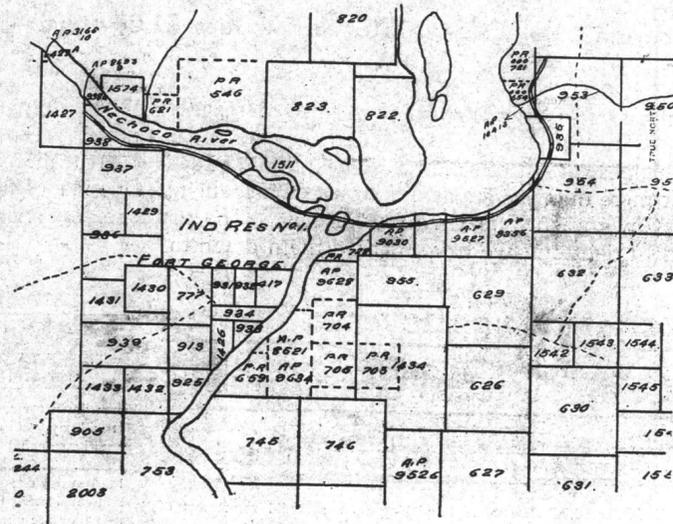


ette gave the farmers of the Willamette valley a means of landing their produce at markets that were profitable. In California the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers were the only means the pioneers of that state had for transporting goods to the mining camps in the interior of the state. Yet the total mileage of all these rivers, which have played so important a part in the settlement of these great states, is not as great as the navigable mileage of rivers and lakes that find their centre at Fort George. Take the Fraser, for example, a river with less volume than the Columbia, but greater length. Emptying into the Gulf of Georgia a short distance below New Westminster, it is navigable for steamboats to Yale, a distance of one hundred miles. From Yale north to Lillooet it is not navigable because of rapids. But from Lillooet to Tete Jaune Cache, a distance of over 600 miles, it is no more difficult of navigation than were the Columbia and the Snake from Portland, Ore., to Lewiston, Idaho, for nearly thirty years. There would be short portages over which freight could be hauled by rail or tramway or by wagon; but from Soda Creek, 165 miles south of Fort George, to Goat River Rapids, 204 miles east of Fort George, a steamboat was run last autumn without difficulty, and Captain Bonser claimed that he could easily have gone through to Tete Jaune Cache, which is 111 miles east of Goat River Rapids, had he started a week earlier. His boat (the Nechaco) was drawing over twenty inches. This year Captain Bonser will demonstrate the entire feasibility of navigating this stretch of water. The Nechaco and Stuart rivers may be taken together, as the latter joins the former at a point 57 miles west of Fort George. There are rapids in both rivers, but both were navigated last year by the Nechaco, and in former years by a steamboat built when the Omineca district was attracting special attention, and that is today beached on Stuart lake. From a point seventeen miles above where it joins the Nechaco, Stuart river for about seventy miles is a fine steamboat stream; it is deep, has little current, and there are no obstructions. Stuart lake, from which the river flows, is one of the finest lakes of the province. The Nechaco is difficult of navigation because of rocks and rapids. These two rivers and the lakes from which they flow make approximately three hundred miles of waterways on which steamboats have been run, west and northwest of Fort George. And this mileage may be very considerably increased by blast-

ing in certain canyons and dangerous rapids. Touching the present great influx of people from the United States, the majority of whom have set their faces towards the Fort George district, the Provincial Bureau of Information is at present being deluged with inquiries in regard to the country along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. All sorts of information is desired. The prospective settlers want to know what the land is like; what crops may be raised; how many tons of hay to the acre can

be taken off; what varieties of apples flourish best; and a hundred and one things which have never yet been fully demonstrated.



One peculiar feature of this migration is the fact that many of those who are coming in were once Canadians. They have had their experiences in "the land of the free" and they are now coming back to the old flag and the old Dominion, and one thing they all want to know is how long it will take them to once more become Canadians. Nearly all have a

good, and others not so good. These are all being extensively advertised in the larger cities of the West. They portray in vivid colors the wealth and boundless possibilities of the great New North country, and this is very attractive. It has the desired effect.

