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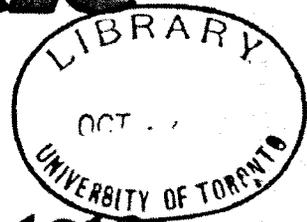
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British Columbia Magazine



SEPTEMBER 1912

MEN OF THE CAMPS

Some details of the work of the Reading Camp Association amongst the logging camps of British Columbia.

THE HINTERLAND OF THE NORTH

First-hand description of an area of rich land the size of Vancouver Island, which lies waiting for development in the north of this province.

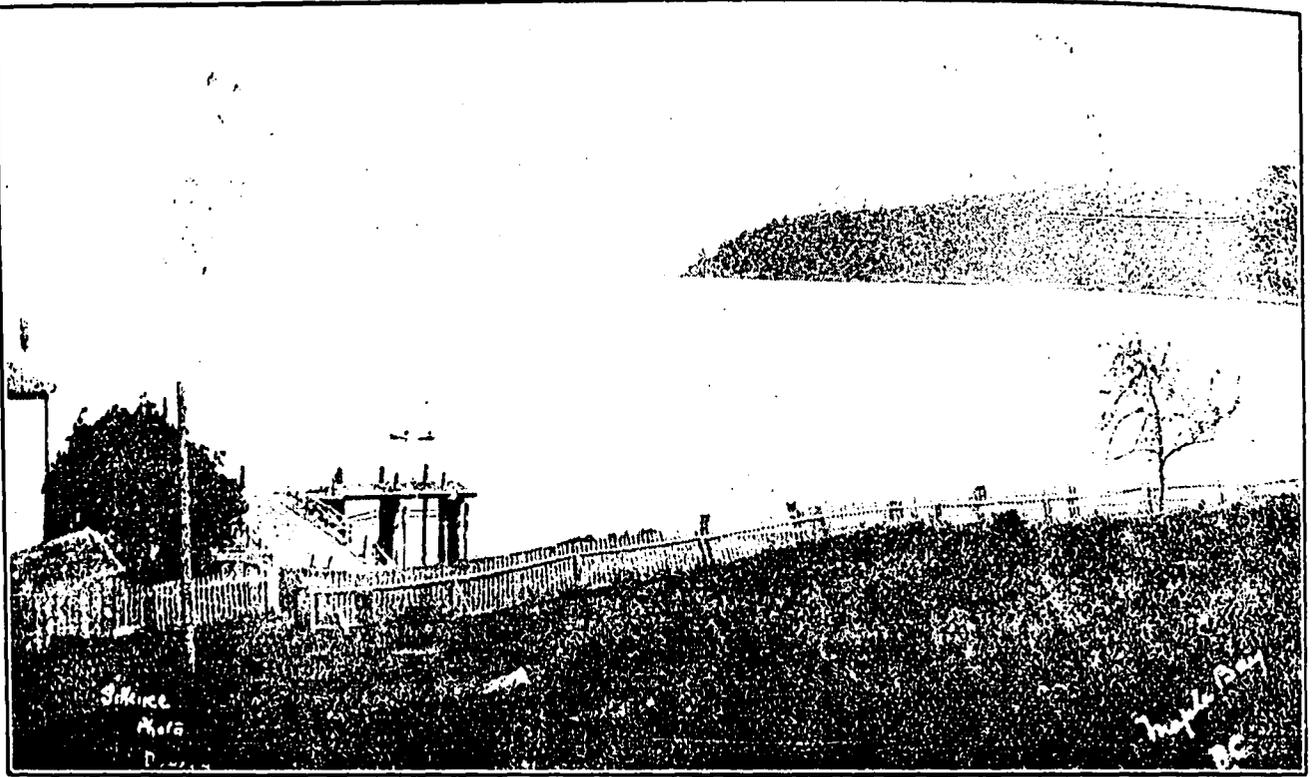
CANADA'S IMPROVING CLIMATE

Scientific proof by Moses B. Cotsworth that British Columbia is getting warmer every year.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH INVESTMENTS

A paper read before the London Chamber of Commerce by Dr. F. B. Vrooman, editor of the British Columbia Magazine.

READ ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS IN B. C.



MAPLE BAY

Vancouver Island Farms

Eighty-eight acres, eighteen of which are in crop and balance is bottom land of the finest quality, easily cleared. New house, barn, horses, wagon and implements. Plenty of water. Two miles from railway. Price \$7,700, on terms.

One hundred and sixty acres; twenty cultivated, forty in scrub and almost cleared, balance A1 bottom land. Good house; a large barn; chicken houses; two horses, cows, ten hogs, chickens; everything goes. Two and a half miles from station. This place would cut up well. Price \$80 per acre, on terms.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Story of Success

AMONG the many companies in British Columbia that have been promoted during the past few years for the purpose of engaging in real estate investments is the Canadian National Investors, Limited. The charter of this company was obtained early in 1910 by the present secretary-treasurer of the company, and in July of that year a well-established real estate firm's business was taken over as a going concern and a general business carried on in real estate. This included the purchase and sale of improved and unimproved city and suburban property, the handling of first mortgage loans, and the purchase of agreements for sale of real property. The company also does a general conveyancing business and acts as trustees, liquidators and assignees. The charter powers granted to this company by the British Columbia Government were very broad, giving them the right to conduct all classes of real estate and agency business, to negotiate loans, to borrow or raise money by means of mortgage or otherwise, to undertake and execute any trusts, to issue debentures or debenture bonds, to form, promote, or subsidize companies, syndicates, and partnerships, and to conduct any kind of commercial business that would be conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company. The liability of the members is limited, and the capital of the company is fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each.

From the first this company has met with remarkable success. The fiscal year ends on January 31st, and from the time business was commenced in 1910 to the end of that fiscal year the profits amounted to 23 per cent. of the paid-up capital, and during the following year they amounted to over 40 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Property sales were also over 100 per cent. greater during last year than the one previous.

The assets of the company have also grown enormously. When business was commenced in 1910 the gross assets of the company were only \$56,000; at the end of that fiscal year the assets were over \$86,000, and at the close of the

following year the personal assets of the company were nearly \$132,000, in addition to which there were assets under administration by the company amounting to over \$183,000, making the gross assets more than \$315,000. Though such large profits were made, it was decided by the directors not to declare large dividends in either cash or stock, but the desire was to pay a conservative dividend and to accumulate a substantial reserve against the possibility of a quiet period.

The company is paying, and has paid each quarter since business commenced, a dividend of 3 per cent., or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. In addition to this, a special bonus of 3 per cent. was paid at the close of the last financial year, making a total return to shareholders at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. Arrangements have been made so that these dividends are payable to English shareholders in London on the same day that they are paid in Vancouver to British Columbia investors. The company are now placing the balance of their unsold stock on the market, and also a well-secured investment bond which pays a fixed rate of interest of 10 per cent. per annum, in half-yearly payments, on June 15th and December 15th in each year.

Arrangements are also being made by the company to erect a permanent home for itself in the heart of the financial district of Vancouver. With the foregoing object in view, Mr. Thomas H. Ingram, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the company, is leaving for England during September, and in all probability will spend the autumn in England, where his address will be care of "The Colonizer," 16 Eldon Street, London, E. C. British investors who desire an opportunity to share in the profits that are being made by this conservatively conducted company are strongly advised to communicate with Mr. Ingram. Canadian investors should send their enquiries direct to the head office of the company, 310 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, British Columbia.

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The Government of Alberta have recently guaranteed the bonds for the construction of three lines of railway into the Peace River country. These are under construction now.

We have for sale the only land that can be purchased in the Peace River District.

It is situated on the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia and immediately south of the Dominion Government homestead reserve. It adjoins the well-known Grande Prairie District, where hundreds of farmers are now pouring in.

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References: Bradstreet's, also Quebec Bank

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. These pens are filled in a second—a simple press of your finger and the pen is ready for work. No inky fingers or over-running of the barrel. Clean, smooth writers, with all the qualities essential to a long period of usefulness.

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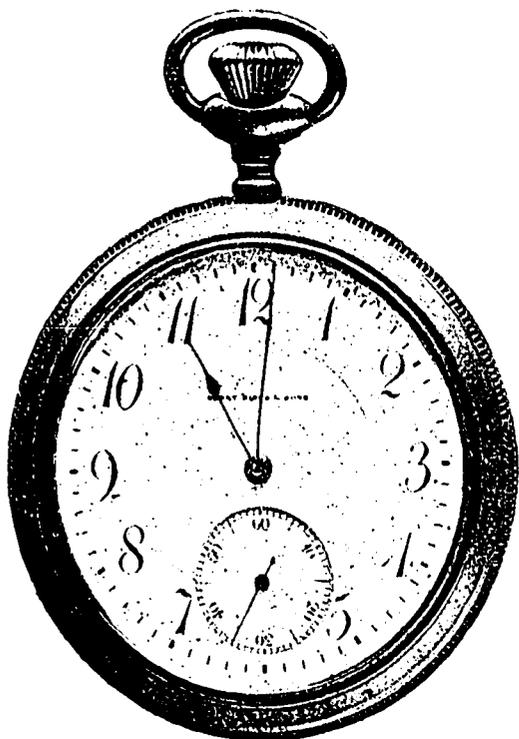
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MAGAZINE

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN
EDITOR

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Published once a month in Vancouver, B. C., by the British Columbia Magazine Company, Limited
Offices: 711 Seymour Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

☐ The Editor will always be pleased to consider articles and photographs dealing with British Columbia. Stamps must be enclosed for the return of MSS. and photos in case of their not being accepted. Poetry will not be paid for. Business communications must be addressed to the Manager.

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owing to its geographical position and many natural advantages, will become one of the greatest cities of the Pacific Coast. Its magnificent waterfront on one of the finest harbors in the world offers unlimited opportunities for every kind of industrial enterprise.

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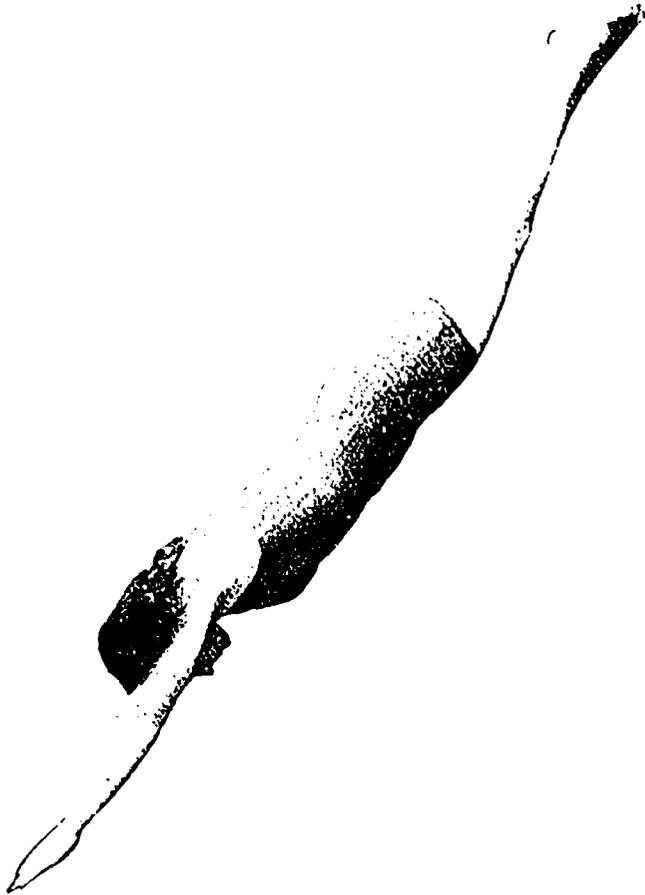
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The Diver

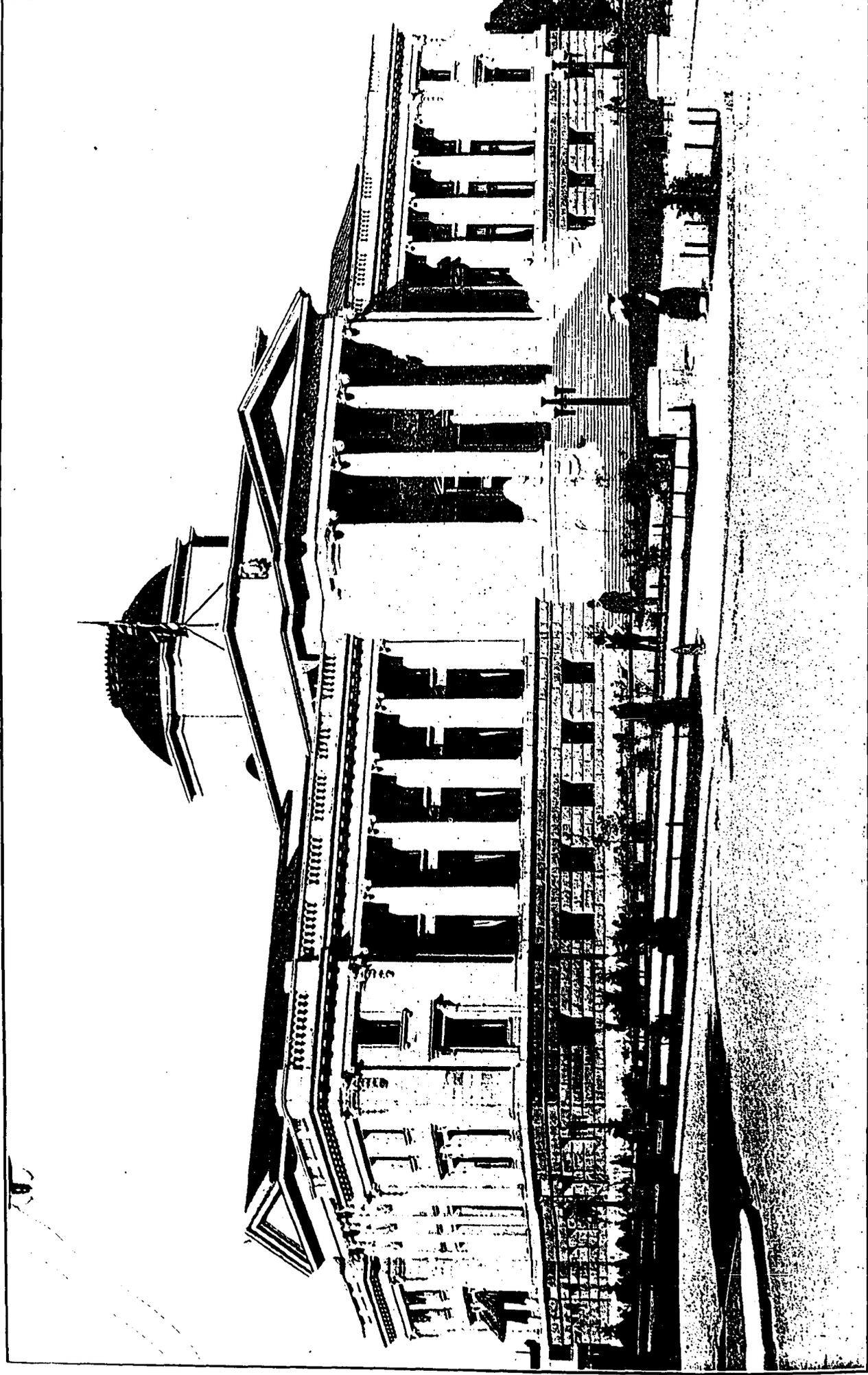
Held in the air like a crystal, and over the water,
Etched on an ambient mirror, lightly suspended in space,
Nereid, nymph, Ariadne, the sea's lissome daughter,
Never a swallow swift-darting might rival her grace.



Poised for a moment she plunges, a pearl to the ocean,
Faded the siren who hovered, vanished the sculpture divine,
The lithe, marble-ivory limbs and the music of motion
That sprung into being one instant, carved clear above billowy brine.

Ernest McJaffey

The New Court House, Vancouver, B.C.



THIS BEAUTIFUL BUILDING HAS RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED IN VANCOUVER FOR THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BY MESSRS. McDONALD AND WILSON, THE LEADING BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS IN THE PROVINCE. THE RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IS TO TAKE PLACE IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING, WHICH IS AT PRESENT THE FINEST SPECIMEN OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE CITY.



Vol. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1912

No. 9

Men of the Camp

By F. W. Waters

IT was back in one of British Columbia's logging camps. A drizzling rain had been falling all day, and when the men turned in at six, their drenched condition did not encourage a very jocular mood. Charlie Hammond's crew had been working down in the bog all day, and had the appearance of having been dragged through the mud. As Charlie tossed his limp old felt into his bunk and went outside to wash in the "chuck," he was grumbling against the fates that had influenced him to come to such a forsaken wilderness and follow the life of a logger. When he came into bunk-house number three an hour after supper, he was still grumbling: "Nothin' to do but wait for it to git dark, crawl in between the blankets for a few hours until daylight, then git up and go at it for another day. What's there in it, anyway?" And he busied himself with his pipe.

Though Young, Charlie's experience and ability gave him considerable prestige among the men of the camp. He was undoubtedly the best hook-tender on the chain. He liked to see the logs going in, and there seldom came a day when his crew had to take second place in the number of logs taken out.

He never spared himself, never stood around giving orders and leaving the boys

under him to do all the work; he was on the jump from seven in the morning until six at night "packing" blocks and pulling line. The boys liked him for it, and always stood by him. But not less did his good-natured disposition place him high in the esteem of the men. He was a perfect type of the proverbial rough, but kind-hearted logger. Though he could be excelled in vocabulary no more than in logging ability, few could recall ever having seen him in a temper, and it was likewise rare to see him "down in the mouth."

Accordingly, when Charlie came into the bunk-house after supper in the mood just described, the boys took notice. He had been going rather steady, it was true, ever since his last trip to town. He had taken with him on that occasion a large stake, the result of a lucky hand at poker, and had blown in the whole amount in a few days. When he came back he told the boys he had resolved (as many another resolves on an empty purse and a sore head, and as he himself had resolved many times before) to "cut it out" and save his money. He had stayed by his resolve thus far, but it was generally predicted that it would soon wear off. Here was the first symptoms.

It would have required no popularity to find sympathizers with such a mood on that night. The day's work in the rain and the



CAMP EDUCATION ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—TEACHING A CLASS OF GALICIANS IN THE READING TENT AFTER WORK

mud had been disagreeable and depressing, and the surroundings in the bunk-house only served to make the atmosphere more dreary. Damp clothing hung from all the rafters, the old box stove smoked badly, and the floor was tracked with mud. At one end of the bunk-house a few men were seated around an upturned box playing "cinch. Others sat around reading scraps of old magazines and newspapers that had strayed into camp. Two or three small groups were engaged in conversation, though yarns seemed lacking tonight. The rest lay back in their bunks smoking and trying to read—oftener just smoking.

"Old Pete," stretched out in his bunk, propped himself up as Charlie entered and grunted agreement with his sentiments. He was a man of fifty-five years of age, who showed the effects of a life of wild excess and exposure. He had followed the "Trail of '98," and struck it fairly rich, but, at the time I first met him, when he drew me aside to point out the hardships and dangers, physical and moral, of a logger's life, all his earthly possessions amounted to only a two months' cheque. It needed very little encouragement to set him off on his oft-repeated story of how he ran away as soon as he was old enough to swing an axe, had "followed the woods" ever since, and "look at me now."

"There's nothin' in it," was his answer to Charlie's question. Several others joined in the conversation, and all expressed their

opinions as confirming the view that "there's nothin' in it."

Lying in a near-by bunk was a Norwegian lad who appeared not to hear this conversation. He was absorbed in an old magazine, trying to understand a page of advertisements printed in English. He had been an apt pupil at "cinch" and other games when he first joined the camp, and their instruction had cost many of his teachers not a few packages of "Great West" tobacco. He had been equally quick to learn any work he was put at in the woods and his ability to follow the life of a logger was soon admitted by the men. At present he was working on the boom, and was regarded no longer as a tenderfoot, but as a full-fledged logger in good standing.

But working on the boom all day and playing "cinch" or poker at night, did not satisfy "Spot." If he could have understood the conversation going on near him on the night referred to he would have readily agreed that "there's nothin' in it." He had picked up enough English, such as it was, to enable him to carry on a broken conversation in camp language. I used to notice him listening to the yarns with great interest, and afterwards enquiring what various words and phrases meant and where this or that place was. I have often seen him, as on this night, puzzling over an old magazine, trying to read English. He wanted to become Canadianized, to learn



A STUDENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LOOKING AFTER A READING TENT AT "11-MILE," ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

our language, and to know more of our country—now *his* country.

Such a conversation is not an every-night occurrence in camp. Doubtless the rain and disagreeable conditions had been the means of calling forth such an expression of opinion. And yet it represents a silent under-current of thought in the minds of most men. Often it is not definitely formulated into thought, but the feeling is there, and it only needs putting into words to make plain what the feeling is. And even though the feeling was not there, we would be forced to admit that "there's nothin' in it" for these men of the camps.

Hitherto we have assigned them to the life on the frontier with not a single comfort of modern civilization, but only an unsympathetic, "It's their lot, poor beggars." We have put scarcely a single good or uplifting influence within their reach, not even a newspaper or a magazine. And when they strike the cities, there is only one section, and it full of vice, that will have anything to do with them, and then only to get their money.

About a month after the evening of the conversation just noted, the weekly boat brought into the camp a young fellow with a letter of introduction from the president

of the logging company to the foreman. The letter asked the foreman to give the new-comer work and to allow him to open a tent, which he had with him, to be used for the purpose of a reading-room and night school. (It was later learned that this young fellow was a student in an Eastern University). Reluctantly, for he was a greenhorn in the woods, the foreman found the stranger a job, and the men helped him one evening to pitch the tent and fit it up with a rough table and a few benches. A supply of magazines and recent



READING CAMP SUPPLIES FOR WORK ON THE FRASER RIVER, LEAVING REPLENDANT, B. C., WITH SUPPLIES FOR SIX CAMPS



MRS. MILLER AT 58-MILE, B. C., BUILDING THE FRAME OF THE READING TENT—NOTE TABLE MADE ENTIRELY OF POLES

papers proved an attraction to the men, and it was not long before a number of them were profiting by his instruction.

Charlie Hammond found an evening spent with an up-to-date scientific magazine or working out a few advanced problems in arithmetic not only worth while, but a splendid means of helping him to stick to

his resolve. Even "Old Pete" preferred an evening's read in the tent to lounging in his bunk. And as for the Norwegian lad and several other foreigners, it was their chance. On Sunday afternoons, though the boys were not "much for religion," they enjoyed an hour's singing in the tent. Even the foreman became reconciled to the "scheme" when he saw the instructor "making good" on the skid road, and at the end of two months he offered the use of one of the shacks to take the place of the tent. The common verdict was that the tent was the best thing that ever struck a logging camp.

A camp makes a good setting for a story, but it represents far more to Canadians as a people. It represents a kind of life to which Canada owes much, and we ought to give these men an opportunity to rise to the level of people more favorably circumstanced.

The work of the Reading Camp Association, under whose direction the tent just described was operated, is an effort to bring this problem of frontier life before the governments of the different Canadian provinces, and at the same time present a feasible method of solving it. The idea was conceived a few years ago by Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, B.A., of Toronto, and has been worked out with marked success. About three hundred college men have been sent out as instructors, and working as woodsmen, miners, and navvies, have demonstrated the practicability of the principle of "education by contact." There is something in it. Watch it grow.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While the above plain tale of the logging camps does not pretend to any of the picturesque detail of a story of the woods by Jack London, it gives a very true picture of the drab moments in the lives of the men who have come here from far countries to develop our great natural resources. The work these men do has its direct reflection in the cities and towns that have been built up in British Columbia through the development work that is going on in increasing measure in our lumber camps and mining districts. You, therefore, owe these men some consideration and regard, and the Reading Camp Association provide a means for you to do a little to help make their lives more useful and more interesting.

Just think for a minute what your own existence would be if you were deprived for months at a time of the many amenities which you enjoy in your town or city.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, the Reading Camp Association, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto, will be glad to let you know how you may help him in sending college students to these camps every year to teach and interest men who have never had an opportunity to study even our language.

Most of these men will become citizens of this land, and their children will be native-born Canadians, so do not say like the narrow-minded politician: "What has posterity done for us?" but do what you can to help our Canadian posterity to become the leading citizens of the world.

The Hinterland of the North

By F. S. Wright

THE maps of Northern British Columbia show a large white space lying to the north and east of the head of the Portland Canal. It has a few rivers dotted in, as if the topographer was uncertain as to what to put there. On the geological maps there is a notice printed in red: "Positions of rivers south and east of the Stikine River more or less uncertain."

This white space is the watershed of the Naas, the Nin-gan-saw, the Eunik, the Iskoot, the Klappan, the South Fork of the Stikine and the Skeena Rivers. These are not mere creeks, but real rivers flowing through a territory which is rich in timber, minerals and lands worthy of being added to the known areas of productive British Columbia.

Go to the Surveyor-General's Department in Victoria and ask to be shown a sectional map of this country, and they will show you maps of country to the east, the south or the west, but that is not what you want. The fact is that the map you want does not at present exist. That is to say, there is no official data of this district, which is as large as Vancouver Island, or one-third the size of England.

This is the district to which the Indian outlaw, Gun-a-Noot, fled from Hazelton a few years ago. He is now probably the only permanent human resident of this country apart from the lone operators on the Yukon telegraph line.

On a small stream coming into the Naas River there is a shack, banked up on the outside to make it bulletproof, and it is loopholed. It is deserted now, but it tells a tale. Would the men who went after Gun-a-Noot have had to pay the same price as the Royal Northwest Mounted Police did for "Almighty Voice" in '97, in order to have seen what that cabin contained when the chase was hot?

All through this district may be seen unmistakable signs of the outlaw's presence.

They are old signs, but easily read by a frontiersman. A rotten dead-fall there, an axe mark here and elsewhere the ashes of a camp fire. The signs are few and covered, but unmistakable. They are the tracks of an Indian murderer who is invisible to the white man. White men will tell you that they have seen him. May be they have, but they were probably mistaken. Occasionally an Indian goes in there with a toboggan load of supplies, and returns—not at the end of the trapping season, but soon after he goes in. He brings out a good catch of furs on the toboggan, but to those who know how long furs take to gather, it is obvious from whence he obtained them. What anxious moments Gun-a-Noot must have when he learns that white man after white man is coming into this country. Civilization is gradually creeping into his refuge.

Three years ago two hardy pioneers went up the Bear River Valley at the head of Portland Canal. Had they been asked where they were going they would have said: "Over the divide," though probably when they started they had but very hazy ideas as to their destination. This was during the boom days at Stewart, and everything was staked in the valley. So, like Henderson in the Klondike, when he discovered gold on Hunter Creek, and thus extended the Klondike gold fields another 30 miles, they had to keep going. Even if the country behind was already possessed by someone else, there was plenty of room ahead.

There were no trails then up the valley, and keeping going meant fighting their way day after day through the bush, carrying all they possessed on their backs, fording ice-cold streams which were deep and swift, and then as they climbed to the Coast divide, they had snow and ice to contend with. On reaching the summit, a distance of only 20 miles from Stewart, which you and I can now travel over by Pullman and



THERE IS AN AREA LIKE THIS ONE-THIRD AS LARGE AS ENGLAND IN THE NORTHLAND WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN MAPPED. THE UPPER SKEENA VALLEY

horse trail, but which at that time meant three hard days' mushing, they looked down and beheld, not the panorama of glaciers and peaks which they expected to find, but a pleasant valley, stretching away to the south and east as far as the eye could see. They did not know that what they saw was the valley of the Naas, the Indian sign, meaning "land of many waters." The natural thirst of the pioneer for new fields caused them to keep going down the other side of the "Divide," and after another three days of toilsome labor, they reached Meziaden Lake. Thus it had taken them six days of the hardest kind of toil to reach where you and I can now go in two days. So much for the changes of the last three years.

They came back to Stewart and told people of what they had seen: of the huge stretch of land waiting for the settler; of the lake 18 miles long teeming with fish; of a climate as dry as the climate on the Coast was wet; of the abundant game and the fine stretches of timber lands. But people only shrugged their shoulders. It was, they said, the typical old pioneer's story, a story which had been told years ago. Why, indeed, should people believe it any more than the Easterner believed there was anything worth a rap west of Winnipeg until the greatest of pioneers, the

Canadian Pacific Railway, hammered it into them by showing that one dollar spent in the West was worth ten dollars spent in the East? The same old cry was used: "We're from Missouri." Hence the silence of the prospector. He is always seeing things strange and new and saying nothing about it. Why should he? He only gets an incredulous stare if he does.

