

CANADIAN NUMBER

THE
Canadian
Epworth Era



Vol. VIII

Toronto
January, 1906

No 1



AVON FALLS, WINDSOR, N.S.



ONTARIO and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ont.
LADIES' COLLEGE
Ideal home life in a beautiful castle, modelled after one of the palatial homes of English aristocracy.

The latest and best equipment in every department, backed up by the *largest and strongest staff of specialists* to be found in any similar college in Canada. Sufficiently near the city to enjoy its advantages in concerts, etc., and yet away from its distractions, in an atmosphere and environment most conducive to mental, moral and physical stamina. Send for new illustrated calendar to

REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal



FOR YOUNG LADIES
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Preparatory and Collegiate studies through Senior University Matriculation, Music with University examination, Fine Art, Commercial, Education and Domestic Science.
 Home-like appointments, good board, cheerful rooms, personal oversight in habits, manners and daily life. For catalogue, address

Rev. Robert I. Warner, M.A., Principal

ALBERT COLLEGE *Belleville, Ont.*
 Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all hot books and laundry, etc. for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in Shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship, FREE. Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D., Belleville, Ont.

DEPOSITS

THAT CAN BE MADE FOR ANY AMOUNT

THAT CAN BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE

THAT BEAR INTEREST AT 4% ON DAILY BALANCE.

MAY BE MADE WITH THIS COMPANY

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, JUST ISSUED, OUTLINING SECURELY AFFORDED OUR DEPOSITORS.

CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN & SAVINGS COY.
 26 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

COWAN'S
 Perfection
COCOA
 Absolutely Pure.

In answering any advertisement in this paper, please state that you saw the advertisement in THE CANADIAN EPWORTH ERA.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

When you buy me a piano be sure and select a NEWCOMBE.

No gift could be more endearing, and none can be more enduring.

Holiday harmony will be perfect. The joy of giving and receiving will be complete if Yuletide brings you a

Newcombe Piano

Praised and purchased by the best musical authorities from ocean to ocean and royally welcomed into the best

CANADIAN HOMES

WRITE TO-DAY for our special January sale list of slightly used and second-hand pianos taken as part payment on our Newcombe Vertical Grand Piano.

- \$500 NEWCOMBE UPRIGHT VERTICAL GRAND, slightly used at many of the leading society concerts during Xmas holidays. A beautiful piano that you cannot tell from new. Reduced to **\$285**
- \$375. EVANS BROS. WALNUT CASE, UPRIGHT GRAND, quite as good as when new **\$225**
- \$350. NEWCOMBE 7½-OCTAVE UPRIGHT GRAND, in modern rosewood case, beautiful tone, in good condition, for **\$200**
- \$600. STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK (a genuine Steinway), in a fine rosewood case, beautiful tone, in good condition, for **\$185**
- \$600. NEWCOMBE SQUARE PIANO, as good as when it left our factory. **\$125**
- \$600. DECKER & SON (NEW YORK), handsomely carved piano rosewood case, excellent tone. Reduced to **\$400**
- And fifty other pianos from well-known makers to choose from **\$50 to \$75**

Mulholland-Newcombe, Limited
 New City Warerooms, 8 and 10 Queen St. East, Toronto

Canadian Chips

British Columbia is twice as big as France.

The first newspaper in Canada was published in Quebec in 1764.

Canada contains one-third of the whole area of the British Empire.

The total number of Indians in Canada is 107,978, an increase of 5,720 in thirty-one years.

Of every 100 Canadian people, 73 per cent. live in the country, and 27 per cent. in the city.

About 20,000 miles of railway are in operation in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Manitoba complains of being too small, but it is as large as Engiand and Scotland combined.

The total cost of building the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie was over four millions of dollars.

The Canadian Pacific Railway carries passengers from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,906 miles, in 100 hours.

The Bank of Montreal is one of the great chartered banks of the world. There is nothing in the United States equal to it.

According to the official statements there were 260 million letters sent from Canadian post offices in 1904.

The Welland Canal is one of the greatest canals in the world. It has 26 locks of the standard size, 270 by 45 feet.

To provide homes for the people of Canada requires 1,028,892 houses, giving an average of 5.22 persons to a family.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a mileage of 8,332 miles; the Grand Trunk, 4,177; the Intercolonial, 1515; and the others of over 7,000 miles.

The first railway in Canada was built in 1836, to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. At first horses were used, but locomotives were introduced in the following year.

The new bridge across the St. Lawrence, now being erected about six miles above Quebec, will have the longest span of any bridge in the world, as its main span exceeds that of the Forth Bridge by about 90 feet.

An English lady, interviewing the men of a Canadian cavalry detachment, camped at the Alexandra Palace, with much the pose that she would assume at a wild-west exhibition, remarked to an officer: "Do all the tribes speak as good English as you do?"

Vol.

BY

O fair and
 Where
 Where'er
 Whatever
 That G

I love thy
 Where
 Thy trees
 I love thy
 And thy

I love thy
 Thy va
 Where wa
 Thy cool,
 Thy fro

I love thy
 Thy ca
 Where G
 Whose b
 That st

I love thy
 Brave
 Where lie
 And even
 A serv

And all t
 By rig
 Her val
 Each not
 That o

The rich
 Which
 Achiever
 Freedom
 Are or

Size
 Dominio
 than th
 Europe.
 India.

States w
 and the
 for supp
 it can h
 is a lar

forest st
 wonderf
 and rich

Sir v
 began t
 six milli
 which t
 tenth c

Prime M
 prophes
 the last
 the Uni
 feature

THE CANADIAN EPWORTH ERA

A. C. CREWS, Editor.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher.

Vol. VIII

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1906

No. 1

Fair Canada

BY REV. E. H. DEWART, D.D.

O fair and fertile Canada!

Where thought and speech are free,
Where'er my roaming feet may stray—
Whatever fate may come—I pray
That God may shelter thee.

I love thy forests wet with dew,
Where still the red men rove—
Thy trees, thy flowers of varied hue,
I love thy glorious lakes as blue
And vast as heaven above.

I love thy green and towering hills—
Thy valleys rich and fair,
Where wealth in pearly dew distils—
Thy cool, meandering forest rills,
Hid from the Summer's glare.

I love thy rivers broad and free—
Thy cataracts sublime,
Where God unveils his majesty—
Whose hymns make grandest melody,
That strikes the ear of time.

I love thy homes, whose light retains
Brave sons and daughters fair,
Where liberty with truth remains,
And every loyal heart disdains
A servile yoke to wear.

And all that England boasts we claim
By right which none denies—
Her valor and undying fame—
Each noble deed and kingly name,
That o'er oblivion rise.

The rich inheritance of thought,
Which golden fruitage bears—
Achievements hero-hearts have wrought—
Freedom by bloody battles bought—
Are ours as well as theirs.

Size of Canada.—The area of the Dominion of Canada is but little less than that of the whole continent of Europe. It is almost twice the size of India. It is as large as the United States with its dependencies of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Its capacity for supporting population is so great that it can hardly be surmised at present. It is a land of great plains, of splendid forest stretches, of lofty mountains, of wonderful rivers, of wide-spreading lakes and rich mineral deposits.

✠
Sir Wilfrid's Prophecy.—Canada began the twentieth century with about six million inhabitants, the number with which the United States began the nineteenth century. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, recently prophesied that, as the greatest thing of the last century was the development of the United States, the greatest political feature of the present century is to

be the development of Canada. This prophecy seems to be in process of fulfilment, as the fame of our Dominion is going out to the ends of the earth, and the peoples of all nations are flocking to our shores.

✠
Canada's Women Farmers.—A recent book, "Canadian Life in Town and Country," has the statement that, "There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 women farmers in the Dominion, some of whom raise wheat and other cereals, and others follow mixed farming, butter and cheese making, poultry, horticulture, bee-keeping, market gardening, hop-growing, etc. In these special branches of agriculture women have proved themselves to be eminently successful. One family of girls did the packing of 2,200 barrels of apples in an orchard near Montreal. In Queen's County, New Brunswick, a family of women have successfully conducted their own farm of 350 acres for the last twenty-five years."

✠
"This Way Safety Lies."—Sir Gilbert Parker has an interesting article in *The Canadian Magazine* on "Canada after Twenty Years," in which he contrasts existing conditions with those of two decades ago. His reference to the temperance question ought to be encouraging to temperance reformers. "I want to record an impression, which I am certain is correct. Canada is daily becoming more sober, and wine and liquors are drunk less and less. The old habit in small villages and country towns of 'having a spree' is becoming a thing of the past. Here is one of the effects of a sane materialism. The contest in trade and commerce and industry is becoming too keen for men to run the risk of muddled heads or lax energies. This way safety lies."

✠
"Made in Canada."—At the last Exhibition in Toronto, there was nothing more prominent than the "Made in Canada" placards. They were to be seen all over the grounds, but were specially numerous in the Manufacturers' Building. It was natural, of course, that manufacturers should take to this idea, as a movement of this kind naturally tends to help their sales. It ought to be popular with the people generally, too, for it is a great advantage to a country to be self-supporting. This appeal does not mean that Canadian buyers should purchase home-made goods at all costs, and under all circumstances, but should give them the preference so long as their quality is as good, and their price as reasonable as others. This seems fair and right, and is certainly patriotic.

✠
An Important Problem.—In an address delivered to the Canadian Club, Dr. William Osler, deals with the question of securing well-equipped teachers for our Canadian schools. He says: "There is no one problem of greater moment to this country and to the United States than getting well-equipped male school teachers. You can get plenty of girls, but it does not do for the boys to be brought up under a schoolmistress. And you cannot get young men to teach unless you pay them better salaries, and unless you make them feel that their profession is not only honorable and useful, and that they are doing the best and highest work for the country, but that their profession is one, too, in which there is some prospect, after their life work, of looking forward to a system of pension by which they will have something to provide against old age and for their families."

✠
Sabbath Observance.—After a trip through Western Canada, Rev. T. Albert Moore, one of the Secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance, writes: "The enterprise, push, and industry of the people were everywhere manifest. Everybody seems determined to win wealth. To that purpose they had sacrificed comforts and conveniences, and faced their future with a spirit that made the most difficult conditions and opposing circumstances but stepping stones to success. With this dominant spirit, and the citizens gathered from everywhere, we were delightfully surprised to find the Lord's Day an honored institution in most places. True it was not always the quiet and worshipful Sabbath of older parts of Canada, but in the newest prairie towns, and in the busiest mining centres there was an evident respect for the Day. In the most Sabbathless places there were those who heartily helped the Alliance, and stood steadfastly for the maintenance of the Rest Day as the inherent right of the citizens, and an absolute necessity to the nation. And there were some towns where the methods of keeping the day would be an example to many places in Eastern Canada."

✠
Our True Course.—Lord Dufferin, in his farewell address, before leaving Canada in 1878, gave some good advice to young Canadians when he said: "Love your country, believe in her, honor her, work for her, die for her. Cherish as one of the noblest traditions transmitted by your forefathers, that feeling towards Great Britain, the Empire, and the Sovereign by which you are animated, for it is in that direction, and not in any other, that your true course lies."

I BELIEVE the people of Canada, East and West, to be truly loyal, but especially the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces. — SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Provinces by the Sea

By the Editor

THE destiny of our country, under a kind Providence, will be just what we will make it. — RICHARD HARCOURT, M.P.P.

THE Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have no vast prairies or majestic mountains like those of the great West, but they can boast of a variety of interesting features probably unsurpassed by any bit of country of similar size in the world. Here are great stretches of forest, filled with game of all kinds; rivers and streams well supplied with fish; fertile valleys with cosy and comfortable farms; magnificent harbours with ocean vessels coming and going; fisheries of untold value; and scenery that is simply unequalled for quiet romantic beauty.

The city of St. John, New Brunswick, is usually the point at which the Ontario visitor is first introduced to the East

street, exceedingly attractive. To watch the vessels being loaded with all kinds of produce is an interesting pastime. Sometimes we will see the vessels helplessly stranded in the mud, and then in a few hours they are again floating buoyantly on the flood. Whether they are up or down, depends, of course, upon the action of the tide which rises and falls a distance of about thirty feet twice every twenty-four hours.

The river St. John flows for five hundred miles through the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, and pours out into the Bay of Fundy at St. John City. Everybody goes to see the "reversible falls," which are caused by the flow of the river and the action of the tide which twice a day drives back the fresh water. It is one of the most remarkable sights in the world. The harbor of St. John is open all the year, and vessels are constantly coming and going. The Allan and Dominion Line now make this their winter port, and their ships are loaded here for England.

In 1877 a great fire occurred in St. John which destroyed a great part of the city, but the burned section has been restored with substantial and attractive buildings. The city is blessed with one of the most romantic and beautiful parks in the world, which has been provided by nature at small cost to the citizens.

Other thriving towns in New Brunswick are Moncton, Chatham, St. Stephen, Fredericton, Woodstock, Newcastle.

New Brunswick has an area of 28,000 miles, and a population of 331,000. About half of the Province is still forest, which of course provides a veritable paradise for the sportsman. The finest moose in the world abound in the northern parts especially. Much of the cultivated land is very fertile and when well tilled gives good crops, but a large part of the farming is very indifferently done, as lumbering, fishing, and hunting attract the attention of the people.

Prof. Johnston, F.R.S. of England, carefully examined into the capabilities of the soil of New Brunswick, and reported:

"The soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of five or six millions. The climate is an exceedingly healthy one, and it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior in quality or quantity to those of average soils in England."

There are considerable stretches of dyked land, on which great crops of hay are gathered year after year, without any cultivation. When the yield begins to diminish, then the waters of the sea are allowed to flow over the land for a time, and this acts as a fertilizer. In the neighborhood of Sackville there are extensive marshes which are exceedingly valuable. In some places the tide covers the land every day, and the hay is stacked on platforms raised on stilts to prevent it from being washed away.

The scenery of New Brunswick is exceedingly picturesque,



LOG JAM ON THE SHOOGOMAC RIVER, YORK CO., N. B.
SPOON ISLAND FROM EVANDALE, ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER,
NABEWAAK RIVER, ABOVE MARYSVILLE, N. B.

GREAT FALLS NEAR BATHURST, N. B.
ROCKS AT GRAND MENAN, N. B.

He will find here a fine city of about 40,000 inhabitants, built upon about a score of hills. The people who walk the streets very much, certainly have their "ups and downs," for there are few level stretches. The main business thoroughfare is a wide street, built on a steep hill, with a beautiful square at its head. Strangers usually find the wharves at the foot of this

allowed to flow over the land for a time, and this acts as a fertilizer. In the neighborhood of Sackville there are extensive marshes which are exceedingly valuable. In some places the tide covers the land every day, and the hay is stacked on platforms raised on stilts to prevent it from being washed away.

with many
the sea of
geological
into stran
gigantic r
height, w
curious ca

A very
Nova Scot
cross the
steamer to
pleasant
agreeable
is a trip o
which can
those who
by water.

Digby
place, whi
a favorite
people of
States. T
from the
yond dese
who had
visit to E
considered
as beautif
the far-fa

The A
haps the
the Prov
The soil
largely t
reputation
apples is
are alwa
England.
fall apple
shipped
there are

The pr
as in Ont
more att
establish
Canning,
Bridgeto
tiful litt
the valle
let of G
attention
ist than
spot whi
ized by
"Evang
terprises
way com
the hist
"ring ar
geline,"
coming
summer

A cer
"The
miliar v
the Tr
Rhine, t
passing
the Ne
time, at
way to
and the
the frui
surround
reach a
journey
Quebec
of thei
possession
mine, i
rail tra
quently
sojourn

with many striking and unique features to be seen only on the sea coast. The Hopewell Rocks, near Moncton, are the geological marvels of the Bay of Fundy shore. Sculptured into strange forms by the action of the powerful tides these gigantic rocks rise to an immense height, while at their base are curious caverns and grottoes.

A very pleasant way to reach Nova Scotia from St. John is to cross the Bay of Fundy by steamer to Digby—at least it is pleasant when the bay is in an agreeable mood, but at times it is a trip of concentrated misery, which can well be imagined by those who have travelled much by water.

Digby is a delightful little place, which has recently become a favorite summer resort for the people of the New England States. The view over the water from the hill is charming beyond description. A gentleman, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, told me that he considered the Annapolis Basin as beautiful a sheet of water as the far-famed Bay of Naples.

The Annapolis Valley is perhaps the most attractive part of the Province of Nova Scotia. The soil is good, and is devoted largely to fruit-growing. The reputation of the Nova Scotia apples is widespread, and they are always in good demand in England. The Gravenstein, a fall apple of fine flavor, is grown in great perfection and shipped to the old country in large quantities. Altogether there are 35,000 acres in orchards, but there is room for more.

The principal agricultural products are very much the same as in Ontario. The trade in cattle is greatly increasing, and more attention has been given, during recent years, to the establishment of cheese and butter factories. Kentville, Canning, Wolfville, Berwick, Bridgetown, Annapolis are beautiful little towns located through the valley, but perhaps the hamlet of Grand Pré attracts more attention from the average tourist than any other place, as the spot which has been immortalized by Longfellow in his poem "Evangeline." Commercial enterprises like steamboat and railway companies make the most of the historical associations clustering around "the land of Evangeline," and the country is becoming more and more a popular summer resort.

A certain writer has said: "The Old World traveler, familiar with the English lakes, the Trossachs, Killarney, the Rhine, the Alps and the Riviera, passing through the gateway of the New World, for the first time, at Halifax, on his hurried way to the far-famed prairies and the Rockies, little dreams of the fruitful areas and attractive surroundings within a few hours' reach at the threshold of his journey. Similarly, people from Quebec and Ontario, justly proud of their extensive and varied possessions of field, factory and mine, in touch with commodious waterways and ample rail transit, with natural scenic beauties in profusion, frequently know but little of the treat awaiting them on a brief sojourn through the 'Province by the Sea.'

"Those who have read 'Evangeline' find the inclination to visit the scenes immortalized by Longfellow almost irresistible when in its vicinity. Two or three hours from Halifax, and one is in the very core of the Acadian land—the home



MARKET SLIP, ST. JOHN, LOW WATER

The vessels are tied to the wharf, and resting on the ground.

of Evangeline. A drive through the Gaspereau Valley, or past the 'Look-off' to Blomidon and Fundy's tide, are memories to be treasured up even by the exacting globe-trotter who 'has seen everything.' A rare charm envelopes this land of romance, and few, indeed, can resist its influence."



MARKET SLIP, ST. JOHN, HIGH WATER

In this photograph the vessels are more in their natural element.

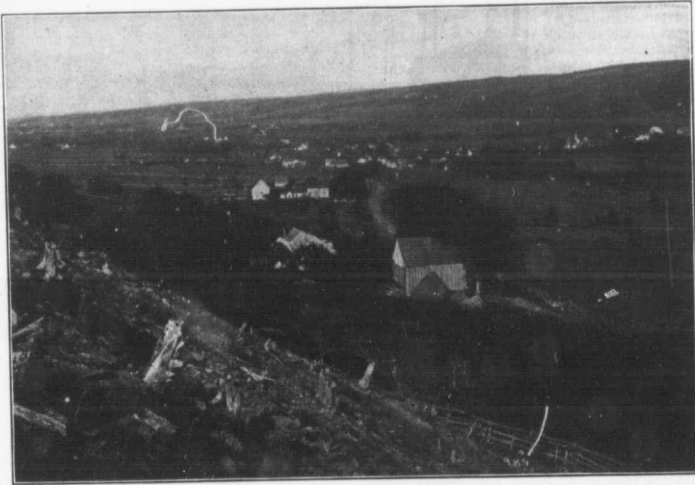
Halifax is the chief city of Nova Scotia. It is located on a peninsula and founded on a rock. The harbor is regarded as about the finest in the British Empire. It runs inland over fifteen miles, and after passing the city expands into

Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of nine square miles, completely land locked. The city is protected by substantial fortifications, armed with powerful batteries. A hostile vessel could not possibly enter the harbor without being destroyed by the numerous guns which would be turned upon it.

Looking at Halifax from the town of Dartmouth, across the harbor, a few weeks ago, I thought that I had never seen a more picturesque view. The city showed off to good advantage, with the blue haze of Indian summer resting on its fine public buildings and church spires; while the vessels along the wharves indicated maritime commercial activity of the

A Healthy Climate

THE Canadian winter is conducive to health. Probably no country in the world, taking in all its seasons, is so generally healthy. Statistics, I think, show this to be abundantly true, and, strange as it may appear, the winter is the most generally healthy of all seasons in this remarkably healthy country. "The death-rate is lower in cold months than in July and August. Twenty times as many persons die from the effects of sunstrokes than from the effects of cold in nearly all the large cities. We have to be careful of our diet in hot weather, but in winter we can eat what we



LAND OF EVANGELINE

greatest importance to the people, and the ships, lying at anchor here and there in the harbor, presented a panorama of marvellous attractiveness.

Citadel Hill, 256 feet above the level of the harbor, seems to be about in the centre of the city and is surrounded by a large common which is used as a playground by the children. "On this hill are fortifications, begun by the Duke of Kent, altered and improved for a time to keep pace with the advances in the science of warfare, but now regarded as obsolete." In the past, Halifax has enjoyed the distinction of being the only Canadian city garrisoned by the Imperial troops, but during the past few months these have been removed and Canadian soldiers have taken their places.

The Halifax Park is a beautiful bit of forest, with a lovely drive skirting the sea shore. Along the Point Pleasant road, and around the north-west arm, is a road as pretty as can be found anywhere on this continent.

The limits of this article will not permit any description of Cape Breton and its wonderful scenery, neither can any space be given to the Sydneys with their great industrial development, which is scarcely less wonderful than the material progress of the West. These have already been pretty thoroughly treated in these pages, and the beauties of Prince Edward Island have also been described and illustrated. The hospitality of the Eastern people is proverbial. They open their hearts and homes to the visitor in the most charming manner, so that the most delightful memories are carried away.

