become in the past.

to have along and in their lines the proportion
ment which has taken
last fifteen years along
in the vicinity of the Ca
Rallway. Then, gentler
will all see western C
population of ten million

will all see western coppulation of ten millio "Now, gentlemen, 's ments, because I have for a long time. I wan what we are doing in ment of Western Canad I axplained to you, we population of some with a railways mileage miles, and railways un tion 3000 mileage; averaings (weekly) of a \$15,000,000. Our grain country to the east of 15 over 100,000,000 bushtaking wheat exclusively wheat, barley and oats of equal 100,000,000 bushed mined would reach 3,28 our timber output would 000,000 feet, and the primines other than coa \$20,000,000. I am takin produced in British Coli

\$20,000,000. I am take produced in British Coing of course that sma katchewan and Alberta, which would not be ove "Now, that is the pos

"Now, that is the post today, gentlemen, and I speak to you just for a on what is perhaps a lit and deal with the provide are situated—the prish Columbia as distingen Canada. I do this, of the province of Brihas to be somewhat a lines to what has taker western country east of To the east of the mou a very large prairie coman only has to come and get results. That

TELLS OF GREAT FUTURE

great western portion of the Domin-ion would, within a measurable time occupy the position it now occupies, were certainly characterized as vision-

outside of that it would be nonsense to think of growing grain. That vast country to the west now comprising the province of Manitoba and the provinces of Saskatohewan and Alberprovinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, was practically unknown. It was sopularly supposed that the great American desert, of which so much had been written, extended up into that country, and that it was totally unsuited for grain production, and was practically unfit for human habitation. And of this great province lying on the Pacific at that time little was known, except by the hardy gold seeker. British Columbia was practically unknown to the rest of Canada at that time.

"The province of British Columbi I will deal with more particularly, later on. But I wish to say now in passing that this province has been richly endowed in nature and in natural resources than has any other portion of Canada. (Cries of Hear, hear, and loud

Canada. (Cries of Hear, hear, and loud applicate.)

"With regard to that portion of the country lying east of the mountains, as I have said before, it was looked upon as being largely desert. If it was desert, it was generally spoken of as being so near the North Pole that it is only suitable for the testive Arctic Esquimana or the hardy Hudson's Bay man who was looking for furs.

"It is true that that hardy band of amplorers—Palliser, Hector, Milton,

"It is true that that hardy band of explorers—Palliser, Hector, Milton, Cheadle, Russel, and later on Butler, wrote extensively of that country, embodied in exhaustive reports, and endeavored to create a correct impression of its climate, its soil and possible resources. But their writings at that time attracted very little attention. And I think it quite proper that we should say at this meeting of the Canadian club that those framers of our treatles, who had so much to do with the fixing of our boundaries must

from my own experience, that a large number of the people who traveled over that road—say from here until they had reached the settled portions of eastern Canada—were very hard to impress with any reasonable idea as to why that road was ever built. When were certainly characterized as visionaries, if nothing more.

"Thirty-five years ago, Winnipeg, now the great city at the eastern limit of this great western country, a city which has surprised North America as a whole in the marvelous rapidity of its growth and extension in the last ten years at least, was a small, isolated village, surrounding the old Hudson's Bay post at Fort Garry, and was reached only in the summer by boat or steamer down the Red river, or by a long three hundred-mile stage journey in the winter.

"It was popularly accepted at that time that the western limit of the habitable portion of our West, and the western limit of agricultural and wheat growing land lay about sixty miles to the west of Winnipeg.

"There are gentlemen sitting at this board who are old Winnipeg."

