

“WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS.”

CANADA

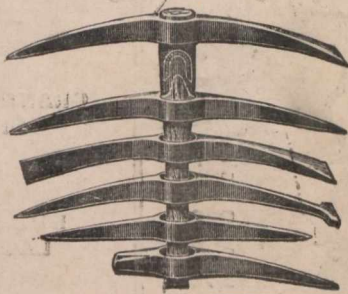
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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VICTORIAN " " " 31.
*SARDINIAN, from London, June 11.
*POMERANIAN " " " 18.
*SICILIAN " " " 25.
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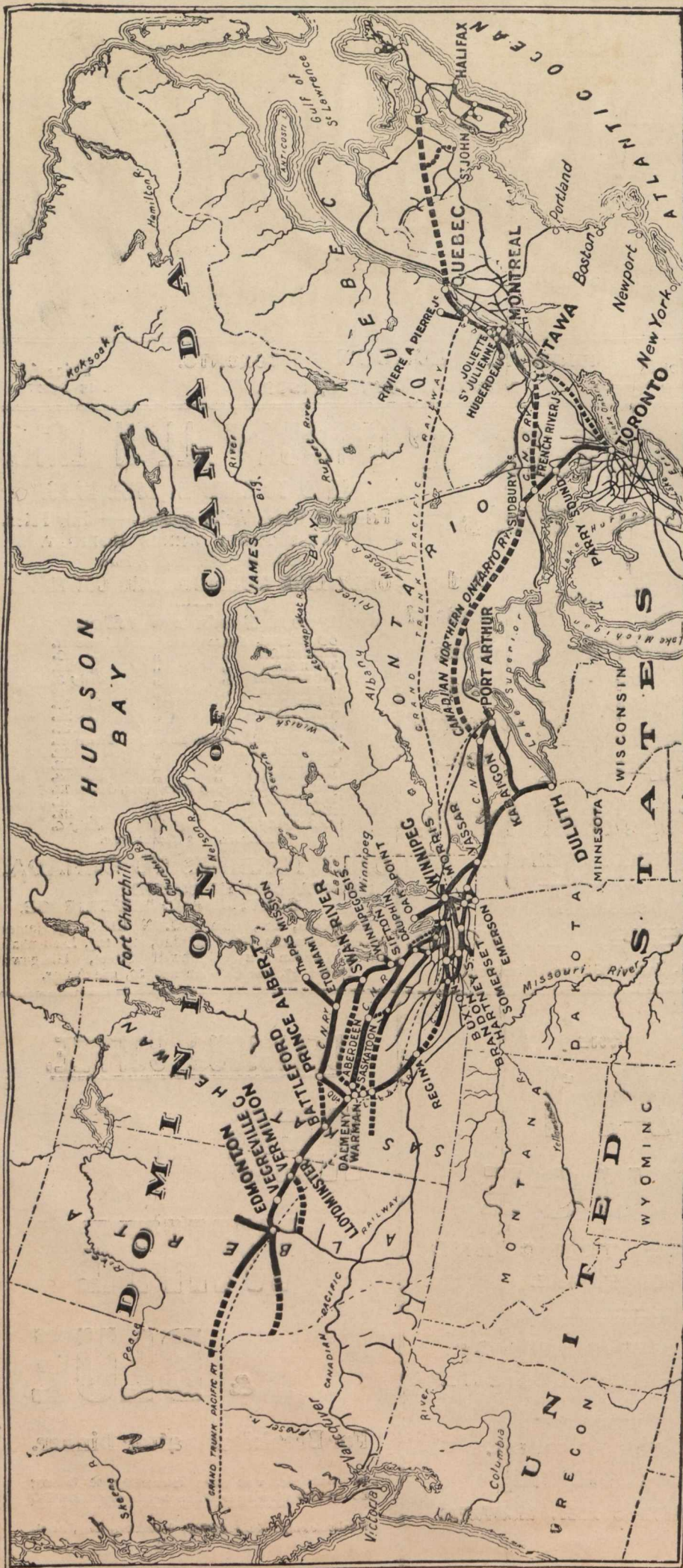
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Have frequently appeared in CANADA. Beneath we give a list of the names of Towns dealt with recently, together with the number of the issue of CANADA in which each article appeared.

	Issue No.		Issue No.
BATTLEFORD ...	93	PORT ARTHUR ...	73
BRANDON ...	79	PRINCE ALBERT ...	84
CALGARY & DISTRICT ...	104	PRINCE RUPERT ...	122
EDMONTON & RED DEER ...	120	REGINA ...	88
LLOYDMINSTER (& BARR COLONY) ...	85	SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY ...	82
MEDICINE HAT ...	99	SASKATOON ...	124
MELFORT ...	87	SOUTHERN ALBERTA ...	102
MOOSE JAW ...	89	STRATHCONA ...	116
NOVA SCOTIA ...	123	WETASKIWIN ...	116
		WEYBURN ...	97

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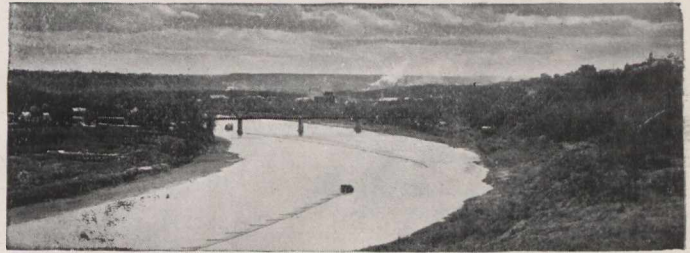
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CANADA

No. 126. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908. Vol. X.

6^{D.} WEEKLY.

THE PROGRESS OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA.



Photo by]

A ROCK-CUT ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST OF KENORA.

[E. C. Blair.



PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA (<i>Illustrated</i>)...	249
CANADIAN UNITY	250
NOTES OF THE WEEK	251
OUR OTTAWA LETTER	252
THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY	252
FORT CHURCHILL (<i>Illustrated</i>)	253
IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO (<i>Illustrated</i>)	254
WHAT TO DO WITH OUR SONS. (<i>Special</i>)	256
THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE REMOTE NORTH-WEST (<i>Illustrated</i>)...	257
SHOULD WINNIPEG BE MONOPOLISED BY AMERICANS (<i>Illustrated</i>)	258
LITERATURE AND ART	259
PURELY PERSONAL	261
CANDIDATES FOR CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP (<i>Illustrated</i>)	262
GOOD PAY FOR MANUAL LABOUR (<i>Illustrated</i>)	263
FROM EAST TO WEST. (<i>A Budget of Canadian News</i>)	264, 265
BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCE	269
CANADIAN FINANCE	271
LATEST CANADIAN PRICES	272
REAL ESTATE NOTES	274
WEEKLY MINING REPORTS	274
CORRESPONDENCE	275
CANADIANS IN LONDON	ix

CANADIAN UNITY.

THOUGH the theory of the Empire as a unity in multiplicity (we patent that phrase) is now generally accepted by practical Imperialists, yet the application of it in particular instances is still extremely difficult—except, perhaps, for statesmen and publicists such as Lord Milner and Dr. G. R. Parkin, who seek an interpretation of the future in the great object-lessons of the past. By those who cannot think beyond the bounds of the narrow present the future of the British Empire is often despaired of, and this or that Imperial independency is earnestly besought to return in some way to the colonial status in order that its own unity as well as the integrity of the Empire itself may be successfully preserved. The latest of these Joshuas who wish to stop the westering sun of progress above the valley of their pessimism is a certain Mr. Louis Corbally, who writes on "The Menace to Canadian Unity" in the current issue of the *National Review*, and comes to the conclusion that the danger can only be averted by abandoning the search for the raw material of nation-making in the United States and on the Continent of Europe.

It is the old bogey of "Americanisation" that affrights Mr. Corbally's well-meaning soul. He has studied the West and is convinced that the American immigration into Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan is a human wedge thrust northward into the Dominion which must sooner or later bring about the break-up of the first great Confederacy. Like Dr. Goldwin Smith, whom he seems to have read with the devotion of a half-confessed disciple, he lays great stress on the sundering influence of geographical barriers. Eastern Canada he regards as a unit complete in itself, and informed with a spirit altogether different from what is called "Americanism" by Fourth of July orators. But, because of his ignorance of its recently-

discovered mining, forest, and agricultural resources, he would have us believe that the vast territory immediately north of the Great Lakes is a sterile wilderness, an economic Sahara which will always be unable to support the railway lines which link manufacturing Ontario with Canada's half of the North American prairie-region. In his opinion this territory will always constitute a barrier between the East and the West of the Dominion. Again, in the rampart of the Rockies he sees an everlasting dividing-line between the inner and the outer West, which is a second fatal obstacle to the free flow of Canadian national sentiment across the continent. In the land frontier, marked as it is by no geographical discontinuity, between Western Canada and the Western States he sees the weakest boundary of the Empire—a political line only to be duly strengthened by excluding the American settler. Everywhere in the prairie country he finds signs of "Yankee" tendencies and a desire for free-trade between the Canadian's section and the Yankee's of the world's finest wheat-country. And he listens with fear and trembling—indeed, his style gets the ague-shake hereabouts—to the plans of American railway kings for getting a share of the business of the three prairie provinces. In particular the projects of Mr. J. J. Hill are peculiarly terrifying. Indeed, the very firmament is overshadowed, so far as he is concerned, by the notable capitalist's notorious whiskers, each hair in which seems a branch line crossing the international boundary-line and drawing Canadian trade to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, and other commercial centres in the American West. The non-English features in the social life of Western Canada—e.g., the partiality for the American joke and the Westerner's inability to appreciate cricket—are also distressing to Mr. Corbally. Of such straws, which are supposed to show the way the wind blows, this contributor to the enterprising *National Review* has gathered a portentous stack. We proceed to set it afire with a few argumentative matches.

