

Canadian Life *and* Resources

F
5000
C275
v. 6
no. 5

BRARY
OCT 15 1924
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



ON OKANAGAN LAKE, B. C.

MAY, 1908
Vol. VI. New Series No. 5

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

Ten Cents a Copy
\$1.00 a Year

Fruit-Growing in British Columbia
Along the Trout Streams of Nova Scotia
A Bird's-eye View of the West To-day

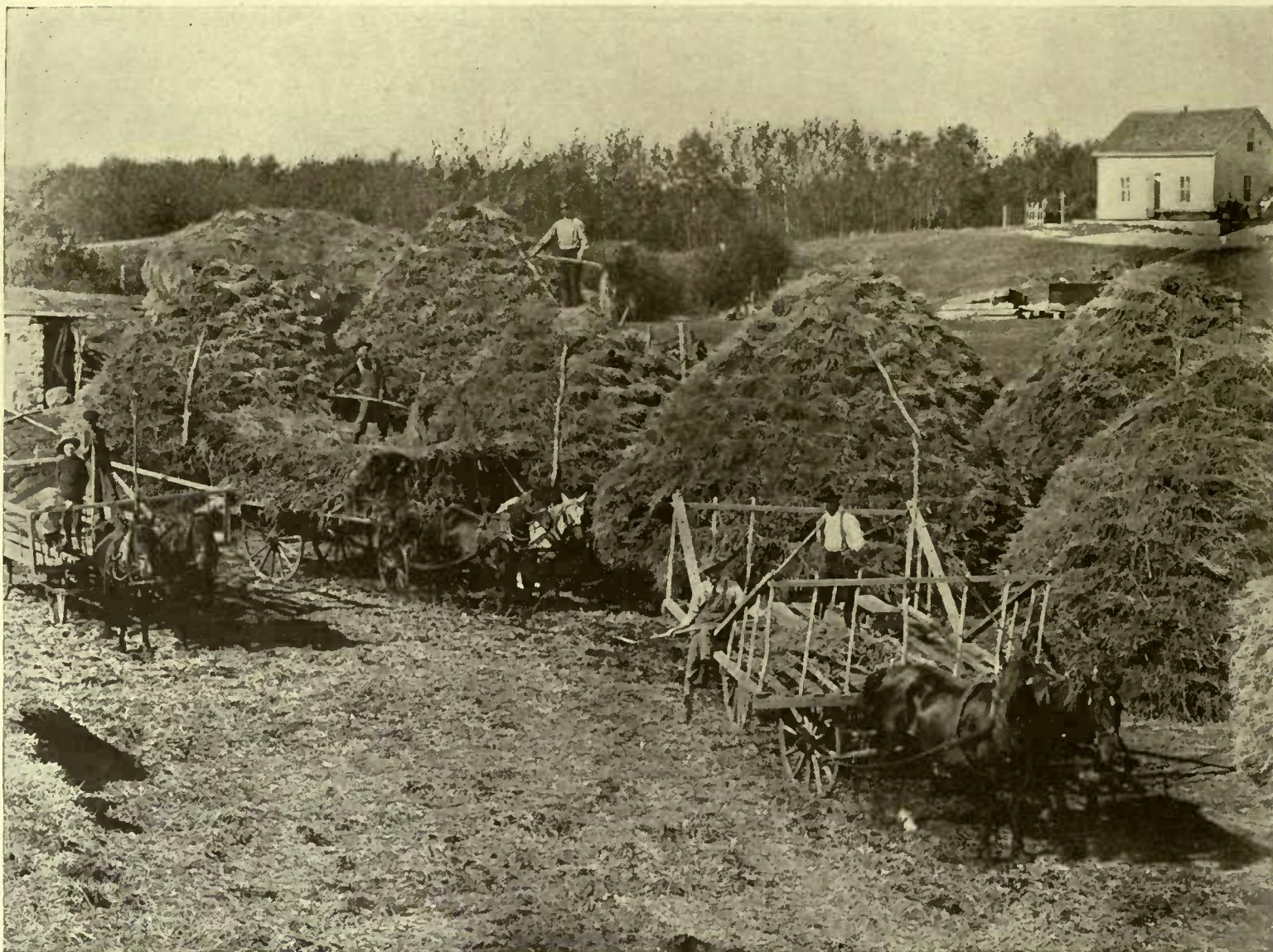
RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited,

Publishers

MONTREAL, CANADA

CANADA

The Granary of the Empire



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

Canada Needs Settlers

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

First-comers Get First Choice

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

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration, OTTAWA, Canada,

Or to J. OBED SMITH,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11-12 Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W., England.

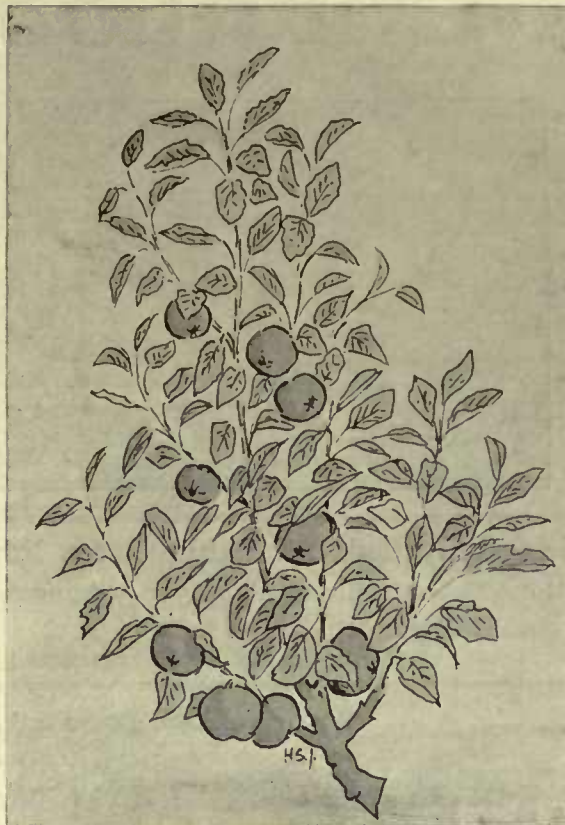
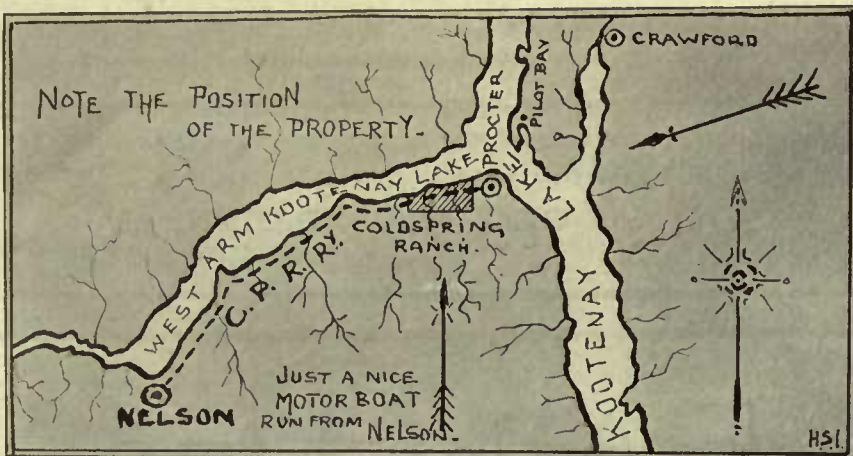
Kootenay Fruit Lands!

An Important Announcement

We have been appointed exclusive
Selling Agents for the famous

Coldspring Ranch

Looked upon as the "Show Fruit
Farm of the Kootenays."



If you are seeking

The Best

You are safe in investing at
Coldspring.

This splendid property is now being sub-divided into small parcels and we are now in a position to offer same to the public. We can sell you a five, ten, twenty or twenty-five acre block of the best



and most desirable fruit land in this country. "Partly improved," "unimproved" or "fully planted." These are some of the advantages of the property: Best of Transportation features, lake and rail; incomparable scenery, best quality of soil, well-watered; best and most populous district, where are now located some of the most prosperous Fruit Farmers of the Kootenays.

Write us for further particulars.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

Real Estate Agents,

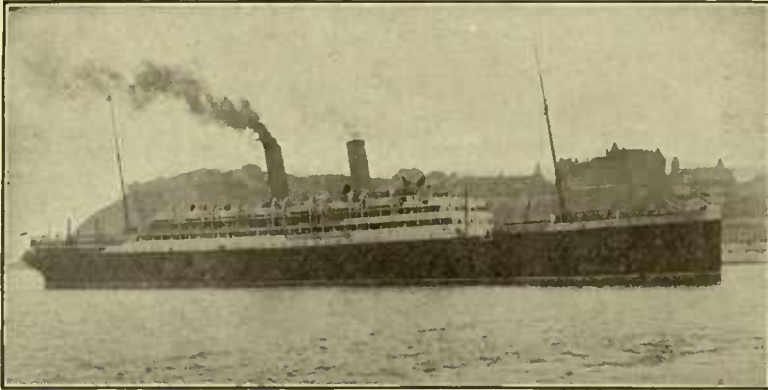
Nelson, British Columbia

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

Atlantic Service Royal Mail Steamships Atlantic Service

“EMPRESSES” OF THE ATLANTIC

Safety Speed Splendor



SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

(Subject to change without notice.)

From Montreal and Quebec.	St. Lawrence Route.	From Liverpool.
Fri. May 29.....	Empress of Ireland.....	Fri. May 15
Sat. June 6.....	Lake Champlain.....	Wed. " 20
Fri. " 12.....	Empress of Britain.....	Fri. " 29
Sat. " 20.....	Lake Erie.....	Wed. June 3
Fri. " 26.....	Empress of Ireland.....	Fri. " 12
Sat. July 4.....	Lake Manitoba.....	Wed. " 17
Fri. " 10.....	Empress of Britain.....	Fri. " 26
Sat. " 18.....	Lake Champlain.....	Wed. July 1
Fri. " 24.....	Empress of Ireland.....	Fri. " 10

Specially Reduced Cabin Rates Now in Effect

First Cabin to Liverpool, \$65.00 and upwards } According to
 Second Cabin " " \$42.50 " } ship and ac-
 (Subject to change without notice.) } commodation.

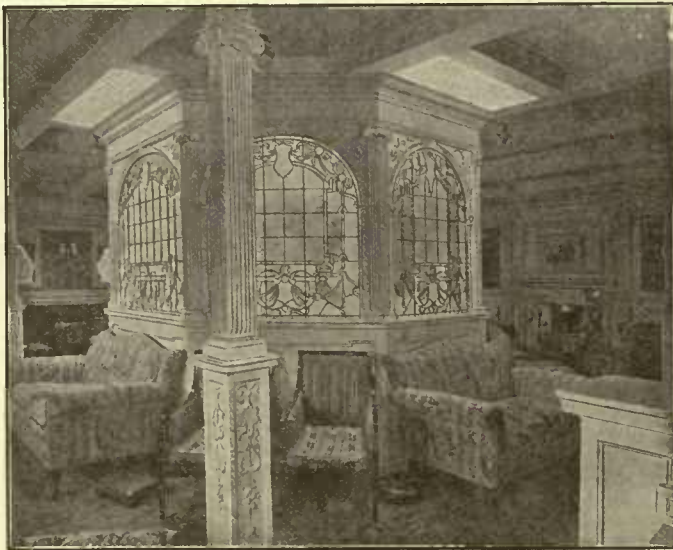
Third Class

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry } \$27.50 } According
 To other points in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe } \$28.75 } to ship.
 on application.

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

Board of Trade,
MONTREAL.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
General Passenger Agent.



The Music Room Allan Line Turbine S.S. "Victorian."

Turbines Allan Line Turbines

Royal Mail Steamers

Montreal and Quebec
to Liverpool
Montreal and Quebec
to Glasgow

Proposed Summer Sailings—1908

(Subject to change.)

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.			Montreal and Quebec to Glasgow.		
Steamers.	From Montreal.		Steamers.	From Montreal.	
Virginian.....	Fri. 8 May	9.00 a.m.	Hesperian, new.....	Sat. 9 May	
Tunisian.....	" 15 "	9.00 a.m.	Ionian.....	" 16 "	
Victorian.....	" 22 "	6.00 a.m.	Grampian, new.....	" 23 "	
Corsican.....	" 29 "	3.30 a.m.	Pretorian.....	" 30 "	
Virginian.....	" 5 June	5.00 a.m.	Hesperian, new.....	" 6 June	
Tunisian.....	" 12 "	9.00 a.m.	Ionian.....	" 13 "	
Victorian.....	" 19 "	3.30 a.m.	Grampian, new.....	" 20 "	
Corsican.....	" 26 "	9.00 a.m.	Pretorian.....	" 27 "	
Virginian.....	" 3 July	3.30 a.m.	Hesperian, new.....	" 4 July	
Tunisian.....	" 10 "	9.00 a.m.			
Victorian.....	" 17 "	3.30 a.m.			

*Royal Mail steamers.

Steamers sail from Montreal at daylight. Passengers go on board Friday evening after 7 o'clock. From Quebec about 3 p.m. same day.

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

1. The Allan is the Premier Canadian Line. First vessel, 1822. Mail steamship service established 1854 with four steamers aggregating 10,000 tons.
 2. The Allans were the first to build a steel ocean steamer—Buenos Ayrean, built in 1881.
 3. The Allans were the first to adopt bilge or side keels, minimising rolling. Now all passenger steamers have adopted this principle.
 4. The Allans were the first to build steamers with covered-in or protected deck. Now they are universal.
 5. The Allans were the first to adopt the turbine engine for ocean going steamers—Victorian and Virginian, each 12,000 tons. Now they are being followed by other Lines—the King's yacht, Battleship Dreadnaught, etc., etc.
- The aim of the Line has been to lead in every improvement for the safety of the ship and the comfort of the passenger. Three new steamers have been added in 1907-08—Corsican, Grampian and Hesperian, aggregating 31,000 tons, making a total tonnage of 175,000 tons.
- The vessels are modern, high-class hotels, are famed for their cuisine, polite attention, good ventilation and absolute cleanliness.
- Time of passage from port to port, 7 to 8 days. For passage apply to any Agent, or

H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Canadian Life and Resources

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOL. VI. (New Series)

No. 5

MAY, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, \$1.00 a year.

Great Britain and Ireland, Five Shillings.
The British Colonies and Dependencies and
other countries within the Postal
Union, postage prepaid, \$1.25 a
year (Five Shillings).

United States, \$1.25 a year.

RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited
Beaver Hall Hill,
MONTREAL, CANADA

Winnipeg Office—330 Smith Street.

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

A. H. CLAPP, - - Business and
Advertising Manager

We Want Photographs

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

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

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

Resources Publishing Co., Ltd.
Beaver Hall Hill,
MONTREAL, CANADA

About Ourselves

FROM month to month we have endeavored in some part of our magazine to place before our readers, by aid of pen and camera, a true account of the resources of our great Western heritage—its fertile lands, its rich pastures, its vast forests, its varied and extensive mineral deposits,—and to follow as closely as possible the swiftly moving picture of development now going on throughout the vast region that stretches from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. In the present issue is brought to our readers' attention another great asset of the Canadian West beyond the Rockies. It is the rich, sunny fruit lands of British Columbia upon which has been bestowed the well deserved name of "the Italy of Canada." Fruit culture in the Okanagan Valley is described by a man on the spot who cites results as the best proof of the worth of the country. Somewhat south is the Kootenay Valley, the success of whose orchards is attracting to that favored district many who wish to engage in this most charming of all outdoor occupations.

From beyond the Rockies, we take our readers eastward to the Province beside "the sounding sea," and give them an account of a week's outing in the woods and beside the lakes of Southeastern Nova Scotia where trout abound and game is plentiful. The attractions of the "Long Wharf" of the Dominion as an agricultural and fruit-growing land, as an industrial centre and as a summer resort, are well-known, but the Province has also attractions which the sportsman cannot resist as he will realize upon reading the account of the week's sport on Canaan Lake.

The subject of the historical article is the Great West, the gate of old Fort Garry in one of the streets of Winnipeg standing as a monument to commemorate the story of the transformation of the central prairie land and the far north from a country of hunters and Indians to three Provinces with a population of almost a million hardy, industrious, enterprising people. On another page will be found a short sketch of a bit of our southern frontier which from the earliest times was the scene of many events that have prominent places in the story of the making of Canada. It is the Valley of the Richelieu River—the great war highway of early times, and which was first visited by whiteman in 1609 when Champlain sailed up its course and discovered the lake which still bears his name.

Canadians will feel themselves personally addressed when they read under "Notes of the Empire" the simple yet eloquent and patriotic words spoken by Lord Rosebery to a band of Scottish school children on the Union Jack, the flag that should be as dear to Canadian boys and girls as to those whom the distinguished statesman had for an audience on that occasion. Lord Rosebery has well been called the orator of the Empire, and his words here quoted are in keeping with his high reputation.

In a coming issue among other things it is proposed to tell something about the fertile fruit lands of the Kootenay country which have already attracted so many settlers from Eastern Canada.

Another article will be a description of St. John's, Newfoundland, one of the oldest cities in North America and one that Canadians should know more about for it is the capital of a sister British possession which some day may be a part of the Dominion of Canada.