The people of Ontario and the West, who have never visited the Maritime Provinces, will find the East full of interest and charm. It is remarkable that more of them do not spend their holidays on the Canadian Atlantic Coast.

[For the fine pictures illustrating this article we are indebted to the courtesy of *Sunshine*.]

please and plenty of it. The Canadian winter has its compensations, and although the cold is a distinguishing feature, it does not prevent thousands of our people living to number as many years as are attained by the oldest in the most favored lands."—*Rev. F. A. Wightman.*

Our Land

BY THE "KHAN."

What land is that which welcomes him
Who flees Despair and follows Hope?
What land is that which first he sees
Along the high Atlantic slope?
That land is ours! it queens the main!
And ours it ever shall remain!

What land is that which further wades
Far in the deep Pacific plain,
And welcomes first the east-bound ships
That speed with Oriental gain?
That land is ours from main to main—
And ours it ever shall remain!

What flag is that which proudly waves
Above the happiest and the best;
O'er seas of soil and lakes of land,
The widest Empire in the West?
That flag is ours! it bears no stain—
And ours it ever shall remain!

And shall we shut our eyes to that
Fair promise in the future hid
And sell our splendid birthright as
The hungered hunter Esau did?
Not so, we've got a goal to gain—
What's ours shall ever so remain!

THE lo
noble
ment. It
the most
sparkle in
world.—E

IT may s
in a ge
upon m
brothers,
that the m
Churches a
all. He w
another ma
is neither
citizen. V
Christian m
sympathies
at present,
be done w
racial and
If this is
plan in th
worked th
He worked
b-fore he
divine or h
right theo
A man
disposed to
to his coun
we should
faith of th
country.
My read

that the
He has a
No pen
becomes
The
Dominic
kingdom
man, the
English
the com
earth w
birthpla
tremend
yet don

THE love of country is a noble and laudable sentiment. It has inspired many of the most heroic deeds that sparkle in the history of the world.—K. H. DEWART, D.D.

The Love of Country

By Rev. David Hickey

CANADIAN loyalty is a reverence for, and attachment to, the laws, institutions and freedom of the country.
—DR. IVERSON.

It may safely be said that Christians in a general sort of a way look upon men of all nationalities as brothers. I have noticed, however, that the man who says he loves all Churches alike, loves no Church at all. He who has as much regard for another man's family as for his own, is neither a kind father nor a good citizen. While it is true that the Christian must be world-wide in his sympathies, as society is constituted at present, man's best work can only be done within certain well-defined racial and geographical limits.

If this is not the divine plan to-day, it has been the divine plan in the past. God worked through a man before He worked through men. He worked through a family before He worked through families. He worked through a nation before He worked through nations. This plan, whether divine or human, is a workable plan. Cosmopolitanism is all right theoretically; but a cosmopolitan is usually a humbug.

A man without a country is a nobody. Indeed, I am disposed to question a man's loyalty to God if he is not loyal to his country. While we should love humanity as a whole, we should love our own people in particular. I question the faith of that Canadian in his God who has no faith in his country.

My reading and observation have long since convinced me



REV. DAVID HICKEY

Canada can only be true to herself when she is true to Christ. When Christ dominates Canada, Canada will dominate America. Now Christ dominates aggregates by first dominating units. This brings the matter squarely before the Epworth Leagues of our country. If our Epworth Leagues neglect the cultivation of Christian patriotism, something is wrong with our Epworth Leagues. But whether they do or do not, I know that a spirit of intelligent love for our country is slowly being evolved among the masses of the young people outside the Methodist Church.

Never shall I forget how my heart was thrilled a few years ago when a young lady, with flashing eyes and glowing cheek, exclaimed in my hearing:

"I'M PROUD I AM A CANADIAN!"

I had seen the mothers in the United States when that country rocked beneath the tread of armed hosts, send forth their sons to the carnage of battle with the look of the Spartan on their face. I had seen the fair daughters of that land with nimble fingers making lint for the wounded in the field. I had seen the bowed father choke back his grief as he stood by the grave of the boy he had carried in his arms as a child. I had seen the soldier come home from the horrors of Andersonville in his rags, and I had heard him shout as he caught sight of the flag that he loved with a love that to me was insane. I had seen it all, and I loved my head in humiliation as I saw it. I bowed my head in humiliation as I saw it for I was at the time a man without a country. What was England to me? In my veins there runs not a drop of Saxon blood. What was Scotland to me? Though from her heathery hills had come my mother's people, to me she was but a name. What was Ireland to me? Though I can claim lineage with her patriots, to me she was but a dream. Now my soul was thrilled with emotion as I heard that fair young maiden exclaim, "I'm proud I am a Canadian!" I saw in her a striking evidence that our country was emerging from the cringing mawkishness of a dependency and that a true, national spirit was taking root among the masses of our people. I felt as I gazed on that radiant face that I was no longer a colonist but a citizen of the glorious Dominion that had been born in my own day.



A PRETTY BIT OF SCENERY IN POINT PLEASANT PARK, HALIFAX

that the Lord has purposes with reference to Canada which He has not with any other part of Britain's colonial empire. No pen of man can depict the future of Canada when she becomes dominated by the power of evangelical Christianity.

The commingling of the various nationalities of the Dominion will ultimately evolve a race that shall make the kingdom of Satan tremble. When the warm-hearted Irishman, the chivalric Frenchman, the patient German, the sturdy Englishman, and the canny Scotchman, have united to form the composite Canadian, what type of man on the face of the earth will be able to compare with him? The north is the birthplace of heroes. "Canadian air," says a writer, "has tremendous tonic properties." Canada, if true to herself, will yet dominate the American Continent.

tional righteousness the emphatic commendation of which should always find a place in the public teaching of the Methodist Church. I refer to the sanctity of the franchise—the holiness of the ballot. There are matters in connection with the political history of Canada in this connection that make disagreeable reading. The ballot is holy and bribery is sacrilege. I make bold to say that never will our people approximate to the dignity of freemen till the ballot is recognized by them as the most sacred privilege ever conferred upon mortals. When they shall have arrived at this stage in the evolution of statehood they will be delivered from the bondage of party. And when they are delivered from the bondage of party they will vote for the right though their party may thereby suffer loss.

The only hope of our country, looking along these lines, is centred in the young men. I see in them the ultimate stamping out of narrow sectionalism, racial antipathies, and sectarian intolerance. Hence I would plead with our young men to cultivate that spirit of unswerving loyalty that will manifest itself in national righteousness. If there is anything that would create in my own heart a desire to be just emerging into manhood, it would be that I might have a larger share in the up-building of my country.

I love my country. I love her with a love that strengthens with the years. I love her because I believe that in the economy of Jehovah she is destined to occupy a prominent place in the republic of nations. I love her because she is mainly peopled with the grandest combination of nationalities the world has ever seen. I love her because in her air is the ozone of freedom, and in her inexhaustible resources the stimulus to emulation. I love her because I have a faith in her future, and a hope in her prosperity that no amount of political jugglery and corruption has ever been able to shake. I love her green fields and her azure skies. I love her rolling prairies, her mighty rivers, and her majestic lakes. I

love the glory of the leaves of her maple trees as kissed by the lips of the frost they blush in the face of the sun. I love her stalwart men with the clear brain, the warm heart, and the open hand. I love her noble women with the rosy cheeks, the graceful forms—the fairest and the best of all the daughters of Eve:

"I love the land that gave me birth
Tho' cold her north-wind blows,
I love her ice-bound winter lakes,
I claim a kingship to the fakes
That form her virgin snows.

"I have lain beneath the myrtle shade,
Beside the waving palm,
Amid the oleander groves
Where summer perfume ever roves,
With many a fragrant balm.

"But ever turns my heart to thee,
My bright Canadian home!
And dearer grow thy broad, blue lakes,
Thy silver streams, thy woodland brakes,
With every step I roam."

Barrington, N.S.

WHAT land more beautiful
than ours,
What other land more blest!
—HELEN M. JOHNSON.

"The Most Important Province"
By the Editor

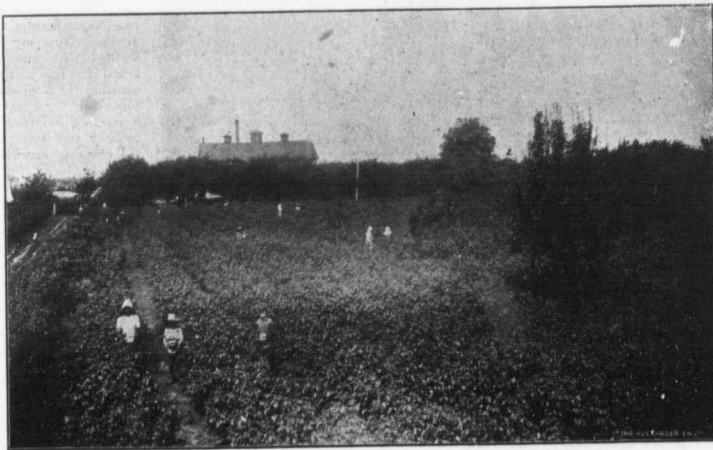
THE destiny of a country
depends not on its ma-
terial resources but on the
character of its people.
—PRINCIPAL GRANT.

IN his recent book on "Canada in the Twentieth Century," Mr. A. G. Bradley makes the statement that "Ontario is by far the most important Province of Canada. It contains two-fifths of the population of the entire Dominion—is entirely British, with trifling settlements of French or aliens; and is the heart and parent of Canada, as Englishmen usually understand the term."

There will probably be few to dispute the opinion. Other Provinces have their attractions; one is noted for its agricultural possibilities, another for its fishing industries, another for its rich mines, but for greatness and variety of resources,

themselves from the virgin forests with wonderful industry and heroism. Those were the days of hardships, but their children have come into a goodly heritage. Most of the farms in Ontario comprise one hundred acres, which of course seem small to the Western farmer, but on a well tilled farm of this size a fairly large family can make a comfortable living. Almost all kinds of grain are raised, but few depend on grain growing, as live stock, cheese, butter, and fruit are profitable sources of income.

An English writer thus contrasts Ontario with England. "Let me repeat for the benefit of the English readers who



AN ONTARIO RASPBERRY FIELD

diversity of country, agreeable climate, and pleasant conditions for comfortable living, even the residents of other sections will agree that Ontario is the Premier Province of the Confederation.

The Central portion of Ontario has been populated for many years. The pioneers hewed out homes and farms for

may yet persist in picturing Canada as a half civilized waste that humanity makes even a greater show upon the soil than in an average rural district in England. There are as many railroads to be crossed in driving, as many churches and schools to be met with by the roadside, and even more farmhouses for the excellent reason that the farms themselves are

smaller. O
satisfied with
most part of
Country. I
ago built
them of st
thing of a l
a sometimes
dian farm l
or many of
unpruned
often is, b
they come
hundred b
spare for h
The sou
fruit cultu
of as the
be enjoyed
eye from t
pear and a
with viney
But these
mean weal

road wil
found in
the fact
luxuries
trees w
farmer

It is
the wor
compar
a flavo
unequal
are not

The
Louis B
States,
as a rep

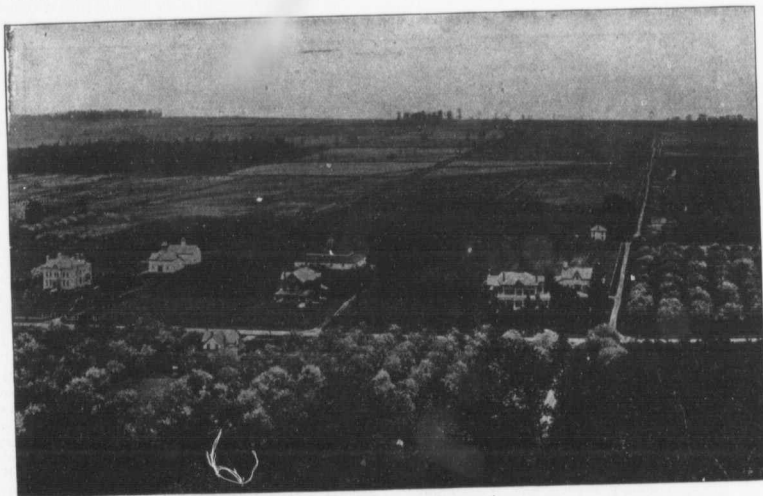
At t
carried
twenty
bronze
Ontario
Onto
the Do

smaller. Owners of these farms, however, are by no means satisfied with the small houses and buildings that for the most part distinguish holdings of a hundred acres in the Old Country. On the contrary these Ontario farmers have long ago built themselves goodly houses and usually fashioned them of stone or brick. There will be almost always something of a lawn with a few evergreens and shade trees, and sometimes even some flower beds, but the exigencies of Canadian farm life do not allow of the expenditure of much time or many of such superfluities; an ample orchard, not unkempt, unpruned and unproductive as its English equivalent too often is, but well cared for and ready for the buyers when they come round in Autumn, with a crop of from fifty to a hundred barrels of sound shipping apples, leaving enough to spare for household use."

The southern part of the Province is specially suited to fruit culture, and the Niagara Peninsula is frequently spoken of as the "Garden of Canada." No more beautiful view can be enjoyed anywhere in the world than that which greets the eye from the mountain a little east of Hamilton. Peach, plum, pear and apple orchards stretch away for miles interspersed with vineyards and gardens of the most charming description. But these fruit farms have more than a scenic value, for they mean wealth to their owners. A drive along the Grimsby

are largely supported by the prosperous industries which give employment to thousands of people. In Toronto factories continually are springing up like mushrooms, and the new buildings devoted to this purpose are becoming every year more substantial as well as possessing some claim to artistic beauty. One establishment employs three thousand men. Hamilton is fast becoming a formidable rival to Toronto, with its extensive factories and machine shops. Brantford makes agricultural implements, and many other things. Paris has a woollen factory which gives work to about five hundred people, chiefly girls. Galt is noted for its large output of machinery, and an exhaustive list of goods made of iron from a boiler or a big safe to a pin. Guelph turns out pianos and organs. Berlin has several big furniture factories, while Peterboro is headquarters for electrical supplies. Almost every town of any size has some industry which ministers to its prosperity, and the shops and stores of even small places are almost invariably well kept and attractive.

Mr. Brady says: "In a Canadian town of eight or ten thousand people the shop windows and the show rooms before Christmas, in the matter of millinery, and every kind of glass and fancy ware will exceed anything to be found in a town of equal size in England. A friend thoroughly conversant with such matters on both sides of the Atlantic tells me that



VIEW FROM MOUNTAIN NEAR GRIMSBY

road will reveal residences as fine as almost any that can be found in the large cities, and a visit to these homes reveals the fact that they are furnished with many comforts and luxuries. An experienced man with twenty-five acres of fruit trees will usually make much more money than the average farmer with one hundred acres.

It is generally admitted that Ontario fruit is the finest in the world. California peaches and plums are positively insipid compared with those grown in the Grimsby section. There is a flavor about the Crawford peach of Ontario that is simply unequalled, while the apples of the most Northern sections are not surpassed in the world.

The exhibit of Ontario fruit made at the Chicago and St. Louis Exhibitions was a revelation to the people of the United States, some of whom had been accustomed to regard Canada as a region of perpetual ice and snow.

At the Pan American Exhibition in Buffalo, Canada easily carried off the palm with its fruit exhibit. No less than twenty gold medals, thirty-two silver medals, thirty-eight bronze medals, and eighty honorable mentions came to Ontario.

Ontario is the manufacturing Province, par excellence, of the Dominion, and has many thriving towns and cities, which

in the principal millinery store of her country town, sixty miles west of Toronto, and with a population of only twelve thousand, there are large annual consignments of ladies' hats, imported direct from Paris, which find a ready local sale at from ten to thirty dollars apiece. The business buildings everywhere are now of stone or brick, and the sidewalks formerly of wood, have been mostly relaid in concrete. The streets are wide and frequently of asphalt. Most towns of ten or twelve thousand people have an electric street car service, and even the smaller ones have been lit by electricity for twenty years."

There are three well defined seasons in Ontario, and each has its own charm, though most people would probably prefer the Spring with its bursting buds and opening flowers. The Summer is a delightful season, with scarcely more than three or four oppressively warm days, while the Autumn days have a sombre beauty and charm of their own. The Winter with its skating, hockey, snow-shoeing, sleigh riding, and tobogganing is always welcomed by the young folks who seldom find the season any too long. Everything considered there is probably not a more delightful country in the world in which to live than the Province of Ontario.

ON the youth of Canada
rests the future of our
country.—HON. DR. SHULTZ.

Our Western Heritage

By Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.D.

CANADA has rare and ex-
ceptional advantages.
—SIR DANIEL WILSON.

THE West! No one can adequately describe it. Its possibilities far surpass the wildest vision of the most optimistic dreamers. The stories told by the missionaries of twenty-five years ago were laughed at as idle tales, but the progress of events has vindicated the truthfulness of their vision, yea, has encircled a wider horizon than the keenest eye ever encompassed. Even to-day these dreamers themselves wonder at the development, and can scarcely believe their own senses. Frequently they may be seen rubbing their eyes and looking with keenest scrutiny on the cities, elevators, farms and railroads to assure themselves that they are living in a world of actual reality.

So the dreams of the men of to-day will be found to be far behind the energetic activity, the teeming, throbbing, pulsating life of the next quarter of a century. The future of our beloved Canada lies in this development of the country west of the Great Lakes. Soon there will be more people west of Lake Superior than there are east of it. J. J. Hill

divided up. Alberta and Saskatchewan have each an area of about 250,000 square miles, while Manitoba has only about 90,000.

Manitoba has a most interesting history. It was the scene of the struggles and triumphs of the Lord Selkirk settlers, of the rebellion under the misguided Riel, and of the fight for railway freedom and national schools. The Province is almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, particularly to the growing of wheat. The Red River valley, which made Dakota and Northern Minnesota famous, has given an equal lustre to Manitoba. The nature of the soil and the character of the climate in this celebrated valley is well adapted to raising the finest quality of wheat. The golden kernels which rise as if by magic from its black soil have made the Province a richer gold mine than the benches of the Klondyke.

Winnipeg is the capital and the metropolis of the West. It is destined to become one of the foremost cities of Canada. It is only thirteen years since I first went to Winnipeg to live,



A WESTERN WHEAT FIELD

has said that fifty millions of people will yet find a home in the Canadian North-West. This is no idle prophecy. Just think of it! Nine times as many people on these great plains as there are now in all Canada. Then outside of this, to the north-west of the newly formed Provinces, is the New North-West, whose extent and resources no man has yet begun to measure. It behoves the churches, then, and all organizations whose end is the preservation of the best Canadian ideals, to keep their eyes on this young giant rising in the West, and see to it that the right thoughts are instilled into his soul and the best purposes infused in his heart.

The West, as now divided, is thought of as being made up of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba is by far the smallest of the three. In my thought it is most unfortunate that Manitoba was made so small at the time of its erection into a Province, or at least not enlarged when the territory included in the West was being

but in that short time the city has trebled its population and volume of business. The north-east of the Province is much broken, being occupied largely by lakes and morasses. It is a region, however, which has valuable resources in its timber, and especially in the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg. Reports have been circulated that there are valuable deposits of minerals around this lake.

Saskatchewan is much the same in natural resources and climate as Manitoba. Some of the best grain-growing areas in all the West are found in Saskatchewan. The northern part is undeveloped. Its resources are, therefore, largely unknown. The advent of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P.R. will change the whole complexion of the northern part of this magnificent Province. Already a very appreciable reduction in the freight rates has taken place at those points where there is competition between the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The southwestern portion of the Province, once looked upon as an

extension
occupied
country
sheep, an
The Pr
acteristic
features
more bro
mountain
by frequ
while th
grandeur

The cl
the east
fluenced
the mov
than a
writing
fairly ex
mild th
without
The sou
particul
climate
live o
nutritio
itself, f
vast m
supply
The fac
but con
did con
lency o

It is
ernmen
Calgar
arid.
see an
forty fi
fields
bushel
this w
unmer
I wou
few p
sixty

Cal
Alber
for th
the B
carry
ward
bring
terpr
splen

Th
south
acter
is tin
ance
ton,
400
Eve
inte
The
port
and
spru
tim

A
rea
mil
be
nob
T
pol
Gel
pec

extension of the great Montana desert, is being rapidly occupied by the farmer and especially the rancher. The country around Maple Creek is admirably adapted for horse, sheep, and cattle ranges.

The Province of Alberta differs widely in its general characteristics from the other Provinces as to climatic and physical features and resources. Here the country generally is much more broken, and especially is this true as one approaches the mountains. The level monotony of the eastern plain is varied by frequent valleys, down which run rapid mountain streams; while the whole western boundary is guarded by the rugged grandeur of the mighty Rockies.

The climate here is much more moderate than farther to the east. Almost the whole of this great Province is influenced by the balmy chinook, a warm wind blowing from the mountains. Seldom does cold weather obtain for more than a week in any part of the Province. I am at present writing early in December. For the last week we have had fairly cold weather, but to-day it is so mild that one could go out comfortably without either overcoat or gloves. The southern part of the Province is particularly suited for ranching. The climate is such that stock can easily live outside all winter. The rich, nutritious grass of the prairie cures itself, and consequently all over these vast meadows there is an abundant supply all winter long of splendid hay. The fact that stock not only lives on it, but comes through the winter in splendid condition, demonstrates the excellence of the dried grass as fodder.

It is only a few years since the government designated the region south of Calgary as arid, then, later, as semi-arid. Now, it is a common thing to see anywhere over that extent of country fields of fall wheat producing from forty to fifty bushels to the acre and fields of oats yielding commonly ninety bushels to the acre. Almost all over this whole Province there are immense, unmeasured deposits of coal. I think I would be safe in saying there are few points in the Province where the settler is more than sixty miles from a coal mine.

Calgary is the largest and the most progressive city in Alberta. It is an important railway and distributing centre for the whole Province. At this point the C.P.R. is tapping the Bow River and, by means of an immense irrigation ditch, carrying its limpid waters far over the plain stretching eastwards from the city. This splendid piece of engineering will bring tens of thousands of acres under cultivation. The enterprise of the C.P.R. in this matter is fully abreast of its splendid railway system.

