

of drunken cowboy but is a beautiful and rising city with all the main institutions of modern culture and refinement. No more is Edmonton the rendezvous of the trader only, but it is to-day the beautiful city of Saskatchewan heights. Everywhere the undesirable elements are in the process of being submerged by the pressing and curative agencies of Canadian civilization.

Victoria—the Queen City of the Pacific—with its genial climate and old associations; Vancouver, the marvellous daughter of Canadian occupation, with its population of upwards of 40,000, its splendid buildings and metropolitan air; and Edmonton, the youngest of Canadian cities, destined to be a great trade centre, standing up like Arthur's Camelot—all these are to be great cities of the future; all are feeling the magnetic touch of the finger of Canadian civilization.

THE FOREIGNER.

In this Canadianizing process the presence of the foreigner is a question which must be met and solved.

We demand loyalty to the British Crown. We have a distinct Canadian ideal—Canadians insist on law, with its execution, and on order.

Canadians earnestly desire an equitable treatment and personal liberty for every citizen. Canadian communities make great sacrifices for education. We must, with no disrespect for our French-Canadian fellow citizens, who in the west admit the necessity of learning it, yet have every citizen speak the English tongue.

The Canadian aim is to preserve Sunday as a rest day to every man, woman, and child, when this is possible.

Our aspiration, too, is to have every Canadian family recognize in its home life, and in a vigorous Church life, the claims of religion.

With these principles, how does the matter stand?

The only foreign problem in British Columbia is that of the Chinese and Japanese. They are an important part of the population. They form the greatest labor element of the Pacific province. The \$500 tax has practically stopped the influx of Chinamen. The restless element of British Columbia legislates year after year against the "Jap," but just as often the Dominion, under Imperial direction, disallows the legislation.

In later years, so far as the writer has observed, there is growing in British Columbia a greater toleration of the Oriental, and the opinion is freely expressed that were it not for him the wheels of industry would certainly be stopped. A large influx of Manitoba people, who have sold their farms at high prices and seek the fruit-growing districts of the Pacific province, is taking place, and they are being cordially welcomed by the people of the coast.

In Alberta the most prominent foreign element is that of the American settlers, who have largely gone into the district lying along the Calgary and Edmonton railway. They have gone also to the mining districts of British Columbia. Many of these are returned Canadians, many others of them are of British stock, and those from the United States of foreign lineage are chiefly English-speakers. The absorption of all these classes will be easy. Many of them, met by the writer, at once expressed their confidence in our orderly government.

True, several flag-episodes have taken place as to the comparative claims of July 1st and July 4th, but common sense has so far given them a quietus. Churches and schools are accomplishing the nationalization of the new-comers as loyal citizens.

The presence of several thousands of Mormons raises a question very different from the foregoing. The writer found the opinion held of these people by their neighbors somewhat divided. Some represent them as