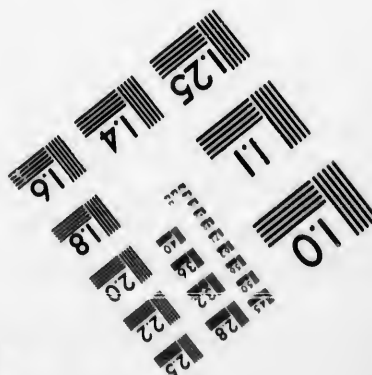
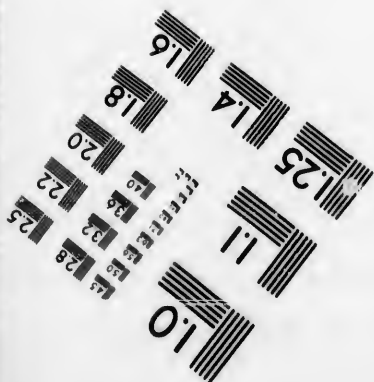
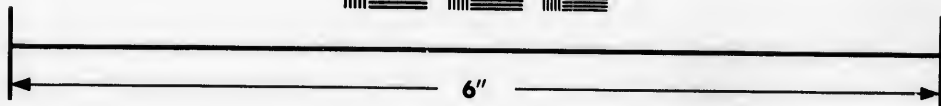
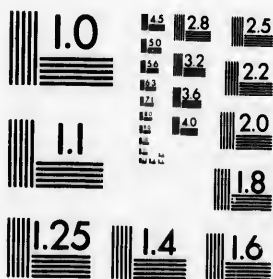


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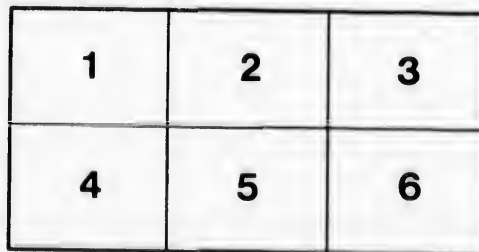
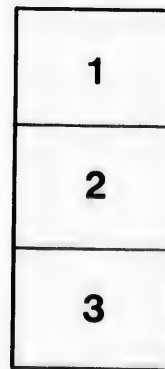
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# Our Heritage.

A SERMON DELIVERED ON THANKSGIVING  
DAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1882,

BY THE

REV. C. B. PITBLADO,

Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg.

PUBLISHED BY

**W. D. RUSSELL,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
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WINNIPEG, 15th Nov., 1882.

*To the Rev. C. B. Pitblado :*

The Session of St. Andrew's Church appreciating the power and timeliness of your sermon on Thanksgiving Day, request you to allow it to be published in pamphlet form, believing that its wide circulation through this Province and the Dominion generally would be productive of much good.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. HAMILTON,                      C. M. COPELAND.  
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,                W. D. RUSSELL.

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ST. ANDREW'S MANSE,  
WINNIPEG, NOV. 15, 1882.

*To the Session of St Andrew's Church :*

GENTLEMEN,—I accede to your request and place the sermon preached on Thanksgiving Day at your disposal. I feel assured that you are well enough acquainted with me to know that I spoke on that day neither to gain popular favor nor to serve party purposes, but to do good. If in any measure this end is accomplished by publishing the address, I am satisfied. I only am responsible for the sentiments which the sermon contains ; you will simply be the medium through which they are made public in this form.

Yours truly,

C. B. PITBLADO.

# OUR HERITAGE.

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"He hath brought us into this place and hath given us this land, even a land that floweth with milk and honey."—*Deut. 26:9.*