The northern part of Alberta is quite different from the south. Here the soil is much heavier, and of the same character as that of the Red River valley. The country generally is timbered, presenting in its natural state a park-like appearance. The north is better fitted for mixed farming. Edmonton, 450 miles north of the boundary, is the capital. It is 400 miles south of the northern limit of the Province. Even beyond this northern limit, which is 700 miles from the international boundary, wheat has been successfully grown. The lakes north of Edmonton teem with whitefish, while large portions of the country are undoubtedly underlaid with oil and salt. The whole western portion is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, and poplar. Over eight million feet of timber were cut at Edmonton last year.

Away to the north of Alberta is the Mackenzie District, reaching out to the ocean, and traversed by a river 1,500 miles long and averaging two miles in width. This can surely be no mean country which is able to feed a river of such noble proportions.

The population of this western country is of a very cosmopolitan character. From almost all lands, from almost all political and religious conditions, they have come to us. Generally speaking, they are a thrifty, industrious, law-abiding people. They must, however, be welded into one Canadian

people, with Canadian ideals and sentiments. There is, as far as I know, no disposition to do otherwise than to become one with us. Here is a very important work. Some sections, no doubt, will endeavor to transplant into the new soil their peculiar beliefs and practices. But no quarter should be given to anything which would tend to destroy the sanctity of home, the purity of the marriage relation, the sacredness of individual freedom.

The churches are making a heroic effort to keep abreast of the wonderful development here on the plains. But lack of funds and lack of men, especially men of the experience necessary to grapple with the situations constantly confronting the missionary, is a serious handicap. It is a crisis in the history of the Church in this new land. Men are needed. It is a surprise that the Church has secured as many as she has.

Our Church lays hold of a man, sends him away to some lonely field, lets him work for three years with a starvation



From painting by Paul Wickens.

“NO COMPLAINTS”

A North-West Settler making reports to an Officer of the Mounted Police.

salary, and then expects him to be able to get an education. If the Church lays hold of a man and expects him to go wherever she sends him and take whatever salary he can get, she ought at the least to see that his education is provided for. We have some splendid fellows. May God bless the boys on our broad plains. Their heroism and devotion is worthy of the men who have made Methodism what she is. The fires of enthusiasm and sacrifice are not burning low on the altar of our young manhood.

Lately we have had a general election in Alberta. The outcome of this was watched with intense interest all over Canada. The result was a complete surprise. The main issues were the land question and the school question. Many of us thought, and still think, that the Dominion went out of its way to insert the clause in the Act erecting the Provinces. How, then, do we account for the overwhelming majority in support of a Government which did this? 1. The people were acquainted with the system in vogue and were satisfied with it. 2. The opposition had no program but a litigation. The leaders did not even declare that they would change the present system. 3. The people felt that they would rather remain with a system whose limitations they understood than go to something possibly akin to that which existed here going fifteen years ago. I would not say that the spirit of materialism did not enter into the contest. Many of those who have come into the Province during the last few years feel they owe a debt to the government for bringing them here, and consequently see no reason for not supporting it.

Ours is a great land. The smile of Heaven rests upon it. We have great problems to solve. It would not be well for us if we had none. Our ambition is to make the ideals and aspirations of the West the highest and the best. One land, one nation, one language, one people, free and prosperous, rounding constantly in fuller measure the thought of God concerning them.

Edmonton, Alberta.

I DOUBT not that the child is now living who shall lay his hand on the child's head who shall see 100,000,000 of people living on the broad and fertile area of our great North-West.—REV. W. H. WETHEROW, D.D.

The New Provinces

By "Onlooker"

WHERE is the Canadian who, comparing his country with the freest countries, would not feel proud of the institutions which protect him.—SIR WILFRED LAWRENCE.

THE addition of two new component parts of the great Canadian Federation does not really make the Dominion any larger but it does have that apparent effect. The area comprised in the two new Provinces was there before the official inauguration on September 1st and 4th; the wonderful soil was there; the still more wondrous development was in full progress. But all these things have

These remarks have little to do with the inauguration ceremonies, pure and simple, but they represent the thoughts which occurred to me and, I know, to many another visitor to Edmonton and Regina last month. The celebration was in keeping with the event it indicated and with the genius of the West. Imposing it could not help but be, in a royal yet Western democratic manner. The sight presented at Edmonton by the viceregal group, representing official recognition of what was already a fact in the eyes of all Canada, the crowds of rejoicing, yet earnestly striving, people looking on at the results mainly of their own keen struggles, the red coats of the triumphantly Canadian body of men, the North-West Mounted Police, the army of Western school children looking as though they fully understood their own importance in the building up of that great section of the Dominion—all made a pageant which will not soon fade from the mental vision of those who saw it.



CHILDREN'S PARADE AT EDMONTON PROVINCIAL INAUGURATION

since acquired more tangible shape, have taken on a more potent meaning. The celebration itself must have opened the eyes of many an Eastern visitor, who, until then, had only hearsay authority for his ideas as to western progress.

This is just the point of such a visit. The average man from Ontario or Quebec or other points of Eastern Canada has usually a lot of hazy ideas about the West, gathered from friends and newspapers. On seeing it in person, he finds that these ideas were not only much too small, but they begin to crystallize into a concrete and intelligible whole. Not at first, because he is simply overwhelmed by the immensity of the thing. He sees the rich black soil, "fathoms deep," as a mariner would say; he sees this continued for hundreds of miles, thousands and hundreds of thousands of ploughable acres; he sees settlers coming in in shoals and taking up in jubilation these acres for miles back from the railways, but knowing full well the railroads will come in good time. He sees the results

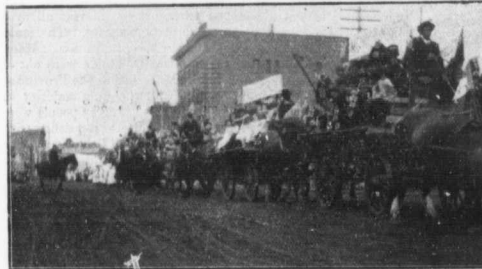
This, indeed, is Canada, the land of the twentieth century, the land of the future. Other sections may and will grow and prosper, but in the West there is more room, and with the room there will be the greatest comparative expansion. However, it is the growth in which all sections of the Dominion can take an equal pride; it is a case of all for each and each for all. The only thing in spacious Canada for which there is no room at all is the spirit of jealousy which thinks the part is greater than the whole.—Canada First.

A Country to be Proud of

BY JOSEPH HOWE.

THE question has been put to me twenty times in a day, "What do you think of Canada?" and as it is likely to be many times repeated, I take this early opportunity of recording my conviction that it is one of the noblest countries that it has ever been my good fortune to behold. I knew that Canada was a very extensive province, that there was some fine scenery in it, and that much of the soil was good, for I had read all this a great many times; but yet it is only by spending some weeks in traversing the face of the country that one becomes really alive to its vast proportions, its great natural features, boundless resources, and surpassing beauty. It is said, so exquisite is the architecture of St. Peter's at Rome, that it is not until a visitor has examined the fingers of a cherub, and found them as thick as his arm, or until he has attempted to fondle a dove, and found it far beyond his reach, and much larger than an eagle, that he becomes aware of the dimensions of the noble pile. So it is with Canada. A glance at the map or a perusal of a volume or two of description will give but a faint idea of the country. It must be seen to be understood.

But the mere extent of the country would not perhaps impress the mind so strongly if there were not so much of the vast, the magnificent, the natural, in all its leading features. It is impossible to fancy that you are in a province—a colony; you may feel at every step that Canada must become a great nation; and at every step you pray most devoutly for the descent upon the country of that wisdom, and foresight, and energy which shall make it the great treasury of British institutions upon this continent, and an honor to the British name. All the lakes of Scotland thrown together would not make one of those great inland seas, which form, as it were, a chain of Mediterraneans; all the rivers of England, old Father



HOW EDMONTON JUBILATED AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PROVINCES

of what the farmers have already done,—a hundred million bushels of the best wheat in the world—and they only a few isolated dots on the great prairie still untilled. And he asks himself, what must this country become when the settlers who came in this year, the settlers who are coming in every minute, and those that mean to come during the next few years get to work in earnest.

Thames incl
Lawrence,
a voice in th
of the ignoran
of the present
universe new
petual disco

AWAK
The
cl

THERE
are e
attra
across the p
is one; and
side in sout
four childr
and greens
from the ro
That seem
more than
was an imm
assumed a
quite an ur
overland jo
sota and
moving wa
that inclu
must have
and all for
in Canada,
Canada's p
That w
more peopl
fewer by r
same year
drove from
Albert dist
miles. Th
longer, the
gypsies, w
few years
driven fro
spending a
Gypsies, h
grants.

By prai
train, the
in larger
from the
Canadian
one of th
of the
Canada.

One-thi
immigrants
United S
45,000;
equally la
though th
the same.
entrance
but at so

In com
West, the
terest bei
side to in
the thing
graphical
mistress
guests as
numbers
and the r

Things included, would scarcely fill the channel of the St. Lawrence. There is a grandeur in the mountain ranges, and a voice in the noble cataracts, which elevate the spirit above the ignorance and the passions of the past and the perplexities of the present, and make us feel that the great Creator of the universe never meant such a country to be the scene of perpetual discord, but will yet inspire the people with the union,

the virtue, and the true patriotism by which alone its political and social condition shall be its natural features. Canada is a country to be proud of; to inspire high thoughts; to cherish a love for the sublime and beautiful; and to take its stand among the nations of the earth in spite of all the circumstances which have hitherto retarded its progress.

AWAKE my country!

The hour is great with
change.

The Lure of the Better West

By Aubrey Fullerton

AWAKE my country!

The hour of dreams is
done.

—CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS.

There are two things, of very different proportions, that are eloquent of a country's growth and the power to attract. The double-railed line that stretches straight across the prairie, an iron pathway that took courage to build, is one; and the other is such a simple thing as I saw by a roadside in southern Minnesota. A family of six—man, wife and four children—at dinner, with a charcoal stove to cook on, and greensward for a table; their wagon drawn up a bit from the road, and the horses feeding in a patch of clover. That seemed to be all, and at first sight it indicated nothing more than a noonday picnic. But when I found that this was an immigrant family on its way to Canada, the picnic assumed a national interest. A dinner by the roadside was quite an unimportant thing in itself, but as an incident in an overland journey from Iowa to Manitoba, by way of Minnesota and Dakota, it was immensely significant. A long moving was this, with a wagon-load of goods and chattels that included many heirlooms but must have left many more behind; and all for the sake of a new home in Canada. Here was evidence of Canada's power to attract.

That was five years ago when more people moved by wagon, and fewer by rail than to-day. In that same year another family of six drove from Kentucky to the Prince Albert district, a journey of 2,000 miles. There have been not many longer, though a family of Scotch gipsies, whom I saw at Kingston a few years ago, claimed to have once driven from Kansas to Montreal, spending six months on the road. Gipsies, however, are not immigrants.

By prairie schooner or by steam train, the people are still going, and in larger numbers. The movement from the American West to the Canadian West has, indeed, become one of the most significant phases of the immigration situation in Canada.

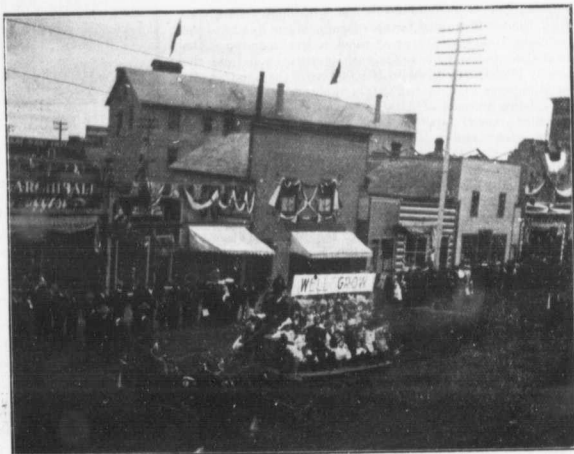
One-third of the total number of immigrants last year were from the United States, a round total of 45,000; and the number will be equally large, or larger, this year, though the proportions may not be the same. If the front door to Canada means the nearest entrance to her treasure-house, it is not at the ocean ports, but at some point along the international boundary.

In common with other race or class movements to the new West, the coming of these American land settlers has an interest beyond that of the census returns. There is a dramatic side to it, a deep and compelling human interest. It is one of the things that after reaching a certain stage can be more graphically described not in figures but in figure. The house-mistress who has only an occasional visitor speaks of her guests as "company," but when they come in perplexing numbers she is "deluged;" company-day for Canada is past, and the new arrivals are now spoken of, in the press and out

of it, as an inflowing tide. That means more, because it not only expresses something of the size of [the movement but] hints at the eagerness which prompts it. In other words it lets in the personal element.

The coming of the people and their settling down to the rights and duties of Canadian citizenship, is now a common enough picture in the West. As seen from the other side of the border, however, the picture has quite a different face. It is still that of a tide, apparently irresistible, but a tide that is going, not coming. From that point of view, the process of Canadian colonization has certain unique features and an interest which perhaps equals that of its nearer aspect.

Speaking generally the farmers of the Western States move north because they can sell their own farms at a high figure and buy at a considerably lower figure, or take up free homesteads in Canada. But that does not tell it all. There is a certain level of dissatisfaction at work. Not all the men



PROVINCIAL INAUGURATION
A Feature of the Children's Parade at Edmonton.

who move are owners of their farms, but rent them at four or five dollars an acre, paying all working expenses in addition to their rentals; these renters yield readily to the attractive prospect of farms of their own across the line, and many of them are able to move with considerable ready money. A still stronger magnet with all classes is the superior fertility of the Canadian soil; Minnesota's average is twelve bushels an acre, Manitoba's twenty-one. The difference makes it worth while moving.

How these people from the Western States are converted to the Canadian idea is a process as ingenious as it is effective. In theory and practice it is essentially missionary work, on a business basis. For several years Canada has been carrying

on a national publicity campaign in the United States that places her among the leading advertising agencies in America. It works out in a multitude of details.

Such a thing as the location of the immigration office, for instance, has an importance. At St. Paul, for instance, the office is a ground floor, near the railway station. Numbers of travellers coming from the station or going to it, pass this office at all times of day and night, and day or night they are confronted by a window display of Canadian grains judiciously labelled. It draws well, for many stop to inquire.

An interest thus awakened is the first step. Names and addresses are taken, and literature is afterwards mailed to them, at intervals. A similar means of creating interest is the fair exhibit. For the past ten years the department has made attractive exhibits at State and County Fairs throughout the West with good results. The most important of these exhibitions is the Minnesota State Fair, an annual event modelled after the Toronto Exhibition and, second to it, the largest on the continent. This year's Canadian exhibit at the Minnesota Fair was made up of an attractive display of grain and vegetables from Manitoba and the North-West. It was quite evident that the display served its purpose; people saw it, stopped, passed on, then went back and asked questions. Numerous other fairs in neighboring Counties and States serve a similar end, as a mail of a score or more of letters of enquiry every day goes to show. As nearly as possible it is the mail order system applied to immigration.

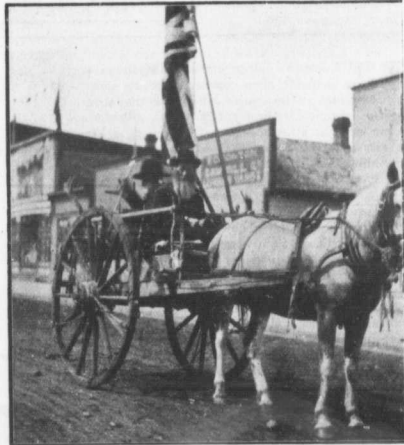
The net result of all this work is that from forty to fifty thousand settlers cross the line each year. And they are, as all Canada knows, good settlers. Perhaps the influx of English and Scotch colonists, which is a marked feature of this year's immigration as a whole, is more satisfactory from an all-British point of view, according to larger infusions of the blood and spirit that went into the first building of the nation; but so far as quick adaptation to the Canadian conditions and the immediate development of the West are concerned, the ready-trained farmers from over the line have the advantage. They are, many of them, monied men too. The sale of their farms puts ready cash in their hands, and the majority take from \$3,000 to \$10,000 with them to Canada. One Minnesota man took \$38,000; another from Nebraska had a bank account of \$100,000; and 262 men from the latter State moved north in March, 1904, with eighty cars of settlers' effects and an estimated capital of \$430,000. It is particularly noticeable that both in personal quality and worldly goods, this year's immigrants from Minnedosa and Iowa especially are above the average.

Naturally, this fitting across the border, while very satisfactory to Canadians, is somewhat displeasing to the State authorities. A few years ago one of the Minnesota senators called attention in the Senate to the immigration campaign being carried on in behalf of Canada, and asked for some measure of restriction. It did not carry; but it attracted considerable attention and a very effective advertisement for Canada. The idea seemed a good one, and the next year an interested landowner endeavored to lobby another senator to repeat the motion; but the Senate was not to be caught again. Since then the legislature has been blind, on policy, and were further action to be attempted at any time it would receive doubtful support because of the fact that not a few of the Senators are themselves interested in land speculations in Western Canada. One, for instance, not only owns a section of land, but his sons, brothers, and nephews, to the number of nineteen, are already settled and at work elsewhere in the West.

More aggressive opposition is being shown by some of the railway companies whose interests lie in the development of the southwest rather than the northwest. In some cases it has been even thought necessary to counteract the Canadian campaign by the old frozen-north cry, in contrast with the "golden sunny south," and there have not been wanting instances in which certain railways have willfully delayed freight billed for Canada. In one section of southern Minnesota several families, after disposing of their land, waited thirty days for cars in which to remove their effects. Failing even then to secure the cars, they were forced to go back to the country and rent farms for another season, postponing their move to Canada till the next year. Usually, however, the railroads are anxious for the business, and the lines run-

ning north are profiting by the immigration traffic. The fact that Minnesota and the Dakotas has a bumper wheat crop this year means that still more farmers will be able to move over the line next Spring. Times will be good, farms will sell well, and the trek towards Canada will, as a result, grow still greater.

This is the lure of the Better West. Call it immigration if you will, but it is an immigration altogether different from any other. For these people have not only felt the fascination of the New World; they already know the West, and knowing it, are convinced there is a Better West. They are going to it now and none can stay them.—*Canadian Magazine.*



AN OLD RED RIVER PIONEER'S CART
Provincial Inauguration.

The Great Democracy

BY R. K. KERNIGHAN (THE KHAN).

From ocean unto ocean our noble land is fair,
A hundred million freemen's homes await their owners there.
Then fling the tidings broadcast, the striving world among
Till those who kneel to despots are to independence stung;
Till those who work in bondage beneath the tyrant's heel,
Will in their hearts the springing tide of hope and triumph
feel;
Till people who have burst their chains, determined to be free,
By hundred thousands come to join the Great Democracy.

A home, a home for millions! behold these millions come—
No blast of brazen trumpet, no crash of warlike drum;
They come with plowshares in their hands, their faces bright
and glad—

An army mightier by far than monarch ever had,
Beneath their free and swinging tread the thrones of
kingdoms crack:
Kings, czars and kaisers vainly try to keep these millions
back;

They march in time to music, an anthem of the free,
The chorus rolls to heaven high, "The Great Democracy."

Ye inland oceans feel the ring; ye forests chant and sing;
Ye prairies clap your hands with joy, Democracy is king!
Fling open wide the golden gates, build fires along the coast,
And welcome in with mirth and song the fast advancing host.
Lift up your heads, ye mountains, in all your noble pride;
Make ready to receive them, ye prairies green and wide;
They come as strong as oceans, resistless as the sea,
To help to build our nation new, the Great Democracy.

WHAT we need, and we need it badly, is more public spirit—a larger share of the true instinct of patriotism.
—SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

The Climate of Canada*

By Rev. F. A. Wightman

A CANADIAN sentiment we must have if we are to develop the great forces which make for national life.
—GEO. W. ROSS, M.P.P.

IN the consideration of Canadian topics that climate is amongst the most important; we shall, therefore, treat it at some length, chiefly because of the great misconceptions obtaining abroad concerning this subject. Indeed, so greatly have these misconceptions impressed themselves upon the public that they are, to a certain extent, reflected in the minds of Canadians themselves. It is a fact, that the so-called "rigors of the Canadian climate" have been so dwelt upon that many of the inhabitants of this country think of our climate as being the worst in the world, while other lands are bathed in perpetual sunshine.

The fact is there are few countries in the world, when all things considered, that have so favorable a climate as Canada. The reputation of a country, like that of an individual, is a matter of importance, and when prejudices or slanders become current they are hard to live down. Canada has suffered much from misrepresentation in this respect.

The French king may have consoled himself in his loss of Canada by referring to her as "a few square miles of snow and ice," but the calamity has had a long life and dies hard. This is witnessed in the absurd notions entertained concerning Canadian climate in England, even at the present time.

"Immense frozen plains of morasses covered with icy lakes," is a sentence purporting to be descriptive of Canada. It occurs in a school geography intended for the use of candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. The late Mr. Gladstone said that Canada was a country "of perpetual ice and snow."

The London *Outlook*, in one of its bright and clever articles, uses this expression: "In lands where snow is a condition of nature for half the year, in Canada, Russia, and the Alps, it never fails to bring to the people an exhilaration and sense of beauty." When thinking of this country, it is safe to say that the majority of Englishmen have visions of icebergs, frozen lakes and snow-clad wastes. The Yankee was a little more complimentary when he referred to us as "a country where they had nine months winter and three months bad sleighing."

