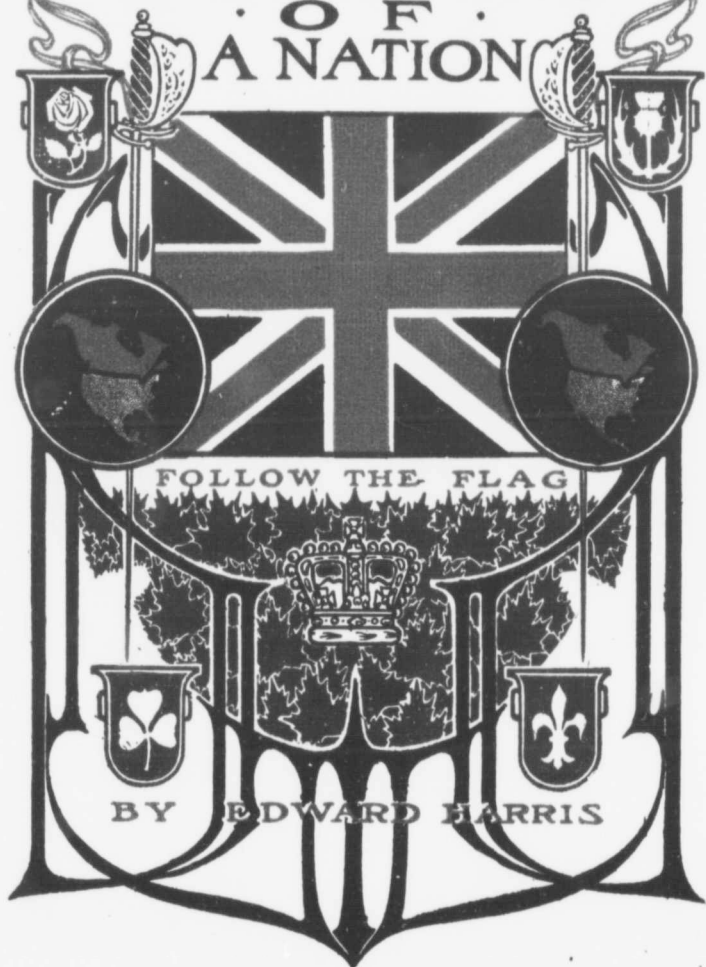
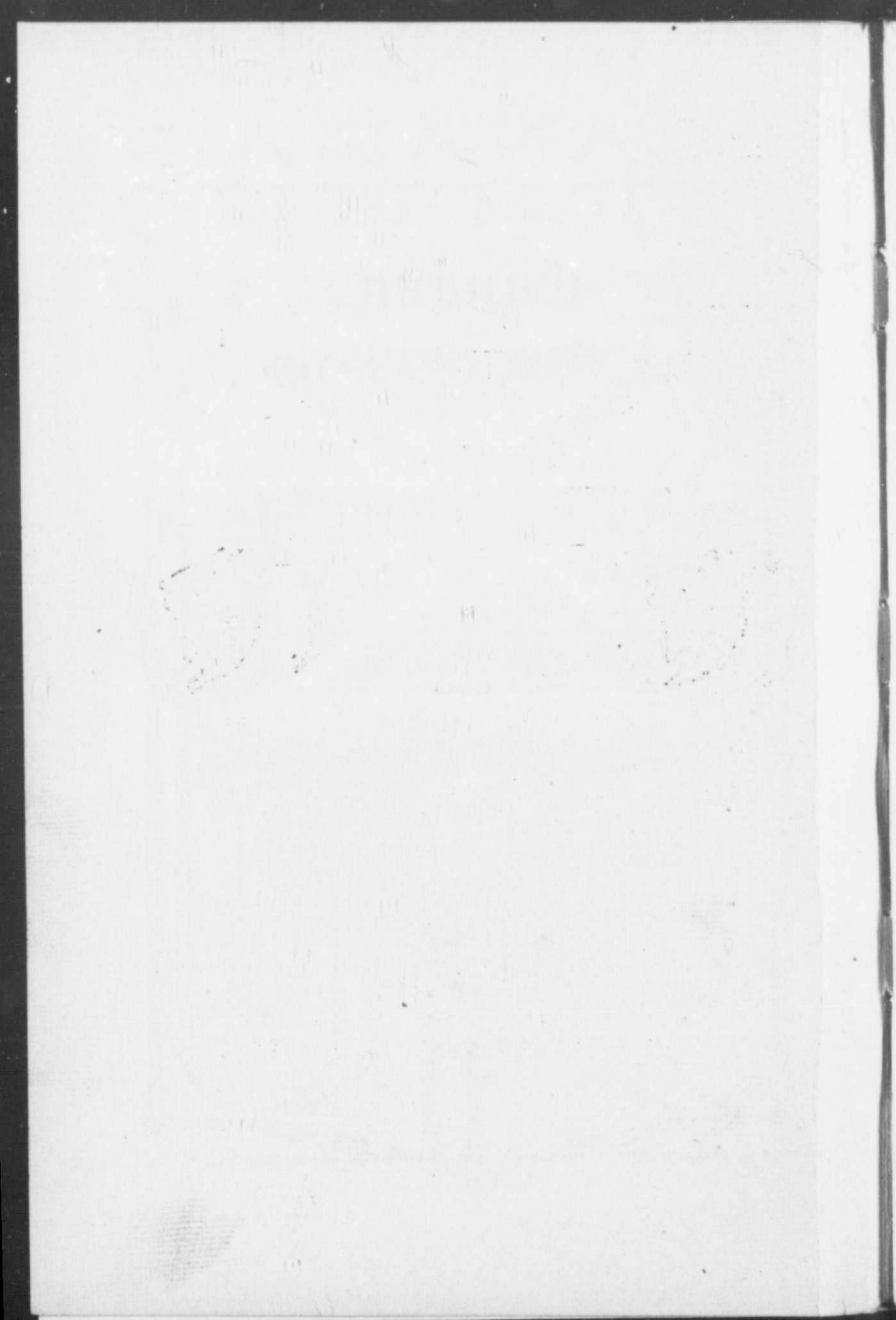


# CANADA. THE MAKING OF A NATION





# Canada

THE MAKING OF A NATION

BY

EDWARD HARRIS

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO  
MAY 21st, 1907.