A few hardy roughnecks did listen, however, and now you will meet men in Stewart and Rupert—they are rough and slow to talk, but if you gain their confidence and show interest in their conversation, you will find it worth the hearing. They will tell you of the lands they hold—equal to the best on the Skeena—lands which five years ago could have been obtained for the trouble of staking, but which are now worth anything from \$50 per acre up. They will tell you of mines, and they will produce samples of ore running high in gold and silver—not the samples one can collect in the bar-rooms of any mining camp, but rock actually taken from the ground they tell you about. These men have no capital; they are workers with the grit and determination to hang on; they know they have good propositions, and so dig and scratch to get enough together to buy an outfit each year and make toilsome trips into the interior to do the assess-



TROUT AND SALMON ABOUND IN THE LAKES OF THE NORTHERN HINTERLAND. CLAU-YAZ.

ment work the Government demands. They know it is only a question of time when confidence and capital combined will enable them to market their holdings.

Yet these men are only on the fringe. Meziaden Lake is the jumping-off place, and when it is reached you are only just inside the gateway of the land of promise. There is the Naas and its tributaries beyond, coming down from the north, a good two hundred miles, and running southwest for another 150 miles. This is the Upper Naas, which runs through the enormous coal areas of the Ground Hog, where every day further discoveries of coal-bearing lands are being made, and which is the natural route into this Pennsylvania of the west. To follow up this Naas means hard, long days—days when at times it does not seem worth while to go on, and you curse the country and everything in it, as well as yourself and those who induced you to go there. These are days of bucking brush, fording creeks, rafting rivers, puddling through swamps alive with flies, living on beaver grouse, porcupine, or any old thing that comes along. At one time you are enjoying the best that this affords, and a few days later you are just pulling the belt in a notch, and dreaming of what you probably won't get the next day. You take things as they come. Sometimes you would not trade the life for that of a king; at

other times, like a dog, you want to get into a corner and die. Twelve months from now, however, this work will be a thing of the past. It will be rendered unnecessary by the spending of a third of the amount that is being expended on automobile roads for the pleasure of the public elsewhere.

Or if you have a fancy to build a dug-out at the Big Canon and go by water, it is possible to do so. You can travel clean through to the Ningansaw Divide by water if possessed of the skill necessary to handle a pole or pull on a track line. You will be wet by day and sleep in wet clothes at night—take my word for it—but it won't hurt you.

In the Spring and Fall you can catch in the Naas all the fish (trout and salmon) you can eat; but at any other time the fishing gear is not worth packing. Gradually, as progress is made up-stream, the ranges come nearer the river, only to fall away again when the Red Salmon River is reached. Here you leave the Naas and go about half a mile up the hill on the north side of the river, and there is a sight that looks healthy. Just a wire strung from tree to tree—but it is a link of civilization, and it tells that the hard work is over. You have a trail, not a road—it is more like a bear trail, but it will look better to you than Hastings Street, Van-



THE EMPTY PLACES OF THE NORTHLAND, WHERE WHEN THE EARTH IS TICKLED IT SMILES WITH PLENTY.
A FUTURE FARM NEAR GROUNDBOG MOUNTAIN

cover, after the 70 miles of bush-whacking, straining on a rope, and carrying all your possessions on your back.

Follow the trail and soon a little clearing looms in view, with a log cabin stuck in the middle and a small patch of garden on one side, which, at the right time of the year, will be green with potatoes and other vegetables. The cabin is not locked—there is only the latch string of the old Yukon days to pull, and then: "Hello, boys! Where are you from? Off with that pack and make yourself at home." It is the operator talking to you, the man who watches the thin strand of civilization you have been following. He scrambles around, and almost before you have settled down in a home-made chair, he shouts: "Sit in, boys," and you are sitting down to the first real meal you have had for weeks. Afterwards a pipe and news. Inside of an hour the happenings of the world since leaving civilization are an open book to you, and it is your turn. They are great, these fellows—frontiersmen all; quick to grasp details of the way you have come, although probably Stewart is practically unknown to them. But with the aid of a sketch drawn on the back cover of an ancient magazine, you manage to satisfy them. Your host is the man with the true lust for wandering. He tells of

the perilous trips he makes, keeping that thin strand of iron taut and working; of encounters with grizzly and moose; of relief given to lone prospectors and Indians who have required it; of how so and so passed through twelve months ago, or when the one regular yearly visitor, the pack train with the year's supplies, is expected. He will show you his catch of furs—beaver, bear, mink, marten, fox, otter, wolverine and ermine, worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Then there are moose, goat and sheep heads, trophies of the chase. He will tell you how he came in, in 1908, and how he is looking forward to the time when civilization will call him once again. He has two years to wait, but that is not long to him. He has attained his object. He has a stake worth perhaps \$8,000 to \$10,000, and is going back to "settle down," as he says. He seldom does. A few wild, hilarious months of city life and then the cry from his real home hits him, and back he comes for another stake. He presses you to stay a month, and is often offended if you do not. The store-house is open if you are short of anything in your outfit. They are true men of the north, these boys.

This will happen to you not 500 miles in the interior, where a visitor is justly



A PACK-TRAIN IN THE UNPEOPLED NORTH, NEAR GROUNDHOG MOUNTAIN

looked upon as an event to be remembered for months afterwards but within 60 miles, as the crow flies, from Stewart. The country is waiting and crying aloud for development—for trails that will enable pioneers not only to get in, but to stay there long enough to do something. The railways, the settlers, the miners will follow.

When you hear people talking about the

Last West, don't believe them. There are miles and miles in this one district which have yet to be trodden by either Indian or white man.

Keep going if your outfit permits (it all depends on that) over the Divide to the Ningansaw River and the Iskoot. No need to trouble any more about meat. There is plenty; you are in the best big-game hunting district of Canada—the home of



A NATURAL MEADOW IN THE NORTHERN HINTERLAND, ON THE UPPER SKEENA



DESTINGAY MOUNTAIN

the moose and the grizzly. The rolling grassy hills are the habitat of the goat, the big horn and the blue grouse. There are lakes teeming with fish, duck and geese. Here the Stikine Indian stalks the black and silver fox. They do not trap them, but hunt them the same as they do moose, tracking them for miles. There's mineral in the hills to the west, there's coal land to the east and north, placer in the creeks, and land waiting for the plough in

the valleys, all at the disposal of the man with grit who gets in there and helps himself. The only thing lacking is transportation—not for the pioneer, who needs none, but for his produce.

This country, like the Alberta of ten years ago, calls the hardy adventurer and the pioneer to them, and to those who are prompt to follow in their train it will in good time present the key to its secret treasure-house.



CLUA-ZAHN VALLEY, UPPER SKEENA

Canada's Improving Climate

By Moses B. Cotsworth, F. G. S., New Westminster, B. C.

British Columbia is becoming warmer every year.

The ice-cap in Greenland is causing a gradual movement of the earth's crust, which is changing the climate of every country in the world.

Nearly 40,000 acres of land have been uncovered during the last seventeen years by the retreat of one group of glaciers in Alaska.

Change of climate has deteriorated the races of Southern Europe and is increasing the vigor of the people in China and Japan.

Records of the movements of British Columbia glaciers prove that this province is benefitting by the change of climate.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are once more indebted to Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth for a most interesting and scholarly article. This time he deals with the improving climate of Canada, due to certain movements of the crust of the earth caused by the ice-cap in Greenland.

Mr. Cotsworth's investigations into glacial action and the general geology of the world have led him to some very important conclusions, which affect the climate of the whole of Canada and particularly of this province. Most of the maps and other illustrations have not been published before and we thank Mr. Cotsworth on behalf of our readers for the time and trouble that he has taken to give us this valuable information.

PROBABLY the most important, and yet the least understood, natural force moulding the destinies of mankind, may be expressed by the words, "Gravitational Changes of Climate," as briefly described and illustrated herein. Simple inspection of Plate I will convince thoughtful readers of the reality of the great climatic change that is most forcibly evidenced by those photographs, which demonstrate the fact that those extensive glaciers in Southern Alaska are receding at the rate of about half a mile per year, as the ice melts back at that rate beyond the regular daily flow of the ice down the Muir and Grand Pacific Glaciers.

Plate II proves by its black areas on the chart of the glaciers surrounding Glacier Bay, that around that typical Alaskan bay about 2,054 acres of land per year have recently been released by the "climatic change" from the Alaskan ice-grip. It will be shown on later pages how that sheet of disappearing ice is being wafted over to Greenland by the great forces of Nature, which unite to bring about that marvellous

change, by which the various parts of the world are during the course of ages rested and renewed for fertility, as the thousand leading geologists of the world will better be able to explain when the Geological Congress visits Canada in September, 1913.

Meantime, readers may rest assured of the facts Plates I and II prove, because both the photographs and plan were prepared jointly by the best surveyors and draughtsmen the United States and Canada could produce, whilst the International Boundary was being delineated by them between Canada and Alaska. The originals were most considerately supplied to me by the departments of the United States and Canadian Governments.

2. The limited space available for general description in this *British Columbia Magazine*, precludes the possibility of dealing with more than the general aspects of this vast subject, but as it can be studied and verified with more practical advantage in British Columbia than any other country, and will benefit British Columbians more than any other people during the present and succeeding generations, it can most

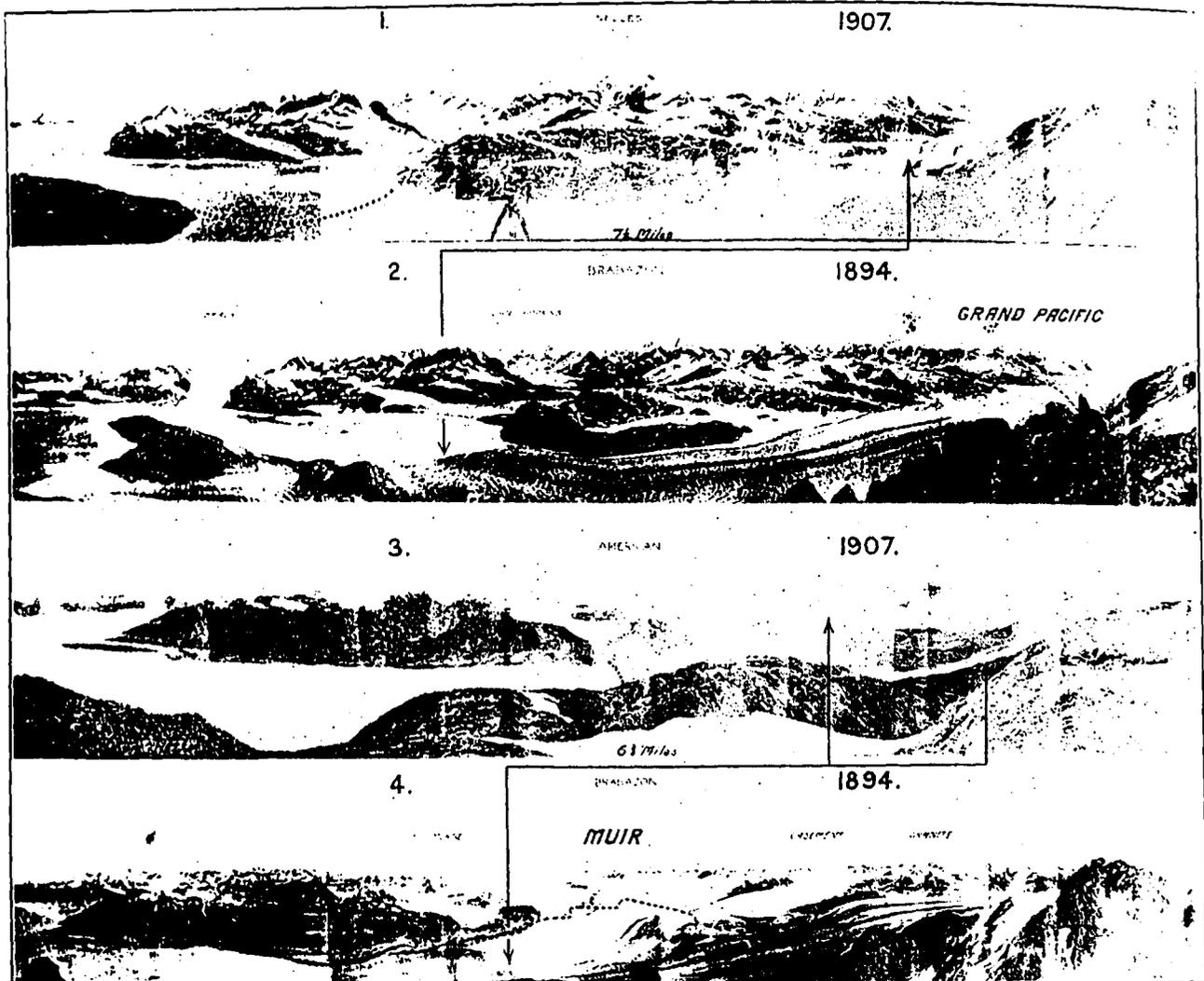


Plate I. Photographic proof demonstrating the recession of the Grand Pacific and Muir glaciers between the years 1894 and 1907. The top photos (1 and 2) show by the dotted line and the arrows the distance which the Grand Pacific glacier receded in that period. The bottom photos (3 and 4) illustrate in a similar manner the distance of the recession of the ice of the Muir Glacier. These photos should be compared with Plate II.

These pictures were taken by both the United States and Canadian surveyors of the International Boundary Commission, and they establish the fact that the ice front, which was more than 1000 feet thick at the tongue of those great glaciers, has melted back at the rate of about half-a-mile a year. The berg-like edge of the Muir Glacier (on the lower photograph) was about 400 feet above the water and much more below the water line.

appropriately be explained from this richly endowed country which will surely exert an influence upon humanity—far beyond the proportion its present meagre population of nearly 400,000 people bears to the 1,600,000,000 people on earth—every one of whom is gradually being affected, for better or for worse, by this greatest of the earth's continuous changes.

History proves that the mightiest ancient races of Assyria, Phœnicia, Greece, Rome and the Byzantine Empires prospered where we now find the feeblar races of Slavs, Greeks, Italians and Spaniards waning. On the other hand we find along the corresponding latitudes on the opposite side in Asia that the Chinese and Japanese are increasing in vigor as their climate is getting cooler.

3. The explanation for that relative

deterioration of Southern Europeans and the increasing vigor of the Chinese and Japanese as herein submitted, is less in the racial proclivities and propensities of the intervening generations, than in the stupendous gravitational climate-changing force, always dominating the vitality of mankind, continuously exerted by the Polar ice-cap of Greenland, which causes the crust of the earth to gravitate round the earth's denser core through the absence of adequate counter-balance on the opposite side of the Polar area, across which Dr. Nansen drifted in the "Fram" during the years 1893-96, proving that Polar ice on the North Polar Sea area only averaged *about 30 to 40 feet thick*, whereas when he and other reliable investigators explored the opposite latitudes of Greenland they found that (excepting its southern point and the

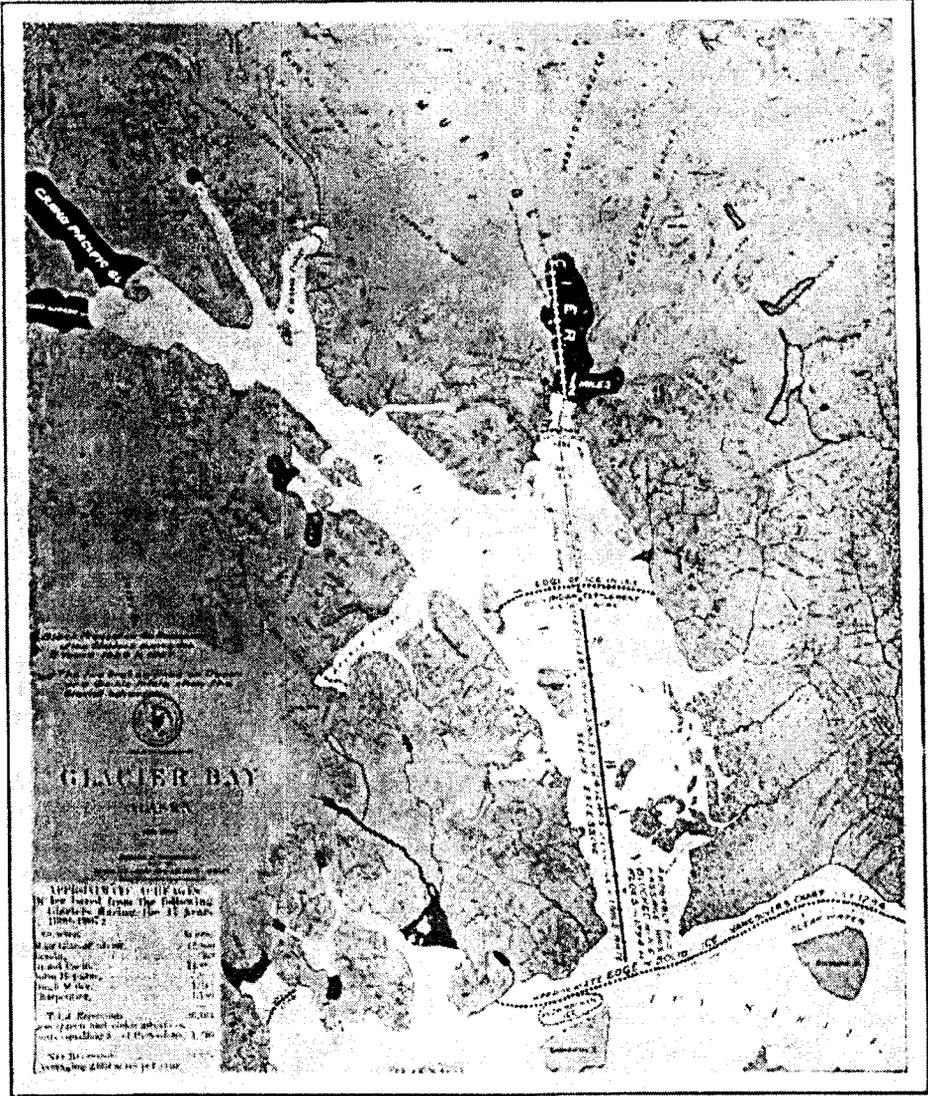


Plate II. The black areas upon the above chart of Glacier Bay, Alaska, cover the areas which, though covered by ice (apparently 500 feet thick) when the Alaska Boundary Commission surveyed around Glacier Bay during the years mid-dating 1890, were found to be bare of ice in the year 1907, having melted back at the extraordinary rate of about half-a-mile per year in the case of the two largest glaciers, the "Muir" and the "Grand Pacific," both of which receded at the rate of about eight-and-a-half miles during those seventeen years. The other glaciers varied as detailed on the chart.

The dotted lines marking the new positions of the edge of the ice as recorded in the years 1794, 1818 and 1882 further illustrate the steady retreat of the Alaskan glaciers due to the changing climate of Canada.

This is the first time this interesting chart has been published in a popular journal.



Plate III. Map of the Glaciated Areas in North America and Europe, from Professor Wright's book, "Man and the Glacial Period."

The large cross X which Mr. Cotsworth has inserted to the east of the present position of the North Pole shows where the pole was 5,000 years ago, as indicated by the slope of the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

"C," to the right of the map, marks the probable latitude of England when the English coal beds were formed in Equatorial swamps.

"P," on the top of the map, marks the probable position of the North Pole when England was in latitude "C," where Central Africa now grows the thick mass of tropical marsh-grown trees, sudd and other dense vegetable matter now choking the equatorial swampy waters of the Nile and that vast territory south of Kordofan—the potential coal beds of the remote future.

The "dot and dash" line - . - . - indicates the supposed course of the Pole from Behring's Straits. The arrows show the present direction of the Gulf Stream. The "hit and miss" line - - - , curving across the Atlantic from the American glacial boundary deposit to its corresponding boundary deposit in Europe, marks the limit of the glacial ice-cap when the North Pole turned south of Greenland.

Note the parallel character of the lines marking the boundary of the glacial deposit in America and Europe with the line indicating the supposed course of the North Pole when it moved across from Behring Straits. Apparently at one time the centre of Hudson's Bay was the site of the North Pole. The changing climate of Canada, therefore, tends to make Hudson's Bay more free from ice every year.

northeast tip) that continental area, approximately 500,000 square miles, is practically buried under the lop-sided Polar ice-cap averaging about 9,000 feet thick.

4. That enormous mass of glacial ice, if spread over North America, would cover the whole of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Alaska with a layer about 500 feet thick. As now accumulated in Greenland it exerts an eroding pressure of more than 200 tons per square foot towards the Atlantic, as by the vertical pressure of its interior it is pressed outward and flows towards Greenland's coasts at the rate of about 40 feet per day throughout every year, as a mass of pitch placed on a table would by gravitation similarly flow outwards on all sides.

The out-creeping ice is thus forced down the coast fiords, where it breaks off in those huge icebergs which, by floating southwards, are increasingly developing dangers to the trans-Atlantic steamships, as forcibly brought to our notice by the Titanic disaster.

5. The immensity of the Greenland ice-cap is beyond comprehension, as Greenland has about 3,600 miles of iceberging coastline. Through Dr. Rink's observations, made during more than thirty years, we are enabled to gather a mental glimpse of Greenland feeding the Atlantic with ice down the typical fiord of "Jacobshavn," which discharges 4,092,000,000 tons of ice per year, whilst its understream washes out more than 7,000,000 tons per year of sand



Plates IV. and V. These photos were taken from a point 79.3 feet south of the bottom point of the thick, irregular line shown in Plate VI. The photo on the left shows the appearance of the ice in 1906. The photo on the right, taken from exactly the same spot in 1907, shows how rapidly the ice is melting and exposing the rock-floor and the foot of the rocks in the background.

and gravel (like the material that formed the Canadian and American prairies) by its torrential waters. These, together with the roll-wash from the immense "calving icebergs" and vast extent of the ice-front, preclude the possibility of even the largest of cameras conveying any practical impression of even that single out-fall of one of the many hundreds of fiords fringing the mightiest ice-cap of the world that during uncalculated thousands of years has been ceaselessly burying Greenland, whose icy mountains are being resurrected by the gradual dissolution of that most momentous climate-diverting force wielded by the Greenland ice-cap, which levers the whole earth's crust around.

GLACIAL ICE IS THE MOST DEFLECTING FORCE ON EARTH

6. Whilst the general forces of gravitation concentrate towards the centre of the earth, the greatest excrecence on the earth's crust is the 800,000 cubic miles of Greenland ice, which gravitates its mighty force southward towards the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, but as the Greenland territory to which the ice clings is part of the continuous crust of the world, the whole crust is gradually turned in that direction, sliding over the denser core as the strain of overcoming the equatorial protuberance is eased by earthquake adjustments at various times, as explained in my paper (read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at their 1906 meeting) on "The Continuous Glacial Period."

7. That leverage of the Greenland ice

results in the world-wide climate change, which is slowly making North America and Europe warmer, whilst the northern part of Asia (especially Siberia) is becoming colder, as the Greenland ice-cap trends to dip more below the Arctic Circle and will continue that southerly progression until equilibrium will be reached when about half of the Greenland ice-cap is melted backwards. Then it will be diverted during later centuries by the corresponding accumulations of glacial ice in another direction as the climatic change (vide the geological path of the North Pole traced by the dot-and-dash line on Plate III) does not recur in cycles, like the seasons, but is deflected by the gravitational force resulting from the stupendous difference in weight between the massive glacial ice that accumulates upon mountainous land in contrast with the thin ice formed on the sea in the Polar region weighed by gravitation balanced in the ethereal poise of the earth, where every ton of matter tilts the scale of changing climate as measured by altitude and latitude.

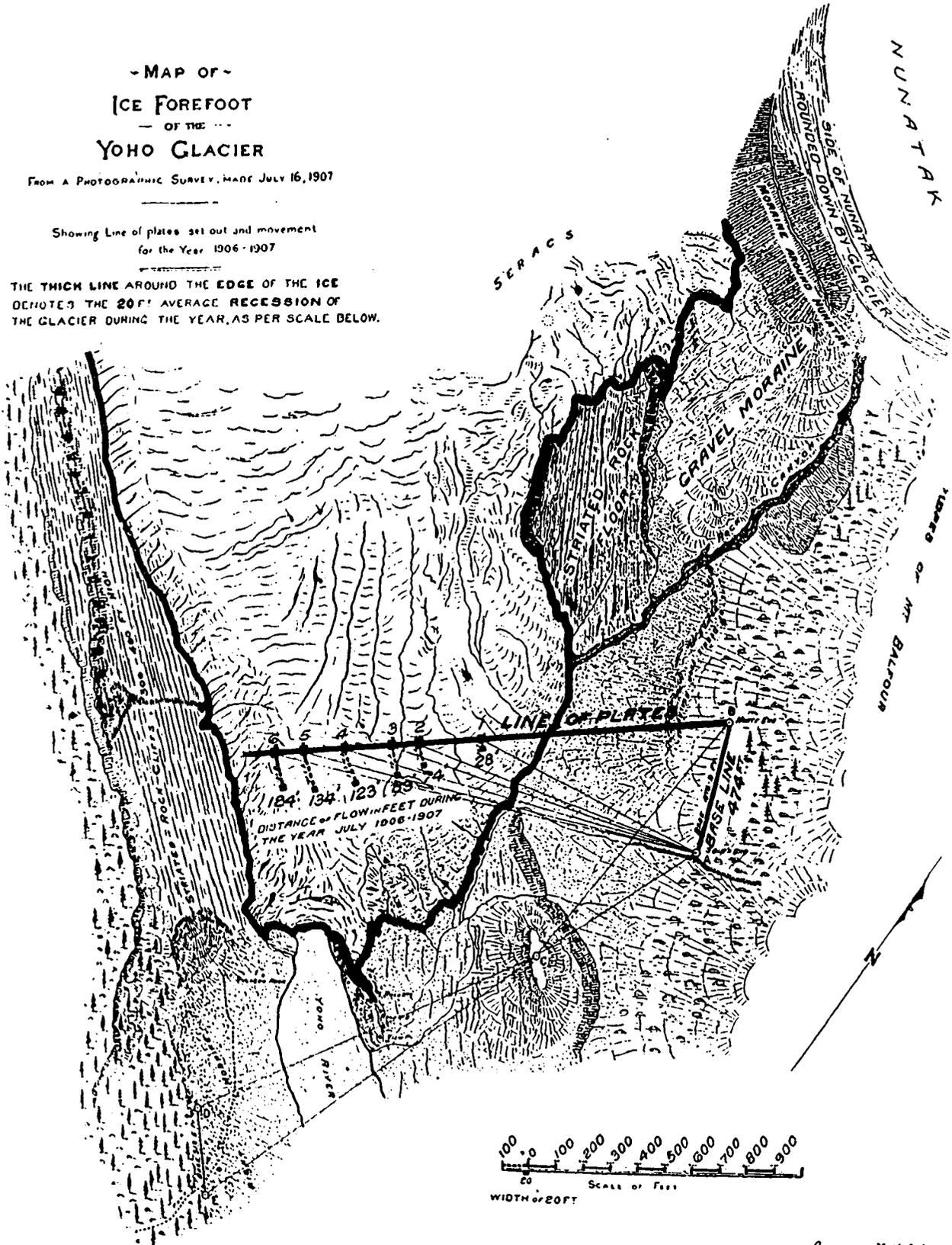
8. We all know that for every degree of latitude travelled from the Equator, we increasingly reach cooler climates, and those of us who have studied ancient astronomy know that the climatic degree as measured by latitude was derived from the equinoctial diameters of the sun and moon combined, so that on March 21 and September 23 the noon-sun shining anywhere along the 49th parallel of latitude (which denotes the boundary between British Columbia and United States) will

- MAP OF -
ICE FOREFOOT
 OF THE
YOHU GLACIER

FROM A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY, MADE JULY 16, 1907

Showing Line of plates set out and movement
 for the Year 1906-1907

THE THICK LINE AROUND THE EDGE OF THE ICE
 DENOTES THE 20 FT. AVERAGE RECESSION OF
 THE GLACIER DURING THE YEAR, AS PER SCALE BELOW.



