Science, two Medical and a Dental College, a Veterinary College and two Colleges of Music, etc. This university was founded in 1827. It has an endowment of over a million dollars, and an income of \$85,000. Its students, male and female, number about 2,000. It also is undenominational.

The following universities have been established by various denominations:

Ottawa University (Roman Catholic), Queen's University (Presbyterian), Trinity University (Episcopalian), The Western University (Episcopalian), Victoria University (Methodist), now federated with Toronto, Knox College (Presbyterian) and McMaster University (Baptist).

In addition to the above, a number of private and endowed schools and colleges are to be found throughout the Province for the students of both sexes, some of which are of a denominational character. Amongst these the Upper Canada College is well known. There is also a school of Art and Design, located at Toronto.



Area, 372,112 Square Miles.

## Manitoba and North-West Territories

Population, 611,151

—The heavy rush of American immigration is now on. In one week last month nearly 300 ears of settlers' effects were handled from the States over the Soo line and to Canadian points by the C. P. R. Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas are largely represented in the settlers coming in during this period.

—The Grand Trunk Pacific having agreed to establish shops and a union depot in Edmonton, Alberta, the town council, as a result, have granted the company a bonus of \$100,000.

—The extensive ranges of the Cochrane Ranch Company in Southern Alberta, containing some 66,500 acres of land, have been sold. The consideration is said to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000, or about \$6 per acre. The purchaser is an American capitalists and it is the intention to colonize the lands.

The Cochrane ranch is one of the oldest established and best known ranches in Alberta, having been established in 1881 by the late Senator Cochrane, and is composed of 66,500 acres of land and about 12,000 head of cattle. The quality of the latter is said to be the finest in Alberta, as the sires were nearly all imported by Senator Cochrane from Scotland, and all the cattle were bred on the range.

—During the year 1904 over 4,000,000 trees have been supplied for plantation purposes in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. In all probability this year will increase that number.

—Private letters received from England and Scotland to parties in Lethbridge, state that the immigration to Western Canada this spring will be the largest ever known for these countries in the history of immigration. The correspondents state that thousands of people are making preparations to leave for the Dominion, and the majority of them will locate in the West.

—From reliable information obtained, it is estimated that upwards of \$600,000 will be expended in building at Moose Jaw this coming season. Upwards of three hundred structures are now under consideration. It is reported that the C. P. R. will erect a large machine shop at this point, and also enlarge the stockyards which were partially completed last fall. The Masonic temple, post office, and other large buildings, are among the numerous new buildings to be started. It is reported that the town is to have a stove foundry, shirt factory and a steam laundry.

—In Assiniboia the coal fields of the Souris are worked in thirteen localities, but there are but two or three mines that are steadily worked. Medicine Hat on the western edge of this district has five mines. The coal areas of this part of Canada are restricted to the portion near the international boundary.

In the Souris district, taking into account only the part eastward from Estevan, the coal that seems available is estimated at seven million tons per square mile for an area of more than fifty square miles. Westward from Estevan there is undoubtedly as much coal, but it is not yet known how much of it is available. The coal formation occupies the intervening country to the summit of the

coteau, and thence westward in the higher plateaus and hills of Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills.

Alberta is underlaid in nearly its whole extent by coal bearing rocks, and within the district there are forty-eight mines being worked. Of these, the

are being opened up which will change the statistical tables very much in the next few years. The Edmonton mines are on two small seams beneath the town and supply only local demand. The largest seam in the district is one 25 feet in thick-



BREAKING AND BUSHING

THE FIRST OPERATION ON A FARM—NEAR EDMONTON, ALBERTA

mines at Lethbridge are the most important, as the coal comes from a deeper coal-bearing horizon than those at the Souris, and is of a better quality. The seam mined is exposed in the banks of the Belly River, with a thickness of 5½ feet, and as the meas-

ness outcropping on the Saskatchewan 20 miles above Edmonton. In the Peace River region there are several seams known, but as there has been very little prospecting definite statements cannot be made.



VIEW OF BRANDON, "THE WHEAT CITY," MANITOBA  
FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

ures are nearly horizontal, its extent must be considerable. Frank and Blairmore are coming to the front as coal mining centres, and a number of mines

—On the 20th of March the western division of the C. P. R. issued a crop bulletin, which indicates that throughout Alberta the work of seeding is in



## RESOURCES

preparation, or that it has already begun. It has progressed further in the south than in the north.

