

own, and can see his way to preserve it, and keep it for his children, he ceases to be an agitator, and becomes a citizen with whom it is safe to entrust the privileges of a vote. In New York and many of the great cities, the advance in building material and the cost of land is a serious drawback to marriage and raising a family, and the fulfilment of the highest duties of a citizen. To exact a twenty per cent. duty upon materials for homes is, therefore, the most unwise policy that it is possible to indulge in. Commercial union would open up to the people of the United States an enormous area of timber and lumber in Canada, which would afford such supplies of every variety as nowhere else is available. The area of timber land in Canada is something enormous. Excepting the great triangular prairie east of the Rocky Mountains, lying between the United States boundary line and a line drawn from the Red River to the Upper Peace River, the whole of Canada up to the northern limit of the growth of trees presents one vast forest area except where it has been cleared by the hand of man. According to my friend, A. T. DRUMMOND, within this area there are ninety-five species of forest trees, including nineteen of the pine family. It is true that the hand of man has largely denuded the valley of the Ottawa and the province of Ontario and portions of Quebec of their riches in timber, but there are still vast supplies at the head waters of the Ottawa, on the St. Maurice, and towards St. James' Bay, and more especially in the Provinces of British Columbia. The timber trade of this latter region will in the near future, with the opening up of the country by railways and an increased utilization of navigable rivers, rise to proportions of immense importance, while throughout portions of even Ontario and Quebec there are still enormous supplies of the beautiful birdseye maple, black birch, oak, basswood, black ash, and other useful and highly ornamental woods which this country, in its progress towards the highest grades of furniture greatly needs. Of late years the use of natural woods has shown the improved taste in the decoration of interiors, and there is no source of supply for this continued beautification of homes so accessible, so varied, and so comprehensive as that of Canada.

THE WEALTH OF CANADA IN HER FISHERIES.

While the earth has its riches in such abundance that the heart of man should be devoutly grateful to the Giver of all Good for their infinite variety and abundant supply, yet the sea has a wealth that in many countries is looked upon as quite as great as that of the earth. In North America, however, we do not reap the harvest that the sea yields to the extent of the privileges afforded. It is along the borders of the great lakes, and along the shores of the great seas, that the sustentation of human life is contributed to as it might be by the exercise of man's industry in gathering in the wealth that Providence has provided in the water. There are thousands of people in the interior who from year to year rarely know what it is to taste fish, and there is no great industry susceptible of larger development, or more greatly contributing to the reduction of the cost of living, or adding variety and thus health to the food of the country, than that of