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all the others in its growth. It was established in 1886, and now has a population of between twelve and fifteen thousand. Its phenomenal development is directly due to the C.P.R., which terminates there. An enormous amount of capital has been invested in business blocks in anticipation of a large shipping trade between oriental countries, Australasia and South America, and the result is wonderful to contemplate. Fancy a modern city standing to-day on a spot where six years ago was an almost impenetrable forest of giant pines. This marvel of city building is unequalled in America's history. Vancouver is no temporary place; it has been built up solidly and permanently and its buildings are of a character that might be pointed to with pride in any city on this continent. It has fifty miles of graded and planked roads and a similar mileage of sidewalks. The taxable valuation of the property is over \$10,000,000. The city has waterworks, gasworks, and electric railway, a shipbuilding yard, sugar and furniture factories, fruit canning factories, saw mills and other industries, which, together with the extensive shipping business, give employment to a large proportion of the population.

In the matter of residences, Vancouver is far ahead of any of its sister cities with respect to architectural designs, but the citizens have not yet begun to pay much attention to their grounds, consequently the homes are not so pretty as those in the other places but will doubtless be so in due time. The population is largely composed of eastern Canadians who seem to have adapted themselves to the spirit of the age in matters of industry and progress. The city has rather a pleasant situation on a gently rising peninsula, having the waters of Coal Harbor on one side and the waters of English Bay on the other. The thickly wooded plateau on the west and the high mountains of the coast on the east make the prospect from the city is striking. The city is sheltered by the islands in the Gulf of Georgia and the high lands about it from cold winds, though it always enjoys a balmy sea breeze. The situation of the city is excellent for drainage purposes and is considered a very healthy place.

So much has been written about this young and thriving city that it is unnecessary to speak further of it at present, excepting to state that with its remarkable material growth all those institutions, religious, educational, fraternal and social, which are considered essential to present day of civilization, have been kept well abreast of the development in other directions, and let us hope that the fondest expectations of her people as to the future destiny of the city will be fully realized.

In the Hyperborean Regions.

A TRIP WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

(By Frederick Schwatka.)

IT was in the Arctic regions, not far from Burk's Great Fish river, when conducting a homeward sledge journey to Hudson's Bay, in the depth of an Arctic winter, that the intense cold set in just before Christmas, the thermometer sinking down to 65 and 68 degrees below zero, and never getting above 60 below. We were having a very hard time with our sleighing along the river, our camps at night almost in sight of those we had left in the morning, so close were they together and so slowly did we labor along. Reindeer on which we were relying for our daily supply of food were not found near the river, but some being seen some ten or fifteen miles back from it, I determined to leave the river and strike straight across country for Hudson's Bay. We had gone but three or four days, and as we ascended the higher levels the thermometer commenced lowering, and on the 3rd of January reached 71 degrees below zero, the coldest we experienced in our sledge journey of nearly a year in length, and the coldest, I believe, ever encountered by white men traveling out of doors; for that day we moved our camp fully twelve miles. The day was not at all unpleasant, either, I must say, until along toward night, when a slight breeze sprang up. It was the merest kind of a zephyr, and would hardly have stirred the leaves on a tree at home, but slight as it was it cut to the bone every part of the body exposed to it. This, fortunately, was

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