In order that the public may see at a glance the locations of the principal of these townships at present commanding attention and their comparative relationship to one another and to rail and water agencies of transport, a map

is printed herewith which is a reproduction of that in the Public Lands Department, showing also the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific as filed by the authorities of that road. None of the Fort George townships at present before the public, it may be mentioned, is more than two miles distant from the railway line, while it is the accepted belief—and with substantial reason—that the railway town and terminals are ultimately to be established on what is now the Indian reserve. Adjoining this reserve, on the west, contained in sections 937 and 938, is the original and registered townsite of Fort George (not on the market) staked by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineer, whereupon decidedly vigorous opposition presented itself to those sections being granted to the railway company. At that time rival townships had not arisen in the land, and it was warmly contended that this was the natural and preferable townsite location, inasmuch as between the island and the Indian reserve the river is not navigable, and the consequent natural supposition was that the company's wharves would ultimately be erected on the extreme western portion of the reserve. Section 417 gains prominence and a unique historic importance by reason of the fact that it is the site of the present and original Hudson's Bay post established by Simon Fraser, from which that adventurous explorer fared forth to solve the mystery of the great river in its western progress toward the broad Pacific. Section 934 (known as South Fort George and also as Hamilton's townsite) is the established centre of population at the present time, the home of the "Fort George Tribune," and a centre of business and activity that is virtually certain to continue until the end of construction days as they affect the district, being the objective of the up-river steamers bringing in settlers and the railway supplies. Section 1420 is registered as the townsite of Central Fort George; while 936 is described as the "First Addition to Fort George." Section 777 is known as "McGregor's Addition to Fort George"; 931 and 932 are pre-emptions which are expected also to go on the market as townsite property; while 933 is likewise being divided. At the present time also H. Price, of the firm of Humphreys, Tupper and Rice, P. L. Ss., with a full staff, is plotting a townsite of about 1,200 acres on the east side of the Fraser, opposite Fort George; and Mr. Wilkie, P. L. S., of Trout Lake, is similarly engaged in subdividing north of the Nechaco. Green Brothers and Burden, of Nelson, are subdividing for the government in the same locality. The town-

site of Birmingham lies eastward of Fort George, approximately in the location of section 935 as shown on the map. Sections 939, 1431, 1432 and 1433 are under government reserve, and the provincial government has also during recent weeks placed a reserve on a large tract of land lying mostly between the Salmon river on the north and the lower Nechaco on the south, extending from Fort George on the east to the borders of the old reserve on the west. This is a very large tract and is being surveyed as quickly as possible. Although it has not yet been officially described in detail, it is said to be partly open country, rolling in character, and not generally heavily timbered.

That Fort George and the country for many miles around it has a great future is undoubtedly true. The advent of the railway has made possible the settling up of the country, the building of new cities, and the inauguration of new industries. That Canadians will take their share of the good things is certain, and the many people of the right sort who are coming in from the United States will help largely in the upbuilding of the country. Just at present Fort George hums with all the anticipatory activity of a great city in the making. It still preserves and adds almost daily to its unique characteristics, for having had a newspaper that circulated and commanded attention throughout the world before the coming in to its place of publication of a first white woman, and while the population numbered less than a dozen white men, it now has a duly organized school board and guarantees of both a schoolhouse and a teacher—only awaiting the scholars; also a fully equipped moving picture theatre—awaiting a city to provide the audiences.

That the city is on the way is evident by the activity of such prominent institutions as the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America, both of which have recently added Fort George branches to their list of agencies; while Manager West, of the Fort George and Alberta Telephone Company, is already in the field constructing a line of communication from Fort George to Quesnel.

According to the promises of the builders, the railway will reach the expectant and waiting city in 1912, or 1913 at the very latest.

Teacher—"What are the three personal pronouns?"
Pupil—"He, she and it."
Teacher—"Give an example of their use."
Pupil—"Husband, wife and baby."

New Professions for Women

The honest, earnest man must stand and work.

The woman also; otherwise she drops At once below the dignity of man, Accepting serfdom. "Get leave to work— 'Tis better far than what you work to get."
—Mrs. Browning.

Let it be distinctly understood—as I have no doubt Mrs. Browning recognized—that the work of the home, the duties of a wife and mother are a profession; that the woman who prefers this is doing most valuable and skilled labor; and that for a great many women no other way of earning a living will ever be so attractive, or so suitable in its conditions, as the work of home-making and child-rearing. But this work is not available for all of us.