Firstly, Mr. Corbally thinks that the Canadian tariff is the only fiscal fence along the international boundary-line, forgetting that the American tariff is twice as high and a much more effectual check to the Americanising of the trade of Western Canada. Secondly, he has not, apparently, considered the fact that the produce of Canada's Western farm-lands cannot be sold across the boundary-line. The United States grows all the wheat, for example, it requires, and the squeal of the farmer in the Dakotas or Minnesota, if the harder and more nutritious product of Manitoban wheat-fields were admitted free into his home market, would find a loud echo in Washington. Thirdly, he is wrong in describing as "Yankees" the American settlers who are pouring into Canada and rapidly becoming Canadianised. The term "Yankee" denotes the inhabitant of New England, whose religious, political, and social ideas are virtually indigestible. The inhabitants of the Middle-Western or Western States, on the other hand, is a person whose patriotism chiefly consists of loyalty to his farm. When he gets a better farm in a better-governed country (where he cannot be shot at sight or swallowed alive by a railway trust) his loyalty becomes more intense and takes a wider range. Having crossed the international boundary-line—say, from Minnesota with its past to Manitoba with its future—he is as good a Canadian as the next man. He is a Westerner all the time it is true. But his

Canadianism is a stronger quality than his Americanism ever was, because he makes more money and has a much better chance of keeping it. Fourthly, Mr. Corbally ignores the many object-lessons of history, which teach us that differences of a political nature effectually divide people of the same race. As long ago as the struggles between the city-states of ancient Greece, and as recently as the failure of the German Empire to obtain the adhesion of the German sections of Austria, that important political lesson has been taught. The superiority of

the Union Jack to the Stars and Stripes is not a question of military equipment. It is a question of better laws, a better legal administration, and a better political system. However, we will waste no more matches on Mr. Corbally's article. Canada is a nation and means to preserve her independence, and she will remain in the British Empire because it is necessary for her to ally herself with the other British independencies, which stand for law as against American lawlessness.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Quetenary.

Certainly, the portmanteau word was worth a guinea, though American journals seem to prefer the "Can-ter-cent" of another inventor. The great question for the visitors to this historic celebration seems to be seriously considered by the authorities of the ancient city. A careful house-to-house survey of Quebec and Levis by the Lodging Committee has revealed the fact that there will be much more accommodation than had at first been supposed. Empty houses, and rooms to let in private houses, boarding establishments, and hotels will accommodate over 30,000 visitors, while the city of tents can hold 6,000, and, if need be, can be extended at short notice. Still, we think that the estimates of the influx of American sightseers fall far short of what must be expected, if advices from the United States are at all reliable. This new American siege of Quebec with dollars instead of bullets will, if properly handled, be a source of great profit to the inhabitants.

* * *

Lord Milner on Colonial Preference.

Lord Milner's speech at the annual general meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association has provoked much comment. The hard and fast free traders try to prove that Lord Milner was altogether wrong in ascribing the increase of the Mother-country's trade with Canada to the preferential treatment given by the Dominion to certain classes of British goods. The best answer to these critics is supplied by Lord Cromer, himself a free trader, who admits frankly that Canadian preference has been an advantage. Figures are stubborn things, and it seems to us to be an incontrovertible fact that preference has considerably increased our exports to Canada. Mr. Harold Cox, one of Lord Milner's critics, says that we must also attribute to preference the fact that the total percentage of British exports to Canada has declined from 34 per cent. of the total to 24 per cent. But this is a specious argument, for to estimate the true value of the Canadian preference, the comparison must be made only as regards articles which were placed on the preference list—such for instance as woollen manufactures, cotton goods, and flax, hemp, and jute manufactures. An exception to the general rule is found in iron and steel, in which case the advantages of transport are so overwhelmingly in favour of the United States, that the exception rather proves the rule. If the Mother-country's trade with Canada has been immensely increased in certain points by preference, why should it not be increased in others? Besides, as we have already said in these columns, if the Mother-country refuses to make reciprocal arrangements with Canada, there are other nations only too anxious to do so.

* * *

Canada's Finance.

So much printer's ink has lately been expended on the subject of Canada's finances that we welcome the lucid article that appeared in the *Financial News* this week. The alarmists, who criticise the Canadian Finance Minister, and who talk of the "serious financial position" of Canada, would do well to study it. The absurd rumour that Mr. Fielding's recent visit on personal affairs to New York was really a borrowing mission, is ridiculed as it deserves to be. Mr. Fielding is admittedly a sound financier. Is it, therefore, likely that he would go to New York for funds, seeing that things were worse there than in London? Again, with regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, the article shows that the company must from time to time come into the market for the means of carrying on its huge undertaking. Canada's great need for the opening up and development of her resources is an adequate railway system, and the Grand Trunk, if it is to carry out its splendid programme, must have money to do it. There may be, as the article says, something in the criticisms which have been levelled at the railway financing of the Dominion, but there is little doubt that the venom of the attack upon those controlling the financial destinies of Canada is attributed to what has been described as the curse of the Dominion-politics.

Judge Longley's Speech.

In our leading article of May 16 we pointed out the essential similarity between the opinions of Judge Longley and Mr. Bryce in regard to Canada's future position in the Empire, and at the same time mildly chaffed the former for his unwillingness to stay and hear the conclusion of the latter's speech, which, according to several New York correspondents of London journals, was in some respects a criticism of the Judge's remarks. A careful comparison of the full text of the two speeches clearly shows that there was nothing in them that could be called controversial or construed as inappropriate to the occasion—a meeting of the Canadian Club of New York. Indeed, the Ambassador unreservedly stated that Canada was no longer regarded as a "colony" by the people of Great Britain, but as a sister State which was always likely to remain in the Imperial partnership. Moreover, no "incident" occurred except in the imagination of the yellow-press reporters present, whose misrepresentation was repeated by certain correspondents of British papers, none of whom could have attended the dinner. In point of fact, Judge Longley left the room before the end of Mr. Bryce's speech because he could not have caught the midnight train to Boston if he had stayed a minute longer, and it was necessary for the worthy Judge to return to Halifax with the least possible loss of time. *Solvuntur risu tabulae.*

* * *

The Treaty Un-making Power.

Many of the references to Canadian affairs, which reach London by way of New York, have the pro-American taint, and there is only one British correspondent in the United States—Mr. Maurice Low, whom Earl Grey believes to be incapable of making a mistake—who has never sent anti-Canadian messages across the Atlantic. Here is Mr. Low's reasoned opinion of the effect of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty which was recently concluded, with the full assent of the Canadian Government:—"Although the Treaty leaves matters much as they were before, it has given Canada and the other self-governing Dominions a definite status which they never before enjoyed. The treaty specifically provides that in any matter affecting a self-governing dominion the British Government reserves the right, before concluding an agreement, first to obtain the concurrence of that Dominion. Heretofore, when questions arose between the United States and Canada, the British Government consulted Canada and deferred to her wishes up to a certain point, but when Canada declined to acquiesce in the course proposed to be pursued, Great Britain, for larger motives of policy, or to avoid friction with the United States, ignored Canada and concluded arrangements or treaties despite the opposition of the Dominion. *It will now be impossible for Canada to be ignored, because the British Government has, by treaty stipulation, placed in the hands of the Dominion a limited but effective veto.*" The italics are our own. Thus it appears that Canada, if she has not the power to make treaties with the United States, is yet empowered to unmake them. It is a long step forward.

* * *

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

Mr. Alfred Moseley's project for enabling five hundred Canadian and five hundred American teachers to visit Great Britain in the autumn and winter, and to study the scholastic methods of the Old Country, is already being worked out in detail. It is intended to take the teachers over in parties of fifty, beginning in September, and spreading the visit over six weeks or two months. On arriving in Great Britain the visiting teachers will be taken charge of by reception committees, headed by mayors and other influential residents in the districts visited. The British teachers who visited Canada and the United States in the winter of 1906-7 will naturally do all in their power to reciprocate the kindness and hospitality shown them on the other side of the Atlantic. The great English and Scottish universities, the principal technical institutions, and many of the chief public schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and

Fettes, municipal and country schools, girls' colleges and centres of art teaching, etc., etc., will all be seen by these welcome guests, who will find that the educational institutions of the Mother-country are by no means so antiquated as is generally believed. The Canadian educational system is in many respects a compromise between those obtaining in Great Britain and in the United States, and the Canadian teachers should find many useful object-lessons in the course of their tour. It is good for the schoolmaster to go to school himself now and again; and by far the best school for him is a personally-conducted tour of the kind invented by Mr. Moseley.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition has at last permitted an appropriation of £341,000 for the salaries of Government officials outside the Customs service to pass the House of Commons' Committee, but many of the departments of the Civil Service are still hampered by lack of funds. The deadlock over the Election Law amendments still continues. The Conservatives declare that they will keep Parliament sitting all the summer rather than submit to legislation sanctioning marked ballots by which the identity of any voter might be discovered. They also object to the preparation of the voters' lists in Manitoba and Columbia by Federal appointees, especially as in the other Provinces the lists prepared by the Provincial officials are accepted by the Dominion for election purposes. Little progress towards compromise can be made until after June 8, the date of the Provincial elections in Ontario and Quebec. Both parties are anxiously awaiting the polling day, the results of which must afford an indication of what may happen in those Provinces at the next Dominion elections.

As a result of the stoppage of supplies, all the June camps, at which 20,000 Militia receive their annual training, may have to be postponed until the autumn.

Mr. Foster made an appeal to the Government to place the Civil Service on a competitive basis as in England. He moved an amendment calling for promotion by merit instead of by patronage, but the Government defeated the motion by 72 to 30.

ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Nominations were made on Monday for the elections to the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, and polling will take place on the 8th inst. The present Governments are almost certain to be returned to power. Mr. Whitney, the Conservative Premier of Ontario, expects a large majority. Mr. Gouin, the Liberal Premier of Quebec, has as opponent in Montreal Mr. Bourassa, the former Nationalist leader in the Dominion House of Commons, who is making a stiff fight. Four Liberal candidates and one Conservative candidate have been returned unopposed in Quebec.

CANADIAN BISHOPS IN ENGLAND.

Canada is to be represented at the forthcoming Pan-Anglican Congress, which is to be opened in London on June 15, by, among others, the following:—The Archbishop of Toronto and Rupert's Land; the Bishops of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Montreal, Fredericton, Huron, Ottawa, Niagara, Algoma, Moosomin, Keewatin, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and Yukon; the Very Rev. Dean Williams of Quebec, and the Ven. Archdeacon Balfour, Quebec.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Lord Wolseley has written to General Lake, Chief of the General Staff of the Militia, approving the nationalisation of the Quebec battlefields. Lord Wolseley pays a high tribute to Wolfe and Montcalm, and adds:—"I had so many good friends amongst Canadians of French and English origin, that I am glad to be associated with them in an object that must find favour with all loyal subjects of our King. I enclose a cheque for £10, and wish it were for ten times that amount."

Lord Strathcona has cabled accepting the invitation sent to him to attend the Quebec tercentenary celebrations.

During the present season of the Legislature the jurisdiction of the R.N.W.M.P. will be extended as far north as a line drawn from Great Slave Lake to Chesterfield Inlet, on the Hudson Bay, and as a preliminary step in the matter Inspector Pelletier will set out from Edmonton this season on a trip of 2,400 miles, the greater part of which will have to be made by canoe. He will travel to Chesterfield Inlet via the Great Slave Lake and Thelon River.

An accident on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Owen Sound, Ontario, has resulted in the death of one man, while seven others were injured. A locomotive, says Reuter, was standing near the track unattended, when it automatically backed on to the main line, and, speeding along a down grade, crashed into the night express, wrecking itself and the engine of the express and four carriages. The driver of the express was killed, and the others were rescued with difficulty from the wrecked carriages, which caught fire.