DEAR SIR,

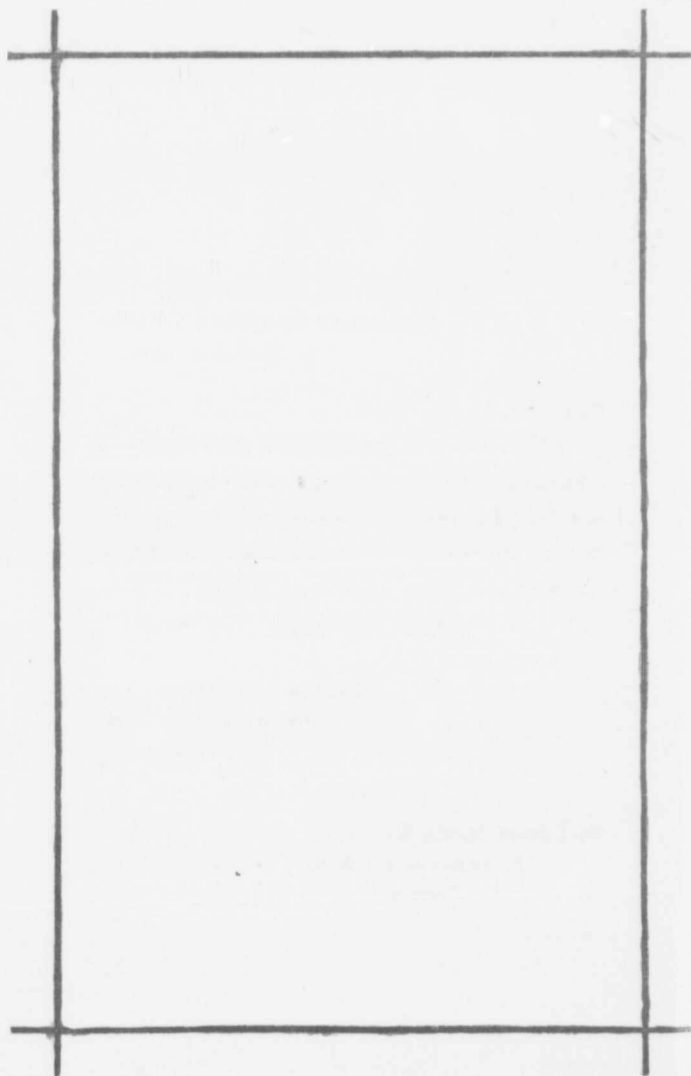
I have read your pamphlet with great interest. It is hardly necessary for me to say that all correspondence with this Department by intending emigrants or others desiring information will receive immediate attention and reply.

Yours very truly,

NELSON MONTEITH,  
Minister of Agriculture  
for Ontario.

To Edward Harris, Esq.,  
61 Prince Arthur Ave.,  
Toronto.

39043



# CANADA

## THE MAKING OF A NATION

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### I.

CANADA has an interesting historical past, and is now destined to be one of the great, if not the greatest, nations of the future. Strength and power have ever been with the Northern peoples. A career of conquest is not to be considered; the conditions of the country do not require it. Her extent of territory is ample, and includes every soil and every climate except that of the enervating South. "Where the banana grows the white man won't work." Canada has escaped this, and with it the negro problem.

Her wheat fields, ranches and mixed farming give all the grains, meats, fruits, root crops, and vegetables in perfection, making her for all time to come not only self-supporting,

but the great exporting nation of the future. Within her limits is contained half the fresh water of the globe, with water power and electric energy to make her the first of manufacturing nations, and this in addition to her great lumber tracts, pulpwood areas, and coal fields. As a producer of all metals of value and chemicals it is beyond the power of any pen to estimate or foreshadow; but unbounded wealth is there. Her fisheries, both inland and sea, are the finest in the world.

All these treasures, awaiting the muscle and brain of man to develop, are in a country as large as sixteen Germanys—twice the extent of British India, and larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles; with canals the admiration of the world, a railway system of 22,000 miles conquering both climate and distance, and a sea-coast equalling half the earth's circumference. Not even the optimist has yet grasped the future.

Canada is British by nationality as well as by discovery and conquest. In 1497 John Cabot, a native of Bristol, discovered America, landing at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Columbus had discovered the West India

Islands, but it is doubtful whether he ever heard of the continent.

England restored Canada to France in 1632 after previous capture and occupation. Canada was retaken in 1759 when, in the taking of Quebec, England by a single battle won a vast empire; a nation to feed her for all time to come—one of the most momentous victories in the annals of mankind. It required time, steam and electricity to make these providential incidents clear to man's understanding.

That there should be two English-speaking nations—Canada and the United States—with a boundary line of over 3,000 miles, absolutely distinct in character, habits of thought, ambitions, and systems of government, as distinct as any two European nations of different languages, is an interesting study.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Beginning at the Eastern boundary of Canada:

England took possession of Nova Scotia in 1758, but Halifax was founded by Governor Cornwallis in 1749, and 4,000 English emi-

grants and their families sent out. From 1720 and subsequently, the Puritans of Massachusetts and other New England States were all powerful. Episcopalians, Baptists and Quakers were persecuted. The use of the Bible, Lord's Prayer and Litany was forbidden. Practically all religious teaching was prohibited except from Puritan pulpits. This resulted in a steady emigration to Nova Scotia of English and other families desirous of religious toleration. An emigration from the New England colonies, in various ways enforced, and by banishment, prior to and consequent upon the Revolutionary War, and at and after the Peace Treaty of 1783, made Nova Scotia devotedly attached to the British Empire. The dividing line between the United States and that Province as well as Quebec and Ontario, is written in persecution, confiscation, banishment, and blood. This applies equally to New Brunswick, formerly part of Nova Scotia, but named and made a reservation in 1783 for refugee and banished loyalists.

A knowledge of these facts and incidents fully explains the attachment of the Canadian Provinces to the British Empire, and the

absence in Canada of any party that would advocate annexation to the States.

The most cultured Englishmen visiting, and even residing in Canada, have often failed to understand this.

### QUEBEC.

The loyalty of the Province of Quebec was, in 1775, subjected to a severe test. The Province at that date was French Catholic to a man. Ontario—then called Upper Canada—was a wilderness, an unknown quantity. Toronto was not on the map. Kingston was called Fort Frontenac, a fur trading station.

In April, 1775, three American Commissioners, the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Chase, and Charles Carroll, accredited by the American Congress—then in rebellion—arrived at Montreal. They were instructed to represent to the French-Canadians at Montreal and Quebec "that the object of the Americans was to defeat the project of the British Government against Colonial freedom, and to extend to French-Canadians, whom the Americans regarded as brothers, the means of assuring their own independence."



The Commissioners were told by the French-Canadians, represented by their Bishop, that "since the acquisition of Canada by Great Britain, the people had no one aggression upon their rights to complain of; that on the contrary, the British Government had observed all treaty stipulations; that she had sanctioned and covered with the ægis of her power the olden jurisprudence and ancient customary legal practice of Canada, all being done with a respectful scrupulosity which merited grateful acknowledgment, and that the British Government had left them nothing to wish for."

This is said to be Franklin's one failure, but the Commissioners saw the absolutely defenceless condition of the country. Immediately upon their return Canada was invaded by the Americans at every accessible point. The American General, Montgomery, was defeated and killed at Quebec. In the following year reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were driven out of Canada.

The French Catholics had previous experiences with the Puritans of Massachusetts. In 1614 an expedition had descended in force and expelled the French from Nova Scotia. Capt.

Argall continued the attack. In 1691 Major Schuyler, of Massachusetts, raided the French settlements on the Sorel, and there were other and similar irritating expeditions, all planned in the Puritan States. But the unpardonable sin was the deportation of the Acadians (Nova Scotia French Catholics), the burning of their dwellings, and distribution of the French Canadian men, women and children among the Puritans of the New England States. England had no opportunity to prevent it. Longfellow's fairy tale "Evangeline" is based on this act. Boston then petitioned the Governor of Massachusetts, saying:

"That the bigotry of the Roman Catholic religion was notorious, and a thing very disagreeable to them," and objected to any of the Acadians being sent to Boston.