We meet to-day, for the first time, to keep as a congregation our yearly thanksgiving. It is no doubt with mingled feelings of joy and sadness that some of us join in the anthem of praise that rolls over our Dominion from ocean to ocean. Memories of other days and other lands will likely largely modify our feelings of gratitude on this day and in this place. Many of us are strangers in a strange land; but we are not foreigners on a foreign shore. This is our own country in which we sojourn. We have changed our homes but not our allegiance. We are in a new country, but we are under the old flag. We miss the comforts of our old homes; but we enjoy the hopefulness of pioneer life. We have almost severed our connections with the inspiring traditions of a past heroic age, and we have launched our ship on the seething sea of modern enterprise. We have left behind us the old wine of the old world safely bottled in the hoary institutions of the east, whose homes are guarded by man's sacred veneration for antiquity; and we see around us the new wine of the new world being made and bottled in the infant institutions of the West, whose cradle we are rocking by our irreverent enterprise. And some of us betimes can scarcely help exclaiming, as we survey our new surroundings, "No man when he hath drunk old wine straightway desireth new, for he saith the old is better." But still we have faith to believe that concerning the new wine of the Kingdom it will yet be said in the coming ages to the Wise Disposer of all events, "Thou hast kept the *good* wine until now." But no matter what our personal feelings may be, we rejoice to be able to stand midway between the two great oceans that lave the shores of our Dominion, and help to swell the song of gratitude that rises to God throughout the length and breadth of the land for another year's benefits conferred on our country. And let us remember that this anthem of thanks-

giving in which we join to-day is not the sentiment of the individual but the voice of the people: it is not the creed of any sect, but the utterance of religion; it is not the watchword of any party, but the song of patriotism.

In view of this truth, I trust that our yearly thanksgiving will become to us in this new country what it has long been to the people of the neighboring Republic—a day when personal murmuring and party discords are hushed before the song of a nation's gratitude; a day when from beneath the shadow that darkens our hearts or our homes, we go forth into the clear sunshine that floods the hills and plains of our country; a day when from behind the little circle that bounds our selfish or sectional view of life we can look away out to the distant horizon that takes within its sphere the interest of a nation or the affairs of an empire. In this way let us enjoy the present hour.

#### THE VASTNESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Glance for a moment or two at the territory that has become our national inheritance. The Dominion of Canada has an area nearly as large as the whole of Europe. Twenty-eight kingdoms as large as Great Britain and Ireland might be established within its boundaries. It might be cut up into one hundred divisions the size of Ireland; and Scotland might be turned over on its surface one hundred and twelve times, and there would still be "room enough and to spare." In fact we own the largest half of the North American continent. We have in our possession an almost unlimited extent—some say 800,000,000 acres—of fertile land that may be made a wheat granary for the world. We enjoy a healthy and invigorating climate. We possess inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth laid up in the treasure vaults of the everlasting hills. We have broad lakes and majestic rivers that represent at least 30,000 miles of navigable waters, and are destined yet to become the throbbing arteries of our commercial life. We have an almost immeasurable extent of sea coast, with innumerable bays, gulfs, inlets, and harbors that swarm with the living treasures of the great deep, from which our hardy fishermen derive their wealth. We have magnificent harbors that open out on the two great oceans that are now, and must continue to be, the highways of the world's commerce. True it is:

"No pent up Utica confines our powers,  
A vast, unbounded continent is ours."

The possibilities of our country are unlimited. On looking at our resources we are privileged to draw on the future rather

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than refer to the past. We are engaged in making history rather than in reading it. We are more busy pushing forward the chariot of progress than in rocking the cradle of tradition. The star of empire is for us the star of hope and the watchword of our life is growth and development.

#### A PEOPLE IN THEIR INFANCY.

In the Dominion we see a people in their infancy, a nation laying the foundations of its institutions, and a country budding with the promise of future greatness. And to those who think aright the light which illumines the path of our future progress discloses to us our present responsibilities. This age of great expectations is the time of golden opportunities. This is the time to mould the legislation of our country in favor of sobriety and good morals. This is the time to lay broad and deep foundations for our future educational institutions. This is the time to bend the twigs and cultivate the tree of our young nationality in the direction we wish it to assume when it reaches maturity.

