

Our Own Canadian Home.

When the first day of July comes around a feeling of pride takes possession of every good Canadian, for on that day he is led to reflect upon the greatness of the land he is proud to claim as his own. Although it is about three hundred and seventy-five years since Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence and gave to the country the name it now bears, it is only forty-three years since the Dominion as a confederation was born, and it is only within the last decade or two that The Great West has operated as a factor in national development. Henceforth the history of Canada is bound to be the history of The West.

OUR EMPIRE.

With regard to Canada as a whole the loyal citizen first takes pride in the fact that it is a constituent part of the British Empire—an empire whose glory reaches back through the centuries, an empire which stands for freedom, justice and humanity. It is no small thing that one can claim as his own the flag that has braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze. It is no small thing that one can claim as his kindred the heroes of war and the heroes of peace, and that he can claim to belong to a family which includes the bravest of men and the most devoted of womankind.

OUR COUNTRY.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to a Canadian to realize that his country is one-third of the empire; that it is eighteen times the size of France and thirty-three times the size of Italy; that from east to west it extends for thirty-five hundred miles and from north to south for fourteen hundred miles; and in his quiet moments he delights to picture this land with the whole of the arable territory under crop and with the million square miles of unexplored region dotted with the homes of settlers.

The Canadian loves his land not only because it is part of the great empire, but because it is great in itself. He loves it because of its great beauty and its countless natural advantages. It is pre-eminently the land of sunshine—sunshine which means not only health and life and vigor but which means growth and excellence of production.

THE VOLUME OF TRADE.

It is a matter of pride for Canadian people to know that the trade and commerce of this country now amounts to about seven hundred millions a year; that it has doubled in nine years and trebled in seventeen; that it now amounts to nearly \$100 per head, while that of the United States is but \$35 per head; that in fifteen years it has increased 163 per cent. while that of the United States has increased but 90 per cent. It is moreover a matter of special satisfaction that 40 per cent. of its trade is within the empire, and that it is on such good terms with the rest of the world that it has a thriving trade with every country north and south of the equator. Not the least matter for congratulation is that it lives in perfect harmony with its nearest neighbor, and that the volume of trade between the two is increasing from year to year with great advantage to both.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

To carry on the trade within the Dominion, Canada possesses systems of railways and waterways of which she has every reason to feel proud. Her railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country; it is greater than that of Great Britain, or Australia or New Zealand. It represents a capital expenditure of nearly a billion and a half.

And as if to make transportation easier the Dominion has been favored with a system of lakes and rivers which places the heart of the country close to the seaboard. When the Georgian Bay canal is completed, the projected road from Edmonton to Winnipeg by way of Lake Winnipeg in operation, and when the Hudson Bay railway is finished, there is not a part of Canada but will be within easy distance of the motherland and the markets of the world.

THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURE.

It would be strange if in a country so highly favored manufacture did not thrive. It is a pleasure to note that the banks had on loan at the

close of last year about six hundred millions, most of which was to manufacturers. The capital employed in 1900 was about four hundred and fifty millions, in 1905 about eight hundred and fifty millions and at this rate of increase it should be almost twice that amount to-day. Last year the exports of home manufacture amounted to about thirty millions, the bulk of which went to Great Britain and the United States.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The Canadian finds it difficult to name the great industries of his land, because there are so many that occupy an important place. First of all, however, should come agriculture. Last year the field crops yielded over five hundred millions or \$75 per head of population. Of this amount the wheat crop was valued at over one hundred and forty millions.

Canada takes pride in her agriculture for it is an agricultural country. She is just beginning to realize that she is also one of the first mining countries in the world. Her wealth is unknown. She has the richest nickel, asbestos and corundum deposits on the globe. Already her gold production has amounted to nearly three hundred millions. Last year she produced nearly ten millions in gold, nine millions in iron, eight millions in copper, twelve millions in silver, and twenty-five millions in coal. Her coal bearing lands so far as known comprises one hundred thousand square miles. If every year wealth can be taken from the fields in the form of crops of grain and roots, the great wealth that lies

these a volume could be written. Manitoba is small in area when compared with the other provinces but its position and natural advantages are such that it has been a great factor in the development of the nation. Last year its total grain crop was one hundred and thirteen millions of bushels, of which nearly fifty millions was wheat. The value of its wheat-field crop was reckoned at seventy-five millions of dollars. Yet only about twenty per cent. of the arable land has been brought under cultivation.