By the cruel sufferings of two or three generations of women, left in middle life by the deaths of relatives without income or wage-earning profession at their finger-ends, it has been brought home to us that a great change in our social conditions has come about. We know that now it is not safe or right for the girls of a family to be allowed to grow up untrained in any business in the hope that marriage will provide them with home duties and maintenance. This work is unavailable now for many, owing to the preponderating numbers of women in the country; and women who do not become wives are not now needed in domestic employment in anything like the numbers that they were in old times, because so much of what once was made at home is now produced in the factories. Fathers and mothers, and girls themselves, see and feel this, and so there is a constant pressure to open new professions and employments for girls.

Science in Housekeeping

Fortunately, the time-honored domestic tasks of women are not omitted in this development. There was room for improvement here; for although the capable, energetic, and valuable housewives were the vast majority amongst the old-fashioned home-keeping women (and I think it is grossly ungrateful of men, nearly all of whom must have had good, sensible and industrious mothers, or the sons would not have survived infancy and be here now, to gird as they do at wives and mothers), still it remains true that there was too much "rule of thumb," reasons were too much overlooked, and the practical side of housekeeping was developed to the neglect of the scientific side. A new profession has now been evolved out of this fact. Teachers of domestic science including that most important branch of household lore, the choice of food and its cookery are more in demand every year. The county councils now employ many such teachers, who must, of course, be themselves taught and trained in the first place, and these training schools or colleges for the higher education of the housewife likewise afford an opening for paid work as professors to a number of educated and clever women. The latest opening in this direction has the dignity of a university behind it. King's College, London, has just started a full course of study in do-

mestic economy, and an intelligent and educated young woman attending this or some other complete course of study will find a remunerative profession for her future life in instructing in this subject the girls of the future. There is no fear that this systematic training for the housewife's duties is a mere flash in the pan; it is too thoroughly recognized now that this as well as all other work needs training, and that practical skill should rest on a scientific basis—and those who can give that training properly will find in doing so their wage-earning work in the future.

Health Culture

Physical training and health culture is another new profession for women, which gains in importance every year. Here again there are several institutions now ready to teach and prepare the future professors of gymnastics and physical development. A young woman who determines to enter on this new profession has to learn, according to a prospectus before me, drilling and gymnastics on the Anglo-German system, that is to say, with appliances of all sorts, parallel bars, and the trapeze, the leaping horse, dumb-bells, and Indian clubs, and so on; also on the Swedish system, which means developing physical exercise with no apparatus or only very light ones. Then the would-be instructor must study breathing, remedial massage and exercise to cure disease, fencing, swimming, dancing, and first aid; and at the same time learn enough of anatomy and physiology to grasp the scientific theory of physical development on which the practical work rests. Every woman who becomes proficient in this work may be reckoned not only to have gained a profession that will give her a maintenance, but to be qualified to spread health, happiness, and life-force amongst her sister-women, and thence to benefit future generations.

Women doctors are now counted by hundreds—there are now some five hundred on the register; but new openings for them are frequently to be noted. The new law for the health inspection of school-children will employ many women doctors. They are also engaged as workhouse doctors, in lunatic asylums, and in fever and other hospitals.

Dentistry is a new occupation in which women-workers are more rare. It is a profession now fully open to women, as both the London and Edinburgh Dental Hospitals accept female pupils; and a lady should prove gentle, dexterous, and neat in that work, and especially with children ought to be exceptionally successful. At present there are only about a dozen qualified women dentists, so here is a chance open.

In the Library

Librarians are now wanted in considerable numbers for the public free libraries that are found in most big towns. Some few British free library committees employ women in this capacity; but in the United States, it may be said in a general way that all the public librarians are women; and as the number of women librarians in our own country has more than doubled in the last six or seven years, it may be safely stated that this is a new pro-

fession into the higher posts in which women may expect hereafter to enter more and more successfully, and more largely if they qualify themselves. Merely as assistants, the prospect is unattractive. The occupation is one of those light and pleasant ones that are apt to command small salaries, and in such a case, when the work is given to women, the payment is sadly likely to sink to tiny figures. The girl assistants in the free libraries, even in some of our large towns, are paid only ten or twelve shillings a week—a salary that all educated girls should utterly scorn to accept! But an exceptionally clever woman, preparing herself thoroughly for higher walks of the business, may be able to obtain a controlling and managing post, on a much better salary; and no doubt as such fully trained women candidates present themselves, the way will open more widely to them here, as it has done in America. "The Library Association," Whitcomb street, London, S.W., has a course of training, and examines for certificates, showing that the librarian's business in its managing department is thoroughly understood.

