CLEAR BOULEVARD AT POINT GREY

Plan Received From Landscape Gardener and Some Work Authorized

(From Saturday's Daily)

The provincial government is in receipt of a plan for the subdivision and beautification of its lands at Point Grey from the landscape gardener, engaged Mr. Todd of Montreal.

The decision has been made to clear one of the boulevards shown on the plan submitted, which runs from the westerly boundary of district lot 540 to the extreme limit of Point Grey so that everything will be in shape to complete negotiations with some street car company to put their line on this boulevard. In this way access will be given not only to the portion of the land sold, but also to the present holdings of the government.

The plan submitted by Mr. Todd for the approval of the government is a very fine one. He has taken several blocks of land, and reserved them for parks, and he has everywhere given full consideration to the topographical conditions in laying out streets and in making them most accessible to the surrounding property. Mr. Todd points out that this is one of the finest pieces of land so far as natural advantages are to be considered that could be found, and very easy to lay out to good advantage.

The government have taken the plan into consideration and it is probable that when it has been passed upon by the government engineer it will be accepted. It is calculated to greatly increase the value of the government land, and will prove of immense advantage to the city of Vancouver.

The boulevard should not be confused with the Point Grey road, which the government now has under construction.

BACK FROM SURVEY WORK

Party Reaches Victoria After Spending Summer in North for Dominion Government

(From Saturday's Daily)

J. D. Craig and a party of fifteen, including a number of Victorians who have been engaged in marking the Alaska boundaryy line in the Bradford river district, about fifty miles beyond Wrangel, arived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday evening, via Vancouver, where they debarked from the steamer City of Seattle which they boarded at Wrangel. Included in the party were G. B. Harrison, T. R. Wilson, and Dick Wallace of this city, and D. W. Eaton, attache commissioned by the United States government to accompany the party. Mr. Ratz and his party which was engaged in surveying the Stikine district came out about a month ago.

The party which arrived yesterday left here on May 28, and has been engaged all summer in the boundary work. There is lots of game, bear, mountain goats, etc, in the district in which the party was working and four fine bear were killed by members of the party.

NEW STEAM FREIGHTER

Tenders Being Received by Leeming Bros. for Vessel—Best of Her Class Here

Tenders have been invited for the construction of the new steam freighter for Leeming Bros., which is to replace their steamer Oscar, recently sold to Brackman & Ker, and it is expected that bids for the building of the vessel will be all in this week. The new steamer will be 128 feet long, 28 feet beam and 12 feet moulded depth, of similar build to the steamer Selkirk, with schooner bow and stern. According to the specifications drawn up for the vessel, she will be superior to any one of the class of small steam freighters registered at this port. Leeming Bros. are also owners of the steamer Cascade, one of the vessels under charter to the marine department for buoy and lighthouse work, carrying building material, etc. They have the steamer J. L. Card under charter to engage in general freighting pending the construction of their new boat.

GOVERNMENT GIVES THE DESIRED AID

Appropriation for Bridge From New Westminster to Lulu Island

(From Friday's Daily)

The government will include in the estimates at the forthcoming session of the legislature the sum of $10,000 to be applied towards the construction of a bridge across from New Westminster to Lulu Island. Little more than a month ago a deputation from New Westminster, headed by Mayor Keary and introduced by Thos. Gifford, M. P. P. waited on the government and pointed out the necessity for the construction of this bridge. They pointed out that the present structure is insufficient to meet the needs of the traffic between New Westminster and Lulu island and the swing portion of it is not of a width to permit the free navigation of the channel.

The government after considering the matter have decided in favor of the proposition. The plans must be approved by the government engineer.

Potatoes Dollar a Pound

Grand Forks, Oct. 24.—Edward Ballard, local rancher who returned from England last spring brought with him some twenty pounds of seed of the Scotch potato known as the Highland Lass which are grown extensively in Scotland. These twenty pounds have been planted and have produced about one thousand pounds of potatoes. These potatoes for seed purposes are a great novelty in this district, and the seed is claimed that one acre of land in this valley will produce fully twelve tons of Highland Lass potatoes. These potatoes are very large and smooth and the most peculiar feature about them is that they have exceptionally small eyes.