EMPHASIZED BY M. D. COLSWORTH TO SHOW THE RECESSION AND NUNATAK

Arthur Ordway F.R.S.
 June 11th 1908

Plate VI. By comparing the photographs shown in Plates IV and V, the changing appearance of the ice tongue of the Yohu Glacier in British Columbia may be strikingly seen.

These photos were taken from the same spot in the years 1906 and 1907 respectively. We can distinctly see how the thickness of the ice has been reduced by melting and how the glacier is annually receding.

Not very long ago the ice filled the valley to about 400 feet higher (along the tree line) as the striated cliffs shown in Plate VII clearly prove.

In this diagram the thick line around the edge of the glacier, drawn to scale, marks the yearly retreat of the glacier by twenty feet. The movement of the line of plates planted in 1906 also shows that one of the plates had travelled 124 feet in twelve months. The recession, therefore, of the nose of the glacier in one year is represented by 124 feet plus 20 feet.

be 49 sun + 49 moon diameters south of the Zenith—and at the same time 60 sun + 60 moon diameters down the celestial meridian line for the points along the northern boundary of British Columbia.

The latitudinal difference between those northern and southern boundaries is 11° , whereas the climatological difference along the coast between Victoria (50°) and Skagway (35°), measured by the isothermal lines of "equal mean annual temperatures," is 15° . Therefore, if some world-tilting force could tilt the earth southwards along the Prince Rupert (130°) meridian line, Victoria would have its climate changed to the warmer one of San Francisco, and correspondingly Skagway would (apart from the effects of the Pacific currents which may be considered later) gain the climate advantages now enjoyed by Victoria, so far as the major basis of differential climates mainly controlled by the divergent angles of the sun's rays is concerned.

At the same time reference to a geographical globe will make clear that such a tilt would divert Nova Zembla to the climate location of the North Pole, whilst Russia, Persia and Egypt would become correspondingly cooler, by being diverted northwards. On the other hand, South Africa would become much warmer, as it would be tilted closer to the Southern Tropic.

9. The earth's crust is now being very slowly tilted southwards by the weight of the continental ice on Greenland, consequently the glaciers of Europe and North America are collectively and steadily receding, because the slightly warmer climate every year melts both the glacier tongues and thickness away, as may be seen by comparing Plates IV and V, showing the photographs of the Yoho Glacier's tongue (near Field, B. C., on the C. P. R.) as it was in the years 1906 and 1907.

The contrast in the thickness of both the tongue and the upper part of the glacier, as evidenced by the gauges furnished by the mountain shoulder and pack behind, will convince the most sceptical, especially when he notes by Plate VI that the bulk of the glacier has moved forward 123 feet during the year—and yet the whole front has receded about 20 feet, so that 143 feet have been melted.

Further, examination of Plate VII,

showing a side view of the Yoho Glacier's tongue with the eroded side of the mountain beyond, proves to the experienced eye, by the bared striated natural rock-side 300 to 400 feet high, that the glacier was within comparatively recent years 300 to 400 feet thicker, as indicated below the tree-line.

10. As the Illecillewaet Glacier, close by Glacier Station on the C. P. R., is the most easily accessible, it has been most closely observed, as may be noticed upon the inspection of Plate VIII, which by its "top section" charts a cross-section through the glacier along the straight line permanently located by survey points on both side-rocks by Messrs. George and William S. Vaux, of New York, who yearly place copper plates secreted in the ice along that line, to test the progressive rate of flow by which the ice sags down that valley.

The bent lines, next below, record the located positions in July 1900, 1902 and 1903 of the plates they had put along the top-line on July 31, 1909, proving that the ice had bodily moved forward about 700 feet in four years, or about 175 feet per year.

The lower hit-and-miss line locates the position of the ice-tongue in 1888, and the heavy solid line denotes the edge of the ice in 1906. The distance of about 800 feet between them demonstrates that during the eighteen intervening years the rate of recession averaged 44 feet per year. Between 1888 and 1898 the 500 feet of recession averaged 50 feet per year, because the ice was flatter spread out on the "ground moraine," as shown on Plate VIII. Those rates of recession are faster than the 20 feet flow of the Yoho, and are partly due to the steeper declivity down which the Illecillewaet Glacier slides and partly to the thinning over the bed-rock now being bared more rapidly.

11. One most exceptional feature of the Illecillawaet during the winter of 1908-1909 was the accessible condition of its beautiful "ice cave" (located to the right above the stream source of the Illecillewaet River) which enabled the writer to get underneath and watch the massive ice grinding the bed-rock to the "rock flour" which, during the warmer seasons, is washed out by the under-stream, giving the water that milky appearance which always



Plate VII. Panorama of the Yoho Glacier from the north end of the base line shown in Plate VI. The striated rocks 300 to 400 feet high beyond the ice-tongue show where the glacier formerly ground down those rocks below the tree-line when the ice was about 400 feet thicker there. The rock-floor, from which the ice has more recently melted back between the ice and the white gravel moraine, is seen to be striated, grooved and fluted where not covered by the white pieces of fallen ice.

denotes the glacial sources of British Columbian rivers.

The ice under enormous pressure was grinding over the rock, continuously working forward, till it projected far beyond the rock it grooved away, as shown by Plate IX, showing the outward view from the ice-cave. The flutings on the right resulted from the intense pressure of the ice as it was forced over the grooved bed-rock, which shaped those flutings like a mould. The holes in the ice-roof held stones that had fallen down crevasses as the ice had more rapidly moved down the steeper parts of its path. They had been rolled along till jammed in the lower ice by pressure and thence forward they acted as grinders over the bed-rock beyond the terminal one of which they projected till the release of pressure and slight thaw released them to fall on the cave's floor.

The gradual drifting of that and similar glacial silt and material down the Fraser Valley can be realistically traced mile after mile as the C. P. R. trains pass down the river-side until they approach Vancouver.

12. The crystal-like photograph of the Illecillewaet Glacier, shown upon Plate X, conveys a vivid impression of the glacial erosion and morainic materials conveyed by glacial gravitation.

The 1,600-ft. width of that glacier's tongue across the straight-plate line, shown on Plate VIII, for the year 1899, dating this photograph, may enable the reader to mentally convey this ice-tongue to Plate III, and imagine the flowing ice with nearly 3,000 miles frontage, as during the American glaciation it spread from the Columbia River to New York, whilst scat-

tering the sand, gravel and silt over what now forms the prairie wheat lands of Canada and the United States, just as the glaciating ice-cap of Greenland is spreading like materials in tremendous quantities by glacial rivers and icebergs over the North Atlantic, where the icebergs are increasing as Greenland is being tilted southwards below the Arctic Circle, along which the most-extensive moraines are being deposited by the melting ice.

13. By measuring the $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from those moraines to the Pole we derive the scale by which the probable course of the changing polar locations has been traced, on Plate III, from the moraines left across the middle of North America and Europe during the progress of that "continuous glacial period," which has ever been used by Nature to rest and renew various parts of the world and invigorate races of men.

That great glaciation was about 10,000 times larger than the Illecillewaet Glacier, as the rounded ice-scratched stones spread over the prairies and ice-scoured rocks around the Great Lakes testify, and the walrus heads and tusks dug up by farmers sinking wells in Manitoba prove.

14. The photograph of the Illecillewaet enables us to picture the progression of this mightiest climate-changing force, if we imagine the upper peak is representing the North Pole and regard the mountain to the right as Greenland's mighty range towards which the North American Glacier trended as it was slowly melted, evaporated and drifted northeastward by the prevailing winds. Later the ice-cap drifted to the high mountains of Norway, whence the European glaciation flowed over Northern

Europe as indicated by the arrows on Plate III.

15. After that it was gradually dispersed, drifting over Northern Russia and the Ural Mountains to the Siberian Tundras vast area more as snow than glacial ice, which can only be formed on a nucleus of mountains upon which moist air currents flow. That snow gradually wafted and redeposited became glacial ice on the mountains around the Siberian Sea of Okhotsk flowing eastwards that rested around Kamchatka, depressing the Behring sea-floor and thence drifted over the vast mountainous area of Alaska—always trending eastwards in that easterly direction, but ever varied a little northward or southward by the glacial masses accumulated successively on the mountain ranges north of the 40th parallel of latitude.

That is now being redrifted towards Greenland by the same climate-changing force as evidenced by the melting back of all glacial ice in Alaska and British Columbia, where the diversion of the warm Japan current by a kindred agency is being beneficially felt.

The numerous earthquake adjustments by which the earth's crust is enabled to expand and contract as it stretches over the equatorial protuberance, which maintains the equilibrium of the world, appears to be largely caused by this great climate-changing force.

16. It is that varying but immense diversion by evaporation and prevailing winds, which slowly transfers the stupendous weight of the Polar ice-cap from one core of vast mountain ranges to another location during the progress of time; which shifts the top-balance of the world to change our climates so gently, by the force of gravitation, that we need not wonder why we have hitherto failed to trace this greatest and most beneficent cycle of Mother Earth.

Every ton of this, its greatest balance-moving weights, is weighed in the ethereal balances so delicately poised that it makes a difference whether, say, one ton is moved from Canada or Alaska to Greenland to yearly accentuate the gravitational stress which is steadily dipping Greenland southward, so that as the toe of Greenland is being tilted south of the Arctic Circle it is being bared of ice which is being drifted elsewhere, tending to complicate the tilt.

POSITION OF THE POLAR AXIS IS CHANGING

That the pressure of a finger or weight on a light rubber ball crushes that part in and bulges out an equivalent part is well known; similarly, the over-powering weight of the Polar ice-cap depresses that part of the crust of the earth where the ice-cap is accumulating, submerging the lower parts of the coast. Correspondingly, regions from which the ice-cap is being diverted tend to rise with that wonderful elasticity the earth's crust seems to derive from the compression and release of the viscous lava material between the core and crust, like the tire of a motor-car under certain conditions of leverage or thrust, tends to creep around the successive directions that the gravitational weight of the Polar ice-cap's force impels it.

18. The counter-balance of nearer or more distant localities tends to further complicate the tilt—which the limited space available in this magazine precludes from explaining, beyond the fact that the evidences derived by the writer's investigations into the pyramid observations of the Ancient Egyptians demonstrate, by the subsequent deviation of the Great Pyramid's slope from the sun's ancient equinoctial angle, that the diversion of the Polar ice-cap has during the last 6,000 years been able to drift that part of the world more than 7° southwards, as, when the Great Pyramid was built, the North Pole was then evidently located about the position denoted by the large X on Plate III. As the Polar location changes the Magnetic North, dependent upon the metallic core of the earth, is deflected.

19. Since then the Polar location has, by Polar ice-diversion, been levered over in the direction of Behring Sea, forcing upon the Egyptians and Europeans warmer climates than their hardier ancestors endured 6,000 years ago, when they, with the Babylonians and great races surrounding the Mediterranean Sea were more vigorous, because they lived in the more invigorating climate where the British and German nations now thrive. The Romans who lived in Italy, and the Jews then in Palestine, correspondingly enjoyed the more bracing climates Austria and Armenia now experience, enabling them to raise stronger races, whereas those of Southern Italy and Sicily are becoming weaker as their countries, with all Europe, are becoming warmer. That

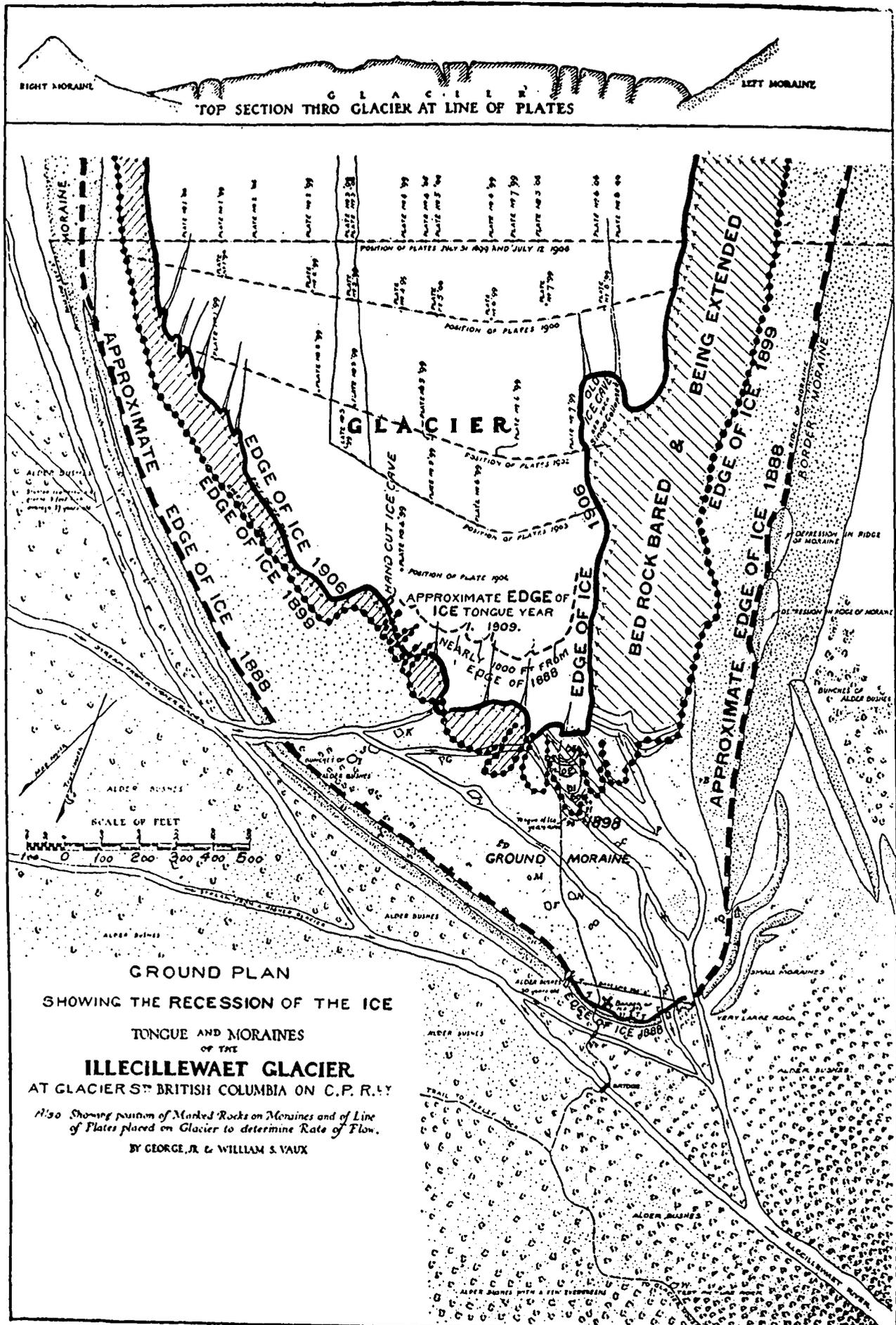


Plate VIII. A ground plan of one of British Columbia's largest glaciers, the Illecillewaet Glacier, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The manner in which the ice-edge is receding is graphically shown by the various lines marking the limits of the ice-edge as recorded during the years from 1888 to 1909.

The lines from right to left indicate the position of the copper plates planted by Messrs. George and William Vaux, of New York, for the purpose of observing the forward movement of the glacier each year the whole ice-edge is receding annually as shown by the ground plan of the glacier. An idea may be gained from this illustration of the amount of new land which is being uncovered by the retreat of the ice-edge which is due to Canada's changing climate. We would ask here that visitors to this glacier refrain from touching the copper plates whether they be still embedded in the ice or not, as it is necessary not to have them disturbed if the annual observations are to be made with accuracy.

the climatic change retreating European glaciers also prove.

20. The historic evidences from Southern Russia and Siberia confirm that conclusion, as also do the records of the International Boundary Commission for Nigeria, who found that the Sahara Desert continuously drifting southwards between their different years of survey, just as the United States and Canadian surveyors found the Alaska ice-cap receding northwards, as demonstrated on Plate III, and conclusively proved by the photographs on Plate I.

ALASKA AND CANADA NOW BEING RELIEVED
FROM THEIR SURPLUS ICE AND SNOW,
WHICH THE WINDS ARE CONVEYING
AND DUMPING UPON GREENLAND

21. It is particularly interesting for Canadians to note that the glacial ice now disappearing yearly from Alaska and Canada is being transported by the prevailing winds to Greenland, because between the ice-clad mountains of Northwest America and Greenland the absence of any intervening mountains enables those winds to convey a large portion of the moisture they absorb as they pass from the Pacific Coast ranges until their clouds are chilled by the contact with the vast heights of Greenland ice. Thus, though winter snow is scattered over Northern Canada, the heavier snowfall is precipitated in Greenland.

22. We are only enabled by adjacent railways and coasting ships to partially trace the vast climatic change that is now improving the climates of the Northwest, as evidenced by the melting back of such glaciers as the Illecillewaet, Yoho, etc., and the remarkable group around Glacier Bay in Southern Alaska (see Plate II). That melting registers continuously the local temperature throughout every moment of the year, hence if the annual snowfall is about equal through a series of years and the glaciers yearly advance, that evidences the advance of that part of the world into a colder climate, whereas if the glaciers collectively retreat (as those of North America and Europe are doing) that indicates climatic progress towards lower latitudes.

23. Some minor exceptions result as small temporary glacial advances occur when shoulders of mountains are being bared by the melting of the over-capping ice-mass, where the valleys, filled with ice

to the brim, have their ice-mass reduced below the level of the shoulder, which sometimes cut off the flow from one valley, forcing the flow down another glacial direction, as seen on Plate II, where the chain of "Nunataks" (peaks protruding through glacial ice), west of the Muir Glacier, having cut off part of the ice-flow from the Cushing ice plateau, diverted that part towards the Queen Inlet, causing the Cushing Glacier to temporarily advance, although the ice-mass all around evidenced by wide-spread melting, that all that area was drifting into a warmer climate.

24. The summary of ice-bared areas around Glacier Bay, inset in the lower-left corner of Plate II, proves that after allowing for those temporary advances, which only amount to 3 per cent., the average area bared of ice merely within the sea-level inlets around Glacier Bay averaged 2,054 acres per year.

It is estimated that the melting and berging of those 2,054 acres of ice yearly implies a clearance of about 8,000,000,000 tons of ice per year from the area surrounding Glacier Bay. As the area of Alaska is 591,000 square miles, or 2,000 times that shown on Plate II, and there is a very large area of Northern British Columbia under glacial ice now yearly being melted, the mass of ice thus swept from Northwest America must be many thousands of millions (American billions) per year, a large part of which is being wafted over towards Greenland without any regret from Canadians and Alaskans, who find that the Alaskan winter frosts now penetrated about 15 to 18 inches less depth into the ground they are constantly mining for gold.

25. That mighty transfer of ice-weight from Alaska and British Columbia, now accumulating on Greenland, includes part of the icebergs and understreams shed from the Northwest and later transferred by evaporation. These together are weighting down Greenland and so changing for the better the wonderful climate of British Columbia, Canada and the dear home-lands of Europe, as the earth's crust is thus tilted in the direction from Greenland down the mid-Atlantic. The same mighty force is likewise tending to make Australia and South Africa warmer, as they are being tilted up towards the Equator.

Thus whilst the climatic zones are con-

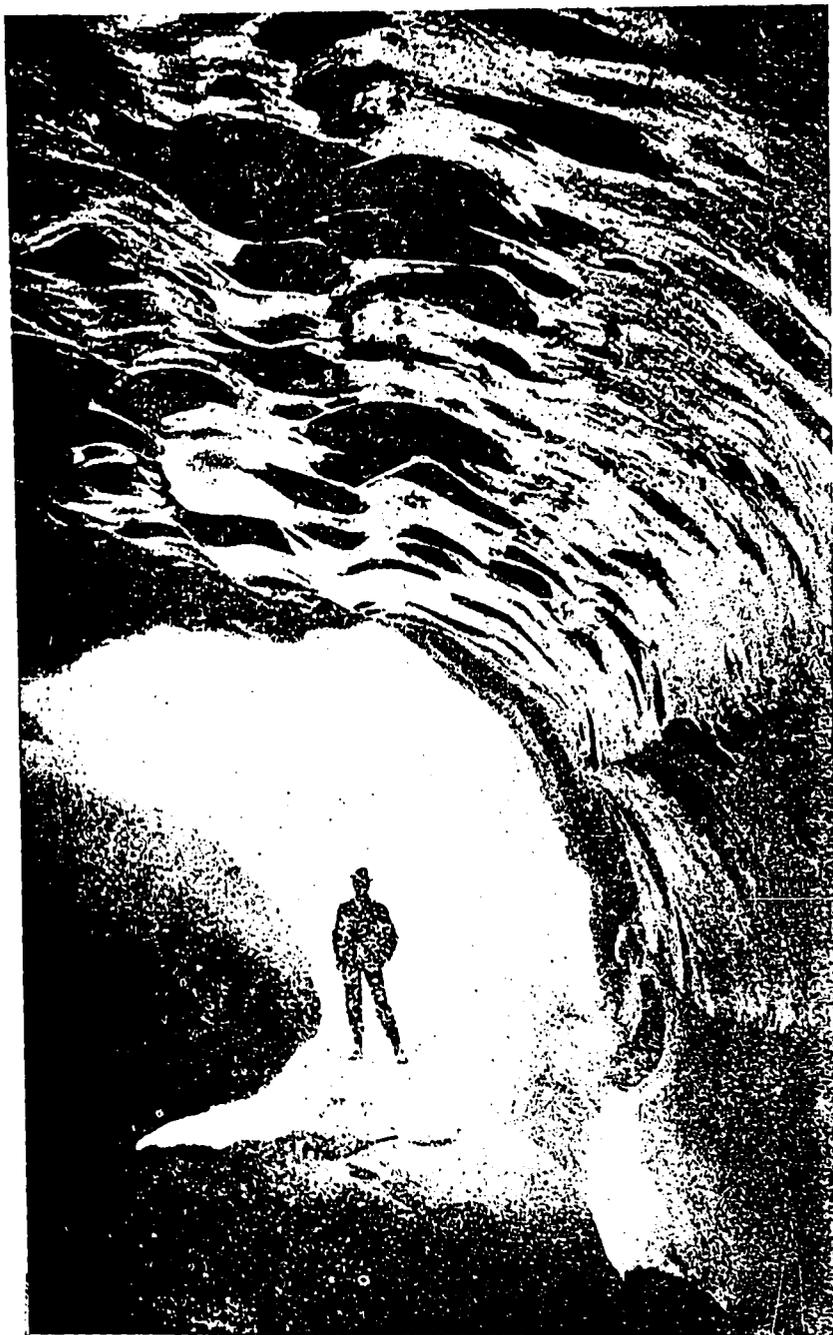


Plate IX. The ice cave on the Illicillewaet Glacier, which was visited by Mr. Cotsworth in the year 1908-09. The flutings on the right resulted from the intense pressure of the ice as it was forced over the grooved bed-rock.

stant, according to their respective angles at which the sun's rays reaches the respective latitudes of the earth, its whole crust under those zones is being tilted around by the ice drifting from Northwest America to Greenland, thereby changing the relative climates of every country very slowly. Few persons realize the far-reaching influences that world-wide change is exerting upon the vitality of nations and all mankind.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS DEPLETED BY THE CONTINUOUS GLACIAL PERIOD

Those stages of Polar Progression are indicated on Plate III by the bold dot-and-dash line in showing the course apparently

taken by the North Pole from the Behring Sea, where it was seemingly located throughout that geological period during which the European coal strata were laid, when Europe was in the latitude now held by Equatorial Africa, where the swamps and tropical growth are depositing like formations in their initial stages.

As the North Polar area became deflected eastwards by the gravitational flow of the 6,000-to-9,000-foot-thick glacial ice-cap from the Rocky Mountain area over the present prairie area (that then was a very shallow Polar sea of immense ice-lagoons) towards the south of Greenland and Iceland regions, the northwest of Europe was gradually drifted through the present Sahara zone where the British new red lias sandstone was probably laid, and thence through the Mediterranean area where the shales and limestones of the Jurassic strata were apparently laid.

27. Later, as the Polar Progression turned through the Hudson's Bay area, the British Isles appear to have been deflected into the warm zone where the mid-Atlantic is now depositing animalculæ-formed beds, like the British Oolitic and Coralline strata. When, later, the Polar Progression rounded Labrador dipping southeasterly, the British Isles would be deflected through the great chalk-forming zone where the Atlantic foraminifera in teeming billions are now depositing vast beds of chalk-ooze between Africa and Central America, just as the British chalk-beds of the Cretaceous period were laid.

28. The natural explanation does not necessarily imply that the whole of the British strata between the old red sandstone and the present boulder-clay and alluvial deposits of soil were laid during one unvarying transit of the polar locations from Behring Sea to the present location of the polar axis, neither does it imply



Plate X. A photograph of the Illicillewaet Glacier, conveying a vivid impression of the glacial erosion and moraine materials conveyed by glacial gravitation.

that the contours of the continents have always remained exactly as now; but it does mean that in a general way what has been hitherto geologically regarded by so many people as periods of climatic conditions, simultaneously affecting the whole earth and brought about by tremendous convulsions of the earth's crust, were much more easily and naturally developed by the simple agency of "changing latitude" briefly traced about through typical strata, to illustrate the overwhelming force so gradually exerted by the ceaseless flow of Polar ice in variant directions, continuously changing the climates of every country on earth, as they have been and are successively drifted through neighboring zones of latitude.

THE CLIMATIC CHANGE IS WORLD-WIDE

If you, reader, will take any geographical globe and tilt it down the axis of Greenland southwards, with three wire rings to represent the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle, held separately like a cage or fixed screened above and yet near the globe, you can readily gain a definite conception of this great natural climatic change now benefiting Canada, the Northern American States above the 40th paral-

lel, Northern Europe, with China and Japan, at the expense of Siberia, Southern Europe and the Southern United States of America, which are becoming too warm, whilst Siberia is becoming too cold for human comfort, because the mighty force of Greenland ice is "creeping" all the earth's crust (like a loose motor-tyre) around down the direction of the mid-Atlantic, and at the same time forcing up Northern Siberia further into the frigid polar zone.

30. Partially corresponding, but less marked, changes are being noticed around the South Polar area, where the wind currents and lesser mountain areas produce the thinner, flatter, South Polar ice, which produces the smaller, flat, table-like icebergs so characteristic of the South Polar Seas, which are in such marked contrast to the gigantic mountain-like icebergs now increasingly "calved" from Greenland's Polar ice-cap.

Whilst icebergs detract from the pleasures of trans-Atlantic travel, they should be regarded as part of the great climate-changing force which is continuously resting and renewing all parts of the world by that infinite variety which should lead us to rejoice in the beauty and fertility that results from this marvellous and beneficent climatic change.

The Position of Hindus in Canada

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article appeared in "The Modern Review," a very able magazine published in Calcutta by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee. It is signed "A Canadian." Whether the writer was originally a native of India is not indicated. As the question of admitting natives of India into this province is one which has been freely discussed here, we think this side of the case should be of interest to our readers. For the present we reserve our comment upon it.

OUTSIDE of reciprocity with the U. S. A. no subject is so much discussed among the people of British Columbia as the Dominion Government's policy—or lack of policy, as some describe it—toward the immigration of Hindus. For more than a year a steady fight has been made by the educated Sikhs and their white friends in this province for the removal of the unjust

immigration regulations which effectually bar out these British subjects from India while Chinese, Japanese and the far less desirable representative of the Italian "lazzaroni" find the door to Canadian wealth and freedom comparatively easy to open. The Dominion Government has been petitioned by the Sikhs, it has been exhorted by their friends, it has been warned of consequences, though indirectly.

by Imperialists. Yet, with bland indifference to all, it has persisted in the exclusion of the Hindu by subterfuge and has obfuscated the real issue by simple resort to ambiguity of utterance whenever driven to express itself.

Today, while Imperialism is the theme of authors and speakers, Canada is guilty of an anomaly which may threaten the peace of India. Of all the desirable and undesirable people, from the Canadian viewpoint, that the world supports, the Dominion excludes the Hindu, a British subject, alone. The Sikhs of British Columbia, who landed in this province but a year or two ago wearing their old scarlet regimental uniforms and filled with a patriotism of undoubted sincerity, are throwing their war medals, won in the Empire's service, into the harbors in Victoria and Vancouver. Wearied of their struggle for fair treatment they are rapidly assuming that the adoption of a self-assertive attitude is the only way to secure justice. Unless something is done, and quickly, I am afraid the 6,000 Hindus of British Columbia and their landed wealth of nearly three million dollars may try to make their existence felt in a very disagreeable manner.

