

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Crews at it Again on the Thames



Boatloads of Spectators on the Hammersmith Bridge Watching the Annual Boat-race Between Oxford and Cambridge on March 13. Oxford Won by a Quarter of a Length; Distance $4\frac{1}{4}$ Miles; Time 20 Min. 5 Sec.



A View of the Course. The Crews, With Cambridge in the Lead, Going Under the Hammersmith Bridge.

body else's. He believes that it's poor business to advertise an artist as originating in Canada; because, except in a general raw way Canada is not supposed to produce either art or artists. But this is in the main a bogus kind of publicity, and fortunately there are beginning to be some artists, and perhaps here and there a press agent, willing to put the word "Canadian" into press notices without being afraid it will hurt the box office receipts.

Such an artist is Mr. Percy Redfern Hollinshead, who a few weeks ago sang in St. John, N.B., and on the 14th and 15th of April will be heard again in that city of music-loving people. Mr. Hollinshead makes no attempts to conceal the fact that he is a Canadian tenor. In fact, he would rather be known as a Canadian than any other sort of tenor. He has spent most of his life in Canada and intends to advertise the fact, and he is good enough to rank among the big tenors from any country for ballad and oratorio and general concert work. When he appeared in St. John a few weeks ago he was a stranger. But he created a sensation, and the people of St. John are shrewd enough in

their perception of a really good thing that comes from this country to want him back again.

Canadian Rivers

SINCE the Ohio floods people have been led to wonder —what might happen to some of our Canadian rivers under similar conditions of weather. In Ontario there are several smaller streams which more or less regularly develop floods. The Grand is the most troublesome, and its chief danger point is Galt, situated on low levels. The Thames is another, with London and Chatham as the two points most affected—particularly liable to floods since the denudation of heavy tracts of bush that used to stand on the level, almost prairie-like region of Western Ontario.

Our great rivers are more complex in their fluctuation of levels, and each has its own peculiar conditions. The St. Lawrence owes its greatest trouble to the ice-jams which begin to crowd down it before the river breaks below Montreal. Normally, its level would be governed entirely by the great lakes, of which it is the outlet,

and as these are vast reservoirs acting under a great variety of conditions, there could normally be little trouble from serious floods except for the ice jams.

Lower province rivers are more liable to floods, especially those of New Brunswick, where, however, large tracts of uncleared bush have kept such rivers as the St. John from any such rampages as the Miami and the Ohio and the Mississippi. Most of the larger Quebec rivers run in deep gorges and their fluctuations are less destructive. The Ottawa also runs in a great valley, and considering its size has comparatively few centres of population along its banks.

The Canadian river that most resembles the Mississippi is perhaps the Mackenzie, which is fed by a vast chain of rivers and lakes of which the greatest is the Great Bear. The Saskatchewan is in some respects a closer resemblance, especially since the growth of settlements along its banks and numerous tributaries. But this great river runs for the most of its course through a huge gorge of high banks; besides, it is less subject to sudden rises from local rainfall than from the variation of weather in the Rockies.