It is not surprising that the French of Quebec rejected the blandishments of Franklin and remained a loyal portion of the British Empire. Puritanism has ever been a *bête noire* to the Catholics of Canada.

It was the distinguished French Canadian, Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, who said, "That the last gun that would be fired for British

supremacy in America would be fired by a French Canadian."

Boston is now an Irish Roman Catholic municipality. The "toast" frequently heard at American convivial supper parties, "Here's to the Policeman, the foreign ruler of the American citizen," is said to have come from there.

## ONTARIO.

In those days of civil strife, 1775-6, what is now the Province of Ontario was a wilderness without population of any kind except a remnant of the Indian tribes.

Of the 50,000 United Empire Loyalists who escaped to the Canadian Provinces from the old revolted colonies, the greater portion began a new life on the shores of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie. That was the first attempt at settlement of the Province of Ontario, and it was forced.

The historian, Lecky, in English history makes the first mention of the Loyalists. He says, "These were brave and honest men in America who were proud of the great and free

Empire to which they belonged; with nothing to hope for from the Crown, were prepared to face the most brutal mob violence and the invectives of a scurrilous press; to risk their lives and fortunes to avert civil war and ultimate separation. Most of them drifted into poverty and exile, and as supporters of a beaten cause history has paid a scant tribute to their memory; but they composed some of the best and ablest men America has ever produced. The maintenance of one free and pacific empire, comprising the whole of the English-speaking race, may have been a dream but it was at least a noble one."

The descendants of those unhappy Loyalists to-day see that dream extending from New Zealand, the Australias and South Africa, and now in the front rank of practical politics in Great Britain. Every English-speaking country except the United States is now advocating a United Empire.

The distinguished American historian, Professor Hosmer, says in his history, "The mere mention of calling and station of the banished Loyalists conveys a suggestion of respectability. There were, in fact, no better men and women

in America as regards intelligence, substantive good purpose and piety. Their estates were among the fairest. Their stately mansions stood on the sightliest hill brows, the richest and best tilled meadows were their farms, the long avenue, the broad lawn, the trim hedge about the garden; servants, plate, pictures, the varied circumstances, external and internal, of dignified and generous housekeeping—for the most part these things were at the homes of the banished Loyalists. They loved beauty, dignity and refinement." That from an American historian may be taken as true. These were the people Benjamin Franklin thought it better to banish, fearing "they might be pernicious in their influence," and that banishment built up Canada—making a country not only devotedly attached to the British Empire, but with an ingrained dislike to a Republican form of Government, the demagogue and the radical.

It has ever been a wonder to the descendants of the banished Loyalists what manner of men and women they were to survive the horrors of banishment, driven to desperation, impoverished and escaping with their lives to a wilderness. The bitterest words ever known to have

been uttered by Washington were in reference to them. He said, "he could see nothing for them but to commit suicide." Seven years of civil war had made the revolted colonies an uncontrollable mob.

At that date Albany was the "far west." Even Buffalo was not named until twenty years after. Toronto was not even a village until ten years later, and fifty years later before it was called Toronto.

The Huguenots and French emigrés had civilized countries to escape to, and various handicrafts and intellectual occupations to follow. The Moors were well treated when banished from Spain, and Spaniards had equitable treatment when the Dutch obtained freedom. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was civil death to all Huguenots. The Americans made the Treaty of Peace of 1783 worse than civil death to all Loyalists. This slumbered for nearly a century. It was "a shame" to be forgotten, and the Loyalists were lost to sight in what was then the Canadian wilderness.

The descendants of those Loyalists, a mentally and physically vigorous race, largely descended from the English colonists of Charles

I., Charles II., and James intermarried with the new population, and leavened the whole lump. Their experiences in bush life and colonization under difficulties made them a power.

Public attention was called in England in 1783 in both Houses, and the question of the protection of the Loyalists in the peace negotiations discussed.

Lord North said, "I cannot but lament the fate of those unhappy men who, invited under every assurance of military, parliamentary, political and affectionate protection, espoused the cause of Great Britain. I cannot but feel for men thus sacrificed for their bravery and principles; men who have sacrificed all the dearest possessions of the human heart. Never was the honor, the principles, the policy of a nation so grossly abused as in the desertion of those men who are now exposed to every punishment that desertion and poverty can inflict because they were not rebels."

Lord Musgrave said, "that they had been shamefully deserted and the national honor pointedly disgraced."

Lord Sydney said, "Should the recommen-

dations of Congress to the various states be unsuccessful—and they were unsuccessful—Great Britain should feel in honor bound to make them full compensation for their losses.”

From Congress and the various State Legislatures the Loyalists received about the same compensation and treatment that the Jews received from the Emperor Titus for the destruction of their beautiful city, temple and country. England did something in compensation, but barely a tithe of the losses.

Edmund Burke said, “A vast number of Loyalists had been deluded by Great Britain and had risked everything to her cause.”

Brinsley Sheridan “execrated the treatment of those unfortunate men.”

Sir Peter Burrell said, “The fate of the Loyalists claimed the compassion of every human breast.”

Sir William Bootle said, “There was one part of the Treaty at which his heart bled—being a man himself he could not but feel for men so cruelly abandoned to the malice of their enemies. It was scandalous, it was disgraceful.”

Lord Walsingham said he “could neither



speak nor think of the dishonor of leaving those deserving people to their fate with patience."

Viscount Townsend said, "that to desert men who had constantly adhered to loyalty was a circumstance of such cruelty as was never before heard of."

Lord Stormont said, "that Britain was bound in justice, honor, gratitude, and affection, by every tie, to provide for and protect them."

Lord Sackville "regarded the abandonment of the Loyalists as atrocious, that peace on the sacrifice of those unhappy subjects must be answered in the sight of God and man."

Lord Loughborough said, "that neither in ancient nor modern history had there been so shameful a desertion of men who had sacrificed all to their duty and reliance on British faith."

Lord Selborne, the Prime Minister, said, "I have but one answer to give this House. It is the answer I gave my own bleeding heart, *a part must be wounded that the whole of the Empire might not perish*. I had but one alternative, either to accept the terms proposed or continue the war."

And so the Loyalists from Maine to Georgia were left to their fate, in which death was made the extreme penalty and confiscation and banishment the mildest. Upward of 100,000 went into exile and lost their possessions. No alternative was given, they had to escape. In many cases the Indians of Canada helped them to live, and supplied the skins of animals for clothing.

The determination of the Loyalists and their descendants to maintain a connection with the British Empire is, and always will be, one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of the continent.

The grandsons and great-grandsons of those unhappy men are now to be found in all parts of Canada in positions of trust and distinction.

Men may come and men may go, but this story will go on forever, and gather as it grows.

A pride of birth of some sort exists in every country. In Canada nothing ranks higher or is regarded with greater pride than to be a descendant of a banished Loyalist. They feel that they have running in their veins the blood of men who sacrificed all to duty and their reliance on British faith.