NEW TREATIES AFFECTING CANADA.

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

The Canadian Parliament has been placed in possession of the terms of two of the six treaties recently negotiated in Washington in our behalf by Mr. James Bryce. The first and most important of these six instruments is a general treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of such disputes between the two countries as have failed of settlement by negotiation. "This," in Mr. Bryce's opinion, expressed in his recent address before the Canadian Club of New York, "is the key which, I believe, will be found to fit every lock that requires to be opened in order that these two great Powers may enter the realm of eternal peace." A treaty has also been made for a reference to The Hague of the long-standing dispute as to the rights accorded to American fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada under the treaty of 1818. Neither of these agreements has been, at the time of writing, approved by the American Senate. It has been semi-officially announced that the Canadian representative on the court of arbitration at The Hague on this matter will be Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada and former Attorney-General of the Dominion, whose nomination for this important mission has met with the cordial approval of Canadians of all classes. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick is a jurist of repute, who is also thoroughly posted on the history of this ancient controversy, and who can be relied on there fore to see that the salient points of the Canadian claim and contention are fully brought out. It is understood that the agreement between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls is to be embodied in a treaty, although particulars of this arrangement have not yet been made public. A fourth treaty is that which relates to reciprocity in salvage, and to the carriage of prisoners of the one country through the territory of the other.

The Preservation of Fisheries.

One of the two treaties, of which particulars have been received at Ottawa, is that which provides for the establishment of joint regulations for the preservation of the fisheries in lakes and streams adjacent to the boundary between the United States and Canada. The treaty is designed to establish a uniform and effective code of regulations for the protection, conservation, and propagation of the food fishes in waters contiguous to the international boundary. It contemplates the appointment of an international commission of two persons to agree upon these regulations, and to establish the close seasons, the methods of fishing, and the sizes of nets that shall be permitted in these waters.

The treaty will include the following international waters:—Passamaquoddy Bay, St. John and St. Croix Rivers, Lakes Memphremagog and Champlain, St. Lawrence River and the great lakes, exclusive of Georgian Bay, Rainy River and Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, San Juan de Fuca Straits, and those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of 48 and 49 degrees of latitude; also such other contiguous waters as may be jointly approved by the two Governments.

It is provided that this agreement is to continue in force for a period of four years, and any revision of the regulations subsequently made will then be continued for a further period of four years. The new regulations will be put into force with as little delay as possible, and either country will have authority to punish any violations which may be discovered, whether the offender belongs to one country or to the other.

A Question of Boundaries.

The other treaty is an agreement for marking the boundary line between the United States and Canada, from ocean to ocean, so that no occasion may be left for the occurrence of boundary disputes between the two countries.

The treaty with respect to the re-marking of the international boundary refers in detail to the several sections of the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

With respect to Passamaquoddy Bay it is provided that an expert geographer or surveyor shall be appointed by each Government to re-delimitate the boundary within six months. If they fail to agree then the points of difference shall be referred to the arbitration of a third power, to be agreed upon by the two Governments. In the event of any failure to agree upon this arbitrator, each Government shall select another power, and these two shall then select a third power, this board having authority to make the final award.

A second district is that from the mouth of the St. Croix River. Similar provisions are made for the delimitation of the boundary, provision being also made for the determination of the ownership of any islands which are now in dispute.

The third district extends along the boundary line, the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence River. Re-marking of the present boundary is provided for from the intersection of the international boundary with the St. Lawrence River to the Pigeon River.

Three commissioners shall be named by each country to determine the boundary, a majority report being final.

From the Pigeon River to the north-west point of the Lake of the Woods a geographer or surveyor for each country shall re-mark the boundary, it being provided that the international line shall be a water line, and shall not intersect any islands lying along its course. From the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rockies a geographer or surveyor of each country shall replace and restore any damaged boundary monuments and erect additional ones where deemed necessary. From the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, where re-marking is now going on, provision is made for the continuation of the work.

Eary Grey has received an anonymous subscription of \$10,000 for the battlefields fund from New York, enclosed in a letter in which the writer signs himself "A Believer in Canada's Destiny."

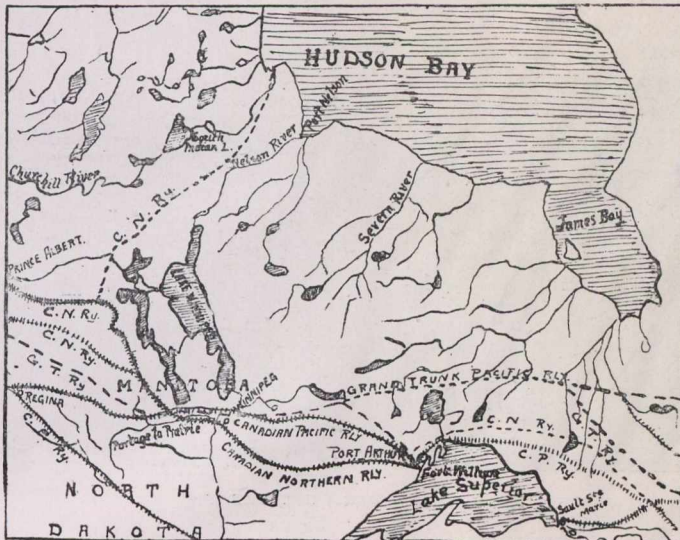
Fort Churchill: The Terminus of the Proposed Hudson Bay Railway.

A telegram from Ottawa states that a Government survey party is leaving to lay out the town site of Fort Churchill, the terminus of the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. The new town will stand on the east bank of the river opposite to the Hudson Bay coast.

This railway has been planned on the lines suggested by Mr. Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior. It is understood that the cost of the work will be borne by the sale of an area of about 3,000,000 acres of Government-owned lands in the West. The money thus raised will, it is hoped, be sufficient not only for the construction of the line, but also for the erection of elevators and the improvement of the harbour.

The history of Fort Churchill

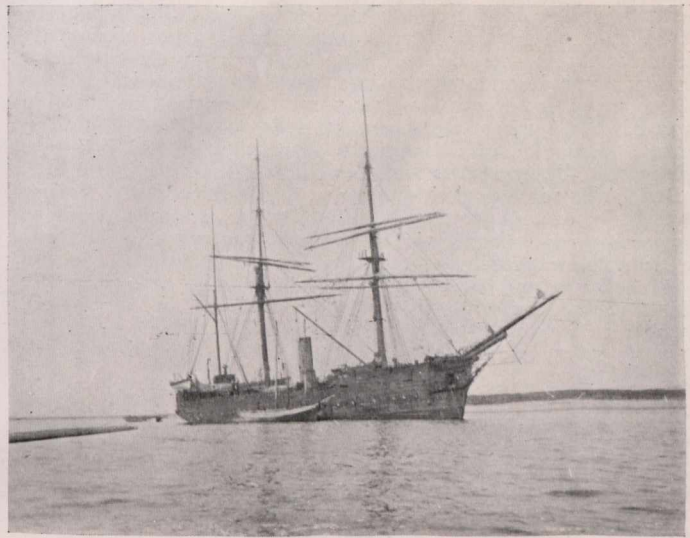
dates back from about the year 1619, when Jens Munck wintered in the harbour. In 1718 the Hudson's Bay Company built a wooden fort on the Churchill River, to which was given the name of the Prince of Wales. But the wooden fort did not long remain. The remembrance of the destruction of former posts by fire and by French cannon caused the company at length to undertake the fortification on a larger scale of its best harbour, and in 1734 Fort Prince of Wales, one of the strongest forts on the continent, was reared at the mouth of the Churchill River. The walls were 25ft. thick. In one of the bastions was built a stone magazine 24ft. long and 10ft. wide. The old fort has now fallen into ruins.



SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED RAILWAY AND THE SYSTEM WITH WHICH FORT CHURCHILL WILL BE CONNECTED.



THE DOORWAY OF THE OLD MAGAZINE, FORT CHURCHILL.



THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S S.S. "PELICAN" IN THE HARBOUR.

From Photographs, Carl E. Beech.



THE RUINS OF OLD FORT PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE HARBOUR IN THE BACKGROUND.

This Photograph is reproduced by the courtesy of Dr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa.

In the Highlands of Ontario: _____ _____ The Lake of Bays District.

CANADA, with all her commercial attractions, possesses nothing which she should hug harder to her young breast than her wilderness. And of all the charming spots in her almost limitless lake-lands, the Lake of Bays is easily the "Queen of Lakes."

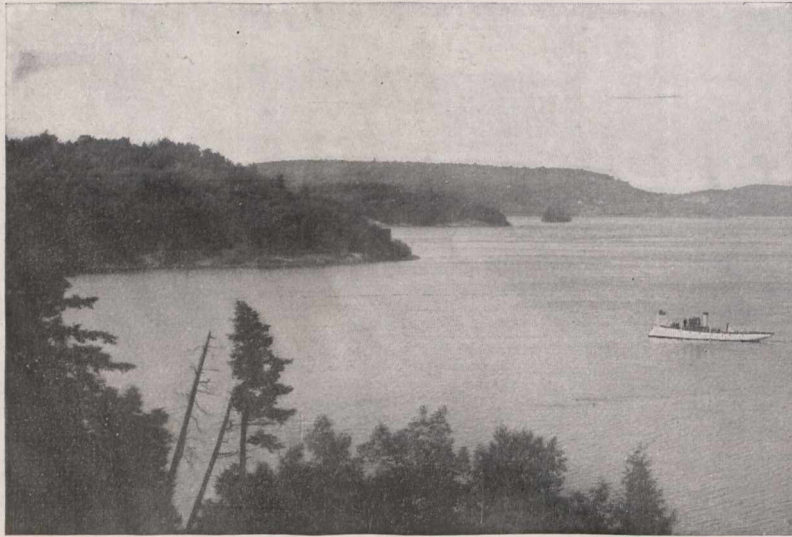
Huntsville, which is the station for the district on the Grand Trunk Railway system, is 145 miles north of Toronto, a picturesque little town built on the bank of the beautiful Fairy River, which flows into Fairy Lake and out again.

This territory is like other districts in the Highlands of Ontario, and yet not quite the same. For one thing, the region round about it is rougher, the surrounding hills are higher, and the lakes deeper. The main feature, the chief charm of the district, however, is the gently sloping shores and sandy beaches; there is scarcely a mile in all the shore line—and there is a mile for every day in the year—without a sandy, pebbly beach, and some of them are miles in length.

The Lake of Bays is far the largest lake in the Huntsville district. From the deck of the *Iroquois* or *Mohawk* can be seen some inland scenery unsurpassed. The wooded hills billow away in every direction; not a rough, inhospitable shore always, for here and there are wide open reaches running down to the lake, and sometimes away high on the hills are fine farms. There is a ten-mile sail across the Lake of Bays.

