troubles that developed as an aftermath of the great war are still with us. But the nation that has solved the difficulties of the years gone by will assail the industrial problem with equal success.

The international status of Canada was greatly advanced by her activities in connection with the world war. The generous gifts of men so badly needed at home for the development of the country; her lavish gifts to war charities; her immense contributions to war loans—all tended to prove her right to a more decisive voice in Imperial matters. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have taken their places as nations in an Imperial Confederacy as a result of the war.

It is now nearly four hundred years since Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence river and sailed up that marvellous waterway into the heart of the continent as far as the present site of Montreal. But for many long years little progress was made in the way of settlement and even to-day only the fringe of Canada has been occupied.

The competition of the settlements along the Atlantic farther south proved too strong. They enjoyed a milder climate and were immensely benefited by the advertising they received during the revolutionary days. Canada was practically forgotten during the years when the American Republic was fighting for an existence and after the war was over the United States acquired the reputation of being the land of the free and thither for nearly 100 years the tide of emigration steadily set.

But we confidently believe that as the nineteenth century witnessed the rise of the American nation, in