Sanitary Visitors

Modern legislation has for one of its most characteristic features the multiplication of inspectors. The old ideal of individual freedom seems to have departed from our character, and for good or evil we are now dragooned and controlled by legal force on all sides in an emphatically "new" fashion. It makes paid work for a large number of women, anyhow! Within the last few years a considerable number of women have been able to obtain appointments as sanitary inspectors, who visit not only workshops and factories, but also the homes of the poorer classes, to discover if their water supply, drains, dustbins, means of ventilation, etc., are satisfactory. Tact and good manners, as well as a keen nose and an observant eye, are required to be a successful "sanitary lady." Quite recently the "lady health visitor" has become a recognized personage. Under an act of parliament coming into force only on January 1, 1909, public authorities may now appoint ladies to visit the homes of the poor, and "advise" mothers about their children's feeding, clothing, and nurture, and the cleanliness of their abodes, and so on. If you are a poor mother, you see, a girl or maiden lady may have a salaried right to instruct you in all your ways. It is, at any rate, new work for trained women as "health visitors." King's College, the Royal Sanitary Institute, the National Health Society, are amongst the training schools for all this sort of work.

Laundry work is a new profession for educated girls, though, of course, "the washerwoman" is an old familiar friend. But new conditions have opened laundry management to educated girls. The factory acts and other laws have almost suppressed the little back street laundress, and big steam laundries are more and more obtaining a monopoly of this indispensable work in towns. A bright girl who learns the business of management—receiving the goods, supervising the hands, entering the accounts, keeping note of the "mark" of each customer, and all the rest of the organizing part of the business—will earn a very good salary, as the occupation is new and still "underwomaned."—Weekly Scotsman.

Decorative Art and Its Use

Decorative art expresses the feeling of the times perhaps more than any other. While the painter may linger amongst his ideals, the artist who has adapted his spirit to the demands of the day and has turned his attention to the practical side of life finds that applied art cannot stand still, and that ideals alone will not suffice for his clients. The complete alteration in ideas of ornament in itself affords a proof to the observant of the manner in which taste has changed. Decorators who attained to any distinction have always been skilled artists with minds open to receive new impressions, and to accept teachings of new worlds. The period of the Georges saw an inpouring of the treasures brought by the merchants from India, hence the exquisite Georgian rooms, rich in dignity and enhanced by pieces of rare lacquer, wonderful bronzes, and other Oriental treasures. To this day the creations of Adam, Chippendale, Hepplewhite vie with other influences. The past year or two, however, have seen something entirely new in decorative ideas.

The New Simplicity

Particularly on the Continent, a new school has arisen. In London its impress has been felt, and not alone in household decoration. Manufacturers of textiles are under its spell; trimmings, drapings, jewellery—indeed everything of everyday necessity proclaims the new leaning to an old simplicity. Where fifty years ago a woman would have crammed her drawing-room with bric-a-brac and loaded her dresses with frills of silk and ruffles of lace, she is advised to avoid any exuberant indulgence in ornamentation, and accepts the advice. "It gives so much floor space," is one of the newest watchwords of the artist in furniture, as he points to his scheme of fittings for a bedroom, and indicates that since the walls are used for cupboard accommodation there is a wide open square in the centre of the apartment. Where the individual touch does not exist in the purchaser the designer provides it. Mantelpieces are mostly fitted, and dainty little tables fall at a touch out of the wall, to act as stands for the early morning cup of tea, or the book which is read until the last moment. The electric light is suspended in an enclosure just over the top of the bed, neatly shaded in a frilled curtain.

