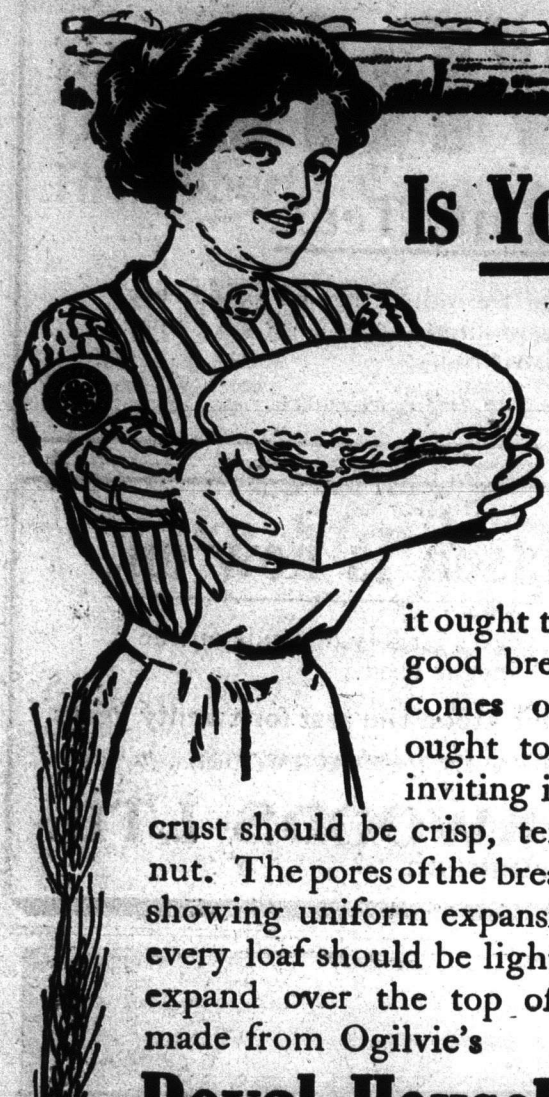




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begun on a third, which will cost at least \$100,000.

These people have often been accused of being unclean in their habits, but the Doukhobors is above all things clean, and scrupulously so. In the Waterloo colony every two houses are provided with a hot bath, and the use of these baths is compulsory. Every Saturday all work ceases at noon and the bathing is done during the remainder of the day.

Waterloo is destined to become a centre of the lumbering industry, and the Doukhobors have already built a saw mill with a capacity of 35,000 feet per day. They have also a portable mill for cutting railway ties, and 100,000 ties have recently been delivered to the C.P.R. There are about 1,500,000 logs at the saw mill ready for cutting, while about the same number have been cut in the bush. A jam factory has been purchased in Nelson, and the machinery for this has been ordered from England. Next year a big canning factory will be built in Waterloo itself.

Peter Verigin usually visits the British Columbia colony three or four times in each year, and on his last visit he

purchased a 1000 acre block of land south of Waterloo, on the Columbia River. He has acquired, besides, another 1000 acre block at Grand Forks and another 1000 acres known as the Pass Creek lands, which are situated about twelve miles north of Waterloo. Other purchases have been made at Passmore Creek and Tagham. Next year a telephone service is to be established connecting all the lands mentioned—Waterloo, Grand Forks, Pass Creek, Passmore, Tagham and Nelson.

These facts regarding the much maligned Doukhobors will serve to dispel much of the prejudice against this singular race of vegetarians. It will be seen, at least, that, given a proper environment, they can do much for the development of the West.

Perhaps, indeed, it may incline some sympathetic Canadians to applaud a remark of Dr. Robertson made recently before the Ottawa Canadian Club: "Nothing gives us more reason to be proud of the enrichment of our blood than the stream which came with the Doukhobors."

Chester: A Walled City of England.

By S. W. Yates, Oldham, England.



THERE are few people, one would think, in the great North American continent, and more especially in Canada, who would not take a deep interest in the ancient city of Deva, so named by the Romans; the native born because it presents something the like of which cannot be seen in the whole of this continent, and the Britisher for the richness of the associations it calls up in his mind with long past events in the history of dear old England.

While she must yield the palm to the city of York with respect to the perfection of her gateways, Chester can boast of being the most perfect example of the walled city which England contains. The history of Chester is the history of some of the most stirring events in England's past, whilst its ecclesiastical history goes back to early Saxon days. Chester was one of the last cities to be surrendered by the Romans. In the year A.D. 607, the ancient Britons were defeated under its walls; and in the year 895 its garrison, under the command of Hastings, a Saxon chieftain, was starved out by Alfred the Great. Chester has also witnessed the pomp and state of kings. It was here that Edgar, King of Saxony, was rowed on the river Dee from the city to the minster of St. John. Hither came also Henry VI. and his queen in 1459, Henry VII. and his queen in 1493, and James I. in 1616, whilst Charles I. witnessed from its walls the utter defeat of his army at

Rowton Moor in 1645. The city's first charter was granted by the third Earl Palatine, Ranulph the Good, whilst the first record of anyone holding the office of mayor was in the year 1242 A.D. The Port of Chester formerly did a thriving trade, the silting up of the river, however, causing it gradually to dwindle away, though a fair trade is still done in coal, iron, and timber. The city is an important railway centre, communicating with all parts of the kingdom, whilst its position has earned for it the title of The Gateway to Wales.

The walls were built by the Roman legions in the year A.D. 61, and have a height which varies from twelve to forty feet. They completely enclose the ancient city, forming a walk of nearly two miles in length, with a width of from four to five feet. This, then, besides being the most popular and interesting walk in Chester, is that from which the best general view of the city and its environs may be obtained.

Ascending the walls at the North Gate, we see close at hand the remains of the old Roman walls, which, overgrown with moss and ivy, terminate about six feet below the parapet. The North Gate is in the Grecian style, with one central and two side arches, divided by Doric pillars. The ancient gate stood over a gaoil, which was built about thirty feet below the surface, such ventilation as is obtained being effected by means of pipes. Near by is Morgan's Mount, a massive platform above a kind of chamber, the latter containing a stone seat for the use of the sentry on duty. During the Civil War the platform was



Interior of Chester Cathedral.