

classes in loyal citizenship; the thoroughly representative character of our government: than our immunity from those terrible industrial and political crises which are so frequent in the adjoining Republic, and the last one of which threatened for a time to bring about a state of civic strife, the effects of which would have been fifty times as disastrous and far-reaching as those which followed the civil war of more than thirty years ago.

While we have had our share of hard times, our portion has only been that which might be looked for in any well governed community in a time of universal depression. Beyond a moderate amount of grumbling—the inalienable privilege of the Briton—the people of Canada have accommodated themselves to the harder conditions of living that have prevailed with commendable philosophy, believing firmly that the hour of trial would soon give way to a period of renewed prosperity. Not for a moment did the hideous monster, Anarchy and Class-hatred, raise its head in our midst. And in thus demonstrating to the world their ability to tide over prolonged periods of depression without resort, on the part of any class, to forces which make for revolution and disorder, the people of Canada have done their country an incalculable good. The prestige of Canada, as a field for investment of capital, never stood higher than to-day, and for several months hardly a big "liner" has arrived at this side of the Atlantic without its quota of old world capitalists or their agents, who have come to Canada to make personal inspection of the opportunities the country offers.

The mining possibilities of Algoma, Manitoba, and British Columbia have, of course, engaged the lion's share of attention, and the favorable impressions created on the minds of those who came to investigate are evidenced in the eulogistic terms in which the latter have spoken of the resources of Canada to representatives of the Press here and in England. And still more convincing testimony is found in the innumerable instances of these visits of inspection

being followed by the investment of large amounts of capital.

To commit one's self to figures is a risky proceeding when forecasting the future of a country enjoying a very pronounced boom, but we found ourselves in full accord with a recent visitor from England who had been making a tour of observation in British Columbia and the North West, when he stated that, provided the Government played a generous part in the matter of constructing railways and adopted a vigorous immigration policy, British Columbia would, ten years hence, have a population equal to that of Ontario to-day; while, under the same conditions, the filling up of the intervening provinces with the right class would be inevitable.

The same gentleman quaintly remarked:

"A million or two of those at home may as well come and live here and enjoy the benefits which are impossible to the many in over-crowded England. It is the same flag; and if what we keep the inner man going on has anything to do with one's nationality, a great many of us are more Canadian than English. Much of our bread was wheat in Canada; our beef and mutton, when in the flesh, disported themselves on your prairies; the inside of our cherished apple-pies ripened on Canadian trees; cheese, 'made in Canada' flanks the show-board of every provision dealer. By all means, let those of our people who can, or who will, if assisted, finish the story by filling their lungs with the prairie breezes of Canada, and their souls with the comfort that accompanies a life of industry under conditions which insure, at least, a moderate amount of prosperity."

The "argument" thus advanced in favor of migration to Canada is not generally recognized by our statesmen and others engaged in devising means for increasing the population, but it serves to illustrate very forcibly how a well-sustained export trade in natural products may result indirectly in a healthy import trade in human beings. The cheese "made in Canada; the beef and mutton which, at one time, "disported themselves on the prairies;" the apples "which ripened on Can-