—Oil of good quality is now gushing from the earth in the Canadian North-West. In the extreme southwestern section of Alberta, five miles from the American boundary line, a thriving town has sprung up within the last few weeks, populated almost entirely by oil prospectors and those interested in the development of recent discoveries. The valley in which these wells lie is described by geologists as an enormous crevice, caused by a volcanic eruption cross-cutting the formation of the Rocky Mountains and forming a basin, into which the oil has seeped until it has formed lakes underlying the rock formation at a depth of a thousand feet. The oil is said to have been made by the distillation of the large coal bodies lying to the north, as surface indications of oil have been seen throughout Alberta for a number of years.

Several years ago a farmer named William Aldrich used to gather the oil in barrels from the surface seepages and sell it to his neighbors for lighting and lubricating purposes, often gathering as much as a dozen barrels a day. In 1891, John Lin-

ham, a lumberman of Okotokos, Alberta, heard of Aldrich gathering oil in this crude way and determined to investigate. He went up the valley and looked the ground over. So satisfied was he with what he saw that he went East and engaged the best oil expert he could get to make a report on the district. So flattering was the report that Mr. Linham at once formed a company of his friends and they purchased this tract of oil land in the mountains.

All the latest oil appliances were purchased, and operations were begun in the spring of 1902. Almost at the start a 300-barrel well was struck at a depth of 1,020 feet, but the "bore hole" was plugged and the find was kept as quiet as possible. More wells were struck, and before the outside world knew what was going on, the company had secured practically all the land likely to produce oil in that region. Owing to the extreme difficulty in having the land surveyed, on account of the roughness of the country and the fact that the surveyors had to go to the monuments on the international boundary to get their bearings, and the delay in getting the title of the land from the Gov-

ernment. It took some time for the work of development to get under way, but suddenly the people of Canada were aware that their country was producing something richer than wheat in the great North-West. Roads were being built, machinery brought in, bridges being built over the mountain streams, while houses and shanties were going up in all directions. Men were working night and day on the wells, and now this company has two wells, each of which will produce over three hundred barrels of illuminating oil a day, and during the last few weeks another large drill has been taken in, which is capable of boring a twelve-inch hole to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary. This machine has already bored to a depth of over seven hundred feet, and oil has been struck, but the company is going deeper, in the hope of striking a gusher.

Further north it is the same story. To the north of here for a distance of fully a thousand miles oil exists in unknown quantities, and for the last year or so prospectors have covered the country, boring and striking oil.

Area, 372,640 Square Miles.

—The contract for the construction of the big hotel at Victoria, B.C., has been let by the C. P. R. to A. E. and R. Barrett, contractors, of British Columbia. Their tender for the work was \$500,000. It will be commenced the first of April, by which time the foundations will be completed,

—C. K. Berry, representing some Boston capitalists, have approached the British Columbia Government seeking half a million acres of agricultural land on which it is proposed to establish 3,500 families in farming communities. The capitalists agree to improve the land, build and maintain roads, trails and bridges, and sell it to settlers, whom they will attract from Eastern Canada and the United States.

—The Grand Trunk Pacific has acquired from the original owners about 17,000 acres of land, and is now incorporating as the Bulkley & Telkma Valley Coal Company, the directors being Messrs. C. M. Hays, F. W. Morse, A. C. Vernon, F. S. Barnard, E. T. Russell, E. V. Dodwell and H. H. Hays. The capitalization is one million. The Grand Trunk Pacific have also acquired the charter of the Pacific, Northern Omineca Railway Company, which was chartered by the Dominion and Provincial governments in 1901, to construct a railway from Kitimaat to Hazelton, with branches in the Bulkley and Telkma coal fields. The company has a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile, and it is presumed that the Grand Trunk Pacific will build it as a branch line. They have two years yet in which to complete construction.

—The British Columbia collieries having large outputs are situated on Vancouver Island and in the mountains near the Crow's Nest Pass.

The Nanaimo field has an extent of about 200 square miles, the seams worked containing from six to eight feet of coal. The output of these mines is more than one million tons, most of which is sold to San Francisco. The Comox field probably covers

