

that they are undeserving. But against that, are many exceptions, gritty fellows with little to gain for the moment and much to gain over a period of years, fellows who are willing to battle the frontier and beat it. For the weaklings in spirit and the demanders of "rights" we have nothing to offer, but with the others we join "To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield".

In Canada, we have, thank God, some frontier left. There is one spot which by reasons of its climate, its resources, its lack of settlement, its proximity to rail and water communications and, yes, by reason of its insularity, makes it ideal for a comprehensive settlement proposition. That place is the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Queen Charlotte Islands consist of a group of one hundred and fifty to two hundred islands lying off the coast of British Columbia, between North Latitudes 52.0 and 54.0 and are an extension of the ridge which further South forms Vancouver Island. The largest of the Islands are Graham Island - 84 miles long - and Moresby Island - 70 miles long - Graham Island with 2,485 sq. miles is alone larger than Prince Edward Island. The total area of the Islands is approximately 3,952 sq. miles and, for comparison, we quote the following figures:-

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
Queen Charlotte Islands	3,952 Sq. Miles	642 (White) 400 (Indian)
Prince Edward Island.	2,184 " "	88,615
Cape Breton.	3,120 " "	40.65 per Sq. Mile.

The channel between the mainland is called Hecate Straits which varies in width from about 30 miles at its northern end to about 80 at the South.

The nearest land opposite the north-easterly extremity of the Charlotte group is Stephen's Island which is about twenty miles West of Prince Rupert.

Masset, the principal harbour at the northern end of Graham Island, is about 80 miles from Prince Rupert and is in direct line for all ships sailing westward from that port to the Orient.

The climate is extremely temperate; lying roughly in the