The history of the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, for all practical purposes, may be said to begin with Confederation, the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, and the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and its branches. No transformation scene ever imagined by man can picture the change that has taken place in those Provinces during those short twenty years. Government and railway information and the pamphlets of emigration companies give every detail of the resources of those provinces, but the recent discoveries of mining wealth in Ontario, after one hundred years of occupation, indicate an unparalleled, prosperous and hidden future, not only for that Province but throughout Canada. The new comer has the same opportunities as the native-born—there is no past—there are no complications to be considered—all is progressive, and failure will ever be the fault of the individual.

England's population is 558 to the square mile. Had Canada the same ratio of population it would aggregate over 1000,000,000, and

the whole of Canada is fitted for the industry of man.

The political history of Canada can be condensed into a few lines. It was the struggle of half a century to obtain from Great Britain a constitution modelled as closely as circumstances would permit upon the British constitution. That was finally accomplished with the confederation of the Provinces in 1867. It is worthy of mention that prior to 1867, and before Confederation, the Senate had been elective. Under the new constitution, with the approval of all the Provinces, Senators were made appointees of the Crown for life. The elective principle was eliminated wherever it could possibly be done, and this in contradistinction to the United States, where everything is elective which can possibly be made so—even the judges.

The divorce between Canada and the United States was complete. Some incidents may be mentioned to show that they were content, and have never desired an alliance.

Although called the United States, the cement is weak at times; state rights make the question of "balance of power" as necessary with them

as it appears to be with the various European nations.

With Canada added to the existing Northern States there would be for all time to come a dominating "North," and not altogether pleasing to the Southern and Pacific States.

The war of 1812-14 brought Canada and the United States into collision. It was a miserable war, and always unpopular in the Atlantic States. It was largely the work of the eloquent demagogue, Henry Clay, of Kentucky. He was the original ancestral "tail twister," a specimen of the antique American now happily all but extinct.

The history of that war is fairly well known. It was a war between England and the United States. When Canada was invaded, it was proved that the entire population was loyal to the Empire. Even old men and boys took up arms and prevented the invasion of the country. The women worked the fields. It has been truly said that our blood governs us when the time comes. One brave woman, Laura Secord, has a statue erected to her memory, having been the means, under heroic circumstances, of capturing an entire American army

invading Ontario—an historical parallel to the British “Gatacre calamity” during the Boer war. The first reward she received was when an elderly woman. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., when touring Canada in 1860, having heard of the incident, sent her a cheque for £100.

General Hull, one of Washington’s officers, was so completely defeated at Detroit that he was court-martialled at Albany, and declared to be “a patriot but a coward,” ordered to be shot, and let go on suspended sentence.

It is worthy of mention at the present time that the same class of American settlers who are now taking homesteads in the Canadian Northwest, and had then made their homes upon the cheap lands of Ontario, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Canadians in repelling invasion. It requires a very large army to invade a country with the entire population hostile.

Any other “breezes” which have taken place between the two countries have been caused by the United States, under well considered plans, desiring to obtain under obscure and undefined treaties more land for settlement, mining wealth which they imagined

existed, or fisheries which they knew existed. In all the heated discussions which took place it never transpired that they wanted the people of Canada—all negotiations for reciprocal trade have ever failed.

The late Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., says in his history, "A mysterious Providence has already divided the continent of America, as far as Mexico, between Canada and the United States."

## II.

### THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

#### THE PAST AND PRESENT

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“A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a great nation.” These are the words of Isaiah. It is given to few to understand to what extent the affairs of this world are directed by Providence. To all who think they can detect such interposition, the building up of the Province of Ontario supplies a large field for serious thought. From a wilderness to affluence all has taken place within the possible lifetime of a man.

The aborigines or Indians—the first inhabitants—had two characters. Independent, generous and equitable; also ardent and sincere in their friendships—per contra, they are lawless, capricious and horribly cruel; still not more so than some of the most cultured white races in the 17th and 18th centuries. All the



worst features in the Indian character were developed under the old French régime. In the Province of Ontario, from the earliest known date of settlement by the Europeans, the remnants of the most ferocious Indian tribes were an aid and a comfort to the early settlers. History has not handed down one outrage committed by them.

The foundation of Ontario is British patriotism. It began in 1776 with the Declaration of American Independence. From that date until 1784 it was an enforced emigration, or rather influx, of men, women and children from the revolted colonies, English-speaking, and almost wholly of English and Scotch descent. In the one hundred and twenty years from that date Ontario—larger in extent than the British Isles, and a wilderness—has become a rich and prosperous province.

Thomas Talbot, known to fame in Canada as Colonel the Honorable Thomas Talbot, was the first *voluntary* British settler in Ontario.

The Tallbots of Malahide went from England to Ireland in 1172, and are connected with the Earls of Shrewsbury. Thomas was born at Malahide Castle in 1771. His father died in

1778, leaving seven sons and five daughters. The mother was then created a Baroness in her own right. Young Talbot received a commission in the army at the age of eleven, and four months later was promoted, placed on "half pay," and sent to the Manchester Free Public School to be educated. When about nineteen he joined his regiment at Quebec. The Duke of Kent, Father of Queen Victoria, was stationed there, also General Simcoe. Talbot, always popular, became one of General Simcoe's staff officers, and toured with him through that then unknown part of Ontario now called the Garden of Canada, lying between the present city of Hamilton and the Detroit River, and fronting on Lake Erie. Talbot saw the land and that it was good. He decided to cast his lot in the wilderness and become a pioneer settler. He, however, returned to England, and in 1799 was in command of his regiment in Holland, fighting the French. He there received the thanks of Prince William for gallant conduct. It was at this period that he was on the staff of the Marquis of Buckingham, his brother aide-de-camp being Arthur Wellesley, afterward the great Duke of Wellington. In 1801 Talbot

retired from the army, went to the Lake Erie shore, and selected his future home about twenty-five miles south from London, and eight miles west of Port Stanley. At that date it was an unbroken forest without a settler. The now city of London was not surveyed as a village until twenty years later.

In May, 1801, Colonel Talbot wrote the Duke of Cumberland, the King's son, "A small income provides necessary luxuries to a settler, as his own industry and labor procures him provisions. I am out every morning at sunrise in my smock frock, and burning the forest to form a farm. Could I but be seen by some of my St. James' friends when I come home to my frugal supper—as black as any chimney sweeper—they would exclaim, 'What a d—d blockhead you have been, Tom!' But I say No! as I actually eat my homely fare with more zest than I ever did the best dinner in London." He resided on that homestead for the remainder of his active life, nearly fifty years, and was the direct means of settling the greater portion of five counties. Fifty years ago, and before the construction of the railways now running through it, the Talbot settlement had a

population of 150,000, and an estimated wealth of \$20,000,000 (£4,000,000)—wealth and population which grew from actual penury and from unbroken forest. At this date the cities of London and St. Thomas are in the settlement, and it is gridironed with railways.

After the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States in 1815, a more extended emigration to Ontario began. This was planned and assisted by the British Government. Some of the settlements were largely military and naval. Napoleon had been disposed of and the sea made safe to cross. British troops were disbanded and naval officers placed on half pay. The Scotch colonists at that date and subsequently were numerous, and the Perth settlement was formed in Eastern Ontario. The first store was opened in 1816 by William Morris, now known as the Hon. William Morris, and later another store by Benjamin Delisle, two families subsequently prominent in social, political and mercantile life. The first tavern was opened by Captain Adams. A tavern in those days was a home for the aged, a refuge for the destitute, and a necessity for the settler.

