

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1995**

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir le meilleur image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir le meilleur image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

	10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X
	12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

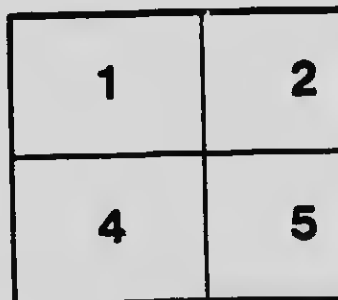
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagram illustrates the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

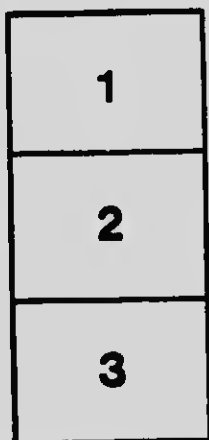
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

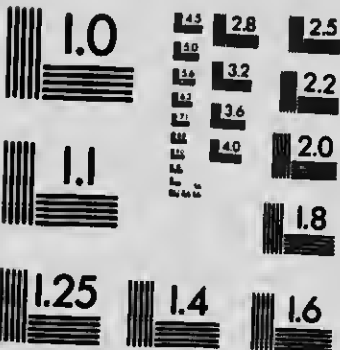
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



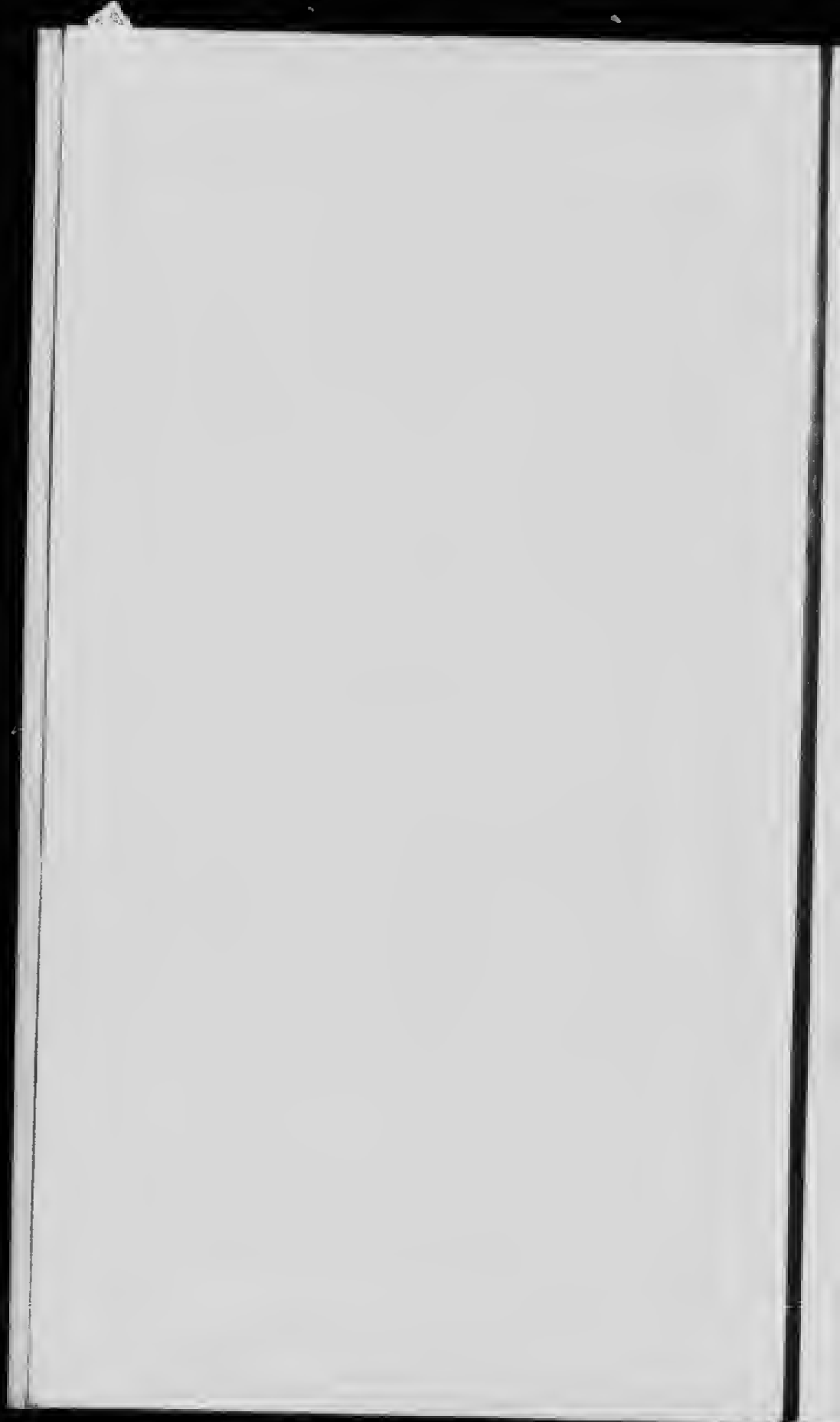
# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