#### WHAT SHALL WE MAKE OUR COUNTRY.

What then shall we aim at making our country? The home of human kindness, or the abode of horrid cruelty? A drunkard's nursery, or a temperance community? A haunt of vice, or a home of virtue? A school of intelligence, or an abode of ignorance? A preserve for a few great landlords, or a possession for millions of small farmers? A paradise of monopolists, or a field for fair trade? A workshop of incessant toil, or a land of quiet Sabbaths? A desert of infidelity, or a garden of Christianity? It will be in these respects very largely what we make it. The policy we adopt now, the practises we encourage now, the laws we enforce and practice now, will influence and mould the future of our country. This is especially true of that Great North-West, at whose gateway we find ourselves to-day. This country grows upon us the more we think of it. Our ideas seem to expand with every new view we take of the boundless prairie by which we are surrounded. Every year as it passes over us, every impulse we get on the pathway of progress, tends to increase our faith in the future possibilities of this part of the Dominion.

#### THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Not many years ago this vast Northwest was by most people considered to be a great wilderness, chilled into barrenness by

the icebergs of the polar sea and overshadowed in gloom by the snow clad summits of the Rocky Mountains. The illusion has been dispelled, and this country comes before the world as an almost newly discovered land, the great discovery of the 19th century. In the 15th century the people of Europe believed that the Atlantic was a shoreless ocean, across whose waters no harbor could be reached. But they have since learned that its restless waves wash the coast of a New World. In the 19th century men believed that the Northwest Territory was a frozen wilderness from whose soil no harvest could be reaped. They are now learning that this cold northwestern region warms in its rugged bosom a vast land of genial summers and of fertile soil. And towards this country the nations of Europe are now directing their eyes as to a new land of promise which will furnish homes for their surplus population. And in this expectation they need not be disappointed. There is room enough and to spare for millions of industrious farmers in this new land of the West. The Northwest Territories, including British Columbia and Manitoba, contain about the seven-eighths of the whole Dominion of Canada. The Saskatchewan river, with its tributaries, drains an area of about 360,000 square miles, or about 230,000,000 of acres. A large percentage of the land is fit for the growth of wheat and only a small proportion of the rest will prove useless for grazing purposes. But by far the largest, and very likely the best wheat growing portion of the Northwest is to be found in the great plains drained by the Athabasca, the McKenzie and the Peace Rivers. The great prairies drained by these rivers and their tributaries cover an area of not less than 440,000 square miles. When in addition to this almost measureless prairie region, we think of British Columbia, covering as it does an area of about 330,000 square miles, great portions of which furnish land of the best agricultural quality, and whose fisheries and mineral resources and climate are unexcelled by any country in the world; when we think of the rich veins of iron and copper that crop out in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains and on the shores of the Pacific Ocean; when we think of the great beds of coal that are known to exist in the valleys of the mountain region and on the plains of the Souris, the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca. rivers; when we think of the gold and silver and precious metals that that have been found in abundance in all the mountain ranges that skirt the Western side of the great plains as well as the coast of British Columbia; when we think of the forests which,

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though wanting on the prairies, are generally abundant on the mountain sides and on the banks of the rivers; when we think of the large quantities of fur that can be obtained from the regions of country not suitable for agricultural purposes; when we think of the great rivers and lakes which, for at least five months in the year, can carry the burdens of our trading industries towards the harbors of the ocean; when we think of the commercial facilities that will be afforded by our railways and telegraphs and steamships, bringing us into direct communication with India, China and Japan, the great centres of Asiatic civilization—our old men may well dream dreams of future glory, and our young men see visions of coming greatness.