These statements may seem extravagant to those who are not acquainted with the situation in British Columbia and who do not understand the provocation which the Hindu has suffered. The history of the trouble dates back to the passing of an order-in-council on May, 1910, requiring immigrants to come to Canada by a continuous journey. The order was worded as follows: "From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada."

Ostensibly this order-in-council was passed for the very proper purpose of stopping the wholesale influx of Orientals from the Hawaiian Islands. In doing this it was at once effective and the people of British Columbia, always sensitive upon the question of Asiatic immigration, praised the Government for its promptitude in dealing with a really serious influx of low grade Chinese and Japanese. The order was

evidently aimed at the Hawaiian immigrants only although the wording makes it applicable to all immigrants. Later, the immigration officers at British Columbia ports, apparently with the full support of the Ottawa authorities, interpreted the word "continuous" to mean "direct," that is to say, "the landing of immigrants is prohibited unless they come direct from the land of their birth or adoption," to quote one of the officers in question.

According to this interpretation a European coming from an inland country by rail and water to a seaport in Europe and there transshipping for Canada could not enter this country because his journey was not a direct one. Similarly a Hindu coming by way of Hong-Kong upon a through or prepaid ticket was debarred. This was the interpretation of the order as made by the immigration officials of Victoria and Vancouver and its immediate effect was to prevent the landing of any more Hindus. The Hindus already in British Columbia were therefore prevented from bringing their wives from India to join them in their new country and, as a consequence, a great deal of very justifiable resentment was shown by them. The steamship companies refused to issue tickets to Hindus via Hong-Kong, although this is the only way in which they may reach Canada, there being no direct line of steamships. Many Hindus had their wives and families awaiting embarkation in Calcutta when the order was made and the women and children are still in India living on such remittances as their men-folk may send them and anxiously awaiting the removal of the restriction which keeps them from enjoying the company of their husbands and fathers as the case may be.

It is singular to note that the interpretation of the order made at Victoria and Vancouver was confined to the Pacific coast. No other races were discriminated against. Even in British Columbia it was generally felt the immigration officers in the province were making a mistake; that the Dominion Government did not intend to exclude the Hindu who came on a through ticket from Calcutta to British Columbia, by way of Honk-Kong. "If the government," it was pointed out, "intended to debar Hindus from entering the province it would make a law to that effect and not adopt such a

subterfuge as this theoretical admission, but practical exclusion."

Petitions and letters were sent to the department of immigration complaining of the action of the Victoria and Vancouver officers. The replies to these were very diplomatic, very ambiguous, very non-committal: "Referring to your letter of the 5th, I beg to point out that the regulation requiring immigrants to come on a continuous journey was contained in an order-in-council dated May 9th, a copy of which is sent herewith," etc., etc. I have perused a great mass of correspondence passing between various individuals and the Department of Immigration and have found the same evasion, the same irritating ambiguity in every reply from the department—with one exception. And this exception is important inasmuch as it shows that the order-in-council was not intended to debar Hindus from coming by the only possible route, namely, by way of Hong-Kong, and there is no official sanction of the position taken by the British Columbia officers.

The statement upon which I base these assertions is contained in a letter addressed to M. J. Bellasis, of Victoria, by the Department of Immigration. Mr. Bellasis is one of many in British Columbia who has sought to obtain redress for the Hindus in British Columbia and his letter to the department concerned the action of the Victoria immigration officer in refusing to allow a Hindu boy to join his father in British Columbia. In replying, the superintendent of immigration says, "there is no stipulation in the Immigration Act that immigrants not coming 'direct' from the port of embarkation in India shall not be permitted to land in Canada."

Upon reading this letter the writer addressed a communication to the Department of Immigration asking for an explanation of the anomalous conditions existing in regard to the Hindus. I pointed out (1) that the steamship companies refused to issue tickets to Hindus via Hong-Kong, (2) that this refusal was based upon the interpretation of the order-in-council made by the B. C. immigration officers, (3) that the department's letter to Mr. Bellasis apparently contradicted the interpretation of these officers. I further mentioned that I intended to give publicity to the matter and courteously asked for information.

The department, evidently deeming

silence the better part of discretion, did not reply to my letter.

If, as has been shown, the department has committed itself to an interpretation of the order-in-council which is almost exactly the opposite of that made by the officers on the Pacific coast, it may be asked why the steamship companies, who are naturally anxious enough to sell tickets to Hindus or anybody else, have contented themselves with the ruling of minor officials when that ruling is not supported by the department.

I discussed the matter with two steamship agents—it would not be to their advantage to give their names as their statements show. The sum and substance of their attitude was as follows: "We do not believe that the department intends to exclude the Hindu. We do not believe that the order-in-council can be directed solely against the people of India. We maintain that a journey upon a through ticket from India by way of Honk-Kong would constitute a 'continuous' journey as the regulation requires, and believe the immigration officers here are not justified in requiring the Hindu to come on a direct steamship, which is at present impossible. But it is the local immigration officers who meet our steamships and with whom we have to do business, not the Ottawa authorities. Therefore, it is not to our advantage to go over the heads of these men to the department. We think it will pay us best to wait until the agitation against the present restriction of Hindus forces the Government to make a public statement of its actual policy."

At the time of writing there is pending a test case which may clear the air regarding the government's intentions. A wealthy Sikh, the priest of the Vancouver temple, by name Balwant Singh, has brought from India his wife and children. The immigration officers at Vancouver have detained the woman, greatly to the indignation of the Sikh population, and contend that while Balwant Singh may enter Canada, because he has been a resident of Vancouver and has therefore become a citizen of the Dominion, his wife and children must be deported to India, because they came by way of Hong-Kong, the only route at present available, which the officers declare to be contrary to the order-in-council requiring immigrants to come on a "continuous" journey. Naturally, people in British

Columbia are wondering what "continuous" can possibly mean if a journey from Calcutta upon a through ticket, making the closest possible connection with the steamship of Hong-Kong, is not a continuous one. If the Department of Immigration supports the immigration officials in their stand upon the matter it means that the Government is employing the ambiguity of the term "continuous" as a subterfuge, that it is actually excluding the Hindu, while in theory it admits him.

Dr. Sunder Singh, a Sikh leader in British Columbia, who is engaged in educational work among his countrymen, has spent a great deal of time and money endeavoring to redress their wrongs. He stated to me recently that disloyalty was spreading among the Sikhs, greatly to his dismay, in consequence of the Government's treatment of them. "If the Dominion Government would come out flat-footedly and say, 'We will not admit the Hindu. We think that his color outweighs the facts of his loyalty, his good character and his appreciation of all things British,'" said Dr. Singh, "my people would understand their position. But to be told that they are British subjects and entitled to freedom under the British flag; to be debarred from Canada by a policy of subterfuge; and to be kept apart from their families; constitutes a treatment which they cannot understand. It does not savor of justice and it is neither straightforward nor humanitarian."

In concluding this article I think it advisable to set down a few facts regarding the Hindus of British Columbia, about whom very little is known by the people of the eastern provinces. The first batch of Hindus to come to Canada were nearly all low-class East Indians. They were not suited to the climate of the province or the work that offered. They became a public nuisance and incurred the enmity of labor, always a disturbing element in this province. But how soon the problem which their advent presented was solved. Nearly every one of these Hindus, finding climatic and social conditions unfavorable, went to the United States or back to India.

They were followed by the Sikhs. These men come from the Punjab, "the land of the five rivers," which has a climate resembling in many ways that of British Columbia. They are physically

stronger, have a high average of mental, moral and intellectual attributes and, having been supporters of the British during the Indian Mutiny and all successive campaigns, are very loyal and quite accustomed to the ways of the Anglo-Saxon. They have adopted every particle of European dress, except the substitution of the Derby hat for the turban. The latter is a very distinctive badge, a headgear with religious significance, and loses nothing by comparison with our own hats and caps in so far as comfort and convenience is concerned. The Sikhs are monotheists. Their religion is singularly sweet and sane, and consists of a belief in one God and the worship of Him through the serving of one's fellow-creatures. In its spiritual influence the Sikh religion is nowise inferior to Christianity and in its freedom from ritual and obfuscating ceremony it gains by comparison with the formality of Occidental churchdom.

Of the Hindus in British Columbia the Sikhs constitute 93 per cent., the remaining 7 per cent. being made up of stray immigrants from various parts of India. Having no caste laws or religious restrictions the Sikh is practically the only Hindu who can domicile himself in a strange country without losing his standing. Since their advent the Sikhs have been put to the hardest kind of work in this province. Many of them were farmers in their own country. Yet others were electricians, printers, car-drivers and conductors, policemen and artisans employed in the building trades. The labor unions of British Columbia and the difference of methods have prevented the latter from following their own avocations in this country and, as a consequence, the Sikh has taken up such classes of work as are evaded by the white men, the Japanese and even the Chinese. I have seen them clearing land, working stumping machines and toiling with axes on the right of ways of the railroads, in the settlements of Vancouver Island and in those places where the cities of Vancouver and Victoria are pushing their boundaries into the virgin bush. I know of a case where a Sikh is earning \$3.50 a day running a stumping machine at Tod Inlet, but the average wage for land clearing is not so high, about \$2.75 in fact. They are engaged as laborers on railroad construction, receiving from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a

day; as laborers in sawmills and other industrial plants, where they are paid less, the remuneration ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day. Many of them are working on truck gardens and farms, and at this work show great adaptability. A few are building houses for other Sikhs and a dozen or so are engaged in the real estate business at Victoria and Vancouver.

The complaint is sometimes made that the conditions under which the Hindus live do not reflect great credit upon their habits and civilization. Investigation reveals the fact that, while the Hindus have been herding in hovels of the worst description, breeding consumption and poor health among those who are settled in the cities, the cause of this has been beyond their remedy until recently. The prejudice against a dark skin, which is the basis of that cowardly cry for "a white Canada," has forced the Sikh to quarter where he could and the only places where he could find accommodation have been in the slum districts of the cities, often in the "tenderloin" quarters. Again the fact that the Sikhs have been unable to bring to them their wives and children has prevented them from organizing a home life which would meet with the approval of their critics. Thanks, however, to the thrift of these people and to the influence of Dr. Sunder Singh and their other leaders, the evil conditions under which they spent their first couple of years in the country are rapidly disappearing.

Today the Sikhs of British Columbia own nearly three million dollars' worth of real estate and over 40 houses are owned or being built by them on their own property in Victoria and Vancouver for their accommodation. It must, of course, be remembered that only a small percentage of the Sikhs live in the cities. The majority are working in the open and under condi-

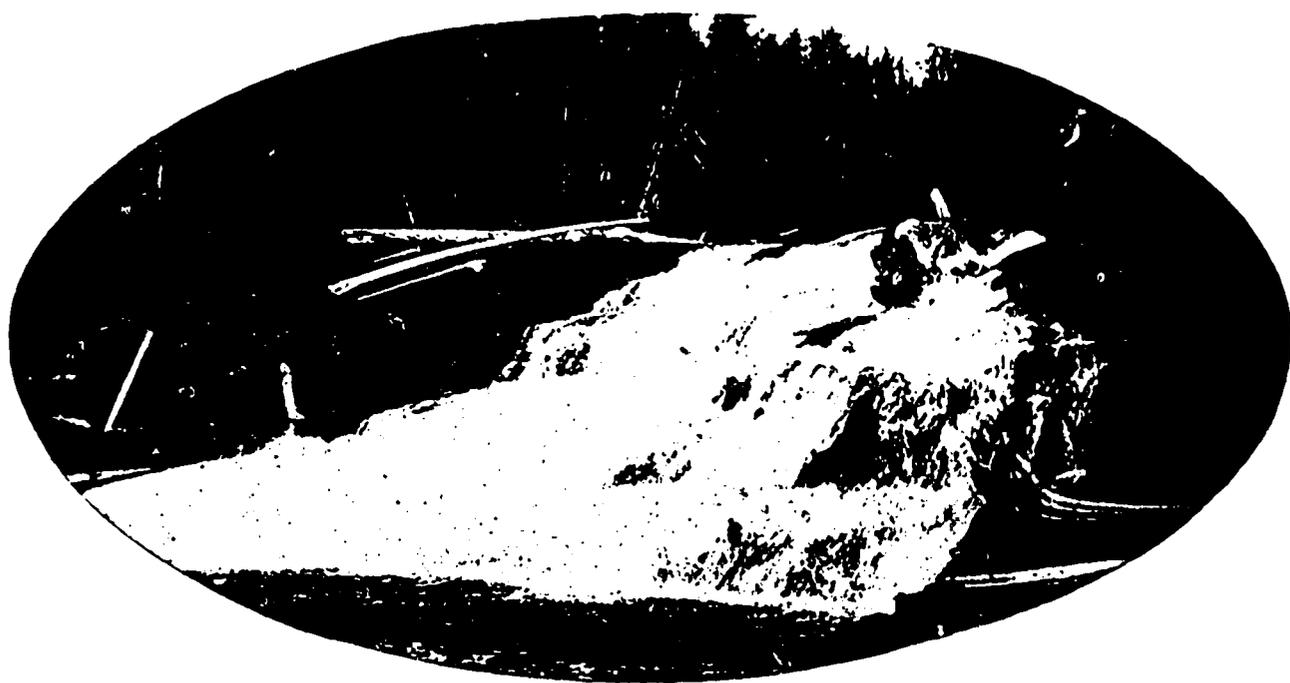
tions that allow them to practise their natural habits of cleanliness.

Taking everything into consideration the Sikh in this province has made good under adverse conditions. He has been moral and peaceful, as the police records show; he has worked hard and saved money; he has endured many grievances with little resentment. But the Dominion Government must now choose between two courses. Either it must, without equivocation, debar the further influx of Hindus and prevent the women and children in Calcutta from joining their men—and await whatever consequences such a course may entail. Or it must remove the unimperial, undignified, and unjust exclusion policy at present in operation and allow the Hindu the same privileges that are extended to the lawless, disloyal and undesirable transients who come from Southern Europe to gain a competence in Canada and return to their home lands to spend it. The regulations which provide that an immigrant must have \$200 in his pockets on arrival and must pass a medical examination will prevent any wholesale immigration of Hindus or any other class. The Hindus are as anxious as the Government to exclude the poorer people of their own country who are liable to become public charges.

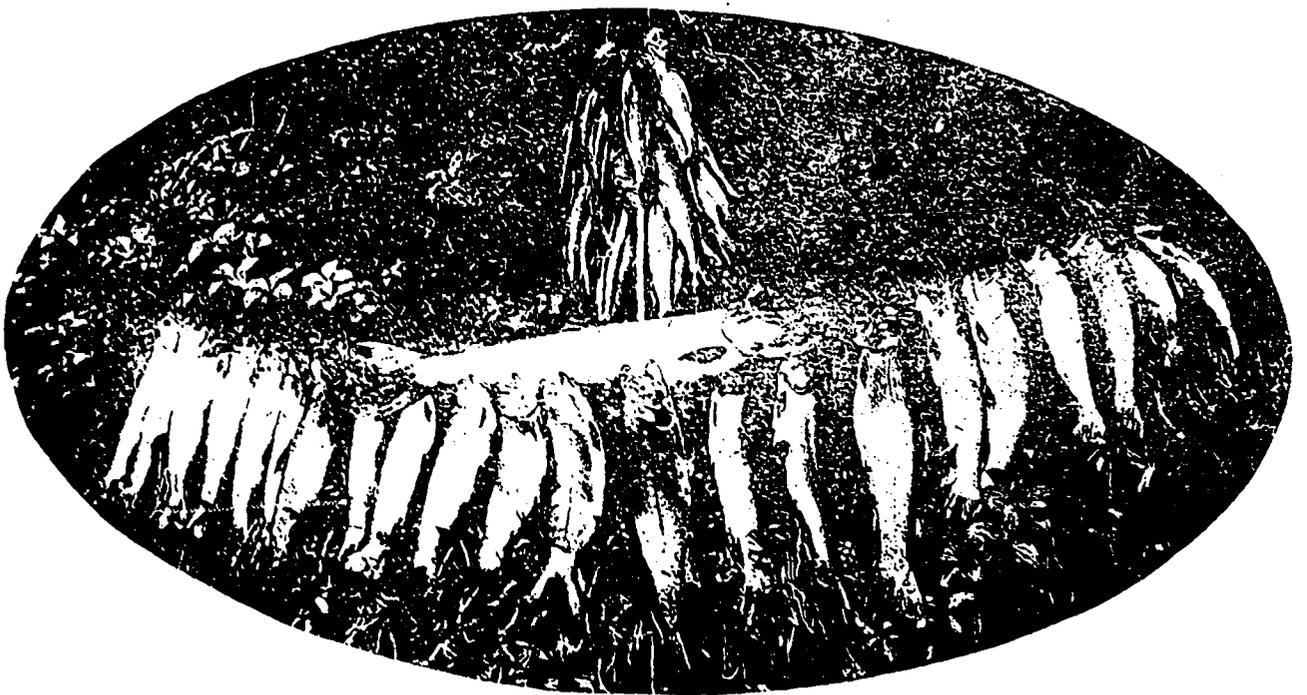
But it seems certain that the Government cannot much longer continue to admit the Chinese, the Japanese, the scum of Europe and the negro, while excluding a people who are an integral part of the British Empire and a factor in the preservation of its peace.

The cry of "a white Canada" does not commend itself to the clear thinker. It is not "a clean Canada" or "a Canada of good wages and good-living conditions," but "a white Canada." The British Empire has not been reared upon the policy of "a man is known by the color of his skin."





THESSE photographs by Mr. T. S. Johnson illustrate the lavish way in which Nature has provided beauty spots along the coast of this province. In the neighborhood of Oos-Kash Lake, about three hundred miles from Vancouver, there are these beautiful falls and glacier, together with a lake fifteen miles long which is full of trout. It is an ideal spot for a



summer camp, providing pleasure for the eye and plenty of sport in the way of fishing and climbing. This happy camping ground is directly accessible from the sea as the lower falls drop straight into the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Charles Garvice and the Authors' Club

By Frank Buffington Vrooman

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IN any review of the progress of British Columbia along the lines of civilization and prosperity, one fact stands out conspicuously—the response which has been made already, and is being made, by the men of light and leading in the Old Country to the irresistible attractions of British Columbia. To mention but a few of the distinguished men who have yielded to its fascinations—a fascination which surely has never been more compelling—we have the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Charles Beresford, T. Norton Griffiths, Esq., M.P., Lord Desborough, Lord Northcliffe and Earl Grey.

And now we have to add to this list the name of Mr. Charles Garvice, the popular novelist, whose name is a household word throughout the Empire; the sale of whose books reaches millions (he sold 1,700,000 last year—an unparalleled record), and whose influence, not only with men of his calling but with kindred professions, is strengthened by his position as chairman of the executive of the Authors' Club, of which we shall have more to say presently. It is obviously impossible to define, within the limits of a short article, Mr. Charles Garvice's position in the world of letters, or to give more than an outline of his many activities; for he is not only a literary man, but a landowner and farmer, a lecturer and, in no uncertain fashion, a political force in that beautiful English county of which he writes so eloquently—Devonshire; and I avail myself of the courteous permission of the editor of the *London Daily Chronicle* to quote from an article which appeared in that distinguished journal on April 24, 1911.

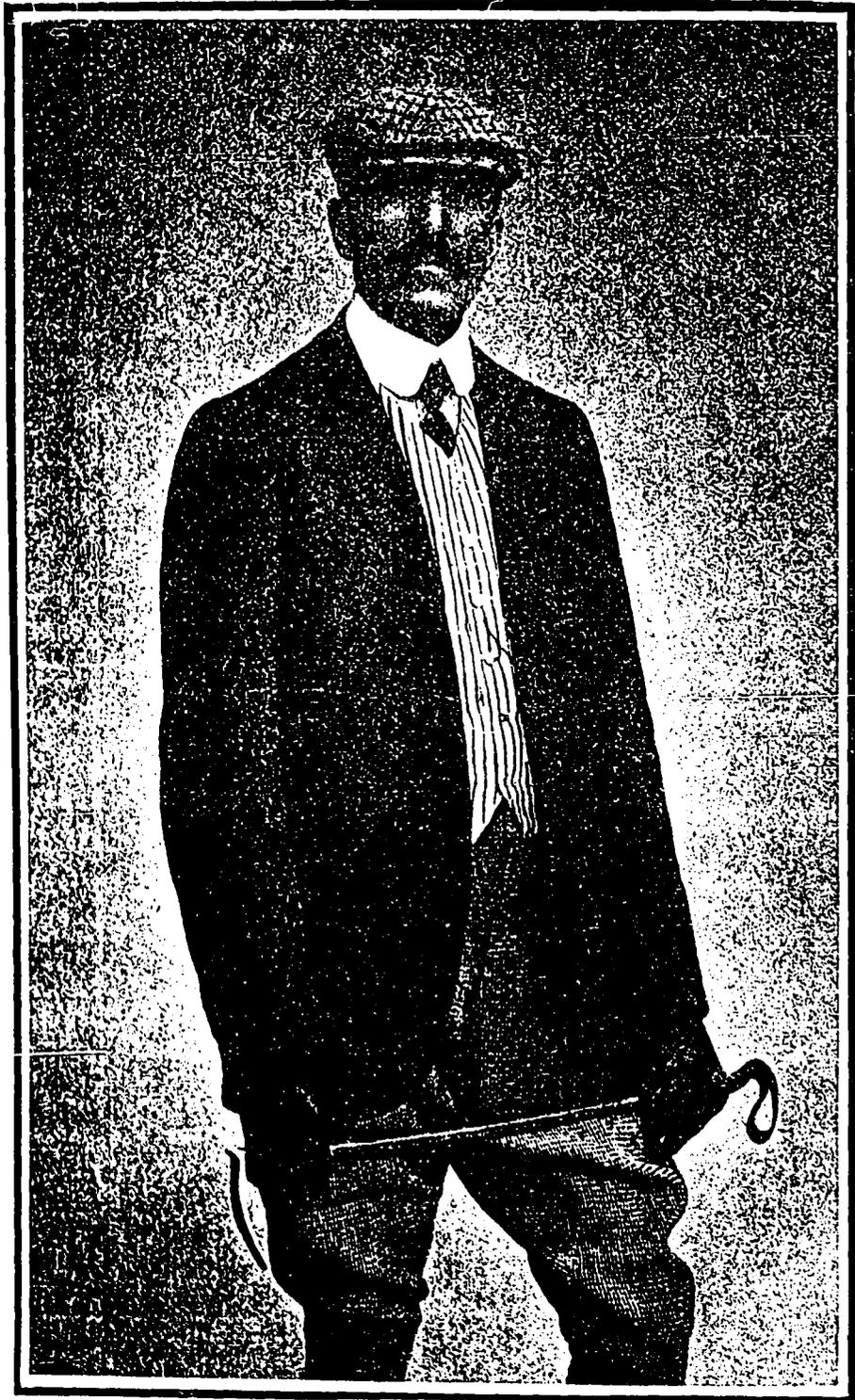
There are some questions we are never tired of asking, and one of them is, why one man should succeed where several hundreds fail.

We search ceaselessly for the unseen springs of power, the half-hid causes that invest with a natural authority over thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-creatures some particular politician, or soldier, or preacher who is acclaimed popular.

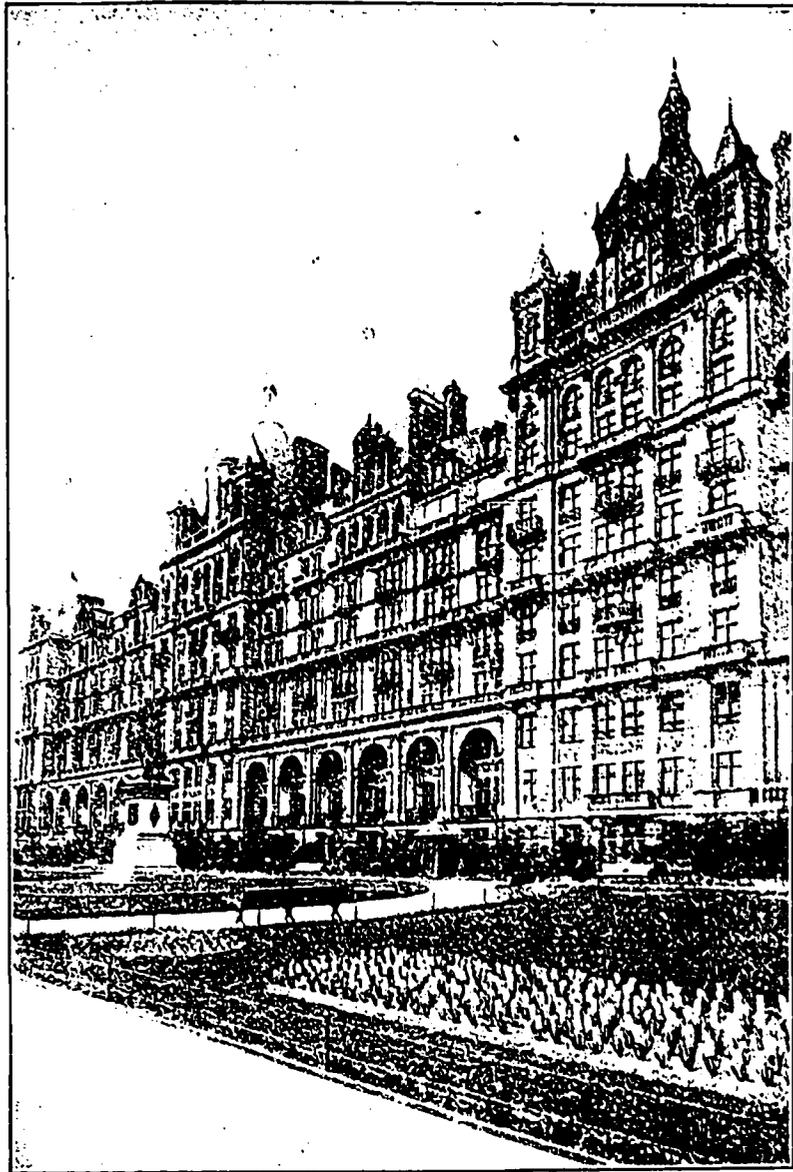
To say that such ascendancy is derived from sheer force of personality is to give a reason obvious enough in itself, but one little calculated to satisfy the inquirer. Particularly is this the case when the question is asked of a popular novelist like Mr. Charles Garvice, who never comes into personal contact with the millions of readers all over the world to whom his written words make such irresistible appeal. The matter is one to puzzle over, and while we do not pretend to be about to reveal the secret of Mr. Garvice's success, we can at least furnish some very striking reasons for his extraordinary vogue.

From the fact that the novels Mr. Charles Garvice has already written have found over 6,000,000 of readers it may easily be deduced that he is a born teller of stories. Ample evidence of this is found not only in the books themselves, but in the personality of the author. We shall see in what way and why this is so. It was a plaint of Walter Bagehot that the people who knew anything about life were so seldom writers. Mr. Garvice is an instance to the contrary. He knows life and writes out of the fulness of a varied experience. And the reason he knows life, as we say, is because it is a never-failing source of interest to him. To all kinds and conditions of man and woman-kind he brings a boundless eager sympathy, and from this sympathy is bred an understanding of them. This in itself is of the essence of popularity.