Dwight Bay is a perfect picture, with its green shore curving caressingly around it, its sheltering groves running down to the water's edge, through which we get glimpses of open fields beyond, its long reaches of slanting sandy beaches, its cunning little cottages and picturesque summer-houses, and its white church, schoolhouse, hotel, and the *Iroquois* in the offing. Dwight is its own best advertisement. The Bay, walled in on three sides, is as safe for the canoeist as the shallow beach is for bathers.

The scenic grandeur alone of this wonderland is well worth visiting, because of its variety. The calm pastoral of Vernon, the romantic and rugged mountainous grandeur of Hollow the fine bathing and quiet scenery of Lake of Bays, and the picturesque valley, coupled with unsurpassed fishing and hunting along the entire chain, lend to these waters an attraction and charm. The ease with which any point along the system may be reached, and the facility with which, from



MARY LAKE, NEAR HUNTSVILLE.

the solitude of primeval forests, deep glades, mountain dells, babbling brooks, and enchanting lakes (the haunts of fish and game), the tourist may find a base of supplies, together with the superiority of the scenery, are among the causes rendering these lakes such favourite camping resorts.

And now, to its natural charms are added the advantage of a fine line of inland steamers. Fish abound; speckled trout, salmon trout, white fish, and black bass are plentiful in the lakes. As a field for the geologist and mineralogist, the district is also interesting.

Wahawin, a delightful resort consisting of one hundred and forty acres, has a frontage on the Lake of Bays. Beginning at a fine shelving beach, it rises in natural terraces 70 ft. to 80 ft. to a plateau above, and is wooded on the slope with the choicest of hardwood trees. The location commands one of the finest views on the lake. Cottages are available here, also fine locations for cottage sites.

Another popular resort is Britannia (on Lake of Bays). Britannia is the first calling point of steamer after leaving South Portage. Situated on a fine bay on a sloping hillside, with fine bathing beach, this place includes some 300 acres of land, partly wooded and partly cultivated. Extensive additions and improvements have been made here during the past year, and there is room capacity for 100 guests. This is destined to become one of the chief resorts of the Lake of Bays. There is telephone connection from Britannia to Huntsville, which is in turn connected with Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, or other points on the Bell System.

At one point a little railway has been constructed which carries the tourist and other traffic up and over a portage from Peninsular Lake to the Lake of Bays. This is the shortest railway in the world. The grades are so steep that it takes two of the toy engines to haul two coaches over the hill.

One of the most charming parts of the Lake of Bays district is Norway Point, a popular haven for a colony of summer residents, who have erected a number of picturesque cottages. This point has been chosen as the site for a new hotel, which has been named the "Wawa"—the Indian word for the "Wild Goose." It contains one hundred rooms, arranged so that they may be occupied singly or *en suite*. The hotel is electric lighted, and a powerful searchlight has been placed



THE WA-WA HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS.



AFTER A DAY'S SPORT.

on top of the dome of the hotel, which will cast its rays over lake, wood, and island scenery during the evenings. This is a novel and interesting feature, new to Canada, and one that is very popular at leading resorts in Switzerland. The dining-room is a large, bright room, with a seating capacity for 150 people. A smaller dining-room is connected with the main dining-room, for the use of children and nurses or for small evening gatherings or private parties. The beach, which is within a couple of hundred yards of the hotel, is about two thousand feet in length and is perfect for bathing and safe for children. It has a hard, sandy bottom, with a gradual slope to deeper water. A fringe of balsam and pine trees runs along the shore within a few feet of the water, and forms a delightful shade for the bathers.

The Huntsville and Lake of Bays Navigation Company are building at this point a new and commodious wharf, on which will be erected a covered pavilion which will be used for dancing and other forms of amusement. An orchestra will be in attendance during the summer season. A special feature in connection with the hotel is the pure spring of clear water that is on the hotel property, and from which the hotel supply will be drawn.

Fairyland consists of seven miles of the beautiful Fairy River, with its winding, wooded shore, also the emerald islands and the rugged mainland of Fairy Lake. It would be difficult to conceive a more beautiful setting for a show of this sort. The excursionists take the steamer *Romona* at night at Huntsville, sail down the short but beautiful stretch of Fairy Lake, and a searchlight swings from point to point, from island to mainland, showing here a frowning cliff, there the dark wildwood, and yonder an open field and farmhouse, the cattle feeding on a far-off meadow. Presently the locks are reached, by which the *Romona* reaches the level of the lower lake, and then begins the most interesting part of the trip. The river is all curves and bends, so that without any movement of the light the scenery is constantly shifting. This reach of the river takes the boat to Mary Lake, a charming sheet of water dotted with islands. Having completed the circle of Mary Lake, the steamer threads her way back up the stream, passes the locks, re-crosses Fairy Lake, the liquid music of the band on board melting away in the wilderness, and ties up at Huntsville, the real gateway to Fairyland.

EDWARD ANGUS.

NEW PUMPS FOR MONTREAL.

The Montreal Water Committee have resolved to purchase a turbine steam pump of 12,000,000 gallons capacity at a cost of \$29,465 from Messrs. John McDougall and Co., of the Caledonia Iron Works, Montreal. The pump is of the Worthington make, and the engine will be supplied by Messrs. Bellis and Morcom, of Birmingham. Seventeen tenders were received. Mr. Janin, the city waterworks superintendent, submitted a statement showing the cost of running each of the various engines offered the committee. The statement classified the orders as follows:—Hathorne Davey, reciprocating engine, cost \$61,770, annual charges, \$22,192; John Macdougall, Caledonia Iron Works, reciprocating engine, cost \$78,837, annual charges, \$23,337; Drummond McCall Company, turbine engine, cost \$43,495, annual charges, \$24,965; John Macdougall, Caledonia Iron Works, turbine engine, cost \$34,595, annual charges, \$25,598. The cost of the engine as given above includes, in each case, the cost of building and foundation.

With a view to greater encouragement of rifle shooting among the members of the Canadian Rifle Association, the Militia Council is to offer an industrial prize, to be known as "the Dominion of Canada Salver," to each gazetted and efficient association for competition during the season of 1908. The prize is a nickel silver ornament salver, bearing the Canadian coat of arms.

CANADA'S GREAT BUFFALO HERD.

The buffalo herd which is corralled near Lamont, Alberta, was wintered well, and since the round-up commenced in Montana last year less than 1½ per cent. have been lost.

Arrangements are now being made to bring up another 300 head; Michael Pablo, from whom the herd was bought, is getting them together on his ranch in Montana. Pablo has built a fence twenty-three miles long, from the mountains to his home, and the buffalo are driven along the fence into the corral. Last year he had 185 horses and 63 men on the range for three weeks, but he found this too expensive and has adopted the new plan for getting the remainder of the herd.

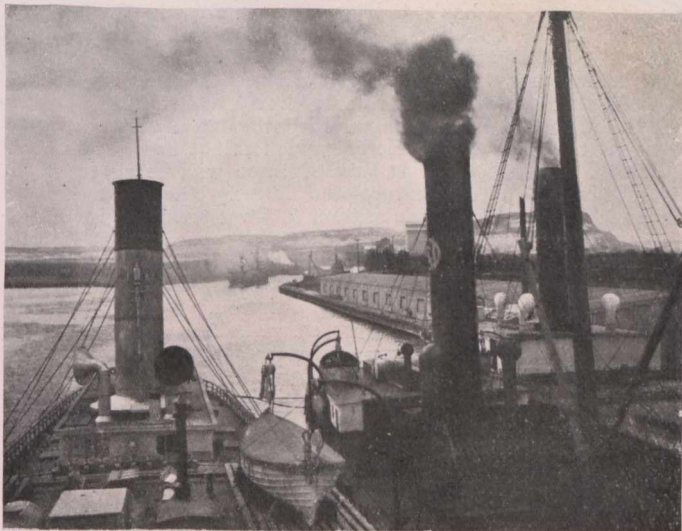
The 400 head brought to Canada last year were shipped by freight trains. This year an attempt will be made to drive the herd up from Montana to Lamont, a distance of more than eighty miles. It will be one of the greatest undertakings in the history of cow-punching. The Canadian Government is now calling for tenders for a wire fence around the preserve, which will be more than seventy miles long and will cost approximately \$80,000. The preserve is so arranged that for eight miles the railroad runs along one side of the park, giving passengers a chance to see the herd, thus adding another attraction to Western Canada. This is now said to be the largest herd of buffaloes in the world. With the arrival of the herd it will be doubled, and before the end of the year the herd will number close to a thousand, with a probable net increase of fully 25 per cent. annually.

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. D. C. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, has been accorded the honour of speaking before the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He made a speech, in which he referred to the international peace movement, and the Chamber rang with applause when he made the statement that the United States and Great Britain, acting together in this question, could organise a great "peace assurance society" that would effectually settle the matter. Preferring to the forthcoming anniversary of the constitution of Nova Scotia, he extended a cordial invitation to the members to go to Halifax and participate in the ceremonies. In closing, he said that he would like to devote the remainder of his life to the work of bringing about an even better understanding between the American and British peoples than exists at present. This is believed to be the first time in the annals of the House that a Canadian-born visitor has been allowed to speak.

Mr. George S. Lyon, the champion Canadian golfer, who was to represent Canada at the Olympic Games, played a good game in the Amateur Championship at Sandwich last week. In the first round he drew a bye. In the second round he beat Mr. G. Leslie Smith by 4 and 3. In the third round he defeated Mr. A. Henderson by 2 and 1. In the fourth round, however, Mr. Lyon was not in good putting form, although he confessed that he had never played his wooden clubs better, and he fell to Mr. H. S. Colt, who won by 5 and 4. The Olympic golf competitions have been abandoned. It was stated last Saturday by the hon. secretary of the British Olympic Association that a number of British entries had been received, but that the entry forms had been incorrectly made out, and that the only entry which was in order was that of Mr. G. S. Lyon. The question naturally arises: Will he be awarded the prize?



FORT WILLIAM HARBOUR—WESTERN OUTLET.

The farthest harbour west, at the head of the Great Lakes, on Lake Superior. This view shows the Kaministiquia River, about two miles from its mouth, looking towards Mount McKay. The vessel rounding the curve is on her way to the Ogilvie Flour Mills and the Canadian Iron and Foundry Co.'s works, four miles further up the river. This river can accommodate vessels drawing twenty-five feet, and will have a uniform width of five hundred feet with turning basins over a thousand feet wide. Kakabeka Falls empties into the river about twenty miles further up, and it is from the electrical energy supplies from these falls that the industries of the City of Fort William are run. The falls have developed thirty thousand horse power of the hundred thousand horse power available.

What to do with our Sons. OPENINGS IN CANADA — II. — FOR ENGLISHMEN.