#### AN IMPORTANT FACT.

One fact that has an important bearing on the climate and fertility of a vast portion of our Dominion should be specially noticed. The great prairie region of our Northwest lies several thousand feet lower than the country which is within the boundary line of the United States, and in the same longitude. In fact the fertile land of the Northwest is a vast basin of about 1000 miles square, bounded on the south by the high arid lands of the United States, and on the west by a comparatively narrow ridge of the Rocky Mountains. To illustrate this point we may take the average height of the great railroads that are to be the future highways across this continent. The Union Pacific Railway, which runs between the 40th and 45th parallels of latitude, has an average height of more than 6,000 feet above sea level on the first 1,500 miles west of Omaha. The survey of the Northern Pacific, which runs on the 47th parallel, shows for the same distance an average height above the sea of about 4,000 feet. When, however, you reach the great plains of our Northwest, and in a longitude corresponding to the distance measured on the two lines we have indicated, you get an average height for our Canadian Pacific Railway for the first 1,500 miles of about 2,000 feet above sea level. And away farther north and in the Peace River region the height of the country above the sea is not more than 1,000 feet. This makes the prairie region of our Northwest a low lying plain, bounded by high arid hills on its southern and western sides. On these hills and on the broad table lands that lie between them, rain scarcely ever falls. On all the broad area of our prairie country it falls in abundance. On those high lands in the United States and British Columbia it has been estimated that not

more than one-seventieth of the soil can be cultivated even by irrigation. On our plains no irrigation is needed, and more than three-fourths of the land will be found fit for farming purposes. On the heights, the sage, the cactus, the mountain-pine and plants indigenous to the desert constitute the bulk of the vegetation. On the prairies, as far north as the Arctic circle, and even beyond it, the grasses, plants and trees indigenous to Western Ontario and the Maritime Provinces grow in great luxuriance; and we reasonably infer that where these plants mature so abundantly, not only is the soil fertile, but the season is favorable to their growth.

On these northern latitudes, too, the day is much longer in summer than it is farther south, and what the sun's rays lose in intensity they gain in continuation; so that the mean summer heat in the region of 60° north latitude is about the same as it is in the Maritime Provinces. Hence, owing to the long days and genial springs, the growth of plants is much more rapid in all this Northwest than it is in even Western Ontario.

#### THE AERIAL CURRENTS.

The aerial currents also seem to be favorable to the climate of our vast prairie belt. Westerly winds prevail in this region and they are generally of a mild, balmy character. Some people say they come from the sunny Pacific through the deep gorges of the Rocky Mountains. Others say that their warmth is caused by the compression or friction of the atmosphere falling very rapidly from the heights of the mountains on the plains beneath them. But whatever be the cause, the fact cannot be disputed that genial winds blow across these Northwestern plains and warm them with the breath of summer. We must remember, too, that these vast regions have from time immemorial been the home of innumerable buffalo herds that have grazed and bred and multiplied within their borders. There, too, the Indians have grown up into a stalwart race of able-bodied men, that are no way inferior to those who occupy a more southerly region. And there the Hudson's Bay servants have lived and worked and enjoyed excellent health for more than two centuries; and in being the strong pioneers of civilization they have proved the possibility of this country becoming a new home for the Anglo-Saxon race. And during the past few years thousands of immigrants have taken possession of the prairie region, and have not only managed to live, but have made for themselves valuable farms and comfortable homes in the new

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land of promise. And very few of the young men who have been settled here for any length of time would like to go back and begin farming in the Eastern Provinces.

So when we look across these vast Northwestern plains and remember how low they lie, what genial showers water their soil, what length of summer days they enjoy, what luxuriant vegetation covers their surface, what warm breezes fan their wide expanse, what herds of wild cattle have fed and bred and wintered within their boundaries, what races of men have lived and grown strong on their most northerly limits; when we appeal to the experience of the pioneers who have been long settled in the country—we have the strongest ground for believing that our climate is favorable to the prosecution of agricultural pursuits and that it furnishes all the necessary conditions for producing a hardy, healthy and industrious race of citizens. We have indeed a goodly heritage.

#### THE EXPERIENCE OF 1882.

Another year's experiment in developing the resources of our country has been a decided success. At least, 40,000 immigrants of a very superior class have come to take possession of the great wheat fields of the West. The land for hundreds of miles to the west of us has been taken up by the pioneer settler. Large tracts of the soil have been ploughed and sown and have yielded most abundant returns. The wheat crop is reported at more than 30 bushels to the acre, potatoes more than 300, and oats and barley over 70 bushels per acre. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been pushed forward with most commendable vigor, and already the locomotive is awakening the activity of pioneer life across 700 miles of the great prairies that lie to the west of our city. Settlements, towns and cities are growing up as if by magic all along its track. And about 1,200 miles of this great national highway, which is to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific, has been opened for traffic. Within the year our city has doubled its dimensions. About \$5,000,000 have been expended in the erection of buildings during that time. Our trade has increased immensely. It is said that the returns for the year will show the value of our imports to be not less than \$15,000,000. Business has been brisk. Wages for laborers have been good; and on the whole the history of the year has been marked by wonderful growth in the city, and surprising progress in the country.