That settlement corresponds closely to the Talbot settlement. In 1806, many Americans, content to be under the British flag, and discontented with their new flag, followed the banished loyalists and settled near Ottawa. In 1823 the Hon. Peter Robinson, a brother of the late Chief Justice, Sir John Beverley Robinson, was an active colonizer. Then came a large Irish emigration. There were no cities to be an attraction for them; they took to the land and became prosperous farmers. In 1826 the Canada Company was formed, and settlers sent from England, Ireland and Scotland absorbing 2,500,000 acres. John Galt, the novelist, was secretary to that Company. His sons and grandsons occupy a large and honorable space in Canadian history. Two of the sons were knighted. In 1832 another influx of disbanded soldiers and half-pay officers came and received grants of land. The Earl of Egremont at the same time sent a large number of emigrants from his estates. It was a time of great agricultural distress in the British Isles. The close of the Continental wars brought ruin to the British farmers. Napoleon and the price of bread fell together. Poli-

tical ferment consequent upon Catholic Emancipation caused many Protestant families to leave Ireland and make their homes in Ontario. All told, over 35,000 Irish came out, and a large emigration from England and Scotland. The American war of 1812-15 had its advantages as well as losses. It brought the Province into favorable notice of the governing classes in Great Britain. From and after the visit of Lord Durham, in 1838, the history of Ontario is well known. What at that date was called a Rebellion could have been put down by an ordinary police force had it not been for sympathizers on the American side of the lakes and the St. Lawrence River. That sympathy was not general. The more intelligent Americans and governing classes were resident in the cities on the Atlantic coast, and the restless and adventurous population on the lake and river frontages, then distant points, were difficult to control.

Where the word "penury" has been used it does not mean "poverty" and "the poor" as now made use of in reference to emigrants. Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton), in his last despatch on the evacuation of New York

by the banished loyalists in 1784 said, "Many of these are the first families and born to the fairest possessions, and I beg, therefore, that you will have them properly considered." The son of one of them, Egerton Ryerson, was the founder of the school system of Ontario, and his statue stands in front of the Education Department, Toronto. The disbanded soldiers were men who had fought against Napoleon, many of whom had enlisted from patriotic motives. The father of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, for twenty-five years premier of Ontario, is an instance. The statue of the son stands in front of the Parliament Buildings. All other emigration in those days from the British Isles was caused by a general financial distress bringing ruin to many families well educated, brought up in comfort and even luxury. As a rule the emigrants to Ontario "followed the flag" from choice—when overtaken by sudden adversity or desiring to make more certain or better provision for their children.

The phenomenal religious and educational growth of the Province, as well as willing submission to law, can only be attributed to the character and early training of the emigrants

and settlers who became its founders. The growth of a country is usually described by commercial statistics, such as trade, commerce, manufactures, exports and imports. Not every one can understand such figures. Such colonial "estimates" even appear diminutive to a parent state, and not infrequently create an impression the very reverse of what had been intended. But all can understand that the religious teaching and general education of the people is a true guide as to whether a country is in proper and safe line for future greatness. Out of the ten Provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada the religious and educational growth of the Province of Ontario will be here considered. "Ex uno disce omnes."

In 1815 there were in Ontario, of all the combined Protestant denominations, fifteen clergymen. Of the Roman Catholic Church, three or four at fur-trading stations. There are now 753 Church of England clergymen, five of whom are bishops, the Primate of all Canada (resident at Toronto) being a graduate of Cambridge University. This Church has two colleges, and Trinity College University, and



affiliated with it St. Hilda's College for ladies.

The Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church (in Ontario) consists of two Archbishops and three Bishops, the clergy 476, with the usual communities for men and women, six hospitals, homes for the aged, and seminaries for girls under church supervision.

The Methodist Church: 1,064 ministers and nine colleges, two being for ladies, and two universities.

The Presbyterian Church: 759 ordained ministers, two theological colleges and a number of ladies' colleges under Presbyterian management—one only under the direct control of the Church. St. Andrew's College, at Toronto, is largely supported by Presbyterians.

The Baptist Church has 238 ministers in active service and fifteen unordained, one university and two colleges.

The Congregationalists have about sixty churches, and the Lutherans about thirty.

There are many other active Christian bodies and workers, notably the Salvation Army, a never-sleeping organization for good, and admirably officered. No religious body or church has State aid. This has developed the best ener-

gies of all officiating priests, ministers and the laity. It is a happy omen at the present time that the principle of church union in Ontario is well advanced and has great possibilities. Industrial, economical and intellectual progress have been encouraged and developed rather than narrowed under all this Christian teaching. That this increase from less than a score of Christian ministers to over 3,500—with their own denominational schools, colleges, universities and homes for the aged—should have been accomplished in less than ninety years and without State aid, is unparalleled in any other country. The proximity of the United States has been a beacon light to keep Canada off the rocks. A multiplicity of religions has been avoided. The stench of Mormonism does not exist. Lynching is unknown, divorce is so very exceptional as to be out of all range for discussion, and up to the present time Canada has escaped the sensational jury trial.

The pride of Ontario, however, is her free Public School system. Prior to 1844 the education of the youth of the Province was such as could be obtained from occasional educated settlers, unfitted for farm life in the bush. In

1844 Sir Charles Metcalfe, the then Governor of the Province, appointed Egerton Ryerson Chief Superintendent of Schools, with power to visit and inspect the schools of other countries and organize a system for Ontario. The system formulated by Dr. Ryerson now has a world-wide reputation. At its inception there were two thousand nine hundred and ten schools, with an attendance of ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and fourteen pupils. With the exception of Dr. Strachan's School at Cornwall, none of these schools is now known to fame. The qualification of nearly all the teachers was more than questionable, nor were any of those schools free; sixteen hundred and sixty-six of them were log shanties.

There are now, including kindergartens, night schools, high schools, collegiate institutes, and continuation classes, six thousand nine hundred and forty-two public schools—all free—the yearly attendance of pupils being five hundred thousand. All the teachers have qualification certificates from the Ontario Normal Schools. Students, male and female, are so instructed as to pass examinations to enter the various professions and the Universities. It is,

however, estimated that ninety-five per cent. of the pupils intend to earn a livelihood by the work of their hands, usually skilled labor. Training and household science have now been introduced, also trade schools and Technical Education, with the hope of rivalling Germany in that respect.

Many of these free school-houses are artistic structures, with every modern convenience. The log school-house passed away more than fifty years ago. The high schools have cadet corps, the "drill" being pronounced "excellent," showing a strong patriotic instinct among the students. The Upper Canada College—"Ontario's Rugby"—and the Toronto University are historic in Ontario. Dr. Parkin resigned the Headmastership of the Upper Canada College to become a Rhodes Commissioner. His place was filled by an Oxford graduate of high standing. The standard of education at the Toronto University compares favorably with that of any university on the continent of America. These institutions are not free.