How to start a School Life in the Dominion.

By L. S. JACKSON, M.A.

In our issue of May 23, Mr. L. S. Jackson began his series of articles, of which the following is the second. The first article dealt with the causes of failure and disappointment on the part of Englishmen settling in Canada, and then went on to discuss the question of how to succeed. Mr. Jackson strongly insisted on the desirability of beginning life in Canada young. His advice is: "If a father intends his son to take up his abode in the country, he should send him at least to finish his education and receive the advantages of local training among the people with whom he will have to spend the rest of his life. If the boy is to become a farmer or rancher, he should attend one of our agricultural colleges. If he is destined for a financial or mercantile career, he should pass one or two years at some good Canadian school. . . . If the boy is to enter one of the professions, he should certainly be prepared for it by taking the necessary course at a Canadian university. Here he will get the exact technical training that local conditions demand. . . . The main point is that for less money, and generally in less time, the boy is turned out with a good general education; a citizen, not a stranger in the land; fully equipped to be a banker, actuary, physician, engineer, or what not; and with the gates to all these avenues wide open to him."

This week, Mr. Jackson gives a brief survey of school life in Canada, with some valuable hints as to the choice of a school. Of course, much will depend on the age of the boy. If he is over sixteen, he will hardly need to go to school, but should, if intended for a profession, go straight to a university from his English public school. But Mr. Jackson evidently is of the opinion that it is better that a boy should first go to a Canadian school.

THE SCHOOL.

THE choice of a school depends primarily on the province that he is intended to live in, or the university that he is to enter. To begin with, the free High Schools are out of the question, unless he is to live with a relative in the town, for they have no residences attached. Consequently, the connections that he would form are purely local, and one of the chief advantages of education in Canada is lost. At one of the bigger boarding schools, or colleges, he will meet the sons of influential men from all over the Dominion. For a life in the Maritime (Atlantic) provinces, an Eastern school is advisable; similarly, there are excellent proprietary institutions in the towns on the Coast (Pacific). For matriculation in the premier universities of Toronto and McGill, or for immediate entry into positions in Montreal, Ontario, and the Western Provinces, one of the more central should be chosen. The head offices of banks, railways, and the larger companies are chiefly situated in Toronto and Montreal. Schools and universities are being founded in the West—in Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia—but at present they are not so broadly Canadian as those of older date. Most of these latter have been founded under the auspices of a particular church. Thus, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in Quebec; in Ontario, Trinity College School, Port Hope, and Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, are Anglican; St. Andrew's College, Toronto, is Presbyterian; Albert College, Belleville, Methodist. But all, though sectarian in name, freely admit boys of other creeds. Upper Canada College, Toronto, and Western Canada College, Calgary, are strictly un denominational. A letter addressed to the Bursar of any of these will bring complete information as to curriculum and terms. The average facts are as follows:—The year's session of three terms begins about the middle of September, with three weeks' vacation at Christmas and two at Easter, terminating towards the end of June. Preparatory schools are generally attached, where pupils are received from nine to twelve, or thirteen. After the latter age they pass into the college proper. The fees range from £20 to £25 per term, a reduction being always made in the case of brothers. These cover education, board, washing, and ordinary medical attendance. A half-term's notice of removal, or half the term's fees, are regularly exacted. Extra expenses are for optional subjects—stenography, music, dancing, carpentry, etc., at about £1 each per term—and for pocket-money (1s. per week), college and games subscriptions. These latter may run from £1 to £2 per term. There are no expenses attached to the various cadet corps other than the cost of the uniform, which averages about £3. Boys staying in residence during the Christmas and Easter holidays are charged about £1 per week. In summer, Mr. A. L. Cochrane conducts a real camp in the backwoods of Lake Temagami, attended by boys from many schools in Canada, and even in England. Here they learn to swim, canoe, catch big fish, and manage a camp under the best care and influences. The standing games are

Rugby football in autumn, ice hockey in winter, and cricket in spring—or rather, summer, for there is little real spring in Canada. Baseball and lacrosse are not generally encouraged. There are the usual cross-country runs and steeplechases, with athletic meetings in May. On the whole, considerable attention is given to physical training at these colleges, between which there is much rivalry in the major games.

THE CURRICULUM.

There is almost complete unanimity in the curriculum. The lowest forms, representing promotion from the preparatory schools, begin with elementary grammar and translation in Latin and French. Greek and German may be started here at option. Arithmetic is carried to decimals, and the square root. Algebra and geometry reach factoring and the I. book of Euclid. In the V. forms preparation is given for pass matriculation, the requirements of which are bounded by Cæsar and Virgil, Xenophon and Homer, with easy prose composition; by algebra to surds and quadratics, and geometry to III. Euclid; translation and composition in French and German; with elementary chemistry and physics for science candidates. It is from this form also that boys leave for financial and commercial careers. There is a modern form in some of the colleges, where commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, and kindred subjects are substituted for the classics. But bankers and employers usually prefer a boy who has had the regular college education, and like him to learn their own system of book-keeping first. The average age for leaving the V. form is in the seventeenth year. The VI. form is devoted to preparing for university honours and scholarships, and is only for exceptionally clever students, who may have ambitions for college or university positions themselves. There are sometimes entrance scholarships, mostly limited by age or local conditions. Their value varies from a term's to a year's tuition and residence. But for the stars in the VI. form there are often exhibitions, and close scholarships or bursaries tenable at particular universities. The prizes for the year's work in the various forms are, as a rule, numerous and valuable.

A MUNIFICENT CANADIAN.

The directors of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, have received from New York, on the instructions of Lord Mount Stephen, a bank draft for £26,758 as a donation towards the permanent improvement of the infirmary, of which he was a patient sixty-two years ago. Lord Mount Stephen has on former occasions given large sums to the infirmary.

Apropos of Lord Mount Stephen's latest donation to King Edward's Hospital Fund, making his total contribution to the fund a little over £30,000 a year, it is worth recalling that Sir William Van Horne once said that of all the absolutely honest men he had ever known he could think of none whose integrity went further than that of Lord Mount Stephen. In proof of this Sir William cited an instance which went back into the early days of the C.P.R. It was in the downhill days—in the beginning of things. It appears that George Stephen—it was then—had interested a number of his friends in Germany in the C.P.R. They put their money into a particular block of securities, and Stephen had put in his. Time went on, and an empty treasury stared them in the face. It all looked to those on the inside like a magnificent fiasco. Stephen called his friends together and explained the matter, advising them, among other things, to sell out, and this they did. Then suddenly (says *Toronto Saturday Night*, in telling the story), when least expected, the situation bettered, and Stephen realised that with the best intentions in the world, he had given his friends bad advice. What did he do? Why, he deliberately turned around and sacrificed his block of securities in order that he might place himself on exactly the same footing, and then no man could say that George Stephen had taken advantage of them.

A NEWSPAPER JUBILEE.—Hearty congratulations to the *Western Daily Press*, of Bristol, on its fiftieth birthday. The event was celebrated on the 1st inst. by the issue of a bulky volume of sixteen pages and a supplement. An interesting history of the *Western Daily Press* is given. When the paper was first issued on June 1, 1858, it was one of the first seven daily newspapers in the provinces, and was the first established daily between London and Land's End. London newspapers did not in those days reach Bristol until eleven o'clock in the morning, and the publication of the new paper in Bristol brought Parliamentary reports and other news of the previous day to the breakfast table for the first time. The article is illustrated, as we are shown the old office in Broad Street wherein the paper was first produced and the handsome building from which it is now issued.

The Possibilities of the Remote North-West.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR CANADIANS.

(By Our Ottawa Correspondent.)

SOME facts of great interest in regard to the agricultural possibilities of the as yet unsettled portions of the Canadian West north of the Saskatchewan River have been brought out through the inquiries of one of the leading officials of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Mr. R. E. Young, D.L.S. The population of Canada on January 1 of this year was estimated by the Census Bureau to be 6,800,000 souls, of whom 1,000,000 are making their homes in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In all 120,000,000 acres of land in these provinces have been surveyed, of which 86,000,000 acres have passed out of the hands of the Crown and into the hands of private owners. But the total area under cultivation, in spite of the remarkable development of recent years, is only 8,500,000 acres, of which 5,000,000 acres under wheat in the season of 1906 yielded a harvest of approximately 100,000,000 bushels.

Less than fifty years ago it was believed that the western boundary of Ohio, which is less than one-fourth way across the American continent, marked the limit of the wheat-producing area of North America, and John H. Klippart, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, published in 1859 a book on "The Wheat Plant," in which the statement was made that the tide of population, then moving westward, "must soon return eastward to the wheat-producing region."

wheat and oats were to be cut two days later. Very fine strawberries were seen, also raspberries, blueberries, and cranberries.

Fort Liard (in Lat. 61 deg. N.).—Chief trader Macdougall, in 1875, said all kinds of grain and garden stuff always came to maturity. "We know for certain that at Fort Liard wheat is a reliable crop; reliable for four years out of five, at any rate."—Ex-Judge Malcolm McLeod, Schultz Committee, 1888.

Fort Vermilion.—Mr. Elihu Stewart, on September 20, 1906, saw wheat at Fort Vermilion. Last year 25,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion.

Fort Chipewyan.—Professor Macoun there obtained, in 1875, fine samples of wheat and barley, the former weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel and the latter 58 lbs. At the French Mission, two miles above the fort, oats, wheat, and barley were all cut by August 26.

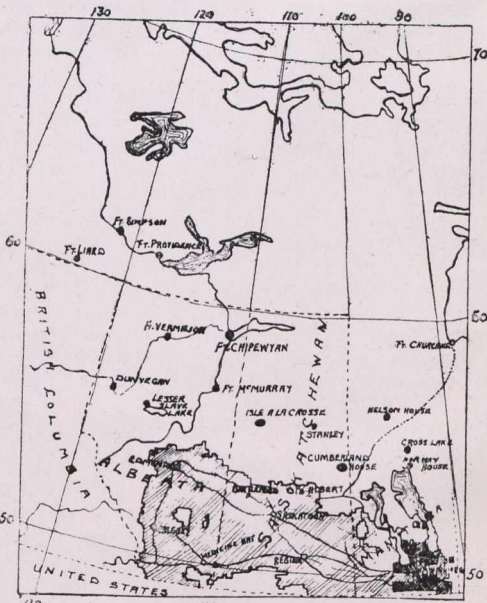
Rev. — Gordon said, in 1880, that wheat and barley raised at Fort Chipewyan received a medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Fort McMurray.—Professor Macoun, on September 8, 1875, found tomatoes, cucumbers, wheat, and barley under cultivation, together with all vegetables found in kitchen gardens, in Ontario. He spent ten days there, and obtained specimens of wheat and barley, which have astonished everyone to whom they were exhibited. Many of the ears contained one hundred (100) grains, and the weight of both wheat and barley were nearly 10 lbs. above the ordinary weight per bushel. These grains had been raised on soil comparatively poor—very poor for the district—and lying only a few feet above the level of Lake Athabasca.