SWORN AVERAGE MONTHLY CIRCULATION

12,876

Our Bureau of Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resources Publishing Co., Ltd.

Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL, CANADA

To Contributors

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



Oulatchouan Falls—One of the many water-powers in the Province of Quebec.



Vol. VI. NEW SERIES No. 5

Montreal, May, 1908

PRICE, TEN CENTS
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

AT HOME

THE Federal Parliament continued in session throughout the month. Many of the debates related only to questions of administration, but a number of matters of public policy were also passed upon. The wisdom and possibility of the construction at an early date of a railway to the Hudson's Bay was debated, bringing forth a strong expression of opinion in favor of the project. The Government promised a statement of policy before the close of the session. An annual subsidy of \$100,000 for a direct steamship service between Canada and France was voted, and subsequently the contract was awarded to the Allan Line, which is practically a renewal of their expiring contract. The motion of the Opposition calling for the abolition of the bonus to booking agencies in foreign countries to induce emigration to Canada was defeated. A bill was advanced providing for the deportation of immigrants who do not come direct from the land of birth or citizenship. This, it is claimed, will exclude the Hindoos. In reply to a question the Minister of Railways stated that the estimated cost of the Transcontinental Railway was \$85,291,766.

THE Legislature of Ontario prorogued on April 14th and that of Quebec on April 25th. In each Province general elections will be held before the Houses meet again.

BY buying out the Bell Telephone the Government of Alberta, following the example set by that of Manitoba, are undertaking to supply the people of that Province with a Government-owned and operated telephone service.

A VERY important office was added during the month to the public service by the creation of a Bureau of Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, where all the diplomatic correspondence of the Federal Government will be centralized and classified. In filling the new position an excellent appointment has been made, Mr. Wm. Mackenzie of Ottawa being made the first Secretary of the Bureau. Coming to Canada from Scotland in early life Mr. Mackenzie entered journalism. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and the *doyen* of that body for the past ten years. His intimate knowledge of public affairs, his wide experience as a journalist, and especially his professional connection with the British press, have given him an exceptional training for the position to which he has now been called by the Prime Minister.

THE first shipment of silver coin was made from the Canadian Royal Mint on April 2nd, a total of \$24,000 being sent to various parts of the country. The coins were of all denominations, and an equal quantity, so far as value was concerned, of each class was sent out. There were 12,000 50-cent pieces, 24,000 25-cent pieces, 60,000 10-cent pieces and 120,000 5-cent pieces, making \$6,000 worth of each denomination.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, the noted organist and choirmaster of Westminster Abbey, visited Canada during the latter part of the month and presided at the organ at the festival of old English cathedral music held in Montreal. The Royal College of Organists has taken advantage of Sir Fred-



Sir Frederick Bridge, Organist of Westminster Abbey.



Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, First Secretary for Imperial and Foreign Correspondence.

erick Bridge's presence in Canada to request him, as a former president of the College and one of its oldest examiners, to interview the organists of Canada to ascertain their views in regard to the extension of the college examination to the Dominion.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred in the Ottawa Valley on April 26th, by which thirty-three lives were lost. A landslide at Notre Dame de la Salette, 20 miles north of Buckingham, Que., on Lievre River, blocking the stream, turned its spring flood filled with huge cakes of ice upon the village, crushing a number of dwellings in which the inmates were asleep. Thirty-three were crushed to death. Many of the bodies were carried away in the flood. The damage to property will exceed \$50,000. Five years ago a landslide occurred in the same district. The hills there are of marine clay, resting upon the old Laurentian granite formation. By the action of water the clay becomes loosened from the rock and slips away.

IN the course of a special sermon preached on April 26th to St. George's Society, Montreal, in Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, several phases of the immigration problem were dealt with. The first principle Dr. Symonds laid down was that no country belonged absolutely to the people who lived in it; but it was theirs to administer for the public weal. At the present time our land was not occupied. It was probably well within the mark to say that Canada could support from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 of people. The population was not more than 7,000,000. By the same right that our forefathers occupied the country others had the right to come here and find for themselves and their children a living. Immigration, then, was to be encouraged, not simply upon material grounds, but upon higher grounds of altruism. But it did not follow that all were to be admitted indiscriminately—the healthy and the diseased, the law-abiding and the criminal, the virtuous and the vicious. In the application of this principle two extremes were to be avoided. On the one hand the extreme of exclusiveness and on the other the extreme of indifference. What we wanted in Canada was good citizens, by which he did not mean simply law-abiding or industrious people, but men who would settle in this country, men who could and would be in the course of time assimilated to us, whose children at any rate would be Canadians. But this was what the Chinaman and the Japanese were not likely to become. That their admission to the country should be regulated he thought right. But, on the other hand, they were, on the whole, a quiet, inoffensive, industrious people, and when labor was wanted for pressing industrial developments, then surely there was no good reason for shutting our doors in their faces.

IMPERIALISM was the keynote of the 122nd annual banquet of the St. George's Society of Halifax, when speeches, strongly deprecating the movement for Canadian "independence, inangu-

rated by some youthful persons who have not read history aright," as Lieutenant-Governor Fraser said, were delivered by several speakers.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser said no project for Canadian independence can be put forward which does not disgrace and degrade this country, which owes her position to-day to being a part of the British Empire.

Chief-Justice Townshend could not understand the childish nonsense of those who advocate independence for Canada. Advocating separation from an Empire whose flag gives us admission to every port on the globe, and from which we derive so many benefits, is foolish in the extreme.

OFFICIAL reports received by the Immigration Department of the Federal Government from agents throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, show that the total acreage under crop in the Canadian West this year will be about 20 per cent greater than last season, owing to the great influx of new settlers during the past year. All indications point to a record yield.

THE townsite of Prince Rupert, the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was registered with the British Columbia Government at Victoria on April 21st. At one time it was thought that owing to the appropriation of the G. T. P. terminal name by Mr. G. T. Kane for his townsite there would be some difficulty in the proper registration of the future railway city, but the action of the Provincial Government cleared all this away, and the place is now on record under its proper name. The delay of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company in registering the name was ascribed to the fact that a post office was some time ago established at Prince Rupert under that name, which was taken as sufficient action to preserve the name from fear of piracy.

COMPLETE returns of the external trade during the fiscal year ended March 31st show that Canada's total trade reached the record figure of \$638,390,291, an increase of \$25,818,940 over the corresponding twelve months of 1906-07.

The imports for the year totalled \$358,373,685, an increase of \$18,008,940. Exports totalled \$280,016,606, an increase of \$7,810,000. The customs revenue for the year increased by \$5,314,281, the total being \$58,320,737. The largest increase in domestic exports was in agricultural products, which totalled \$66,069,939, as compared with \$49,544,327 for the preceding twelve months. Exports of manufactures totalled \$28,507,124, an increase of \$2,228,075.

Exports of the mine totalled \$39,177,133, an increase of \$3,030,993. Fisheries exports remained practically stationary, totalling \$13,867,368. A large decrease is shown in the exports of animals and their produce, which reached only \$55,101,260 last year, as compared with \$67,877,104 for the preceding twelve months.

THE death of Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., which occurred in Montreal on April 19th after a brief illness, removed a man who for many years had occupied a prominent place in the public life of Canada. In 1880 he was made Minister of Militia and Defence in the Government of Sir John Macdonald, becoming Postmaster-General in 1892 and retaining that portfolio until the resignation of the Bowell Government in April, 1896. He sat in the House during the first Parliament of the Liberal regime, but owing to defeat in the general elections of 1900 he retired from public life. He stood staunchly by Sir John Macdonald during the crisis brought about by the execution of Riel in 1885 and he also supported Sir Mackenzie Bowell during the ministerial crisis of 1896. He was an experienced parliamentarian, an effective debater and a public-spirited man devoted to the interests of his country.

The Hon. Dr. W. A. Willoughby, M.L.A., of Colborne, Ont., passed away at his residence at Brighton, Ont., on April 28th. Dr. Willoughby had represented East Northumberland in the Local Legislature for many years, and for the past four years had been a minister without portfolio in Mr. Whitney's Cabinet.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company lost one of its oldest and most faithful servants in the death of Mr. Charles Drinkwater, who passed away in Montreal on April 23rd. He had been with the



The late Sir Adolphe Caron, for eighteen years a member of the Government of Canada.

Canadian Pacific Railway since the formation of the company in 1881, and during the greater part of the time he had been its secretary, a position he resigned a few months ago in order to devote all his time to the legislative interests of the corporation. He was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Eng., in 1842, coming to Canada in 1864 and for ten years thereafter was private secretary to Sir John Macdonald. This period included the time when Confederation was brought about and the Washington Treaty was negotiated with the United States. This excellent training no doubt did much to develop in Mr. Drinkwater those high qualities which conduced so much to his success in the high position he filled with such marked ability in the ser-



The late Charles Drinkwater, for many years Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

vice of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He commanded the respect not only of his fellow-officials but of all who had business relations with him.

ABROAD

DURING the month very important changes took place in the Government of the United Kingdom, all of which were of deep interest to Canadians, and some of them are calculated to influence the fiscal relations between this country and the Motherland. Owing to his severe illness, which proved fatal a few days later, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigned the Premiership on April 5th and was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith, the members of the re-constructed cabinet being sworn in on April 12th. The most important changes were the replacement of the Earl of Elgin as Colonial Secretary by the Earl of Crewe, the elevation of Mr. Lloyd George to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the appointment to the cabinet of Mr. Winston Churchill as President of the Board of Trade. This necessitated Mr. Churchill's re-election to the House. He stood for his former seat, Northwest Manchester. The campaign was short and exceedingly sharp, terminating on April 24th when Mr. Churchill was defeated by a majority of 425. His chief appeal to the electors was based on maintenance of the policy of free trade, and leading Opposition newspapers regard his defeat as a telling blow to the old fiscal policy; for instance, the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Manchester has rallied to fiscal reform. It is a victory that will resound not only through the country but throughout the Empire."

On the morning of April 22nd Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman passed away, heart failure being the immediate cause of death. He had been Premier since 1905, when his Government was sustained by the largest parliamentary majority ever held by a British ministry. He was a man of sterling character, and if he did not possess those qualities which the world calls brilliant, he certainly had ability of a high and very substantial character. Perhaps no other public man in Great Britain possessed to so large a degree the affection of the people generally as did the late Premier.

THE United States Senate ratified the arbitration convention with Great Britain. In this convention Great Britain reserves the right before concluding an agreement on any matter affecting a self-governing dominion, to obtain the concurrence therein of this dominion. This clause, it is pointed out by colonial officials, is a tardy acknowledgment of the importance of the Colonies and a wise departure from the old method of negotiating with respect to colonial affairs without consulting the interests of the Colonies.

The agreement with regard to Canadian fisheries provides for the appointment of a joint commission of two persons to regulate all questions arising out of the fisheries in the frontier waters from Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, on the east, to Puget Sound on the west. The commission is to have final authority on all questions regarding the catching and preservation of fish killed for food and the administration of the fisheries. The treaty creating the commission is to last four years from the date of ratification, after which either party is to be free to abrogate it upon one year's notice.

THE *London Times*, referring cordially to the appeal in connection with the Quebec tercentenary, points out: "Great as is our debt to Wolfe, Saunders, Murray and Amherst for the conquest of Canada, it must not be forgotten that the man who alone planned it all, who chose these men and inspired them with his own high courage, to the sense of England's glory, was the great minister who shattered his health in the stupendous task. This anniversary should be signalized by associating Pitt's name prominently with the festivities in that part of the Empire which we owe to him at least as much as any single man."

SIR HOWARD VINCENT, member of the British Parliament for Central Sheffield, and aide-camp to King Edward, died on April 7th. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent was known to Canadians as the founder of the United Empire Trade League. He was an advocate of adopting all possible means of developing inter-imperial trade.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

IT is good to be in Canada again. When one's home is Canada there is certainly no place like home. And it is doubly good to come back and find the commercial conditions so solid and firm after passing through the severest test to which any young country could be subjected. Across the ocean they marvelled at the stability of Canadian business institutions when the leading banks and corporations of the U.S.A. were rocking and swaying and falling as in an earthquake. The recent crisis has made Canada appear a stronger power in the opinion of the outside world than she was before. We never felt so proud of Canada as we have done during the past few months spent over in Great Britain. And everything we have seen since we left the Prince's landing stage towards the end of March confirms our opinion that this coming year is to be a great one for Canada. The splendid link in the chain of Empire which carried us across the ocean—the "Empress of Ireland"—brought to St. John the finest set of men and women that ever went out of Great Britain. We have seen something of the immigrants who have come lately to Canada, but we never saw such a splendid body of men and women as the five hundred second-class passengers in this boat. No country save Great Britain could produce their equal. The exaggerated rumors of hard times in Canada had not discouraged them from coming to try their luck in Canada. And they were the very people we want here—obviously possessing considerable means and coming from good homes. In Montreal we found conditions more healthy than when we left. The recent financial tightness has resulted in the men of straw being shaken out of business. Dozens of people who ought never to have had credit, went to the wall when the banks refused further loans. The man with a legitimate business is better for their disappearance. Things were going too fast before the crisis. Labor had got the upper hand and demanded terms that were ruinous. Prices had got too high and there was general inflation all round. A lot of hot air has been let out and things are the better for it.

"COME out West," said our General Manager and see conditions there. So within forty-eight hours of landing in Montreal we boarded the transcontinental and passing stately Ottawa sped across the still snow-covered lands of Northern Ontario until we came to the rocky shores of Lake Superior. Last year when we passed the great lake, six weeks later in the season, the grip of winter still held it firm. On April 1st, when we passed its shore, a heavy swell upon the water had broken up the ice on its surface and was dashing to pieces the icy crest which still held around the shore. Here was evidence of how early was the season to be. Past Port Arthur were signs on all hands that Canada has confidence in the future. Here is the new double track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to bear the great harvest to water-head—not completed yet but well under way for the fall. There is the track of the Grand Trunk Pacific—the first rails we had seen of this new transcontinental. And now we are at Winnipeg. Crowds of well-dressed men and women meet the new settlers we have carried across half the continent. There are warm embraces, stout hands held out to help with the newcomers' multifarious belongings, and through the great swing-doors of the railway depot the new citizens of the West pass out to try their luck in the Granary of the Empire. Still westward we go. Portage la Prairie is an interesting place these days. Here we see, side by side, the rail tracks of four great railways—the Canadian Northern, the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the new Grand Trunk Pacific. The last named has still a large camp here, although they have moved a vast mass of material to the front of construction. No signs here of any distrust in Canada's future. In the smoking room of the car we hear the local men

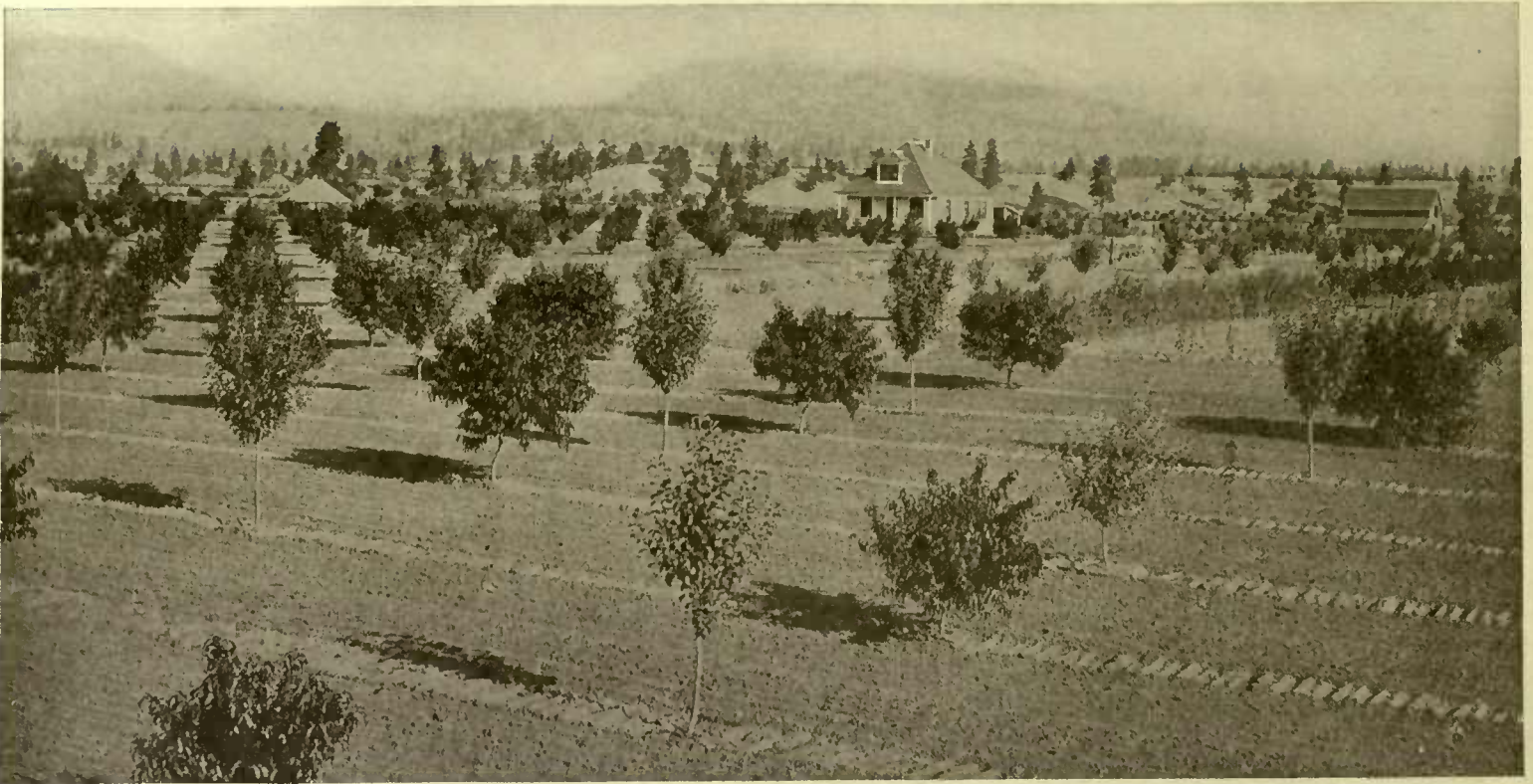
tell of the early spring and the fine outlook for a good crop. Every town we pass has added a cubit to its stature since we were here before. To-day there may be a temporary lull in building but all the talk is that as soon as money gets free again operations will be recommenced.