While the various religious bodies have twelve or fourteen colleges, four universities, and several ladies' colleges and schools quite

distinct from the Public Free School system, and usually moulded upon the plan of the best English and Scotch private and denominational schools, there are a number of other, and independently managed, schools for both boys and girls. All these schools are, of a necessity to their existence, compelled to be under the very best direction and teachers obtainable. They could not exist otherwise, being in competition with a popular and thoroughly organized free educational system.

The Canadian "Royal Military College" at Kingston, Ontario, has already given to the Empire several officers of distinction. Students leave that College, not only with a military education, but fitted for civil life in every form; and with a manly finish, making an R. M. C. a favorite for civil and professional work of all kinds in the Province.

The College is a Government institution, adapted from Woolwich, Sandhurst and West Point. The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army. The course is three years, of nine and one-half months' residence each year.

The three-year course, including board, uniforms and extras, costs about £150.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, fifty miles west of Toronto by rail, established in 1874, deserves more than a passing notice. The yearly value of Canada's agricultural products has now reached over \$600,000,000 or £120,000,000 sterling. During fully one-half of the 19th century, the agriculture of the country was the result of energy without capital. The early settlers also struggled against climatic conditions new to them. Agriculture in Ontario is now a science, and so recognized. The results of all tests and experiments made at the Agricultural College are spread widely throughout the country by Provincial Government reports and pamphlets. The College does the experimenting; the farmer receives the benefit, and indirectly the whole country.

There are twenty-three professors, ten directors and instructors, and over one thousand students. In addition to the regular college course, instruction is given in home economics, nature study, manual training, normal methods, domestic science, and art, physiology, home

nursing, psychology, child study, etc., drill and gymnastics.

All students do a certain amount of manual farm labor connected with the College, and are paid for such work according to its value. This is a benefit to all, and a boon to many. One year's work on a farm is a necessary qualification before entering the College. This regulation eliminates the undesirable class.

The course of study is: English, mathematics, manual training, book-keeping, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, veterinary science and practice, field and animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying, poultry, bee-keeping, economics, entomology, bacteriology, forestry and the engine.

The term is two years for college diploma, and four years to obtain degree of B.S.A., granted by the University of Toronto, with which the College is affiliated. Boarders pay 12 shillings per week, but have the option of boarding outside. They leave the College at seeding and harvest time, either for home work or practical farm work elsewhere. Having some special agricultural knowledge, and a love of their work, they usually get high wages.

The equipment is modern and up-to-date, with all conveniences for health and cleanliness, and the 500 acres surrounding the College are laid out for practical instruction.

Graduates from this College now preside over, or are professors in, other agricultural colleges which have been established in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Montreal, and also in Iowa, Montana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Nevada, Kentucky, and Louisiana, in the United States. Other graduates are engaged in agricultural educational work in South Africa, India, the Argentine Republic and Japan.

Women are educated in subjects suitable for them. This is conducted chiefly in the "Macdonald Annex," under supervision of seven lady teachers, one of them being a qualified M.D., and four male teachers or professors. It is considered the best all-round women's school on the continent. When the students leave it they are useful as well as companionable. The timber which lasts in building up a country comes from this College.



The climate of Canada is not only conducive to energy and long life, but it has had a peculiar effect upon the character of the Scot; Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen are not the only munificent givers the country has developed. Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, presented the College with an annex fully equipped, costing over £40,000. Other benefactions have been made by patriotic citizens glad to have their names connected with the institution for all time to come.

In December, 1905, His Excellency Earl Grey, having visited the College, wrote the President: "The enjoyment I derived from my visit to your College and Institute was so great that I must write you a line of personal thanks, congratulations, and good wishes. The College is doing really important work in many directions, and the influence and example that will radiate from it in ever-increasing force so long as the present splendid spirit pervades it, will bring strength and character to the Dominion. I am sending you as a 'Christmas Card' two sets of books, which I hope will be of use to the male students, and also to the

charming young ladies, whose acquaintance I made yesterday."

The farmer had been slow to realize the change in his condition, but he has realized it. The farm at one time was a home from which came a direct supply of food and raiment. Ease and comfort and a rough and ready hospitality was the rule. It was the simple life, with large families. Wheat was the one "staple." He now markets wheat and other grains, beef, bacon and other meats, cheese, butter, poultry, eggs, fruit and all the various products of the soil required by the canning factories. He is as much in business and a buyer of supplies as the city man. He has capital and no longer wastes any of the resources appertaining to his property. He has his daily newspaper with market quotations. The four thousand five hundred railway stations, rapid and refrigerator Atlantic transportation, the growth of cities creating a local demand, and last, but not least, the great canning factories, have all tended to revolutionize agriculture as an industry. An era of larger holdings is now in order. In the earlier days, a farmer cultivated as much land

as he and his boys could work with a plough and harrow. If the family had ordinary comforts and the taxes were paid all were content. The sons are now educated to a standard fitting them for various intellectual occupations. Many of them choose a city life or are attracted to the cheap lands in the new provinces. Improved agricultural machinery, in which Ontario now leads the world, helps to fill their place, but with machinery larger farms are a necessity. The old, dull routine of daily farm labor has been changed to an intellectual life. Mental, as well as physical, energy is now a characteristic of country life.

The growth of Ontario is indeed a marvel. Books describing the Province, like Mrs. Jameson's "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles," Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing It in the Bush," or Sir Francis Head's "Emigrant," written fifty or sixty years ago, are now valuable, inasmuch as they "mark time." The young men and women who read them ask, "Are these things true?"

That the next fifty years will place Canada in the front rank of nations is beyond a doubt.

While Great Britain has a large party intent in pulling down the glorious structure of the British Empire, the people of Canada are of one mind in building up the country.

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## THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

### HIGHER IMMIGRATION

In Canada a Divine munificence has lavished all the needful elements of wealth and greatness. The prophet of the future is the past. Canada's past is full justification for Lord Strathcona's prophecy "that the 20th century would see a population of 80,000,000." The 19th century began with a wilderness and no foreign trade. The 20th century begins with wealth, railways, good roads, telegraphs, telephones, comfortable homesteads, daily mails and newspapers, with banking and monetary institutions having deposits—a sure index of the wealth of a country—amounting in the aggregate to over \$600,000,000, and a flourishing foreign trade now amounting to nearly \$500,000,000 yearly. Statistics and blue-

books give full details as to the past. To outline the future, which is to give Canada a population of 80,000,000, is by no means an impossible task. Immigration has begun in earnest, not only to locate and cultivate the cheap, easily obtained homesteads in the new Provinces, but to supply the ever-increasing demand for labor in all the Provinces. The cry of "back to the land" means an increased birth rate. It has been for some time a common saying among the farmers that "it pays to raise boys." They might have included "girls." In recent years they have shown a remarkable money earning capacity, usually ending in domestic felicity.