INSPECTED LOCAL REGISTRY OFFICE

Hon. W. J. Bowser to Make a Few Changes But Delays Were Unavoidable

(From Saturday's Daily)

"The local registry office is doing excellent work, and those who complain of delays know little of the difficulties which confront the officials of that department. The office is catching up with the work which got behind some months ago, and if people will have patience a little longer, matters will soon be in a first class condition."

The above statement was made by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, who yesterday visited the local registry office and looked into matters thoroughly. Some few changes will be made, officials being changed about to equalise the work somewhat more than has been done. Additional fittings, files, etc., will be installed to perfect the system and to expedite the work of the clerks in the office.

The delays are largely due to the additional work which is entailed upon the registrar and his clerks through the new act, which is only a year old, and under which the government guarantees all titles. This means a thorough search of all records, many of which go back to Hudson's Bay Company days. Once the title is made indefeasible, any future transfers of that piece of property will be a very simple matter.

The conditions imposed by the new act and the unparalleled amount of business has resulted in the piling up of work at the local office. Additional clerks were added, but in certain matters one official must assume the responsibility, and hence his office cannot be duplicated.

The attorney-general is of the opinion that the work of passing upon titles and rendering them indefeasible is proceeding as fast as could be expected. Victoria occupies a peculiar position in that the great volume of the records go back to much earlier days than those in other centres and hence the time required to make a search is longer.

The offices in other portions of the province are doing satisfactory work also. In Vancouver some thirty titles per day are being passed upon.

Rushing Survey Work

The E. & N. survey party now at work at Beaver creek and under the direction of Frank Shepherd, has been doubled, and a locating party is now at work on the line. During the past few days several contractors have been looking over the ground beyond French creek with a view of tendering on the contract for the clearing of the right-of-way.

Divisional Point at Grand Forks

Grand Forks, Oct. 24.—Corroborating previous reports that Grand Forks will be made a passenger and freight divisional point on the C. P. R., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., while here, personally inspected the proposed site for the new roundhouses and railway yards and strongly approved of the selection. It is now definitely known that work on the railway yards and a fifteen stall roundhouse will be commenced in the early spring.

Canada the Nation

A. J. Dawson in London Standard

Article III.

The writer has already endeavored to explain the attitude of Canada toward the mother country. As the Canadian sees it, this is a full, frank offer of the loyalty a field marshal would look for from one of his generals, from the chief among his generals; the devotion of a junior partner, who, having grown up with the firm, has been extremely successful in the creation and administration of the firm's most extensive branch business. Obviously, this is quite a different thing from the loyalty of the subordinate who faithfully carries out orders. There are essential differences between the things themselves, the spirit in which they are offered, and, let us remember, the spirit in which they must be accepted.

Coming, then, to the matter of the mother country's attitude toward Canada, the first question is, perhaps: How does it strike the Canadian? If the present writer's study of Canada amounts to anything, the feature of the mother country's attitude toward the Dominion which most strikes the Canadian is the want of comprehension that attitude displays; want of comprehension of the twentieth century Canada, the nation; and complete want of comprehension of what it is that Canada offers to its motherland; of Canada's attitude toward us.

Regarding the first point, the scope of these articles permits of no attempt to describe the Canada of today; but there are one or two facts that can be mentioned in very few words, facts which seem to justify the feeling that Great Britain's attitude displays lack of comprehension. Last year was the first year in which the number of emigrants we sent to Canada exceeded, slightly the number we sent to the United States. Practically all the emigrants we send to Canada are men without means, yet, during last year, some sixty-five thousand citizens of the United States emigrated to Canada, and the great majority of them were men with capital, with property, and with exact knowledge of Canadian and other very similar conditions. And it is worth noticing here that these immigrants from the United States are to a great extent former Canadian citizens who had settled across the border during Canada's "hard times," and Swedes and Norwegians seeking the cleaner government of the Dominion.