For the most part these misconceptions have grown up in a simple but not unnatural way. A glance at their source is, perhaps, necessary, that we may the better counteract them and guard against their repetition. The Hudson's Bay Company has, to a considerable extent, unconsciously contributed to these misunderstandings. For many years that great company represented the largest industry of this country, and the very fact of furs suggests cold, just as the spices of the East India Company suggested warmth. Moreover the winter was the season for the great fur harvest, and all its pursuits spoke of that season of the year. The chief centres of the trade were for many years situated in the coldest and most northern parts of the country about Hudson Bay, and the stories and souvenirs carried back to England all savored of the far north, and seemed to speak of a country of almost perpetual winter.

Canada herself has contributed considerably, and with quite as little intention, to these wrong impressions. The ice palaces and winter carnivals, once so popular in the chief cities of the Dominion, the glories of which have been heralded to the ends of the earth in our newspapers, have aided in this work of peculiar education to a surprising degree, all of which has done harm to the country.

"The larger part of Canada is somewhat warmer in summer than the mean temperature of Great Britain during the same season, and somewhat colder in winter. But Canada covers such a vast area that the settler can have almost any climate he wants. There is enough of Canada where winter as it is understood in England is unknown, to cover the whole British Isles. There are parts of Canada where cattle enough to keep the whole of the United Kingdom constantly

supplied with beef and butter and cheese, can graze out of doors all winter."

The following summary of Canadian climate may be regarded as giving a good general description:

"In the Dominion of Canada, a country embracing one-half of the continent of America, we naturally find a very diversified climate. On the Pacific coast, with the ocean on the one side and lofty mountain ranges on the other, it is moist and temperate, while on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, on the high level plateaux of the North-West Territories and in Manitoba, is found a climate with large extremes of temperature, but with bright, dry, bracing and healthy atmosphere. In the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers a cold but bright, bracing winter is followed by a long, warm and delightful summer, while the Maritime Provinces, lying between the same parallels of latitude as France, and with shores laved by the waters of the Atlantic, rejoice in a climate the praises of which have been sung by successive generations of their people from the old Acadia to the present day." "The Province of Ontario can boast of as many distinctly different climates as can any country in the world."

The winter, contradictory as it may seem, is most helpful to agriculture. Not only is it a season of complete rest to the world of nature, but the influence of frost on the soil acts as a solvent in a manner more complete than any chemical or mechanical appliances could possibly be made to do at any cost. In the spring, when the frost disappears, the ploughed ground is left completely pulverized and friable, and with little preparation is adapted to the reception of seed.

The winter season is conducive in a large degree to the commercial activity and prosperity of the country. The great lumbering interest of the country could not be carried on without a tremendous increase of expenditure if it were not for the kindly aid of frost and snow. Then, and only then, can this work be carried on with despatch and profit to the operator and the country. The frost makes bridges without a cent of cost; the snow provides the best roads over the roughest of countries; the melting snow of the spring provides force and carries the winter's cut out of the streams from the interior at a minimum of cost and in the shortest space of time. All of this is worth millions to the country.

There is a certain charm in the bright, crisp and frosty air of winter, with its sparkling sunshine, that makes it altogether one of the most pleasant seasons of the year. The scenery of winter, though to some extent monotonous, is nevertheless charming and novel. Winter is also the season particularly devoted to the cultivation of the social and literary instincts, and, perhaps, nowhere more so than in Canada; all classes improve it and profit by it in this way. The young find abundant amusement in the winter games so popular and characteristic in this country, such as sleighing, skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing and many other sports. The long evenings give ample opportunity to the enjoying of social amenities in both city and country. Self-culture and general improvement are given an impulse in the winter season which has resulted in the making of careers which could not possibly have been made in other countries.

"Banish gloom and sadness,
Banish carking care;
Welcome glowing gladness,
Fairest of the fair.
See the sun is shining,
Smooth and crisp the snow,
Everything combining,
Makes our faces glow.

"Summer days are pleasing,
With their warmer cheer;
With the autumn's freezing,
Varying time appear.
Springtime brings its brightness,
And inspiring days,
But of winter's whiteness
I will trill the praise."

* This is a chapter, considerably condensed, from Mr. Wightman's book, "Our Canadian Heritage," which is one of the volumes of the Epworth League Reading Course for this year.

THE CANADIAN EPWORTH ERA

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT TORONTO, ONT.

REV. A. C. CREWS, - - Editor.
REV. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents per year, payable in advance. For every five subscriptions received, one free copy of the paper will be sent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent direct to the office of publication, addressed to REV. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Wesley Buildings, Toronto; or to C. W. COATES, Methodist Book Room, Montreal; or REV. S. F. HURSTIS, Methodist Book Room, Halifax, N.S.

ALL ORDERS for Topic Cards, Pledge Cards, Charters, Epworth League Reading Course, or other League Supplies, should be sent to one of our Book Rooms at Toronto, Montreal or Halifax.

COMMUNICATIONS for this Paper, News Items, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, REV. A. C. CREWS, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

Editorial.

*We Wish all our Readers a very
Happy New Year*

RENEW! RENEW!! RENEW!!! A large number of subscriptions to this paper expired with the December number, and have not yet been renewed. It should be known by everybody that the rule of the Methodist Publishing House is "Cash in Advance," and all unrenewed papers are discontinued. In the hope of retaining these old friends this January number has been sent to all 1905 subscribers, although it has involved considerable expense. Please do not forget to send on your subscription for 1906 at once, and thus prevent the paper from being stopped. We do not want to lose a single reader.

A Canadian Year

Special attention will be given to the study of our own country by the young people of the Epworth Leagues during the year, as one of the books of the Reading Course is on "Our Canadian Heritage," and the text-book of the Forward Movement for Missions will be devoted to "Methodism in Canada." In view of this, we have devoted this number exclusively to Canadian topics, aiming to provide information which will help the Leagues in preparing interesting and instructive programmes for "Canadian Evenings," during this winter. We hope that many such programmes will be arranged, as it will do our members good to know about the wonderful resources and possibilities of the land we call our own. This number of the EPWORTH ERA should be preserved for future reference and use.

Some Start'ing Figures

In other portions of this paper we have presented many encouraging facts and figures concerning the material progress and development of this country of ours. There are, however, some facts, not so cheering, which nevertheless should receive attention. It is certainly not very satisfactory to learn that crime in Canada has increased, during the past ten years, by 87 per cent. From 1884 to 1891 there was an average of 3,615 persons per year convicted of serious crimes. In 1904 there were 6,754 convictions of all ages and both sexes, showing that crime has increased much more rapidly than population. It would be interesting to know the causes which have tended to produce this condition of affairs.

The blame certainly cannot be loaded altogether on the liquor traffic, for during the period of time referred to the consumption of alcoholic liquors has decreased by about one-half.

Perhaps the most serious feature of the situation is the number of juvenile criminals which we are growing, especially in our fair Province of Ontario. In Ontario, one boy in every 1,300 is a convicted thief, and one boy in every 3,760 has been convicted of other and more serious offences. In Quebec one boy in 3,207 is a convicted thief, and one in every 18,000 for other offences. In Nova Scotia one in 1,680 is a thief, and one in 4,642 has been sent to jail for other offences. In the other Provinces one in 1,835, and one in 10,900.

Can any one explain why Ontario, with all its advantages of churches, schools, and reformatories should make the worst showing of any Province in this Dominion? We have no space to discuss the question just now, but there is food for serious thought in these figures which are taken from the Government returns.

The lack of home restraint and parental discipline and control probably are responsible for very much of the criminality among the young. When boys are permitted to spend their evenings on the street, as thousands of them do, and when they are allowed to do pretty much as they please, generally, it is not at all surprising that many of them get into trouble, and are sent to jail.

Canada for the Young Man

A few years ago, there was a very considerable exodus, from this country to the United States, of many of our best young men who had the idea that the neighboring Republic afforded them much greater chances for advancement. Now, the tide has turned, and young men of ability and enterprise are coming to Canada. We have an almost unlimited stretch of territory, boundless resources, undeveloped wealth, and opportunities as great as any ever offered by the United States. There is no necessity for any ambitious young Canadian to leave his native land. Right at his door in his own country is the opportunity for a successful business career. The energetic man can make money as easily here as anywhere in the world, and he can make character much more certainly than in some other countries where the moral influences are not so favorable.

The Perils of Immigration

In another part of this paper, some interesting figures are given concerning the great influx of foreigners into this country. We may feel gratified that the advantages of Canada are being so generally recognized, but there are some serious dangers connected with the incoming of hosts of people with strange tongues and queer customs. It is said that more than half the people in the North-West are foreigners, and every twelfth man is a Galician. The Mennonites number 20,000, the Hungarians 7,000, and the Doukhobors about 8,000.

Rev. E. D. McLaren, Superintendent of Missions for the Presbyterian Church, says:

"Two years ago last January I drove out from Rosthern to visit the Doukhobor reserve on the banks of the North Saskatchewan. We drove directly west for twenty-five miles through a Mennonite settlement. Just before we reached the river, I asked the man who was driving me, 'How many Anglo-Saxon settlers have you in this district?' To my amazement, instead of giving a general statement as to the relative populations of Mennonites and Anglo-Saxons, he began to mention the names of individuals; and he stopped when he had mentioned five! Think of what that means. In a district stretching almost as far as from Toronto to

Georgetown, and from eight to ten miles in width, the men could be counted on the fingers of one hand who were not either foreign-born or of foreign extraction!

"Such facts and figures as these furnish abundant apology, if any apology be needed, for considering seriously "the perils of immigration." In view of the large foreign element in our population are we not compelled to ask ourselves how we are going to maintain in this new land, which we proudly call "the greater Britain beyond the seas," those principles and usages and ideals that have made Great Britain so strong and prosperous and influential? Is there any power that can take these numerous, diverse elements and, by Titanic blows, weld them into a strong homogeneous national life?"

Many thoughtful people have come to the conclusion that the Government should no longer encourage the immigration of settlers from Central and Southern Europe, or at least should send them out a little slower. Our fertile plains can be filled up fast enough with English-speaking people. There are some things of much greater importance to a country than mere numbers.

An Important Question

One of our Manitoba ministers recently spent a few weeks in Chicago, and found the greatest interest manifested in Western Canada. Everywhere he went, people asked him questions about the "American Exodus," as it is called, and desired as much information as possible concerning the advantages of this new country. Quite a number said: "What is the Church doing for the religious needs of these multitudes who are seeking new homes in the West?"

This question indicates a problem of tremendous magnitude that should engage the thoughtful attention of every lover of Canada. Unless these foreigners can be imbued with the Canadian spirit, and influenced by the principles of Christianity they will become a menace to our civilization. The Church has no more important work than the evangelization of these people who come to us from foreign shores without any intelligent knowledge of our government, and with no regard for our Christian institutions. Our church authorities seem alive to the seriousness of the situation and are pushing the work, but still more should be done. The generous expenditure of men and money in the North-West, just now, will bring splendid returns later on.

If any of our subscribers desire to send this number of the EPWORTH ERA to their friends in England or elsewhere, extra copies can be secured for five cents a copy or fifty cents per dozen.

✕

We intend giving considerable space to Canadian affairs during this year, describing particularly the material and religious progress of the country. Loyal young Canadians ought to support a paper of this kind.

✕

In making up this paper, at the last moment it was discovered that much more matter had been prepared than could possibly be printed, and some interesting articles had to be left over. These will be published later on.

✕

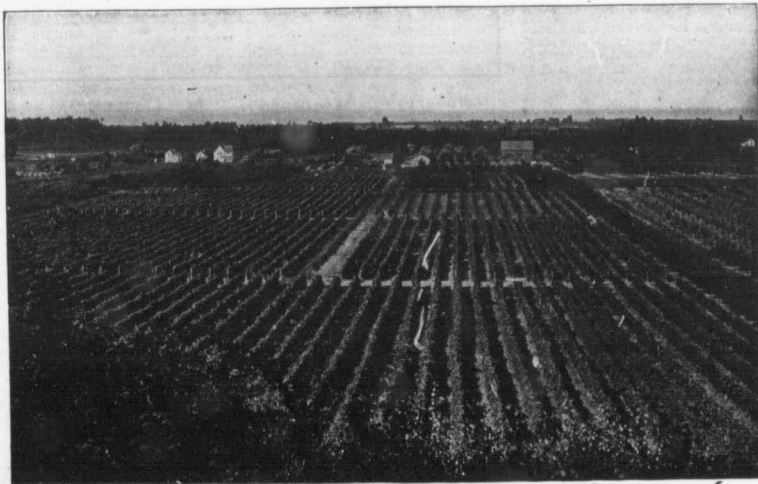
LET US remember that we have better things to give to our new settlers than plenty of good land; namely, civil and religious institutions, good government, impartial administration of law, etc. We should see to it that all educational, social, and religious advantages are placed within their reach.

✕

We have long felt the need of an up-to-date "History of Methodism in Canada." This is supplied to some extent by the missionary text-book for this year, "Methodism in Canada," by Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., which is largely made up from the author's celebrated Fernley Lecture. It contains much valuable and interesting information that our young people ought to have.

✕

THE great Nova Scotian, Joseph Howe, one of the most inspiring orators and political teachers that the British Empire has ever produced, once said that the hope of his life was to see the day when the question that will be asked of every politician will be not, "To which party do you belong?" but "What great improvement do you advocate, to what public measure tending to the welfare of the people are you pledged?" That day has not yet arrived, but we are making some progress toward it, without doubt.



VINEYARD AT FRUITLAND ONT.

Canadian Progress

Grain Raising in the West

The official crop records of the Province of Manitoba go back to 1833. In the North-West Territories—which ceased to exist as such on September 1 of this year, the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta coming into existence on that day—the first official record only dates as far back as 1898. In every year for which there are official records, both in Manitoba and the former North-West Territories, the figures show unbroken advancement. In 1833 there were only 269,842 acres under cultivation for wheat in Manitoba, and not more than 5,000 acres in the Territories. By 1887 Manitoba's wheat acreage had risen to 432,124, from which was raised the total of 12,351,724 bushels, or an average of 28.7 bushels per acre. In the next ten years Manitoba's wheat acreage grew from 432,124 to 1,488,232, and the Territories, in 1898, when the official records begin, had an increase in wheat of 307,580 acres. From that year the figures are as follows:

	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.
	Wheat Acreage.	Wheat Acreage.
1898	1,488,232	307,580
1899	1,629,995	363,523
1900	1,457,396	412,864
1901	2,011,835	504,697
1902	2,039,940	625,758
1903	2,442,872	837,224
1904	2,565,016	957,253
1905	2,643,588	1,108,272

The total wheat yields of Western Canada during the last seven years were as follows:

	Manitoba. Bushels.	Territories. Bushels.	Total Bushels.
1898	25,913,155	5,542,478	31,455,633
1899	27,922,230	6,915,623	34,837,853
1900	13,025,252	4,028,294	17,053,546
1901	50,502,035	12,808,447	63,310,482
1902	53,077,267	13,956,850	67,034,117
1903	40,116,878	16,029,149	56,146,027
1904	39,162,468	16,338,529	55,501,037
1905—Estimated			80,000,000

In addition the official returns show that there were grown in 1904 in Manitoba and the Territories large quantities of oats and barley, making the total of the grain yield as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	55,501,037
Oats	52,623,537
Barley	13,383,404
Flax	635,385
Total	122,143,379

Immigration to Canada

Information concerning the marvellous resources of Canada, and the fine opportunities that open up to the settler, has been so widely disseminated during recent years that many thousands of people have come to our shores seeking homes.

The following are the figures showing the immigration to Canada from Great Britain since 1897:

1897	11,283
1898	11,608
1899	10,660
1900	10,360
1901	11,810
1902	17,259
1903	41,787
1904	50,374
1905	63,732

In 1895 there were so few settlers from the United States coming northward that the Government did not think it worth while keeping count of their numbers. The following official figures show the growth of the American movement to Canada since 1896:

1896	49
1897	712
1898	9,119
1899	11,945
1900	15,570
1901	17,958
1902	21,672
1903	47,780
1904	43,173
1905	43,543

The total immigration to Canada for the past year was 146,266, an increase of 16,000 over the previous year.

PROVINCES OF CANADA

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS.	Date of Organization or Admission.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		
		Water.	Land.	Total.
Original Confederation—				
Ontario	July 1st, 1867	40,354	220,508	260,862
Quebec	" " "	10,117	341,756	351,873
Nova Scotia	" " "	360	21,068	21,428
New Brunswick	" " "	74	27,911	27,984
Provinces Admitted—				
Manitoba	July 15th, 1870	9,405	64,327	73,732
British Columbia	" 20th, 1871	2,439	370,191	372,630
Alberta	" 1st, 1873	3,312	2,184	2,184
Saskatchewan	" 1st, 1905	6,927	250,653	257,580
Districts Created—				
Yukon	April 12th, 1876	13,419	456,997	470,416
McKenzie	June 13th, 1898	649	196,327	196,976
Ungava	Oct. 2nd, 1895	29,548	532,634	562,182
Franklin	" " "	5,892	349,169	355,061
	" " "		500,000	500,000
Totals	125,755	3,619,819	3,745,574

Progress in Winnipeg

Winnipeg now claims a population of 90,000.

The Central Congregational Church is now being doubled in capacity.

The Maryland Street Methodist Church will be enlarged to about double its present capacity.

The Normal School, now in course of erection in Winnipeg, will be one of the finest educational institutions of the West.

The prosperity of Winnipeg is founded on the enduring fertility of the largest and richest agricultural domain in the world.

The new Immigration building will cost \$200,000. It is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, located close to the C.P.R. depot.

Winnipeg is becoming an important manufacturing centre, as well as a distributing point. It is the fourth city in the Dominion in the value of industrial products, being surpassed only by Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

Winnipeg has a wide-open, airy, hospitable appearance. Main Street is 132 feet wide, about twice the width of Yonge Street, Toronto.

Broadway Methodist Church, now in course of erection, will cost, when completed, \$100,000, and will probably be the finest church in the city.

The new Zion Methodist Church will seat 1,200 people, and cost \$60,000. A handsome organ has recently been installed at a cost of \$6,500.

During the past year the city of Winnipeg erected ten million dollars worth of buildings, which surpasses the record of any other city in Canada in any year of its history.

These buildings are substantial structures, and many of them are beautiful as well, decorated with costly carving and ornamented with fluted pillars and chiseled fronts.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is now completing a magnificent depot, planned to accommodate their business for many years to come, and connected

with a hotel said to be larger and finer than any at present in Canada.

The new post-office is probably the finest postal building in Canada. It is of fire proof material and handsomely faced with ornamental Ohio sandstone. Nothing has been left undone to make this structure as complete as possible.

Winnipeg is to have a new Methodist church to be known as "Spartling Church." This is a fitting tribute to Principal Spartling of Wesley College, who has done more than any other man in recent years to promote Methodism in the Prairie City.

The transformation that is going on in Winnipeg is so completely changing the city's appearance, especially in the entire downtown portion, that the man who has not seen Winnipeg in ten years would not know it to-day except for its geographical contour and the outline of its main arteries of traffic.

The platform of the C. P. R. station at Winnipeg is an interesting place. English, Irish, Scotch, French-Canadians,

Italians, Hungarians, Norwegians mingle together and the tries.

Bellevue Bay of centre of

Quebec Toronto Vancouver

Guelph City? built la

There the Doublaton

King Ontario there f

Peter our cou lock, a

Victor most Pleasant ings.

Brand more n ada.

main l one of road.

In 11 existen 5,000.

133, ar million has gr

St. 4 way c

railwa forme point shops

Abc can se tract c Ottawa and so

The Hamec gover ernme seated Amer

Six don v city, hands

value one c the I

The most cities factu Recc estate to th

Th about grea gover

seem place Ada

be e Evere able m

out c mer

Italians, Germans, Icelanders, Galicians, Hungarians, Mennonites, Doukhobors, Norwegians, all jostle one another, and mingle their various tongues and brogues, and the costumes of their various countries.

Canadian Cities

Belleville is a beautiful city on the Bay of Quinte, which is a great student centre.

Quebec is 296 years old, Montreal 262, Toronto 111, Winnipeg 35, Victoria 60, Vancouver 24.

Guelph is frequently termed the "Royal City." It is a substantial-looking place, built largely of stone.

There are sixty-two cities and towns in the Dominion of Canada, having a population of 5,000 and over.

Kingston is one of the oldest cities in Ontario. Quite a number of people go there for a period of quiet retirement.

Peterboro, one of the newest cities of our country, is noted for its great canal lock, and for the large electrical works.

Victoria is generally regarded as the most English city in Canada. It is a pleasant place, with beautiful surroundings. The population is about 24,000.

Brantford, for its size, has probably more manufactures than any city in Canada. It has recently been put on the main line of the Grand Trunk, and has one of the most beautiful stations on the road.

In 1886 Vancouver was practically non-existent. In 1889 it had a population of 5,000. In 1901 the population was 26,133, and its assessed value was over 15 million dollars. Since the last census it has grown rapidly.

St. Thomas and Stratford are the railway cities of Ontario. Five important railways run trains in and out of the former city. The latter is an important point on the Grand Trunk, as the repair shops are located there.

About a hundred years ago an American settler was the sole inhabitant of the tract of land now occupied by the city of Ottawa. After twenty years of his own company he apparently wearied of it and sold the land for \$200.

The chief attraction of Ottawa is Parliament Hill, where stand the splendid government buildings. Probably no government in the world is more proudly seated. No finer site exists on the American continent for such buildings.

Sixty years ago the present site of London was a wilderness. To-day it is a fine city, having wide streets well lined with handsome buildings, having an assessed value of \$17,300,000. It is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural sections in the Dominion.

The city of Hamilton is one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of Canada. It has extensive manufactures, and it is splendidly located. Recently several large factories have been established, which have added materially to the population.

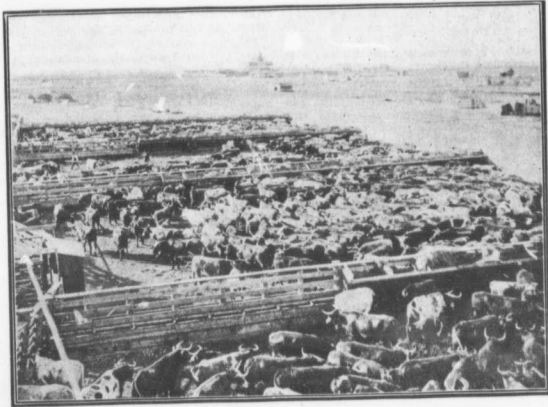
There is an appearance of solidity about the buildings of Montreal that greatly impresses the visitor. The city was evidently built to last. The people seem to have profound confidence in the place as the commercial capital of Canada for all time to come.