WHAT a country it is—what a climate! Past Brandon the snow has gone and brilliant sunshine warms man and beast. What a stretch of country! There is room here for all Great Britain can send if she will regulate their coming a little. One asks oneself, where are all the new settlers? You do not see them after Winnipeg: the West swallows them up and cries for more. Ah! you men and women eking out a miserable existence in some overcrowded spot in Great Britain, with no prospect of advancement either financially or commercially, cut adrift from your moorings, put your belongings together and come out to this new world where there is free land for every able-bodied man and equal opportunity for all. Here is a great estate belonging to the Empire, which is your birth-right. Come and enter into possession.

THE chances are all for a great harvest in this year 1908. The winter was mild, the spring early. And thousands of new settlers will have wheat for the market. We look for a crop of one hundred million bushels. We only want a good harvest to put the country into a better condition than it has ever before been in. In the East, too, the year will be a notable one. The son and heir of King Edward will join in celebrating the founding of Quebec. His visit will bind Canada still closer to Great Britain. All the world will have its eyes upon us the week he is in the fair city that Champlain set upon that rocky height which fronts the broad St. Lawrence.

AND in another respect this year will be a notable one in Canadian annals. It will see the entrance into the West of a third transcontinental railway. The coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific is welcomed on every hand. The Canadian Northern were the first to make entrance into the territory of the Canadian Pacific Railway and they have won a rich reward. Now comes the Grand Trunk Pacific, which will open some five hundred miles of track during the coming summer. The West is a vast country, possessing to a greater extent than any other country one essential of national growth—an almost inexhaustible supply of fertile land. It needs people and this spring they are pouring in by the thousands. This means another season of development. The West is big enough to support three railway systems and by opening up districts now isolated the newcomers will practically create the business upon which their profits depend. The West welcomes them all. There is room for all and there will be business too as the West develops.

THE extent to which the appeal of the vacant fertile lands of the Canadian West is being heeded by the home-seekers of the Old World is shown by the statement recently issued by the Department of the Interior. It shows that during the twelve months which ended on March 31st last, 262,469, or a little more than a quarter of a million immigrants came to Canada, the number being almost 40,000 in excess of the arrivals during the preceding year and quite double that of 1904. The largeness of the number of arrivals is encouraging, and so, too, is the fact that forty per cent of them were from the British Isles.



A view of a portion of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's young peach and apple orchard at Summerland, British Columbia.

THE ORCHARDS OF OKANAGAN

THE SUNNY, FERTILE FRUIT LANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THEIR PRESENT PROFITABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR GREAT FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

IT is as certain as "death and taxes" that Canada has vast unknown assets in her great stores of undiscovered wealth. There are evidences of jewel mines in Northern Ontario as well as precious and useful metals. The far North-West of Canada contains enough asphalt to pave the streets of the world, and it is of a quality comparable to that of Trinidad. There are places in those wilds where the camp-fires are lit by holding a lighted match above the ground. That means rich oil shales somewhere below. The wheat that captured the prize at the World's Fair in Chicago was grown in the Peace River district, four hundred miles north of Edmonton, and it weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel. North of that again, from the distant rivers running toward the pole, come tales of wonderful deposits of copper and other minerals, to say nothing of waters swarming with fish.

Of the potential wealth of our Canadian plains we know. Of the timber and mineral wealth of the Pacific Province, "hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," we have often heard; and we believe more than we have heard. But this article treats of neither of these outstanding assets of the nation. It concerns another minor but valuable asset known as the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia.

The Okanagan is a long depression in the mountains. It runs from Sicamous Junction on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway southwards for 150 miles, enclosing a beautiful lake 80 miles long and three miles wide. Its claim to the distinction of being a national asset may be based in brief on three outstanding features, namely, its climate, its fruit and its fertility.

First its climate. So long as good Canadians have asthma, general debility and children with a weak throat or lungs, so long will many of them who are able to do so and ignorant of Canada's resources, take their ducats and their daughters to Colorado, California or Florida. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," or that of his wife or child. Some of them, however, are now finding that we have in the Okanagan Valley a Colorado of our own, a better than California for children of

the northern zone; a dry, clear, sunny, bracing air quite unlike the moist mugginess of the Coast—an air that in itself is a life-giving tonic. That single fact has its national bearings.

Another feature that concerns Canada as a whole is the fruit-bearing possibilities of the Okanagan. The mildness and dryness of the air make possible the raising of tender fruits in wonderful perfection. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, and even figs, to say nothing of apples, flourish in the southern part of the Valley. Peachland and Summerland peaches of exquisite flavors are often too large to be shipped in peach crates, and some of them have found their way to the vice-regal tables. In the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society, open to the Colonies of the Empire, the British Columbia exhibit has carried off the highest honors, with one exception, every year since it entered the arena. Last year it won also the gold medals at Edinburgh and Sheffield, and the highest certificate of merit at Tunbridge Wells. The bulk of that exhibit came from the Okanagan dry belt. At the 1907 exhibition of the North-West Fruit-Growers' Association, embracing four fruit-raising States—Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah—British Columbia carried off the two gold medals offered, to say nothing of other medals and prizes. Grand Forks got one gold prize and Kelowna the other. The Southern Okanagan, which has always won its full share of the highest honors going in the Old World, did not present an exhibit. When one reflects that the Hood River Valley apples have a world-wide reputation and that they have yearly been selected for King Edward's table, it will be seen that Canada as a whole has a right to be interested in and proud of the irrigated fruit lands in the sunny Okanagan, which lands are now directing many eyes toward another phase of her vast and varied natural resources.

The third outstanding feature of the Okanagan dry belt which helps make it a national asset is its marvellous fertility. The soil, unleached by a meagre seven to ten inches of rain in a year, is full of those mineral properties so essential to the fruit-grower. Trees have to be religiously "thinned" and then propped up. So has the Almighty Provider thought upon the

millions yet to be in the great wheat belt east of the mountains where commercial fruit-raising is not even a "hard possibility." The day is coming when those millions, rich from their own resources, shall no longer send their money to California for peaches, apricots, nectarines, quinces and canned fruits, because they can find them of finer quality at their own doors. So shall another economic drain of Canada's resources be stayed and her life be still further built up.

As a guarantee of the foregoing several instances out of many may be cited. They may be exceptional but they at any rate serve to indicate possibilities in the indisputable logic of cold cash.

In 1905 the Earl of Aberdeen's ranch at Vernon yielded net returns of \$10,875 from twenty acres of 12-year-old Northern Spy apples. This statement has appeared in print over the manager's signature.

In 1905 Mr. John Gummow of Peachland sold his crop of peaches on the trees, which were then five years old, for \$355 per acre, and the purchasers themselves picked and packed the fruit.

In 1906 Mr. J. R. Brown of Summerland sold the fruit off the 110 peach trees in his orchard for \$800; that is at the rate of \$1,200 per acre, and the returns were in no wise exceptional.

In 1907 Mr. McLaren of Summerland sold his crop of Senator Dunlop strawberries at a price which ran at the rate of \$1,935 an acre.

Impossible as these statements may seem they are yet authentic, and while it would not be wise to reckon returns from every acre on the basis of these figures, it would be folly to ignore their significance. Land of that kind, fruit of that kind, a climate of that kind—they surely mean something to Canada as a whole.

The valley is filling up. In twenty-five years it should have a population of 50,000 of the wealthiest and most intelligent people in Canada. Land that seven years ago was worth \$4 an acre is to-day worth anywhere up to \$1,000. Five or ten acres are enough. The cost under the irrigation ditch ranges from

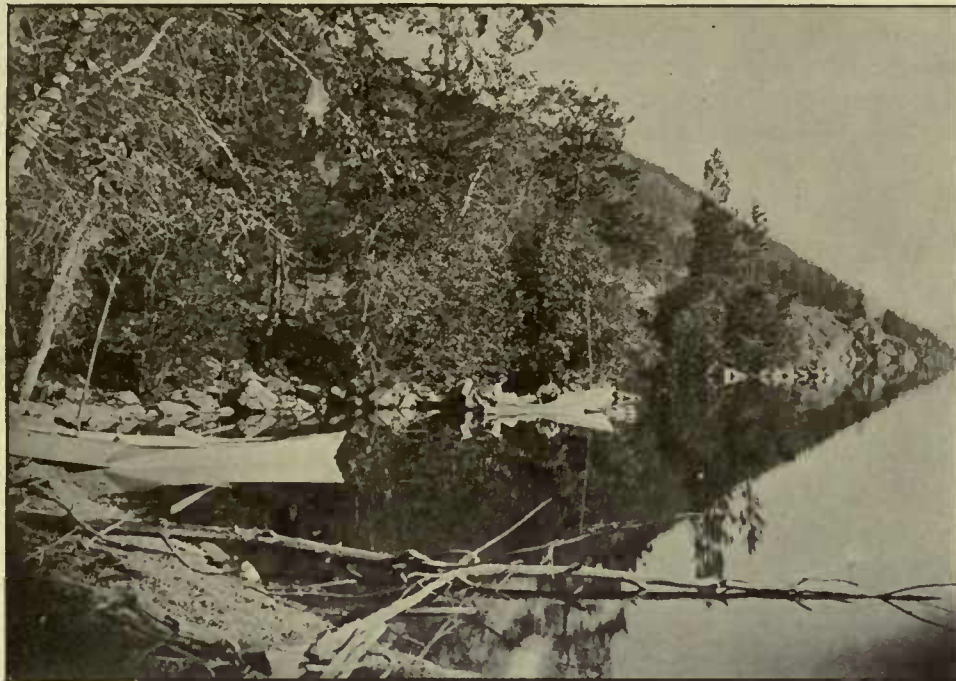
\$100 to \$250 an acre for unbroken sod. Absurd, you say, and so it seems; but perhaps not so extravagant after all when one considers the possible income from even two acres. Only the game is hardly for a poor man. At least some capital is required to buy and develop a ten acre peach orchard lot in "the Italy of Canada."

His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who recently visited British Columbia, is greatly impressed with the future possibilities of the fruit industry. In his reply

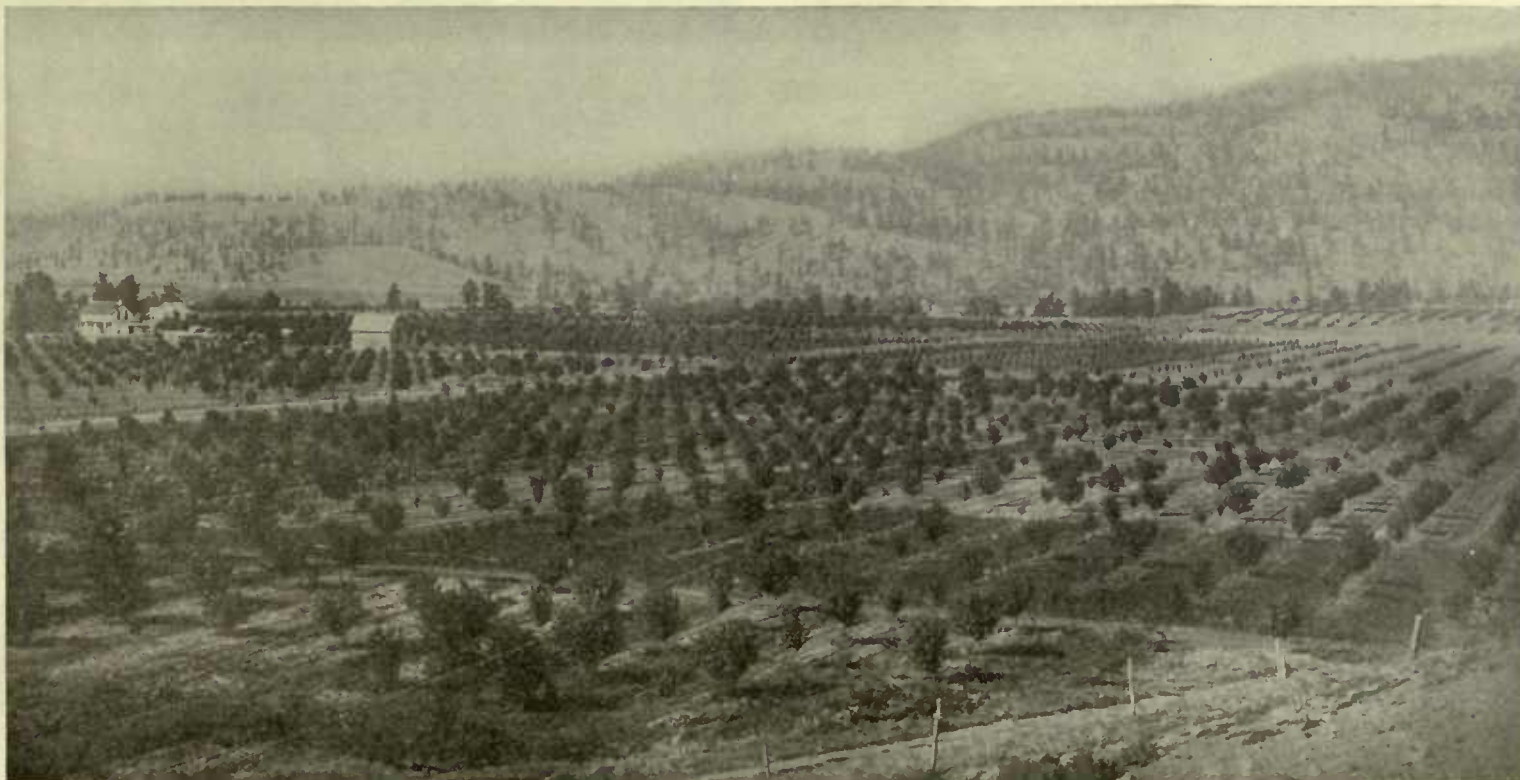
to the address at the New Westminster Exhibition, His Excellency said:

"Fruit-growing in your Province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand a settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid.

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England to-day who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing, if they could do so at a reasonable cost."



Along the shores of Okanagan Lake.



A general view of a thrifty young peach orchard at Jones' Flat, Summerland, British Columbia.

HISTORIC FRONTIER SPOTS

DURING the coming summer Canadians will celebrate the tercentenary of the founding of the city of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain; next year our neighbors to the south will celebrate the tercentenary of the discovery by the same man of that most beautiful and historical lake whose name

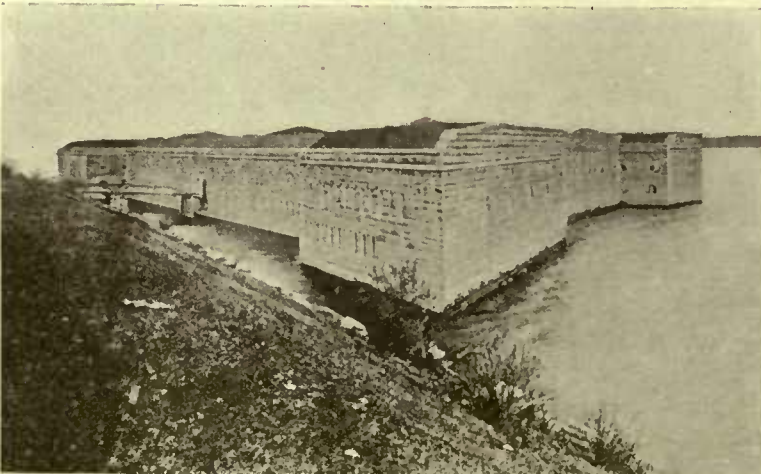


The moat surrounding the old fort at Isle-aux-Noix.

will preserve for all time the memory of that great French soldier, navigator and explorer.

Lake Champlain belongs to our neighbors, but the outlet of the lake—the Richelieu River—through which the waters of the Champlain valley find their way into the St. Lawrence, is within the Province of Quebec. Canadians, therefore, not only have an interest in but also own a part of this water system which, reaching southward for a distance of about two hundred miles, formed from earliest times the great highway between the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic seaboard. Iroquois and Algonquins, English and French, British and Americans, made use of it during those centuries of conflict which make up the early history of this continent. For almost a century now these waters have been used only for purposes of peace, and may they never again know other use.