The amount of interest to be obtained legitimately, and with perfect safety, from money invested in Canada, is about double the amount to be obtained in securities of a similar class in England. Yet a very large proportion of the capital now finding investment in Canada is not British, but comes from the United States. It would be easy, if space permitted, to multiply such instances as these. In spite of all Canada's patriotic efforts to give the mother country every advantage in her markets, one may find in the Dominion a pound of American business enterprise for every ounce from Britain; a page of American advertisement for every paragraph that is British.

Offers Ignored.

With regard, then to the second point in the matter of the mother country's attitude toward Canada; her lack of comprehension of Canada's attitude towards us. As I think the Canadian sees it, this may be summed up in a very few words. It is that we, metaphorically, stand with our hands clasped behind our backs in the face of Canada's proffered loyalty. We accept the sentimental attachment—as though it were ours by right divine for ever—and we ignore the real offer, the larger, more mature form of loyalty, which is what twentieth century Canada offers us with remarkable patience.

But there are very many other circumstances which lead up to the Canadian's feeling that, as yet, the mother country has not realized what it is that the Dominion offers to her; or, at least that she has not accepted what is offered. There is the matter of the different British transactions with the United States where Canada's interests were concerned. Here, as the Canadian sees it, Britain has shown herself absolutely unaware of his nationhood. As one will known Canadian politician said to the writer:

"Your diplomatists at home are probably very able men. But they don't know Canada, and they don't know the American diplomatist. We do know both. We know the value of the interests sacrificed; and we know the precise value of bluff. Your diplomatists with all their ability, have not shown understanding of either, so far as we are concerned. They have turned us down every time, every single time, out of deference to the bluff of the big fellow, with whom we have to struggle as best we can, if there is still to be a British North America."

With regard to that very delicate and difficult question of Asiatic immigration in Canada the mother country has said in effect: "The interests of empire demand that you should admit freely certain Asiatics." With regard to all such matters Canada's feeling for some time has been that she is willing enough to take her share in every kind of sacrifice for the larger interests of the empire. That is part of her offer of preference, part of her loyalty which is the loyalty of maturity and reason. But—and the very essence of Canadian loyalty demands that this stipulation should be made—Canada feels that where she shows confidence she must receive confidence; that where she shares responsibility she must share counsels. It is our pride to serve you, says Canada; but as brothers, not as servants; as partners, not as clerks.

In fine, it does appear to the Canadian that, as man to man, he holds out both his strong young hands in loyal service and devotion to the Mother-country; and that the Mother-country, ignorant of his growth, preoccupied exclusively with her domestic concerns and careless of the rushing new world progress in which the Dominion has fought for and won her nationhood, regards the stalwart young Canadian still as the child of earlier years, and, asking only for childish dependence and sentiment—holds her hands behind her back. It is as though an absent-minded father were to proffer caresses and sweetmeats to the son whose broad shoulders and busy brain already carried the weight and the organization of the most prosperous and extensive branch of his business.

Dominion's Affection Secure

There is no need for anybody in this country to permit himself to entertain anxiety regarding Canada's affection. What we have rather to consider, I think, is Canada's patience. We have nothing to teach Canada in the matter of loyalty, citizenship, or patriotism. Not only is she securely rich in all these qualities, but the virility of her personality, so to say, is such that she is daily making good Canadians of the people of other lands, to the extent of some hundreds of thousands per annum, and at a rate which leaves the observer from this side of the Atlantic—more particularly if his previous experience has taught him anything of colonizing work—simply lost in admiring amazement. Canada offers very much to the Mother-country; her loyal generosity leaves no further gift to be asked for or desired, save one: Patience to await Great Britain's slow comprehension and acceptance of her offer.