**APPLIED IMAGE Inc**

1553 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 286 - 5989 - Fax



# OUR CANADIAN MOUNTAIN PROVINCES

By Rev. Prof. George Bryce, D.D., LL.D.

Manitoba College Literary Society held its first open meeting for the session on Friday evening, November 3rd. A large audience completely filled the fine Convocation Hall. A programme of readings and recitations was given by friends of the Society, after which the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Honorary President of the Society, delivered the following inaugural address:

All great souls love the mountains!

Their rocky solitudes, their grandeur and their heavenward-pointing peaks draw men to them.

The greatest spirit that ever tabernacled among men sought them and frequented them, from round-topped Tabor to wedge-shaped, snowy Hermon.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA.

It was the lot of the writer to spend two months of the summer of this year in these two most westerly divisions of the Dominion.

They are two great mountain provinces. The glow and the glory of these two summer months is still a "vision splendid."

These are indeed a "sea of mountains." British Columbia slopes down from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the broad Pacific Ocean; Alberta, from the same high peaks, descending the Canadian Piedmont, runs through the vast pastures of the highest prairie steppe.

## HOW CAME THEY?

This is an old though not a well-known tale. We are simply dealing with the incomprehensibles when we try to grasp the whole old story of the earth. Aeons and aeons have elapsed and left their traces on this mountain archipelago.

(a) The Rocky Mountains are not the oldest portions of the mountainous west.

Older than these are the Selkirks, beyond the Rockies and running parallel to them, but themselves divided into three sub-ranges—The Purcell, Selkirk, and Gold Mountains. These are the most ancient and vertebral mountains of our Pacific Province.

These tri-partite mountains running northward with a total width of some eighty miles reach from our International boundary line to where the north bend of the Columbia River is passed, after which they are called the Cariboo Mountains. At five degrees north of the boundary line these are cut off by ranges which run east and west; along their northern slope flows the Peace River.

The lofty and abrupt Selkirks, made up of crystalline rocks of the greatest age, easily surpass in startling scenery anything on any of the trans-continental lines of North America. Great peaks rising 8,000 or 9,000 feet above the sea, cascades and leaping streamlets, vast canyons and

FC 217

B 74

14002

ravines, enormous glaciers and mers-de-glacé are seen in these most beautiful of Canadian mountains.

(b) Of like age with the Selkirks would seem to be the Coast Range, extending along the Gulf of Georgia and covering a coast line belt of territory one hundred miles wide. It consists of gneissic and granite rocks with crystalline schists, and rises at times 6,000 feet above the sea. The vast canyon of the Lower Fraser cuts through this barrier.

(c) Similar to this range is the partially submerged Vancouver Island Mountains, and those of the Queen Charlotte Islands. They are made up of early rocks, which have been fiercely torn by volcanic action.