One of the best known spots along the upper portion of the Richelieu is Isle-aux-Noix, about sixteen miles north of the International Boundary. During the French *regime* a fort was built on the island, and in 1760 practically the last stand in defence of French dominion was made there by a little force commanded by Bourganville. Early in the summer of 1775 the Americans seized the island in order to prevent vessels sailing up



Fort Montgomery, at the foot of Lake Champlain.

from St. Johns, Que., and interfering with the advance of Montgomery's army. They held the place until the following summer when, after Montgomery's defeat and death before Quebec and Arnold's subsequent failure, the invaders hurried from Canada.

When the War of 1812-14 broke out the fort at Isle-aux-Noix was in a good state of defence. In June, 1813, the Americans sent down two vessels, the "Eagle" and the "Growler," to attack the fort, but after a fierce fight they were captured by three gunboats and taken to the island. This gave the British five vessels, which shortly afterwards swept Lake Champlain, destroying large quantities of arms and stores collected at a number of points. The British fleet that in the following year suffered defeat at Plattsburg, was fitted-out at Isle-aux-Noix.

The island's fortifications, known as Fort Lennox, are of stone, built according to the rules of military engineering of half a century ago. They are in a good state of preservation, and so, too, is a great part of the surrounding earthworks.

Seven miles up the river and near its west bank is the battlefield of Lacolle Mill, where on March 30th, 1814, the last invasion of Lower Canada ended in failure. At that time a small stone mill stood on the bank of the little river, now scarcely larger than a creek, which here empties into the Richelieu. A few rods distant was a square, log blockhouse. The two buildings were held by a British-Canadian force of 350 men. They blocked the advance of an American army of 5,000, led by Gen.



The old blockhouse on the battlefield at Lacolle.

Wilkinson, who hoped to pass down the west bank of the Richelieu and then strike across to Montreal. For four hours the Americans attacked the mill and blockhouse, but again and again were they repulsed. Finally they gave up the contest and retreated to Plattsburg, N.Y. The mill is gone but the blockhouse remains to mark the scene of the battle. The dead of both forces were buried in the little clearing near the mill. For many years the outlines of their graves could be traced in the grass-covered fields; but the hand of time has obliterated them as it has obliterated the hostile feelings that once existed between the two kindred nations, the remains of whose soldiers have mouldered into dust on the banks of the little river at Lacolle.

Five miles south and almost within sight of the Lacolle battlefield is the International Boundary, where Lake Champlain, contracting to a mile in width, becomes the Richelieu River. Here stands the old American Fort Montgomery, a huge stone structure but like that at Isle-aux-Noix, obsolete and useless. Built to command the entrance to the lake, the fort stands boldly out in the water near the main channel. In their desire to have it close to the International Boundary the engineers made the mistake of going a little beyond the line thereby encroaching on Canadian territory. In consequence it received the uncomplimentary nickname of Fort Blunder.

CANADA'S NEW BUILDINGS

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

STRATHCONA HALL, McGill University, Montreal, bears the name of the Chancellor of the University, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada in London. He has been one of the great benefactors of "Old McGill," and among his many donations is this handsome building and equipment, which, although it does not form part of the academic equipment of the University, plays a most useful part in the life of the students. It is the home of the University Young Men's Christian Association, one of the strongest student organizations in connection with McGill.

It is a handsome building of cut-stone, and the interior is as handsome and comfortable as its exterior is ornate and imposing. It is situated on Sherbrooke street West, opposite the "college gate," but outside the university grounds, in the heart of the finest residential quarter of the city. There was no room

large industrial plants and commercial houses, and its railway facilities are unsurpassed. One of its handsome new buildings is that recently erected by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It



The Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario.

is an exceedingly substantial cut-stone structure in the Ionian style of Grecian architecture. London has a population of about forty thousand.

THE growing centres of the Canadian West, like Regina, are fast taking on a metropolitan appearance and travellers will find there all the comforts and conveniences and most of the luxuries they are accustomed to expect elsewhere.



The Wascana Hotel, Regina, Saskatchewan.



Strathcona Hall, McGill University, Montreal.

within the grounds for the building, for unfortunately years ago the university authorities were obliged to sell a large part of their land, upon which private residences have since been built.

Strathcona Hall is a students' club, containing well-stocked reading-rooms, music-rooms and a general assembly hall. McGill, like the Scottish universities and most of those in Canada, too, does not provide residences for its students, but to a limited extent this need is supplied by Strathcona Hall, for on the upper floors are a number of excellent rooms in which students can find lodgings at reasonable rates.

IT is not claiming too much for London, the centre of southwestern Ontario, to say that it is one of the most substantial and attractive cities of Canada. It is at the heart of the finest agricultural district in the Dominion, it contains a number of

TROUT-FISHING IN NOVA SCOTIA

A FIVE DAYS' OUTING IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE WHERE THE LAKES ABOUND IN FISH AND THE WOODS ARE STOCKED WITH GAME

"WAY down East" in Nova Scotia, the new railway lines along the Atlantic are opening up a wonderful summer country. This is the land of opportunity, not only to the man of wealth but also to him whose means are small and with whom economy is an object. There



The "go-devil" packed and ready for the start.

are few countries where so much enjoyment may be had for so small an outlay, so that the question of cost is less of a consideration than of how best to improve one's opportunities in a limited period.

One hears so much of the New Brunswick salmon that the prizes awaiting the angler in the smaller Province have been well-nigh overlooked; yet there are many fine salmon streams in Southern Nova Scotia—the Musquodoboit, the Lahave and the Medway, for instance—and any amount of good trout-fishing all over the Province. The fishing in nearly all the rivers is practically free and the visitor will have no trouble in satisfying his appetite for this branch of sport.

Our party was made up of six congenial spirits, who were expected to dwell in harmony for five days in the same camp without uncomplimentary remarks on each other's personal appearance and disposition. In planning for our trip we had provided a small folding sheet-iron stove with telescope pipe, canvas for tent, a few cooking utensils, matches, soap and groceries. Our stock of provisions included a boiled ham, boiled corn beef, baked beans, bacon, bread, biscuit, butter, canned fruit, tea, coffee, sugar, pepper and salt. There was a choice cut of beefsteak, too, to be used for our first meal in camp. Each member of the party, besides his fishing-tackle, provided himself with a heavy blanket, a sleeping-cap, an extra pair of socks, a pair of soft slippers and a towel, also a knife, fork, cup, plate and spoon—all packed in a waterproof canvas bag.

Having previously made arrangements to meet our Indian guide, we made the first stage of our journey in a buckboard. The drive was delightful and is one of the pleasantest memories of our trip. Very early one May morning we set out. As we ascended from the village the birds were awakening among the trees. The stars were fading one by one, and eastward Aspogan showed darkly sharp against a sky of pale grey and rose. Gradually was unfolded before us a world of exquisite beauty, a land of opalescent vapor and delicate color. Cares and worries slipped far behind, while in the clear, pure air and the calls of

the woodland, one felt it was good just to be alive. The road was good and the span of horses carried us steadily through most delightful scenery. Turning at length into an old lumber-road we soon reached the home of our Indian guide, who, with his son, awaited us. Here we dismissed the buckboard as the road had become too rough to drive further. Our equipment was transferred to one of the most extraordinary vehicles imaginable. I may best describe it as a large rough box, mounted on runners like a single bob-sled. Into this box the guide packed our belongings, securing everything with greatest care. A wiry little pony was hitched between the rough shafts and the outfit was complete. This contrivance is known among the Indians as a "go-devil," and no name could be more appropriate. The way it took the most impossible corners, threaded the narrowest paths and bumped over huge stones and cradlehills was truly wonderful. Sometimes it caught hard and fast against a tree, but the guide with a few well-directed strokes of his axe removed the obstacle from the path and the "go-devil" resumed its triumphant course.

Coming presently to a rather deep but narrow stream, we had a lesson in primitive bridge-building. "Wait. Make bridge," said our guide; and glancing quickly up and down the stream his practised eye selected a suitable tree standing in a convenient position. This tree he felled in such a manner that it lay directly across the stream, and when a few branches had been lopped off we had a very good bridge, over which we passed dry-shod to the opposite bank.

It was well on in the afternoon when we struck camp on the shore of Chaie Lake. Our tent, by-the-way, was merely a strip of canvas, 7 by 12 feet in area; it served the double purpose of a windbreak by day and a tent-roof by night, but we were not inclined to be critical. The guide and his boy at once set to work building a fire and preparing supper; two of our



Tramping through the woods on an old corduroy road.

party unpacked the "go-devil," two more began cutting fir-boughs to be used in constructing beds later on, while "Old Flat-foot" and "The Mascot" declared themselves absolutely unfit for any further exertion before supper. "Never eat heartily while in an exhausted condition," was the sententious remark

of the latter as he spread himself out on a mossy bank and pulled his slouch hat over his eyes.

Appetites born of a day's tramp in the Canaan woods are generally of phenomenal proportions, and ample justice was done to the excellent repast served by our Indian cook. Everything tastes extra good under such conditions. The menu included beef-steak, baked beans, bread, biscuit and butter, peaches and cream and delicious coffee. We had purchased a supply of fresh milk and cream at the last farm-house on the main-road, paying five cents a quart for milk and twenty cents for cream. Later we might be obliged to use the condensed coffee, so a few cans were included in our store of provisions.

The D. D. S. had insisted on bringing a *crook* of "mother's baked beans," though his friend advised the canned article. When his dunnage bag was unpacked the beans indeed were intact, the cover of the crock having been tied on; but alas! the liquor had oozed out and the entire contents of the bag had received a generous anointing from the escaping fat.

After supper we lounged about the camp-fire smoking and "swapping yarns," while the Indian made up our beds. Just a few points here on the art of bed-making in the woods. Be sure you use fir-boughs. Spruce is no good. It is too rough and smells badly; fir is soft and pliable and has a pleasant odor. Having selected a quantity of small branches, be careful to lay them properly. The underside of the boughs should be uppermost on the bed and the branches should be laid lengthwise of the bed, parallel to the body. Use as many layers as you please.

When our beds were ready each weary pilgrim adjusted his sleeping-cap, wrapped himself in his blanket, crawled into his sleeping-bag and soon forgot his overtaxed muscles in heavy, dreamless sleep. These sleeping-bags, by-the-way, were our especial pride, for we had conceived the idea of having our dunnage bags made of such a size and shape that they answered a double purpose.

We awoke early on the morning of our second day in the woods. The first rays of the sun were just gilding the tree-tops; the birds were on the wing and the woods were filled with their joyous notes; squirrels frolicked and chattered among the branches. With appreciative satisfaction we marked the savory odors emanating from the steaming coffee-pot and noisy frying-pan, where the problems of woodland cookery were being "solved by the baconian method."

During the previous summer we had caught some fine trout in the adjacent lake. We knew that along the lower reaches, in certain deep, shaded pools there lurked numerous big fellows, wise old aristocrats, that took the bait from no common angler and were canny even with the initiated. There were no boats on the lake, but we planned to fish from a couple of old rafts. We had very indifferent success, for before long the wind rose and the lake was soon too rough to use the raft, so we decided to push on to Canaan Lake. Before leaving Chaie Lake, however, the catch of the season was made. The M.D. and the D.D.S. were about to disembark from an ancient raft. A couple of sunken logs protruding from the bank offered a precarious landing. The M.D. stuck his pole in a crack in the raft and blithely hied shoreward over the quaking logs. He heard a reel scream gaily and looked back to see the fun. Lo! he himself was the captured fish! His line had swung loose and hooked him neatly in a prominent portion of his nether garments. The situation was, to say the least, far from dignified.

From Chaie Lake to Canaan is a tramp of three miles through the woods. We were obliged to carry all our equipment on our backs. Old F—f— astonished us all by his remarkable industry in packing not only his own but also the dunnage-bags for two of his friends. Evidently we had misjudged him and we each felt more or less compunction as we noted the zeal with which he labored.

Baggage is never too light when carried through the woods, and in spite of our enthusiasm we found the trail rather tough. The strength, speed and endurance of the Indian were wonderful. We had in our party a big Scotchman, a Cape Breton Judiquer, who prided himself on his strength and athletic prowess.

When we began our tramp "Big Mack" followed close on the heels of the guide, and between them they set so fast a pace that the rest of us were soon pretty well fagged out. In vain we implored Mack not to chase the guide so close. Evidently he intended to show us that a Judiquer was as tough as an In-



Early morning fishing on Canaan Lake.

dian any day in the year. But the Good Book tells us that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." We struck a little inlet. The Indian spied a stone near the middle, leaped upon it and thence vaulted lightly to the opposite bank. Big Mack gaily followed suit—missed the stone—tableau! Alas! how are the mighty fallen! No more speeding this trip! The rest of us plodded hilariously across, getting our feet nicely soaked in transit.

Poor F—f— was quite exhausted by the time we reached camp. The "Old Mascot," too, was tired out, and at once opened his bag to get out his blanket. You may imagine his emotions to discover in its folds two large bottles of "heart stimulant"—and he a member of the Gold Cure Club! Flat-foot's industry in assisting his friends to pack was now fully explained and only with great difficulty was he able to rescue his precious bottles from an untimely end.

In a little natural clearing on the bank of a stream near Canaan Lake, our guide had built a camp of poles set in a cone-



Back at camp at the end of a good day's sport.

shape and covered with hemlock bark. Our canvas tent was set up alongside and we all went fishing while the guide prepared supper.

When our meal was over we went down to the bank of the stream, washed out our wet socks and hung them on the nearest

twigs to dry. After completing our toilets we hung our towels in the same spot and laid our soap where it would be handy for the morning. We were not yet asleep when a party of lumbermen passed on their way up-stream. Next morning the water had risen very high in the river. The sluice had been opened and our socks, towels and soap had all floated away, another addition to the many offerings already made to the god of folly.

On the third day we had great luck. Fishing from the canoe we took 275 beauties, running from one-half to one and one-half pounds each, with a few larger. We were very jolly round the camp-fire that night. Hunting and fishing yarns of more or less veracity circulated freely.

Next day we added about 200 more to our catch of trout. These were of the same average size as those captured on the preceding day. One beauty, however, weighed almost two and one-half pounds. We got him in a stillwater near the head of the lake. We used angleworms and flies—the silver doctor, may-fly and barnyard-fly; the latter seemed to take best.

Our five days' trip cost us about \$5.65 each—\$1.13 a day—arranged as below:

Hire of buckboard, out and return.....	\$ 6.00
“ Indian and boy, 4 days.....	11.00
“ horse in go-devil, return trip.....	2.00
Provisions (approximate).....	15.00
Total cost for six persons.....	\$34.00

Of course, we already owned in partnership our stove, cooking utensils, tent and canoes. We also had our blankets, etc., dunnage bags and fishing-tackle, all of which had been used on many a previous trip, and will, I trust, see many another.

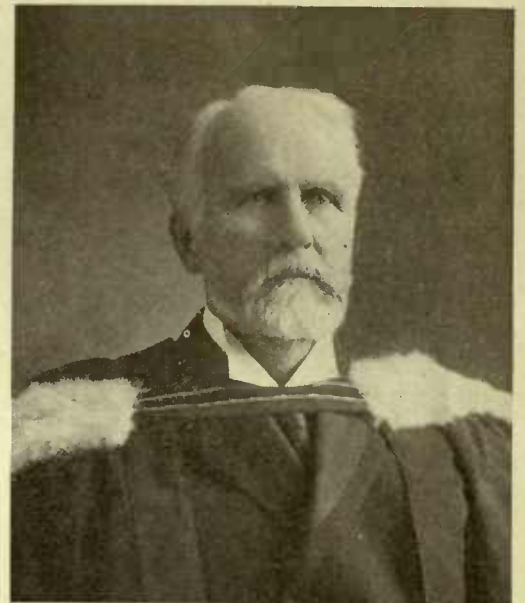
There is fine trout-fishing all summer long in Nova Scotia; and after September 15th you can take your gun along with you and go after partridges, rabbits and the lordly moose over the same ground. Last autumn one of our party shot a bull moose within ten miles of Chester town, the spread of whose antlers measured 58 inches, with twenty-seven points and unusual breadth of pan.



Hon. Mr. Justice Mabee, Chairman of the Board.



Hon. M. E. Bernier, Deputy Chairman.



James Mills, M.A., LL.D., Commissioner.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

JUDGED by the years it has seen the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada is an infant; judged by the power it possesses it is a giant. Over the great national means of land transportation its jurisdiction extends. Only one body can reverse its decisions, and that is the Federal Government, and the Federal Parliament alone can legislate over its head.

In 1903 the railway law of the Dominion was consolidated and amended so as to meet the requirements of modern conditions in a country where railway expansion was the dominant feature of public affairs. In that legislation provision was made for the creation of the Railway Commission. The late Hon. A. G. Blair was the first chairman of the Board, and shortly after his resignation in the autumn of 1904 he was succeeded by the late Hon. Mr. Justice Killam of the Supreme Court. Judge Killam was a man of great ability, of sound learning and of unimpeachable character, and when he died a few weeks ago the whole country felt that the public service had sustained an almost irreparable loss.

