

turing industry has been built up. The value of the aggregate trade of imports and exports may be placed at present at a little over £40,000,000 sterling, or an increase of £35,000,000 since the commencement of the reign of the Queen. No feature of the commerce of Canada is more satisfactory than the growth of internal trade in manufactures and home products between the different members of the Confederation—a trade which does not show in the Canadian blue-book of imports and exports.”

The writer proceeds to consider, first, the mills and factories of the Dominion, representing a capital of some £35,000,000, employing upwards of 260,000 persons, paying wages to the amount of £15,000,000, and producing goods annually to the value of £65,000,000; next the maritime wealth of Canada, stating that the value of the annual catch of fish has increased from two millions of pounds sterling in 1875 to over three and a half million pounds at the present time, apart from the home consumption, which may be estimated at two and a half million pounds additional.

He further goes on to speak of the forests of Canada, which annually produce some two hundred and fifty million cubic feet of timber of all kinds, of which one-half consists of white pine. Again, speaking of agricultural products, he says the wheat, especially of the North-West, is acknowledged to be the best raised by any country in the world. “The total value of farm products of all kinds may be roughly estimated at £30,000,000 sterling;” and he has no doubt that the great North-West is capable of indefinite and incalculable development.

The author is not contented with giving his own judgment on this subject. He confirms it by quoting from “The Daylight Land,” a work of travel by a cultivated American writer, Adirondack Murray. This writer remarks: “Last year these prairies to the west produced thirteen millions of wheat. This year (1888) they will yield probably twenty millions. Four years ago scientific men were disputing whether wheat would grow on that soil or not. . . . Two hundred millions of people can be supported, richly supported, north of the forty-ninth parallel. Five hundred miles north of the international boundary you can sow wheat three months earlier than you can in Dacotah. The climate is milder in the valley of the Peace River than it is in Manitoba. As the soil to the south under our silly system of agriculture becomes exhausted, as it soon will be, and the average yield per acre shrinks more and more, the wheat growers must and will move northward. This movement is sure to come. It is one of the fixed facts of the future, it is born of an agricultural necessity, and when it begins to move, it will move in with a rush. A million of American wheat farmers ought to be in this country inside of ten years, and I believe that within that time population will pour in and spread over these Canadian plains like a tide.”

“The best evidence,” remarks the author of the article, “of the enterprise of the people of Canada is found in the history of her railway undertakings. In 1868 there were in all Canada only 2,522 miles of railway in operation, and now there are 12,292 miles completed through the length and breadth of the coun-

try. . . . Canada has now a railway system whose total mileage doubles that of Spain, and is greater than that of all the South American countries which she founded in the days when she was supreme in the New World. . . . No figures are more satisfactory than those which we may gather from our monetary institutions. In 1878 the amount of discounts given by the chartered banks of Canada was £25,169,577 sterling, and in 1888, £37,185,812. . . . But the most satisfactory feature of these returns is the fact that while in 1878 there was about £1 sterling overdue on each £20 borrowed, in 1888 the amount overdue was only one-fifth of a pound sterling, though the discounts were £12,000,000 greater—a fact which shows very conclusively the flourishing condition of business throughout Canada.”

We should like to draw attention to the remaining portions of this most interesting article—dealing with the subjects of education, of our political institutions, of our prospects, of our relations to the Mother Country, and the ultimate form of our civilization—but at present we can do no more than mention these topics. We have referred to the opinion that the article is the work of Dr. Bourinot. After carefully perusing it more than once we are quite sure that it is written either by that accomplished gentleman, or by some one who heard and has accurately remembered some of those valuable lectures which he delivered last spring in Trinity College. The present article only strengthens our desire to see those lectures in print—a pleasure which has been promised to us, and which, we hope, will not be long delayed. C.

PROF. SANDAY ON THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July contains an article from the pen of Professor Sanday, well worthy of the closest study, entitled, “The Future of English Theology.” It concludes with a remarkable paragraph, in which the author briefly sums up the results of the Oxford movement. We quote it in full:

“It has left its mark deeply imprinted on the religious life of the people. One might well think that never before had the English Church found its true vocation. It had been feeling its way towards it ever since the Reformation, but never before quite succeeded in hitting that happy mean which is so thoroughly in accordance with the genius of the race. Services devout without superstition, refined without sentimentalism, cheerful without extravagance, serious without gloom, keeping up a strict continuity with the past, and expansive to meet the needs of the present; it would be, of course, too much to say that this happy mean had been attained everywhere; out of so many thousand churches there must needs be excesses on the right hand and defects on the left, which are only the kind of experiments through which advance is made; but the mean of which I speak represents the equilibrium towards which, after various inevitable oscillations, the Church of England seems gradually settling. The Church Association still exists, and may do some mischief; but the time for quarreling is really past. This result does infinite credit to that sobriety and