Being a born story-writer, Mr. Garvice's first, last, and only aim is to tell a story just as well as he can, and to make it as interesting and real to others as it is to himself. His extraordinary breadth of sympathy prevents his harboring prejudices and tendencies for or against any class of people. He delineates human nature without bias or advocacy. He engages in no fictional disputes on vexed social questions, takes no hand in debating sex problems, does no human sums in eugenics, grinds no philanthropic axe, voices no grievance, pleads no cause, shuns the didactic, and eschews propagandism. Life for Mr. Garvice is not to be



MR. CHARLES GARVICE, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH AUTHOR, WHO IS SOON TO VISIT BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE AUTHORS' CLUB, WHITEHALL COURT, LONDON, ENGLAND

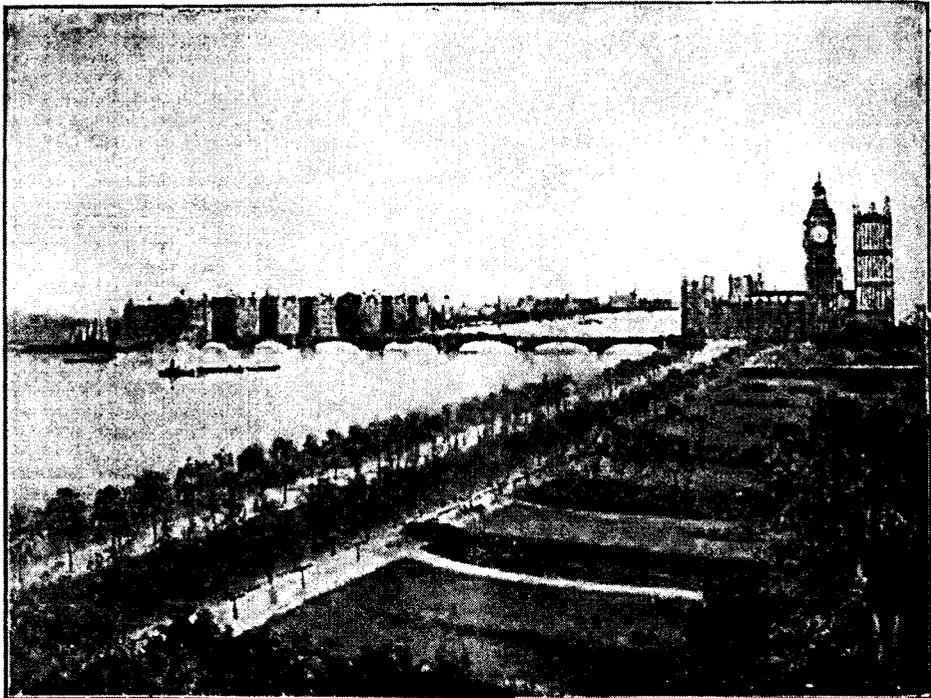
disputed, it is to be lived; not a matter for cross questions and crooked answers, but a fine, romantic adventure, 'neath sunlight and shadow, a very holiday to be enjoyed with faith and hope, and no questions asked.

Consequently about all Mr. Garvice's books there is an atmosphere of optimism which has the effect of very quickly putting the reader on good terms with himself. Another element of popularity. A further point to be noticed as contributing to the success of Mr. Garvice's stories is the simple and direct manner in which they are told, in itself an outcome of sympathy. The reader has no oppressive sense of the author's cleverness, if indeed he or she ever thinks of the stories at all as having been written. They just happen. The strongly limned characters reveal themselves little by little just as people do in real life. There is no parenthetic advice or caution or direction to think this or that of a character. In this Mr. Garvice resembles Scott and Balzac, Dumas and Fielding.

This is a significant fact (to be noted by authors who would be popular), and we suspect that in Mr. Garvice's case it is due in the main to the hard school in which he has served his literary apprenticeship—the school of the serial story writer, which has had as distin-

guished pupils, be it remembered, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Lever, Anthony Trollope, Miss Braddon, and the evergreen Mrs. Henry Wood. Why a greater demand should be made on the serialist than on the novelist whose stories are born, as it were, "in the cloth," is fairly apparent. The serial writer's work is judged chapter by chapter, and whether his second 10,000 words will ever be read by anybody depends entirely on the "promise to be interesting" with which his first 10,000 words is endorsed. It is a test well calculated to keep a writer up to the mark. His work must have a lively sense of reality, his characters be intensely realized and firmly touched in, his situations dramatic, the interest of his story cumulative.

To achieve this effect of actuality, which his stories certainly possess, Mr. Garvice believes in dictating them, in acting them, in living them. He disdains the cramped attitude of a desk. Some authors measure their novels by the number of nibs their writing has employed. Mr. Garvice's gauge would be so many paces to and fro, so many gestures—and possibly a degree of hoarseness. Whether the art of dictating is inborn or one that can be acquired by practice we need not stop to decide. It is probably the natural method of certain kinds of



VIEW OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND THE THAMES FROM THE WINDOW OF THE AUTHORS' CLUB

temperament. To Mr. Garvice it seems eminently suited, for he is an actor of very considerable talent, the leader of an amateur dramatic company that has toured the country with great success and earned substantial sums for charities. As a lecturer Mr. Garvice is equally successful, and as a political and after-dinner speaker.

It should be borne in mind when considering some of the reasons for Mr. Garvice's success as a popular writer that he is not an author, and an author only. He is a man in and of the world. He touches life at all points, and lives at the full stretch of his being. From his boyhood upwards the one permanent unalterable enthusiasm, the ever-abiding subject of intense interest, curiosity and wonder has been human-kind—the stories of their lives, their struggles, defeats and triumphs, hopes and fears, aspirations and ambitions.

As a young man he threw himself with characteristic energy into the municipal life of a Devonshire district, served on committees, presided at local political organizations, and became the leading spirit in every progressive movement for the welfare of those about him. What better training could there have been for a future novelist? What greater opportunity for observing human nature? And being thrown into daily contact with all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest, working, acting, thinking for them, could not have failed to awaken a real sympathy in their behalf and quicken a vital interest in their lives, to which, as an author, Mr. Garvice has been fortunate enough to be able to give expression.

And today Mr. Garvice's unquenchable zest for life is no whit abated. He pursues it as a lover his mistress. As a Devonshire landowner and typical country gentleman he farms part of his estate, rides, drives, and throws the fly on his own trout stream. But being a believer in change, Mr. Garvice divides his time for recreation between Devonshire and Richmond-on-Thames, where he has a delightful old Georgian house. And when he is absent from his dual homes and not lecturing in Scotland, or acting in the Midlands, or travelling in Turkey, Smyrna, or elsewhere in quest of local color for half a dozen short stories, or looking after his literary interests in America, he may be found in London fulfilling his duties as executive chairman of the Authors' Club, which he has helped to rejuvenate with his own spirit of youth, and establish on a basis of success as a popular club commensurate with his own success as a popular novelist.

That a man whose characteristics are so graphically depicted by the foregoing should be attracted by the advantages and the natural beauty and charm of such a country as British Columbia is, in a sense, inevitable; for not only must they appeal to the imagination of a novelist, to the patriotism of the Englishman, but it addresses another side of Mr. Garvice's character—for he is an Imperialist of the enthusiastic type—and he realizes, as fully as any man can do, the



THE LOUNGE AT THE AUTHORS' CLUB

importance of securing the boundless wealth of our country to the use and enjoyment of the people to whom it belongs. As a land-owner and farmer in the Old Country, he appreciates the advantages which British Columbia offers to men of his kind, and he has not only acquired land here but has sent his younger son, Mr. Basil Garvice, to "operate" in British Columbia.

Mr. Charles Garvice is on the eve of paying us a visit, and we may assure him safely of a hearty welcome, not only because of his fame as a novelist and the fact that he has acquired a stake in our country, but because he represents the great literary club, which has taken into its fold literary men from all parts of the Empire. The history of the club is immensely interesting. Founded about twenty years ago by that champion of his profession, Sir Walter Besant, it progressed slowly, though steadily, until it reached that crisis which comes in the affairs of clubs, as well as in those of men; and at this critical moment, when the club was languishing and nearly at its last gasp, Mr. Charles Garvice, who is an original member, stepped in, became chairman of the executive committee, enlisted the sympathies and invaluable assistance of

Mr. Algernon Rose as honorary secretary, and the situation was not only saved but the club raised to a position of such eminence and importance that today it is not only the first literary club in England, but is the Mecca which draws writers from all parts of the world. In his address at the inaugural dinner, Mr. Charles Garvice, in proposing the toast of the club, earnestly expressed the intention of the committee to make the club an institution which should "beget an ever-widening circle of friendship for ourselves, whilst it adds to the influence and dignity of the profession of letters"; and that intention has been carried out in the fullest sense of the word.

The club premises are situated delightfully on the Thames embankment; and from windows facing the river runs perhaps the most wonderful and beautiful view in England. The rooms are neither too large nor gorgeous; comfort has been aimed at and achieved; and it is doubtful whether there is a more cosy room in any of the famous clubs of London than the "Lounge" at the Authors'. And here one meets not only the literary Englishmen whose names are famous the world over, but fellow authors from every part of the Empire.



A CORNER OF THE DINING-ROOM AT THE AUTHORS' CLUB

That Canadians and Americans should be well represented is the corollary of the welcome which Mr. Garvice, as chairman, extends to his brothers across the sea, to whom he declares he owes a large debt of gratitude for innumerable kindnesses and boundless hospitality. To the British Columbian the Authors' Club assumes the aspect of an English home; it is impossible for him to feel a stranger in a place where he is almost certain to find, on any day of the week, some fellow countrymen. Attached to the club premises, which are devoted to the use of the members, are beautiful dining-rooms, drawing-rooms and smoke-rooms, in which members can entertain friends of both sexes; there are also suites of bedrooms available to those members who desire to make a stay in England; so that the Authors' actually offers the advantages of a home, as well as those of the ordinary club.

So much of its material side; but a word must be said of the influence which the club is wielding over the whole of the literary community. Naturally enough it has at heart the temporal welfare of all authors; questions of copyright, of remuneration, of legal protection, are vital to it;

and as its membership continues to grow—it is now nearly 1,400 strong—its power to project and obtain beneficial legislation on literary issues must become formidable; and, in strict justice, this desirable position must be credited to the tireless exertion, the tact, and the invincible optimism of Mr. Charles Garvice and the committee, working together with a loyalty which not only deserves success but commands it.

And now the question arises naturally, Why should there not be a branch of the Authors' Club in Canada? We have many literary men, and those interested in literature, who are members of the great London club, and it is not too much to assume that, when they return to British Columbia, they must miss the comfort of the club they have left, the fellowship of kindred spirits, that electric sympathy which has made the Lounge at the Authors' a place to which they have turned as one turns to the assured welcome of home and friends. We have not yet consulted Mr. Garvice, but we are certain that the idea would meet with his approval and receive his encouragement. Perhaps, when he visits us, some definite proposals may be laid before him.

An Empire Builder

JOHN OBED SMITH

By F. B. V.

JOHN OBED SMITH is one of the useful men in the British Empire, presiding as he does with such conspicuous success over the Canadian Emigration Office in London, and having been trained for this work in his early years of experience as Commissioner for Emigration for Manitoba. There are few Canadians who have any adequate idea of the extent and efficiency of the Canadian Government as represented in Mr. Smith and his office and official corps, in the selection of those materials which are being laid in Imperial foundations in the Dominion of Canada.

Until 1908 Mr. Smith was the officer in charge in Winnipeg, where I have seen him with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up in the detention sheds with thousands of waiting emigrants, from which place, before he came to the London office, he received and distributed to the land over half

prosperity is attracting greater numbers than ever before—the immigration of the past fiscal year having equalled 5 per cent. of the population of the Dominion. In the year which ended on March 31 last, 220,527 entered at ocean ports, and 133,710 went from the United States. Moreover, the figures for the past decade have been:—

	Ocean Ports.	U. S.
1903	78,891	49,473
1904	85,159	45,171
1905	102,614	43,632
1906	131,145	57,910
1907 (nine months)	90,008	34,659
1908	204,157	58,312
1909	87,076	59,832
1910	104,996	103,798
1911	189,633	121,451
1912	220,527	133,710

Of the 220,527 who entered through ocean ports 138,121, or 62 per cent., were from the British Isles, the details of the Canadian immigration for the past twelve months being:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals
English	45,540	29,557	20,010	95,107
Welsh	978	442	279	1,699
Scotch	14,571	11,539	6,888	32,988
Irish	4,384	2,838	1,105	8,327
				138,121
Continental, etc.	58,137	13,529	10,740	82,406
From U. S. A.	87,656	25,027	21,027	133,710
Totals	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237

a million of new arrivals, looking after all of their wants and needs in sickness and health, during which time the crop area in Western Canada was increasing from less than 3,000,000 acres to over 11,000,000 acres.

A recent *Westminster Gazette* speaks of a cartoon in a preceding number of the *Montreal Star* in which Canadian emigrants are represented as continuous swarms of bees in flight from distant lands overseas to the hive of prosperity in Canada. "Happily," continues the *Westminster Gazette* "all the indications are that the Canadian hive of

It will be seen by this showing that 80 per cent. of the new Canadians are English-speaking people. Further on the *Gazette* speaks of Mr. J. Obed Smith: "Now in England the man chiefly responsible for the good-class immigrants, of which the Duke of Connaught spoke, is Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Assistant Commissioner for Immigration in London, himself a typical emigrant returned. Born in Birmingham forty-seven years ago, at the age of seventeen he was already a pioneer in Western Canada, a pioneer before the railways. Called to the Manitoba Bar at the age of twenty-

seven, he had been for some years clerk of the Legislative Assembly of that Province when, in 1900, he was appointed Dominion Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, with jurisdiction from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast, and from the international boundary northward, and with powers of settlement practically subject to his own judgment only.

"It was in 1908 that Mr. J. Obed Smith was transferred from Canada to this country, principally, no doubt, for two reasons. Firstly, because he is English by birth, and therefore not unacquainted with the English temperament; secondly, because of the extensive and peculiar knowledge and experience gained during his twenty-six years' residence in Canada, for eight of which he was engaged in the actual settlement of immigrants on the land.

"No better qualifications could well be imagined for the work which Mr. Smith has to do. It is his business to supply the best possible information and advice to the would-be emigrant. That he has been wonderfully successful in obtaining that stream of immigrants from these shores to Canada, the figures already given conclusively demonstrate; and that success is due, not only to the indefatigable energy which is put into the work of the Immigration Department and all its branches, but also—and, perhaps, most largely—to the wise direction given to the efforts of the many agents by the Chief in London. Mr. Smith himself attributes the success of his department to the fact that Canada is a country worth advertising, and that no opportunity is lost of doing it; but undoubtedly another consideration which should not be lost sight of is the interest taken in the would-be settlers themselves. It is never forgotten that not merchandise, but British men and women are being dealt with, and that, even so, there is a good deal of human nature in them all."

Next to the High Commissioner himself, Mr. J. Obed Smith is the most important representative of the Canadian people in the British Isles. The diplomatic end may not be his, but the real business of the Dominion is furthered in many ways not known to anyone who does not make a study of the inner mysteries of Government service. His training as a Canadian lawyer is daily put to the test (not necessarily in the Courts, though even there he has

been subpoenaed on some legal point in Canadian law), and there is no question too small to warrant his careful attention in a wholehearted manner.

I have heard him explain details of a Canadian statute to a London lawyer with an assurance that indicates a keen knowledge of the work of Parliaments, Provincial and Federal, and the close of the office never sees him free from work that requires quieter consideration than can be given to it in the busy office where hundreds of people call daily. I have listened while he explained the possible reason why a departed son or daughter in Canada had not written to a weeping mother, and such details of the new life that no one could possibly make a mistake by following closely his advice; and to realize how much depends upon such advice one has only to think what care a single person requires in a new venture. To appreciate the need of such an experience and a clearness of insight one must put himself in the place of the enquirer.

His unflinching tact is exhibited in the way he has made the various items of emigration machinery helpful and auxiliary to the great Canadian machine that has literally "combed" the British Isles for those of the right class. He is a Fellow of several Societies, and his paper before the Royal Society of Arts on "British Investments in Canada," though given several years ago, is still sought after by those who study the great questions of the Dominion's affairs.

Thousands of cases pass before his personal inspection before they obtain the statutory consent for admission to Canada. His training to decide quickly has been none the less useful when his judgment is required to be given offhand as to whether a certain person is or is not fit for the Canadian nationality. Do we value sufficiently the services of those in the public offices, who stand guard over the welfare of our country and our homes? He is not a medical man, or at any rate is not supposed to be, but all these thousands of cases require experience with physical, mental and moral conditions that pretty nearly make him able to discover the physically unfit as well as, and perhaps better than, the actual trained medical man. That he has not yet made a mistake in all these years, dealing with many thousands of all classes and conditions of people, is something like a record.



MR. J. OBED SMITH IN HIS OFFICE IN LONDON.

The too-easy-going Britisher who aspires to be an investor seeks his advice and it would be well if he were at liberty to fully express his free opinion regarding some of the wild-cat propositions that are surely making Canadian investments a by-word in the money markets of the world. Yet many a financial scheme has he started on the right and successful path, and no matter is too trivial to command his personal attention to the extent of his physical capacity, which is taxed enough, seeing he leaves home for work every morning shortly after eight, and seven at night seldom sees him home again to continue the work that needs the quietness denied in the office hours.

His department has been well-named the Canadian Publicity Branch. He has a London reputation of getting more publicity for Canada which he does not pay for than any other advertising man in the Empire City. The official advertisements are all his own preparation and design, and he has the confidence of the editors of the British press to a unique degree which cannot be valued in dollars when measured against

the benefit thereof to Canada. He likes to build for a generation and not for a day.

Last year he fathered a party of British journalists through every Province of the Dominion and brought them all back safe and good friends, a feat they say never before accomplished by anyone who undertook to lock up in a Pullman car for seven weeks a dozen or two energetic, strong-minded writers of varied creeds and politics.

Enthusiasm is a good servant, but in Government business accuracy must prevail. The esteem in which Mr. Smith is held by the British press and those of the British Parliament who know him cannot well be excelled, and this has come about because he has never been known to make extravagant statements or use his position to favor one person over another. Canada is the slogan, and Canada alone, so far as he is concerned. No wonder, then, his position is unique, and he has become an interesting and essential personality in Canadian affairs in the British Isles.

He has a perfect genius for organization and instils into those under him the same

spirit of enthusiasm so that all the ten different Government emigration offices are cogs in the perfect wheel that has produced such splendid results in quality and quantity of emigrants, and has carried the flag of Canada high before the forty-five millions of people who live in the Old Land.

To hear Mr. Smith discuss the details of life on a farm in Canada, and how money can be made off the land and otherwise, is to be in the presence of one who has been through it all and observed. I heard him betting a farmer the other day that he would even now do as big a day's work in the harvest field as anyone who had only been at agricultural work for a couple of years. Mr. Smith had the facts to display and the personal accumulation of experience is probably unsurpassed in any other emigrant who left the Old Land for Canada when a mere youth and is now in London the "Emigrant Returned."

There is not much red tape, though his branch is held tightly to account for the expenditure of public money. Yet only the public accounts will disclose how much has been passed through his hands in years gone by in the transaction of this important branch of the Canadian service so far removed from the vigilant eye in Ottawa.

He is the adviser of scores of Canadian

visitors, and many a blessing descends on his devoted head every week in England and in Canada. Direct personal sympathy is necessary in dealing with human beings, and Mr. Smith has a full share of it.

In the *World's Work* (London) for April, 1912, an interesting character sketch of Mr. Obed Smith is closed in these words:

"His success since taking charge of the work here is apparent by results. His great ambition is to divert British emigrants to Canada rather than let them leave the flag. This is real Empire work. Until 1909, more British people went to the United States than to Canada. Now the figures are reversed, and the Empire is retaining her own with Canada's help. In 1911, no less than 134,784 Britishers went to Canada and only 49,741 to the United States.

"If victory in war means the addition of a piece of land to the Empire, it is no less a victory of peace to open up and settle a portion of the same Empire in such a way as to add to its glory.

"Canadians will not fail to recognise the faithful services of those who under the guise of officialism are builders of Empire just as much as those who are prominent in the public eye."



AN ICE CAVE IN A GLACIER 300 MILES UP THE COAST FROM VANCOUVER.

Editorial Comment

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES

TO British Columbia, which just now is laying the foundations of one of the great universities of the future, the Congress of Universities of the Empire held recently in London will be of special interest.

The Congress marks one more stage of progress, among other things, in the idea of Imperial Unity, and has laid its own foundations for the larger Confederation of Empire which is the desire of every British patriot. Lord Rosebery sounded the keynote in his inaugural address. He said that of all the congresses that have met in London there is none "so vitally important, so striking in its motive, making so great an appeal to every British subject." He made the appeal to the fifty-three universities represented, that the great need of the Empire was the need of men imbued with the tone of their universities.

"I sometimes wonder—I suppose you men of light and leading are aware of it—if universities sufficiently recognize the function they have to discharge in furnishing the men to carry on its work. If you fail in that, I will not say you are of no use to us, but you are not discharging the functions which under Providence you were meant to discharge."

The Congress was described by Prince Arthur of Connaught as "a sort of quintessence of the wisdom of ages and the brain power of today." The recognized importance and value of such a Congress can be easily seen by noting the names of the men who have associated themselves with the movement. Amongst them are the Chancellors of the universities of the United Kingdom, the High Commissioners of the Dominions, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and other members of the present and late Governments; the Lord Mayor of London and the Chairman of the London County Council. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught is Chairman of the General London Committee, and Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Haldane and Lord Strathcona are presiding at the various sessions.

The aim of the Congress appears to have been primarily federation and co-operation. When we remember that only four days had been allotted for the Congress, and that the fact of fifty-three universities taking part necessarily implies fifty-three different problems for discussion, we realize some of the difficulties which must have confronted the Home Universities Committee in their choice, or rather rejection, of subjects to be dealt with. Matters of local interest, important as they may be to individual universities, have been rigorously excluded, as well as subjects not yet ripe for

discussion. Yet the younger universities may well hope and expect to draw real, useful help from the experience of the older institutions. To an outsider it would rather appear from the speeches made that each university, or representative of that university, had quite determined that the particular system that university had adopted must be right par excellence. Modifications or augmentations may possibly be allowed, but, as Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, Manchester, said: "It is better to go wrong in our own way than to go right under guidance. . . . Let each university bring for the advancement of higher education in the country as a whole what it could do best, welcoming the development of others in directions in which it would not effectively follow, and arranging where desirable for the passage of students from one to another in order that they might secure the special advantages afforded anywhere for any particular branch of study."

Naturally the detailed discussions of the Congress were principally concerned with practical working questions of university organization and administration, which are of common importance to all. The subjects of division of work and specialization among the universities, of post-graduate study and the reciprocal recognition by universities of each other's degrees, were the principal subjects dealt with at the opening of the Congress. It was interesting to note the feeling that university education no longer aims at fitting a student for some special form of occupation, but should serve as the best training for any and every career upon which he might choose to enter.

The promoters are to be congratulated on their success in the establishment of a Congress which is likely to be so far-reaching in its effects, for, taking into consideration the demand for and the attention paid to higher education, the decisions arrived at by these learned representatives of Empire will have an interest in no sense confined to academic circles.

On the second day the members of the Congress turned their attention to a problem not common to all the fifty-three universities represented, but only to those which have their seat in the East—the question of what their influence is likely to be upon character and moral ideas in the East. Mr. Balfour, who was presiding over the proceedings, remarked: "It is impossible to graft by a gradual process in the East what we in the West have got to by a gradual process, but which, having matured up to its present stage in the West, is suddenly carried full-fledged, unchanged, and planted down, as it were, in these new surroundings."

It is interesting for us to note the part played by Canada in this Congress, almost the whole publicity of the last day having been given to Canada in the contributions of two Canadians, Lord Strathcona and Dr. Parkin.

One interesting point made by Lord Strathcona was one of special interest to British Columbians. "The pioneers of Empire," he said, "had often been men who owed little or nothing to universities, and in most cases the settlers who followed them were equally devoid of the experience of academic discipline." It was all the more remarkable that among the national traditions which they continued in the land of their exile, none had been more persistently followed or more generously endowed than that of higher education. In no part of the world had any Anglo-Saxon community been organized without immediately proceeding to the erection of a college or a university.

The keynote of the whole Congress was given in the splendid utterance of Lord Rosebery's inaugural address. It is the voice of the scholar and statesman. "I do not think any intelligent observer can watch the course of the world without seeing that a great movement of unrest is passing over it. Whether for good or for evil—I cannot doubt for good—it is affecting not merely England and the Empire, but is affecting the entire universe. After centuries of deadness it is affecting the East. The Ottoman Empire is apparently in the throes of preparation for some new development. More striking even than that, it has touched the dormant millions of China, which for the first time in its history appears likely to take a new start and a new development, a new progress to some ideal of which we ourselves are incapable.

"Is not the whole world in the throes of a travail to produce something new to us, something perhaps new to history, something perhaps better than anything we have yet known, which it may take long to perfect or to achieve, but which at any rate means a new evolution? We want all the help we can get for the purpose of guiding that movement, for the purpose of letting it proceed on safe lines that will not lead to shipwreck. We need all the men that the universities can give us, not merely the higher intelligences that I spoke of, but also the men right through the framework of society, from the highest to the lowest, whose character and virtues can influence and inspire others. I am looking today at the universities simply as machines for producing men—the best kind of machines for producing the best kind of men—who may help to preserve our Empire, and even the universe itself, from the grave conditions under which we seem likely to labor."

* * *

AN EDUCATIONAL PARENTHESIS

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON is reported in the London press as having given utterance, in the recent Congress of the Universities of the Empire, to the startling paradox, whose commendation by the press is even more startling: "*It is better to go wrong in our own way than to go right under guidance.*"

This extraordinary aberration must not pass without challenge from at least one inhabitant of the British Empire.

It is not seldom that one has to wonder at the uncritical opacity of the human race when it comes to matters of ethical unsight. Our critics in the arts of phrase-making and word-grubbing are for the most part hypercritical superhumans. They dwell apart. And this is well for the rest of us, for our literary critics are worse than nagging women—or as bad, at any rate.

But some distinguished knight may enter the lists in a great educational tournament which stands for the training of the youth of the Empire—governed by men who are to train our youth—and without challenge throw down such a gauntlet as this: *Badness is better than goodness if only it is spontaneous*. We wonder if ever the Anglo-Saxon people will escape from their bondage to the shibboleths of freedom. We wonder if ever they are to be freed from the chains of liberty.

“O Liberty,” said Madame de Stael, “how many crimes have been committed in thy name!” And how many chains riveted! And how many assinities endured! It is all of a part, and we know at once where to place it—this reckless creed of personal liberty without personal responsibility. This wandering knight-errantry, unguided, of the wild man of Borneo! The egotism of this egoism! What is there wrong in going right under guidance? What can be right in going wrong in our own way? Who are we and who is Sir Alfred Hopkinson that he nor we need guidance? The sentiment is a stream from the polluted well of modern individualism—the philosophy of liberty without responsibility—of all rights and no duties—of the undisciplined, unguided instinct of Ishmael.

There is no freedom possible to him who cannot obey, who through guidance and discipline has not been made master of himself, his whims and instincts. Certainly there is no education without discipline and guidance. The young man who achieves education does not do it by going wrong his own way. No man ever got far toward the good without guidance.

The very essence of education is discipline. The university teacher is the man of light and leading which Lord Rosebery called the men of this congress in the familiar phrase of Matthew Arnold. But then light and leading mean guidance, and, forsooth, guidance in the way we should go is not so good as going it alone in the way we should not go, for hath not this good knight said so?

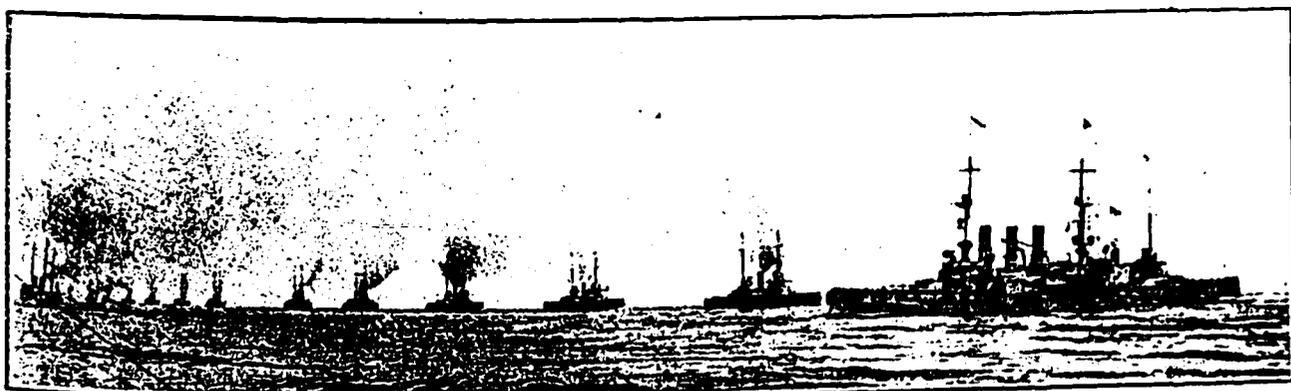
What monstrous fluke is this of Sir Alfred Hopkinson—unchallenged by the British public! Too long have we been going wrong in our own way. Too little has our race submitted itself to the discipline of guidance. Too late is dawning the idea of intelligence and will, at least in history if not in the universe, higher and better than the whimsical individual impulse. For the meaning of

all education is that life is led higher by the guidance of men of light and leading.