A magnificent view of Montreal may be enjoyed from the adjacent mountain. Every spire, tower, dome, and considerable building; every leafy square, every main street, can be seen and traced without an effort. The effect on a bright summer day is very impressive.

Rents are high in Toronto, but all kinds of provisions are abundant and fairly cheap. It is often said that a good table can be maintained in Toronto for less money than in any large city on the continent. American visitors are surprised at the small price charged for a good meal at the restaurants and hotels.

The expenditure by the provinces for public schools in 1902 was 10,787,957 dollars, equal to \$2.01 per head of the whole population.

The richest university in the Dominion is McGill, in Montreal. It owns property to the value of \$2,200,000, and an endowment of \$3,000,000.



THE STOCK YARDS AT WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in *The Canadian Magazine*, says: "In twenty years Toronto has ceased to be a provincial town, and has become a metropolis, with fine architecture, and with the shop windows (and the shops are splendid) filled with articles of the most refined and luxurious kind, as near to the centre of fashion in all forms of production as Paris or London."

Educational Items

The first university in Ontario was established by the Methodist Church, at Cobourg, and called "Victoria."

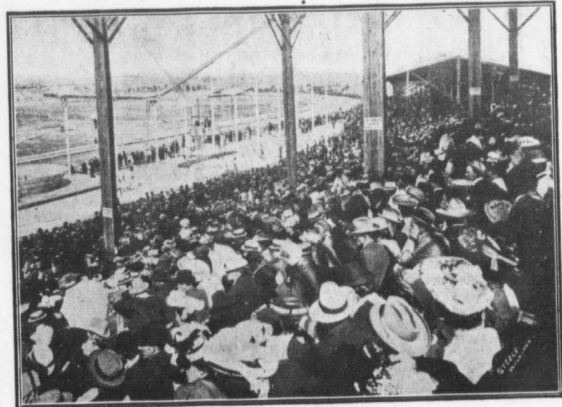
Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges.

Canada spends 12 millions annually on her public schools.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can read and write.

In the Province of Quebec the public schools are divided on religious lines. There are Roman Catholic separate schools, and Protestant separate schools. Parents elect to which they will send their children to be taught.

The greatest drawback to the teaching profession is the small remuneration.



THE GRAND STAND AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

According to the latest returns there are 23,565 teachers connected with the public schools. Probably 75 per cent. of them are ladies.

The majority of Trustee Boards still ask teachers to "stipulate salary," when applying for a position, which usually means that the lowest tender gets the vacant place.

Canadian Resources

Canada's Forest Wealth

Ontario has set apart seven million acres as forest reserves.

Half the revenue of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is derived from their forest wealth.

Canada, like many other countries, has been wasteful of her forest resources, and in many counties the percentage of woodland still standing is surprisingly small.

For many years the pine saw-logs floated down to and past Ottawa, on the Ottawa river, have numbered nearly four million annually.

In some parts of Canada trees have almost vanished. The people did not value them at their true worth until they had gone.

The forest resources of Canada are vast. The total value of the raw products of the forests in the census year, 1891, was over eighty million dollars, or over \$16 per head of the population.

Mines and Mining

During twenty-five years the total output of the coal mines of Nova Scotia has been sixty million tons.

The value of gold mined in the Yukon district for the past four years has been an average of \$13,000,000 a year.

"Beneath Canada's towering forests, below her virgin soil, and associated with the great mountains there lies hidden mineral wealth of untold value. Canada is pre-eminently a mining country."

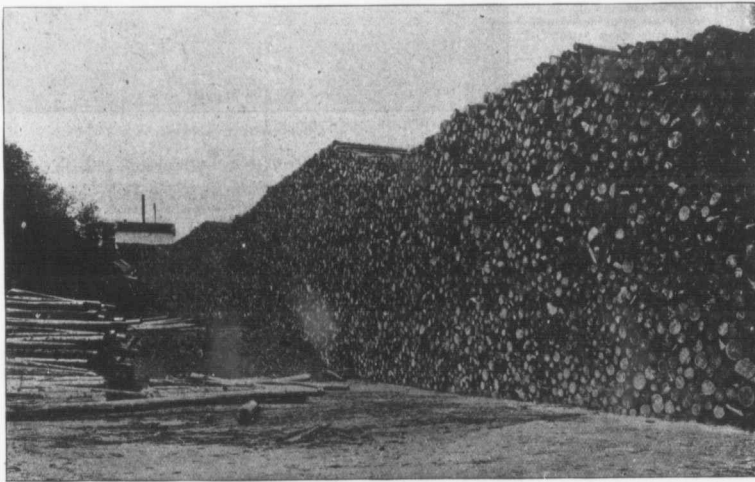
sections, as will be seen from the fact that over 76 per cent. of the miners found occupation in these two provinces in 1891. During the more recent years the other provinces have advanced.

Rich silver ore has recently been discovered in the Temiskaming district, associated with cobalt, a very valuable by-product. Carload lots have netted as high as \$40,000 per car to the fortunate owners, and silver to the value of over two million dollars has already been produced.

The nickel mines in the Sudbury district are very valuable. Canada has but one serious rival in the production of this metal—the French colony of Caledonia. The deposit at Sudbury was discovered by the navies of the Canadian Pacific Railway while making a cutting through a small hill. Over thirty million dollars worth of this scarce metal has been taken out.

Agriculture

In Canada, 87 per cent. of the farmers own their own farms.



A PILE OF LOGS FOR PULP MAKING

Fires have destroyed millions of dollars worth of good timber. To guard against this danger, the Government have appointed fire rangers in the forest sections, who have done much toward preventing conflagrations.

Of the 310 species of trees found on the North American continent, 123 grow in Canada, 94 occurring east of the Rocky Mountains, and 29 on the Pacific Coast.

The resources of the Dominion in pulpwood are enormous. There are many who believe that the world's centre of paper production will eventually be Canada, and already vast quantities of pulp are exported every year.

The forest wealth of Canada is greater than that of any other country. The total area of the timber land is nearly twice that of Russia, the nearest rival, and likewise nearly twice that of the United States, which stands next and nearly equal to Russia.

The value of the mining products of the Dominion for one year amounts to about one hundred million dollars.

Canada has contributed two hundred millions of gold to the world's store. Of this, British Columbia's share is 80 millions.

The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 87,200 square miles, not including deposits in the far north, as yet undeveloped.

Salt was first discovered at Goderich, in 1865, while boring for petroleum, and since then wells have been sunk at a dozen other places.

The census of 1891 placed the number of miners in Canada at 13,417. The census of 1901 places the number of miners at 38,071. This does not include the Yukon, where there are five or six thousand more.

Nova Scotia and British Columbia have been for years pre-eminently the mining

sections, as will be seen from the fact that over 76 per cent. of the miners found occupation in these two provinces in 1891. During the more recent years the other provinces have advanced.

It is a hopeful feature of the present enormous immigration to this country, that the majority of the people who are coming to us intend to be tillers of the soil.

Among other provincial agencies for imparting information there are Farmers' Institutes, Travelling Dairies, Live Stock Associations, Fruit Growers' Associations, etc.

The most advanced and best methods of farming are explained to farmers in many of the provinces by lecturers who are sent out to address meetings during the winter.

The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. The land is usually covered with the coarse, rich prairie grass, which makes good fodder in summer and winter.

Janua

Tests show that makes than the importe

In 1891 ada to In 1904 The exp to five

The e culture. all oth value o aggreg

It is of all f of \$36 farm p plenen

Anyo the W free, w procur instanc

The probab in the most o ceive a them i

Natu the gr world.

the summ all the and

M "Th one that day ably Eng thri

Tests recently made by English bakers show that 100 lbs. of Canadian flour makes more bread of excellent quality than the same weight of any other flour imported into Great Britain.

In 1898 cheese was exported from Canada to the value of 13 1-2 million dollars. In 1904 this had increased to 24 millions. The exports of butter last year amounted to five million dollars.

The great industry of Canada is agriculture. It employs more people than all other industries combined, and the value of its products is greater than the aggregate of all others.

It is estimated that the annual value of all farm crops and products is upwards of \$363,000,000. The total value of all farm property, lands, buildings, and implements is \$1,500,000,000.

Anyone who will cultivate the land in the West can get a farm of 160 acres free, while in Northern Ontario he can procure one on nominal terms, in some instances without any cost.

The Agricultural College at Guelph is probably the finest institution of the kind in the world. Two hundred young men, most of them farmers' sons, each year receive a practical education that will help them in their life work.

Nature has marked Canada for one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. The vast expanse of territory,

Prairie Pickings

The largest elevator in the world is located at Port Arthur, Ont.

No better ranching country is to be found on the continent, or, for that matter, in the world, than exists in Alberta.

The prairie belt has a breadth of a thousand miles, extending from the eastern boundary of Manitoba westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The total elevator capacity of Western Canada, including the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur with those at interior points, is 45,883,000 bushels.

After careful investigation, the government estimates the amount of desirable farm lands still unappropriated in what were the territories as follows:—Assiniboia, 19,000,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 17,000,000 acres, and Alberta, 16,000,000 acres.

Mr. Luther D. Wishard explains why so many settlers are coming to Canada from the United States, when he says: "Some American farms cost \$60 an acre, and yield \$6 an acre, or 10 per cent. Many Canadian farms cost \$12 an acre, and yield \$6 an acre, or 50 per cent."

One cause of the incomparable wheat yield of the western prairie is the long sunny day in June and July. Just when the plant most needs sunshine it gets about two hours more of it daily than in the central states of the U. S. The necessity of sunlight to rapidly mature the grain is fully illustrated.

the available wheat lands. The imagination staggers at the bulk of grain and money that wondrous soil and climate will produce when something like all the land is brought under the plough.

Like all wheat-growing countries, the Canadian West has found it easier to grow wheat than cows, and in a sense, dairying has been neglected, though there are in Manitoba at the present time 132,000 milch cows, and in 1904 very close to 4,000,000 pounds of butter were made, representing a value of \$660,620.42, being an average price for creamery of 19c and for dairy 16c during the year.

"Agricultural chemists who speak with authority," declared a recent writer, "assert that even the dark earth of central Russia, hitherto considered the richest soil in the world, must yield the palm to the rich, deep black soil of the North-West Territories. The qualities and chemical ingredients needed for the production of the finest wheat are possessed in their finest state by these soils."

It is sometimes urged against the Western Prairies that the ground in winter frequently freezes several feet deep. This is really a great advantage, for it requires many a day of warm sunshine to thaw it out thoroughly and this means that the western wheat plant's roots have a perpetual fountain of underground moisture with which to keep themselves refreshed and growing during the dry days of summer.



HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE AT STAIR, ALBERTA

the fertility of the soil, the rainfall of summer, snow and frost of winter, and all climatic conditions are favorable to the largest production of grains, roots and fruits.

Mr. Hardy, the English author, says: "The Ontario farmer is, beyond doubt, one of the hardest workers at his trade that the world has ever seen. Every day of the entire busy season he probably does twice as much as the average English laborer. His wife in energy and thrift is no whit behind him.

Within ten years, it is estimated by Canadian officials, the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, with Manitoba, will produce annually 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000,000 bushels of corn and 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and that, too, without cropping more than a third of the tillable area.

The past year has been a record wheat year in a country where wheat is king. The crop will net \$90,000,000, about a third more than that of any previous year; and this from a mere fraction of

The cold nights play an important part in hardening the grain. "Manitoba Hard" has long been regarded as the finest wheat in the world. In 1902 fifty per cent of all the wheat officially inspected at Winnipeg graded "No. 1 Hard," and 30 per cent. "No. 1 Northern." During the same time practically only one per cent. of the receipts at Minneapolis graded "No. 1 Hard," and 22 per cent. "No. 1 Northern," a difference of nearly four to one in favor of Canadian wheat.

Church Life in Canada

There are 16,000 Jews in Canada.

Canada's census specifies 45 different denominations.

There are 16,000 members of the Y.M. C.A. in Canada.

There are 10,000 members of the Salvation Army in Canada.

The Catholic Church has 2,500 priests; Methodists, 2,000 ministers; Presbyterians, 1,600; Anglicans, 1,500; Baptists, 600.

According to the Dominion census the largest Protestant denominations are: Methodists, 916,836; Presbyterians, 842,442; Church of England, 680,620; Baptists, 316,477.

Most of those who have travelled much in this country have seen the great waste of energy and money in supporting so many Protestant denominations in small places, and are heartily in favor of union between the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists.

Nearly all the French are Roman Catholics, and that church has more adherents than any other, especially in Quebec. Several Protestant denominations are conducting missionary work among the French.

There is no State church in Canada. Any sect or the followers of any creed are free to worship as they please, and to voluntarily support any religious system they desire. If they choose they need support none at all.

An English author, who has spent several years in this country, says: "The churches in Canada flourish amicably, side by side, and there is none of the sectarian bitterness that characterizes the attitude of the various creeds in England."

For the country west of Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast, the Dominion census gives the Presbyterians the lead, but according to the official records of the churches, Methodism is considerably ahead, both in ministers and church members.

Our Home Mission Work

A Cosmopolitan Congregation

All Peoples' Mission, Winnipeg

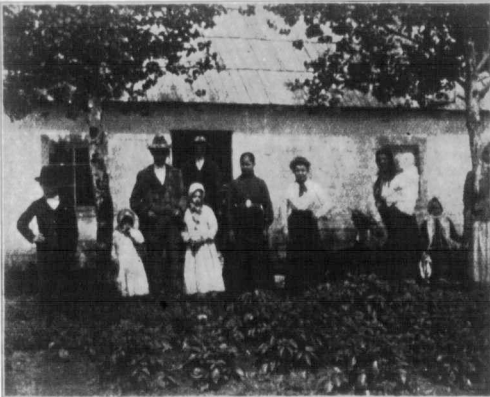
BY REV. H. WIGLE, B.A.

We cannot imagine any other city in Canada nearly so interesting, from the missionary standpoint, as Winnipeg.

If we were to enumerate the various nationalities we meet upon the street, at the immigration office, in our woman's meetings and the children's work, we would need all the letters of the alphabet and half a sheet of paper to record them. A few Sabbaths ago, during S. S. ser-

monies I gathered about her to find what tongue she could speak, and if they could do anything for her. We were standing nearby and watching the scene with deep interest and some degree of amusement. One after another approached her, shook her hand heartily, patted the baby on the cheek and began to talk to her. The woman was as stolid as a rock. Sabbath school superintendent, teacher, deaconess, interpreter, and pastor all tried their vocabularies, conjured up every tongue they had ever used or heard, all to no avail.

Finally, we took to interrogating our visitor by guessing—English? French?



A PROSPEROUS GALICIAN FAMILY
After Five Years Residence in Canada.

vice, a very fine looking foreign woman walked into the mission with a child in her arms. Of course she had the usual shawl over her head and moccasins on her feet, but it was evident she was an intelligent person.

Almost in less time than I am taking to write about it, half a dozen of our

Russian? German? Galician? etc., etc. All were responded to by a negative shake of the head. We were somewhat relieved when at last she ejaculated—"Hungarian." Of course we all stood back, for we could no more reach her thought by our jargon than we could tunnel Gibraltar with a jack-knife.

Though this is called All Peoples' Mission, yet we have people—many of them—whom we cannot possibly assist religiously. However, while this is true, we are getting better equipped with people who can use the different languages and we hope, before many years go by, to be able to speak to every foreigner who enters our city through some one in our mission.

Everybody knows that our work here stands for the teaching of the children, the visiting and nursing of the sick, the gathering of the mothers for Bible study, and the general industrial work among the girls, etc., but is everyone seized of the importance of the visiting the homes of these foreigners by our workers and deaconesses?

The care of the home, the cleanliness of the person, the whole realm of hygienic condition is not only an education of great value from a sanitary work angle, but it is also one of the greatest forces now at work to bring these people, socially and otherwise, up to the standard of our Canadian people. This is a delicate subject to put in public print, but people on the spot and those who have looked into these things will see the value of this phase of work and what it means for them and us. Outside all this we have a vast field lying before us:

1. First, there are hundreds of immigrants coming every week, and they will need help to secure employment and assistance to live through the winter.
2. We have here now the hundreds of men who are laid off work by cold weather. They come from the farms, the railroads, and the city works. These men are practically homeless. They are eating up through the winter what they earned in the summer and spring, many of them are in desperation to secure a living.

Our people are considering the advisability of opening up a soup-kitchen to relieve this condition somewhat by selling them nourishing food at a nominal price.

We also need to provide places of open entertainment for them, where they can spend the evenings.

We expect to open a preaching service in a Main Street theatre in a few weeks. Every Sabbath evening our workers bring from fifty to one hundred men from the hotels nearby. Our mission is full, and if we had a large hall on Main Street we could fill it every night.

Any one who looks at men to see the souls in them, burns with a passion to house these people and preach Jesus and the resurrection to them.

We owe to these, our brethren, the preached Gospel. They want it. Their presence on the street implies food and beds, where they may eat and sleep; does not their presence also imply places where they may hear the Gospel. Main Street is over three miles long and there is only one church on it, and that is half a mile north of the subway. Some say let them fill the churches. Nonsense! We must go to them. That is what our Saviour did and we must do the same. They are like wandering sheep and must have a shepherd, a fold of their own.

Canadian Methodism should build a mission hall in Winnipeg for the multitudes now unprovided for.

We want if the love of souls and the zeal for Christ's Kingdom is strong enough in the hearts of any of our wealthy Methodists to invest their money in a building of that kind, and receive an income during their life from the interest. This would enable us to provide for a much-needed work, and the benefactors would receive as much interest as the money would bring if invested anywhere else.

We are praying God to open the way for us.

Winnipeg, Man.

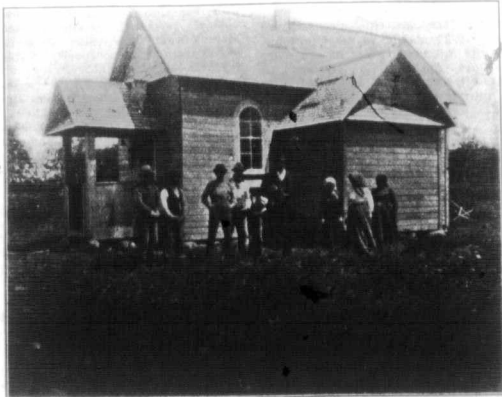
Among the Galicians

Mr. E. W. Thomson, author of "Old Man Savarin," and other popular books, has been writing a series of articles on the Canadian West, in which he makes the following appreciative reference to Dr. Lawford's work among the Galicians: "We are here 348 miles north of the international boundary, with fine

matic views, through the same medium. The Bukovinians, who are about 2,500 north of the river, all belong to the Orthodox Greek communion. They are encouraged by their clergy to read the Bible, hence they gladly attend the Lawford services, which would be abandoned if the Rev. Father Shbiniski or his Bishop objected to their continuance.

"Mr. Lawford entertains a great respect

teacher and trained nurse. Miss Weeks, graduate in Arts, Victoria University; Miss Munro, a missionary returned from Japan. The Galicians—children and mature people, gladly attend their various day and night schools. The men quickly learn to read and write English. The children are extraordinarily apt. These Methodist ladies do not try to proselytize, but simply to help the Galicians."

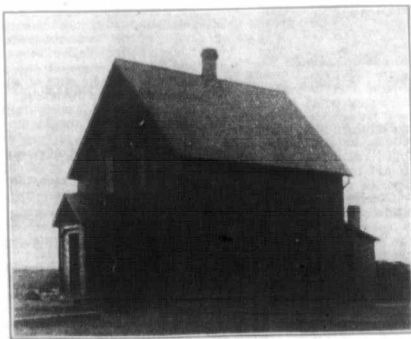


A GREEK CHURCH BUILT BY GALICIANS

fields of finest hard wheat extending a day's drive northward. So the Rev. C. H. Lawford tells me. He is at once a Methodist missionary and a medical doctor, having been thus educated for dual work in China. The war between Japan and China prevented his getting out to Cathay at the time intended, so the church sent him here. The Mission was here in 1886 directed to the Indians, and has been ever since continuously occupied by some stout hearted Methodist minister. Posted nearly half a century before any of the Greek Church came to this West, the Methodist missionaries cannot be regarded and do not regard themselves as intruders upon the Reverend Father

for the Greek Church because he finds its people soundly instructed in religion and morality, honest, punctilious in respect of debts and extraordinarily chaste.

"The Lawfords have hospitably given me their visitor's room for the night, which promised to be one spent in the open, or in a barn, or on a shanty floor, since there is no hotel or regular stopping place here. What with family prayers, a chapter of the Bible read at the table, the good missionary's clever young wife at one end and two of the nicest little children at the board, one is in a thoroughly English home sanctuary of the dear old-fashioned kind. It is the happy husband who makes the happy wife.



THE W. M. S. GALICIAN MISSION HOUSE
Where Miss Edmonds and Miss Munro live and labor.

Shbinisk's fold. Mr. Lawford, in a purely incidental way, occasionally holds strictly evangelical meetings among the Bukovinians, meetings where he reads the Bible through an interpreter, and prays, wholly without doctrinal or dog-

"There are at Waseau (Indian name) twelve miles east of Pakan (or Victoria) three Methodist ladies, teaching and nursing, their work lying mainly among the Bukovinians. They are Miss Retta Edmonds, second class certified

Christian Work in the Lumber Camps

BY REV. J. H. WHITE, D.D.

