

What, then, are the resources of this immense territory, and what has its 4½ millions of inhabitants done to develop them? Fisheries on both coasts and in rivers and lakes unsurpassed; thousands of square miles of forest in the eastern provinces, which, in spite of centuries of spoliation, are with care still inexhaustible; agriculture all over the old provinces, and with stock-rearing rapidly taking its way westwards over the great prairie lands to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; mineral resources of all kinds—gold and silver, coal and iron, and copper and other metals, and minerals of nearly every variety. What account has the Dominion to render of all these? Its widespread courts at South Kensington tell us.

The general arrangement of the Canadian Courts is markedly practical and utilitarian. While the ornamental and artistic have their places, the courts in this respect cannot compare with those of Australia and many of the smaller colonies. Those who wish to see what Canada can do in the way of art should do themselves the pleasure of inspecting the pictures in the Albert Hall, while the many fine photographs in the Quadrant Court will give some idea of what she has to show in the way of scenery and public buildings. Nothing in its way could be more ornamental than the agricultural trophy at one end of the Central Gallery or Mr. Hubbard's magnificent game trophy at the other.

The prominence and superiority of agricultural products and implements may be taken to some extent as indicating that Canada is in the second stage of national progress. Not so long ago peltry and lumber were her mainstays. These are still of great importance, and it will only be by negligence and mismanagement that they will ever become less important than they are. But the Dominion is bound to become increasingly agricultural, taking that term in its widest sense as including both crops and stock. Agriculture must be the basis of her national prosperity. Canada has only made a start as a manufacturing country, but in that direction also a great future is in store for her. Of the total area of the Dominion, only about 50 million acres, or one-fortieth of the whole, are occupied, though the occupied area is increasing at a very rapid rate. If we be liberal and take 1,000 million acres as the area fit to be occupied permanently, then 19-20ths still remain to be taken up. But it must not be imagined that the land unfit for permanent human habitation is useless; in the Rocky Mountains and in the Arctic North Canada should always be

found  
which  
up th  
of the  
to fin  
agricu  
what  
resour  
increa  
presen  
railwa  
facilit  
branch  
naviga  
hold  
drawn  
summe  
how t  
hurric  
tracte  
salubr  
to an  
develo  
a rule  
place  
and s  
labour  
be pre  
though  
to begi  
to J. O  
as "im  
that th  
million  
million  
maize,  
the N  
199,00  
250,00