A revival of an old fashioned notion, which has been immensely modified through Japan on its way to reinstatement in popular taste, is the niche in a room. Most people know that in a Japanese room there is always this enclosure, on which the household ornaments, invariably sparse, are placed, a vase of flowers or a special bronze. The newest decorative ideas include this niche, and they include, too, the Oriental idea of meagre ornamentation. The modern housewife prefers to place her treasures in safe keeping, setting out one or two at a time for the delectation of her family, and changing them frequently. She no longer

crowds her room she has no brackets, few shelves, and not a single little table. Her small tables are fitted into what is known as a "nest," drawn out and handed round at tea-time, and placed in a corner at other times. Patterns on walls, designs on chintzes, unless they are of the finest, are scarcely seen at all now. One of the schemes of the moment comes from a Continental artist craftsman. In it he has boldly used elephant grey velvet, with relief of black and green. The boldest of yellow, in conjunction with lapis lazuli, is not an unusual effect thrown against some sombre tone. The use of self-colored wood or light staining with a high polish is also strongly Japanese.

Color and Line

Perhaps newest of all is the grey room, and it lends itself to so severe a style that it is peculiarly adapted for some of the furniture which depends on line alone for its effects. White rooms grow more and more in public favor. In referring to them it must be remembered that the white room is not actually new; it is a revival of a distant period. White prevails in most of the fine old houses in London, and one need but recall some of the gems from the date of the brothers Adam to wonder why the restful, serene, and dignified white room was ever abandoned in favor of a mass of scrolls and indefinite indications of flowers, plants, animals, and other horrors. Walls of faint heliotrope, a carpet of deep purple, and a couch and chairs covered in Parma linen, constitute a peaceful room that supplies a good background. More and more do we make our rooms a background for fine pictures, rare tapestries, pieces of silver, copper, brass or china, and for the women who inhabit them. Innate in every one of us there is a love of color, and a few educated decorators urge its free use. They argue that in our grey city a dash of scarlet, glowing rose du Barri, radiant blue, and so on have a good effect on our spirits. Panels of linen are sometimes introduced, fixed on with bands of metal galon. In such cases curtains of the same material in a contrast would be similarly outlined with metal, which tends to weight them.

Not only in our houses is this keynote of simplicity demanded. Fashion designers are dependent on line, and the same inclination prevails to make a quiet and unobtrusive background serve to throw out some massing of bold color. Taste expresses itself in the fabrics themselves, in the introduction of fine material. Exquisite designing characterizes even the braids, tassels, and other little odds and ends, such as buttons and fastenings, that serve to enhance the good effect of our garments. The fact that pictures from the studios of artists do not sell so readily as they used to do is often deplored. It might be suggested that while the few can hope to possess masterpieces, the more widely-diffused tendency to select for personal use and for household purposes the work of educated and skilled craftsmen opens up a wide field for people of artistic taste.

find the winters?" Mr. Cooke

period of really cold weather my experience there was. The cold at that time was temperature as is the case in the provinces; but the timber the wind, and the cold the inconvenience is experiencing any amount of good water in the valley of the Lillooet equal in climatic advantages to the valley of the Fraser, in Ontario, where I was a matter of minerals, both



FRASER RIVER



the Fraser river country is

ance. That strikes a person is the one that can reach easily and not merely by steamboat, their small craft. It is an about in—you can go to the summer; and, personally, the coal reported on Bear from Fort George, which There will without doubt for all needs as soon as deer are further advanced.

country as a whole, I would there than in any other. It seems to me that a mountain, with a most abundance of wood and ate, the biggest things can be settled up and the means secured.

say a word, too, about the country abounds. For bear, especially the former, better point of departure. I know of in the Dominion myself have seen, above put 150 miles east of Fort in the river in a single black and grizzly bear border the upper Fraser, the mountains caribou are also plentiful, and descriptions are abundant, east of Fort George, and the Fraser and its richly stocked with fish of

led system of waterways, an interesting and found in a recent issue of "Tribune"—quite probably contributions to the newspaper by John Houston

to be attractive to settlers, tion, must have two suitable for agricultural ortion facilities. Both to be found. It is out of sport farm produce long even were not the making ive. But when a coun- natural transportation ent of which would be in- has an advantage, and Central British Columbia acres of farming lands. Pacific Coast is so ad- Central British Col- of navigable waterways region, and California. illamette river made pos- these states before rail- amboats on the Willam-