A worthy successor has been found in the Hon. Mr. Justice Mabee of the High Court of Ontario. The new chairman is a native of Stratford, Ont., where he began his career as a lawyer. At the general Federal elections of November, 1904, he was the Liberal candidate in North Perth but was unsuccessful. Soon after he became Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, and then he went on the bench

of the High Court of Ontario, which he has now left for Chairmanship of the Railway Commission.

The Hon. M. E. Bernier, Deputy Chairman, was for many years in public life, having represented the city of St. Hyacinthe, Que., in the House of Commons from 1882 until 1900. For four years he was Minister of Inland Revenue.

The third commissioner is Dr. James Mills, who for a number of years was Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The powers of the Board are wide and very important. Before a company, subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, can begin the construction of a railway, the location and plan of its line must be approved by the Commission and the line cannot be opened for traffic until approved of by the Board's engineer. It regulates the crossing of the line of one company by the track of another, highway crossings, etc. It is also invested with large powers with respect to tolls. It may prescribe the classification of goods for the purpose of determining the tolls to be charged for their carriage. The railway companies are required to furnish standard tariffs giving maximum tolls according to mileage. Last year the Board held sixty-three public sittings, at which over 20,595 folios of testimony were taken. During the year 2,936 formal applications were made to the Board; 26,933 informal complaints, and 1,741 orders were issued.



A May morning on a New Brunswick Trout Brook.

SPRING

Season of life's renewal, love's rebirth,
 And all hope's young espousals, in your dream
 I feel once more the ancient stirrings of earth !
 Now in your moods benign of sun and wind,
 The worn and aged, winter-wrinkled earth,
 Forgetting sorrow, sleep and iced snows,
 Turns joyful to the glad sun bland and kind,
 And in his kiss forgets her ancient woes.

And even I, who feel thine ancient dreams,
 Do hail thee, wondrous Spring ;
 Love's rare magician of this waking world,
 Who turnest to melody all earth's harshest themes,
 And buildest beauty out of each bleak thing
 In being, where thy roseate dreams are furled.

In thee old age once more renews his youth,
 And turns him kindling to his memoried past,
 Reviving golden moments now no more,
 By blossoming wood and wide sun-winnowed shore ;
 While youth by some supreme, divine intent,
 Some spirit beneath all moods that breathe and move,
 Builds o'er all earth a luminous, tremulous tent
 In which to dream and love.

All elements and spirits stir and wake
 From haunts of dream and death.
 Loosened, the waters from their iced chains
 Go roaring by loud ways, from fen and lake ;
 While all the world is filled with voice of rains,
 And tender droppings toward the unborn flowers,

And rosy shoots in sunward blossoming bowers.
 Loosened, the snows of winter, cerements
 From off the corpse of Autumn, waste and flee ;
 Loosened the gyves of slumber ; plain and stream,
 And all the spirits of life who build and dream,
 Enfranchised, glad and free !

Far out around the world by woods and meres,
 Rises, like morn from night, a magic haze,
 Filled with dim pearly hints of unborn days,
 Of April's smiles and tears.

Far in the misty woodlands, myriad buds,
 Shut leaves and petals, peeping one by one,
 As in a night, leafy infinitudes,
 By some kind inward magic of the sun ;
 Where yestereve the sad-voiced, lonesome wind
 Wailed a wild melody of mad winter's mind,
 Now clothed with tremulous glories of the spring.

Or in low meadows where some chattering brook
 But last eve silent, or in slumbrous tune
 Whispering sad melodies to the wan-faced moon,
 Like life slow ebbing ; now with all life's dowers,
 Goes loudly shouting down the joyous hours.

Wan weeds and clovers, tiny spires of green,
 Rising from myriad meadows and far fields,
 Drinking within the warm rains sweet and clear,
 Put on the infinite glory of the year.

Wilfred Campbell.

OUR HISTORY IN STATUES AND MONUMENTS

XVII.

ALTHOUGH it may not be strictly correct to call a portion of the wall of an old fort a monument, it certainly may be regarded as a landmark in history, for it not only commemorates the past but it is a part of the past whose memories it preserves. Such a landmark is one of the gates of old Fort Garry still standing in one of the streets of the busy city of Winnipeg. It marks the way by which the great Canadian West has journeyed from a wilderness, held for the benefit of a trading company, to the seat of three vigorous Provinces upon whose development the future of the Dominion so largely depends. That old gate is one of the most significant monuments in the West.

For two hundred years the greater part of the vast region lying to the west and north of Lake Superior was subject not only to the trading monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, founded in 1670, but also to the quasi-sovereignty of that ancient corporation. It was not a colonizing company; trade was its sole object, and in order to protect and perpetuate that trade it left undeveloped and unknown as far as possible the agricultural resources of the country. It did not settle and it did not encourage settlement. Rivals sprang up inaugurating competition, which on several occasions developed into actual warfare, but in the end the rivals were absorbed and the great company's sway made practically absolute. Shortly after the Oregon settlement in 1847, fixing the boundary between the far West of the United States and that of British North America, the great westward trek of the Americans began, one effect of which was to direct the attention of the people of Canada, then consisting of what is now Ontario and Quebec, to the region that lay between the Great Lakes and

the Rocky Mountains. That it should be held indefinitely by a trading company was seen to be absurd, for that state of affairs constituted a barrier to western expansion. One of the first to recognize this was Robert Sullivan, who for a time was Provincial Secretary in the Baldwin-Lafontaine government. In 1847 he delivered, in the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, an address on the North-West Territories, in which he urged the occupying of that country by Canada. In reading a report of that address by the light of present development, it is surprising to find that Mr. Sullivan possessed such accurate knowledge respecting the resources of the West, its coal deposits as well as its fertile lands.

The two great opposing political leaders of that time—Sir John A. Macdonald and George Brown—each from his own point of view saw that the West must belong to Canada if Canada was to become a nation and hold the northern half of the continent true to British allegiance. Each labored faithfully not only to unite in one confederation the isolated Provinces of the East but also to extend the boundaries of the confederation to the Pacific Ocean. As early as 1852 Mr. Brown wrote strongly on this question and in Parliament and on the platform he advo-

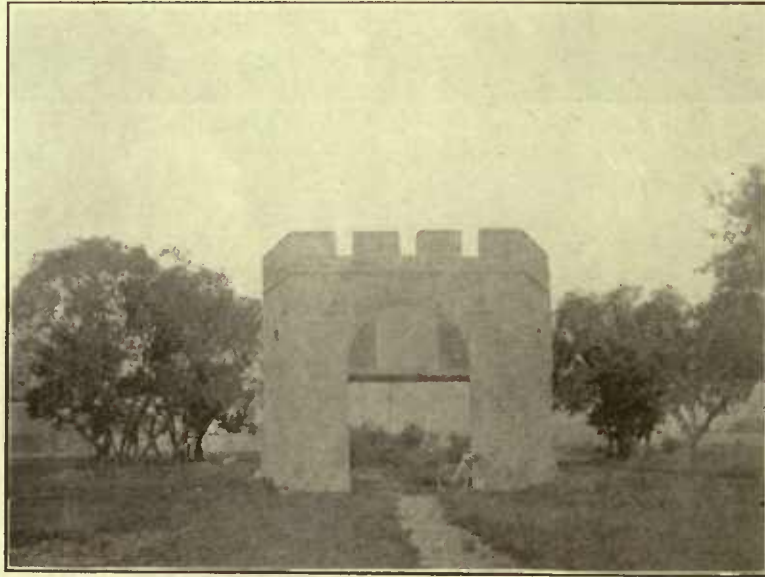
cated the acquisition of the West. Speaking at Belleville, Ont., in 1858, Mr. Brown said: "It is my fervent aspiration and belief that some here to-night may live to see the day when the British American flag shall proudly wave from Labrador to Vancouver Island and from our own Niagara to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Look abroad over the world and tell me what country possesses the advantages, if she but uses them aright, for achieving such a future as Canada enjoys—a fertile soil, a healthful climate, a hardy and frugal people, with great mineral resources, noble rivers, boundless forests. We have within our grasp all the elements of prosperity."

When reviewing the steps that led up to the acquisition of the West, Dr. Parkin, in his life of Sir John A. Macdonald, writes: "In 1857 the first step was taken in a movement big with consequences for Canada. The Imperial Government had appointed a committee to investigate the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company to the northern and western parts of what is now the Dominion of Canada, and invited the Canadian Government to send a commissioner to take part in the enquiry. The acquisition by Canada of these vast regions had for some time been urged by prominent men of both parties, and at Macdonald's instance Chief-Justice Draper was sent to uphold the Canadian claim before the committee, which he did with boldness and skill. For some years nothing more was done, but even amid the clash of party warfare neither George Brown nor Macdonald forgot the vast area of wood and prairie between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains."

How distant and strange—almost foreign—the Northwest appeared to the people of Eastern Canada forty years ago is forcibly illustrated by Dr. Parkin, who writes:

"When, in 1868, the Red River Settlement was overwhelmed by a plague of grasshoppers and collections were made for the sufferers, Principal George M. Grant, then a leading clergyman of Halifax, wrote, 'I could have collected the money quite as easily, and the givers would have given quite as intelligently, had the sufferers been in Central Abyssinia.' Yet there were not wanting statesmen with the eye of faith to look into the future, and George Brown and Sir John Macdonald were at one in feeling that the great heritage so long monopolized by the Hudson's Bay Company must belong to Canada, and that half a continent was too large a preserve for the scattered agents of a trading company and a few thousands of Indians."

Prior to Confederation the discussion of the proposed surrender by the Hudson's Bay Company of its monopoly was largely academic, but confederation accomplished, the Federal Government took up the matter with vigor. Provision for the acquisition of the North-West Territories had been inserted in the British North America Act (section 146), and on December 4th, 1867, at the first session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, a resolution, introduced by the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, was carried, and an address to the Queen based



Old Fort Garry Gate, Winnipeg.

thereon was passed praying Her Majesty to add those parts of the Empire to Canada. On October 3rd, 1868, Mr. Macdougall and (Sir) Georges-Etienne Cartier went to London to carry on negotiations for the acquisition of the territories. After prolonged discussion and much delay, with the help of Lord Grenville, the Colonial Secretary, "an excellent bargain," writes Dr. Parkin, "was made for Canada."

Under the terms of that bargain the Hudson's Bay Company transferred to the Dominion of Canada its exclusive rights to the North-West Territories and Rupert's Land in consideration of £300,000 and a reserve of one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt and certain areas adjacent to its trading posts. On November 19th, 1869, the deed of surrender was signed and the Great West still remaining British became also Canadian.

The vast area ceded was inhabited almost wholly by bands of Indians, but in the vicinity of Fort Garry, at the confluence of the Red and the Assiniboine rivers, dwelt a population of about ten thousand persons known as the Red River Settlement. The majority were half-breeds or *Metis*, who, having lived quietly under the easy sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, became alarmed and excited upon learning of their transfer, without their consent, to the Dominion. The unrest took the form of a rebellion against Canadian authorities and under the leadership of Louis Riel the *Metis* set up a provisional Government.

During the autumn the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, having travelled from Ontario through United States territory, reached the frontier town of Pembina, but on crossing the border he was met and turned back by an armed force of half-breeds. The insurgents held the country throughout the winter, but when the news reached Eastern Canada that on March 4th, after a mock trial, they had shot a loyalist named Thomas Scott, an overwhelming demand was made that order in the West be restored by an armed force. Such a force, composed of British regulars and Canadian militia, commanded by Colonel (now Viscount) Wolseley, set out early in May from Collingwood, Ont. From the head of the Great Lakes it proceeded westward by the Rainy River waterway and thence overland to the Red River, reaching Fort Garry on September 24th. The rebellion was at an end and the organization of the Province of Manitoba, created by Act of the Federal Parliament on July 15th, went forward without further hindrance.

In 1875 Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories were placed under a Lieutenant-Governor separate from that of Manitoba, and later an elective Legislative Assembly was created, thus giving the far West a large measure of self-government. In 1905 the four districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were erected into the two Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

NOTES OF THE EMPIRE

UNDER this heading we endeavor to give from time to time information about the various countries which go to form the British Empire, of which Canada is so important a part. The longer we live the more strongly do we feel that our brightest future, our greatest future, is as an independent country within the circle of the British Empire, having a common head in the British Crown. The symbol of our Empire is the flag known as the Union Jack. You see it over the Manitoba school-house—and we hope soon over every school-house in British Canada—over the home of the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster—over the customs house when you land at Bombay—everywhere all round the world where you stand on British soil. The other day in Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery, who was an Imperialist before Mr. Chamberlain, gave an address before a gathering of school-children, at which he presented Union Jacks to fifty-three scholars. In felicitous language, of which he is the greatest living master, he told these children in Scotland what the Union Jack meant. Every word that he spoke is of as much interest to us in Canada as it was to those boys and girls in the beautiful Scottish capital and we reproduce here the main part of what he said.

"What does the Union Jack stand for?" he asked. "Of course it stands for the United Kingdom and the British Empire, but if the United Kingdom was like some kingdoms, and if the British Empire was like some empires, we should not take the trouble to give you that flag to-day. It is because, as we think, it stands for justice, good government, liberality and Christianity that we honor that flag. It has spread all over the world. The British

Empire is a greater Empire at this moment, not only than has existed in the world before, but greater than has ever been dreamt of in the world before. You may travel all the way, as I have, from London to Australia, the longest journey I suppose you can take in the world from one point to another. Whenever we have stopped on that journey we have stopped under the British flag. We went from London to Gibraltar; here was the Union Jack. We went from Gibraltar, through the Suez Canal, touching Egypt; there was the British flag. We went on by Colombo in the Island of Ceylon—there was the British flag; and then we ended our long journey at the westernmost port in Australia—and there was the British flag—and so we knew wherever we saw this flag flying—even in Egypt, which had been misgoverned for countless centuries—we should find liberty, justice, good government, equal dealing with man and man—this is what the flag means to all the world. Outside there are few people who hate Great Britain so much as not to know that that flag stands for what I say it does throughout the world. But for us—you children and all of us—it stands for a great deal more. What do we feel about that flag? In the first place we know this, that in no circumstance whatever must its unity ever be disturbed. It must never cease to be the Union Jack. I dare say Scotland has been a very troublesome neighbor to England sometimes and England has been

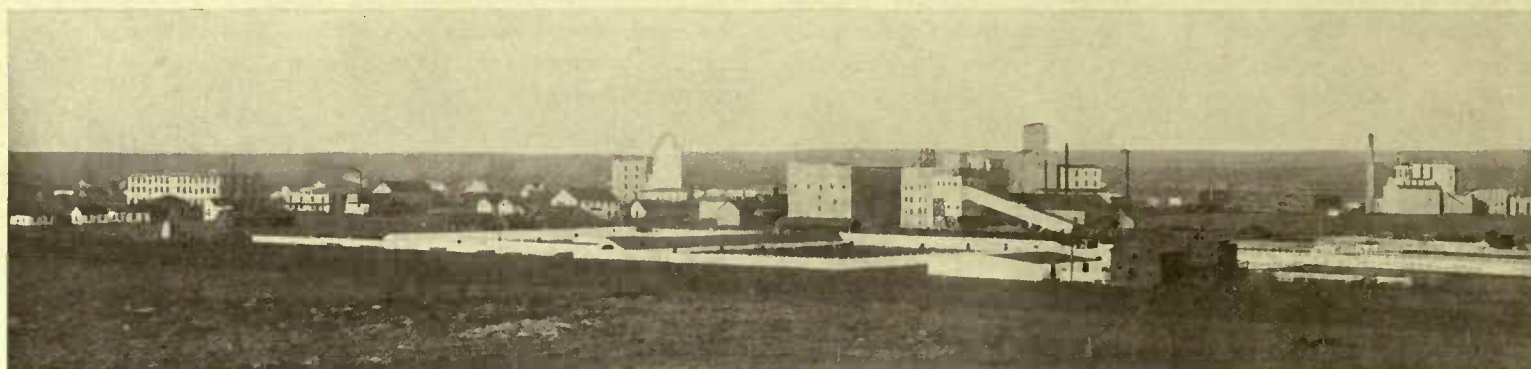


Lord Rosebery, who has been called the Public Orator of the British Empire.

rather arbitrary to Scotland sometimes, and Ireland has been a little troublesome to both sometimes, but we are quite clear on this, that as in a family, where brothers and sisters are apt to quarrel a little without disturbing their essential unity, that unity must be preserved. There is another point we must

remember about the flag. It is not a thing simply to hang up and look at and to treat as a symbol of justice and good government and all that, as I have been saying, to watch languidly from an easy chair and say that it is a very interesting object on the school-house, but that it has very little to do with you or me. Why, it has everything to do with you or me. You boys may have to fight for it some day. Some of you may become soldiers, but even if you don't some of you may join the new Territorial Army when you understand what it is. But whether you are soldiers or not, you may be invaded—God grant that it be not so—and then everyone of you, whether soldiers or not, would have to do something to defend your country. And the girls too. I do not ask them to fight any more than I ask them to vote, but depend upon it, if this country were invaded they would find they would have to suffer a good deal on behalf of the flag; and what I want them to remember is that the suffering would be worth it. Without fighting, without struggling, you can all serve the flag by being good citizens and good citi-

zenesses, by allowing nothing in your conduct to disparage or lessen the character of the nation to which you belong. You can vote, you can pay your taxes, you can serve on all sorts of local assemblies, you can in a hundred ways promote the common good. There is no boy, there is no girl, in this hall so small but by his or her conduct can give credit and lustre to that flag. Lastly, it represents to you a great honor and a great privilege. It reminds you that you are citizens of no mean city and citizens of the greatest Empire, as I have said, that the world has ever witnessed. You know what an inspiration is—though that is a longer word than I wanted to use. It is something that seems to come from above, higher and better than yourselves, that tends to make you higher and better than you usually are. And I want you when you see this flag waving on your school to let it be an inspiration to you. If any of you at any time should be tempted—as we are all tempted—to do something mean or base or vile or cowardly, look to that flag and forbear."