It would be quite wholesome for the Anglo-Saxon race to take a leaf from the book of Japan and be willing to learn from someone else. For sometimes "pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." Frankly, we do not know it all as men or nation, and we might progress faster without so heavy a load of egotism to carry.

The blessings of liberty have followed the Anglo-Saxon—and the curse of license also. Is it the highest aim of man to go his own way to bad rather than a better way to good? Are we to assume that without guidance we both know and will the best—that it is best because we know and will it? Is there no accumulated wisdom of the ages, wherefore we should preserve our history—our past—our racial thought and achievement? Are we to indulge our pigeon-chested egotism to the extent that as individuals or as a race we can learn from nobody—that we should rather do wrong in our own way than right under guidance? Is liberty nothing more than egotism gone mad—nothing more than doing as we please? And is this the sum total of human good? The individual is developed only through association, and there is no rational liberty without discipline, without obedience, without "guidance." "To obey God," says Seneca, "is freedom." And this implies divine guidance. The pagan teacher of Nero knew that much which was the commonplace of the religion his master persecuted. And thus prayed Cleanthes the Stoic: "Lead thou me, Zeus, and thou world's law, whithersoever thou art appointed to go; for I will follow unreluctant."

No, Sir Alfred, this will not do. If our universities have no larger conception of liberty, let our youth take to the back woods and learn, at least, the discipline of labor. Liberty to do wrong is a subordinate sentiment. Dominating it in any definition of freedom is the categorical imperative of Kant: "Thou must do right."



SOME OF THE KAISER'S DREADNOUGHTS
GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS STEAMING TO SEA FOR MANOEUVRES. ON THE LEFT IS THE EMPEROR'S YACHT,
PASSING DOWN THE LINE

Imperial Preference for British Investments

PAPER READ BEFORE THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BY FRANK B. VROOMAN, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., ON JULY 30, 1912

WE have heard so much about Imperial preference in trade that the question has become a partizan issue, but we have heard so little about Imperial preference in British investments that it still may be considered from a patriotic and business standpoint and irrespective of partizan politics. The task of proving that two and two are four is not always one of supererogation. This is the only justification for the attempt of an amateur to show veterans the best way of investing their money. Frankly, I am setting out to prove to you what all of you know to begin with, but which I am sorry to say some entertain as a convenient creed which is better preached than practised.

My thesis is that British money is better invested where it will build up the British Empire than where it will build up a possible enemy and certain competitor of the British Empire—providing the Empire offers a better economic security in the natural resources and the people behind the investment; provided, further, it offers a better political security for the protection of that investment, and provided, once more, that it will earn a better dividend.

Over and above, if not lying under and beneath, the value of each particular investment is the broad question of the security of investments in a given country from two points of view. The first is political security, the value of which may be illustrated just now by the contrast afforded by

the two countries which lie on either side of the United States, Canada and Mexico. There are many attractive resources in countries whose politics lie in the volcanic belt, where the people have become addicted to revolutionary habits, and where they are able to spring a revolution before breakfast and a devolution before tea, but no potential wealth is of much value without political security.

Then there is the matter of economic security, and by economic security in this sense I do not refer to the specific values involved in a single proposition presented to capital; but rather to the potential values of the economic resources of a country, which in a large way constitute the basis of an intelligent investment.

If I claim that six per cent. under the British flag is better than four per cent. anywhere else, I should not like to be thought of as reckoning patriotism as equal

If business is the body of Imperial prosperity, finance is its circulatory system and capital its life-blood; but this does not cover all the requirements of a sound and healthy organism. You must have brain power somewhere, and heart power, too, if you are going to keep up the circulation.

to minus two per cent.; for my claim, simply, is that it is better for you to be building up the Empire where it does not cost you anything. Nevertheless, the time has come when it is an Imperial necessity to organize the business and finance of the Empire with reference to the Empire. There are vast quantities of the nation's wealth which are no longer Imperial assets.

THE COSMOPOLITAN INVESTOR

You have what is known as the cosmopolitan investor. He is seeking what will make him the most money. He does not always find it. But this frankly is his aim,

and he never mixes patriotic sentiment with business interests. He looks over the field and says to himself, "If I put my money yonder, I will get such and such a dividend. 'It is so denominated in the bond.' To be sure my money is alienated from my own race; it will go out to pay wages to alien races and not to the men of my own stock; it will never help to build up the institutions to which I was born; it will contribute nothing to the stability of the Empire which is the bulwark of my belongings and the guarantee of my investments, but I never mix sentiment with business."

The other type of man is called a narrower type, but he knows that if he invests his money within the Empire he is helping to build up that Empire. He is helping to develop its resources. He knows the money will be coming back to the industries of this country to buy its goods and pays its wages and support its commerce and shipping, and its banking, and that all these large industrial and commercial interrelations are directly dependent upon his own and similar investments, for these interrelations hold the Empire together. They furnish security not only within the Empire

for his own investment, but in keeping up the army and in keeping the British navy afloat they guarantee the integrity of his own and his cosmopolitan neighbor's investment, so that he also may be safe, and so that he can invest selfishly with impunity.

The narrower man, so called, understands that, first of all things, the Empire must be inviolate, and its defences unassailable, and its resources developed and its raw materials and food supplies made accessible to home consumption. He is the type of man who is paying the bills which will keep this status quo.

Keeping the Empire strong is the primary and essential element of all business prosperity at home and abroad, within the Empire and without, and the man who invests his money as an Imperial citizen is helping

to bear this burden of Empire. In other words, he is paying his insurance for the security of his investments. The man who will not pay his insurance is parasitic because he is taking the benefit for which another is paying without doing his share.

I see no reason why the investor should be the only creature in the Empire who should not consider the Empire and its welfare. If the financier is to be exempt from patriotism I see no future for the British Empire. I could show you, if I liked, an example of sentiment in business, and politics too, if you please, in the recent elections in Canada, where tens of thousands of Canadians forgot their business interests for a sentiment, and they voted against their business interests to keep these interests within the Empire.

Sixty British millions sterling invested in Japan are building up your keenest rival in the Pacific, threatening the supremacy of both your shipping and your industries; while the billion and a half invested in the British dominions overseas constitute the keystone in the arch of Imperial prosperity.

The relations of business interests to the Empire are the relations of passengers to the ship. Every individual interest aboard is subordinate first to keeping the ship afloat, and second to getting the ship into port. When these problems are solved you may play shuffleboard or poker to your heart's content. The attitude of the cosmopolitan and individualist is similar to that

of the hero in a chorus I heard in a London music hall just a week before the Titanic disaster. After every verse came the refrain, "Oh, I don't care if the ship goes down for it don't belong to me."

FINANCIER AS STATESMAN

If business is the body of Imperial prosperity, finance is its circulatory system and capital is its life-blood; but this does not cover all the requirements of a sound and healthy organism. You have got to have brain power somewhere, and perhaps heart power, too, if you are going to keep up the circulation. The cosmopolitan investor never mixes sentiment with business. The mistake he is making may be illustrated from the reverse of the shield where we see so much British sentiment with which some of our friends never mix their busi-

ness; for example, most of the charity work of Great Britain would be better sentiment if it were more businesslike. You cannot separate the great elemental human motives and put them away in airtight compartments. Business is social and not individualistic.

The financier who is also a statesman cannot possibly consider an investment merely in the light of the present and immediate dividend. He must consider the social and political aspect of investments in all their large and reciprocal relations. In the case of a choice, for example, between foreign and British railroads; in the one case all the reciprocal and interrelated advantages of capital are lost—are not only lost, but are actually building up competitors; and in the other case all these advantages are assets in the building up of British Imperial wealth. There is not only the question of the building up of the Empire, but the integration of Empire and the laying of foundations for the stimulation of future development and profit. The development of one resource helps another. In many ways it is stimulating to population and wealth. A development in land, or

coal, or water-power will increase the value of the bonds of the railroad whose business is augmented thereby in many different ways; it will stimulate new industries and trades; increase the urban population; give better security for municipal bonds and such investments, and in many ways react the one on the other, and all to the advantage of capital. When British investments are diverted into unrelated parts of the world outside the Empire all this strength and interrelation are lost. The momentum of increment is lost. The future of that investment is lost to the Empire, and you draw nothing but a dividend at Imperial expense. For example, your fifty-eight or sixty millions invested in Japan are building up your keenest rival on the Pacific Coast, threatening the supremacy of both

your shipping and your industries; while the billion and a half in the British colonies overseas constitute the keystone of the arch of Imperial prosperity. If you dare to think of how important is the keystone of this arch, try to think what the colonies would be without this capital, and try to think what the Empire would be without these colonies.

Allow me to illustrate what I mean by the financier as statesman by referring to the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which, with its whole movement and organization, illustrated the commercial aspect of constructive statesmanship and the patriotic, statesman-like aspect of commerce and finance. This is a case in which raises an interrogation to effect the proposition that "business is business," for here is a

If the world at large has depended so much on British capital, how much more have the British dominions depended on that support? Railways you have invested in have done more than all else to develop the Empire up to date. There are other resources now to be developed besides bringing the ends of space together.

far-sighted and direct effort to get the leading British business bodies of the world together for consultation; for unity of aim and purpose in the larger business arrangements of the Empire. Questions have been brought up and discussed by this body which in the narrow acceptance of the word are not business at all. If you read over the list of subjects

taken up by your recent Congress, and follow the scope of the discussion, and think of the impressions and impulses and purposes taken back from here to the different parts of the Empire, you will see what I mean when I speak of the elevation of the average sordid business aims and methods to the dignity of patriotism and Empire building. It seems to me that the whole question of Imperial unity will find in this broad and noble outline a safer and easier path than may be laid out by partizan politicians. I am not belittling the value of the social, sentimental, or even political intercourse between the peoples of the British stock; but I affirm that the London Chamber of Commerce has laid out for the great purpose of Imperial unity *a line of least resistance*.

SCOPE OF BRITISH INVESTMENT

It would be hard to imagine the growth of the nineteenth century without the three and a half billions sterling, more or less, which you have sent out from these islands as your contribution towards world-development—to draw an incidental dividend. This dividend of about 5.2 per cent., which has been returned to you, it is the main object of my paper to show, is not the only fruit of your sowing. Roughly speaking, perhaps more than half of the £775,000,000 which has gone out in the last five years have been directly or indirectly invested in railroads at about two pounds to foreign railways to every pound for British railways. For example, in round numbers, in 1908 the proportion was 43 to 21 millions in favor of foreign railways as against India, Ceylon and the colonies. In 1909 the proportion was a trifle more in our favor, while in 1910 it was 42 as against 14 millions. Now if the world at large has depended so much on British capital for its development, how much more have the colonies depended on that support? The railways you have invested in have done more than all else to develop the Empire

up to date. There are other resources now to be developed besides bringing the ends of space together. Is it idle to ask what Canada would have done without its trans-continental roads, and, indeed, where outside the Empire have you found such railway investments as, for example, in the C. P. R.—that is the railway which made Canada famous—the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Northern, which are today the pride of the business world?

Some years ago you sent over to Australia more than you sent to Canada. Roughly speaking, the amounts invested in Canada, Australasia and South Africa are the same with a balance going now to Canada. Canadian and Australasian railways have been almost entirely constructed by the use of home capital, but the disparity between

the amounts invested in railways is very great. £224,000,000 in Canada and Newfoundland as against £136,500,000 in India and Ceylon, and £9,500,000 in South Africa, and £3,750,000 total for Australasia. In Australasia £19,000,000 have gone into banking as against £4,000,000 in Canada, and £43,000,000 as against £7,000,000 in mines. With all this money going out to the ends of the earth, and with the splendid showing made within the Empire, the plain man of the street will want to know why so many people are as willing without discrimination, and, indeed, without compunction, to send their capital to build up their competitors and their resources at future cost to themselves, as to develop their own empty areas and their own resources at future profit to themselves.

Not only this, but much might be said as to the propriety of holding these empty areas of the Empire for the uses of the British race on the ground that the people who own a country will rule it.

INVESTMENT IN NEW COUNTRIES

Some of the best investments in the Empire are not yet paying dividends. Others which are paying dividends are not yet

mature, and others still are giving most of their profits to the colonial promoter or foreign investor, and their earning power finds no place on the British statistical tables. These are some of the reasons why colonial investments appear sometimes at a relative disadvantage. But the colonies have the advantage of being all new countries, and in a new country invested capital reaps a harvest over and above dividends; of undivided profit and increased values of original investments. Beyond the matter of dividend is the momentum of profit which keeps pace with the momentum of development, and this is necessarily much greater in a new country than in an old one. An illustration may be found in British investments in the United States

No inconsiderable portion of the three and a half billion dollars of British capital invested in the United States has had time to mature. It will show you what you have to expect from your own colonies and dominions, with the addition that the nation-building power of capital will in the end belong to you instead of to someone else.

No inconsiderable portion of the £700,000,000 now invested have had time to mature. It will show you what you have to expect in your own colonies with the addition that the nation-building power of capital in the end will belong to you instead of to someone else. Twenty years ago, when many of your stocks in the United States were not paying dividends, and many of your bonds were not even paying interest, you were not so sure of the value of an investment in a new country; but now that they have proven to be so profitable under institutions similar to yours, and under people of your own stock, are you not prepared to say as for Australasia, Africa, Canada, that the future is one of the most important elements in an investment? We have a right therefore to ask of an investment how far it will go. The answer to this question will depend upon the story told us by the economic geography of that country. Has it a physical basis of self-support for a poor little State, or for a wealthy Empire? What are the natural resources in their surplus over the consumption of its population? What are the possibilities for the support of a country's population? How many seeds of profit can I plant in one investment?

THE ELEMENT OF THE FUTURE

I wish briefly to illustrate my general argument by referring to that part of the Empire with which I am most familiar; not only as to the earning power of an investment, but as to the economic security of an investment.

I do not hesitate to say that the best investments in the world today are to be found in Canada. Fifty years ago this might have been said of England. It is no longer true of England. Whatever may be unsatisfactory in the way of political security in Canada may be righted here more easily than in any country outside the Empire. The Canadian sharp practiser is but an incident in the game, and may be

eliminated when you shut out your light-fingered gentry at home. The fact remains that the limitless riches of Canada, the incomparable economic power of Canada, offer the best investments in the world today.

The element of the future is an essential consideration in investments, and to be able to look ahead *the economic power of a country must be predetermined.*

The very little that is known of Canada, with all of its natural resources, must be supplemented by a very large faith and a profound optimism. I believe more in faith than in optimism, but when both are on sound foundations they must be the beginning of financial wisdom. We must remember in the first place how overwhelmingly the march of events in Canada for fifty years

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has outstripped the swiftest wings of early optimistic dreams, and we must remember also how every croaking Jeremiad has been put to shame by the cold facts which have been revealed in this, probably the most phenomenal development within its time limit in the history of the world, possibly excepting the states of the Mississippi Basin in the early part of last century.

Here is a fundamental proposition which must be kept in mind in all the consideration we give to Canada with regard to its past, present or future—that no reputable person in the history of the Dominion within the last forty or fifty years has been able in looking forward for any considerable time to make any predictions as to the future growth and development and prosperity of Canada, which has been bold or daring enough to keep up with the actual development of the country. There has been no dream which has not been overtaken by the facts.

My argument is that if up to date in this year of our Lord, 1912, the romance of Canada is written in her figures and facts, why is it not absolutely safe to assume, as far as there is absolute safety

and as far as one can assume, that the greatest factor in Canadian investments is the future?

It is all easy enough today to smile over the mistakes of the over-cautious, but it was not so easy when out beyond Superior lay the little settlement on the Red River with its traditions of disaster, hunger, and cold; and, beyond that, the vast unfruitful frost-bound prairie which somehow must be gone over before the range after range of mountains could be traversed to bring steam transportation to the Pacific Coast and thus unite the feeble settlement there with Canada, 3,000 miles away. This was the situation only a little while ago, when many of us here today were already grown men.

The people who have made money in Canada have been the optimists. They have been the *careful* optimists, but they have been the optimists. The people here who have made money out of Canada are the optimists. The people who will make money in Canada are those who, perhaps, remembering a line in one of Byron's letters, "The best of Prophets of the Future is the Past," and who build their faith on the momentum of Canadian development; and who will lay their money on the proposition that Canadian development contains all the elements necessary to carry it far. The future is the greatest factor in Canadian investment.

POLITICAL SECURITY

One might point out here one or two safeguards which all parties would do well to secure as soon as possible; one, of course, is greater care in the matter of investigation of both men and property values; and another is embodied in the resolution carried unanimously by the recent Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: "That the Imperial Government be invited to negotiate with the various self-governing members of the Empire for

the adoption of uniform Company Law throughout the Empire."

This is especially desirable for the small investor who may wish to know for himself the elements of political security the laws of the Empire afford him.

It is desirable that the Imperial Company Laws should be synthesized and unified not only, but that they should be based upon the Company Law of the Mother Country, and more highly centralized and intelligently codified than the notorious Company Laws of the United States, under which is it possible for any predatory interest to equip itself with its buccaneering outfit in New Jersey to go out and prey on the other 45 states. The question of the federal regulation of the trusts in the United States is one of the foundations of the new

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democracy under woodrow Wilson, and of Mr. Roosevelt's new party, and the general question of the incorporation of the companies doing interstate business under one federal act instead of under a state legislation is growing to be an important issue of American national politics. It would remedy such hardships also, for example, as under the British Columbia's act,

to be required to execute a power of attorney conveying powers so wide and so unnecessary upon a representative of the company, and to be required to register mortgage debentures and charges abroad, which have already been registered in England, involving duplication of expense. These and many such things involving the political security of an investment are much more easily arranged within than outside the Empire, and legal enactments and decisions of judiciaries are more easily and perhaps more justly enforced.

Fortunately within the Empire political security is one of the things which you with good grace may demand; and I for one believe the time has come to demand it.

Between the uncertain propositions which are brought to you from abroad and those

brought by men with the deliberate intention of swindling the public, we have today a situation in London so serious that a member of parliament recently has seen fit to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission for investigating Canadian propositions; and also that very many most excellent propositions are going begging for want of confidence. The first need with regard to investments in every part of the Empire is some kind of a clearing-house for the elimination of both worthless and dishonest propositions, and I do not know any way to accomplish this outside of some form of political security. In my own province, the McBride Government has met one phase of this question in its local aspect in a new departure which may help us to solve the problem in its wider bearings.

An Inspector of Trust Companies has been appointed by the Government, and taken over from the finance department, who is quietly closing up a large number of unsound or piratical institutions which otherwise would have preyed upon the public. This is an excellent idea. Why not carry it further and organize our own Chamber of Commerce or our own Board of Trade

and Finance in London, with headquarters here, with a local corps of Government supervisors in British Columbia, who are themselves experts in the principal fields of development such as timber, mining, land and emigration, and have the whole thing under the patronage of the Provincial Government? There are objections to this plan, but something might be worked out on this line which would mend the present unsatisfactory condition.

CANADIAN HINTERLAND AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

I wish to illustrate my idea of economic security and its bearing on investments by reference to Canada, and that vast and all but unknown economic hinterland in her undeveloped resources, which lie behind or

underneath the future of Canadian prosperity.

AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATIONS

Some time ago I made a careful study of the economic geography of Canada North and West. I travelled many thousands of miles beyond the last railroad or steamboat through the upper waters of the Yukon and Mackenzie basin and elsewhere, and later supplemented this by an extended reading in the libraries on both sides of the water, official and otherwise. I have come to some startling conclusions which I should like to outline more fully, especially by way of concrete illustration, about those enormous, empty and arable spaces known as the Mackenzie basin, which are fully capable of supporting a population of ten million of the British

stock, but in which when I travelled through them for a distance of something like three thousand miles I found not a dozen white settlers in two-thirds of that whole journey. Here is a vast economic hinterland which is not only destined to support British investment, but British population. It contains enormous resources of mineral and timber with unparalleled

Count up the amounts which have left the banks of Christendom to build up industries and shipping which threaten to destroy ours — think of the tens of millions of good English gold which have been going into Japanese industries and bonds. It is time to revise our estimates of the financial intelligence of our race.

agricultural possibilities as regards both climate and soil, for there are a hundred million acres of good land in what is generally known as the Peace River country, which had, to begin with, a better climate than the Saskatchewan country had thirty years ago. I do not hesitate to assert that when settlers have moved into this country in any considerable numbers they will change the climate as the climate of the whole prairie country has been changed by the plough. It is likely that the Peace River climate will be as temperate as that of the northern states of the Mississippi basin. This reconstruction, as it were, of the climate of a third of a million square miles is one of the most interesting studies in the economic geography of the British Empire. A generation ago the farmers lived on the

narrowest margin of safety from summer frosts. When in any considerable areas the prairie was broken up, instead of a green there was a black surface to absorb the heat as well as a powdered soil instead of a toughened sod. This powdered soil became a heat storage warehouse and, being able to soak in the rain, which before had fallen away, it absorbed further heat in this process. At night, therefore, when it grew cold, the heat from this warehouse, improvised by the solar heat of the long summer day, was radiated into the cooling air, keeping it at a temperature above the frost line. The consequences of this simple but important fact have resulted in a change of the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the frost line has been pushed northward at an average width of about a township a year.

Other things being equal, there are important elements also which help to make up the difference of the matter of mere latitude. In the first place, the further north we go we find a decrease in the altitude of about five feet to the mile on a pretty general average from Calgary to the Arctic Ocean. This in and of itself gives

advantage to the country further north. Again, the further north we go the longer the days are in the summer; in other words, the greater the number of hours in the day affected by the solar heat in the summer with fewer in the winter. But inasmuch as nothing is grown or attempted in the winter time, that point is negligible, and the great summer advantages may be illustrated by the fact that wheat grown on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Indian Head takes 128 days to mature, while that in the neighborhood of Lake Athabasca matures in from 86 to 90 days. This means that the summer season required without frost is about 40 days less round the Lower Peace River than that along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When we consider further that the isothermal lines start-

ing in from the Atlantic Ocean all bear toward the Northwest, all these facts together show us why the spring flowers and the buds of deciduous trees appear as early north of Great Slave Lake as they do at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kingston and Ottawa, and earlier along the Peace, Laird and some minor affluences of the Mackenzie River, where the summer climate resembles that of Southwest Ontario or Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It is a very interesting climatic fact that the Peace River opens two weeks earlier and closes two weeks later than the Ottawa River at Ottawa, and for these reasons for very many years potatoes and other vegetables as good as are found in the province of Ontario have been successfully cultivated as far north as Fort Good Hope, latitude 66.16 degrees, where barley is a certain crop and always ripens, while wheat is certain four times out of five, and runs 62 pounds to the bushel, and is of excellent quality.

At Fort Providence, latitude 61.4 degrees, on the Mackenzie River, gardens are full of peas, potatoes, tomatoes, rhubarb, beets, cabbages, onions, cultivated flowers and fruits, such as

red currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and saskatoonberries.

The Canadian Superintendent of Forestry reports a field of wheat sown on May 20 and reported on July 15, and that he learned from passengers, who visited the same field on July 28 that the grain had already been harvested. Sown May 20 and the harvest in before July 20, the crop required only about two months to mature. This seems almost incredible, but when we remember that during this whole period it had been subjected to almost constant sunlight and heat, the reason for its rapid growth is obvious. Between Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River I have read a pocket volume of "In Memoriam" with the unaided eye at midnight. One could enumerate such facts and figures until he

In many of the intellectual qualities which go to make up national efficiency the Japanese are easily the equal of any race in the world. They have been willing to learn from us, who have had all the advantage, and we are not willing to learn of them.

filled a volume, but from these indisputable facts one must see at a glance some of the agricultural possibilities of the far Northwest of the Dominion.

I have made a table of a number of different districts of Canada North and West by which these facts will be illustrated, and which is here appended, and which has led to the conclusion that there is an area whose soil and climatic conditions make the raising of wheat possible on nearly 500,000,000 acres of Canada North and West, or nearly twice as much as the entire acreage of wheat in the world in the year 1908.

This vast agricultural hinterland is one element of the economic security Canada offers to British investments. It guarantees the future of Canada.

BASES OF INDUSTRY

This vast new country of Canada is rich in all those elements and raw materials which constitute the foundations of national prosperity, but my illustration of this point must be confined to those bases of industry known as mechanical power.

MECHANICAL POWER

The foundations of industry are labor, raw materials and mechanical power. There is plenty of labor in the British Empire, but it is badly distributed. There are plenty of raw materials in the British Empire, but these are undeveloped. There is plenty of mechanical power for all the industries of

the world for centuries to come within the British Empire, but they are all but unused, especially in one of the most important aspects, I mean water-power.

WATER-POWER

It takes less than 100,000,000 horse-power per annum to turn out the entire manufactured output of the world. The United States produces about one-third of this, with an expenditure of thirty-one and a half million horse-power, five and a half million of which is water-power. It is estimated that in the United States alone there are 200,000,000 horse-power water-power, or more than twice as much water-power as would be required for the mechanical uses of the world today.

The Select Standing Committee of the Canadian Senate has made, in an estimate which I think too low, a statement that there are from 25 to 27 million horse-power water-power in Canada—five times the utilized water-power alone to avail for the world's manufactured output of today. This is practically undeveloped, but the movements of recent years are showing that

A promoter is a man who is able to float a railroad, a trust monopoly or an empire with other people's money, and then own the railroad, trust or empire.

There are two ways for a nation to raise money — by taxing their own people, or somebody else. The favorite way is to tax somebody else by borrowing.

water-power is no longer a negligible quantity in the world's industries. One thing must be observed as to the relative values of water and coal, that not only is water-power cheaper, but that when coal is once

	Acres
Out of 412,000,000 unmarked and unexplored.....	50,000,000
Prairie provinces (surveyed)	126,000,000
Prairie provinces (unsurveyed)	
South of Mackenzie-Saskatchewan watershed	51,000,000
British Columbia (South)	1,000,000
Vancouver Island	2,500,000
Queen Charlotte Island	400,000
British Columbia (East and West)	
Grand Trunk Continental	10,000,000
British Columbia (North Pacific Coast)	2,000,000
Upper Liard, Nelson and Finlay	19,200,000
British Columbia (headwaters of Peace and tributaries west of Hudson's Hope).....	4,000,000
Peace River (north and south of Peace River landing).....	15,140,000
Mackenzie Basin (north Peace River west of Slave Lake).....	19,200,000
Peace-Athabasca River district (south of headwater of Athabasca River).....	29,200,000
North Lake Winnipeg (Keewatin)	5,400,000
North Saskatchewan (Crean's Survey)	22,000,000
Clay Belt (Keewatin and North Ontario)	16,000,000
Yukon	19,200,000
Total	493,040,000

used it is gone. It cannot be replaced; but water returns.

Thirty thousand cubic miles of water are lifted by the sun every year and scattered over the globe in the form of snow or rain. A good part of this is intercepted on its way back to the ocean, and may be used to drive the wheels of industry. Six billions of kilosteres fall in the United States each year—the figures for Canada are not available—and each kilostere contains one thousand tons. The energy which the sun expended to draw this water up into the clouds is represented in its own weight as it seeks again its place at sea level. At £10 per horse-power per annum, which is a reasonable estimate, there is an available use of Canadian water which would bring an annual income of £250,000,000 a year. This is worth consideration. It is a safe investment, for while the stocks may be watered, the bonds are guaranteed by the solar system.

COAL

We have been taught to believe that the richest coal resources of the world are in China, but Mr. Bailey Willis, who was sent to China by the United States Government, has recently returned with the statement that it is probable that China does not hold more than 650,000,000,000 tons of coal, or less than half the present available supply of the United States.

Mr. Dowling has recently reported that the three prairie provinces of Canada and Eastern British Columbia contains 143,493,000,000 tons of coal. Within the last year a thousand square miles of anthracite have been discovered in the northern portion of British Columbia, which the provincial mineralogist told me last Christmas Eve was the most important economic discovery ever made in British Columbia. Add to these figures the known coal deposits of the other parts of Canada and the unknown coal deposits which must underlie large areas of this great but unknown land, and we have some inkling of the future possi-

bilities of this country as an industrial country from the standpoint of mechanical power.

