

She is taking heroic chances, therefore, and we can only hope that her magnificent beginning will not result in a disastrous ending. She has otherwise, some advantages. Her navy is better than Turkey's, so it is said, and her finances are in better shape. Moreover, Turkey's possessions in Europe are fully as liable, when hostilities are once fairly begun, to help Greece as to help Turkey, and the Albanians, Slavs, and Greeks, who constitute the larger portion of Turkish subjects in Europe (of the 5,750,000 subjects only 2,360,000 are Mohammedans) are not likely to hesitate long about instituting revolts on their own account. In addition, the royal family of Greece is closely connected with the royal families of England, Russia, and Denmark, and the public sentiment throughout Europe will be a strong factor in her behalf.

#### ANSWERS.

1 and 2. See this issue. 3. By the "franking privilege" is meant the privilege of sending matter through the mails free of postage. Members of Parliament send out much printed matter in this way. 4. By a "public assay office" we mean an office for the chemical analysis or testing of ores, alloys, etc., conducted at the expense of the Government. Rossland is soon to be made a city. 5. These islands belong to Denmark. The United States is desirous of purchasing them. 6. The arbitration treaty between England and the United States is not yet in force, owing to the delay of the Senate of the United States to ratify the treaty. (6) The Strait Settlements of Malayan peninsula exceed all other countries in the production of tin. 7. The territories of Canada are under the direct control of the Dominion Government. 8. The public debt of Canada is \$258,497,000; that of the United States \$1,785,412,640. 9. The chief item of income for the Canadian provinces is the grant from the federal revenue of eighty cents per head of the population of a province. 10. Necker Island is one of the Hawaii Islands. There is a rumor that Great Britain is endeavoring to purchase the island, which, of course, is stirring up the American press. England wishes to make it a cable station for the contemplated Pacific cable. 11. Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and Austria.

#### QUESTIONS.

(1) When were the monarchical governments of Hawaii and Madagascar overthrown? (2) The ex-queen of Madagascar has been exiled to the island of Reunion. Where is this island? (3) Where and what is Massowah? When was it taken by the Italians and what name is given to the Italian colony in Africa? (4) Excepting Queen Victoria, what living ruler has ruled longest? (5) When and why did Cecil Rhodes resign the premiership of Cape Colony? (6) Where is Bechuanaland? (7) What are the proposed routes of the British and American Pacific cables? (8) What is meant by the Exchequer Court of Canada? (9) Explain what is meant by the "concert of Europe," a term so frequently used now-a-days.

## Geography.

### THE SOURCES OF CANADIAN WEALTH.

The sources of Canada's wealth are: (a) Her forests; (b) her farms; (c) her fisheries; (d) her mines.

We intend devoting a column to the discussion of one of these sources of wealth each issue.

#### FORESTS.

1. The forests of Canada are her greatest heritage, and an intelligent study of them is of the utmost importance. It would be well to notice the influence of forests on: (a) Climate; (b) agricultural operations; (c) river fisheries; (d) water communication; (e) the health of the people; (f) trade and industries of the country.

2. Forests on "Crown Lands," that is, on lands owned by the Provincial or Dominion Governments, are leased to lumbermen, who cut the timber, the land still remaining in the possession of the Crown. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the timber is sold with the land.

3. The number of square miles of woodland in each province is as follows:

Territories, 696,952; British Columbia, 285,554; Quebec, 116,521; Ontario, 102,118; Manitoba, 25,626; New Brunswick, 14,766; Nova Scotia, 6,464; Prince Edward Island, 797.

4. The chief seats of the lumbering industry are:

Quebec, on the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from the north and of the Ottawa.

Ontario, on the tributaries of the Ottawa, and on the rivers flowing into the Georgian Bay and the northern part of Lake Huron.

British Columbia, on the Fraser and its tributaries.

New Brunswick, on the rivers flowing into Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Nova Scotia, on the rivers flowing northward.

5. The total value of forest products exported in 1895 was \$25,672,671.

The market for this was found in United States, \$13,482,200; Great Britain, \$10,549,024; other countries, including France, Germany, British West Indies, Newfoundland, \$1,641,447.

6. The most important of our trees is the white pine of the Ottawa valley; next come the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific; these are followed by our hardwoods (oak, maple), and by our cabinet woods (walnut). British Columbia has its own peculiar trees, the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress, and the western spruce.

7. In connection with this subject the class should study the location of each of the following places, and be able to state in what way they are connected with the lumber trade:

Pembroke, Hull, Arnprior, Deseronto, Spanish River, Pary Sound, Thessalon, French River, Collin's Bay, Rivière du Loup, Three Rivers, Newcastle, St. John, Chatham, Rat Portage, and New Westminster.

A Toronto teacher writes: "Your History Notes are 'just what the doctor ordered.'"