In the manufacturing district of Calgary. The city contains more than forty industrial plants.

NOTES OF THE WEST

THE bridge of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway across the Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon was completed recently. Work on the piers was commenced a little over a year ago, but much delay was caused by the non-arrival of steel and other material. The completion of the bridge will enable the laying of steel west of the city to be pushed vigorously. The structure, which has nine piers, including two abutments, was built by the Canada Bridge Company. The work of placing the steel in position eastward is now being rushed. Several miles of new steel have been laid since the work was started this spring. The task of putting up water tanks is also being undertaken, and for this purpose several wells are being dug.

Building operations of the smaller order are very active in Lethbridge, Alberta. During the past six weeks no less than thirty houses have been erected in the north ward, where the cheaper building sites are to be had. In the main part of the city houses are being built in every quarter and many of these are large comfortable residences, although the most are cottages costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000 to \$2,500.

The gas well situation has been the absorbing subject of thought and conversation for the past few weeks. The city and the electric company who bored the present well to a depth of 1,600 feet on an agreement with the city to take over the well at that depth, have been unable to arrive at satisfactory terms until within the last few days. The city will take over the well and continue the boring itself, paying the company for the well as they are able to use it to go to greater depths.

The city council has fully awakened to the fact that the streets and sidewalks of the city need a lot of attention. They, therefore, propose to spend

about \$138,000 this year in this work. The whole business and chief residential sections of the city will have cement sidewalks and well graded streets.

A. Knechtel, the newly-appointed Inspector of Forest Reserves, has arrived in Winnipeg from Ottawa to begin his season's duties. "My first work," said Mr. Knechtel to a western correspondent, "will be to assist settlers occupying lands in the reserve to secure lands elsewhere. By authority from the Minister of the Interior I will offer them free of charge good land and will furnish free transportation for themselves and families, their furniture, stock and anything else they may need to take. I will go with them to their new homes and will see that no one suffers for the necessities of life. I will do all in my power to assist them to make the change as easy as possible. In this work I am to have the assistance of Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration.

"The forest reserves have, by Act of Parliament, been withdrawn from settlement because the lands are not fit for agriculture, but they will be very profitable if kept under forest cover, since they will, if rightly managed, supply timber perpetually to farmers of the regions in which the reserves are located. They will also furnish a home for game animals, game birds, song birds and fish. On these reserves there are some *bona fide* settlers, and there are also some others who located there four or five years ago, but who have no title to the lands they are occupying. While it is the intention of the Minister of the Interior to carry out the purpose of Parliament to keep the reserves for forest purposes he is very desirous that every man should have a square deal. He offers to those who have title to their lands good homesteads elsewhere and recompense for their improvements; and to those who

have no title he offers good homesteads free of charge and free transportation. He desires also that, in making the change, the settlers be put to as little hardship as possible.

"On Riding Mountain reserve are a number of half-breed squatters who will probably go either to the district immediately west of Lake Manitoba, or to lands south of Riding Mountain. The lands on which the settlers on Turtle Mountain reserve are asked to locate are in the neighborhood of Benito in the Swan River region. This is a good locality, as is evidenced by letters in the possession of the Department from settlers from the Turtle Mountain reserve who took up land there last fall."

After securing the transference of these settlers, Mr. Knechtel will take up his regular duties in connection with the reserves. His headquarters will be, for the coming summer, in the Riding Mountain reserve, but he will also visit as far as practicable the other western reserves, which now number, in all, twenty. Experiments in afforestation by the simple method of placing seeds in the ground with a covering of sand are to be extensively made. Soft woods principally will be employed in these experiments—various varieties of pine and spruce, tamarac, spruce and white larch. There are already supplies of seed at Boisvevain, and these will be set out in the Turtle Mountain reserve, now the frost is out of the ground. Should trees grow from these seeds the afforestation of the reserves with pines and soft woods will be a comparatively inexpensive matter.

T. S. Darling, townsite manager for the Canadian Northern Railway, announces that about thirty new townsites will be put on the market this summer. The most important of the new points will be a divisional point on the Brandon-Regina line,

about 112 miles west of Brandon, and it is a matter of interest that this new city, not yet born, will probably be christened Kipling, after the poet of the Empire. Rudyard Kipling, on his trip through Canada last fall, was taken up this line on a construction train and showed keen interest in this country in the making. The Brandon-Regina line is still in the hands of the construction department, though it is finished for the traffic department. It will be turned over to the latter very shortly.

La Passe is one of the new town-sites that will be put on the market shortly. Speaking of the flourishing condition of the baby communities along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, Mr. Darling instanced Englefeldt, Sask., which is only a month old and has two hotels and three stores already. New immigration halls have just been completed at Vermilion and North Battleford.

Speaking of immigration, Mr. Darling prophesied a large influx of people into Alberta and Saskatchewan this year. One land company will bring in about five thousand people, of whom a considerable percentage will almost certainly scatter over the two Provinces.

By order-in-council the Federal Government has created a buffalo park for the location of the herd of buffalo recently purchased from Michael Pablo of Ronan, Montana, and for this purpose lands containing 170 square miles have been set apart, comprising townships west of the fourth meridian. The Government proposes to surround the park with a wire fence, seventy miles long, costing \$1,000 per mile. The Minister of the Interior states in his recommendation to the Governor-General that this tract, while undesirable as agricultural land, is eminently suitable for the purpose intended, being well supplied with water and grazing, and lying as it does between the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific main line, tourists will have good opportunity of viewing the herd, which is the only big aggregation of buffalo left in America, and which is to be further augmented this year by the purchase and transhipment of the remainder of the Montana herd.

During the course of his address delivered recently at a luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club of Brandon, Man., the Hon. Clifford Sifton, in speaking of the future of Canada, said: "We have a country so vast in territory and in resources that we have not scratched its surface. In the surveyed belt of the North-West is 50,000,000 acres waiting to be settled. In the settled area of the West only one-twentieth of the land is under cultivation. In the unsurveyed portion to the northwest of this are 150,000,000 acres untouched, equal to the inhabited part of old Ontario, and mild in climate and rich in minerals and other resources. Then there is a great territory about the Hudson Bay—a vast, rich domain. This territory should be opened up, and, in my opinion,

the Dominion Government should take up the question of opening that rich land by building through it a railway to the Bay."

The coming season promises to be the most active and profitable one yet experienced by the famous fruit district of the Kootenay, B.C. The orchards have come through the winter in fine condition. The older trees are in good health and a large acreage of young trees will come into bearing this season. Owing to the climatic conditions, Kootenay has already gained world-wide fame for its fruit, especially for its apples and strawberries. The "big red" apple from Kootenay and "Kootenay Lake" strawberries command the highest market price at the points to which they are shipped.

At the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, England, the Silver Bankian Medal was awarded to Nelson District for its exhibit, while at the Provincial Exhibition held at New Westminster in the fall of 1906, Nelson gained the greatest number of points for apples in competition with the other districts of the Province.

The supply of strawberries for the markets of Winnipeg and other points in the Western Provinces was many times short of the demand, and the same applies to the shipment of apples to London, England.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., of Nelson, B.C., who have land in every part of this favored fruit belt, and who have been in the real estate business there during the past twelve years, are looking forward to a very active season in the Kootenay District. His Excellency Earl Grey has shown in a most practical manner his faith in these fruit lands by purchasing a tract on Kootenay Lake.

The annual exhibitions of the Nelson Agricultural Society for the past four years have been highly attractive and have evidenced the success of fruit-growing and gardening. At the last exhibition the cup, costing some \$600, appropriately made from silver mined, smelted and refined in Canada, donated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was an object of great interest.

The roadbed of the Canadian Northern Railway from Fort Frances, Ont., to Winnipeg, will this summer be re-ballasted and laid with 85-pound rails and generally put into shape to carry heavy passenger trains at a rate of fifty miles an hour or more. This is understood to be a step preliminary to the inauguration of a fast passenger service between Duluth and Winnipeg and eventually from Chicago, stopping only at Duluth, Rainy River and Winnipeg. In preparation for this Rainy River is to be made a much more important divisional centre, and the train-master at Port Arthur will be removed to that place.

J. H. Davis returned to Winnipeg recently from an exploration trip through the district between

Prince Albert and Athabasca, where he was inspecting the lakes as to their resources in fish-producing areas. He covered a chain of lakes, visiting hundreds which are not marked on the maps and some of which could yield hundreds of tons of fish every season. Among the samples brought down with him are four monster salmon-trout from the lakes. One of these weighs fifty-four pounds and is forty-four inches in length and thirty inches in girth. The other three are forty-two, thirty-nine and thirty-seven inches in length. The big one will be mounted and presented to the Government as a sample of what the West can produce. Mr. Davis was seven months away and earlier in the season caught several trout weighing more than the one he brought down. They would not keep in perfect condition, so he measured them and weighed them. One tipped the scales at 61 pounds and was a beautiful specimen.

From one of the lakes covered by him he thinks that 1,000,000 pounds of fish could easily be taken every season without depleting the waters. There is, however, at present, a lack of transportation facilities. The number of lakes is astonishing and there are large ones, capable of yielding thousands of tons of fish, of which there is no record on maps usually employed.

Ducks were flying all winter, while there were countless crows in all parts. The rivers were not frozen over, and the soil looked as though it would make excellent farm land. Cattle have been running at large all winter and the excellence of the herds struck Mr. Davis. The Indian Department has furnished bulls to the natives and they have succeeded in raising a good grade of cattle. Furs are reported to be scarce, but Mr. Davis secured a couple of fine pelts of cinnamon bear.

G. Becker, Vice-President of the Northern Dredging Company of Chicago, arrived in Edmonton recently to prepare for the opening of the dredging season on the Saskatchewan River. Mr. Becker's company built a steel dredge last year at White Mud Creek, five miles up the river from Edmonton and on the farther bank. There the company has a fifteen mile concession from the Dominion Government and will dredge for gold. Mr. Becker states that operations will begin at once. The dredge is built entirely of steel and complete success is anticipated in its operation this season.

To the enterprise of ex-Winnipeggers is due the formation of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Company, Limited, with a capital of \$3,000,000, which has for its object the exploitation of the large mineral belts in the north end of Vancouver Island. John Arbuthnot, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, is president, and S. H. Reynolds, late of the same city, is manager. One of the directors is J. C. McGavin. The company owns 20,000 acres of coal-bearing land at Sukuash Creek and Malcolm Island. From what is already known of the property it is evident that there are large deposits of coal.



Highland Cattle—Silver Heights, Manitoba.

About Women

SIR LOUIS JETTÉ'S term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec having fortunately been indefinitely extended, it is now certain that Lady Jetté will preside over Spencerwood during the coming summer when the Ancient Capital will be thronged with visitors participating in or witnessing the celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of the city by Samuel de Champlain. It will be the duty and pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor to entertain many of the distinguished visitors, and it is therefore fortunate that so charming a woman and so successful a hostess as Lady Jetté will, on that important occasion, be at the head of the official household.

Sir Louis and Lady Jetté have for many years been in what may be called public social life. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar and soon made his way by means of exceptional ability and hard work to the front rank of his profession. Sixteen years later he went on the bench of the Superior Court and for twenty years he discharged the arduous duties of a civil court judge in the commercial metropolis. During all those years the advocate and judge and his wife took a prominent part in the social life of Montreal. Since 1898 they have been the honored occupants of Spencerwood.

Lady Jetté, whose maiden name was Berthe Laflamme, came from a family long prominent in Canadian affairs. Her father, Toussaint Laflamme, was well-known in business circles; two of her brothers were lawyers, one of whom rose to distinction. He was the Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, Minister of Justice in the Mackenzie Government.



Lady Jetté, wife of Sir Louis Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

(Photo by Lapres & Lavergne.)

THE "Real Emancipation of Women" was the subject of an address recently delivered by the Rev. R. J. Hutcheon before the Canadian Household Economic Association of Toronto. The time had come, said Mr. Hutcheon, when the open discussion of this question should be encouraged. In the first place, "the emancipation of woman involved the development of consciousness." The speaker made a strong plea for personality—the realization of personality, the power to think her own thoughts, to express herself in the home, in her calling, business, everywhere in fact. "Emancipation in the home" was the second point of Mr. Hutcheon's address, which he explained as not emancipation from the home; not the casting off of all domestic obligations of women, but the organization of these obliga-

tions so that they shall not be burdens to the flesh but wings to the spirit. The speaker was inclined to be optimistic of the future of the home with woman's emancipation in spite of present prognostications, reminding his audience that originally there were no homes, and that these grew out of civilization. Woman's suffrage was taken up under the third heading, and the speaker did not hesitate to announce his belief in absolute equality for men and women in legislation, which a mere "historical accident" had placed so widely apart. The larger opportunities and responsibilities that would be acquired by women when the suffrage was obtained would occupy her mind, the speaker claimed, to the exclusion of the petty and morbid.

FROM the weekly gathering of a few ladies at an afternoon drawing-room recital has grown up the Winnipeg Women's Musical Club with a membership of four hundred and eighty, a fine library of music and a bank balance of nearly one thousand dollars. And the time is not far distant when the club will have its own rooms, suitable for recitals to be given by well-known artists.

THE certificated sick nurses of Ontario are agitating for legislation that will in the eyes of the law give their vocation something of the status of a profession. Government registration similar to that provided for physicians and surgeons is proposed, and when speaking on this

Correct Styles at Small Prices

and then we save you money on transportation charges. Get a copy of our big new catalogue—free for the asking—and find out where to buy your goods at saving prices. **Why not order to-day?**



A 100.—Ladies' fine quality white lawn Shirt Waist Suit, well made throughout. Waist splendidly trimmed in back and front with lace and embroidery insertions, long sleeves, open in front. Skirt is seven-gored, with deep pleat on each gore, front with panel of embroidery and lace insertion, fold at bottom. Comes in the following sizes:
Waist—Bust.....32 34 36 38 40 and 42
Waist—Band.....23 24 25 26 28 and 29
Skirt—Length.....39 40 41 42 42
Mail Order Special Price, **\$1.89**



A 101.—Ladies' good quality black taffeta Silk Underskirt, well made and finished, deep circular flounce with several rows of shirring, dust ruffle of fine quality narsilk. Lengths, 38, 40 and 42 inches. Sells regular at \$5.98. Special Price to Mail Order **\$3.98** Customers,

Mail Order Department

W.H. Scroggie
Limited

Dept. "A." Montreal, Can.

Notice this Diagram



THE solid black part shows the proportions of the Kingsbury **INNER-PLAYER** Piano, which are the same as those of the regular piano.

The dotted lines show the relative dimensions of some other player pianos.

From this you see that the Kingsbury **INNER-PLAYER** Piano takes up less space and does not present the ungainly appearance of so many of the other instruments containing player devices within their cases.

The Kingsbury **INNER-PLAYER**, therefore, adds to its other features of superiority, that of attractive appearance.

Everyone who cares for music should call and examine this instrument. Anyone can play it and it gives a choice from thousands of pieces.

We sell it on the easy payment plan.

WILLIS & CO., Ltd.

600 St. Catherine St. West
Montreal, Canada.

question before the Hospital Alumnae the other day, Dr. Helen Macmurchy pointed out that by such a regulation the public could lose nothing, while the graduate nurses would gain much. Furthermore, it was shown that the attitude of the British Medical Association was entirely in favor of registration, which has already become a law in New York and several of the other United States.

It is proposed to bring this about by incorporating the Ontario Nurses' Association, which now has a membership of 274. New branches have been formed in Ottawa and Hamilton. Next year the Association will ask the Legislature for incorporation.

CANADIAN women will be interested in the success that is attending the work of the women gardeners of England in extending the knowledge of scientific methods of cultivating the soil.

For the most part these English women gardeners are young women of good social position, who have taken up with their vocation because it is more attractive to them than other callings that are open to the English woman, and because, also, it is fairly remunerative whether they work for others or operate on their own account.

Many of them are employed on large estates, where they hold the important and responsible posts of head gardeners; others are specialists, having charge of certain branches of the agricultural work which their employers carry on. A great many of the women, however, are in business for themselves, operating on lands which they own or control under lease.

But whether these women gardeners work for others or on their own account they are able to apply to their operations the scientific methods with which they have become acquainted in some one of the schools and colleges of England which undertake to prepare women for the proper discharge of the duties of farmer and gardener. All over England they are showing by their works how to attain the best results from farming and gardening and how to till land economically and profitably.