In looking toward the development of our water-power, let it be remembered that the coal supply of the world is doomed. It is solemnly put forth by the United States Geological Survey, based on estimates made from twenty years' averages, that the easily accessible and available coal supplies of the nation—1,400,000,000,000 tons—will be exhausted under present conditions, and at the rate of increase of the last century, in 115 years from now, or 2027 A. D., and that the whole supply of good and bad coal alike will be gone by the year 2050.

"If all the latent water-power in the country were harnessed within the next twenty years," says Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, "it would probably prolong the life of the coal supply about 80 years, and if the productions and transportation were relieved of all waste within the next 20 years the coal supply would last 20 years longer."

The coal supply is doomed. It is time to look at once to the developments of the water-powers of the Empire.

A BAD COSMOPOLITAN INVESTMENT

One of the most incomprehensible and inexplicable of the freaks of modern cosmopolitan finance has been the investment of so much Western money in Japan.

When you come to count up the amounts which have left the banks of Christendom to build up an industry which threatens to destroy ours, to build up a shipping which threatens to destroy ours, and incidentally an army and navy which may threaten to destroy ours—when we think of the tens of millions of good English gold which have been going into Japanese industries and Japanese bonds, it is time to revise our estimates of the financial intelligence of our race—just now especially, in face of the probable steps being taken toward Russo-Japanese partnership in Manchuria and

There is no possibility of Japan paying her debts, except with more borrowed money. For years she has been paying up her bonds with borrowed money, seeing to it that she always on payday gets more money for other uses.

Mongolia, and possibly a little later elsewhere in Asia.

JAPANESE FINANCE

I do not care to make a point of the much-mooted question of the commercial morality of the Japanese people. While undoubtedly it is true that their business ethics stand at a very low level, one feels sometimes that some of the standards of our own race are not so high that we may be justified in vaunting a race superiority; and, by the way, a word about this question of race superiority. In many of the intellectual qualities which go to make up national efficiency the Japanese are easily the equal, and perhaps in a few the superior, of any race in the world. For one thing they have been willing to learn of us who have had all the advantage, and we are not willing to learn of them. So far as the average inhabitant of Japan is concerned, it can hardly be said that as yet he will compare favorably in efficiency or intellectual equipment with the average of the European stock, but once for all let us accord to the Japanese scholar and gentleman his place as equal amongst the scholars and gentlemen of the world. If I were

asked to lay my hands upon the greatest ruler, the greatest general, the greatest admiral, or the greatest statesman in the world in this decade, I confess I should have to go to Japan; also for the greatest promoters. The Japanese are the most brilliant promoters the world has ever seen. A promoter is a man who is able to float a railroad, a trust monopoly or an Empire with other people's money, and then own the railroad, trust or Empire.

There are two ways for a nation to raise money—by taxing their own people, or somebody else. The favorite way of taxing somebody else is by borrowing.

One phase of the economic insecurity of a western investment in Japan may be seen from the fact that for years she has been taxing her people on an average of a half

of the average income of the average man in the Empire; that there is a deficit rather than a surplus in the matter of the consumption of her own national resources; and that the Empire is groaning under a national debt of £300,000,000; that there has been an average decrease (Millard, "The Far Eastern Question") of 35 per cent. in all her industrial securities within a few years after the war. As an illustration of what Japan has been doing with western money, taking advantage of the war boom, nearly a billion and a half yen were invested in new enterprises, of which considerably over a half billion represented increased capitalization of old concerns; in other words, it was water. (Millard.) This water (following the war, "which

quadrupled the national debt and tripled general taxation) amounts to one-sixth of the estimated total wealth of the country when the war began." This is a fair sample of Japanese finance, and before the British people invest many more millions in a country which is taxing its poverty-stricken people to practically half of their income, and increasing their armaments at the present ratio in time of peace,

I know nothing more shortsighted and amateurish for British capital than an investment in Japanese bonds or Japanese industries when there are such profitable resources as Canada has to develop. The British financier has been financing his keenest Asiatic competitor.

I suggest that Great Britain send a Royal Commission composed of chartered accountants and economic geographers to Tokyo to investigate the subject of the economic security of Japanese investments. Japan could not in reason object to this.

NO ECONOMIC SECURITY

Anyone who has made a study of the economic geography of Japan would know very well that there is no possibility of Japan paying her debts, except with more borrowed money. For years she has been paying up her bonds with borrowed money, seeing to it that she always on pay day gets more money for other uses; and for years she will be paying up her debts with more borrowed money, and adding to her debts far beyond the possibilities of the Empire ever to meet them.

I am, of course, not taking into consideration the ability of the Japanese to acquire by other methods than persuasion such goods, chattels or desirable real estate as may be held by a weaker neighbor, and which Japan very much desires, as in the case of Korea; for once you have admitted the principle and method of the brigand as a legitimate element in economics or finance, you may have to consider some day what may befall you should your own proletariat make up their mind that the city of London looks as good to them as Korea looked to Japan, and might fall to them as easily as Korea fell to Japan, while you sat here clapping your hands. Having once recognized the principle that if there is anything in Asia that Japan wants, she can have it if she is strong enough to take it, you may have occasion some day to remember that not far away from the Island Empire of the East lies the Empire of India, upon which the leading Japanese have already set their covetous and wistful eyes. Do not count on Japan paying off her bonds with money raised at the point of the gun on the world's highways. Japan is like every other nation in this—she offers

no security to investments in her stocks or bonds except in such surplus wealth as she may have over and above what each year her people consume and must consume in order to live.

I am not speaking now, although I could fill a volume, on the insanity of using our money to build up Japanese supremacy on the Pacific Ocean eventually to drive our industry and trade off that ocean and out of Asia, but merely from the standpoint of an investment pure and simple. I know nothing more shortsighted and amateurish for British capital than an investment in Japanese bonds or Japanese industries when there are such profitable resources as Canada to develop, and I wish to illustrate this by a brief comparison between the natural resources of the Japanese Empire and—we

will not take the British Empire, nor will we take the whole Dominion of Canada, but my own province of British Columbia.

The thing which has been filling me with wonder and admiration has been the generous and philanthropic altruism of the British financier, who in his cosmopolitan and disinterested enthusiasm has been financing his keenest Asiatic competitor, and possibly in the future his bitterest business enemy, and yet they tell me there is no sentiment in business! The consummate intelligence of this profound altruistic spirit which has sent so much of its money to build up Japanese industries may be illustrated by pointing to the Japanese cotton industry.

COTTON

Oriental are a cotton-wearing people and the English are a cotton-making people. Over half of the human race in Asia are wearing cotton which Lancashire once hoped to supply. With this in view, cotton spinning became the first industrial innovation of Japan, based on a western method.

In 1878 the Japanese Government ordered from Manchester two machines of 2,000 spindles each, and one was started to

work three years afterwards. In 1889, spinning in and around Osaka and six other leading cities employed 215,000 spindles, and in 1909 the average number of spindles actually at work each day in this same district was 1,496,903. In 1886 the product of Japan was 16,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, which grew in 1908 to 983,000 bales. In 1890 China took 31 bales; within nine years she had increased her order to 340,000. There are now over 783,000 looms at work in Japan, and 507,000 weaving houses now having yielded a total production of 230,000,000 yen.

This industry has been established in Japan with about five and three-quarter million pounds of British money, or with such money as has been released for that investment by your generosity in sending

The fisheries in Japan have been almost ruined by the same methods by which they are ruining the fisheries of British Columbia. British Columbia, with its enormous surplusage of wealth, cannot be put in the same category as a country like Japan, with its enormous surplusage of people living on the narrowest margin of starvation.

over something like £60,000,000 to equip the keenest rival you will ever have on the Pacific or on the Continent of Asia.

POVERTY OF JAPAN

Japan is poor. Her people are poor; her land is poor. There is no one of the staple bounties or resources of nature, excepting things like camphor, in which the Good Giver has not been more generous with British Columbia than with Japan. In the latter country the soil is barren, unfruitful, unproductive, and these natural disabilities are enhanced by the singular inefficiency of the Japanese in the arts of agriculture. The antiquated methods and the old-fashioned implements fail to elicit from the stubborn soil the richer harvests which fall under modern improvements, and at present only half of the arable land is under any sort of cultivation. Fruit-growing is an unprofitable industry, the fruit being so poor in quality that it cannot be used fresh. The climate is detrimental to much of the live stock which flourishes in other countries. Horses imported die off in two years in the damp climate of Japan, and goats and sheep do not exist at all.

The annual value of the total mineral products of Japan, including the coal output, is less than \$5,000,000, equalled already by British Columbia with one-hundred-and-fiftieth of Japan's population. The entire mineral industry of Japan provides work for only 120,000 workers.

IRON

As to iron, the Japanese Year Book says: "For a nation possessing some 60,000,000 souls, as Japan does, the presence of only one steel foundry, and that run by the Government and at enormous loss, can hardly be regarded as a sign that factory industry has a bright future. This state of affairs may be materially improved when the steel enterprise just started in Hokkaido as an Anglo-Japanese joint undertaking is fully realized." Let us hope this British cosmopolitan generosity may also make Japan the provider of Asia in iron as it is certain to do in many other things.

FISHERIES

There are nearly one million people exclusively engaged in the fisheries of Japan—fewer now than several years ago, be-

cause they have all but ruined the fisheries there as they are doing in British Columbia by the reckless methods. "The average annual catch," says the Japan Year Book for 1912, page 332, "per boat of five and a half crew, is only yen 65.5" This equals about £1 3s. per annum for each person engaged in fishing, which industry they have absorbed in British Columbia (and are ruining), where the catch is yielding as high as £3,000 per annum for a boat of five. No wonder they come to British Columbia.

These poverty-stricken resources of Japan are further mortgaged by the enormous population which they cannot support, and no nation can be a great nation which cannot feed its own people. The poverty of the masses may be understood when it is said that the dole of charity is three grains of rice taken from a pouch. British Columbia—with a population of one-fifth of that of the city of Tokyo, or one-third of that of Osaka, or about the same as that of any one of several cities of Japan which were never heard of by the outside world—British Columbia, with its enormous surpluses of wealth, cannot be put into the same category as a country like

Japan, with its enormous surplusage of people living on the narrowest margin above starvation.

Another point occurs here, that Japan has been exploited for centuries by its vast population. Every inch, so to speak, has been gone over time and time again. So far as is humanly possible, everything is known about its resources that can be known, and under these circumstances the economic resources of the Empire foot up to but a very small fraction of those of British Columbia, where the case is so totally different as to be startling in its possibilities. Thirty years ago this province was almost wholly unknown outside two or three cities on the coast. These facts are not without significance. With such vast areas, and all so new, as British Columbia, it will

require a long time and many people to discover and survey and classify its resources. But knowing practically everything about Japan, and comparatively little about British Columbia, when a comparison is made between the *known* economic resources of these two areas, even on their *uneven* terms, one must pause for a moment to realize all that it means in favor of the unknown and the unexplored country, unhandicapped by an overflowing and poverty-stricken population.

With ten times the arable land of Japan, surely the comparison is in favor of British Columbia! Shall we make a comparison in terms of mineral deposits? There is nothing in Japan much but coal. Of gold, silver, lead and iron there is little development, and so well known are her mineral resources that there is little prospect held out of her uncovering any considerable quantity of these. But what of the national wealth of the Japanese in their coal beds? Between the years 1890-99 (inclusive) a little less than 50,000,000 tons of coal were brought to the surface during these ten years, not a pound of which is what is known as "steaming coal," and all of a poor quality. But there is one little corner in British Columbia, in East Kootenay, whose beds are able to produce that entire ten years' output every year and do it for 2,500 years. Many other large and promising districts in the province are being opened up, and, within twelve months, one area of 1,000 square miles of anthracite, which, next to Pennsylvania, promises to offer the best anthracite coalfields in the world. The annual value of the total mineral products of Japan, including the coal output, is less than £5,000,000, equalled already by British Columbia with one one-hundred-and-fiftieth of the population, and the entire mineral industry of Japan affords employment for only 120,000 workers.

While we are on the subject of mechan-

ical power, there is no comparison in terms of waterpower. All the rivers of Japan are tiny streams in the dry season and raging torrents in the wet season, and waterpower for mechanical and industrial purposes is a negligible quantity. The waterpowers of British Columbia are largely unsurveyed and unknown, but those known will foot up to about two and a half million horse-power, or about one-half of the horse-power in use in the United States.

Is it, then, in Japanese timber that we are to look for that natural wealth which furnishes the economic security for a large investment?

Mr. Robert P. Porter, in his recent book on "The Full Recognition of Japan," lumps the forest area with the wild lands, and gives us a little over 54,000,000 acres.

When settlers have moved into the Peace River country in any considerable numbers the climate will change, as the climate of the whole prairie country has been changed by the plough. It is likely to become as temperate as the northern states of the Mississippi basin.

A later statement derived from Japanese sources, and published in the Japan Year Book, this year, by Y. Takenob, Professor of the Waseda University, and late of the *Japan Times*, gives us a different idea entirely. "Forests occupy about 72 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas, or areas planted with young trees. Evils

of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt; disastrous floods, from which the country has not infrequently suffered, being attributable to it."

Again, it has been found as a result of contour surveying started in 1899, and almost completed in 1910, that the actual area of state forests in Japan proper (except Hokkaido) is only four and a half million cho (a cho is two and a half acres) against seven and a half registered on the land book. The area under utilization is only one million eight hundred thousand cho. This alarming shrinking of the area of state forests was due to the fact that as they lie in the mountainous and almost inaccessible districts, forming the backbone of Japan proper, the estimate formally made was unavoidably inaccurate."

It will be seen that, according to the best available information under Japanese authority, the total forest area is not much over one-third of that indicated by Mr. Porter, and that only a little over one-third of this, or four million five hundred thousand acres (one million eight hundred thousand cho) represent "the area under utilization." Furthermore, it must be remembered that large portions of this forest area are of little economic value owing to the sparsity of growth and the difficulties of transportation.

Roughly speaking, 182,000,000 acres out of the total acreage of about 253,000,000 acres of British Columbia is in timber. This, of course, is not all merchantable. In other words, there is almost exactly two times the area in British Columbia under timber as the entire area of Japan proper in land above the surface of the sea of all shapes, manners and descriptions. Of, if you take Japan with all her new acquisitions, the present Japanese Empire, with its entire area of every foot of ground of one kind or another, you may subtract that total area from the timbered area of British Columbia, and then you may subtract half of that amount again, and still you have 15,000,000 acres of British Columbian timber, the like of which is nowhere in the world, and I am not sure, but if I had my preference and choice I should choose these 15,000,000 acres residue of British Columbian timber to ten times every stick of wood in Japan. To show

The Peace River opens two weeks earlier than the Ottawa River at Ottawa and closes two weeks later. For these reasons for many years potatoes and other vegetables as good as any found in Ontario have been successfully cultivated as far north as 66.16 degrees.

you what this 15,000,000 acre piece would look like, nearly three-quarters as large as Ireland, I need only turn to a table published in the Provincial Report (see footnote). You have here 15,001,000 acres with a total stand of 192,050,000,000 feet of lumber. Before this timber is cut the prices of it will show from a present average profit of £2 per thousand feet to Post Panama prices, say in 1925, of £4 per thousand feet, but upon the present reckoning this area ought to show an easy profit of over £400,000,000. Anybody who has ever been to Japan knows what Japanese timber is like. Anybody who has ever been to British Columbia knows what British Columbian timber is like, and those who have been to neither place would not believe me were I to institute a comparison, acre for acre.

There is no time in which to make an elaborate comparison, but it is safe to say that the economic resources of British Columbia are infinitely superior to those of the whole Japanese Empire, and it is not a mere matter of the value of timber as timber, or coal as coal, or land as land, but it is the value of all the main raw materials and natural resources required for human industry and human welfare in local juxtaposition which constitute the foundations of the wealth of a community or a state as a community or a state.

THE EMPIRE

Now, gentlemen, to gather in the threads of my argument, I have come to the conclusion that the Empire really is a considera-

Final report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry, 1909-10. Printed by the King's Printer, Victoria, B. C. Page d. 17.

Tenure	Acreage	Average Stand per acre ft. B. M.	Total Stand
Vancouver Island Crown Grant Timber.....	318,000	35,000	11,130,000,000
Mainland Crown Grant Timber	552,000	say 10,000	5,520,000,000
C. P. R., unpublished Timber Leaseholds	619,000	20,000	12,380,000,000
E. & N. Ry. Co.	375,000	14,300	5,380,000,000
Special License Timber	9,000,000	12,000	108,000,000,000
Mill Timber on Pulp, etc., Leaseholds	387,000	12,000	4,640,000,000
Total	11,251,000	ac. with a stand of	147,050,000,000
Reserved Timber Land, conjectured to be ¼ total forest area, under Provincial jurisdiction, say, roughly.....	3,750,000	say same as on licenses	45,000,000,000
Total	15,001,000		192,050,000,000

tion, if for no other reason than that it may be useful to you. Look at it from this purely cosmopolitan point of view and consider the Empire as a business asset.

You have put something like a half-billion pounds in Canada alone. Gentlemen, it is worth the money. There is a point just here which for the world I would not have my cosmopolitan friend forget: that if you had not invested that money in the development of Canada, Mr. Borden and his Cabinet would not be over here just now to tell Germany that we are going to help build your navy and help defend your Empire. I will say further to my cosmopolitan friend, that the money you are loaning to Japan to loan to China—for they are trying to loan your money to China to take Chinese and Indian trade away from you—is distinctly the act of the financial humorist. It has been said that figures are dry, and that statistics are uninteresting, but this is the little joker in British finance. All I hope is that they will not have the laugh on you when they have got through with your money.

It is fitting that those who are in the business of Empire-building remember the advice of Iago to Roderigo, "Put money in thy purse," and that the Empire is a consideration in the process, if for no other or loftier reason than that the Empire is the best insurance of that purse and its contents. Indeed, they cannot be guaranteed for ever. New World Powers are appearing on your horizon to threaten your supremacy; and Great Britain, even together with the Colonies, unless those Colonies are vigorously and persistently developed as rich and populous units of the Empire, cannot hold her own against the military, industrial and commercial competition of Russia, America, Pan Germany and Pan Japan, and, indeed, all of awakening Asia.

The new Pan-Germanism on the Continent is looking perhaps toward much else, but certainly toward the consolidation of

100,000,000 Germans into a compact political unit. The Latin union promises as many. Russia and the United States already have more. The whole British race and its descendants in Europe, Asia and Africa number but 100,000,000. Two-thirds of the human race are awakening in Asia to warn you of the insignificance of these islands a few decades hence in the equilibrium of the world, and to show you that Great Britain without the co-operation of the Colonies no longer can hold its present proud position in the world. The solemn assurance of history is that the nations which are to rule the future are those which own the soil and rule the sea.

OUR INDUSTRIAL ARMY AND NAVY

It is no part of my purpose to intimate what you already know, how much of your prosperity depends upon the efficiency and prosperity of the industrial army of Great Britain, but I will say what many may have forgotten, that one of the most important considerations of the *business* interests of this Empire is to see that this industrial army has a proper and adequate base of supplies, and that from this base to the home country the corn routes are kept open

In the Northwest is an area of 500,000,000 acres whose soil and climatic conditions make the raising of wheat possible. This vast agricultural hinterland is one element of the economic security Canada offers to British investments. It guarantees the whole future of Canada.

and amply protected. The bases of supply for the millions of workers of Great Britain are in the outlying areas of the Empire. The most important of these, the one which is absolutely necessary to the future of the British race, is Canada. Therefore, I say to you, develop Canada.

If you let me carry the simile further, I will say also that no matter what ought to be, as a matter of fact the commerce and the industry of the world today are two phases of world war. There is not only individual competition, but there is a growing intensity of competition between the great nations of the world for its industry and trade. More and more the resources of intelligent nations are being placed behind this proposition, and more and more it is being recognized between intelligent

statesmen and intelligent business men that, while the principles of *laissez-faire* might have sufficed to a nation that controlled practically the monopoly of both the shipping and the industry of the world, that now the questions of trade and industry must become matters of national oversight and direction. The creed of "Every fellow for himself" is no longer adequate to intelligent men in the new aspects of the modern world. It is for you to develop and protect your own base of supplies and not the enemy's. It is for you to depend upon your own corn belts and areas full of raw materials and not the enemy's. It is therefore the part of wisdom for you to put your money into the development of the great natural resources of the Empire rather than those of a possible enemy of the Empire.

You have your own population to keep British. You have your own commerce to keep British. You have your own resources to develop. You have your own bases of supply to protect. You have your own corn routes to keep open and defend. In short, you have this Empire to keep a British Empire, and in order to do this, I say, in the words of Iago, "Put money in thy purse." You cannot do this by loaning it at five per cent. to a nation which can never pay you back without borrowing more to do so. You cannot do it by loaning money to Japan to loan to China, which, by reason of this, is now buying goods from Japan instead of from you. You will have posterity to reckon with if you are willing

to put money in Japanese warships and if you are not willing to spend enough on British warships for the purposes of the Empire.

CONCLUSIONS

You have now about three and a half billions abroad and something very substantial at home. Roughly speaking, one half of this foreign investment is building up British power and the other half is building up foreign power.

It cannot be denied that up to date those investments have been soundest to which you have given Imperial preference. The whole Empire is prosperous today and still some of the best investments are not yet paying dividends; some are not yet mature and paying their full quota; others are giving their cream to the American promoter or the Colonial exploiter, leaving you to take the skim milk and all the chances. Nevertheless, the future is the great element involved in this outlook, and the British Empire offers the best investments in the world today. As to economic security, it is wiser to look to those countries where Nature has been most lavish in laying her incredible resources at your feet; where, in addition to dividends, you may reap also the momentum of development and increment; where your money is not enriching alien races, but returning home to support your own business institutions; where in the long run justice is certain, because your own flag waves over them; in other words, where the financial life-blood is not being spent, but circulated.

NOTICE

Reprints of the above paper may be obtained at the office of the British Columbia Magazine. Prices for quantities may be had on application to the Manager, 711 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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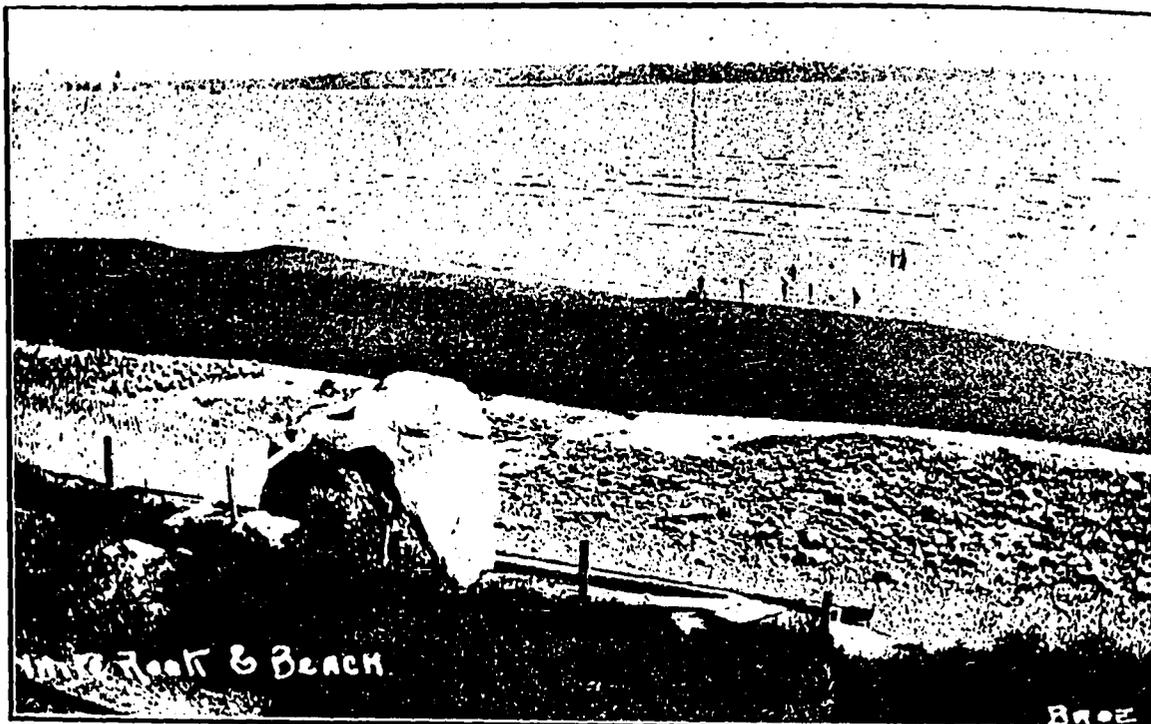
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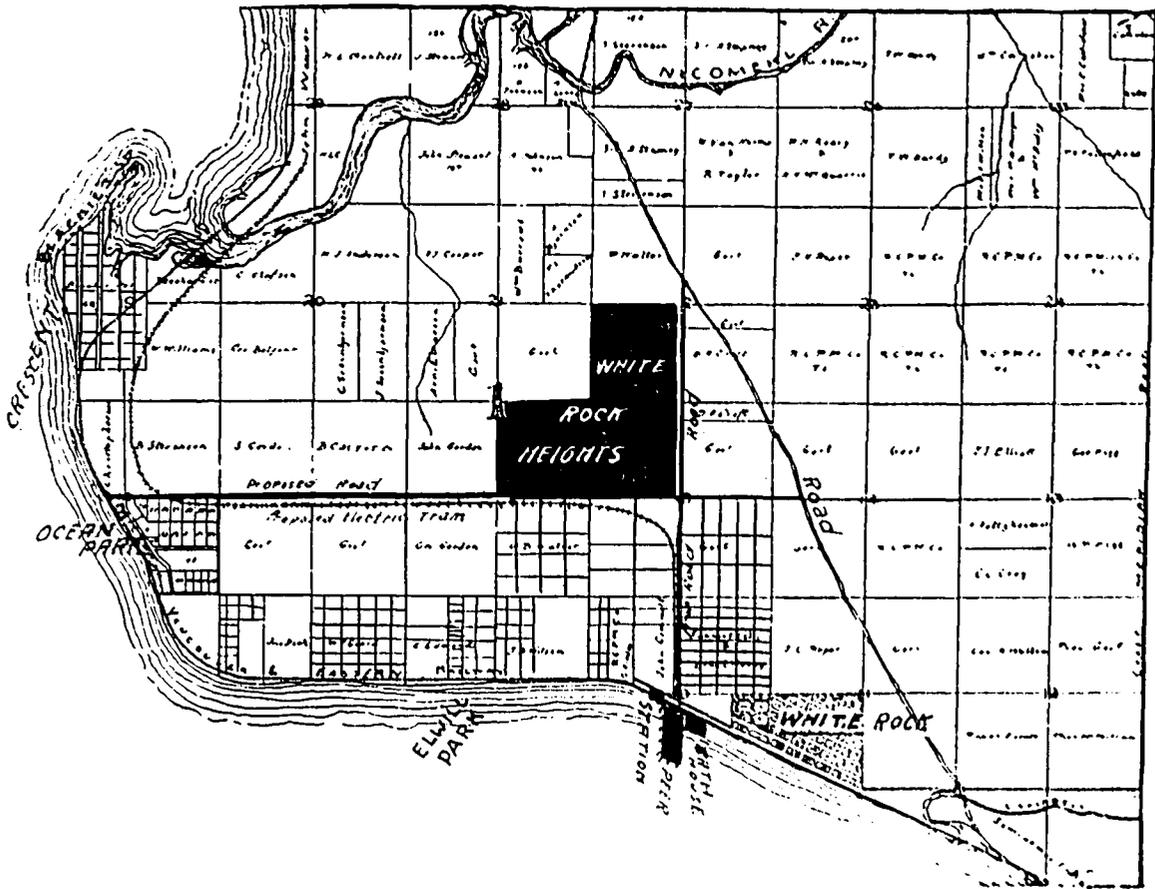
All the land around White Rock, from one mile east and three miles west, is subdivided into small tracts of acreage and lots. The lots are selling from \$200 to \$1,500 each, from one to three miles from the station.