The managers and superintendents of mines and lumber-camps are almost invariably quite willing that the missionary should visit the men, and in many cases are very friendly. Having reached the camp, the first thing to be done is to interview the cook, for the service must generally be held in the dining-room, and this means a little inconvenience to the cook and his assistants. To their honor, be it said, these hard-worked men are nearly always willing that the service should be held, and cheerfully make the necessary preparations. The service may be held any evening in most camps, as Sunday work is general, the rest-day being a rare exception. The next thing is to get your congregation; and here the missionary will need all the skill and wisdom God can give him. The best way to make the announcement is to go in and take supper with the men. On no account make a practice of accepting the manager's invitation to eat with him at the second table. Even when he is disposed to be very friendly it will be better to make your own arrangements with the men. If you do not, probably some one will remark that it is bad enough to have to work for the boss all day without having to go to his church at night. Now is the time for the missionary to show whether he is a "man's man" or not. Let him mingle freely with the men, taking the opportunity to give the service, rather than to stand by the side of the manager. The service has begun to subside (which will be in about ten minutes), to quietly announce the service, and invite everyone to come. While the tables are being cleared and the dishes washed is a splendid time to visit the men in the bunk-houses. Imagine a great log building with bunks arranged round the walls, sometimes rising two or three tiers in height. In this building will be, perhaps, from ten to fifty men, smoking, playing cards, greasing boots, mending socks, or perhaps trying by the dim light to read or write. Usually we find a joking, sometimes rather boisterous, but on the whole, good-natured crowd. Among them will be a few sincerely glad to see you, many indifferent, some cold and even hostile. To these latter the preacher and his message are unwelcome, and their minds are full of all kinds of strange prejudice against him and "the Church." Woe be to the man who comes in with any prefatory invitations or clerical mannerism. At such a time, if ever in his life, the preacher will long to be like Jesus. Oh! how the Master would go in and out among these men, winning His way to their hearts and bringing many a ray of sunshine into their lonely lives. How they would crowd around him and listen to His wonderful words. How they would stand up for Him, and, if necessary, die for Him. Alas, that His servants have so little of His spirit. Now the cook sounds the dinner triangle, and if you have made good use of the preceding hour, probably a number of men and the two or three women who may be in the camp will come in. Let the hymns be lively, and the prayers short and pointed. A man who is a good singer has an immense advantage. Then let the address be right

from the heart to the heart. Now is the time for a preacher to do his best. Probably among the rough-looking men in front of him are college graduates, and many are from cultured Christian homes. At my last service in a mining camp two weeks ago, I met a quiet-spoken foreigner who had been professor in a German university. Probably his life story was a tragedy. All are alert and critical, but keenly appreciative of anything that appeal to them. And the "Old, Old Story" always does appeal to them powerfully, and when the service is over many a brightened eye and cordial hand-grip will give the assurance that the message was not in vain. Does the work pay? Ask Him who, when one of His sheep had gone astray, went into the mountains until He found it?

Hymn-book. These to him are precious. To have been given the opportunity of bringing this people the Gospel, preparing a literature for them, teaching them to live, and thus blessing them, surely these opportunities were as a most glorious franchise bestowed upon our fathers, and it is ours to-day."

Our Obligations to the Indians

Rev. Dr. McDougall thus discusses the question, "Why should we send missionaries to the Indians?": "Let us ask, Why are we here, you and I? Who sent us into this big Canadian North-West? Who put us into the great Dominion of Canada? You say, Providence. Yet, in com-

and neglect these under our feet? Nay, rather let us nobly and strongly and bravely buckle on our armour, and mission these people, even as never before.

Slowly Returning Prosperity

In speaking of the Kootenay mining region, Rev. J. H. White, D.D., Superintendent of Missions for British Columbia, says: "The days of rush and boom are over, but things are settling down to a normal, permanent, business basis, and already there are many indications of slowly returning prosperity. The country is unquestionably very rich in minerals, which will amply repay working on economical commercial lines. It has also been discovered that the district has a good deal of land admirably adapted to fruit growing, and within a few years this will undoubtedly become a very important industry. This section will surely return to a condition of settled prosperity.

In the meantime our young missionaries have gone earnestly to work, adopting the motto of this part of the country: "If you don't see what you want go and get it"; and right nobly have the people responded.

Work Advancing Wonderfully

Rev. Goro Kaburagi, Japanese missionary at Vancouver, B.C., sends the following encouraging report of his work to the Missionary Bulletin:

"The work here is advancing wonderfully, and we greatly feel the need of a new building. Since the fishing season closed, the boys have been coming back one by one, and also bringing new ones with them. We are very glad of this, and feel that a great work is going to be done this winter.

It is a great joy to see the large numbers and the spiritual feeling at the Sunday meetings, and also at the prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings. Last Sunday there were seven converted at the evening service. Sunday afternoon at the Sunday School we practise singing for half an hour, and then divide into three classes."

The Pressing Need

Rev. T. C. Buchanan, after a journey of 1,200 miles, says: "We were greatly impressed with the commanding importance of the two hundred miles of the Saskatchewan Valley between Edmonton and Lloydminster; of the pressing need of increasing our staff of workers; of the great need of a revival to bring men to repentance and saving faith in Christ; of the effort we should make to reclaim backsliders, who are very numerous over these prairies, and of the importance of Christ's followers being brought to the state of grace, in which they shall glorify their Heavenly Father by a godly walk and conversation."

To Encourage Self-Support

The young people of the Forward Movement could not find a more fruitful field for revival missionary services than the poor missions that have been long established and are not dreaming of self-support. If returned missionaries and evangelistic bands would go there with maps and magic lanterns, give lectures and distribute literature, showing the condition of the heathen world, the result would be seen not so much in increased missionary income as in lessened demands for aid and in the development of sturdy Christian character that would lead to self-support.—Rev. James Allen, M.A.



A DJUKHOBOR HOUSE IN WESTERN CANADA

From Darkness to Light

Rev. John McDougall, D.D., in speaking of a congregation of Indians that he addressed in Lake Winnipeg recently, says: "Still fresh in the memory of quite a number of those who gathered in this Sunday morning congregation are the days when heathenism was rank, superstition dense and ignorance predominated throughout their tribes. To-day dawn is apparent. The people have come up out of darkness; the Mission school has done good work; the Syllabic invention has given them literature; the consecrated lives of men and women devoted to God have had their assimilating effect! The Gospel has come as a benediction, and we to-day witness a wonderful change. Look at that aged man who came ashore from his canoe, having paddled against wind and current to reach this service. See, he has a parcel under his arm. Ask him what it contains, and he will unfold and unfold, and at last you behold his Cree Bible and

ing to this wonderful country, our fathers found the Indians in possession of its great undeveloped resources, and just as surely as God said to humanity, "There is a world, go ye in and subdue it," just so surely did He say to our fathers and to us their children, "There are the Indians, nations spreading from ocean to ocean across the great Dominion in which you are to make your homes. But I want you to care for and Christianize and save the people you find there; I want you to plant churches and schools among them, and do all in your power to bring them to a knowledge of Myself."

To my mind, it is a portion of every Christian's privilege to help save the original inhabitants of this great country. Our fathers believed this, and some of them gave their lives to it, and we revere their memories because of their sublime consecration to such work. As their children shall we degenerate? Shall we be blind to the duty that lies next and in our hand? Shall we see green fields afar

The Hospital a Success

Dr. H. C. Wrinch, our medical missionary at Hazelton, B.C., writes to the Missionary Bulletin: "In the hospital we have had enough work to keep the nurses well occupied. Many of the cases have been of no striking interest to an outsider, but generally seemed sufficiently so to at least one person. We have found one noticeable point of progress in that the Roman Catholic Indians have less scruples about coming in for treatment than they had. Last year only one came in. This year we have had four already, and some of them were so well pleased that they intend sending others.

Babies by the Basketful

Rev. Oliver Darwin, referring to his visit to one place in the West, says: "We had babies by the basketful for baptism. A farmer and his wife, having some distance to drive, and desirous of having their children baptized at the morning service, brought their lovely pair of twins in a clothes-basket. Arriving at the church they carried their basket, with its treasure, along the aisle of the church to the front, and when the time for the baptismal service came, the father took one child out of the basket, and the mother the other, and we baptized them. Then they laid them again in the basket, where they slept comfortably during the rest of the service."

Sabbath Desecration

Rev. Thomas Crosby, the veteran Indian missionary, writes: "I spent three Sabbaths among the canneries of the lower Fraser, and conducted eighteen services. At Steveston, one Sabbath, hundreds of people passed along the streets coming from the city of Vancouver by tram cars. Two thousand people came out one Sunday to see the canneries in full blast, and also to see the fishing fleet go out at six o'clock on Sunday night. It was estimated that, including the fishermen, Indians, Japs, Chinamen, women and children working in the canneries, there were over twelve thousand people engaged in all, a part of the day, for three successive Sabbaths, with excursion steamers carrying crowds to add to the wholesale Sabbath breaking. It is time that the people of the province should rise up and say: "This thing shall not be, or the curse of God will be upon us."

Our Opportunity

In speaking of missionary work in the North-West, Rev. Oliver Darwin thus emphasizes the importance of Christianizing the people who are coming to the Western plains: "The new settler upon his first arrival is in a frame of mind to be easily won for God or led into evil. He leaves his former home and all his associations, his friendships and fellowships. He comes into a new country. He looks for new surroundings. He expects to adapt himself to new conditions of society, and to swing in with what he finds. He acts according to his expectation.

If he is met with a warm-hearted Christian greeting, he takes that to be the order, and is predisposed to respond to it.

If he is surrounded by godless conditions and finds the community careless of the Sabbath, absentees from Church worship, or perhaps without the opportunity of enjoying it, he assumes that this is to be the atmosphere of his new home, and he is inclined to take things as he finds them.

But when once he has settled down to

these conditions, all his predispositions will be against change.

We must, therefore, keep ahead of this opportunity. Just a little too late will mean, in many instances, too late forever.

In the Methodist Church in this land and in this work has a great responsibility—a responsibility which should drive us to our knees, asking for the sight of a seer's discernment. We should pray for power to grip what we behold, and wisdom to organize and direct a mighty campaign for God."

Attacking a Church Debt

Rev. Dr. White, writing of Sandon, B.C. says: "Ever since the terrible fire of 1900, in which our church and parsonage were destroyed with the rest of the little town, our people have been struggling to get free from debt incurred in rebuilding. It had got down to \$550 when the anniversary services were held a few weeks ago. We have just nine members in Sandon. One of these had prayed much over the debt, and had looked earnestly about him to see if he could locate any of the Lord's money. A retiring, somewhat taciturn, mining man in town, who had never been known to attend church, was approached. I will not attempt to describe the characteristic interview; but the brother's faith was rewarded by a cheque for \$200. With this splendid gift to start with, the little band attacked the debt with enthusiasm, and the services closed with \$400. They are determined that the whole amount shall be raised. How is that for a mining camp? Do you not think such people deserve to be helped.

Just a Line or Two

The Indians of the North say of Rev. John McDougall: "He is the man who speaks our language better than ourselves."

Rev. Thomas Neville, of Beren's River, says that he has just had the "Glorious" put into the Cree language, and hopes to have the revival fire burning around the camp fires this winter.

The young Englishmen brought out from England for work in the North-West seem to be doing well. From the fields on which they are laboring come the most favorable reports concerning their work.

At Cross Lake, Keewatin District, a new church has just been built. The work has all been done by Indians, under the supervision of the missionary, Mr. McNeill, and the people are justly proud of it.

Rev. S. D. Gaudin, our missionary at Nelson House, says the Indian's wants have gradually been enlarging. "In addition to rifles, ammunition, twine, blankets, etc., he now asks the Hudson's Bay Co. store-keeper for canned goods, molasses, jam, butter. Even cooking stoves, sewing machines and organs are beginning to be in demand."

Rev. William Pierce, missionary among the Indians at Kishpix, B.C., writes that he held a temperance meeting at Port Essington, at which forty signed the pledge. At another service 112 signed the pledge. Altogether 523 have signed. Rev. Mr. Pierce says: "Charles Martin, one of our Kishpix Christian Indians, the only Indian telegraph operator in the Province, has been employed for the last five years by the Government; while on the other hand, six white men have been discharged through drinking and not being able to keep their lines open.

What do you think of this record of a Kishpix Indian?"

Rev. A. E. Green, Inspector of Indian Schools in British Columbia, tells an amusing incident re a miners' claim on the Coast. The owner—who is a Norwegian—was exhibiting a sample of the ore on the steamer, and stated that it contained gold, silver, copper, lead, etc. Some of those who knew the claim, were amused at his expectations, and one man said, "You are very optimistic about that claim of yours." "Yes," he replied enthusiastically, "there is some of that in it, too."

Dr. R. W. Large, medical missionary at Bella Bella, B.C., says: "Since coming home I have had a couple of instances of the Indian's idea of compensation. A man from a neighboring tribe came to the hospital for treatment. While I was doing a dressing for him, I bumped my head rather vigorously on a sharp cornice. He expressed great regret that I should have hurt myself while treating him, but promised to make it all right. When leaving he paid his hospital account, and added fifty cents for the bump.

During the visit of Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Strachan, President and Secretary of the W.M.S. to the Fraser River Indians, an old Indian said: "I am just an ignorant Indian and will soon follow my fathers to the grave; but my children will take my place, and I want them to be wiser than I am. The school is the only thing to help us, and I am sorry to say that we have none. For many years we have been asking the Government and the good people in the East to assist us, but our words have not yet found a place in their hearts. We ask the good ladies to help us."

"Canadian Evening"

Here is a suggestive programme for a Canadian evening, given by the Sunday School of Wellington Street Church, Brantford:

1. Representation . . . Canadian Cities, etc.
2. Chairman's Address—"Canada"
3. Chorus . . . "O Canada, Fair Canada."

HISTORICAL REPRESENTATION.

People who make up our
FAIR CANADA.

4. Iroquois Song—"Navajo"
Chief H. Maden.
(accompanied by Indians)
- French.
5. Reading—French Canadian—Selected
Miss E. Jackson.
6. Solo—"Summer" (Chamlnade)
Miss Adra Luton.
(Sung in French).
- English.
7. March St. George's Cross.
Song—Patriotic "Rule Britannia."
- Scotch.
8. Solo—Selected Mr. G. Crooker.
- Irish.
9. Solo—"The Dear Little Shamrock."
Miss F. Mustizer.
10. Reading—Selected Mr. H. Sills.
Canada.
11. Address to Canadians by Miss Canada
Miss Adra Luton
"The Maple Leaf."
12. Contest
Immortalizing Canadian Apples.

REFRESHMENTS.

God Save the King.

Devotional Service

BY REV. T. J. PARR, M.A.

(The Missionary Text-Book for this year is "Methodism in Canada," by Rev. A. S. H. H. The mission-ary topics correspond with the chapters of this book, which can be secured from Dr. F. C. Stephenson, Wesley Buildings, Toronto, P. O. Postpaid, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper covers, 35 cents.)

JAN. 14.—"WHAT CHRIST TAUGHT ABOUT MONEY AND ITS USES."

Matt. 2: 11; Mark 10: 17-31.

PIONEER POINTS.

(To be used as an introduction by the president.)

Money is so liable to abuse, and yet so capable of being used as a great blessing, that it is no wonder that Christ more than once gives principles for its regulation. When his enemies tried to catch him in his talk, and to cause him to speak treason against the Roman Government, he laid down a fundamental principle as to money in its relation to the state, and its relation to God's cause. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." On another occasion he uttered a warning note against the dangers of riches. "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." From which may be inferred that the possession of wealth attracts the mind from divine things, and leads a man to be self-satisfied. If one is entrusted with riches, how he should "watch and pray lest he enter into temptation." And in our topic Scripture, Christ teaches that money, little or much, should be under his control. When one becomes a Christian his pocket-book is converted as well as his body and soul. Everything comes under the sway of the new King. There must be no reservations.

TOPIC HINTS FOR EXPANSION.

(Hints for the leader to construct the topic message.)

1. The young man in this narrative was an interesting character. He was young, and youth is always interesting. Then he was "very rich," and "a ruler" besides. Better still, he was of upright character, claiming a due respect for the divine law. He was amiable, also, for when the Lord looked upon him, he loved him. But the best of all was his earnestness. A young man in earnest, and in earnest with respect to spiritual things. When Caesar saw Brutus for the first time, and heard him pleading in the Forum, he said, "You youth is destined to make his mark because you intend strongly." The youth who here prostrated himself before Jesus intended strongly. But, alas, there were grave difficulties in the way. The heavenward path is ever steep and rugged.

2. In his approach to Christ, he made a serious mistake. He addresses Jesus as "Good Rabbi," and would probably have been willing to pronounce him as the most excellent of men. He did not realize that Jesus was divine. But Jesus would have no such title. "Why callest thou me good?" said he; "there is none good but One, that is God." Christ's idea is this: God alone is good. Thou dost not believe me to be God. Therefore, call me not good. Jesus would not accept a person lower than his divine claims. All through his ministry he insisted that he was the long-looked-for Christ, and as such the very Son of God. He claimed for himself the divine attributes, and distinctly made himself equal with God. For this he suffered death. There is no middle ground. Peter was right when he said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God." The young man, not acknowledging that, he, of course, could not allow his money to be

regulated by a mere man, be he ever so good.

3. He expected to press his way to salvation by good works. "What shall I do," said he, "that I may inherit eternal life?" There was, in one sense, nothing for him to do. Eternal life is a gracious gift. If we are ever saved, it will not be by our doing, but by God's giving. He is a Father and a Father gives right joys. But while salvation is free, it is conditioned, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." To believe is to accept, and implies willingness to follow. Faith is the hand stretched out to grasp God's grace in Christ. Salvation is free, but it saves only the man who reaches forth and takes it. The word of the Master comes to all as to this young man, "Go, sell all that thou hast—put away everything, money, pleasure, unholy ambition, everything that separates from Christ, and "Come, follow me."

BIBLE LIGHT.

(Have a number of members read these texts with their comments, adding thoughts of their own.)

- Haggai 2: 8. All money belongs to God as Creator and Proprietor.
- Mal. 3: 8. God has the right to the control of every cent we may think our own, and considers himself robbed if we do not honor him with our substance.
- Exod. 32: 31. We are in danger of putting money in God's place, and thereby becoming idolatrous.
- 2 Cor. 8: 7. As a counteractive God commands us to put our money under his control, to recognize ourselves as stewards, and to give back to him liberally as the rightful owner.
- 1 Tim. 6: 10. Covetousness is a great evil, and leads to many other evils. How carefully should we guard against it.
- 2 Cor. 9: 6. To give liberally to God entails no loss. It does not follow that you have saved your money, though you have withheld it.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(Add original comments and expand.)

- A vain man's motto is, "Win gold and wear it." A generous man's motto is, "Win gold and share it." A miser's motto is, "Win gold and spare it." A profligate's motto is, "Win gold and spend it." A broker's motto is, "Win gold and lend it." A gambler's motto is, "Win gold and lose it." A wise man's motto, "Win gold and use it."
- Bacchus once offered King Midas his choice of gifts. The king asked that whatever he might touch should be changed into gold. Bacchus consented. Midas went his way; he plucked a twig of an oak and it became gold in his hand. He took up a stone, it changed into gold. He pulled an apple from a tree; gold again. His joy knew no bounds. When he got home he ordered a splendid supper; and then he found, to his dismay, that when he touched bread it hardened in his hand. He took a glass of wine; it flowed down his throat as melted gold. Bearing starvation, the king pleaded with Bacchus to take back his gift. Hence money will not satisfy.
- Down to the grave comes a millionaire. "How much are you worth?" says Death. "Men call me worth thirty millions," is the reply. It is not enough to pay his ferrisage! But goes through; and his wealth having been taken from him, he is no bigger than a mosquito! There is hardly enough left of him for a nucleus to start on in the next life.—Becher.
- It is foolish to allow our hearts to lean upon any earthly good which must soon perish. It is like putting all one's money into the coat-pocket, which a clever thief may cut off and steal. A great man once told a youth to empty

his purse into his head, if he wished to keep his money safely; meaning that a good education would be the best and surest investment for his little capital.

QUOTATIONS.

(To be memorized and quoted.)

- "Get to live; Then live, and use it; else, it is not true
Thou hast gotten. Surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone."—Herbert.
- "Money was made, not to command our will,
But all our lawful pleasures to fulfill.
Shame and woe to us if our wealth obey;
The horse doth with the horseman run away."—Cowley.
- Thus did a choking wanderer in the desert cry:
"Oh, that Allah one prayer would grant before I die;
That I might stand up to my knees in a cool lake;
My burning tongue and parching throat in it to slake."
No lake he saw, and when they found him in the waste,
A bag of gold and gems lay just before his face,
And his dead hand a paper with this writing grasped,
"Worthless is wealth when dying for water I gasped."—Oriental.

MOTTO FOR BLACKBOARD.

MONEY { A Servant,
Not a Master.

SUGGESTIONS.

Make this a practical study in the use and abuse of money. It should be made very plain that we are but stewards of our possessions, and that all should be under the control of the principles of our religion. We are responsible for the way we use our money as much as for the way we use our time, or talents, or opportunities.

JAN. 21.—"CHRIST'S LIFE. 1. LESSONS FROM HIS BOYHOOD."

Luke 2: 40-52.

UNION MEETING WITH THE JUNIOR SOCIETY.

(As an introduction for the president, to be enlarged.)

PIONEER POINTS.

In introducing this subject to the League, it would make the topic more vivid if you would have a map, or draw one on the board, and show the places made famous in the early life of Jesus. Bethlehem, his birth-place, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem—in the vicinity, the field of the shepherds, and the scene of the angel's song. Trace the course of the flight into Egypt—from Bethlehem south to Hebron, then to Gaza, and south-west through the desert to a village in Egypt, near Cairo. The Nile, with its peculiar boats, the pyramids and the Sphinx were probably looked upon by the Holy Family, and appeared to them very much as they do to modern travellers. Remaining but a short time in Egypt, they returned likely along the Mediterranean coast to Nazareth, about seventy miles north of Jerusalem. Here was spent the boyhood life of Jesus. He made one visit with parents when he was twelve years old to the temple in Jerusalem, where, according to the Jewish custom, he was presented to the Lord. This trip was made, no doubt, by the usual road through Galilee, Samaria and part of Judea, to the Holy City—seventy miles.