But we have now to turn to the question of Canada's attitude towards the other oversea dominions of the Empire, we find something totally different from the attitude to the Mother-country. Here is no hint of embarrassment or afterthought. There is no happier or more hopeful feature of our twentieth century situation as a people, than the character of Canada's attitude toward the other oversea nations of the Empire and their attitude towards Canada. Here the Dominion is at her ease and on familiar ground. This is a practical proposition of the sort that appeals to the strenuous, direct, practical mind of the typical Canadian. One who is known to every newspaper reader in the Dominion said to the writer not many weeks ago:

"Yes, this Greater Britain is a mighty big thing. It is a big factor in the progress of modern civilization, and it ought to be a bigger one by and by. It is a good deal else besides, but, first and foremost, and underneath everything else, because everything else depends on this: it is a business proposition. You've got to have it on a sound business basis, or the bottom falls right out—sure! The Motherland has to move pretty slowly. Don't you think that we forget she's got a big load to carry, a mighty big load. Also, I reckon she's got tolerably well set. She has been a long time at the game, and that has made her set. But we youngsters have just got to get around pretty lively. Young fellows can't afford to get set, the way the world is made up nowadays. My own notion is that the Old Country is coming round all right. She must take her time; that's natural; but what I fancy you people at Home don't see is that it's clean impossible for us to hang round waiting. We can't take our time. The contract doesn't permit of it. We just have to get a move on. Well, Canada has seen that for some time. It isn't that we are any smarter than the rest of the family, only, you see, Australia, and New Zealand, and South Africa, they are not up against it in quite the way that we are. They haven't got seventy million keen fellows on the other side of their frontier, all with an eye on the main chance in business. That is why I suppose the call is ours. For my part, I'm ready enough to wait the Old Country's own good time, so far as she is concerned; but she must not mind our fixing up our reciprocal treaties and so on, with those three young brothers of ours. We've got some things that they haven't got, and they have some that we haven't got. There's the difference in seasons you see, for one thing. Well, for all our sakes, and for the sake of the whole outfit—Yes, I mean the Empire!—we've got to make our arrangements for trade; and, though the Old Country has not quite come to it yet, we've long ago satisfied ourselves that Chamberlain is right about treating your kinsmen a little better than the stranger. That is what has made Canada; and it is what is going to make the Empire of the future. It isn't only us; the other three are all agreed about that. That is why we find we can go ahead with them, and get our business terms in working order. Isn't it better for us to do that then to turn to other countries?"

Four Young Nations Join Hands

The writer has quoted the above remarks, not with any exaggerated idea of any importance they make have in themselves, but because they serve, as well as or better than a lengthy disquisition on the subject, to indicate something of the nature of Canada's attitude towards the rest of the empire, as apart from the Mother country. Canada approaches Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as a comrade; and her advances are received frankly as the advances of a comrade. Already these young nations, who acknowledge the one parent, have met, gripped hands, proceeded to business after their own frank, direct fashion, and actually concluded various commercial treaties which enable them to do business one with another upon a practical preferential footing, as men of one house should. No weight of old tradition lies as a barrier between them in their dealings. Their sole traditions form a link between them. They are all alike children of the greater, wider, freer Britain overseas; they have and share the frank, broad, oversea point of view; which means that in their various dealings one with another they can always come direct to the point, with none of the wearisome delays which make for sickness of heart, acrimony, misunderstanding, and loss of patience.

All this is emphatically to the good, and something for which we who wait, here in the empire's ancient heart, may be devoutly thankful. It is a process of natural development that may well tide us over a period of delay which, failing this, might easily spell tragedy. Though outside the precise scope of the process here referred to, the commercial treaty which has just been completed between Canada and France is no more than a development of the same line of action; and those short-sighted people who have professed to see danger and ground for regret or criticism in this demonstration of the Dominion's nationhood are, if they could but realize it, carping at a signal achievement in what might be called imperial life insurance.