(d) The three systems—Selkirk, Coast and Vancouver—seem to be parallel uplifts corresponding to our Laurentian Islands of Eastern Canada. On their flanks stratified rocks of the later periods have been deposited.

(e) Between the Selkirks and the Coast Mountains, the wide space of 250 miles is filled up with the great central plateau of British Columbia. This has an elevation of some 3,500 feet above the sea, and consists of a great variety of rocks, largely stratified, but torn to pieces and contorted by continuous and determined volcanic action of the tertiary period. Lava masses have been distributed everywhere through this wide area, and such deposits, weathered and pulverized, have become the soil of this great grazing and to some extent farming district of British Columbia. This region as a rule can only be utilized by the aid of irrigation.

It cannot be said to be mountainous, but it is so cut up by lakes and rivers, as in the Okanagan, Nicola, Kamloops, Shuswap, Thompson and other valleys, that it would almost appear to be sub-divided by mountain ranges.

(f) The Rocky Mountains.—These mountains are the latest to appear of the mountains of the Canadian West. Ages had intervened from the time of formation of the Selkirks, Coast and Vancouver ranges. A great gulf connected with the Gulf of Mexico had laved the slopes of the Selkirks. Deposits of Cambrian and rocks of all the ages up to the Cretaceous had been deposited around the flanks of all these ranges. In the Tertiary age took place the tremendous catastrophe when the North American continent was split and shattered from north to south. This upheaval extruded, from beneath, the great Cambrian and Silurian deposits found at Castle Mt., at Banff, and elsewhere, and threw back on the slopes the Cretaceous beds, including certain coalbearing deposits at Anthracite. This tremendous event led to the remark that "the Rocky Mountains are but the upturned edges of the strata that underlie the great northwest plain of Alberta." The Cretaceous rocks containing coal on a flank of the Vancouver range at Nanaimo, and the rocks of the same period embracing the coal deposits at Lethbridge, Gleichen and Edmonton belong to the same geological horizon, though hundreds of miles apart.

Thus the two provinces are obverse sides of the same great thrust.

#### NOTED MOUNTAIN CLUSTERS.

The writer's first view of the Rocky Mountains more than twenty years ago will remain imprinted forever on his mind. Our party drove on ahead of the railway toward Kananaskis Pass. The day was cloudy. No Rockies would appear. Suddenly at Ghost River the whole cloud curtain rose, and we gazed with ravished eyes at the Palisades. It was a glorious vision.

The views at Banff are magnificent, though common now. The summit of the Rockies, with Castle Mountain, and Mount Stephen, seem greater



every time we gaze at them. Few persons have seen the wonders of the Oberland of Laggan. The mountains of Athabasca, Forbes, Bryce and others, seen here in Alberta, are the highest yet known in the Rocky Mountains. Their glaciers are wonderful.

Lakes Louise, Mirror, and Agnes—the "lakes in the clouds"—surrounded by Whyte, Beehive, and St. Piran Mountains with their snowy tops, are the gems of the Rocky Mountains.

Well known are the scenery-clusters of the Selkirks, with Mount Sir Donald, Tupper, and the enormous mer-de-glace—unexcelled, it is said, in America, and probably not surpassed by the great group of Jungfrau, Mensch and Eiger, and the glaciers of the Grindelwald in Switzerland.

The Arrow Lakes at the base of the Selkirks are probably comparable with Lake Lemay or Lake Thun.

To the writer, the canyon of the Fraser, with its historic associations, the old Trutch wagon-road, and its broken bridges with clambering highway are, as seen from the rushing railway train, a panorama more impressive than the much lauded Hudson River.

Beautiful, majestic, mountain provinces!

### SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE.

It has been said that while in other provinces men "speak of the weather, in British Columbia they speak of the climate." Alberta claims to itself the right to be known as "Sunny Alberta." Like the west coast of Europe, so the temperature of our most westerly provinces is mild and agreeable.