## LIVING ISSUES.

But now, on the march of progress, we are brought face to face with several public questions of vital interest to our future welfare as a people. And I trust there will be a readiness on the part of all of us to deal with the great questions that affect the interests of our country, in an intelligent, fair and honest spirit on all suitable occasions. I hope that in this new country selfishness will not suffocate public spirit, that the indifference of good citizens will not allow robbers to get hold of the public treasury—that personal greed will not sear the public conscience, and that party spirit will not trample all patriotism beneath its feet. If honest men will not steer the ship rogues will take the helm.

## OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The Indian is still in the land. We must not ignore his claims upon us. He must be conciliated, fed, and civilized. We must carry out our peace policy with the Indians at all costs. We cannot afford to kindle the fires of an Indian war among the pioneer settlers of this western country. In a money point of view it would be too expensive. In a moral point of view it would be thoroughly demoralizing. We must bear with his intractableness. We go among the Indians as missionaries rather than warriors. We seek their civilization not their extermination. And if in the third generation from the present we see the wild hunters of the plains transformed into cultivators of the soil we may consider our policy preeminently successful. But then we must take care that the Indian Department does not become an engine of political jobbery and corruption. We should see that the sums expended on this object go to the Indian, and that they are not absorbed by the official or his friends. We must try to prevent the Indian Department from becoming a den of thieves.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Our attitude in regard to the liquor traffic is of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of this great Northwest. It seems, certainly, to be a step backward and downward from the prohibitory law of the N. W. T. to the license law of eastern countries. It is admitted on all hands by thoughtful people that the traffic is like a cancer preying upon the vitals of the body politic. But the great obstacle to its removal in older countries is the hold it has on all the energies of public life. Men who

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are in favor of prohibition tell you that it is not practicable, owing to the large amount of capital invested in the liquor business. The country derives a revenue from the trade in liquor. Large companies put millions of money into its manufacture and sale which returns them handsome dividends on their investments. Good Christians derive directly and indirectly large profits from the traffic. Even churches are often supported by the proceeds of the business. Now, they say, to interfere with the business, which has spread its roots all through the body politic, would revolutionize society. It would reduce the revenue; it would ruin private companies; it would throw thousands of men out of employment; it would deprive some Christian men of their gains; it would take away the support from some churches altogether. Well, suppose all that is true in regard to older countries that are suffering from this cancer that is creeping upon them, we can prevent it from being true concerning us. We are beginning to lay the foundations of our national institutions. We need give vested rights to no man in the liquor business. We can do without it. The less liquor that is drunk in the country the better it is for our health, our morals, our safety, our prosperity, our happiness. It is a mistake to draw a revenue from a business that destroys health, corrupts morals, and increases crime. The men whom the business would kill would be infinitely more valuable to the country than any revenue we could get from the trade. Besides we would be relieved from the misery, the vice and the crime which follow in the wake of this demoralizing traffic. We need not permit companies to invest in the business here. They may easily employ their capital in developing some industry that confers a benefit on society. We can tell good Christian men that we will not allow them to get rich at the expense of the lives of their fellowmen. We can tell Christian churches that if they must live from the liquor traffic, the sooner they die the better. We are under no obligations whatever to tolerate an evil here which has wrought such mischief elsewhere. We need put no wine vault in the house which we are building, though our father's dwelling would apparently require to be pulled down to get quit of the liquor cellar. The people of this country have a right to say, we do not wish to legalize vice in any form; we want no traffic in strong drink carried on under protection of law; we know it is the enemy of individual health and virtue and happiness: it is the enemy of social peace, progress and purity; it is the enemy of religious life, work and

success, and we wish to give it no legal standing in our country. In this respect we believe that prevention is infinitely better and easier than cure.

#### OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Our educational institutions require our care. Around them circle the influences that mould the nation. And we must see that our schools become fountains of purity as well as centres of intelligence. Where the mind is trained the conscience should not be neglected. And more than ever must we insist on our schools becoming not mere drill-grounds for mental training, but mints for the production of moral character. Here our children must be taught that character is real capital for man; that manhood is far more valuable than money; purity is real power; godliness is gain; the love of truth is far more ennobling than the love of wealth; honesty is true honor, and goodness is greatness. Schools that implant such principles in the hearts of our children require to be cheerfully and liberally supported by our people. The land set apart for the support of education must not be squandered either through carelessness or dishonesty. Any Government that in any way connives at robbing the schools of their property commits a political crime which the people should punish. The sooner, perhaps, that the administration of these lands is put beyond the field of party politics the better. The Provincial Educational Board will make far better administrators for the schools than the Executive Council of the General Government. One thing is certain, that both for the sake of efficiency and economy in the administration, each Province should have control of its own school lands—indeed we would say of all Government lands within its boundaries. Every Province on entering the Confederation should be entitled to all Provincial rights. They should remain Territories till their rights can be conceded to them. Whatever rights have in this respect been granted to the older Provinces should not be withheld from Manitoba. What is Provincial property elsewhere should be Provincial property here. What is administered by the Province elsewhere should be administered by the Province here. What is allowed elsewhere should not be disallowed here. Having become a province we should no longer be treated as a territory. Having reached our manhood it is to be presumed that we have ability and wisdom and honesty enough to manage our own affairs; and we have a right to resent being treated as children. Our Provincial rights should be maintained.



## THE GOVERNMENT'S LAND POLICY.

Our land policy is one of the most practical questions that can engage our attention at the present moment. We require for our country a liberal, settled, truthful land policy, that will attract rather than repel immigrants—a policy that will induce men to seek homesteads rather than town sites—a policy that will favor the farmer and discourage the land-grabber. If a policy is adopted which allows the greater portion of our fertile land to go into the possession of absent landlords instead of into the hands of actual settlers it will greatly retard our progress. It is by the cultivation of the soil that our resources are to be developed. Unless we grow wheat and raise cattle on our great plains we cannot prosper. Our immediate need is settlers rather than speculators; ploughmen rather than tradesmen—farmers rather than shopkeepers. And the government is adopting a suicidal policy when it obstructs the streams of immigration by any unkind or unjust treatment of the settlers who are cultivating the soil. It is wrong to be more liberal to colonization companies than to private individuals. It is gross injustice to build up great land monopolies at the expense of public rights. The rights of pioneer settlers should be protected against all the claims of mere speculators. Ejecting settlers from any sections will not help the cause of immigration. Locking up great districts in the hands of companies will not aid the cultivation of the soil. For the Government to join the rings that are speculating in city sites and town lots, will not promote the cause of public morality. The welfare of this Dominion will be best secured, not by having a few great landlords, but by having millions of small farmers.

## OUR HIGH VANTAGE GROUND.

In the race of progress we occupy high vantage ground in this western country. We can begin where our fathers left off. We can use for our new institutions all the experience of past ages, and all the improvements of modern times. The forces of nature that have been harnessed by late inventions are now our servants. We begin to send our messages, not by post, but by telegraph. We begin to illumine our cities, not with gas, but with electricity. We begin to travel, not on coach roads, but on railways. We begin to do our work, not with horses, but with steam engines. And machinery driven by steam power is destined to play a most important part in the development of this new country. The iron horse will carry in the coming col-

onists who are to be the pioneers of our western civilization. He will plow the soil for the seed, and thresh the grain on the harvest field. He will drive the machinery of mines and manufactories all over the land. He will convert the forests and minerals into merchantable goods and the lakes and rivers into throbbing arteries of commerce. He will bring the productions of far off climes to the distant settlers in their western homes, and he will carry the treasures of the mountains and the fruits of the prairies to the harbors of the oceans, and across these highways to all nations of the earth. Already we feel that he is making every nerve of our national life quiver with the propelling throb of his harnessed power. He is carrying us forward on the highway of progress, awakening the energies and stimulating the enterprise that is yet to make these provinces of the North-West the pulsating heart of a great nation.