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MILBURN'S HEART-NERVE PILLS

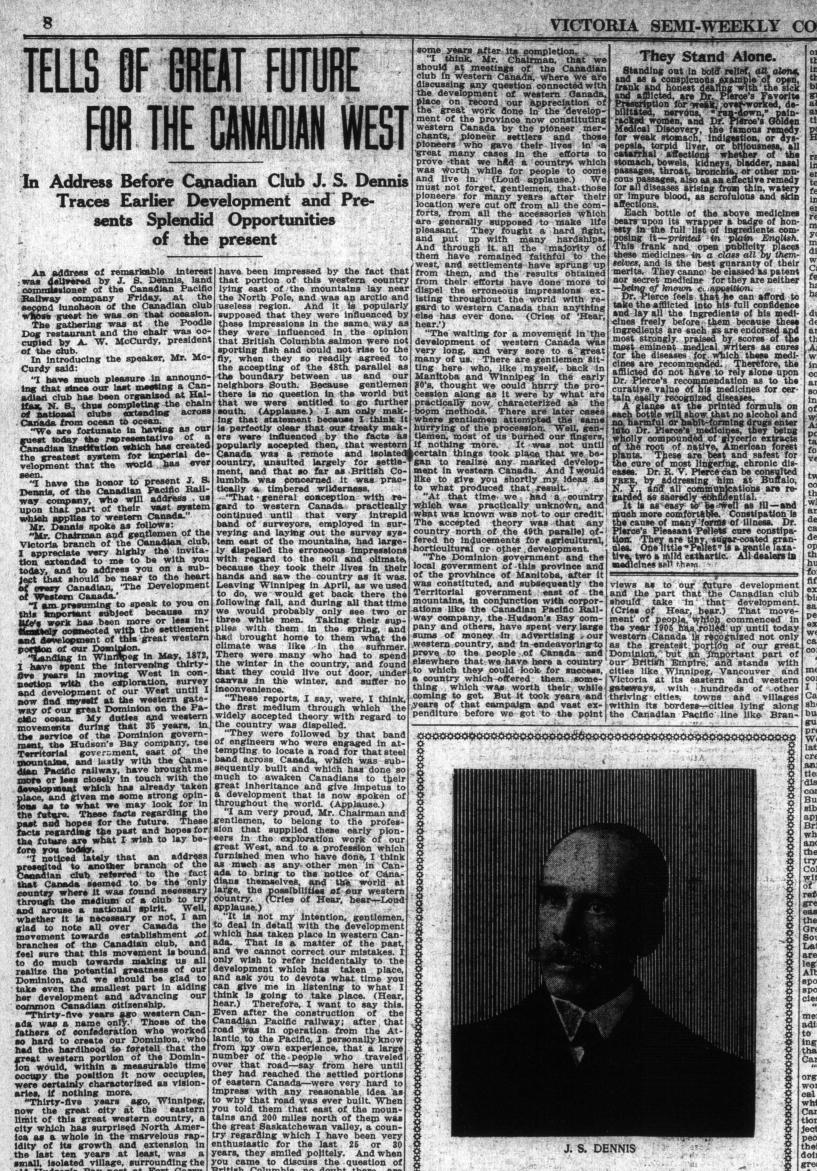
For Weak People Having Heart er Nerve Troubles.

If you have any of these symp MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will bring the whole system into healthy action, and give power, force and vigor to every organ of the body thereby strengthening the weak heart and unstrung nerves.

Mrs. Harmon Dayball, Welfund, Out., writes: "I write to let you know what you Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have lime for me.

They Stand Alone.



"We have proved that we can pro we have proved that we can pro-duce east of the mountains, where the development is largely agricultural, annually a larger average wheat crop than ever has been produced in North America, because the average annual wheat production of the wheat grow-

fifteen or twenty years hence, to the existing conditions in British Columbia, for instance, am I not justified in saying that we have conclusively dispelled the erroneous impression which existed, and prove that our great vester, country is one to which we western country is one to which we can invite people to come with every confidence? (Cries of Hear, hear.) "Now, Mr. Chairman, and gentleen, I first wish to say to you in

only on this continent but throughout the world as possessing in those provinces east of the mountains, and in this great province of British Columbia, and the great Yukon country, the greatest unoccupied area of land suitable for agriculture and horticulture, and the greatest natural wealth in timber, coal, minerals and fish, of any portion of North America. (Cries of Hear, hear.)

wheat production of the wheat growing provinces east of the mountains is considerably in excess of the greatest annual wheat production per acresouth of the boundary line—even taking the great wheat producing states of Iowa and Illinois when they were wheat states, which they are not now. And we can prove that in the western portion of Canada east of the mountains we can offer to people facilities for dairy farming, which it would be very hard to equal elsewhere.

"When I look back, gentlemen, twenty-five or thirty years ago to the conditions which then existed, and then follow on to the cities now built where the development is so marked,

then follow on to the cities now built where the development is so marked, and to the vast areas of land that are devoted to the growth of grain and cattle, and the dairy produce, it is indeed wonderful, as the accepted opinion at that early date was that the country was totally unsuited for human habitation. And when we look forward from that time to a period of fifteen or twenty vears hence, to the Connection with the development that I look for in this western portion of Canada, that the Canadian clubs, should, in my opinion, make it their business to take a prominent part in

guiding that development along the proper lines. We are getting into Western Canada, gentlemen, a popu-(lation, which, as I have said, is in-creasing at the rate of 250,000 per annum. We are getting all nationalities and all creeds. We are making no

the and all creeds. We are making all rationalities and all creeds. We are making and considered on the people who should be a possibilities in Joing in the people who should be appared to you get gettlemen living a sat of the mountains, and come more closely in touch with an apparent to you gettlemen living and come more closely in touch with an apparent to the immirate water comparatively similar. It is not fair to come the people of the people of

CAN BE CURED Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by inclement weather or exposure to wet, and is a very dangerous inflamatory affection of the bronchist tubes. The symptoms are tightness across the cheet, sharp pains and difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish

Mrs. 8. Fidder, Linton's, N.B., writes:
"I feel it my duty to let you know of my experience with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine
Syrup. My little girl was very low with
Bronchitis and our doctor did all in his
power for her, but could only give her relief
for a short time. My husband saw your
medicine advertised, and immediatly prooused three bottles. I never saw anything
give so much relief in so short a time. It
stopped the anneying cough at night and she
is now perfectly oured. I am so glad I can
hardly express my gratitude for what Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for
ms."

BRONCHITIS

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

WIII Do It.