British Columbia has at least two climates, one being that of the coast, with perhaps a modification of that to a drier climate in Victoria. The other climate is that of the upland plateau. The coast climate is frequently wet, as Ireland and the west coast of Scotland are. The inland of British Columbia is decidedly dry. It is amazing to see in little more than two hundred miles from the sea the damp climate of Vancouver replaced by the dry, parching climate of Kamloops. In the interior almost all success in agriculture, fruit growing or gardening is only secured by irrigation. Fortunately in so mountainous a country there are usually streams of water which may be diverted from the hills. The temperature at Victoria in winter rarely goes lower than five degrees of frost; in Kamloops once or twice in a winter the thermometer may fall below zero, but the climate is usually equable.

The cause of the dry climate of the upland tableland of British America is that the winds from the Gulf of Georgia precipitate their moisture on the western slopes of the coast range, making the weather very wet, and the dried winds then pass over the heights and produce the inland dryness.

In Alberta, which is windy, there is more moisture than in the uplands of British Columbia, but the temperature falls much lower. The warm, dry winds which come through the many passes of the Rocky Mountains modify the climate of Alberta. These are known as the Chinook winds, coming as they do from British Columbia, where the Chinook tribe once lived. When this wind blows in Alberta it will lick up the snow in a few hours.

### TOWERING FORESTS.

It is maintained that "British Columbia possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber on the American continent." This claim seems a correct one. The moisture of the coast produces enormous growth, and trees grow freely in the damp regions to two or three hundred feet in height and from eight to ten feet in diameter.

In Alberta there are on the eastern slopes of the Rockies considerable

forests, though at a distance eastward from the mountains the timber degenerates into mere shrubs, and further still the province passes into great stretches of treeless plains. In British Columbia and also on the Alberta slope of the mountains the largest and most useful tree is the Douglas fir, named from the British botanist David Douglas, who explored these regions about seventy years ago. The red cedar is the tree approaching next to the Douglas fir in importance. Several varieties of spruce, the western hemlock, and the aspen poplar are abundant and very useful in both provinces, the latter giving a park-like appearance to many landscapes, which remind us of Ontario scenes. The lumber industry of British Columbia is evidently suited to the supply of the wants of the prairies. To the visitor from Manitoba the chief point of attraction in its products is the capacity for growing freely fruit trees, shrubs and bushes. The soil probably from its volcanic constituents, seems especially adapted for producing fruit. In the irrigated districts of the Okanagan Valley, the Thompson, and elsewhere, great progress in fruit raising is being made. The orchards on Lord Aberdeen's estate of Coldstream, near Vernon, are especially extensive and successful. Many shippers are learning the American methods of packing fruit for export, and great quantities of fruit are to be seen in transit along the Canadian Pacific Railway bearing British Columbia trade marks. The prairie demand is unlimited.

#### RICHEST MINES.

British Columbia was first made really known to the world by its gold in the eventful days of 1858, when Victoria grew into a considerable city in a single season. Washing for placer gold has always since been an industry of the western provinces.

(a) On the completion of the railways to the interior in 1895 the small beginnings of mining took a more extensive form. The high grade ore of Slocan enabled mine owners to enter upon the reduction of galena and the production of pig lead. Other silver-lead districts were opened in East Kootenay. Rossland, with silver-copper-gold deposits, was the first place to make a success of the reduction of ore. The Le Roi mine has up to the present day continued the chief camp of Rossland. The erection of the smelter at Trail gave hope to the mine owners. The building of a railway south from Robson to the boundary opened up copper producing mines. The ore on the boundary is of low grade, but the successful erection of smelters and the encouragement given by the Dominion Government are making mining a settled industry. The number of miners in British Columbia exceeds four thousand.