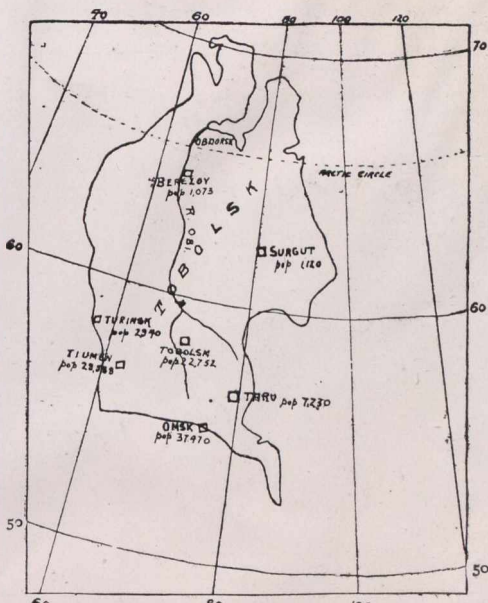
A striking comparison of one portion of the globe with another in the same degree of latitude is here given

The map of Canada shows the railways as black lines, and the area of 120,000,000 acres of western Canadian land surveyed up to Jan. 1 last, is shaded by diagonal lines. The smaller, more deeply shaded area, with Winnipeg as its centre, marks the amount surveyed up to Jan. 1, 1873.

Looking at Tobolsk, we find that while its extreme south-east corner comes down fifty miles south of Prince Albert, its main southern boundary runs in a line east and west, a hundred miles north of Edmonton and three hundred miles to the west of that city. We find Omsk, a city of 37,470 popula-



SKETCH MAP OF N.W. CANADA.



SKETCH MAP OF TOBOLSK.

tion, situated one hundred miles north-east of Edmonton, and Tiumen, a city of 29,588 population, about three hundred and fifty miles north-west. Other cities are Tobolsk, with 22,752 population, which is almost exactly in the latitude of Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay Kurgan, with a population of 10,579; Tara, with 7,230; and Ischin, with 7,160; and there are a number of smaller towns, of which it will suffice here to name Jalutorowsk, population 3,450; Turinsk, 2,940; Surgat, 1,120, and Berezo, 1,023, the latter being not far latitudinally from the position of Hudson's Bay company's post, Fort Simpson, and Surgat, in a similar position to the western end of Great Slave lake, over 650 miles north-east of Edmonton;

But the stream of pioneers, instead of turning back to the Ohio, has long since crossed the Mississippi and northward into the prairies and valleys of Canada's North-western Provinces, from which some are now making their way to a new North-west, in the valleys of the Peace and Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, where it has been said by competent judges that there is as much land available for settlement as is now settled west of Winnipeg.

On the accompanying map Mr. Young has marked with spots the points north of the present surveyed portion of the West in which wheat has actually been grown, the most northern of these points being Fort Simpson, which lies 900 miles north of the U.S. boundary and 575 miles north of Edmonton.

The evidence on which these statements in regard to wheat production have been based is well worthy of perusal:—

Fort Simpson.—Mr. Hardisty, chief factor in charge of Fort Simpson in Lat. 61 deg. N., informed Professor Macoun, in 1875, that barley ripened there; that wheat was sown four times out of five. Samples of Ladoga wheat, 62 lbs. to the bushel, pronounced by experts "very nice wheat, but slightly frosted," can be seen at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Wheat is grown as far north as Fort Simpson, reported Rev. D. M. Gordon in 1880.

Fort Providence.—Mr. Elihu Stewart, on July 15, 1906, saw wheat in the milk, potatoes in flower, peas fit for use, tomatoes, turnips, rhubarb, beets, cabbage, onions, and other vegetables.

Mr. Conroy, in 1902, saw beautiful crops of wheat, oats, barley, and peas. He left there on July 28, when barley was being cut, and

Lesser Slave Lake.—Mr. Elihu Stewart produced, before the Select Committee of the Senate, samples of wheat and barley grown in the vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake.

Mr. Conroy says, at the Indian agencies on Lesser Slave Lake, potatoes, vegetables, barley, oats, and wheat are grown.

The white farmers harvested beautiful crops of grain by August 20.

Rev. — Gordon reported that wheat thrived at Lesser Slave Lake.

Dunvegan.—As far back as 1880 Rev. Mr. Gordon found great varieties of vegetables growing, including cucumbers, and wheat was raised as long ago as 1828.

Fort St. John.—Rev. — Gordon found wheat and barley, as well as a great variety of vegetables, in 1880.

Hudson's Hope.—The Rev. D. M. Gordon reported, in 1880, that the garden at Hudson's Hope yields excellent potatoes, onions, beets, and other vegetables, as well as barley and wheat.

Ile a la Crosse.—Professor Macoun was at Ile à la Crosse in September, 1875, and saw a flour mill driven by horse power. He found then that all kinds of grains ripened successfully.

Lac la Ronge (Stanley Mission).—Archdeacon McKay raised good wheat for seven years in succession without having it frosted.

There is a sheaf of wheat in the Board of Trade in Prince Albert from Stanley Mission, which is a very fine specimen.

Cumberland House.—Sir John Richardson says (1820) wheat is successfully raised at Cumberland House.

Norway House.—Mr. McInnes says wheat has been successfully raised at Norway House.

Cross Lake.—Mr. W. McInnes says wheat has been raised at Cross Lake.

Into a consideration of the agricultural possibilities of the remote North-west of Canada Mr. Young has introduced, however, what looks like a most reasonable comparison, and that is the actual experience of Siberia. The Siberian province of Tobolsk, which lies much farther north than the settled portion of our own North-West, contains a population of 1,438,484 souls, and in the year 1900 produced 64,800,000 bushels of wheat, 3,130,358 bushels of rye, 972,916 bushels of barley, and 10,617,823 bushels of oats, and in the same year exported \$1,500,000 worth of butter. The capital of Tobolsk has a population of 20,427 people, whilst the province contains

many other settlements of considerable size, one of them, in latitude 6 deg. 50 min. (100 miles farther north than Fort Simpson) with a population of 1,073.

"Yesterday, a wilderness; to-day, the abode of the pioneer; to-morrow, a waving field of grain. Such is the Epic of the Plough, which under the wide-arching heavens is being written across the vast expanse of fertile soil that stretches away westward from the valley of the Red River across the continent to the foothills of the Rockies, and northward to the valley of the Peace River."

Is Winnipeg to be Monopolised by Americans?

WE have received the following article from Mr. Charles F. Roland, Industrial Commissioner, Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau. We publish it in the hope that British investors, on learning what is taking place in Winnipeg, may seize the opportunity of counteracting what threatens to be preponderating American influence in the capital of Manitoba:—

Winnipeg, the capital city of the province of Manitoba, is situated about 60 miles north of the international boundary between the United States and Canada, and by reason of its situation and because it is most favourably conditioned for the transaction of business, and for the well-nigh certain growth of any business that is once established on a sound financial basis, has become an objective point for the investment of a large amount of capital from the United States, and a place where manufacturers from this side of the line have gone to set up their factories, shops, and warehouses, and where business men in other lines than that of making goods have also chosen to place their money in millions and to take up their own residence.

The directory census of the year 1907 gives to Winnipeg a population of nearly 140,000, and, making due allowance for that sort of cheerful optimism that so often makes two blades of population to

come about that many of the most important of the industries that flourish in Winnipeg are of "American" origin, and that a very considerable part of the business enterprises of the city are under "American" direction, the quotation marks being used to indicate a somewhat peculiar custom of the Winnipeg people of designating men, women, and things from south of the line as "American" in total disregard of the plain fact that all products of the two American continents are properly to be listed under the same head.

The exact figures of the capital that has been brought into Winnipeg from the United States are not obtainable, because of the reticence upon matters pertaining to business affairs that marks the conduct of many business men to whom a question of this nature is a signal for going into executive session and the exclusion of all persons of an inquiring turn of mind. Diligent inquiry among those who are willing to talk, added to what can be obtained from other sources, will always bring some results, and so the business interests of the men from south of the line in Winnipeg can be stated with a fair degree of accuracy.

There are no fewer than 200 business firms engaged in various lines of manufacture and trade in Winnipeg in which the capital invested is wholly, or to the extent of controlling interest, of United States origin.



AN AMERICAN SETTLERS' TRAIN: A SLOW DOWN BEFORE ENTERING WINNIPEG.

grow where there is really only one to be seen by actual count, it may be set down with reasonable certainty that there are some 120,000 souls in the city of Winnipeg at the present time to which, with the same reasonable certainty, there will be added enough to bring the population up to 200,000 within the next few years.

These people are consumers in the very largest sense of the word. Winnipeg is a new place—very new indeed, as cities of its size go in the world. Less than four years ago there was, where the city of Winnipeg now is, nothing more than a few scattered shacks thrown around a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. To-day the city's streets are broad and paved, great buildings tower toward the sky along the principal business thoroughfares, and huge blocks crowd the wholesale district of the city where but little more than a decade ago the land now thus occupied was as bare as any part of the western prairie is to-day and as innocent of buildings of any sort.

The enormous growth that has taken place all within a very few years means not only that something truly wonderful in the making of a city has been done on this prairie of North-Western Canada, but it also means that there have been remarkable opportunities for the establishment of new business enterprises and for the very great enlargement of those already set up and in operation.

Of these opportunities the people of the United States, with habitual energy and the initiative of which they are not unjustly accused, have not been at all slow to take advantage, and so it has

Plenty of opportunities, certainly as good as any that have been taken, are yet in existence in a city that has only made a beginning towards the commercial greatness that is sure to come to Winnipeg out of the agricultural plenty that grows upon the country with each succeeding year.

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A CANADIAN SAILOR'S HEROISM.

The Committee of Lloyd's have awarded the silver medal of the society to a young Canadian, Mr. John F. Welch, second officer of the steamship *Bermudian*, and the bronze medal to five black West Indian British subjects, for heroism in life saving. On February 2, about 400 miles from Sandy Hook, the steamship *Bermudian* fell in with the *Mary L. Newhall*, which had lost her rudder and was in a sinking condition. A terrific sea was running, and Mr. Welch and five black West Indian British subjects volunteered to try and reach the ship. A boat was lowered and an attempted rescue was made, which, however, failed. The *Bermudian* stood by the sinking schooner all night, and at daybreak Mr. Welch and his black companions repeated their attempt, succeeded in reaching the schooner and taking off six of her crew. Later they rescued five more of the schooner's men, thus saving eleven lives, the entire crew of the schooner, which subsequently sank.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD IN TORONTO.