Wedding Silver

925 FINE
1000

Exhibiting in equal degree, artistic beauty, perfect workmanship and substantial weight of metal.

VASES, - - - \$3.00 to \$200.00
BASKETS, - - - \$5.00 to \$250.00
COMFORTS, - - - \$5.00 to \$125.00

Upon receipt of satisfactory references, the firm will send approval selections from their stock to any part of Canada.

Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.

MONTREAL

OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

UPTON'S



Orange Marmalade

is the correct thing for the breakfast table.

The Grand Union

The Popular Hotel of Ottawa

JAMES K. PAISLEY, Prop.

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

Victor E. Mitchell
A. Chase-Casgrain
Errol M. McDougall

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer

Canada Life Building, Montreal

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, The Sovereign Bank of Canada, The Royal Trust Co., National Trust Co.

Headaches and Bad Breath

are no longer so common since people found out the pleasant and positive cure—a morning glass of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt
25c and 60c a bottle.

The INK

Used on this publication was manufactured by the

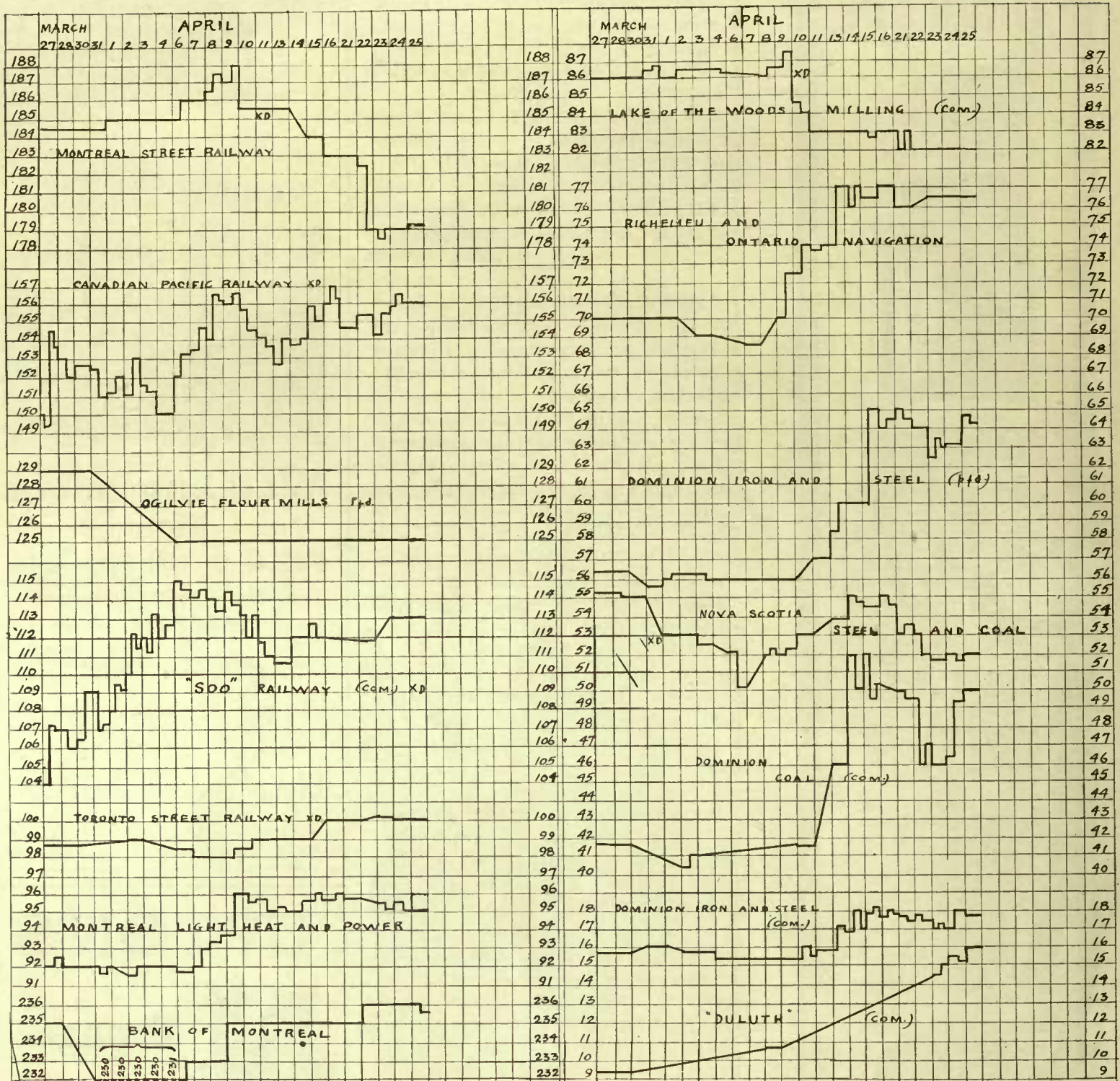
Canada Printing Ink Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

THE TREND OF THE MARKETS

DURING APRIL

A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE MONTH



Compiled exclusively for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

Distinct signs of improvement. At last the securities markets have shown some distinct signs of improvement. For several months stagnation has been the rule. But a study of the chart shows that in spite of the dullness the tendency of prices has been to move slowly upwards. During April there were spells of increased activity, and some rather sharp upward movements. A generally higher level is the final result. The cause is to be sought in general market conditions rather than in decided changes for the better in the individual stocks.

Though it can hardly be said that any material progress yet has been made out of the industrial depression, the very favorable reports from Western Canada of the seeding operations this spring have assuredly quickened the expectation of a satisfactory recovery, and no doubt have had their influence on the stock markets.

Perhaps a more important factor in bringing about the price improvement has been the easing up of the money stringency. The outward and visible sign of this was the lowering of the official rate charged by stock-brokers on loans to their clients from 7 to 6 per cent. It is said that some large loans to brokers have been made privately at 5 and 5½ per cent. Probably the bank rates for call-loans will be fairly well maintained until the usual spring demand for mercantile accommodation has been satisfied. But the summer should see call-loans cheaper and easier.

Canadian Pacific rose some six points, keeping pace with the rest of the New York market. A natural reaction followed, accentuated by unfavorable

C. P. R. rose six points. earnings. Among the points bearing on this national favorite is the recent wage reduction, which will permit economy in operation. Also to be considered is the question as to whether the employees will accept them without a contest.

Probably the event in April to excite the most interest was the meeting in Toronto of Mr. James Ross and Mr. J. H. Plummer, with the object of discussing a settlement of the Steel-Coal war. The parties are so evidently in earnest in their desire to terminate the struggle that the whole market has permitted itself to believe that an agreement will be reached before the conferences end. The natural reflection of this belief was in a sharp rise in quotations of securities of the two companies immediately affected. It is to be hoped that the expectations of the Street will not be disappointed.

Movements of "Soo" Common. "Soo" common continued its rapid rise—after the temporary reaction on the error in announcement of the dividend increase. A false report that no increase had been voted caused a fall of some seven points on March 16th, which was recovered at once when the true action became known. Afterwards a further rise of 8 points occurred and was followed by reaction which was natural enough considering that the recovery amounted to 50 points and that it was achieved in about four months.

The traction stocks and Richelieu have shared in the strength—their prospects of steady increase in earnings being no doubt the underlying cause. Traders are counting confidently that Ogilvie common will take a much

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

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

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

ONTARIO	Ottawa Owen Sound Parkdale Perth Prescott Preston Belleville Berlin Bothwell Brampton Chatham Chatsworth Chesley Creemore Delta Eganville Elora Elgin Finch Fort William Galt Gananoque Georgetown Glencoe Gore Bay Granton Hamilton Hanover Hespeler Ingersoll Kincardine Kingston Lancaster Lansdowne Leamington Little Current London Lucan Markdale Meaford Mildmay Mitchell Napanee Oakville Orillia	Macgregor Morris Napinka Neepawa Oak Lake Portage la Prairie Russell Souris Winnipeg ALBERTA Tara Thamesville Tilbury Toronto Walkerton Watford West Lorne Westport Wheatley Williamstown Windsor Yarker	Calgary Camrose Carstairs Daysland Edmonton Ft. Saskatchewan Lacombe Leduc Lethbridge Medicine Hat Olds Red Deer Sedgwick Stettler Tofield Vegreville Wetaskiwin
	QUEBEC Beaubarnois Lachine Montreal (Head Office) 1255 St Cath St E 310 St Cath St W 1330 St Law Boul Town of St. Louis Quebec " St. Sauveur Rigaud Shawville Sherbrooke St. Jerome St. Johns St. Jovite	SASKATCHEWAN Arcola Carnduff Gainsboro Maple Creek Oxbow Whitewood BRITISH COLUMBIA Vancouver Victoria	UNITED STATES New York 63 & 65 Wall St
	MANITOBA Brandon Carberry Gladstone Griswold		

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

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

Rest, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Board of Directors

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

ALEX. LAIRD, Gen'l Mgr.

A. H. IRELAND, Supt. of Branches

Branches throughout Canada and in the United States and England

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

S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

New York Agency, 16 Exchange Place

WM. GRAY and H. B. WALKER, Agents.

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

more active part in the dealings as a result of the increase of stock. Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods are both highly thought of as speculative possibilities.

Bank stocks are steady. The bank stocks have not shown a very marked tendency to continue further on their recovery. Quite possibly the reason is that there is a well-defined feeling in the market-place that the cheapening of money going on all over the world will have some effect in lessening their earnings. Also there are indications that a number of institutions are taking advantage of the quieter times to weed out doubtful paper, the appropriations for which have to come out of current or accumulated profits.

H. M. P. Eckardt.

Mr. Wm Mackenzie has gone to England in connection with the affairs of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is about to float a loan on the London market to be used in building important western branches.

Investment Bonds

Correspondence invited regarding

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

W. Graham Browne & Co.

222 St. James Street, Montreal

Special Enlarging Sale

BIG VALUES FOR LITTLE MONEY



Don't imagine because PEMBER'S sell nothing but the best in Hair Goods that you cannot get what you need at the price you can afford to pay. Without question we show the finest Hair Creations possible to make, some costing more than others, but the lowest-priced being much greater value than any other store can afford to offer.



SPECIALS IN SWITCHES

We have a specially low-priced line of Switches which are wonderful value and entirely of a different class from those commonly offered in department stores. Ladies desiring a Switch at a modest price will see at a glance the value of these, and may thank our Alteration Sale for the chance to purchase at a saving.

THE PEMBER STORE

127-129 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

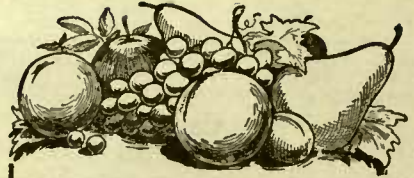
The most delicate and dainty sweetmeats are

COWAN'S

Maple Buds,
Milk Chocolate,
Cream Bars, etc.

Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO



Just Fruit.

There's no "medicine" in "Fruit-a-tives,"—no drugs—no poisons "Fruit-a-tives" are the curative principles of fruit juices, compressed into tablets. It's the secret process of preparing them, that makes "Fruit-a-tives" so much more effective than the fresh fruit.

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets

cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, just as nature intended them to be cured—with fruit. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.

At your druggist's. 50c. a box.
FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER

"A SAFE HIT"

When Mennen's was first introduced it made a hit immediately, and was then and is now specially recommended by physicians everywhere as perfectly pure and safe. It has proven a summer necessity, a boon for comfort of old and young.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER

prevents and relieves Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful; in the nursery, indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 152. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

The Box that Lox



Canadian Descendant
of Oliver Cromwell

OLIVER CROMWELL YOUNG, who died recently at his home in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario, at the age of 92, was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Great English Protector. He was the last surviving child of George Young, whose father, Isaac Young, left Hanover two hundred years ago and settled in England. While there he married Rebecca Cromwell, cousin of the Great Oliver Cromwell, and soon after came to America.

George Young came to Canada in 1800 with other United Empire Loyalists, but before coming he also married a Cromwell, his cousin, thus bringing into the family a double strain of noted Cromwell blood. They settled in the township of Sidney, near Belleville, Ont., were Oliver Cromwell Young, the old gentleman just deceased, was born. When a young man the latter went to Prince Edward County, where he had lived until his death. He married Jane Parliament. The old gentleman died at the residence of his son, George Young, barrister, of Picton.

Oliver Cromwell Young was very proud of his descent from the great Protector to whom in his younger days he was said to bear a marked resemblance.

A Democratic Governor.

ON one occasion, writes the *Montreal Witness*, Lord Monck, as Governor-General, walked up from Rideau Hall, accompanied by his secretary, to address Parliament, attired in knicker-bockers, a billy-cock hat, and a tweed cut-away coat. He had a blackthorn stick under his arm and was followed by half a dozen dogs. He delivered the vice-regal message and departed in the same free and easy style, emulating Jefferson and Jackson in democratic simplicity. Some old-fashioned parliamentarians felt scandalized, but members were too busy with work of reconciling Nova Scotia to give attention to His Excellency's costume, and the incident was passed over. Sir John Young, Lord Lisgar, was more observant of the amenities of dress, but it was Lord Dufferin who made the opening of Parliament an imitation court function, and introduced ladies to the floor of the Senate.

Quality in Printing

pays the manufacturer
or merchant, it

Brings Business

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

We have always made a specialty of

Result-bringing Printing

DESBARATS & CO.

Desbarats Building

23 Beaver Hall

MONTREAL



The ENGRAVINGS used in

"Canadian Life and Resources"

since the first number, have been made by us. "The best illustrated magazine published in Canada."

We make engravings for all purposes and guarantee satisfaction.

The Standard Engraving Co.

Designers—Engravers—Electrotypers

Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL

Pay What
You Will—

You cannot get a better or purer soap than Baby's Own Soap. There is no soap just as good. Its fragrant creamy lather is permeated with minute oil globules which impart a dainty, refined appearance to the skin and complexion. Refuse substitutes. Ask your dealer for Baby's Own Soap. Best for baby and best for you.

Baby's Own
Soap

Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal.

Try "Albert" Talc-Violet, scented and antiseptic.



HAIR
TALK

If you are needing hair, the question naturally arises as to where you can get the best satisfaction.

You are making no mistake if you place your order with us.

Our acknowledged supremacy, combined with 40 years reputation, stamps us as leaders.

DORENWEND'S

SWITCHES
POMPADOURS
CLUSTER-CURLS

CORONET-BRAIDS
TRANSFORMATIONS
WAVES—WIGS—ETC.

Our 1908 Booklets, with instructions for ordering by mail, will be sent on request.

Gentlemen who are Bald should investigate into the good points of **Dorenwend's Patent Toupee**

Ask for our circular "Baldness."

The Dorenwend Co of Toronto, Ltd.

103-105 Yonge St., Toronto



Back Numbers

Many readers, especially those buying the magazine at news-stands, write for complete sets of back numbers for 1907. We can still fill a few orders at 10c. per copy if sent in promptly.

Young Men and the Farm

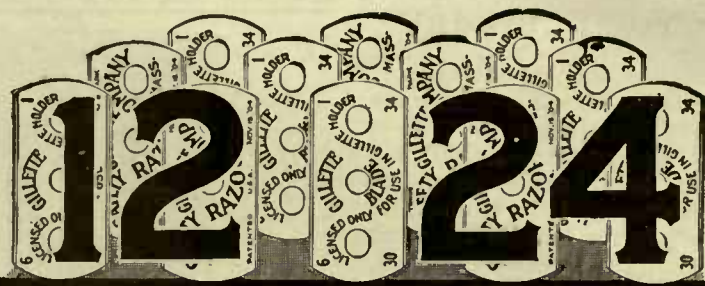
WHEN you get out where a man has a little elbow-room and a chance to develop, he has thoughts of his own. His thinking is not supplied to him every night and every morning, and he is less of a machine and more of a man, so that I do not think that the farmers need to be looked upon as dependents of the state. They do not come to the state Government asking alms. They are self-reliant, they are intelligent. What we want in connection with agriculture is what we want in connection with every other field of noble effort. We want training, we want intelligence, we want scientific method, we want direction, we want the way shown, and then the man can walk in it. There is no reason why the same care and intention and skill and scientific consideration should not be devoted to agriculture as to industry and the technical trades. The men who are running away from the farms too frequently make a mistake, and some day in our big cities—and the day is rapidly approaching—our young men, in large numbers, will wake up to the fact that they have a pretty good chance on the farm and that they may be to a greater degree independent and happy in life if they stay where their happy lots were cast in connection with their fathers' farm or another which they may be able to procure.—Governor Hughes of New York.

Women Inventors

IT is claimed that fully three hundred of the patents taken out by women within the past ten years have yielded unusually large returns.

Among those that might hardly be considered within the sphere of women might be mentioned: A lock with three thousand combinations, a letter box for the outside of houses which shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an improved canteen, an apparatus for removing wool from skin by electricity, a speedy and profitable process for making horseshoes, a new aluminum solder, and improvements in harnesses and vehicles.

The list includes also alarm clocks, a fire-escape device, a brake for vehicles, a fruit-press, a carpet-stretcher, a system of ventilating buildings, a buttonhole cutting machine by which the distance between the buttonholes is measured automatically, a hammer-guard for firearms, a bottle-filling apparatus, and an invalid chair.