That utterance of President Roosevelt in a recent message, "When men and women cease to regard a worthy family life with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living, then evil days are at hand." These words of warning and wisdom, although not so applicable to Canada as the United States, have made an impression wherever read. Thousands of educated people in the British Isles, of moderate means, who hesitate to marry, could map out in

Ontario a happy, prosperous and useful domestic life on those lines. The immigration to Ontario at the present time is a subject that can be enlarged upon. In the new Provinces cheap land and free homesteads are the attraction. In the older Provinces the cry is for manual labor, chiefly farm labor. The Government Immigration Department encourages the incoming of such labor. It is an enforced and popular policy. A justifiable bid can be made for it. With high wages and free educational advantages for their children, such immigrants become progressive both in wealth and intelligence. The present and future of that class is at once provided for. But there are others who would benefit by an opportunity to develop their energies, and expand with the rapid growth of a new country. One of the saddest results of congestion to be found in the British Isles is apparent among those unhappy families who are "drifting"; educated and refined people, whose moderate means have been overtaken by reduced interest on their capital, and by increasing domestic expenses, unavoidable with a growing family.

That such families, always in some form of

retrogradation, can now be numbered by the thousands in the British Isles is beyond question. It is part of the religion of Canada, that "to be in straitened circumstances is no disgrace, but only inconvenient." Can there be any more unhappy people in the world than such families, with a capital say of £5,000 to £25,000, giving a precarious income of from £200 to £1,000 a year (and even larger incomes) without fault of theirs, the increasing wealth around them has made them drift out of the swim of their ancestors, or what they may have been born to, apparently paralyzed. The expenses of higher education and competitive examinations, and other causes, have made family interest of little service in obtaining situations for their sons, and then in the Colonies they hear of "remittance men" and "poor little lambs who have lost their way." There was a time when whole families of such educated and cultured people, having the future of their children in view, bringing with them the discipline, pure life and refinement of an Old Country home, took ship, and were eight and even ten weeks at sea in reaching the Canadian shore. Such families in those early days

had hardships to surmount. They not only survived them, but many of their daughters and granddaughters have returned to England to be mistresses of country houses, or live in mansions fronting on fashionable London parks, their sons becoming too prosperous and content ever to leave Canada. At this date, out of the 2,000,000 of Ontario's population, 1,800,000 are of British descent. The word "Canadian" is, in fact, but another name for British. And now with a cheap run of six or eight days, soon to be reduced to four or five days, with every comfort, finding at the end a country so advanced that all they miss are pageants and pleasure of the eye, to be followed by heart-burnings—and still they do not come, but the sons are turned adrift without guide, friend, or home influences, to sink or swim.

That the expenses of living in Ontario and the older Provinces are as great as in the British Isles is given as a reason. This is not true. Entertaining in Canada on the Old Country plan is expensive, but living on the Canadian plan is not. The necessities of life are cheap, but luxuries dear. Education (and good) is practically free; a higher rate of interest can



be obtained on capital and with perfect safety. In a country where the male population exceeds the female, great deference is paid to women. The young man who takes a liberty or forgets himself is soon elbowed out of sight. The male population of Canada being prosperous, well educated, and invariably in some money-making occupation, the girls marry. If wages and remuneration for services of any kind are high, all the sons worthy to be called sons get the benefit of it. Educated women can always find congenial occupation if desirous of it. In a new country the "nouveau riche," and the "old timers" who have retired from business with wealth, do the entertaining, and are always glad to decorate their rooms with people who are interesting and socially agreeable. That marvellous institution, the five o'clock tea, averaging about 5c. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) a head, is all that is expected from the new people, and that even not of a necessity. Wine or intoxicants in any form are not looked for in any ordinary home, nor luxuries of any expensive kind. Happily the climate of the country does the stimulating, and no artificial aid is required for health, comfort or conviviality. The

amusements are numerous and healthy without being costly. They extend from golf to croquet. Every old game and some new are played, and women are much in evidence in all of them. The summer outings on the lakes, and islands in the lakes, are charming. These are canoeing, fishing, and tennis as a rule. To look for health without a large expenditure of money is the approved plan. The enervating rocking-chair seaside veranda life, so popular in the States, with elaborate costuming, has never been popular in Canada. Camping out parties have become very popular. That is frequently done without a servant in sight, rod and gun supplying the greater portion of the larder. A surprising amount of originality and talent is sometimes developed in these parties, music, botany, and nature-study, entomology, etc., being much in evidence, also sketching. The bathing in the beautiful lakes is "a dream," having many advantages over "salt water," especially in cleanliness. But the carnival season is during the winter months, beginning in December and ending at Lent. It is then a skating, tobogganing, hockey-playing, dancing country. Many of the

cities and larger towns now have country clubs and hunt clubs and with it all no idle class, wholly devoted to pleasure and amusement, has any specially recognized position in the country.

There is a strange anomaly in reference to cheap homes in Ontario, whether rural, city, or suburban, which requires explanation. While the Province is in all respects prosperous and rapidly increasing in wealth, old homes, residences (and even farms) are to be had at far less than the cost of the buildings and improvements. In some cases the owners have built more pretentious residences, or the daughters have married and have better homes of their own, while the sons have grasped the various opportunities to accumulate wealth in other localities, usually in city business occupations, and so the old nests from which the birds have flown are ready for others to occupy and repeat the same successful life.

To the better class of emigrants the servant question is often paraded as a terror. That terror is not confined to Ontario, and in a colony it may be a blessing in disguise. When the newcomer finds it is the custom of the

country to help oneself, and that it can be done with increased health and comfort, and without losing caste, they soon become handy and happier with the minimum of help. But even this "servant famine" is exaggerated. All the rougher or menial sort of help is easily obtained, and of a clean, honest and good sort. In the larger cities and towns servants are to be had, but not at the wages of ten years ago, nor are they content with early day discomforts. They also have advanced in the general prosperity of the country.

There are forty-six county towns in Ontario, ten of them being cities, and over a thousand railway stations, many of them serving other flourishing towns and villages. There is room for thousands of families of the better sort, and within two miles of a railway station. There is ample choice for society locations as well as for seclusion—if two miles from a station can be called that. The majority of the earlier settlers now living a suburban life with railway service never contemplated it. It came to them as a surprise in the rapid progress of the country. As a rule they are content to move to more distant points. Many

such are happier living a rougher, quieter life. Electric tramways and motor cars are now extending indefinitely this area suitable for a bright country life.

The farmer, or any man with even a limited business training who has chased the nimble sixpence and captured it, requires very little instruction in coming to Ontario. All he has to do is to "get busy."

That other class who have never thought success in making money the only life worth living, will find that all that can be done in England or Scotland with "three acres and a cow" can be done in Ontario, and more. The climate is better for fruit growing and the lighter outdoor occupations. The last fruit crop statements were made up in 1901. (This is done every ten years.)

In 1891 there were 5,043,612 bushels apples marketed.					
In 1901	"	"	13,631,264	"	"
In 1891	"	"	40,626	"	peaches
In 1901	"	"	539,483	"	"
In 1891	"	"	208,887	"	pears
In 1901	"	"	487,759	"	"
In 1891	"	"	171,359	"	plums
In 1901	"	"	337,198	"	"
In 1891	"	"	106,658	"	cherries
In 1901	"	"	132,177	"	"
In 1891	"	"	11,725,281	"	grapes
In 1901	"	"	23,156,478	"	"
In 1901	"	"	16,232,020	"	small fruits

The apples go to the English market. Small fruits include strawberries and all the berries. The canning factories have stimulated fruit growing, nor does the production, although increasing by leaps and bounds, keep up with the demand. The production of tomatoes can be scheduled by the "tons," and the factories now offer the highest prices for asparagus.