(b) Vast beds of coal are deposited in Alberta and on Vancouver Island. The writer descended a leading mine in each province—one in Lethbridge, the other in Nanaimo. The coal is entirely Cretaceous, or bordering on the line between the Tertiary and Cretaceous. Mines are being worked at Nanaimo, Comox, and Ladysmith. The coal known as anthracite, found on the C.P.R. line near Banff, is simply bituminous coal of the Cretaceous horizon, hardened and compressed by heat and force in the upheaval of the Rocky Mountains. The coal deposits of Alberta are perhaps the most remarkable in the world in extent and value. From the Galt mine in Lethbridge, from the Labor mines, and from Edmonton and Prince Albert, and many other places, excellent coal is being obtained in vast quantities. The Crow's Nest Pass mines at Frank, Fernie and other points are amazing in their rich and abundant deposits. At Fernie and elsewhere great series of coking ovens make night weird and eerie with their flames. The mines on Vancouver Island are too well known to be described.

These provinces of the mountains have the philosopher's stone in their coal deposits!

### FERTILE PLAINS AND VALLEYS.

The merest mention can be made of agricultural capabilities. In Northern Alberta and in coastward British Columbia agricultural industries may be carried on without irrigation. In Upper British Columbia and Southern Alberta great irrigation works are being erected. A canal ninety miles long runs from the St. Mary's River to the Mormon settlement. A revolution in wheat growing is being made by irrigation. A soft variety of Kansas fall wheat is found to succeed well. It is said that the fall wheat yield of Alberta will this year yield two millions of bushels. The irrigation works of the uplands of British Columbia are increasing rapidly and are proving most effective.

### AUTOCHTHONES AND OLD TIMERS.

The aboriginal dwellers in the two provinces are numerous and of mixed origin. The Alberian Indians are chiefly of Algonquin stock, and include the Plain and Wood Crees, their relatives the Blackfeet and Bloods, and their allies the Assiniboines. They are sturdy in frame, strong in courage, and with the exception of the last named are increasing slightly in numbers.

The Chipewyans, Tinne, or Athabascans, are a northern race found in Northern Alberta, and stretch far up the Peace River toward the Pacific coast. Allied to them are the Sarcees, neighbors of the Blackfeet. The British Columbia Indians are multifarious in tribe organization and origin. They are Asiatics in feature, form, habits of life, and intellect. The coast Indians differ much from those of the Upper Country. The Chinook dialect or jargon represents a trade tongue known by them all, and is a composite of Indian, French and English words. But the old timers of these provinces interest us more than the Indian tribes. They are unique and worth study.

As we have said, the gold fever of 1858 brought men of every class to British Columbia. With varied fortunes they settled the valleys and took up ranches throughout British Columbia. Among them were hundreds of Canadians who went in parties over the plains of Rupert's Land and crossed the Rockies. The writer has met some of these old Canadians.

All through British Columbia the old timer forms a distinct type. Generally an honest and reliable man, yet he in most cases settled down to despise the conventionalities of social life. He avoids company, is hard to induce to go to church, and regards himself as one aloof from the arrogant new comers who are striving so noisily to make their mark. By them he is called a "moss-back," but often he has the better of the conflict in so far as sterling character is concerned.

Somewhat profanely, to his confidants, he fights his battles o'er again, and has a decided objection to be shaken out of the old trail in which he has so long walked. With his capacious soft felt hat, himself frequently without coat, peering from under his shaggy eyebrows, he poses as a Rip Van Winkle among the newcomers.

He may have flocks and herds, numerous as a patriarch, but with his half-breed or full-blooded Indian wife he has cast the lot of the pioneer and not the gilded parlor or the light-footed dance as ever to be seen.

This is the welding of the old and new. Whether it be the Bay employee or native of Edmonton, the old border trader of the remote valleys of British Columbia with his swarthy "Klatchman," or the Victoria gentleman who has made his competence in the Indian trade—all

look askance at the Canadians on their first appearance, but soon learn to respect and regard the men of true worth, who have the historic spirit or a kindred love for the oldtimes.

### "DRAWING A LONG-BOW."

Longfellow, in the typical characters of his Hiawatha, could not omit "Iago, the great traveller, the great boaster." The frontier seems to develop the imagination and to create the romancer, whom commonplace people call the "frontier liar."