12 BLADES 24 SHARP EDGES

The Wonder of It.

Can you conceive of a razor blade only 6-1000 of an inch thick! Think of this blade being so flexible that it may be bent in the fingers and yet do better work than the ordinary thick blade. A handle and blade so perfect in a practical way that shaving is made a *delight* to the novice or the experienced, old method, "self shaver." When you think of these features in one razor, you marvel at the wonders of the "Gillette."

The GILLETTE Safety Razor consists of a Triple Plated Holder (will last a lifetime)—12 double edged flexible blades (24 keen edges)—packed in a velvet lined leather case—and the price is \$5.00. All the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, Sporting Goods and Department Stores carry them. Write or ask your dealer for free booklets. If he cannot supply you, write us.

6

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. Canadian Factory, MONTREAL.

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING

RODGERS'

Cutlery & Plate

NONE GENUINE unless bearing the TRADE MARK?



THE VERDICT OF THE WORLD.

From the day they were put on the market and captured the bronze medal at the Toronto Fair, 1905, until now, there has been but one verdict about

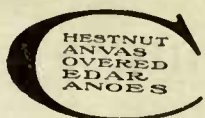
Chestnut Canvas Covered Cedar Canoes

THAT IS "UNEQUALLED."



Design and finish make them the strongest, finest and safest canoes the world has yet seen. Unrivalled in durability, made of cedar, with wide ribs placed close together, and covered from bow to stern on the outside with a seamless sheet of specially woven canvas that is not affected by the action of salt or fresh water or any degree of heat or cold.

These canoes are different from and superior to all others. Write for descriptive catalogue.



THE CHESTNUT CANOE CO., Limited.

P. O. Box 431

Fredericton, N. B.

728

Brass Signs

THE beauty and durability of brass signs have been recognized by the best merchants in the world. We have just equipped the finest brass sign plant in America and are quoting interesting prices. Our brass signs are made of the best American brass, finished in enamel—black or colors. The enamel being put on under white heat is not affected by heat or cold.

Write for our new price list.

The Martel-Stewart Co., Ltd.

Montreal, Canada

Manufacturers of Painters' Sundries, Gold Brilliant Letters, Wood Letters.

The Garden in May

IN most localities the advent of May brings one to the planting time in the flower garden, although in some sections it must necessarily be postponed until the weather is fit and the soil ready, no matter what the calendar says. It is also well, in all sections, to study the elements and the soil in their relation to the flower garden, before planting out the new plants. To put tender young plants out in the ground while it is cold is merely to spoil them. They are sure to check and the results in growth and bloom will be less than if you waited a month longer for the conditions to be just right. But it makes such a difference to a flower garden to get an early start, under good conditions, that it pays to watch the temperature, moisture and the condition of the soil; if they are right by the middle of May, and if the nights are pleasant and warm, it is worth taking the risk, in order to get the early start which will mean so much for your garden during the whole season in the matter of blooming. It should be aimed, in an up to date garden, to have continuity of bloom the whole season, and in order to do this it requires a succession of plantings, so that the plants will have a full flowering period.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT


Canadian Preparation that is Deservedly Popular.

THE ability of Canadians to turn out an article which will not merely meet their own needs but will attract and deserve the patronage of peoples outside of the Dominion, finds a typical example in the field of physical remedies in the famous Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

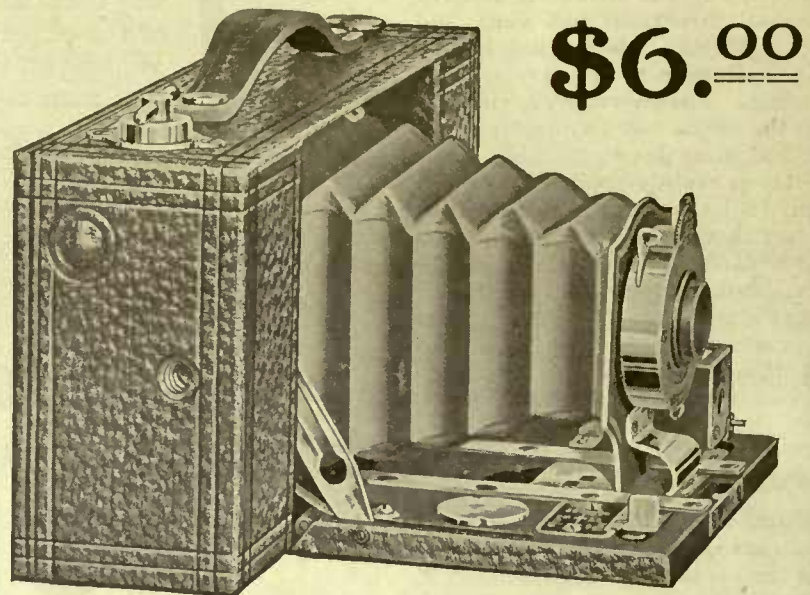
Invented in England, this preparation was first appreciated at its true medicinal and commercial value by Canadians. It is manufactured in Montreal, and its consumption has been rapidly increasing during the past three or four years all over the Dominion and in the United States. It is simply a mild saline aperient, in a peculiarly pleasant and effective form and free from every ingredient which could possibly harm the most sensitive constitution. It is, indeed, scarcely correct to term it a medicine, for it is rather a simple regulator, and is as useful to keep the healthy person healthy, especially at trying seasons of the year, as it is to bring the sufferer from indigestion or sluggish liver out of his troubles.

Its testimonials are not of the carefully faked order so common among preparations which make their appeal to the unthinking portion of mankind. They are given by prominent Canadian medical men, such as Dr. Charles L. de Martigny of Montreal, Dr. S. P. Cooke and Dr. G. Routhier of Ottawa, Professor Brunelle of Laval, and a score of men of similar eminence and unquestioned public spirit.

Dr. Charles G. Purdy of New York describes this preparation as "the most effective and elegant aperient for clearing the gastro-intestinal tract." There can be no question as to its popularity with the medical profession, who appear to regard it as an improved form of the famous saline preparations which have so long been standard remedies for digestive affections in a not too advanced stage. It has one great advantage over the older preparations, in that it dissolves comparatively slowly, need not be consumed hurriedly and can always be entirely dissolved.



PAGE WHITE FENCES
Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG 220



THE No. 2 FOLDING POCKET BROWNIE

The Kodak simplicity and the Kodak daylight loading features are all embodied in the Pocket Brownies. Made in the same factory and by the same skilled workmen who manufacture the Kodaks, they have in them a quality that would not be possible under any other conditions. They are not made of the most expensive materials, but they are carefully made by perfect machinery in large quantities, and each one must undergo the regular Kodak inspection. They are not expensive but they stand the one and all-important test, *they work*. Their equipment is such that they are perfectly adapted to snap-shots or time exposures and the amateur may, by providing a Dollar Brownie Developing box, do his own developing without a dark-room; or may leave it to another—just as he chooses.

The No. 2 Folding Pocket Brownie makes pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, loads in daylight with Eastman N. C. Kodak film for 6 exposures, has a meniscus lens of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch focus. Has our Improved Pocket Automatic Shutter with iris diaphragm stops, has a reversible finder and two tripod sockets. By means of the automatic focusing lock it may be used either as a fixed focus or a focusing camera as desired. Measuring but $1\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{16} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches and weighing but 16 ounces, it is in every sense a pocket camera. Handsomely finished and covered with the finest imitation leather. Durable, sensible, practical, inexpensive to operate. Price, \$6.00.

Ask your dealer or write us for "The Book of the Brownies," free.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited,
TORONTO, CANADA.

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

Canadian Life and Resources

Canadian Indian Names

OUR geography very properly has preserved many of the euphonious Indian names which often are so full of meaning. Mr. W. B. Shaw of the Indian Industrial School at Red Deer, Alberta, in a letter to *The Educational Review* of New Brunswick, gives the derivation of three names very prominent on the map of Western Canada—Keewatin, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. They are all Cree words, says Mr. Shaw, "or collection of words, put together and slightly modified by English sounds, for some of the English sounds are not contained in the Indian words from which these names are derived.

Keewatin (Ke wa-yo—I go home; e-yo-it-in—the wind), and the complete meaning is: "The south is the home of the wind."

Assiniboine (As-in-e—a stone; bwa—Sioux). "A stone," as given here, really means, "stony or rocky mountain;" and the meaning in full is: "The Rocky Mountain Sioux."

Saskatchewan (Ke-sis-kat-che-wan—the swift flow of the river, or swift current).

The Indians of Alberta and the older Prairie Provinces are composed chiefly of three great races, having certain branch tribes, which have separated from the main stems at different times, but at no distant dates; and nearly all of the dialects or languages bear marked similarities.

The characters of Longfellow's Hiawatha were taken partly from Sioux and partly from Chippewa life.

The Chippewas and the Crees were formerly one people, but time has changed them considerably, due to their separation possibly for several centuries. The Rocky Mountain Sioux are known in Alberta as Stoneys. Although I have found the Stoneys brighter pupils in school than the Crees, yet the Crees are more advanced and are more tractable than the Stoneys."

For the National Art Gallery

THE Dominion Government have made an extensive purchase of paintings at the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition, amounting, it is understood, to more than \$4,000. The Advisory Art Council visited the exhibition and selected the following works by Canadian artists for the National Gallery at Ottawa: "The Chess Problem," by Muriel C. W. Bolton, Quebec; "Early Moonrise in September," by Wm. Brymer, R.C.A., Montreal; "Departure of Day," by Harry Britton, A.R.C.A., Toronto; "The First Snow," by Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.; "Morning in Spain," by W. H. Clapp, Montreal; "The Wayside Cross," by F. M. Knowles, R.C.A.; "Nocturne," by Elizabeth McG. Knowles, A.R.C.A.; "Cap Tourmente," by Edmund Morris, A.R.C.A.; "Afterglow," by G. A. Reid, P.R.C.; "Looking East," by Mary H. Reid, A.R.C.A.; "Kullhaven Dordrecht," by S. S. Tully, A.R.C.A., and "Klassje," by Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., Toronto. The National Gallery has long been miserably housed in a part of the building of the fishery exhibit, but it will soon be in handsome quarters in keeping with its character and importance. The collection in the National Gallery contains a number of pictures of high merit. One of the most interesting from a historical standpoint is the "Death of Wolfe" by West, a picture of which one is reminded by the movement to preserve the battlefield where that death took place.

The Electric Washer and Wringer

YOU can now have your washings done by electricity. The 1900 Electric Washer Outfit (Washer, Wringer and Motor complete) does all the heavy work of washing and wringing out the clothes.

Any electric light current furnishes the power needed. You connect up the washer the same way you put an electric light globe into its socket. Then all there is to do to start the washer is—turn on the electricity. The motion of the tub (driven by the electricity) and the water and soap in the tub wash the clothes clean. Washing is done quicker and easier, and more thoroughly and economically this way than ever before.

Servants will stay contented—laundry bills will be saved—clothes will last twice as long—where there is a 1900 Electric Washer to do the washing.

These washers save so much work and worry and trouble, that they *sell themselves*. This is the way of it.



30 Days' FREE Trial—Freight Prepaid

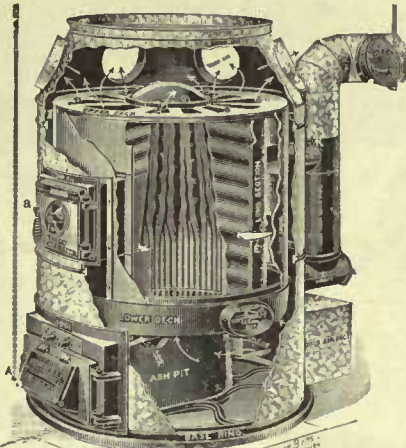


We ship you an Electric washer and *prepay the freight*. Use the washer a month. Wash your linens and laces—wash your blankets and quilts—wash your rugs. Then—when the month is up, if you are not convinced the washer is all we say—don't keep it. We won't charge anything for the use you have had of it. This is the *only* washer outfit that does *all* the drudgery of the washing—*washes* and *wrings* clothes—saves them from wear and tear—and keeps your servants contented. Our Washer Book tells how our washers are made and how they work. Send for this book to-day. Don't mortgage your pleasure in life to dread of wash-day and wash-day troubles with servants. Let the 1900 Electric Washer and Wringer shoulder your wash-day burden—save your clothes and money, and keep your servants contented.

Write for our Washer Book at once.

Address, L. R. L. BACH, *Manager*

The 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. The above free offer does not apply in Toronto and suburbs, where special arrangements are made. 873



"The Kelsey" Warm Air Generator

is the greatest heat producer in the world. Not a hot, burnt, superheated air is sent forth by the **Zig-Zag Heat Tubes**, but air of a mild, warm and summer-like quality.

You don't need to go to Florida during the winter now, for we can supply you with a heater that generates a purer air than the ordinary furnace and as a

Heat Maker and Fuel Saver

it is the best and there can be only one the best—The Kelsey is the one.

3 Sold in 1889. 35,000 in use now.

Send for Kelsey booklet.

The James Smart Mfg. Co., Limited

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Western Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

MATHEWSON'S SONS

The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in Canada : : :

IMPORTERS OF
TEAS
COFFEES
AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS

ESTABLISHED 1834

202 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL



Canadian Express Co.

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

General Forwarders of
Merchandise, Valuables, Etc.

Special Rates and Facilities
on business between
GREAT BRITAIN and CANADA

Money Orders Issued
Payable at par everywhere.

General Offices, - - Montreal, Que.

JAS. BRYCE,

Vice-President and Manager.

KEEP POSTED**Publications**

issued by

**Intercolonial
Railway**

describing the

**Fishing
Boating
Bathing
Hunting**

or

**Quebec and the
Maritime Provinces**

are now with the printers

You can have your name on
the list by writing to**MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE**
141 St. James Street (St. Lawrence Hall)Or General Passenger Department,
Moncton, New Brunswick**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM****SUMMER HOTELS****Highlands of Ontario**

The Grand Trunk Railway System announces that arrangements have been completed for two handsome additions to the chain of hotels throughout the Highlands of Ontario.

The Wawa Hotel on Lake of Bays, one of the finest summer hotels in the Northern Resorts of Canada, is nearing completion, and work is under way on the new Highland Inn, situated overlooking Cache Lake at Algonquin Park station. The Highland Inn will be of the cottage type, cozy and comfortable in its appointments, all modern conveniences, colonial fireplaces in the dining and living-rooms, spacious piazza and most charming outlook over lake, mountain and virgin forests; in fact, all the comforts of civilization are transported into this virgin wilderness. Double daily mail service, telegraph and express facilities at this point, with excellent train service, will make this hotel unique and attractive for a restful sojourn so remote from the turmoil of the cities, but yet with all necessary facilities for communication with the outside world.

The Highland Inn is situated about 1,500 feet above sea-level, giving it by far the highest elevation of any summer hotel in Eastern Canada. A good boat livery and corps of guides will be maintained, and tourists who desire to make extended trips through the waterways of the Park will be outfitted and provided for in every respect without rendering it necessary to bring any baggage, excepting wearing apparel, according to length of sojourn. These new hotels will provide every comfort and facility for the enjoyment of guests, and the cost of accommodation will be so reasonable that it will not deter anyone of moderate means from patronizing them. In addition to this they will cater to tourist trade from Great Britain, where the Grand Trunk is organizing trips of parties and individuals for a lump sum of expense, including hotels, from the time tourists leave home until they return. Such trips need not occupy more than the average holiday, say one month, and will embrace the ocean trip, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Canadians and Canadian affairs, and the entire cost will not exceed that of the usual summer holiday in Switzerland or other European resorts.

**This Month
of May**

is the month for the first trips to the holiday summer resorts of the Muskokas, the Laurentians from Montreal, Lake St. John, the Ocean Shore of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, the Superior Divide, and the real North-West.

¶ Along each of the Six Railways of the Canadian Northern System there are almost unlimited opportunities for the manufacturer and business man, as well as for the summerer and holiday-maker.

¶ Write for booklets describing the best country in six Provinces, served by the Railways of the Canadian Northern System, to the Information Bureau, Head Office, Canadian Northern Railway System, Toronto.

For Spring Trout Fishing

take the

Nomining or Maniwaki Branches

of the

Canadian Pacific Railway

493,000 Acres

**Specially selected
Wheat Lands**

FOR SALE



Write for

**Free Book
and Maps**

IN

SASKATCHEWAN

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

EASY TERMS

Prices

\$10, \$12 & \$15

Per Acre

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

Suite "C."

Cor. Main & McDermott Sts.

WINNIPEG

Manitoba



Province of Nova Scotia

Mineral Wealth

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

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

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

Lumber

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

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
Secretary of Industries and Immigration
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Fisheries

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

Tourist Attractions

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

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



¶ Semi-ready Tailoring has more than distinctive style to commend it to the careful dresser. A close examination and a side by side comparison with custom tailoring reveals the details of its superior finish. We make all the better class of garments for gentlemen. If you do not find just what you want in the Semi-ready store ask to see the 235 cloth samples from which we make garments to order in four days.

Semi-ready Limited, Montreal

Stores in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and in 175 other places.

