

point the Bishop who so needed strong men for his work. The youth was Taché and he was destined to be the great Archbishop of the west.

And year after year the Oblates came from pleasant places in the sunny land of France, where grow the olive and the vine; from Celtic and Frank and Norman and Briton stock; some from the peasantry into whose joyous lives the Irish heart of Goldsmith so fully entered, and some from the nobility who lived up to the motto *noblesse oblige*.

They left home and kindred without hope of return, and they came to what was, and much of which will remain, the hardest mission field in the world.

Whatever be the race from which we have sprung, let us Catholics never forget the self sacrificing labors of these apostolic men, whose lives should ever be an incentive to a deeper devotion to the faith that made them heroes.



The Natural Resources of Ontario.

BEFORE attempting to describe the varied resources of so large a province as Ontario, let me give, roughly, the size, general outline and natural divisions of the province, so that the reader may the more easily follow me. Besides, in the natural divisions one gets a convenient basis for his description as, in general, the resources of each division can best be considered together.

Ontario is the third largest and the most populous province of Canada. Almost 225,000 square miles in extent, it possesses the area and natural resources of a nation. In shape the province may be compared to two scalene triangles, meeting in the vertices of their greatest angles. The larger triangle, lying to the northwest is Northern or New Ontario; the smaller triangle is called simply Ontario. New Ontario is bounded on the northwest and longest side by a chain of lakes and rivers from the Lake of the Woods to James' Bay. The southern boundary is inter-national. It consists of the Rainy and Pigeon River systems, Lake Superior, St. Mary's River and the North Channel of