### British Columbia

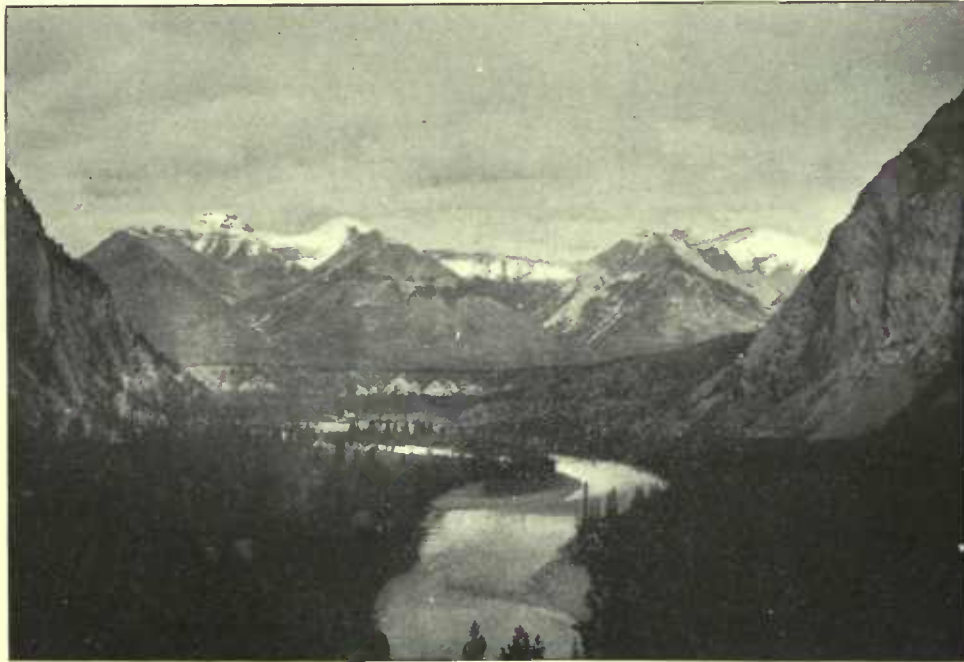
Population, 178,657

more area, but it is not as productive. In some sections there are 20 feet of coal.

The Crow's Nest Pass coal fields have an area of about 230 square miles, and under some parts of this there is known to be 213 feet thickness of coal. By assuming a minimum of 100 feet for this area,

world per head of population except Holland. Prominent exports are fish, coal, gold, silver-lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, fish oil and hops. A large portion of the salmon, canned and pickled, goes to Great Britain, Eastern Canada, the United States, Australia and Japan; the United

States and Hawaiian Islands consume a large share of the exported coal, and great quantities of timber are shipped to Great Britain, South Africa, China, Japan, India, Australia and ports in South America. To Great Britain and the United States are sent the valuable furs and peltries of land animals and the much-prized seal and otter, etc. China also receives a considerable amount of lumber, timber and furs. Valuable shipments of fish oil, principally obtained from dog fish at the Queen Charlotte Islands, are consigned to the United States and to the Hawaiian Islands. These industries, though already of considerable importance, are destined to become very large as well as very profitable enterprises in the near future. A large inter-provincial trade with Eastern Can-



THE GREAT BOW RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

an estimate of the amount of coal gives the enormous quantity of 22,600 millions of tons, or enough to supply the world's present needs for twenty-five years.

The mines at Fernie are perhaps the largest in the district, and are in the valley of a tributary of the Elk River.

On the larger of the Queen Charlotte Islands there is an area of about 150 square miles of coal-bearing rocks. Part of this area contains anthracite coal, but for the most part it is bituminous.

—The trade of British Columbia, if still unimportant when compared with the extent, resources and immense future possibilities of the province, has improved and developed wonderfully during the past few years, showing an increase in the last decade that speaks volumes for the progress and enterprise of the people. It is now the largest in the

Manitoba and the North-West Territories is rapidly developing, the fruit of the province being largely shipped to the prairies, where it finds a good market. With the shipping facilities offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the magnificent steamship lines to Japan, China, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, backed by her natural advantages of climate and geographical position and immense resources in timber and minerals, British Columbia is gradually obtaining her proper share of the commerce of the world. There is no other country on the globe more richly endowed with varied resources of wealth—fisheries, timber, minerals, pasture and arable lands, etc. All are open to those who choose to avail themselves of these new and attractive fields of enterprise.

The province affords excellent educational opportunities. The school system is free and non-sectarian



FOR SALE

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BOSTON, Mass., U.S.A.

and is as efficient as that of any other province in the Dominion. The expenditure for educational purposes amounts to \$600,000 annually. The Government builds a school-house, makes a grant for incidental expenses, and pays a teacher in every district where twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen can be brought together. For outlying farming districts and mining camps this arrangement is very advantageous. High schools are also established in cities, where classics and higher mathematics are taught. Several British Columbia cities also now have charge of their own public and high schools, and these receive a very liberal per capita grant in aid from the Provincial Government. The minimum salary paid to teachers is \$50 per month in rural districts, up to \$140 in city and high schools. Attendance in public schools is compulsory. The Education Department is presided over by a Minister of the Crown. There are also a superintendent and three inspectors in the province, and boards of trustees in each district. According to the last education report there are 351 schools in operation, of which 10 are high, 65 graded and 279 common. The number of pupils enrolled June 30, 1904, was 25,787, and of teachers, 624.