Neglected Bronchitis is one of the mos

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine

Syrup

A Proven Cure ... For Indigestion

A healthy they give you a healthy stomach does two things. 1st-gives up

enough gastric means of its muscular

Thousands have been cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia by "Fruit-a-tibes" alone.

stomach is either too weak to properly and Biliousness with which

An un-

healthy

Then you have Indigestion -Heartburn - Distress after Eating-Sour Stomach-Headaches-and finally chronic Dyspepsia.

" Fruit-a-tives" actually strengthen the muscles of the stomach increase the power uice to digest food—and of the churning movement—and—churns food, by and also enable the stomach to excrete sufficient gastric action, until digestive juice to completely digest

meal. "Fruita - tives " also cure the Constipation

churn the food or it does not give up enough gastric juice to make digestion complete.

so many Dyspeptics suffer.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices, combined with tonics and antiseptics—and are an infallthis cure for all Stomach Troubles.

Try them. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50.

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"Fruit-a-tives" cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia because (OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc. bears on the Stamp the name of the Inventor

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Bottle, 1 11/2, 29, 46, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, London Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. distinction as to the people who should has taken place. Mr. Chairman, last one think that outside of the product come and throw in their lot with us. But we are assuming certain responshipped to the Oriental and Australlook for anything else in the way of

the result will be when the construct tion of the two other transcontinental railways is completed, and which are now being pressed forward through western Canada?

"I have outlined to you—crudely, I admit—what the position of Canada was before the Canadian Pacific Raliway was constructed, and what general impression was with regard to the country and the development which followed its construction and the commencement of the movement of the people from the south. Is it not fair to assume that if we have anything like the proportions other two lines of railway which are now pressing forward their construction for the purpose of obtaining their share in that traffic which was stated would never buy oil for one line—is it to essentially the have any not fair to assume if we have thing like the proportionate develor ment that we have had during to past fifteen years, when the Canadi Pacific and its branches were han ling all the business, that there a numbers of gentlemen at this tal today who will see western

with a population of ten mi people? (Loud applause and cri "Hear, hear!") I do not think th a visionary idea at all, gentlemen. have an increasing population on have an increasing population on opresent basis of nearly a quarter of million per annum. These great lin that are now being pressed forware opening up a vast country whill up to a comparatively recent time who was to know, as being useless. They we certainly open up for development vast area of country, and the construction of these lines will certain have the effect of dispelling the veet of the country, and these control of the country, and these controls will become as great colonish. panies will become as great colonizing agents as the Canadian Pacific had to

a very large prairie co man only has to come and get results. That has not the natural reso province has, nor has it set of climate this provinot the great timber practically has no timh has not the mineral we province, although there of coal in the Alberta will supply cheap fuel of the country east of That country is one with agriculturist, the maing for a wheat farm, of But it does not offer an the horticulturist on climate. But the provi Columbia, in its climat sibility of the growth cal fruits, in its natural ber, mineral and fish, ber, mineral and fish, ion, as I have said bef orably endowed by natother province of Canad "Now, gentlemen, wh essary line of least res courage the greatest of this province? I have a ter some little attention iness I have been enga

my duty to do so, and a few facts I would like you, Mr. Chairman, if I ing you. (Cries of No, i "British Columbia is mountainous country. tainous countries, its d settlement must follow is practically througho country, for as you k without timber are ver a mountainous country, the population cannot in an untimbered and a is not mountainous. climate British Columb development is assured, larly in the southern province, where it is a k can produce fruits, ever almost tropical charac development will make leys great fruit districts
of their being limited a
bring about intense sett tense cultivation shou very rapid developmen There is no question its situation, and its tages, British Columbia the **provinces** to the mountains than exists other two provinces of of the mountains, they will produce beef, mut meats. They will alway sition to supply what British Columbia in the goods and meat. British on the other hand can

they want, and what the duce, such as lumber, tain extent; fruit, fish, which exists there for bia products, will alwa Not only will it always it will exist in such a be difficult to keep up British Columbia, the o great. And I may olumbia is falling do tably in supplying it e offer of British Colur the fruit markets of and Alberta recently fact that they supplied only of what was the complaint was not the complaint was not the lumbia could not produce that it did not produce so that I say there will interchange between the and this reflex action multiple of the country of the country of the country of the complaint was not between the country of the c

But here is the w

opinion, with regard to bia. The development is dependent first and the colonization of the people. And unfortuna ince is not in a position even the people that at way. For years a cam carried on to induce se here. There was as thought this count was thought this country the placer miner, to work get rich, and then get oo has all gone by. The is not in convincing the is desirable to come the lumbia, but the trouble people when the standard or the st dumbla, but the trouble people whon they do speak of what I know, our offices we are bein letters from people who to this province, and the will find with the gover that there are thousand about British Columbia. settlers. And there is there is a large number ing from the old country a great number of peop to British Columbia fro to British Columbia fro
the mountains.

"You are now on the
iencing the same overfi
province from the prov
east of the mountains,
lenced from the people
of us. They are all co
to you. Now, what are
do with these people
"The trouble is this.
It would be good taste a
the Canadian club, or a
to speak on such a su
And I merely speak of
suggestions based on th
have had, and I leave i
or the press to follow th
they see fit. My sugges
put before you for the p