



"Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile,
We stay, at longest, but a little while;
Hasten we must or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
Be sweet and tender—that is doing good;
'Tis doing what no other good deed could."

Mollie as a Reporter.

THE "ALL BRITISH" COLONY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

It is certainly a very pleasant thing to be a Canadian in England just now, when the word Canada is upon so many lips; when meetings, public and semi-public, in the drawing-rooms of people of social and intellectual standing are arranged with a view to promote emigration to its hospitable shores, and when the daily papers give facts and figures which cannot fail to convince the most incredulous that Canada can offer advantages far and away beyond those of any other colony to the vast growing numbers whose eyes are turned to some corner of the Britain-over-the-seas as a future home for themselves and families. At one such gathering, Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Woolmer, the Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Colonial and Continental Society, gave in detail the very interesting account of the newly projected, and now almost completed, scheme for colonizing the large block of land in the Saskatchewan Valley, which they graphically described as a "district as large as two Surreys and a Middlesex." "In March," they said, "a pilgrimage of 3,000 people, chiefly men, but also women with children, down to babies in arms, each with enough for fare and registration fee, and a month's provision, as a minimum, will migrate to Canada; after four days on the Canadian Pacific Railway they will reach Saskatoon, and in waggons or afoot go up the trail to the land. It will need comparatively little clearing, and is in a most beautiful region, not nearly so cold as Manitoba, because it is more sheltered by the Rockies. The Government have promised a railway at once, and will employ those upon it who have not come out with capital.

"The expedition has been most carefully planned, and for adventurous spirits the prospect of the new country is enticing. When the settlement is made, in addition to the women already gone out, more will be needed for teachers, nurses, household duties, and the young colonists will need wives for the making of the new homes. The expedition will be watched with interest, as it is most desirable to induce good emigrants to go to Canada; but, apart from this, the meeting was fascinated by the spirit of enterprise displayed by Mrs. Lloyd; and her description of those going out, some of whom are risking all so as to save their families from the consequences of seriously diminished incomes in England, or, as the sons of the clergy, who have to make their own way in the world."

One of us having occasion to wait in the outer office of the High Commissioner for Canada, watched with interest the steady flow of enquirers who came and went. There was not one who did not seem just the kind of man for Canada, showing that the right kind of information so widely and judiciously circulated has borne good fruit in weeding out the undesirables. The Steamship Companies have to increase their number of workers to keep up with the increased provision needed for the multitudes seeking passages to Canada, and every philanthropic organization in England and in Canada, formed to promote the interests of women, lends a hand, directly and indirectly, in clearing the tracks for the onward march of the mothers, sisters and daughters who desire to go with them. Whilst, perhaps, some of us may feel a little bit distrustful as to what may be the result of the large proportion of new settlers coming to Canada from the United States, dreading lest they may bring too big a lump of democratic leaven into our loyal Dominion to be quite wholesome for it, yet "it is self-evident that what has been called the American invasion from the Western States has been a convincing argument in favor of the British movement," and a direct testimony to the superiority of the lands outside their own borders. The keynote of some of the addresses on the subject of female emigration has been that "what woman has done, women may do," and, therefore, that no woman going to Canada to-day, if she has

in their breasts now as in the days of Laura Secord and those other patriotic women of whom Lady Aberdeen had spoken, instancing the rapid formation, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, of branches of the Red Cross Society all over the Dominion, and that "not a mother sought to keep back her son, not a sister her brother, nor a Canadian girl her lover, when the late call to arms was sounded."

Her final words were these: "Since I have been 'home' (we colonists always call Great Britain 'home'), I note how difficult it is for the untravelled British eye to get into proper focus when taking an imaginary survey of Canada. It cannot take in its immensity, whilst we on the other hand, ponder over the problem of the disproportion of people (in England) to space, which seems to be at the bottom of so much of the destitution in the motherland. Surely the welcome we hold out should be its best remedy. We have much land to be possessed. Canada is fast earning its undisputed right to the name of 'The World's Granary.' Miles upon miles of golden corn will soon await the sickle, but the laborers are proportionately few. Meanwhile, stalwart men march through the streets of London, crying aloud, 'Give us work, give us bread,' and Canada has both and to spare. To them, and to their wives, who are, many of them, working for such a pitiful wage, we would say, 'Come over and help us! Come thou with us, and we will do thee good.'"