Meantime, if we would avoid the penalties attaching to wilful blindness or national indifference to plain writing on the wall, it behoves us who live here in the lap of the great mother of oversea nations to give steady thought and wide-eyed attention to various developments which are going on about us; developments well illustrated by the present position in the empire of the Dominion of Canada. Delays of a sort may be borne with; their dangers may be guarded against. But recognition, right understanding in certain vital matters, is urgently required, not later on, but now, today.

(Concluding Article.)

There is, of course, very much in a tour of British North America which moves a man only to enthusiasm, to a glad pride in the sober strength, the forceful ability, of our brothers of the Canadian branch.

But afterwards, when one has waved farewell to the shores of this great land, with its steady white flame of enthusiasm, of high hope based upon tested strength and great accomplished development, which yet has but touched the fringe of the country's magnificent resources; weeks later, when one has entered again into the dun-colored vortex of our own crowded life in this finished centre of the empire; then many other thoughts come to complicate and deepen one's study of Canada. Thus, asked for one's impressions, whilst still on Canadian soil, one's reply is apt to be all gladness and enthusiasm. Later, comes gravity, and, when in touch with our own public again, some anxiety; not with regard to Canada itself, but with regard to Britain's attitude towards Canada, its inadequacy and incompleteness. It is not at all that the great new nation needs or asks any favors at our hands; it is that our own interests, and the whole empire's interests, now and in the immediate future, demand from us a fuller measure of understanding, of recognition, and of appreciation where the Dominion of Canada and its part among the nations are concerned.

Looking back at Canada from the centre of the Mother-country it is irresistibly borne in upon me that there we court risks, loss, and future self-reproach, as the result of sins of omission; the things we have left and are leaving undone. Canada is one-third of the empire, and a nation handled and made; a nation that has attained its majority, and is strongly conscious of its manhood. Canada has won its place as partner in the great concern we call the British empire. Its energies, its accomplishments, its knowledge, and its tried strength are far too great to permit of absorption in the minor subordinate's part. All that partner's energy and ability which Canada has been loyally offering to the Mother-country for years past, is a force which indifference and neglect cannot lessen; it is too big a thing for that. But it cannot lie indefinitely idle. It is too strong to be weakened by British indifference; but British indifference certainly would be capable of damming it, turning it aside, and changing the direction of its swelling current.

Role of the Elder Son.

Canada has definitely taken over the grown man's part in the family of the British empire. As a people who have attained their majority, Canada's natural role in the British empire is that of the Elder Son. If the head of the House should continue indefinitely to treat the Elder Son with the sort of aloofness or indifference which suggests ignorance of his development, he would not thereby rob the world of a grown man among the world's peoples—the grown man having put away childish things for ever—but he certainly might prevent that grown man from filling the role of the Elder Son. Our race, then, the British empire, risks much by trifling with, or failing to appreciate at its true value, Canada's proved nationhood.

No people in the world are more keenly aware than the people of Canada, that the British empire is more than a business concern; that it is greater than that. Also, however, it may be that no other people realise quite so clearly that, first and foremost, the British empire has got to be a sound business concern, or else cease, sooner or later, to be the British empire. We have so schooled ourselves that many of us do not like to hear the words. But they are true words; they truly describe the situation; and, that being so, the younger nations, oversea regard it as simply childish to shun their application, or seek to overlook them. Our apparent unwillingness to adopt a practical and businesslike attitude in Imperial affairs places us in a false position in the eyes of the young nations which the empire comprises. It makes it appear that we in the Old Country are content to be concerned only with the poetry, the sentiments, and the theories of imperialism; leaving the practical, workaday business of empire-building and organization to our kinsmen of the younger branches. That, of course, is bad. But what is, in effect, much worse, I think, where the young nation of Canada is concerned, is the fact that we allow ourselves to appear indifferent as to the success of their work, and even hostile to certain developments of it; querulous and inclined to invent obstacles, hamper growth, discourage progress.