Whether it is the height of the mountains or their enormous mass that leads men to tell "big stories," we cannot say, but certainly the faculty grows on the mountains. What can be said of the "inventor" seen by the writer, who told of the rapidity with which the Chinook wind took off the snow. He was driving down the pass at full speed with his swiftest runners, but the Chinook was so close behind him that while the front "bobs" were on the snow the hinder were continuously on the bare ground from which the snow was being licked up. Here is his fish story:

"I was one day on one of the small lakes high up in the Rockies. It was winter, and the ice was clear as crystal on the lake. I rode my best broncho, and had my gun along loaded for bear.

"From one of my moccasins the rein bordering had become loose and hung down, nearly touching the ice, darling as I rode. I chanced to look down, and saw a great fish following me and making dashes at the red string which it saw from under the ice. I stopped, took my closest aim, fired, and sure enough broke through the ice and killed the fish. I dismounted, caught the monster and pulled him out, and that fish weighed seventy pounds."

This announcement was too great to believe, and his auditors refused to accept the story. But the mountain Iago could not be beaten. He remarked, "Well, possibly it did not weigh seventy pounds, but I assure you it had swallowed several large fish which with itself made up the seventy pounds." The curtain fell.

### CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

The writer's experiences in British Columbia and Alberta go back for twenty years and frequent visits made have shown a marvellous change in our two provinces of the far west. Ralph Connor, in his "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," and "The Prospector," has represented the impact between the old times and the new Canadian forces which are remodeling and new forming the far west.

In the first contact, it seems as if the new civilization were getting the worst of the battle. The evil morals of the logging shanty, the roughness, profanity, and drunkenness of the miner's camp, the gambler, the whisky trader, the harlot, and the stopping place keeper, represent the monstrosities of this impact. But the recuperative forces of society assert themselves—the better elements combine, the sky pilot, or minister, comes in with his message, and the schoolmaster to train the young. The "Gomorrah" of two decades ago has been largely transformed into the law-abiding city or town of to-day.

Towns like Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson and Grand Forks are to-day reputable and pleasant places in which to live. Not that all the evil forces are gone, or have been subjugated, but the change to an observing visitor is remarkable.

Southern Alberta is transformed; Macleod has lost its picturesque terrorism, Lethbridge has law and order, while Calgary is no longer the playground

of drunken cowboy but is a beautiful and rising city with all the main institutions of moderate culture and refinement. No more is Edmonton the rendezvous of the trader only, but it is to-day the beautiful city of Saskatchewan heights. Everywhere the undesirable elements are in the process of being submerged by the pressing and curative agencies of Canadian civilization.

Victoria—the Queen City of the Pacific—with its genial climate and old associations; Vancouver, the marvellous daughter of Canadian occupation, with its population of upwards of 40,000, its splendid buildings and metropolitan air; and Edmonton, the youngest of Canadian cities, destined to be a great trade centre, standing up like Arthur's Camelot—all these are to be great cities of the future; all are feeling the magnetic touch of the finger of Canadian civilization.

### THE FOREIGNER.

In this Canadianizing process the presence of the foreigner is a question which must be met and solved.

We demand loyalty to the British Crown. We have a distinct Canadian ideal—Canadians insist on law, with its execution, and on order.

Canadians earnestly desire an equitable treatment and personal liberty for every citizen. Canadian communities make great sacrifices for education. We must, with no disrespect for our French-Canadian fellow citizens, who in the west admit the necessity of learning it, yet have every citizen speak the English tongue.

The Canadian aim is to preserve Sunday as a rest day to every man, woman, and child, when this is possible.

Our aspiration, too, is to have every Canadian family recognize in its home life, and in a vigorous Church life, the claims of religion.

With these principles, how does the matter stand?

The only foreign problem in British Columbia is that of the Chinese and Japanese. They are an important part of the population. They form the greatest labor element of the Pacific province. The \$500 tax has practically stopped the influx of Chinamen. The restless element of British Columbia legislates year after year against the "Jap," but just as often the Dominion, under Imperial direction, disallows the legislation.

