

# THE CANADIAN EPWORTH ERA

A. C. CREWS, Editor.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher.

VOL. VIII

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1906

No. 1

## Fair Canada

BY REV. E. H. DEWART, D.D.

O fair and fertile Canada!

Where thought and speech are free,  
Where'er my roaming feet may stray—  
Whatever fate may come—I pray  
That God may shelter thee.

I love thy forests wet with dew,  
Where still the red men rove—  
Thy trees, thy flowers of varied hue,  
I love thy glorious lakes as blue  
And vast as heaven above.

I love thy green and towering hills—  
Thy valleys rich and fair,  
Where wealth in pearly dew distils—  
Thy cool, meandering forest rills,  
Hid from the Summer's glare.

I love thy rivers broad and free—  
Thy cataracts sublime,  
Where God unveils his majesty—  
Whose hymns make grandest melody,  
That strikes the ear of time.

I love thy homes, whose light retains  
Brave sons and daughters fair,  
Where liberty with truth remains,  
And every loyal heart disdains  
A servile yoke to wear.

And all that England boasts we claim  
By right which none denies—  
Her valor and undying fame—  
Each noble deed and kingly name,  
That o'er oblivion rise.

The rich inheritance of thought,  
Which golden fruitage bears—  
Achievements hero-hearts have wrought—  
Freedom by bloody battles bought—  
Are ours as well as theirs.

**Size of Canada.**—The area of the Dominion of Canada is but little less than that of the whole continent of Europe. It is almost twice the size of India. It is as large as the United States with its dependencies of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Its capacity for supporting population is so great that it can hardly be surmised at present. It is a land of great plains, of splendid forest stretches, of lofty mountains, of wonderful rivers, of wide-spreading lakes and rich mineral deposits.

**Sir Wilfrid's Prophecy.**—Canada began the twentieth century with about six million inhabitants, the number with which the United States began the nineteenth century. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, recently prophesied that, as the greatest thing of the last century was the development of the United States, the greatest political feature of the present century is to

be the development of Canada. This prophecy seems to be in process of fulfilment, as the fame of our Dominion is going out to the ends of the earth, and the peoples of all nations are flocking to our shores.

**Canada's Women Farmers.**—A recent book, "Canadian Life in Town and Country," has the statement that, "There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 women farmers in the Dominion, some of whom raise wheat and other cereals, and others follow mixed farming, butter and cheese making, poultry, horticulture, bee-keeping, market gardening, hop-growing, etc. In these special branches of agriculture women have proved themselves to be eminently successful. One family of girls did the packing of 2,200 barrels of apples in an orchard near Montreal. In Queen's County, New Brunswick, a family of women have successfully conducted their own farm of 350 acres for the last twenty-five years."

**"This Way Safety Lies."**—Sir Gilbert Parker has an interesting article in *The Canadian Magazine* on "Canada after Twenty Years," in which he contrasts existing conditions with those of two decades ago. His reference to the temperance question ought to be encouraging to temperance reformers. "I want to record an impression, which I am certain is correct. Canada is daily becoming more sober, and wine and liquors are drunk less and less. The old habit in small villages and country towns of 'having a spree' is becoming a thing of the past. Here is one of the effects of a sane materialism. The contest in trade and commerce and industry is becoming too keen for men to run the risk of muddled heads or lax energies. This way safety lies."

**"Made in Canada."**—At the last Exhibition in Toronto, there was nothing more prominent than the "Made in Canada" placards. They were to be seen all over the grounds, and were specially numerous in the Manufacturers' Building. It was natural, of course, that manufacturers should take to this idea, as a movement of this kind naturally tends to help their sales. It ought to be popular with the people generally, too, for it is a great advantage to a country to be self-supporting. This appeal does not mean that Canadian buyers should purchase home-made goods at all costs, and under all circumstances, but should give them the preference so long as their quality is as good, and their price as reasonable as others. This seems fair and right, and is certainly patriotic.

**An Important Problem.**—In an address delivered to the Canadian Club, Dr. William Osler, deals with the question of securing well-equipped teachers for our Canadian schools. He says: "There is no one problem of greater moment to this country and to the United States than getting well-equipped male school teachers. You can get plenty of girls, but it does not do for the boys to be brought up under a schoolmistress. And you cannot get young men to teach unless you pay them better salaries, and unless you make them feel that their profession is not only honorable and useful, and that they are doing the best and highest work for the country, but that their profession is one, too, in which there is some prospect, after their life work, of looking forward to a system of pension by which they will have something to provide against old age and for their families."

**Sabbath Observance.**—After a trip through Western Canada, Rev. T. Albert Moore, one of the Secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance, writes: "The enterprise, push, and industry of the people were everywhere manifest. Everybody seems determined to win wealth. To that purpose they had sacrificed comforts and conveniences, and faced their future with a spirit that made the most difficult conditions and opposing circumstances but stepping stones to success. With this dominant spirit, and the citizens gathered from everywhere, we were delightfully surprised to find the Lord's Day an honored institution in most places. True it was not always the quiet and worshipful Sabbath of older parts of Canada, but in the newest prairie towns, and in the busiest mining centres there was an evident respect for the Day. In the most Sabbathless places there were those who heartily helped the Alliance, and stood steadfastly for the maintenance of the Rest Day as the inherent right of the citizens, and an absolute necessity to the nation. And there were some towns where the methods of keeping the day would be an example to many places in Eastern Canada."

**Our True Course.**—Lord Dufferin, in his farewell address, before leaving Canada in 1878, gave some good advice to young Canadians when he said: "Love your country, believe in her, honor her, work for her, die for her. Cherish as one of the noblest traditions transmitted by your forefathers, that feeling towards Great Britain, the Empire, and the Sovereign by which you are animated, for it is in that direction, and not in any other, that your true course lies."