The author of "Robert Elsmere" has been visiting Toronto, the literary capital of English-speaking Canada, and the reception given in her honour by the Authors' Society of Canada at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Byron E. Walker was one of the most interesting social events ever held in that city. Mr. Byron E. Walker is the President of the Authors' Society and has done much for the cause of Canadian culture. The Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady Clark came to meet Mrs. Humphry Ward, and among those who had the pleasure of meeting and talking with the granddaughter of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and the niece of Matthew Arnold, were Sir Charles and Lady Moss, Lady Mulock, President of Toronto University and Mrs. Falconer, Canon and Mrs. Welch, Professor and Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Professor and Mrs. Wrong, Professor and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Lefroy, Mrs. Blewett, Miss Addison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dickson, Miss Macdonald, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Grasett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burnett, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Flavell, Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Vaughan Jenkins (London, England), Mr. Kylie, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Dr. MacMurchy, Miss MacMurchy, Mr. and Mrs. Willison, Miss Laura B. Durand, Mr. Carl Hunter, Miss Jean Grahame, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tyrrell, Mr. E. Douglas Armour, K.C., Professor Hutton, Rev. E. C. Cayley and Mrs. Cayley.

Afterwards, during her visit, Mrs. Humphry Ward addressed a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College, every seat being occupied. Her subject was the right of children to their play-time and place to play in. In London, the capital of the Empire, she has done excellent work by persuading the educational authorities to make use of schools during vacations for the benefit of the thousands of poor children who cannot afford to spend all their holidays—or even a part of them—in the country.

Mrs. Ward said she had great pleasure in meeting with those interested like herself in providing play and recreation for the young. She had recently attended a meeting in New York to organise directed playgrounds. They had had in that city an object-lesson on the difference between supervised playgrounds and others without supervision, the former proving much the more satisfactory, being always fully attended and a joy to those concerned. In Boston she had found they were on the eve of being able to spend \$70,000 a year out of the civic funds on directed playgrounds. Mrs. Ward remarked that she would endeavour to "rub this in" on her return to London. She also referred to the work done in the five vacation playgrounds in Montreal. A phase of the development in London, which has no counterpart here or in Boston or New York, is that the work is carried on the year round, while on this side it is only a matter of the summer months. In London the children left school at half-past four o'clock, and for the following hours the expensive educational property, school building and playground, stood empty and

idle. What were the children doing in the meantime? For the most part they had only the crowded streets in which to play, or idle the time away, learning perhaps petty pilfering, bad language, and the like. The object of the playground movement had been to bring the empty school playgrounds and the children together.

Mrs. Ward spoke of the important part play fills in the development of the child life. To-day it was difficult to conceive of the ideas which prevailed in the days when, for instance, John Stuart Mill was not allowed to play, but kept poring over a history at the age of three and a half. His father sought by this method to educate his will, but we believe rather in co-operative play for the discipline of personality, and the development of self-government, as well as health of body and mind. The children of the poor had yet to come into their heritage of play. In this America had led the way. It was an article in an American magazine which first led Mrs. Ward to start a vacation school in England. In connection with the settlement work in which Mrs. Ward is interested, the movement to secure play centres, which started in 1897, has grown until now they have thirteen playgrounds in London, with an attendance in winter of from 18,000 to 20,000 a week.

Besides the need of protecting the child from the evil influences of the street, there was the need of substituting good influences and practical games and exercise. A school inspector, startled by the anæmic and listless condition of children who he knew came from respectable homes, discovered that their bad physical condition was due to the fact that the parents fearing the contamination of the streets, kept them within doors except while they were going to and from school. The remedy had been found in utilising the public schools "after hours."

Mrs. Ward related cases showing the kinds of human needs met by the playground movement—the boy tossed about from one to another unwilling relative, and becoming soured in the transit, the girl with the uncontrolled habit of pettish screaming, etc. Summed up, the play-centres meet the child's need for amusement, for using his hands in contriving and making objects, for giving the neglected as near home conditions out of school as circumstances permit, and making a full use of educational property. In conclusion, she urged the organising of school buildings and grounds for afternoon play. She quoted Charles Lamb's observation that the "home of the very poor is no home." While many parents among the very poor do contrive heroically that their children shall have a home, this saying of Lamb's is true, but it cannot be true long. There are changes in civilisation in character, in social conditions. Let us of this generation, said Mrs. Ward, as Christians, do our part for the children of the nation, in whose hands lies the future, and who can only make of it what we enable them to do. If we bring intelligence and conscience to the task there will be a rich harvest of results for the future to reap.

As yet, the necessity of providing play for children under healthy conditions is not pressing in Canada. But with the growth of the larger cities, some of which

already have their "black spots" of poverty, the advisability of translating Mrs. Browning's poetic plea for over-worked children into the prose of educational action will be as obvious as it is today in the United States.

GEMS OF CANADIAN SONG. XXVII.

Canada is not yet old enough to produce a poem comparable with Gray's famous Elegy, in which the dainty melancholy of evening in the haunted countryside of the Mother-land, a thousand years old, is expressed for all time. The story of Wolfe's allusion to Grey's poem does not rest on historical evidence, and the scientific historian—unlike the brilliant, uncritical J. R. Green—must part with it, howsoever reluctantly. Yet this is one of the tales which, though not demonstrably true, yet deserves to be accepted as truth, so aptly does it appreciate the magic of the most frequently-quoted poem in the English language.

Of all Canadian poems, Duncan Campbell Scott's "In the Country Churchyard" comes nearest to Gray's masterpiece. It is almost as near to the centre (to quote Matthew Arnold's famous phrase), and in literary craftsmanship is not surpassed by any work of any other Canadian poet. The following excerpt gives a just impression of a poem which is too long to quote in its entirety:—

This is the paradise of common things,
The scourged and trampled here find place
to grow,
The frost to furrow and the wind to sow,
The mighty sun to time their blossomings;
And now they keep
A crown reflowering on the tombs of kings
Who earned their triumph and have claimed
their sleep.

The poor forgets that he was ever poor,
The priest has lost his science of the truth,
The maid her beauty, and the youth his
youth,
The statesman has forgot his subtle lure,
The old his age,
The sick his suffering, and the leech his cure,
The poet his perplexed and vacant page.

These swains that tilled the uplands in the
sun
Have all forgot the field's familiar face,
And lie content within this ancient place,
Whereto when hands were tired their thought
would run
To dream of rest,
When the last furrow was turned down, and
won
The last harvest from the earth's patient
breast.

In these lines the poet's gift of verbal music—for some years he was devoted to musical study—is not so apparent as in the lyrical pieces. But he has touched no higher plane of conscious artistry.

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE.

Another of the Romance of Empire series, published by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack has just been issued—"Outposts of Empire," by John Lang. The same plan is followed in the book as in its predecessors; that is to say that the volume is not a formal history, but the romantic incidents that occurred in the winning or keeping of the "outposts" are given. The "outposts" selected are Gibraltar, Malta, and the West Indies, all of which supply ample material for stirring stories, of which Mr. Lang avails himself to the full. The book is one which everybody should read. Even an "old boy" would find the stories well worth reading. The book has the right tone, and cannot fail to interest, while at the same time it teaches the true Imperial spirit.



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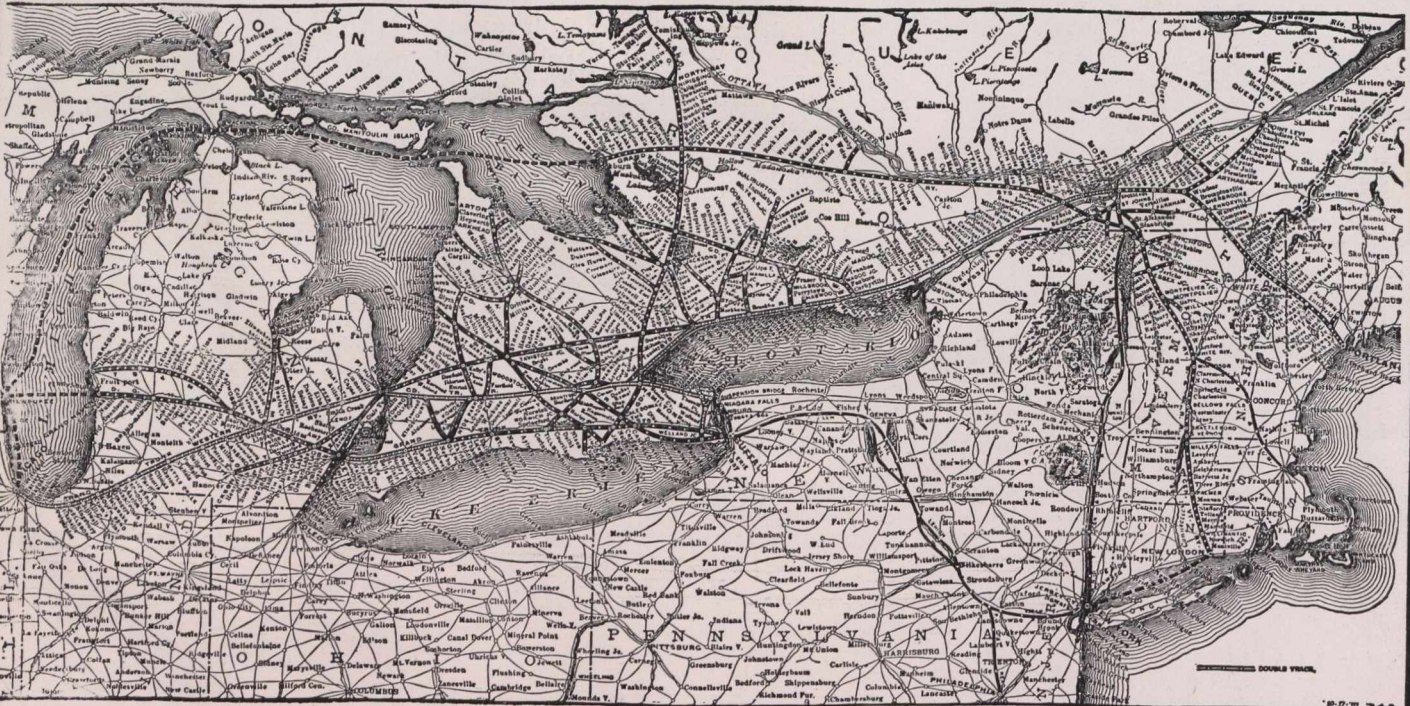
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Sir Percy Girouard, Governor of Northern Nigeria, left England on Saturday by the steamship *Nigeria* to resume his post at Zungeru.

The Hon. J. Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Major P. E. Thacker, Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, Lieutenant T. V. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers, and Lieutenant P. S. Benoit, Royal Canadian Engineers, were presented at the Levée held by the King at St. James's Palace on Monday.