Racially, and from the national standpoint, all readers of history are aware that Canada has in the past fought for her life, been tried by the severest tests, and emerged triumphant. Commercially and socially, the young nation has learned lessons and passed through ordeals equally severe, and with equal credit and profit. Canada's business methods, like her constitution, were based upon those of the Old Country, from which she sprang. Canada adhered to those methods until brought to the very verge of ruin, until young Canadians, whose brains and muscle were sorely needed in the sparsely populated Dominion, were forced to emigrate in quest of mere food. The Mother country made no sign; save that some few of her citizens offered help to the establishment, in that land of real plenty and great promise, of soup kitchens for the relief of the hungry! Then Britain's Elder Son thought these things out in the practical, straightforward manner in which Canadians are given to thinking of most things, and decided that certain sacrifices were demanded if Canada was to be saved. Those sacrifices were made; the "National Policy" of self-help, self-protection, of treating one's kin a little better than the stranger, was introduced; and out of that policy, and the sacrifices which established it, came prosperity and a great young nation; the Canada of today.

Preference to Mother Country

It is an old story, but one the obvious teaching of which the Mother country has apparently not found time or inclination to learn yet, despite the fierce jostling of those of our competitors who gain upon us daily in the commercial race. The elder son watches all this with grave solicitude, and is puzzled. His own great prosperity has never for an instant loosened the bond of real affection that attaches him to the mother country has upset his working arrangements or sacrificed his business interests, without apparently understanding the true nature of his situation, yet when the mother country has been hard pressed by her enemies he has hurried in to her succor, with "single heart and single sword." In due course, the elder son offered the mother country a substantial preference, in order that we might enter his markets upon better terms than our rivals. The other sons are all following suit with admiration and sympathy for Canada's lead; and Britain, the head of the house, accepts their preference, and profits by it, here and there even grumbling that the gift is not greater, but insisting all the time that no reciprocation is possible, since that would involve a departure from the policy which gave the house prosperity in bygone days, when Britain was the world's workshop. The Sons find Britain's reasoning hard to follow, in the light of their own experience, and of the approved modern methods under which they have built up their own prosperity and independence. Thus we arrive at the present situation, in which every one of the Sons has adopted the business principles of the rest of the world, and laid aside the hazardous, happy-go-lucky system under which the Mother-land still wasefully toils, with eyes tightly closed, not alone to what is going on outside her shores, but to the sufferings of that pitiful one-third of her population which is said to live always upon the extreme edge of starvation.

The burden of purely domestic legislation for an overcrowded and severely handicapped people, the chaotic situation engendered by by our too long continued attempt to combine in the hands of one local Parliament the functions of highly complicated domestic government and world-wide Imperial government; these things, coupled with our weight of ancient prejudice, increasing competition, decreasing command of trade, and dense population, tend to embarrass the young nations of the Empire in their willing offer of confidence, their willing steps toward closer co-operation. The wide, outseeing vision of the younger peoples, is out of focus with the narrow, intense, inseeing vision of the Mother-country, and the result is apt to be a blurred, indefinite picture for both, when one approaches the other in existing circumstances, bent upon the mutual consideration of a given question. Even as the self-governing oversea nations of the empire must, and are, finely working out their own destinies, each with a loyally helpful regard for the common interests of the Family, so the Mother-land must reach our common goal after its own fashion, with its own burdens, in its own time; but—and this is so obviously vital that reminders about it should not be needed—always with at least as scrupulous a measure of that loyally helpful regard for the common interests of the Family, at least as generous a measure of appreciation, and ready, practical sympathy, as is shown by her Sons of the Greater Britain.