TOPIC HINTS FOR EXPANSION.

(Hints for the leader to construct the topic message.)

1. The birth of Jesus, at Bethlehem, as the Prince of Peace and the Saviour of the world, is the greatest event in the history of the human race.

"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us; and we beheld His glory, full of grace and truth." Here is "God manifest in the flesh." The Son of God became the son of man in order that the sons of men might become the sons of God.

2. When not yet two months old, his parents took the infant Jesus to the temple and "presented him to the Lord," and he "was called holy unto the Lord." Young people of Methodism should know our doctrine of infant baptism, and stoutly maintain it. Here we have the case of Jesus, and how beautiful it is, taken to the temple in his infancy, and consecrated unto the Lord. If we had nothing more than this it would be sufficient as an example to urge all parents to recognize God's claims upon them, and in infancy dedicate their offering to God who gave them.

3. We know very little of the life of Jesus at Nazareth. From what is said in the Gospels, we know that he was obedient as a son, grew strong in character, and showed a deep knowledge of the Scriptures. He, no doubt, played with the children of his adopted city, and enjoyed the hilarity of youth as much as any of them. He probably went to the synagogue school, where he would be instructed in the scriptures, and some other things. Here again he would frequently meet with the children of Nazareth, and would be among them as a real boy, not as a supernatural being. So, Jesus becomes the model boy for all boys, mingling in the activities of boyhood life, and at the same time, "He did not sin against God, he did not offend his fellow-man. He enjoyed life and did his Father's will.

4. The incident of Christ's being left behind by his parents, and disputing with the doctors in the temple when he was but twelve years old, is quite familiar. We have the boy's rising consciousness of his divine mission. His extraordinary knowledge of the scriptures was more than human knowledge. And his reply to his parents when they found him, and reprimanded him for his tardiness, is still a fuller proof—"Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" "It is as if he had said, "I have more pressing demands than home ties, and home claims—Heaven's claims are upon me." How much of the future of this "business" Jesus saw at this time, no one can tell.

BIBLE LIGHT.

(Have members read these texts, with the comments, adding thoughts of their own.)

1. John 1. 1.—It should never be forgotten that Jesus who was born in Bethlehem was God's expression of love to the world, the Word of God. More than that, the Christ of Bethlehem was God himself. "God manifest in the flesh."—The Word was God.

2. Matthew 1. 21.—Here the great purpose of Christ's purpose in coming into the world is given—to save his people from their sins. Sin is "the most dreadful fact in human nature—the most fatal, the most far-reaching." But Christ is a perfect Saviour, and all who accept him may be saved from sin's guilt and power.

3. Matthew 2. 11.—The wise men from the East came to the infant Jesus and presented to Him the best that they had as tokens of the reverence they bore towards Him. What can we present to Jesus as our best offering? Ourselves! He will accept nothing less.

4. Luke 2. 49.—Jesus in one sentence expresses his whole life-work—his entire

mission to the world—"My Father's business." This is the chief work of every man in his own sphere and according to his opportunities—to do his heavenly Father's business; in other words, in all things to do the will of God, and make Christ's standard of truth the standard of every action.

5. Psa. 72. 8.—These words are a prophecy, a foreshadowing of the coming day when Christ shall reign supreme. Not as a temporal ruler, but having sway by his truth in the minds of the people of the world in such a way that it may be truly said, "He shall have dominion from the sea to sea and from the river unto the end of the earth." "The Christ of Bethlehem and of Nazareth" is to be the supreme monarch of the world. He is now, but his government is not fully asserted.

6. Let a number of leaguers write comments for themselves on the following texts: Matt. 2. 10, Matt. 2. 3, Matt. 2. 16, Luke 1. 76-77, Luke 2. 14, Luke 2. 51-52.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(Add original comments and expand.)

1. The church that does not care for its children is like a farmer who left his orchard alone until it was time for fruit.

2. The child that thinks to postpone his father's business till manhood is like an athlete who refuses to go into training.

3. When gardeners wish to obtain new and fine varieties of flowers and fruits, they begin with the selection of the best seed and soil.

4. Strike a match and the light goes on endlessly. What are we to think of the endless outreaches of the good training of the boys and girls.

QUOTATIONS.

(To be memorized and quoted.)

1. Whatever father or mother wanted done in the house,—fetching water, bread, meat, looking after the house,—that did the dear little Jesus.—Martin Luther.

2. Jesus is the example for all who are stepping from the careless immunities of early childhood into the graver region of budding youth.—Alexander Maclaren.

3. The modesty, the filial piety, the perfectness of self-control, contentment in mechanical labor, conscious sovereignty undisclosed, all this in itself is a wonder of divinity.—H. W. Beecher.

There are idols of hearts and of households;

They are angels of God in disguise; His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses, His glory still gleams in their eyes; Those trunants from home and from heaven

They have made me more manly and mild;

And I know now how Jesus could liken The Kingdom of God to a child.

—C. M. Dickinson.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

(Answers to be written out at home.)

1. What two gospels give Christ's genealogy?

2. What other names have been given to Jesus? (John 1. 14, 29, 38, 41, 49, 51, Matt. 1. 23; Matt. 20. 30; Isa. 9. 6; Isa. 59. 20; Rev. 5. 5, 12; Rev. 21. 6.)

3. Name some prophets who foretold the birth of Christ. (Isa. 7. 14; Isa. 9. 6, 7; Jer. 23. 5, 6; Micah 5. 2; Zech. 9. 9; Mal. 3. 1.)

4. Who was Luke? (Philem. 24; Col. 4. 14; 2 Tim. 4. 11.)

5. Suppose you could have visited Jesus at Nazareth when he was twelve years of age, how would you have spent the day, and what would you have seen?

6. Were Jewish children taught at home? (Ex. 12. 26, 27; Deut. 4. 9, 10; Deut. 6. 7, 9.)

7. Why did the parents of Jesus have to go up to Jerusalem every year? Ex. 12. 3, 49; Lev. 23. 4, 8; Num. 9. 2; Deut. 16. 1, 17.)

MOTTO FOR BLACKBOARD.

Christ's } Boyhood
A Real }

A SUGGESTION.

The study of this topic would not be complete unless some capable person wrote a continued account of the life of Christ up to his twelfth year. The material will be found in the opening of the four Gospels.

THE PROGRAMME.

Do not think, Mr. President, of leaving the arrangement of the programme until you come to the meeting. It should be carefully thought out at home, embracing the various features of the above study, giving variety, point, impressiveness and brevity.

JAN. 23.—"MISSIONARY MEETING—THE METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS MISSIONARY POLICY."

The history of the Methodist church of Canada is the history of a great evangelistic movement that has regenerated individuals, purified homes, transformed communities, moulded institutions, fought and won the battle of civil and religious liberty, shaped the educational policy of whole provinces, leavened the theology and stimulated the zeal of sister churches, and in the brief space of one hundred years gathered around its standard a million of adherents of the Dominion of the population of the Dominion.

THE FIELD OF METHODISM.

Beginning at the Atlantic seaboard and travelling westward, we come first to the Island Newfoundland. Here the Gospel is preached with true Methodist fervor. In the Newfoundland Conference, there are 5 districts, 64 circuits, 52 ordained ministers, and 11,851 members. Next we come to Cape Breton, an island forming part of the Province of Nova Scotia. This island, with Nova Scotia proper, has an annual conference with 110 circuits, 121 ordained ministers, and 16,028 members. Across the Bay of Fundy from Nova Scotia lies the Province of New Brunswick, which methodistically has 82 circuits, 103 ordained ministers, and 13,875 members. Reaching the Province of Quebec we find the work of Methodism confined almost entirely to the English-speaking portions and to towns, cities and rural sections. The where the population is mixed. The annual Conference called the Montreal, begins at Gaspé, on the Atlantic seaboard, and extends some distance west of the city of Kingston. This Conference has 27 circuits, 255 ordained ministers, and 37,009 members. West of the Montreal Conference, are Bay of Quinte, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Conference. Taken together these Conferences embrace 743 circuits, 978 ordained ministers, and 188,406 members.

In the Northwest there are three Conferences with 251 circuits, 241 ordained ministers, and 22,392 members. In British Columbia the Annual Conference comprises 105 circuits, 69 ordained ministers, and 6,878 members, while members and adherents together number 25,047. At the present time there is one Annual Conference in Newfoundland, eleven in the Dominion of Canada, and one in Japan. There are two foreign missions, one in Japan and one in West China.

METHODIST UNIONS.

In the early days Methodism in Canada, so far as its government was con-

cerned, took on the Methodist Episcopal form. This was perfectly natural, for its preachers were commissioned by the American Bishops, and until 1832 were under their jurisdiction. But when, in the year just named, a union was formed between the Canadian Conference and the English Wesleyan Conference, Episcopacy was superseded by an annual Presidency, and the government of the Church was modelled after the Wesleyan type. When a union was formed between the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Canada, the Methodist New Connexion, and the Conference of Eastern British America in 1874, some modifications were introduced, and the united body took the name of the Methodist Church of Canada. Nine years later another union was formed, embracing the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and the Bible Christian Church of Canada, and the legal designation adopted was The Methodist Church. At the close of this union the constitution which still exists was adopted, and some of its features may be briefly described.

METHODIST POLITY.

In some respects the polity of the Canadian Church holds a middle position between British Wesleyan Methodism and the Episcopalian Methodism of the United States. It maintains the ministerial equality of the one, and, in a modified form, the general superintendency of the other. There is one Quadrennial General Conference, composed of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, to which is committed authority in making rules and regulations for the whole Church under certain restrictions. The ministerial members are elected by the ministers in the Annual Conferences, and the laymen by the lay members of the same bodies. The General Conference has authority to unite the more general superintendents, who hold office for eight years and are eligible for re-election. It also decides the number and boundaries of the Annual Conferences, but does not interfere in their internal administration. The Annual Conferences are composed of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, the former holding their position ex officio, the latter elected by the laymen in the annual district meetings. Each Annual Conference elects its own president and secretary. During the intervals between sessions of the General Conference, connexional interests—such as missions, education, publishing, etc., are controlled by boards or committees, and in these the principle of equality in numbers as between ministers and laymen prevails.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Among the various departments of work in the Methodist Church, that of missions holds foremost place. As far back as 1824, while the Church was yet in its infancy, a Missionary Society was organized. Its income the first year was only about \$144, and the field of operation was correspondingly limited. At that time a foreign mission was undreamed of, but it was thought that something might be done for the scattered bands of Indians in the central and western parts of Upper Canada (now Ontario), whose condition was most deplorable, and ultimately to afford a little aid to those who were carrying the Gospel to the remoter settlements. The Missionary Board is composed of the general superintendent, the officers of the Missionary Society, and 34 other members, ministers and laymen in equal numbers, 12 of whom are elected by the General Conference for a four years' term. The others are elected by the Annual Conferences, also for a four years' term. The board meets annually, reviews the whole mission work of the

Church at home and abroad, and apportions the funds at its disposal according to the needs of the various fields.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized in the autumn of 1851. The income for the first year was \$2,918; but the annual receipts increased steadily, until in 1904 they reached \$62,643. This society has its own board and manages its own affairs, but works in harmony and loyal co-operation with the board of the General Missionary Society.

Another branch of missionary effort, and one of growing importance, is that which is known as the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions. It is carried on through the agency of the Epworth Leagues, under the direction of the General Board of Missions. The motto of the movement is "Pray, Study, Give," and from this may be inferred the character and spirit of its work. By its campaign methods, diligence in circulating missionary literature, careful study of missionary problems, and plan of systematic giving, this organization has done much to develop the missionary spirit in the churches. Although but ten years have passed since the movement began, the annual income has reached about \$38,000, and 46 missionaries in the Indian and foreign and home fields are supported, in whole or in part, from this source.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

In the councils and work of the Church an important place is assigned to educational interests. The Methodist Church does not concern itself with primary schools (except in the Indian and foreign work) as that is amply provided for by a State system of common schools; but at an early period it led the way in higher education, having established in Upper Canada the first college with university powers. Since the time Canadian Methodism has established and maintained 13 additional educational institutions, 1 of which ranks as a university, 11 as colleges, and 1 as an academy.

PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

The publishing interests of Canadian Methodism have grown steadily from the beginning, and have now attained large proportions. The quadrennial report for 1902 shows total assets amounting to over \$640,000, a working capital of \$423,000, and net profits for the quadrennium amounting to \$85,000. A portion of the profits—about \$12,000 annually—is donated to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund, and the remainder goes to increase working capital. The various publications—weekly, monthly, etc.—aggregate nearly 350,000 for a single issue.

CONFIDENCE FOR THE FUTURE.

Such, in brief, is the standing and strength of the Methodist Church in Canada at the present time. With no cause for boasting, but with much for gratitude, she faces the responsibilities for the coming century, strong in faith and in the confident expectation that at the end of another hundred years she will be able to say with undiminished emphasis, "The best of all is, God is with us." Meanwhile let us recall some historical epochs that may serve as milestones to mark the route and the distance travelled.

POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Obtain a map of the Dominion of Canada and locate the Conferences as referred to above. This may be made a very interesting drill. Then use your best judgment in distributing the various sections of information among the members of the League, to be prepared a week in advance. A regular school drill on the entire exposition, so as to fix the facts would be a good thing.

FEB. 4.—"NEW WORK WE MAY DO 'FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.'"

Luke 12. 48 (last half); Gen. 12. 1-3; Gal. 3. 9. (CONSECRATION MEETING.)

DAILY READINGS ON THE TOPIC.

- Mon., Jan. 29.—Our responsibility for gifts. Luke 13. 6, 9.
- Tues., Jan. 30.—"Stir up the gift of God." 2 Tim. 1. 1-6.
- Wed., Jan. 31.—Obeying God's Call. Acts 22. 1-21.
- Thurs., Feb. 1.—Going forward. Heb. 5. 12-6. 3.
- Fri., Feb. 2.—In faith. Num. 13. 26-30.
- Sat., Feb. 3.—Overcoming all. Josh. 14. 6-14.

PIONEER POINTS.

(Points for instruction by the President, to be enlarged.)

In speaking of new work we may do for Christ and the Church, we will see that it is not so much new work as doing the old work in new ways. Is there an avenue to new Christian activity into which the Epworth League has not penetrated? If there is, then there is new work to be done. But what is most needed is the infusing of the former things with new life, new zeal, new methods, new personal enthusiasm. New work there will be in the form of reclaiming the indifferent, stimulating the indolent, rescuing the unsaved, engaging in the constant conflict in the outside world against the practical evils of the day.

TOPIC HINTS FOR EXPANSION.

(Hints for the leader to construct the topic message.)

1. The first topic text in Luke brings before us a most impressive truth—"For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required." Here is the stimulus to new work for Christ, as well as the enthusiastic pursuit of former work. To the young people of Methodism much has been given, for the Leagues of Methodism much thought and toil have been expended. The young people of to-day live in the blazing light of Gospel illumination. There is no barrier to the understanding of the whole counsel of God, and to the prosecution of practical Christian service. For these things we must give an account to God. And with such equipment, with such splendid opportunities, much shall be required of us. Our education, culture, knowledge of the world, growing Christian character, should all be brought to bear upon the Christian work in which we are engaged, in its improvement and advancement according to the higher standards of knowledge which we possess.
2. In Gen. 12. 1-3, our second topic text, we have Abram going forth from the familiar scenes of his native hills and valleys to engage in new work for God. This required enterprise, for many a man lives in the same spot, for the lack of it. It required courage—a strong heart to separate from his old friends and step out upon an untried field. Energy, too, was ended, for there were many objections to his going, and numerous obstacles in his way. But above all, faith in God and his wisdom was a necessity. It was Jehovah that called him and told him to make the venture, assuring him that he would be blessed, and prove a blessing. Abram believed God and entered upon his new work for the benefit of humanity. We need the same qualities in our work for Christ, new or old. Enterprise, Courage, Energy and Faith.

January
(Have m
Com
I. Ex
we hav
the Lord
tion to h
—"Six
course, a
thian ser
2. Eccl
slam ar
work for
with zeph
and ceme
3. Rom
found in
indiffer
which n
vice!
perons
"not slo
don't no
every d
4. Ec
man of
profit of
out of t
the str
whole a
dismet
"profit
5. Le
ment
the me
Luke 1
(Add
1. A
attract
goods
is muc
business
2. Sc
arrang
met
you m
them I
3. In
the m
writing
our
4. In
chant
cord s
sure o
Christ
5. ('
"Well
2. I
best.
3. T
their
duty;
than
and a
4. I
resol
time
Rusk
(Writ
1. un
2. be
3. or
died
with
If n
5. ca
Meth
set

BIBLE LIGHT.

(Have members read these texts, with the comments, adding thoughts of their own.)

1. Ex. 20. 9. In the original decalogue we have not only a command to rest on the Lord's Day, but we have an injunction to be industrious on the other six days—“Six days shalt thou labor.” And, of course, a believer's labor includes Christian service as well as business toil.

2. Eccles. 9. 10. Energy and enthusiasm are implied in these words. Our work for God and humanity must be done with zeal and despatch, for “the night cometh when no man can work.”
3. Romans 12. 11. What a rebuke is found in these words for the halfhearted, indifferent, go-as-you-please manner in which many people render Christian service! Alert, active, industrious, prosperous in their own business affairs—“not slothful in business” is a text they don't need. But “fervent in spirit, serving the Lord,” is the motto they require every day.

4. Eccles. 1. 3. “What profit hath a man of all his labor?” No satisfying profit that shall endure, if he leaves God out of the count. There are many living the strenuous life, but centering their whole attention on self, and self-aggrandisement. There will be no abiding “profit” in such labor.
5. Let members write original comments on these texts and read them at the meeting: Matt. 20. 4, Luke 20. 10, Luke 13. 7; Acts 20. 35.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(Add original comments and expand.)

1. A store-keeper knows that if he would attract trade he must constantly get new goods and advertise in new ways. It is much the same with “Our Father's business.”

2. Sometimes the house-wife merely rearranges the furniture and makes the house look new. So in religious work, you may freshen up old tasks by doing them in new ways.

3. In the modern copy-books they slide the model down just above each line of writing. Thus we must keep close to our Great Example.

4. In opening up a new ledger a merchant never knows whether it will record success or failure. But we may be sure of the outcome of our account with Christ as we labor on in his name.

QUOTATIONS.

(To be memorized and quoted.)

1. “'Tis the welding that meets with a ‘Well done.’”—Jenning.
2. Let me be content with no second best. Let me refuse to go Bethel when the road to Jerusalem lies open.—Smellie.
3. There are those who do not do all their duty who profess to do only their duty; and there is a third class, far better than the other two, that do their duty and a little more.—Andrew Carnegie.
4. Doing is the great thing; for if resolutely people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—John Ruskin.

POINTED QUOTATIONS.

(Write answers at home and bring to the meeting.)

1. What new work can our League undertake for Christ?
2. What old work may be done in a better way?
3. Is your League falling into a rut or doing everything the same at every meeting. If so, how may you get out of it?
4. Is your League doing Christ's work with energy, interest, zeal and success? If not, where does the trouble lie?
5. What should be expected of the educated, privileged, energetic youth of Methodism in the institution especially set apart for them—the Epworth League?

MOTTO FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

(To be printed on blackboard and enlarged upon by the President.)

Old Work—In new ways.
New Work—In the best way.

Literary Lines

Of Canadian animal stories none are more interesting than those of Charles G. D. Roberts in “Around the Camp Fire.”

Miss Agnes Laut writes of early Canadian adventures in her “Pathfinders of the West,” in a manner that both charms and instructs.

Dr. William Osler, of chloroform fame, says that the poetry of Canada is at a higher level than the poetry of the United States.

Young Canadians should read Parkman's works. They will find the early history of Canada presented in wonderfully interesting form, in these volumes, which are as attractive as romances.

The Dominion Government has recently issued a very fine book called “The Dominion of Canada,” giving a large amount of useful and interesting information about this country. The illustrations and the maps are unusually good.

Mr. Wilfred Campbell, who is perhaps entitled to the chief place among Canadian poets, was born in Berlin, Ont., in 1861. For a short time he was rector of an Episcopal church, in St. Stephen, N.B., but now holds a position in the civil service at Ottawa.

The Canadian Magazine, under the able management of Mr. W. A. Cooper, compares favorably with the best magazines of the United States. In quality of material, and in mechanical make-up, it is in the very first rank. Canadians should feel proud of this publication and support it loyally.

The Christmas number of The Farmer's Advocate is a very fine production. The illustrations are numerous and first-class, and the articles unusually interesting. If there is any better farmer's paper published than the Farmer's Advocate, we have failed to see it. It is a credit to Canada.

Rev. Dr. Withrow has probably done more than any other man in developing a healthy sentiment of Canadian loyalty. In The Methodist Magazine, the oldest publication of the kind in this country, and in Onward and the other Sunday school periodicals, during a long period of time, he has kept Canadian topics well to the front, and has greatly inspired the young people in the direction of an intelligent patriotism. His book on “Our Own Country” is one of the best descriptions of Canada that has been published.

Mr. Fraser, the novelist, has said: “Literature has done little for Canada; it has taught that the great North-West is a land of blizzards, peopled with Indians.” I wanted to do some blizzard literature myself and started to get the genesis of these frozen sirocos. I asked people about them, and I wrote to people about them. I found only one man who had been in a true blizzard, but he was too badly frightened to remember anything about the physical aspect. It was like a hunt for the sea serpent. They are as rare as literature has taught they are plentiful.”