In later years, so far as the writer has observed, there is growing in British Columbia a greater toleration of the Oriental, and the opinion is freely expressed that were it not for him the wheels of industry would certainly be stopped. A large influx of Manitoba people, who have sold their farms at high prices and seek the fruit-growing districts of the Pacific province, is taking place, and they are being cordially welcomed by the people of the coast.

In Alberta the most prominent foreign element is that of the American settlers, who have largely gone into the district lying along the Calgary and Edmonton railway. They have gone also to the mining districts of British Columbia. Many of these are returned Canadians, many others of them are of British stock, and those from the United States of foreign lineage are chiefly English-speakers. The absorption of all these classes will be easy. Many of them, met by the writer, at once expressed their confidence in our orderly government.

True, several flag-episodes have taken place as to the comparative claims of July 1st and July 4th, but common sense has so far given them a quietus. Churches and schools are accomplishing the nationalization of the new-comers as loyal citizens.

The presence of several thousands of Mormons raises a question very different from the foregoing. The writer found the opinion held of these people by their neighbors somewhat divided. Some represent them as

valuable settlers who have redeemed a dry and barren region, and by irrigation and co-operation have made it to blossom as the rose. Others declare the Mormons to be lacking in education and independence. The writer visited Raymond, their chief industrial centre, where the great sugar factory has been established by Mormon capital. The miles of fields of beets about Raymond is a sight to be remembered. The writer met a number of leading Mormons, and lectured to an audience of several hundred in the Mormon temple. The only public question at issue seems to be the marriage relation existing among them. On their coming to Canada, Sir John Macdonald, who arranged the terms with their leaders, declared that all immigrants who come to Canada can bring but one wife. That is of course a legal demand in Canada. So far as has been found out, there has been no transgression of this law by the Mormons of Southern Alberta.

The settlement of 17,000 Galicians near Edmonton is in the eyes of some a menace. There are said to be 65,000 Galicians west of Lake Superior.

The president of the Saskatchewan Land Company declared to the writer that immigration from the continent of Europe is a necessity for the settlement of the west. Young Canadians and Americans declare that nothing but the open prairies ready for the plough will suit them. The forest or the shrubby land is what they avoid.

The Galician loves the wood and the "scrub." Then as to his settling in blocks, it is inevitable, for Canadians or Americans will not live among foreigners in their settlements.

But the Galicians are industrious, economical, quick to learn; their sons and daughters go freely to work among Canadian people, and they all have a strong desire to become Canadians. They declare their appreciation of Canadian liberty, contrasting it with the tyranny of Austria and Russia, which they have escaped. They then must have schools.

In this connection the great question for Alberta to face is not the matter of four or five dwindling minority schools, one of which will be given up by the end of the year, but the obligation of giving public schools to all the children, whether English, French, German, Scandinavian or Galician, and insisting that they shall be taught in the English tongue. Moreover, it is the duty of the strong Churches of the land to see that the Church as well as the school shall bring its benign influence on every class in every settlement.

There can be no true loyalty to the state without a belief in an overruling Supreme Being; there can be no legislation of a lasting character which ignores the sanctions of religion; there can be no true regard for Sunday when there is no church to mark and utilize that day. There can be no substantial progress in the body politic where there is no religion to guide and maintain it.

Canadian civilization is on its trial in our mountain provinces. The next ten years will determine whether or not we are equal to meeting the demand upon us. The writer is an optimist in this matter. We certainly ought to grapple with it courageously.

By self-denial, by self-sacrifice, by statesmanship, and by close study, using both the church and the school, we shall succeed.

by irriga-  
s declare  
he writer  
r factory  
of beets  
number of  
d in the  
the mar-  
Sir John  
that all  
of course  
has been

of some  
Superior.  
he writer  
ne settle-  
nothing  
st or the

s settling  
e among

their sons  
all have  
ation of  
a, which

e matter  
n up by  
all the  
an, and  
it is the  
ll as the

n over-  
r which  
Sunday  
be no  
o guide

he next  
demand  
ught to

study.