Canada Will Unite the Empire

Having regard, then, to all these matters affecting the present position and future development of the greatest Empire the world has yet seen, what deliberate conclusion does study of Canada bring to one, as to the destiny of that Dominion, whose frontiers embrace one-third of the entire area of this Empire? We have to remember that, in any case, Canada's destiny is that of a great nation. To doubt that is to shut one's eyes to the teaching of history, and to overlook existing facts. But there is always a choice of ways, and for Canada there is one way which leads to greater heights, to prouder achievements, to higher rewards, than can be reached by any other way. Full grown partner's work awaits Canada, and my own deliberate conviction is that Canada will earn her place in history by carrying that work to the happiest kind of ultimate success; to success which, before many years have passed over our heads, will see the Dominion—so far from having a door "slammed" in her face by any injudicious and shortsighted British politician—holding open a door by which the Mother-country may enter, and will enter, as it were automatically, to her natural and proper place, at the heart and centre of a truly united, a practically and invincibly incorporated federation of the nations comprising the British Empire. Then, and not till then, as I see it, will the great young nation of Canada have fully realised the magnificent scope of its true destiny as the Elder Son.

Canada, the Elder Son, possesses the confidence, the admiration, and the respect of the other three oversea nations: the Commonwealth of Australia the Dominion of New Zealand, and that legislatively misused country which should become the united Dominion of British South Africa. Theirs is the familiar and affectionate confidence of brothers of one generation, based durably upon mutual understanding and a common point of view; that sea-girdling, larger British point of view which makes all lands that fly our Flag alike home to the Britisher who knows his heritage as it should be known. Geographically, apart from other reasons, the lead is with the Elder Son, hers the generous, honorable part of host and as spokesman. The coming of the All-Red Route (regarding the organizing details of which the counsel and interests of those responsible for existing transport facilities should be given the fullest possible weight and consideration), should be made to mean more, far more, for oversea Britain than mere increase in transport facilities. It is open to Canada to see to it that the All-Red Route is no less than an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual bond; a step toward the closest and most practical kind of union that the modern world has seen. Sound economics point to it as surely as true patriotism. Treaties of commercial reciprocity, preference—the policy in which Canada has already led the world—business combination for the mutual benefit of the young industries of the four oversea nations; these are the stepping stones by which the great young nation of Canada may march forward at the head of her strong young brothers to a higher station among the peoples of the world than any other path could ever give her. In no other way could Son-ship and Nation-hood alike be so finely served.

Travel in and study of Canada makes one humble, and it is with all deference and respect that the writer admits that indication of detail is not at all his part. But Canada, the loyal elder son, should leave nothing to chance in the pursuit of his great destiny. Some of the finest human material for work of development that any country in the world could desire to see added to its working population lies idle here in the United Kingdom, from lack of work and lack of means, in that which took those upland stretches of the empire upon which work is plentiful and workmen scarce. Some day the mother country will awake to the desirability of making easy the work of imperial migration, of striking migration within the empire. Meantime, the elder son, in addition to throwing wide his gates, might even allow his representatives on this side to make selection from among the many willing and fit, and provide them transport to the land where they are wanted. A few large steamers chartered for the spring of the year, and Canada's work of development could be hastened by many willing hands—hands which could soon repay such outlay as obtaining them involved.

A Minister of Imperial Affairs

Again, as Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, demonstrated so clearly in the postscriptum to his book about the Dominion's part in the South African war, Canada should provide herself with a minister of imperial affairs. Her nationhood demands it in order that her external relations may become an integral part of her people's national interests and affairs. Thus Canada would have a responsible minister, backed by the confidence of the Canadian people and parliament, whose duty it would be, first, to act for Canada and be responsible to Canada in all her imperial relations; and, secondly, to lay foundations and conduct negotiations in the direction of closer commercial federation between the Dominion and the other three overseas nations—her younger brothers. This is, surely, the true path of nationhood, of the grown partner, the elder son. Thus safely may the time be tided over until the overburdened mother country has set her house in order and can fit the complex, many-sided heart of the empire into that central place in the imperial scheme of things which her loyal sons will hold open and waiting for her.