MOLLIE.

"Forbidden Ground."

Was there ever a picture which less needed an explanation? How plainly by face and attitude do the monks, invaded by that mischievous Diana, with her yelping hounds, tell their own story? In hers there is infinite enjoyment of the contretemps, not wholly planned, or the hounds would not have led the way, and one can almost hear her laughing, "Good morning, Fathers, you'll have to grant me absolution, for I couldn't help myself! Ha! ha!" Each face is a study, the gravest being those more safely removed from the iron-shod hoofs of the steed she rides. To the others, when the momentary scare is over, the little episode in the dreariness of their daily lives will not be without its pleasant side.

H. A. B.

Helpers from Finland.

I have been much interested lately and my sympathies have been enlisted in the cause of the sufferers in far-away Finland. While we in our prosperous Northwest are rejoicing in our vast domains and the revenues from our most bountiful harvests, our brothers and sisters in Finland have had terrible crop failures, and, consequently, are undergoing the tortures of famine.

The question naturally suggests itself to our minds, "Why cannot our Immigration Department do something practical this present season to assist these sufferers?" It is very laudable, no doubt, to send money there to alleviate their immediate wants, but even money cannot purchase food unless that food is either produced in the country or, at great expense, carried to it. We have plenty of room for numbers of those families here, where they can raise food for themselves, so why not expend the money in transporting these people directly to it? Surely some persons competent to deal with them can be found who would, as agents, deal promptly with these facts. Then, there is another phase of this matter which has appealed to me as practical. I am informed on the best of authority that in a part of the Northwestern States, across our southern border, numbers of Finland maidens are engaged as servants or "helpers," as we are more inclined to designate our household assistants. I am told that these Finland girls are, with scarcely an exception, strictly moral and temperate, and, also, that they readily adapt themselves to new surroundings and methods of work. On many of our farms such helpers would be almost invaluable, and surely among these famine-stricken people there could be many girls induced to leave their homes for a new land where they could obtain such wages as would enable them to assist in either sending help to those they left or in bringing their parents, brothers and sisters to this land of "corn and wine." The prospect well placed before them of comfort in a farmer's home, with plenty of good wholesome food, ought to be of itself sufficient inducement. What is the feeling of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" on this subject? Could not the farmers and their wives contribute to a fund for this especial purpose?

Sometimes people, even our honest and enterprising farmers, are rather slow in seeing the necessity or advisability of acting upon such a scheme of mutual benefit. While doing generous deeds for the sake of philanthropy, we ourselves may receive the greater reward. There is an old and wise saying, found in a very old book I have seen, which reads something like this: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Cottonwood, Assa.

RESIDENT.



"FORBIDDEN GROUND."

good common sense and a determination not to be daunted by little difficulties, need fear to cast in her lot with us. I think I told you in my last letter of the words of high praise to Canadian women which were elicited by Lady Aberdeen's personal tribute to them at the meeting at the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, on the 10th February last. Her story of the capable Canadian girl who, as by a fairy wand, could turn herself into cook, parlor maid, and then into a daintily-dressed hostess in the evening, has been re-told in many of the London papers since, but I promised to quote a few words from the short address given by the Canadian lady, a writer in the "Advocate," who was honored by an invitation to take part in the discussion. After expressing her gratification that Lady Aberdeen had gone back to the beginning of things, giving instances of the heroism and self-sacrifice of the women of Canada's pioneer days, she said: "By these records you will the more easily recognize from whence comes the firm, unbendable backbone which seems to be the heritage of their descendants to-day, making them the resourceful, self-reliant wives, mothers and daughters who are to be found from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific." Telling of the undying loyalty of the Canadian women, the speaker claimed that it burned as brightly with-