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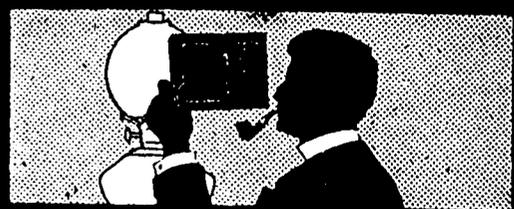
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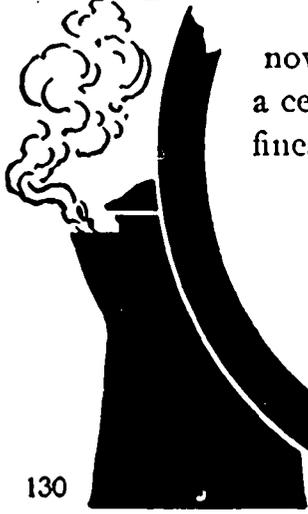
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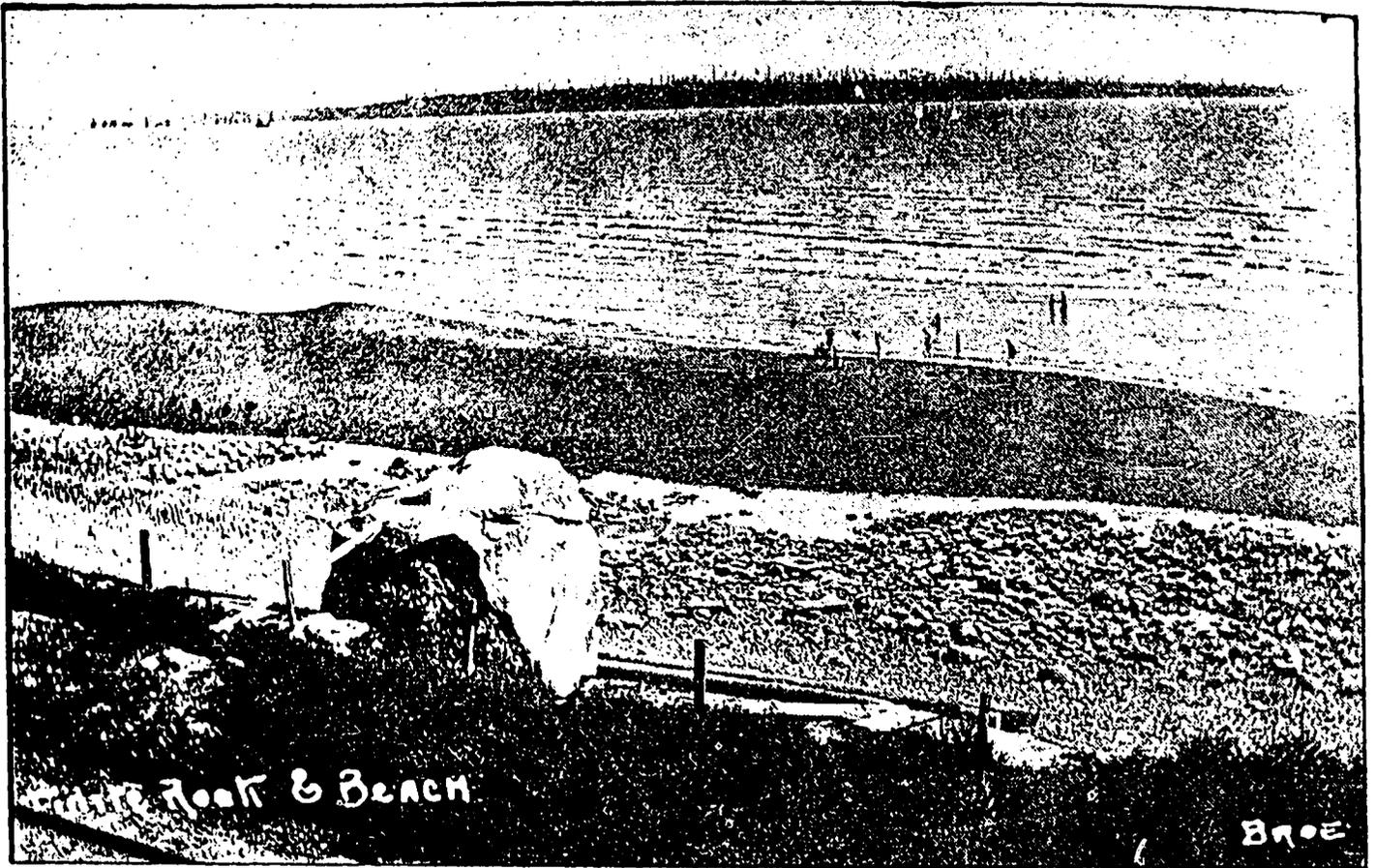
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Bathing Beach, Savary



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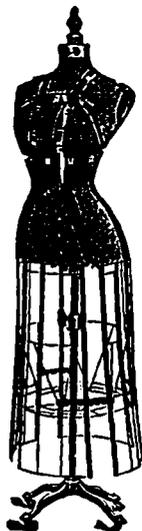
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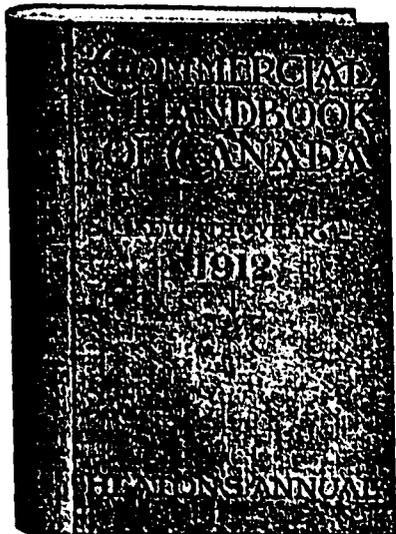


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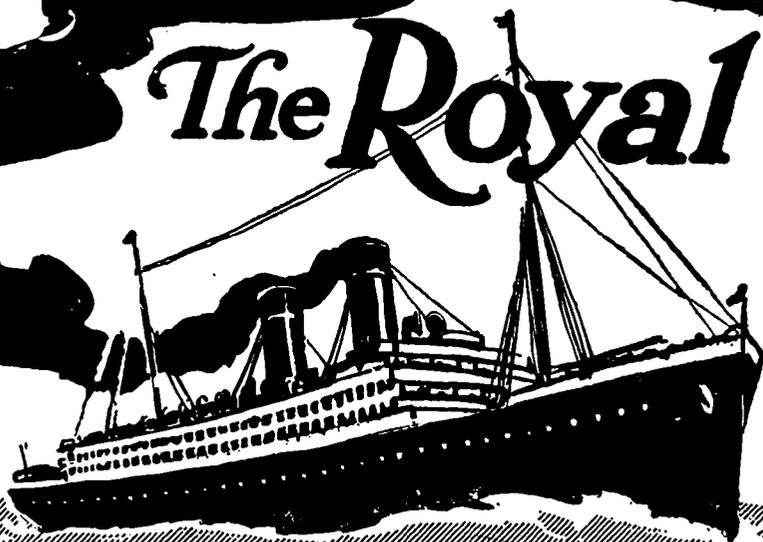
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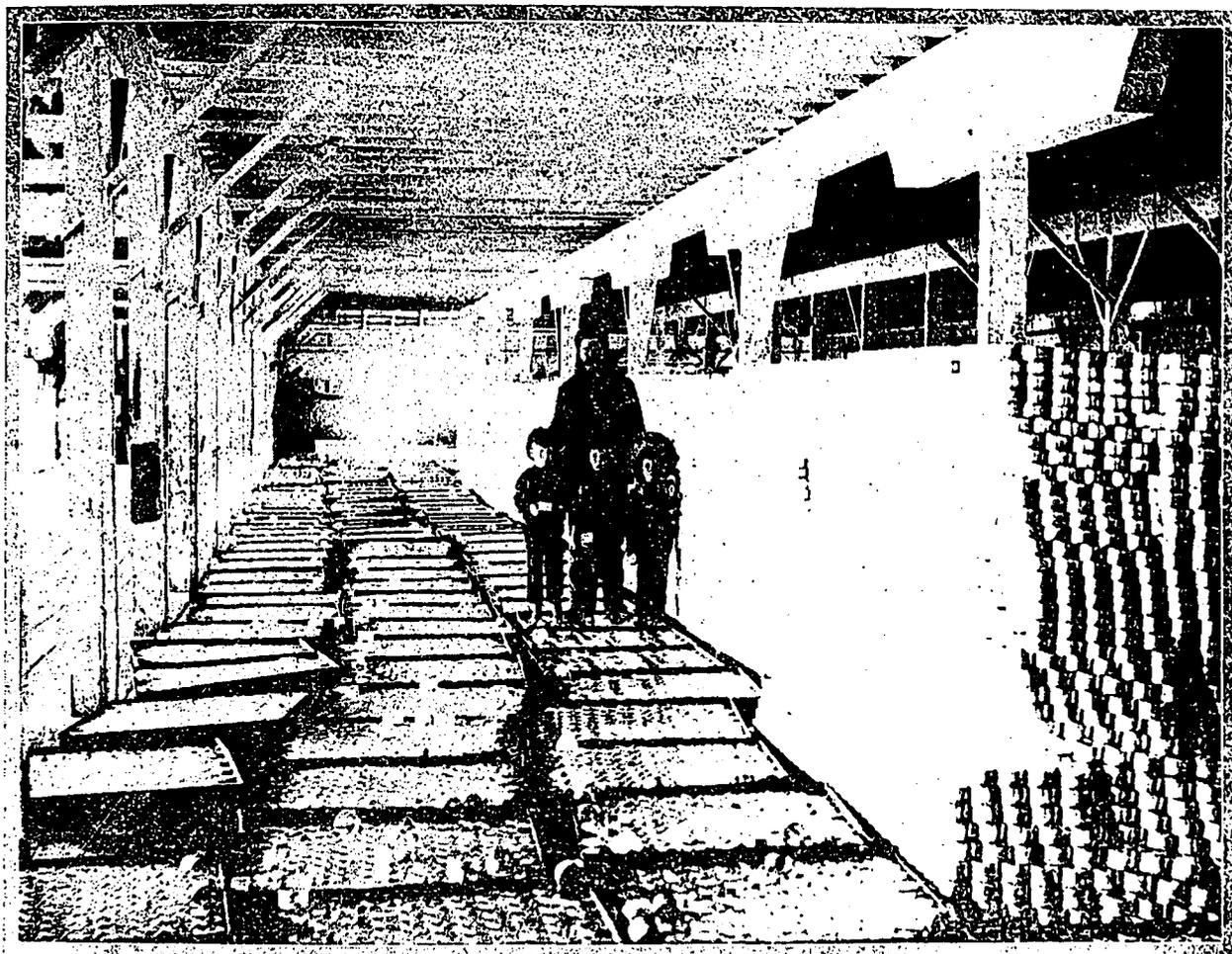
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	1912	1911
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Land Registry ----	26,761.61	23,543.13
Buildings -----	944,970.00	1,525,918.00
Clearings -----	55,935,311.00	47,232,335.00

The building returns for the eight months of 1912 totalled \$11,151,702.00, representing 1,298 permits.

During August Canadian Northern Railway plans calling for the expenditure of over \$8,000,000 in the improvement of False Creek waterfrontage were announced.

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Reference permitted to Editor of "B. C. Magazine"

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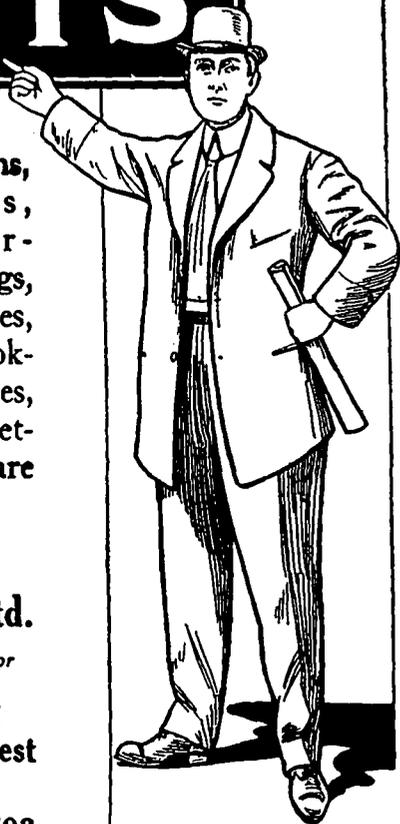
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Victoria leads the procession of cities in North America.

DEPT. 44
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Liquid Sulphur Cures

Rheumatism, Eczema, Stomach and Kidney Troubles--Skin Diseases

Why? Read These Facts

Because Liquid Sulphur is the greatest known blood purifier of the century. Everyone knows that sulphur is good for the entire system. Almost everyone has taken sulphur in some form or another. But is it known to you that sulphur in its powdered form cannot be assimilated into the blood through the stomach? If the stomach cannot dissolve sulphur, how can the blood be purified? Liquid Sulphur is already dissolved, is in fact ready for the stomach to distribute through the system. Liquid Sulphur goes direct to the seat of the trouble, impure blood, attacks and drives out of the entire system all germs and impurities. IT REMOVES THE CAUSE AND PERMANENTLY CURES.

Do Not Accept a Substitute

Ask your druggist. If unable to supply, send us 50 cents for full size bottle.

CHACE & JACKSON

506 Smythe Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MEN'S VIM

Is Often Doubled by
Wearing an O-P-C

The O-P-C suspensory is made to conserve vitality.

It saves a waste of nerve force and adds it to a man's capacity.

It makes men often twice the men they were.

Athletes wear it. Golfers wear it. Army men in Europe are required to wear suspensories.

But the man who needs it above all is the man who works with his brain.

Write for our book on the O-P-C--the scientific suspensory, famous for twenty years.

Learn how this simple comfort makes one tireless and alert--multiplies one's energy. These are facts which every man should know. Write now.

All Druggists guarantee you satisfaction with an O-P-C. Lisle, 75c--Silk, \$1.00

Bauer & Black, Chicago

Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

The British Columbia Magazine

has the best Old Country circulation of any magazine in Western Canada. It is being quoted by every newspaper or magazine of importance in Great Britain as an authority on all things pertaining to British Columbia.

It is the **BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM** in Western Canada.



This is essentially a day of specializing. Our specialty is the production of advertising literature and catalogues. Our organization has been perfected—our equipment selected—with this in view. Hence the very best literature produced in Vancouver today bears our imprint.

When in need of something that requires more than mere mechanical skill, then is the time to think of our salesman—he can give you a picture of the finished product you have in mind that will surprise you.

Have you a GOOD printer?

Saturday Sunset Presses
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"Twelve Stories of Solid Comfort"

Building, concrete, steel and marble.
 Located, most fashionable shopping district.
 210 rooms, 135 baths.
 Library and bound magazines in reading rooms for guests.
 Most refined hostelry in Seattle.
 Absolutely fireproof.
 English Grill.

Rates, \$1.00 up

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Canadian visitors to Seattle invariably make this hotel their headquarters. It is centrally situated in the heart of the theatre and shopping section. Modern in every particular with excellent cuisine and service. Auto 'bus meets all trains and boats. Wire for reservation.

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Trappers, Dealers, in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our prices sent upon request.

Remittance forwarded day goods received, Express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us. **Canada's Largest Fur Operator.** Your correspondence solicited.

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Rates: • American Plan, \$1.50 to \$2.50
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Drink Habit Cured In Three Days by the NEAL

NO HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS

The Neal Internal Treatment cures the periodical, persistent, occasional or moderate drinker, and the nervous man who drinks to keep from becoming more nervous. It takes away all inclination, desire or craving for drink and leaves the patient a new man so far as the effects of alcohol are concerned. Patients may arrive at any hour of day or night, have meals and treatment in their private room, and have all the comforts of home while taking treatment. Call for booklet giving full information.

THE NEAL INSTITUTE

1250 Broadway West

Phone Bayview 686

VANCOUVER, B. C.

"I now enclose cheque for \$25.00 covering clothes shipped by Dominion Express. Was pleased with them. Please keep measurements on file and supply samples from season to season."—R. O. Bennett, Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B. C.



Coleman's Clothes for Men of Taste

You will be rightly advised if you consult this house on the question of correct dress.

It is no mere commonplace to say that clothes go a long way to make the man. A metropolitan house such as this making up clothes for those who insist upon metropolitan ideas has an undoubted advantage over the average merchant tailor. By means of our mail order system we are able to give to residents anywhere the advantage of this special knowledge.

ASK
US
TODAY

for our new style book,
our self-measuring chart,
our tape measure, samples of new season materials,
with prices and interesting leaflet, "AS OTHERS
SEE US." Mention British Columbia Magazine.

COLEMAN'S LIMITED

Canada's Master Tailors

101 King Street West

Toronto, Canada

Capable salesmen wanted in unrepresented districts

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
**INFANTS,
INVALIDS AND
THE AGED.**

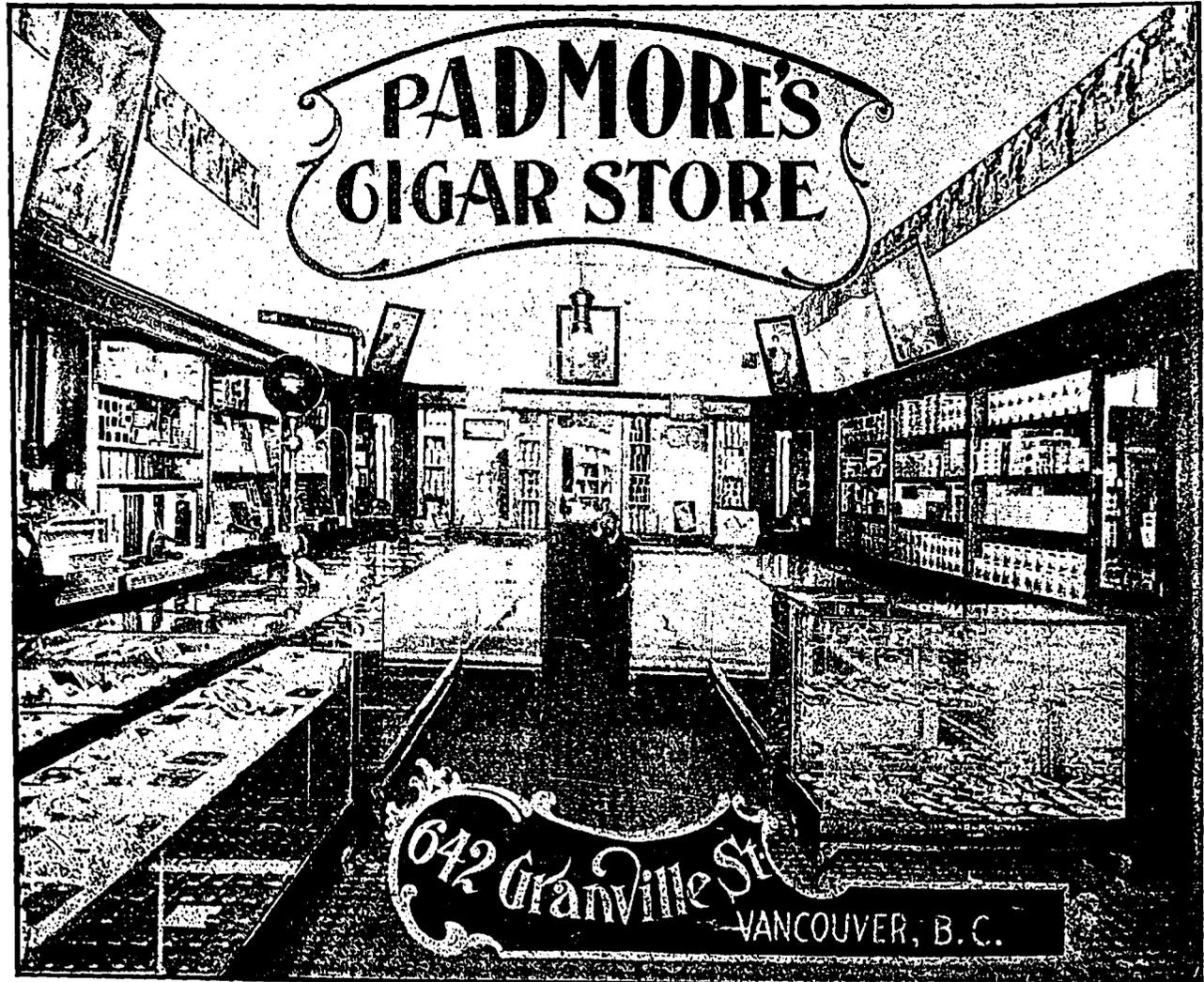
Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished. This is where Benger's Food helps. It contains in itself the natural digestive principles, and is quite different from any other food obtainable. All doctors know and approve of its composition, and prescribe it freely.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own"
BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B4I



When writing to Advertisers please mention British Columbia Magazine

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Without a Peer

CASCADE

The Vancouver
Breweries
Limited

ENJOY GOOD HEALTH AND
SPIRITS BY DRINKING

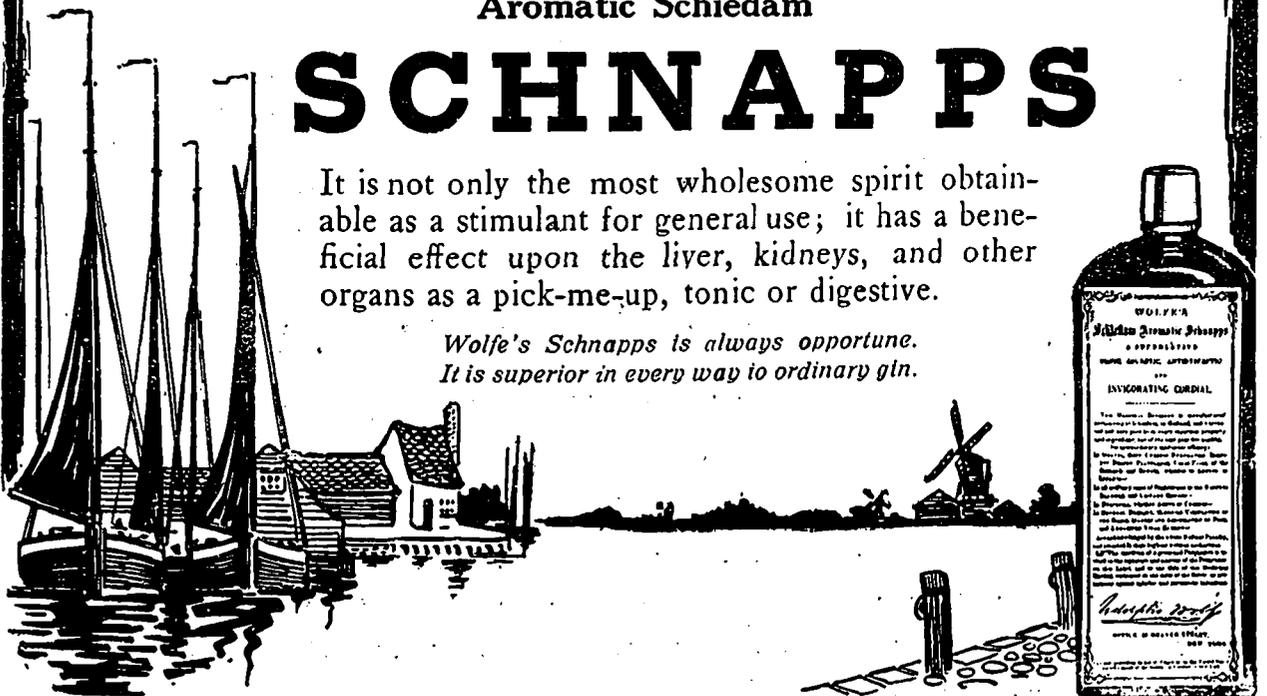
WOLFE'S

Aromatic Schiedam

SCHNAPPS

It is not only the most wholesome spirit obtainable as a stimulant for general use; it has a beneficial effect upon the liver, kidneys, and other organs as a pick-me-up, tonic or digestive.

*Wolfe's Schnapps is always opportune.
It is superior in every way to ordinary gin.*



When writing to Advertisers please mention British Columbia Magazine

Fort George Will Command the Trade of Central British Columbia and the Peace River

IN PROOF OF THIS ASSERTION, NOTE THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. **Fort George will be the focusing point of every railroad built into Central British Columbia.**

Eleven railways are chartered or building into Central British Columbia. Every one of them goes into Fort George.

2. **Fort George is the centre of over a thousand miles of navigable waterways.**

From Fort George to Fraser Lake, 120 miles; from Fort George to Tete Jaune Cache, 300 miles; from Fort George to Soda Creek, 165 miles; boats are today in operation over this 600 miles. In addition there is the Salmon River and the Stuart with their splendid connected lakes.

3. **Fort George is the centre of a region of enormous and varied natural wealth.**

Hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest mixed farming land; gold, anthracite and bituminous coal, silver, lead, iron and zinc are among its minerals, and there are thousands of acres of the finest timber.

4. **Fort George has not, nor can it have, any commercial competition within its territory.**

Vancouver is 450 miles to the south, Edmonton 320 miles to the east, and Prince Rupert 460 miles to the west. Fort George's Tributary Commercial Territory is twice as large as Great Britain and almost as large as Germany.

5. **Fort George is the natural commercial base for the great Peace River country.**

The products of this rich district, which has 40,000,000 acres of good farming land, will come through Fort George down to Prince Rupert or Vancouver. It will do this because the rail-haul to the Pacific is less than half that to Fort William or Port Arthur. Every pound of freight going into the Peace, and every bushel of grain or head of stock coming out, will go through Fort George and build up the future city.

We were the pioneers in directing public attention to the investment opportunities of Fort George and district. Much money has been made by those who made investments in the Fort George country. Much more will be made in the next few years. Our knowledge and experience of the investment opportunities of Central British Columbia is at your service. Whether you are interested in townsites, land for purchase, timber or mineral lands, or openings for manufacturing industries or business, write us.

Natural Resources Security Co. Limited

JOINT OWNERS AND SOLE AGENTS FORT GEORGE TOWNSITE

Paid-up Capital - \$250,000.00

G. J. HAMMOND, President

Head Office: FORT GEORGE, B. C.

Vancouver Office: 620-624 Vancouver Block, VANCOUVER, B. C.

WILLOW CITY

Gateway to the Wonderful Peace River Country and the Rich Cariboo Mining District

On the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and is the terminal of a branch of the Pacific & Hudson Bay Railway from their main line to the Peace River country, is located at the junction of the Fraser and Willow Rivers, British Columbia, the very heart of thousands of acres of the most fertile and productive land in the world.

The Cariboo, Barkerville & Willow River Railroad, subsidized by the Dominion Government and on which work will begin as soon as the Grand Trunk reaches WILLOW CITY, and eight other lines are projected through Central British Columbia.

In addition to its railways, WILLOW CITY has more than 1,000 miles of navigable waterways. In fact, it is the geographical, strategic and commercial centre of British Columbia.

The great natural advantages that brought Fort George so prominently to the front are not only repeated at WILLOW CITY but are supplemented by many others.

Study the history of Fort George. Many investors who bought lots in Fort George for \$100 have refused more than \$1,500; others who bought lots a little better located at \$300 have refused more than \$2,000 for them. The same and even quicker results will be obtained at WILLOW CITY, for the Grand Trunk Pacific will be into WILLOW CITY before the close of next year. Fort George had to wait four years for a railroad.

Buy NOW in WILLOW CITY and make the big profits certain to follow the approach and completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

WRITE TODAY for maps, plats and printed matter.

PACIFIC BOND & LAND CORPORATION, LTD.
599 Pacific Building
Vancouver, B.C.

STEWART, B. C.

"Natural advantages are a town's best assets"

STEWART possesses the following:

An Ideal Location at the head of Portland Canal.

A Fresh Water Harbor open all the year round.

The Absolute Command of the shortest trade route to the whole of Central and Northern British Columbia.

The Natural Centre of the metalliferous mining of the Portland Canal District.

The Shortest Route to the anthracite coal fields of Ground Hog Mountain.

The Direct Road to the Naas River Valley, the greatest area of agricultural land in British Columbia.

Do You Know

That the Canadian North-Eastern Railway has sixteen miles of railway in operation from Stewart to Red Cliff, and surveyors are now laying out the extension of this road to Ground Hog Mountain?

That the pack trail is completed from Stewart to Meziaden Lake, and the great Naas River Valley is now open to the land locator and pre-emptor, with thousands of acres of the finest land in the world to choose from?

Learn About Stewart, It Will Pay You to do so

Write for information to

**The Stewart Land Company
Limited**

101-2 Pemberton Block

P. O. Box 575

VICTORIA, B. C.

Also Fifth Street, STEWART, B. C.