This, then, as the writer sees it, is the true role of Canada, the new nation, of Canada, the elder son. Here, then, are the task and destiny which are truly worthy of the greatness of Canada: the elder son, and leader among her strong young brothers, so to bind these together with herself, upon the enduring basis of practical reciprocatory, business partnership, that, when the time is ripe, there shall be no hesitancy, no cross purposes, no doubt whatever, about the mother country's part; that the way shall be clear and open before her to her secure place as heart and centre of the great federation of our race—the place carved out for her, and gladly given, by Canada, the elder son, acting in comradely union with the other three nations of the empire.

Meantime it is the obvious duty of all thinking men here in the mother country, to see to it that Canada and the other young nations are hampered by no checks, no shadows of the complex difficulties which harass crowded Britain; that they receive nothing less than real encouragement and active sympathy from this old land which gave them birth. This can be attained by one way, and by one way only: Understanding, out of which will come naturally recognition, encouragement, sympathy, and that ultimate union of head and hand, as well as heart, which will place the imperial heritage of the children of our race, from Vancouver to Calcutta, from the Orkneys to Port Melbourne, beyond the reach of rivalry, outside the pale of evil chance or envious attack.

Upon Canada, then, one would urge patience, and that wise deliberation in the choice of a path which befits her just pride and her strong nationhood. To the people of the mother country, of the grey mother of nations and peoples, with her great burden of years and cares and conflicting interests, Canada might well quote from the last words of a brilliant young writer whose prophetic insight moved him to voice the warning in these lines:

"Philosophy should always know that indifference is a militant thing. It batters down the walls of cities, and murders the women and children amid flames and the purloining of altar vessels. When it goes away it leaves smoking ruins, where lie citizens bayoneted through the throat. It is not a child's pastime, like mere highway robbery."

A GIGANTIC BABY

Centralia, Ill.—Mrs. Joe. Robinson gave birth to a child weighing nineteen and a half pounds. Two years ago, she bore a baby which tipped the beam at eighteen pounds.

It is easy to see that Mrs. Robinson enjoys perfect health. Many women will envy her, because they go through life, wretched and dispirited on account of ill-health. Mrs. Mary Shoreham, of Toronto, suffered for years with diseased ovaries, constant pain in the back, headaches, indigestion and sallow, yellow skin. "Seven months ago a lady friend recommended Fruit-a-tives," writes Mrs. Shoreham, "and I decided to try this medicine, though I had little faith in it, because the doctors said an operation was necessary. After I had taken four boxes of Fruit-a-tives I was free of all pain, and was well again." 141

"Fruit-a-tives are made of fruit juices and tonics and are the best medicine in the world for women. 50c.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES

The latest old and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VANVOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST. W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

Estey Player-Pianos

Are fitted with Metal Tubing instead of the old-fashioned Rubber Tubes, and possess many other points of superiority over all other inferior players.

Let us show you the difference.

FLETCHER BROTHERS

Superior Quality Music House

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

CYRUS H. BOWES.

RAW FURS

We pay highest prices for marten, otter, mink, fox, and all other furs. Write for full information and special prices.

M. C. JEWETT & SONS,
Redwood, New York, Dept. G.

WANTED-PARTLY IMPROVED FARM

From 100 to 300 acres suitable for dairy and mixed farming, must be well watered, near railway and not more than twenty miles from town. Would prefer Chilliwack, Kamloops, or Salmon Arm districts. Send full particulars to Thos. Carlisle, High Hisket, Carlisle, England.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

EDEN BANK FARM—A. C. Wells & Son, proprietors, Chilliwack, B. C. stock importers and breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire pigs and Lincoln sheep. Some very choice young bulls now for sale at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—Oxford Down Sheep, 30 ewes, shearling, and over 12 ewe lambs and 12 ram lambs, also 2 stud rams fit to head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A head any flock. Berkshire Hogs: A choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, sired by Charmers Premier. Grandview Farm, Shannon Bros., Proprietors. Importers and Breeders, Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs.

FOR SALE—A few registered Shropshire yearling rams. Also ram lambs and ewes. Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Colwood, B. C. O3