Quite a number of books on Canada have been written by Englishmen, who have spent five or six weeks in this country. It is not at all surprising that they should be full of inaccuracies. The firm of Geo. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, has recently published a book entitled

“Canada in the Twentieth Century,” by Mr. A. G. Bradley, which is of another sort altogether. The author has made himself remarkably familiar with conditions in this country, and gives a good general picture of Canada and Canadian life in readable form. As far as we can see he has only made one mistake, in speaking of McGill College, at Montreal, as a Presbyterian institution. It is, by a long way, the best volume on Canada that we have seen. The illustrations are excellent. (Price \$2.00.) Canadians who desire their friends in England and the United States to know exactly what kind of a country this is, could not do better than send them this splendid volume.

First Things in Canada

The first census of Canada was taken in 1665.

First steam railway built in Canada in 1836.

First apples grown in Canada, in Nova Scotia, in 1633.

First lighthouse built in Canada, at Louisburg, 1734.

First Canadian bank note issued by the Canada bank 1792.

Atlantic cable first laid to Canadian shores August 5, 1858.

First Canadian bank—the Bank of Montreal, in 1817.

First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence—the Victoria—1859.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers brought out by Lord Selkirk.

First Canadian Pacific Railway train crossed from Port Moody to Montreal, July 12, 1886.

First canals begun in 1779 past the Cedar, Cascades and Coteau Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was a Canadian built craft—the Royal William—in 1833.

What Canada Can Do

One of the many attractive placards displayed in the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair reads to this effect:

NORTH-WESTERN CANADA CAN PRODUCE
500,000,000 BUSHELS OF THE BEST
WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

Such a claim is one that no country could afford to make without facts behind it, and in the case of Canada it may prove a matter of surprise even to thousands of the native born. Yet the figures given in the Dominion Experimental Farm's blue book, recently published, sustain the claim and show that the possibilities of Greater Canada are nothing less than wonderful.

Bay of Quinte Convention

January 23rd, 24th, 25th, 1906

A Bay of Quinte Era will be sent to every pastor, and to every League, the names of whose president and secretary were reported in last Conference Schedule. Circulars will be sent with Schedule (Form A) to every pastor, and Form B to every League above mentioned. Will pastors and Leagues kindly return Schedules to secretary promptly. Any pastor or League not receiving these by December 30th, or official Convention Programme by January 13th, will please apply by postal card to secretary at Wooler.

Great preparations are being made for the convention. Pray for it, work for it, come to it, at Bowmanville.

E. A. MOREEN, President.
S. F. DIXON, Secretary.

Junior Department

Conducted by REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Colborne, Ont.
 Visited in charge of the Junior League section of
 General Sunday School and Epworth League Board. He
 invites correspondence from all Junior League workers to
 add interest to this Department of the ERA.

The Year of Our Lord

"Dear mother, you call her the Happy
 New Year—
 Is her home in the heavens close by?
 And 'The year of our Lord's' was she
 lingering near
 When the Christ-child came down from
 the sky?
 Did she watch in the manger
 The sweet baby stranger,
 And join in the song of the glad angels,
 when
 They sang, 'Peace on earth, and good
 will unto men'?"

She waited, she lingered for one little
 week,
 To see the world welcoming Him,
 To see how the wise men His cradle would
 seek,
 Whose glory no midnight can dim;
 Then the great angels came,
 With trumpet and flame
 Her holy new name to pronounce and
 record;
 Behold her—the Happy New Year of our
 Lord!

They hide in the heavens—God's beauti-
 ful years!
 They pass on beyond us, unseen;
 But the cry of the soul for Christ's com-
 ing he hears,
 He knows what its faint whispers mean,
 He charms away sadness,
 And brings love and gladness;
 All the years are our Lord's, since to
 save us he came
 To each other and us they repeat his
 dear name.

One blessed old year brought him hither
 to earth,
 And all the years since have been new;
 For all the world was created again by
 his birth,
 And all hearts in his presence grow
 true.
 The dear Christ has come
 To make with us his home,
 Oh, sing with us, angels! we strike the
 same chord—
 Every happy New Year is the year of our
 Lord!

—Lucy Larcum.

Weekly Topics

THOUGHT FOR JANUARY—"God's CARE."

Jan. 14.—"Boys and Girls."—Zech. 3. 1-5.

Does God care for little children? Are boys and girls of value in His sight? Does He look upon the young with pleasure or favor? These questions the Bible definitely and directly answers with an emphatic "Yes!" What does this mean to our lesson says that "the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." There was to be a place for the children in the restored Jerusalem. The boys and girls were to be numerous and prominent in the social life of the city. What does this mean to-day. (1) It shows us that God has a place for the children. (2) That the innocent and healthy recreations of the young are pleasurable in His sight. (3) That the influences of the city streets ought to be safe and wholesome for the young. All of these propositions may be thought out and demonstrated at length as deemed best by the leader, e.g., let some one be set to work to collect a number of Scripture passages that show God's interest in and care for the boys and girls. Such

references as the following will be in point: Gen. 18, 19, where God spoke of His confidence in Abraham that he would bring up his children to keep the Divine commandments; Deut. 6, 7, where Moses commands the fathers to instruct the children in the Word of God; Deut. 11, 21, where the promise is made to the children who are true to God; Josh. 4, 22, where the children are to be reminded of God's great mercy in the past; Ps. 34, 11, where the children are especially invited to receive instruction; Ps. 78, 4, 5, 6, where the young are included in the covenants of promise; Prov. 17, 6, where the blessing of children is spoken of. The New Testament contains many such passages as Matt. 18, 10, 14; Acts 2, 39, etc., in which it is clearly shown that God has the little ones under His guardianship. The lesson on the young is to love and trust God as their Heavenly Father in return for His love for them, and for the adults it is to consider the needs of the children in the light of responsibility to God for their proper nurture and care. Our second proposition suggests that all that contributes to the happiness and well-being of the children is pleasurable in God's sight. Let the children remember that they can play for the glory of God as well as work for it. The recreations of childhood and youth should assist in their culture as well as their prayers. There is a time for a boy to play as well as to pray. But his play should always be right as to time, place, spirit, and influence. It should always help him and never harm others. There are no such happy scenes on earth as the innocent pleasures of childhood, and he must be a very sour or crabbed individual indeed who thinks of God as displeased with such scenes. Let the juniors learn that everything that will help build up a healthy body, keep a clear mind, and develop wholeness of character do no injury to others is good and commendable in the sight of God. Our third statement in relation to the city streets will provoke thought. The streets are not now safe for the children. Why? Simply because the influences of sin are very pronounced. In the ideal city provision for the safeguarding of the children will be made. For the present we lament the defilements that our children must see and hear in many public places. The remedy is not easy. Parents must ever have their children under their eye, know where they are, how they spend their time, where they take their recreations, and guard them from the too common evils of society. The summary of the teaching for to-day is briefly: Give the children a place. Share in their recreation. Be interested in their general welfare. Guard them from evil influences. Value them as belonging to the family of the loving Heavenly Father, and unite them in His fear and service. It ought to make every boy and girl proud to think that God cares for them. This thought should be a great inspiration to each one to make the life clean and noble in His sight. (Impress the principles of the Pledge in closing this meeting.)

Jan. 21.—"Times of Trouble." Gen. 21. 14-20.

The story of Ishmael can only be told in brief here. For a long time, Ishmael had been the only son of Abraham. His mother was Hagar, an Egyptian woman. According to the custom of the times, Abraham had more than one wife. Sarah, his wife, had no child; but according to promise Isaac was born to her. Isaac and Ishmael then grew up together, Isaac being of course the younger. Sarah was angry at Hagar, who was her maid, because she saw Ishmael mocking her son Isaac. She demanded of Abraham that both Hagar

and Ishmael be sent away. With reluctance Abraham sent them into the wilderness. God promised to care for Ishmael and make him the father of many people. So the mother, Hagar, and the son, Ishmael, wandered away into the wilderness. When their little supply of water was all gone the two outcasts began to be very thirsty and faint. Hagar made the boy lie down under a shrub which grew by the way, and in despair turned herself away from him, for she could not bear to see him die. She cried bitterly over the lad. But he did not die. God had promised to take care of him, and he heard the voice of the lad as he lay there parched with thirst. The angel spoke to the mother and cheered her up. He also showed her a spring of water. Both were refreshed from it. Their water-bottle was re-filled at the spring, and they were strong again to endure their hardships. God was with the lad, and he grew to be a man, and by and by he married a wife out of his mother's country, Egypt, and had twelve sons, who were great men. They lived in tents, moved from place to place, and their descendants became very numerous and powerful. Ishmael lived to be a very old man, being 137 years old when he died. From the story thus briefly told several lessons may be drawn, e.g., God's promise; the lad's cry; the mother's extreme grief; the Divine rescue; God is always true to his word. If we call upon him in our need he will help and deliver us. To have Him with us is to find every need met when other help seems powerless to assist us. If we call upon him he will prove his promise true, and throughout his life he will be our best friend. (If deemed wise, the superintendent will find abundant opportunity from the story to warn against jealousy and strife at home. Children in one home should dwell together in peace and unity. Only as they "love one another" and are mutually helpful will they have the strong plea for domestic peace, founded on mutual affection.)

Jan. 28.—Special Patriotic Service in Memory of Queen Victoria. Prov. 31. 28-31.

On January 22, 1901, in Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this good Queen died. Our boys and girls should be well acquainted with the main facts of her long and glorious reign, and should be taught to hold her memory in highest esteem. For this purpose the memorial service of to-day is planned. The principal facts in connection with her life are here given; but we suggest that a number of short papers be asked for from the most advanced of the juniors on such subjects as "The Queen's family," "The Queen as a mother at home," "The influence of the Queen as a woman," "The facts of where she was born and where she died," "The British nation always love her memory," "What we owe to the example of Queen Victoria," etc. Add as many unusual features to your service in the way of song and story as possible, place the dates and facts given in the Kanfaton poster, on the blackboard, and have all memorize as many of them as possible. Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.). She was born in Kensington Palace, on 24th, 1819. The Queen's father died when she was an infant only eight months old. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, brought up the little girl with admirable care and prudence. As a child the young Princess learned the lesson of reverence and respect, was ship, and gave early evidence of Christian character. When she was only 15 years old, her uncle, William IV., died, on June 20th, 1837, and she was made Queen. She was crowned Queen at Westminster, June

28th, 1838.
 died at St.
 1840, to E.
 Cobourg a
 then her
 married life
 but in the
 and the Q
 the lo
 sample s
 consort s
 life of the
 their unob
 education
 fruit in th
 their subj
 Queen Vic
 daughters.
 VII, was t
 the P
 came wife
 of German
 present re
 many othe
 are easily
 memorizin

The
 tant,
 than the
 forgotten
 THOUGHT
 Feb. 4.
 Ps.
 The g
 is that
 comes t
 His rel
 the who
 above, t
 ments
 command
 should
 Also pa
 But the
 of natu
 children
 telligen
 choose
 to be o
 Creator
 obedien
 mission
 power.
 His app

28th, 1838. The young Queen was married at St. James' Palace, Feb. 10th, 1840, to Prince Albert, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, the second son of the then reigning Duke. Until 1861 the married life of the Queen was very happy; but in that year the Prince-Consort died and the Queen spent the rest of her life in the loneliness of widowhood. The example set by the Queen and Prince-Consort was very helpful to the domestic life of the nation. Their stainless lives, their unobtrusive piety, and their careful education of the royal children bore rich fruit in the stability of their throne, for their subjects learned to love them deeply. Queen Victoria had four sons and five daughters. The present King Edward VII. was the second child, the eldest being the Princess Royal, Victoria, who became wife of Frederick William, Emperor of Germany, and so was mother to the present reigning German Emperor. (As many other facts as may be wisely used are easily obtainable; but we suggest the memorizing of a few of the most impor-

low me." "If any man would be my disciple," "If any man thirst," etc. The one thing God never breaks down is the human will. We must choose to be His disciples. There is virtue in this kind of obedience, and to it will be given great reward. But what inspiration there is for us in the study of Nature. The Old Testament writers all speak of it as setting a great example to man to worship and serve the Creator. Hence we must live close to Nature and catch the spirit of universal praise. If we do so it will make the worship of God a delight and to be learned here. History shows us how every force in the natural world answers to the command of the Creator of all. "All thy works, praise thee," is the verdict of the Psalmist. Psalms 147 and 148 illustrates this. What a glorious thing it will be for the earth when as the mannikin offer such united praise to God as the inanimate creation does. It is a sad fact that God may come to the earth and not be recognized or honored. Men

seen. Encourage the boys and girls to observe natural objects, and in all their study to cultivate a reverent spirit toward the Almighty Creator.)

Feb. 11.—"The Secret of Success."
Joshua 1. 1-9.

Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua. What an illustrious line of obedient men. Not that they never failed. They did. But what a record of obedience to the supreme voice of the Almighty they have passed down to us. One after another came and passed away. After him, who? "Moses my servant is dead." These words fall on the ears of the listening Joshua, and to him comes the call to leadership. So it is. The boys now in our Junior Leagues are learning to serve, that they may lead some day. Every Moses must have his Joshua or the cause will lose. And the Joshuas come up when needed. Impress on your boys this vital truth. Obedience now is necessary if they would know how to command some day. Moses had preached his great sermon in the book of Deuteronomy and had passed away from earth. His work must be taken up by someone who is ready. That one is Joshua. Long years of preparation had fitted him for the position. Nothing is learned in a day; but all days added together mean a grand aggregate of knowledge. Joshua had served his apprenticeship and was in a good state of readiness to take up his great leader's work. If the young would be ready some day to continue the work begun by their fathers, they must learn a little to-day and to-morrow, and so grow in knowledge and fitness until the day of more prominence comes and they take up the burdens others have laid down that the work of God fall not. Every Junior League should be a training school for such service, and if you, Superintendent, can but fit one for subsequent leadership in some part of the Lord's heritage, your work will not have been in vain. What was promised Joshua? "Good success." We are all seeking this. But let us be careful that we have a right idea of what success really is. Briefly stated it is doing our best in everything according to the will of God and for His glory. This includes all our life's duties. Study, work, play, on Sunday and through the week, "do all for the glory of God."

This is success. To do one's best. How was Joshua to do this? By keeping God's law very prominent before him, by having good courage, in being strong to do everything good and casting away everything evil, in short by proving himself a true man in every event of life and in every duty that fell to his lot. That is the secret, and the only secret of success with all. "Be strong!" in faith, through prayer, by exercise, with others, "be strong!"

Junior Prizes

In last month's Era a reward was offered to the boys and girls for the five best reasons why boys should not use tobacco in any form, to be stated briefly on a post-card.

The prizes have been awarded to Stanley Ramsay, of Antler, Assa.; Harry Prudham, of Watertown, and Ida B. Merkle, of Chesterville. Quite a number of very good answers were received.



ROCKS AT HOPEWELL CAPE, N.B.

The action of the strong tides is responsible for the weird images among the rocks at Hopewell Cape.

tant, such as are given above, rather than the mere statement of many to be forgotten.)

THOUGHT FOR FEBRUARY—"OBEDIENCE."
Feb. 4.—"The Obedience of Nature."
Ps. 105. 31; Matt. 8. 26-27.

The great central topic of the month is that God is Supreme. Out of this comes the obligation on us to obey Him. His reign as universal King is seen in the whole realm of Nature. The heavens above, the earth beneath, all natural elements everywhere are obedient to His command. The majestic 104th Psalm should be studied in this connection. Also parts of the Sermon on the Mount. But the difference between the obedience of nature and that which we as God's children, are asked to give is that of intelligence. We know, and knowing, we choose to obey God. Nature may be said to be obeying laws that are fixed by the Creator. God's children show their obedience by intelligent and willing submission to Him rather than to any other power. Christ always had an "if" in His appeals. He said: "If any man fol-

and women, boys and girls, are very apt to have deaf ears to His Voice which speaketh from heaven. Our ears are often dull of hearing. Our eyes are often blinded to the glory of His Providence. Happy when both ears and eyes are on the alert to catch every evidence of His coming year, and when the heart responds with a willing obedience to all His calls. Seeing the wonderful Providence of God in the world about us, we may well turn our thoughts within as the Psalmist did and ask, "What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him?" Study nature, read her lesson of dependence on God, her ready response to God's controlling word; her united forces in obedience to His command, and then recognize His claims on you and obey them. (You will be able to illustrate this study by the snowflake. Show how beautiful it is in its symmetry. Looking at it under a microscope we find triangles, arches, bridges, stars, in short an almost endless variety of mathematical designs; but every one in perfection. No two precisely alike but all and each perfect in every sense. The perfection of God in His works is here

A Winter's Day in California

BY JAMES ALEXANDER TUCKER, B.A.

This afternoon upon the hills
The Winter sun rests strangely sweet;
The valley dreaming at their feet,
With murm'rous music thrills.

Music of zephyrs in the palms,
And scattered eucalyptus trees;
And chattering of shrill killdees
Round distant ready dams;

And where the pine's dark flag unfurls,
And blood-red holly berries shine,
And bay and chaparral intertwine,
The chirruping squirrels.

Far off, in the mountains, lapped in haze,
High-throned, like hoary kings of old,
Girt in their purple and their gold—
Look forth with lofty gaze;—

Forth o'er dominions rich in stores
Of corn and oil, and gold and wine,
And flocks of sheep and herds of kine,
Clasped round by shining shores.

But sitting at the casement here,
Where swims the tremulous rich del-
ight
Of slumb'rous sound and smell and
sight,
This last day of the year:—

What son of Canada could forget,
'Mid all the sensuous charm and glow,
That frugal land of sun and snow
That holds his heart-strings yet?

That land where first he heard the song
Of Robin Redbreast on the tree,
When the late grass sprang tenderly
And days were waxing long;

That land of river, forest, rock,—
Stern country! hallow'd by the tears
And toils of simple pioneers,
The blood of Wolfe and Brock!

No, 'mid this lavish, rare display
Of Nature's bounties, rich and free,
My heart, dear country, turns to thee
In love this Winter's day;

And would not give one foot of thy
Rude soil, one white December blast,
For all these valleys, verdant, vast,
For all this languid sky!

These make not nations; only hearts
Strong as the basal rocks, and pure
As limpid northern streams, endure
When all else sinks and parts.

And such may flourish where the year
Is chill, and Nature's iron hand
Rules sternly o'er the sluggish land,—
As vigorously as here:—

Yea more: for strength is born of toil,—
In bitter sweat man eats his bread;
And where the sweets too thick are
spread
The virtues rot and spoil.

O Canada! think not thy creed
Must rest on cities, factories, gold;
If rich in men of liberal mould
Thou hast no further need.

Pray, therefore, for true men and
strong—
Men who would dare to die for right,
Who love and court God's searching
light
Because they shield no wrong.

The people of Canada have deposited
in Government savings banks about \$85,-
000,000, apart from the large amounts
deposited in the chartered banks loan
companies, and building societies.

YOUNG MAN

If you are a total abstainer you can
prove to yourself that the . . .

**EQUITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**

Offers you more for your money
than any other company by comparing
our rates, which at age 25 are \$15.20
for an ordinary life policy; \$22.50
for a 20 payment life policy, and
\$39.50 for a 20 year endowment policy
with the rates of any other company.
These are rates without profits. Our
with profits rates are similarly favor-
able as compared with those of other
companies.

Every dollar spent for which you get
no value is wasted.

For literature address.

H. SUTHERLAND, President
MEDICAL BUILDING TORONTO.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN

IN THE BOOK MARKET.
.. THIS YEAR IS THE . .

EPWORTH LEAGUE**Reading Course**

Three splendid Books, worth \$3.25,
sold for \$1.30.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SELECTIONS:

I. Our Canadian Heritage. By REV.
F. A. WIGHTMAN.

The most complete and comprehensive book on
Canada that has ever been printed.

Rev. Dr. Withrow says of this book: "It is not a
mere history or description, but an inspiring
discussion of our country's problems and demon-
stration of its possibilities, development, and destiny."

It will prove to many a revelation, concerning
the resources of our great Dominion. Every loyal
Canadian should read it.

II. Our Own and Other Worlds. By
REV. JOSEPH HAMILTON.

The late J. W. Shilton, B.A., who made a special
study of Astronomy, said: "I have read the book
'Our Own and Other Worlds,' and have been de-
lighted with its personal. You could scarcely secure
its equal for the Epworth League Reading Course.
It will have a place in the permanent literature of
the day."

III. Heart Talks. By REV. W. H.
GEISTWEIT, D.D.

Rev. J. J. Redditt, President of the Toronto Con-
ference of the General Epworth League, says: "Our young people will find in
'Heart Talks' a collection of gems, fresh and newly
set. They are genuine diamonds. The book ought to
have a large sale."

The books are carefully selected by a Committee
of the General Epworth League Board, and while
appropriate for general reading, are specially
suitable for discussion in Reading Circles, League
meetings, etc.

The retail price of these three splendid books
totals \$3.25, but we are prepared to sell the Course
for the small sum of \$1.30, which is less than
half of the regular price.

When sent by mail the price for each set will be
\$1.50 postpaid.

When several sets are ordered at the same time
they will be sent by express for \$1.30 per set, car-
riage to be paid by the buyer.

WILLIAM BRIGGS

29-33 Richmond St. West,

C. W. COATES, Montreal T. H. HESTER, Halifax
TORONTO

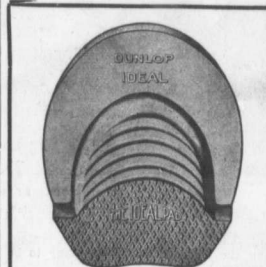
**The Art BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS**

Famous alike in Canada and abro
for excellence of Tone, Touch, and
Construction. Every instrument war-
ranted. Made in Sizes and Designs
suitable for School, Church, Hall or
Home. Described in Free Catalogue,
No. 57.

The **BELL** ORGAN AND PIANO
CO. LIMITED

GUELPH, ONT.

ALSO TORONTO AND MONTREAL.



This is what prevents the
'eavy, 'eavy 'ammer on the
'ard, 'ard road.

Dunlop Ideal Horseshoe
Pad.

Made of rubber backed
on a stout piece of sole
leather.

Put on by all blacksmiths.

**Dunlop Tire and
Rubber Goods Co.**

Limited

Booth Avenue - Toronto