—The Geological Survey Department have decided to send out two parties to the Yukon immediately, so that operations in the field may be commenced on the opening of spring. One party will explore the headwaters of the Stewart River and the mountains, the second will explore both slopes of the Rockies in the Yukon, gradually working from the summit to the Yukon River.

G. A. FORBES

FINANCIER

AND

INVESTMENT BROKER

Company Promoter and Organizer

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## RESOURCES

### Canadian Book Reviews.

PROBABLY the most complex character in recent fiction is Wolf Larsen, the central figure in Jack London's latest novel, "The Sea Wolf" (Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto), at one moment a veritable fiend, dealing terror and death to all around him, the next a simple student of art and letters, pouring forth his soul in an intense yearning for the things of a higher life.

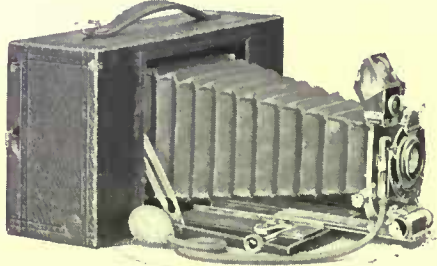
It is not a pretty story by any means, in fact, if depicted by a pen less strong, the extreme brutality and savagery would soon become nauseating. But there is a subtle power in Mr. London's style of

on board "The Ghost," a sealing schooner bound for the Behring fisheries. The master, Wolf Larsen, puts him to work as cook's assistant, washing dishes, peeling potatoes, etc. After a series of adventures, including a mutiny of the entire crew, which Larsen puts down single-handed, and the capture of all the boats, with their crews, from another sealer owned by Wolf's brother, a new character is introduced in the person of Maud Brewster, an authoress, who is picked up in mid-ocean.

With her Van Weyden escapes in a small boat, and failing to reach the Japanese coast, they are driven ashore on a deserted island in the Behring Sea, where, later, "The Ghost" is wrecked with Larsen alone on board. The story of their life on the island, their escape, and the terrible ending of Wolf's life form the concluding chapters of a decidedly unconventional story.

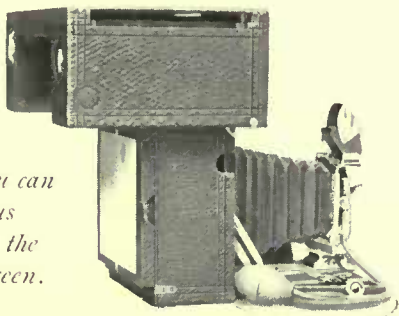
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JACK LONDON  
AUTHOR OF "THE SEA WOLF."

writing, which also may be termed magnetic, so that although the reader lays the book down determined not to continue reading accounts of such revolting barbarities, he picks it up again just as quickly, and reads on, fascinated, to the end. The very sound and smell of the storm-lashed waters of the Pacific seem borne to the readers senses, so graphic and forceful are the author's descriptions. And more than once he involuntarily "ducks," with a glance over his shoulder, to escape if possible "a huge sea . . . of transparent, rushing green, backed by a milky smother of foam."

Humphrey Van Weyden, a wealthy author, is knocked overboard by the sinking of a 'Frisco ferry boat, and on regaining consciousness finds himself

## Photo Competition

*The result of the fifth photographic competition is as follows:*

**First Prize, - - \$12.50**

R. B. SPEER,  
DANVILLE, QUEBEC

*Picture—The Pinnacle, near Danville, Quebec. Page 17.*

**Second Prize - - \$7.50**

JAS. B. KING,  
FAIRFAX, MANITOBA

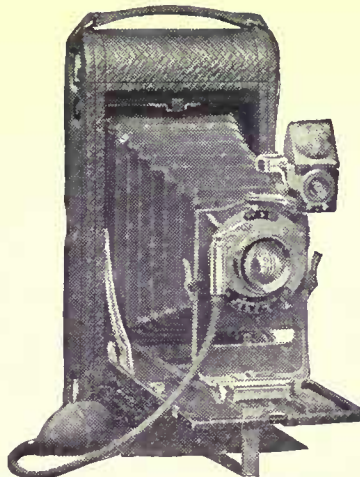
*View of Souris, Manitoba Page 11.*

**Third Prize - - \$5.00**

KENNETH CARRUTHERS,  
MONTREAL, CANADA

*The Great Bow River, British Columbia. Page 20.*

# WE WANT PHOTOS



The winning picture and the name of the sender will be printed in the first number of "Resources" issued after each monthly contest.