These figures are given to show the abnormal growth of light and easy, and indeed profitable farming, if it can be dignified by that name.

The increase in grape culture is caused by the manufacture of wine in Ontario, now a thriving industry. All these fruits ripen in the open air—no glass nor training upon walls. The sun does it.

The value of the field crops, wheat and grains, in Ontario in 1901 was \$102,138,819, or say £20,000,000; \$5 to the £.

The fruit crop (and vegetables) ..	\$7,809,084
Nursery stock, one year, sold .....	363,630
Dairy products—cheese, butter, etc.	34,776,330
Poultry .....	3,125,166
Eggs .....	5,756,221
Honey .....	228,517
The value of the bees is put at...	504,126

The statistics to be published in 1911 will show an astounding increase in these figures—that is already known.

People of ordinary intelligence can make a success of this light agricultural work, in the greater portion of which women and children make a close second in usefulness to the men. To many it is an amusement, a pastime as well as a profit.

The following is given as “a sample,” being now advertised:

“A brick house, 30 by 40, ten rooms with 12 acres of land; overlooking Lake Ontario; one mile from a bright village; railway station; all in good repair. Good garden and fruit; freehold; can be had for £300. Less than half the original cost. The yearly taxes £2 10s. This gives free education at an excellent public school near by, and a collegiate institute within four miles. Three churches, but Church of England locality.”

Everything in the shape of residential suburban property, and many town and city residences, can be had throughout the length and breadth of Ontario at from £200 to £10,000, or £15,000. The recent silver and other min-

ing discoveries in Ontario, the exodus of young men to the new Provinces opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, and to be further developed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the various attractions of city business life, have in Ontario "marked down" the quiet abodes of family life.



## APPENDIX

### CULTIVATED FARM LAND IN ONTARIO

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14,331 farmers occupy 200 acres and over,  
but occupiers of over 200 acres are few.

52,534 occupy from 100 to 200 acres.

76,164 occupy from 50 to 100 acres.

38,882 occupy from 10 to 50 acres.

46,186 occupy from 5 to 10 acres.

In the early settlement of the Province the people took homesteads less as farmers than to get a roof over head and make a living off the land. There were no markets. As the sons grew to manhood they went to the towns and villages, and the girls invariably married. As a consequence, a proportion of the cultivated land, although not advertised, has been practically in the market. The passing away of the "old time" farmer, a farmer by compulsion rather than from choice, has now begun. Machinery is required, a better sort of farm labor

also, and larger farms. Better accommodations and conveniences are required for farm hands, especially if married. Nor do the farmers as a rule understand the question of master and servant as they should, and as an Old Country farmer does. The old conditions are clearly passing away, and this is caused almost wholly by the great prosperity of the Province.

An evolution of the same kind often happens in a growing city. A suburb becomes more suited for occupation by those capable of improving it.

Ontario's prosperity has now become the British farmer's opportunity. It is admitted that the profits from agriculture could be largely increased under more skilful management. It requires a more solid and permanent farming class to make practical and develop the great work of the Ontario Agricultural College.

When it was a question of raising grain only and marketing it, the old class of farmers managed fairly well. Now what comes from the soil is converted into beef, bacon, cheese and butter; poultry, eggs and fruit can be included, and all largely shipped to the English market. This can no longer be done to the best advan-

tage in the slovenly old-time style; skill and capital are now required.

There is now in Ontario an opportunity for capitalists to invest in Ontario farms. By placing capable tenants and farmers upon them, their value would rapidly increase. English and Scotch tenant farmers and competent farm hands would more readily come to farms held in that way. Many such large and profitable estates have already been formed in some of the adjoining States.

The productiveness of Ontario farms, even under present circumstances, is no myth. In 1906 the following field crops were produced; the production of fruit and berries has already been given in the text:

CROPS ACREAGE AND YIELDS IN 1906.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall wheat .	787,287	18,841,774	23.9
Spring wheat	171,745	3,267,000	19.0
Barley ....	756,163	25,253,011	33.4
Oats ..... 2,716,771	108,341,445	39.9	
Peas .....	410,356	7,388,987	18.0
Beans .....	51,272	950,312	18.5

	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Rye .....	79,870	1,327,582	16.6
Buckwheat .	106,444	1,792,903	16.8
Potatoes ...	136,064	15,020,299	110.0
Carrots ...	4,980	1,598,698	321.0
Mangel wur-			
zels .....	69,352	32,863,192	474.0
Turnips ...	132,512	57,060,151	43.1
Corn (for			
husking in			
the ear) .	289,456	23,988,682	82.9
Corn (for			
silo and			
fodder,	Acres.	Tons.	Yield
green) ..	180,796	2,149,413	per acre.
Hay and			
clover ...	3,069,917	4,862,830	1.58

The area of pasture land is 3,349,101 acres. There are 43,560 acres in rape, 6,902 acres in flax, 1,730 acres in hops, 6,057 acres in tobacco, 352,306 acres in orchards and gardens, 12,785 acres in vineyards. The estimated crop of apples from 6,898,810 trees of bearing age is 35,006,991 bushels. On the farms one to four

acres of tomatoes is usual. The sunshine of July and August ripens the muskmelon to perfection.

Rape is used as a fertilizer and also as a late pasturage for cattle and lambs. It is usually grown after the grain crop and ploughed in late in the fall; the results are very satisfactory.

The following statement shows the number of live stock in farmers' hands on July 1st, 1906:

Working horses, 404,377; breeding mares, 114,917; unbroken horses, 168,853.

Working oxen, 935; milch cows, 1,129,047; store cattle, 549,684; other cattle, 1,283,952.

Sheep, over one year, 684,364; under one year, 620,445.

Swine, over one year, 254,351; under one year, 1,565,427.

Poultry—Turkeys, 567,105; geese, 285,786; ducks, 314,083; other fowls, 9,087,860.

Poultry have now become a very profitable investment on the farm. The Leghorn and Minorca varieties are preferred, also Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Dorkings.

When the day's work is done life is not a blank in Ontario. To live in a rapidly-growing

and prosperous Province has a stimulating effect upon the intellect. This applies to country life as well as in cities and towns.

In Toronto there are six theatres and numerous concert and other halls. This is general throughout Ontario.

All having a taste for political and municipal affairs can test their popularity by being school trustees. Village, town, county and city councilors are elected yearly; Justices of the Peace are Government appointments, to be held usually during good behavior. Every four years members are elected for the local or Provincial Parliament, and every five years for the Dominion Parliament.

There are six hundred and fifty newspapers published in Ontario, and many magazines. Three hundred and ninety-five Masonic Lodges are maintained, also Oddfellows and other societies scattered throughout the Province.

The St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick Societies are all well patronized.

Public free libraries increase every year and now number 483, and 242 not free; 99 of these

libraries subscribed for 1,899 newspapers and periodicals.

Mechanics' Institutes and Farmers' Institutes, Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association are numerous, useful and popular.

Any locality not having railway service, a daily mail, telegraph and telephone service would be very far back.