But then the railroad must be our servant, not our master. Railway directors may be railway kings in managing their business, but they must not be allowed to become political tyrants to oppress the people. Rulers we will obey, but despots we cannot tolerate. Rich capitalists will get fair play in our country but here also the honest laborer must be protected, especially the cultivators of the soil. Monopolies often serve a useful purpose in accumulating and concentrating capital on needful enterprises or lagging industries. They may be crutches to the lame, but they are encumbrance to those who can walk without them. We use them while they are helpful, we cast them away when they are useless or hurtful. Monopolies for us are like the scaffolding which partially obstructs the sidewalk but enables the workmen to erect the building. It may be tolerated as a temporary arrangement, but not as a permanent fixture. And so all grinding monopolies must in the end give way to fair competition. And men must learn that the country does not exist for railway companies, but railway companies exist for the good of the country. When they cease to answer that end let them pass away. The ladders by which we climb in building up our institutions need not become the burdens which we carry on the pathway of progress.

#### A GENERAL REVIEW.

In this country the Indians are our wards for which we must make a generous provision. Prohibition of some kind must be the dyke by which we protect ourselves from the floods of drunkenness. Our educational institutions must be made the

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fountains of purity and centres of power in our national life. Our land must be kept and used as the patrimony of the people and our railroads must be made the public highways of the country. In the vigilance of our Canadian citizens is to be found the guarantee for the continuance of our Canadian birthrights.

As Canadian citizens we may to-day look round upon our national heritage with feelings of profound gratitude and sentiments of patriotic pride. We have more than half a continent for our country. Our climate throughout the length and breadth of our domain is healthy and invigorating. Our institutions are conservative, but popular and progressive. Our seaports on the Atlantic bring us within easy reach of the markets of Europe, and our harbors on the Pacific open the doorway of communication to the teeming millions of Asia. Our wheat fields and grazing lands are almost measureless. In fur and fish we hold nature's monopoly of the continent. In shipping we take a high rank among maritime powers. In mineral resources and manufacturing capabilities we are not behind any country in the world. If our population is small there is the more room for increase. If we have winter storms to face we will beget physical vigor in enduring them. If we have difficulties to meet we will beget skill in overcoming them. If we have few of the luxuries of tropical climes we will be strangers to many of the vices and diseases that follow in their trail. We may not be able to grow oranges within our domain, we can grow the best of apples in our eastern Provinces. If we cannot grow sugar we can catch abundance of fish. If we cannot produce great quantities of corn, we can raise abundance of roots and cattle. If we cannot grow cotton with which to supply the mills of England, we can furnish prairie land to make a wheat granary for the world. No land richer in soil and minerals, in pasturage and fishing grounds, in climate and productions, in agricultural resources and manufacturing facilities—no wider domain of mountain and plain, of lake and forest, of river and seaboard, ever became the heritage of any people than this Canada of ours. We are unworthy of our heritage if we do not aim to make our country a land where peace reigns, where righteousness dwells, where oppression is unknown, where Christianity has triumphed, and the true God is glorified.

Then shall we be worthy of the legacy bequeathed to us by our forefathers. For we must not forget that our Canadian heritage as it comes to us is a British inheritance. By birth

and connection we are the children of that mother that sits mistress upon the sea and girdles the globe with her colonial possessions. We are the heirs of an historic inheritance with has been the growth of centuries and the price of blood. We are the owners of a literature that is leavening the world with its thoughts. We are the possessors of a language in which the commerce of the whole earth transacts its business. We are the subjects of an empire whose national life currents in every quarter of the globe throb with the power of christian truth. We to-day take our place among at least 200 millions of the human family of different nations and kindreds and tongues, who, with loyal hearts can unite in singing "God save the Queen."



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