Saskatchewan produced last year over two hundred million bushels of grain, of which over ninety million bushels was wheat. The value of the field crops was over one hundred and thirty millions, which together with the live stock brought it over two hundred millions of dollars.

Alberta, a province the size of France, contained one hundred and sixty-two million acres of which only one million are under cultivation. Last year it produced about ten million bushels of wheat while the total value of its grain and roots was over twenty millions of dollars. Nor was this all, for its exports of live stock and dairy products amounted to ten millions.

British Columbia, the largest of all the provinces, with seven thousand miles of coast line, is the mineral and lumber-producing province of the Dominion. Its mineral production last year was close to twenty-five million dollars, while its lumber and fishing industries are growing so rapidly that it is impossible to make a true estimate of them. Not only this, but this province is coming to the front as a fruit producer, there being now over one hundred thousand acres devoted to this purpose.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

One of the most important factors of our national development is that the population is growing at an unprecedented rate. Last year the total arrivals were about one hundred and fifty thousand. One half of the male portion consisted of farmers and farm laborers. Of these immigrants a great many came from the British Islands and the United States and there are enough of these mingling with the native-born Canadians to keep the country British in its language and sympathies. Efforts are being put forth throughout the whole country to Canadianize thoroughly those who are likely to be out of touch with Canadian ideals. Good school accommodation is provided in all the provinces. Ultimately these foreign-born and their children will become good citizens and there is not one but can add something of value to our citizenship. The caution of the Scotchman, the vivacity of the Frenchman, the dogged perseverance of the German, the blunt directness of the Russian, the thrift of the Mennonite, the zeal of the Icelander all of these are valuable qualities and in the intermixture of people in the years to come all these qualities will find a place.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

The more a Canadian reflects upon the resources of his land, the more he allows his imagination to picture what this land may be in fifty years the more satisfied he becomes that his country is to be the greatest on the face of the earth and that the last west is the greatest west.

When the forty cities of a country can boast of about one hundred millions in building operations; when the annual revenue of the country has reached the same figure; when its railway mileage equals the circumference of the earth; when the milk industry alone reaches a hundred millions; and when the imagination can picture the grain output of the near future at ten times this amount; then surely there is every reason for encouragement and satisfaction.

MORAL WORTH.

All this however is worth something provided only that the morals of the nation remain pure and unsullied. Canada has done well to retain her quiet Sabbath and her old fashioned methods of living. She is going to see to it that none of those customs and vices which have weakened the nations of Southern Europe shall affect injuriously the quiet and peaceable existence. "Canada for Canadians" does not mean that those who come to settle here must become serfs, but it does mean that if they throw in their lot with us they must recognize the ideals of purity and uprightness, and justice which here are bound to prevail.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

In days of yore, from Britain's shore, Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag on Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride, and joined in love together,
The Lily, Thistle, Shamrock, Rose, and Maple Leaf forever.

At Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane, our brave fathers, side
by side,
For freedom, homes, and loved ones dear, firmly stood and nobly
died;

And those dear rights which they maintained, we sweat to yield
them never!

Our watch-ward ever more shall be, the Maple Leaf forever.
On merry England's far famed land may kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless old Scotland evermore, and Ireland's Emerald Isle!

Then swell the song, both loud and long, till rocks and forest quiver,
God save our King, and Heaven bless the Maple Leaf forever.

Chorus

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our King and Heaven Bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

under the ground in the form of minerals is not yet known or appreciated. But agriculture and mining are but two sources of wealth. There is no lumber field in the world equal to that of British Columbia and there is no fishing ground better than the sea coasts of Canada and the numberless lakes and streams that extend from one border to the other. Last year the export of fish alone amounted to over thirteen millions and the number of people engaged in this industry was close to ninety thousand, and yet the great northern lakes in the centre of the Dominion are practically untouched.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

Above all the Canadian will take pride in the fact that he is living in a country where there is a popular form of government. The making of the laws rests ultimately with the man who toils. He may have the legislation he wishes, and he is allowed perfect freedom so long as this does not interfere with the happiness and comfort of others.

THE GREAT WEST.

But it is on Western Canada in particular that the eyes of the world are fixed. Here there are four great provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and with regard to each of