Western Canada's Hospitals

(Continued from Page 11.)

accommodate from twelve to twenty patients, and a grant of \$3,000 from the Lady Minto fund would always ensure the establishment of such a hospital wherever it was really required. Further, I know of no way in which money could be expended with a larger return in the shape of lives saved and suffering prevented, and if the Lady Minto fund could be the means of founding, say, ten of these hospitals within the next two or three years, it would earn the undying gratitude of thousands and its name be forever blessed."

Since these words were written there has been a considerable increase in the hospital accommodation in the North-West Territories, particularly in the matter of isolated wards for infectious diseases. To-day these new lands are almost as well equipped as are Ontario and Quebec, in comparison with the number of inhabitants, and it is safe to predict that if the present rate of increase is continued, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan will, in a few decades, have more hospitals in proportion to their population than any province in the whole Dominion.



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Vol. III. APRIL, 1905 No. 4

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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SO numerous, and of so varied a nature, are the enquiries for general and statistical information that have been received at the offices of RESOURCES since the appearance of the initial issue in June, 1903, and such is the impossibility of replying to our correspondents individually and at length, that it has been decided to establish a

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for the benefit of our subscribers and others.

Upon payment to us of a merely nominal fee, to cover outlay, we shall be prepared to supply subscribers with printed reports of the various departments of the Federal and the Provincial Governments, including reports and maps of the Geological Survey, information respecting railways, land companies, mining and lumbering, and other interests of the country in general.

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# RESOURCES



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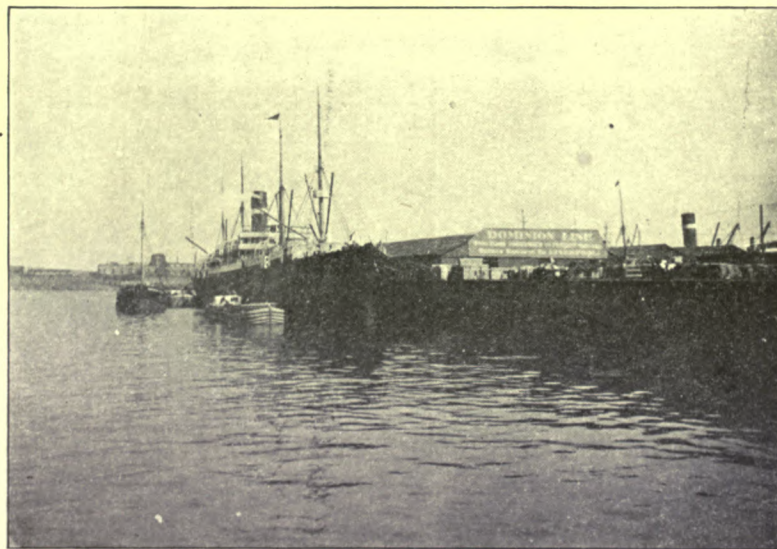
*Proposed Passenger Sailings*

Portland, Maine, to Liverpool  
calling at Halifax westbound

#### SEASON 1904-05

From Liverpool	STEAMER	From Portland
Thu. Feb. 9	DOMINION - -	Sat. Feb. 25
" Mar. 2	CANADA - - -	" Mar. 18
" " 9	SOUTHWARK -	" " 25
" " 16	DOMINION -	" April 1
" " 23	KENSINGTON	" " 8
" " 30	VANCOUVER -	" " 15
" April 5	CANADA - - -	" " 22

Weekly sailings from Liverpool to Montreal will be resumed about middle of April.



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*(Extract from Montreal Gazette, Aug 13, 1903.)*

There is no stancher or handsomer ocean steamship crossing the Atlantic than the Steamship "CANADA" of the Dominion Line, built by the celebrated shipbuilders, Messrs. Harland & Wolfe, Belfast, which arrived yesterday afternoon at 1.10 o'clock, after making the second fastest passage ever made from Inishowen Head to Father Point in 6 days, 5 hours, 31 minutes; or 4 days and 13 hours from Inishowen Head to Belle Isle.

The "CANADA" is the fastest steamer coming to the St. Lawrence, and already holds the record of 5 days, 23 hours, 48 minutes between Moville and Father Point.

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