At Dalhousie University Convocation recently, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. D. C. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, the Hon. A. C. Murray, the Premier, Mr. Alexander Robertson, Superintendent of Education, President Falconer, of Toronto University, and Principal McLellan, of Pictou Academy.

The Senate of the University of New Brunswick has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Premier of the Province, and alumnus of the University, and for several years registrar of the Senate.

Mr. Justice Loranger, of Montreal, who has just completed fifty years as a member of the Montreal Bar, has been entertained at luncheon by his legal friends, in order to celebrate the jubilee.

The Right Rev. Bishop Du Moulin, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Du Moulin, have arrived in England.

Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere have returned to London after a visit to Canada. Professor P. E. Webbs, of McGill University, and Mr. Andrew A. Wanklyn, of Montreal, travelled by the same vessel.

Captain Ferguson-Davie, late of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), who has been staying with Captain and Mrs. Philip Prideaux in Ottawa, will return to England for his marriage to Miss Whalley, of Lowestoft, Norfolk, and will afterwards settle in the Canadian capital.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Montague Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marvin Howard, of Brooklyn, to Mr. Adolphe De Blois Caron, son of Lady and the late Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa.

The Bishop of Fredericton recently preached at the children's annual missionary festival in connection with the "King's Messengers" (S.P.G.) in St. Paul's Cathedral.

On the occasion of the visit of M. Fallières, the French President, to the Guildhall last week, the opportunity was taken by the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Mr. Howard, to invite a number of Nova Scotians to view the procession from the Agency, at 57A, Pall Mall. The company was afterwards entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian violinist, gave an orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall, London, on Friday last. The London Symphony Orchestra, which supplied the accompaniments, was conducted by the noted and veteran performer and teacher, Herr Leopold Auer. Miss Parlow's exceptional ability on the violin was amply evidenced.

Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, General G. S. and Mrs. Field, Mr. James Osborne, Mrs. Piers, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Angus, and Miss Angus, and Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Farman have returned to Canada, sailing last week.

Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, superintendent of the Verdun Asylum, Montreal, and Mrs. Burgess, were among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Victorian* last Saturday.

Among the Canadian visitors staying in the Hotel Metropole, London, are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, of Ottawa; Mr. M. Carbonneau, of Quebec; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwyer of Halifax.

Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, has been visiting Canada. He spent two days in Montreal as the guest of Archbishop Bruchesi, and, after visiting Toronto and Quebec, left for New York.

Dr. H. C. Perrin, who resigned the position of organist and choirmaster of Canterbury Cathedral to accept that of Professor of Music in the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, has arrived in Montreal. Dr. Perrin is now visiting Canada for the first time.

DR ROBERT BELL.



On completing fifty years in the service of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. Robert Bell has been superannuated, his retirement dating from June 1. He was the son of the Rev. Andrew Bell, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and was born in Toronto in 1841. He studied civil and mechanical engineering and medicine at McGill University, taking several important prizes, and also devoted much time to chemistry. As he joined the staff of the Geological Survey at the age of sixteen, the majority of these studies were carried out in conjunction with his early routine work in that Department, and he thus gradually fitted himself for the important work which was later to fall to his lot.

Dr. Bell has had many opportunities of making extensive surveys throughout the Dominion, as at the time when he was filling important positions in the Department the Dominion was developing in a wonderful manner. The various districts which he has explored include large stretches of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, the North-West Territories, now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Mackenzie River region, the shores of and country around Hudson Bay, the Labrador peninsula, and a part of Baffin Land. In addition, he was

medical officer, naturalist, and geologist on the *Neptune* in the Hudson Bay Expedition of 1884, on the *Alert*, which visited the same waters in 1885, and on the *Diana* in 1876. Dr. Bell is a Fellow of the Geological Society (1862), and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1881). In 1888-89 he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to report upon the mineral resources of the province. Dr. Bell has been Assistant Director of the Geological Survey for many years, and from 1901 to 1906 acted as Deputy Director.

A notable tribute to the Rev. Canon Jacob Ellegood was paid at special services held in the Church of St. James the Apostle to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination. The fact that Canon Ellegood has been rector of the parish since its foundation in 1864, Chaplain of the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles of Canada since its organisation in 1872, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, since 1872, constitutes a remarkable record.

Professor J. Bonsall Porter, of the Mining Department of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University Montreal is at present on tour with the students of the mining school through the Dominion of Canada, who are visiting the principal mines of the country between Cobalt and Vancouver.

The Senate of Queen's University, Kingston, has decided to confer on Mr. Milton L. Hersey, of Montreal, the degree of LL.D. in consideration of his position as the leading man in Canada in the profession of consulting chemist and chemical engineer.

Mr. Edmund Burke, the Canadian singer, has been re-engaged for next season in the Royal Opera of Holland as premier basso.

A blind student, Mr. Thomas S. Stewart, and his devoted brother, Mr. William Stewart, who assisted him in his studies, have come out first and second in the law class at McGill University, winning two out of three scholarships, including the Sir William Macdonald scholarship, which entitles them to a year's residence in Paris to perfect themselves in the French language and study law at the Montpellier Law School.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CRAIG.—At St. Luke's Rectory, Montreal, on May 13, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Craig.

DU DOMAINE.—On May 18, at Fredericton, N.B., the wife of Lieut. E. L. du Domaine, Royal Canadian Regiment, Permanent Forces of Canada, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—BLYTHMAN.—On May 21, at Macleod, Alberta, Canada, Kenneth Martin, second son of Captain I. B. Johnson, R.N., of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, to Everilde, eldest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Blythman, Rector of Sherington, Banbury. (By cable.)

TRAVERS—SHIBLEY.—On May 16, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee, by the Rev. F. T. Dibb, R. G. H. Travers, Manager of the Crown Bank of Canada, Napanee, and son of W. R. Travers, General Manager of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, to Deborah Deming Shibley, widow of the late John A. Shibley.

YOUNG—TEMPLE.—At 113, Winchester Street, Toronto, on May 16, by the Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., Miriam Lucille Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Temple, to Clarence Richard Young, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

COCHRANE.—On the 28th inst., at 38, Hornton Court, Kensington, Evelyn, wife of William Edward Cochrane, of High River, Alberta, N.W.T., Canada, and Brookfield, Weston, Bath, Calgary and Victoria papers, please conv.

KINLOCH.—Suddenly, at 160, Metcalfe Street, Montreal, on May 16, William Kinloch, in the 91st year of his age, a native of Stonehaven, Scotland, and a resident of this city for seventy-five years. Funeral private.

RITCHIE.—Suddenly, on May 17, in his 63rd year, John Ritchie, late with Caverhill, Learmont, and Co.

The Raw Material: Candidates for _____
 _____ Canadian Citizenship.



EMIGRANTS ON BOARD R.M.S. "VIRGINIAN" IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.



AN EVERYDAY SCENE AT THE RAILWAY DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

These photographs, which were taken in the month of May, show how emigrants are pouring into Canada, and demonstrate how the annual increase of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the population keeps up. The illustration of emigrants on board ship was taken by Henry Pope as the S.S. *Virginian* was proceeding through the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

GOOD PAY FOR MANUAL LABOUR.

A Scot's Experience of Railway Work.

A correspondent writes: As many young men have written complaining of the hardships to be endured in Canada, especially on railway construction, I would like to give you a few of my experiences during four months of railway construction work.

Finding that I could not get suitable employment or work of any kind in the old country, I made application to the James Smart Company, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, and had no difficulty in getting an engagement to work on railway construction near Harvey Junction, Quebec. I signed the necessary agreement, the wages to be 7s. 3d. per day, and the same to be paid for Sunday labour. Out of this we were to pay at the rate of 16s. the week for board.

On reaching Quebec we were taken to an hotel, where we had supper and comfortable beds for the night. We were called next morning at six o'clock, and had breakfast, after which we went for a stroll round the city. During our walk we were asked on two occasions if we wanted work, more favourable terms being offered as an inducement. This showed that men were scarce and plenty of work to be had in Canada. We took the train to Harvey Junction, a distance of 76 miles. The subject of conversation on the journey was the generally prosperous appearance of people in this new country. Harvey Junction is a very small settlement, the post office and general store being on the platform at the station. From the junction we carried our baggage off the main line to where the new track was under construction. After a wait of 20 minutes a train of trucks came along loaded with sand for ballasting. We put our boxes up on the trucks and got aboard ourselves—there were 14 men and myself in our party—finding seats as best we could. The camp was only 12 miles distant, and in less than an hour we arrived at a trestle bridge, where we got off, and started for the camp, half-a-mile distant in the bush. When we arrived the

boys who were not at work, owing to the rain, gathered round and made us welcome in their own way. When we had stored our baggage in the tents of which we were to occupy, the bell rang for dinner. The dining-room—a small wooden shack—faced our tent a short distance away. We felt ready to do justice to whatever fare the cook had ready for us, as we had had nothing to eat since breakfast. The fare was good and plentiful, and included soup, meat, potatoes, French beans, peas, tomatoes, pudding of two varieties, bread, butter, jam, cheese, tea, coffee, and fruit. After dinner most of the men about camp crowded into our tent to hear the latest news from the old country. They were very eager to get hold of any newspapers and magazines, and were prepared to pay double price for black twist tobacco. Supper was served at seven o'clock, the menu being much the same as at dinner-time. Our tent had sleeping accommodation for 24 men, 12 on each side. The beds were built of poles laid crosswise over logs raised about 2ft. off the ground, and a thick covering of hay served in place of mattresses. Three blankets were served out to every two men. Our first night in camp passed pleasantly; a few of the men gave us a song, and we also had selections on the violin and concertina. At ten o'clock I got ready for bed. Although the bed was not exactly what I had been accustomed to, I nevertheless slept without waking till the call-bell rang at 5.30 next morning. My mate and I rose and went down to the river, where we had a wash in the beautifully cold water.

At the breakfast the bill of fare consisted of porridge and milk, bacon and French beans, cold ham, corned beef, plain and currant bread, hot rolls and buns, biscuits, cheese, pastry, and fruit, tea and coffee. Only a few of the newcomers started work the first day. Those who did not go on duty, including myself, had a ramble through the woods till dinner-time, which was served at twelve o'clock. After dinner we followed the river for a number of miles, then visited one of the lakes, several of which are near the camp. Good fishing can be had in river and lakes. On the third day after arrival I went to work with others. We walked to the track about half a mile from camp, and got on board the train of cars, which took us to the place where we had to work about eight miles up the track. The first work we were put to was the digging up of the roots and the stumps of trees that had been cut down. The ground was of a boggy nature in some parts, and I found it difficult to get at the roots owing to the water filling in. It was wet, dirty work, but we were given knee boots, although sometimes we sunk up to the tops and the water filled the boots. There were about 40 men in camp at this time, and we worked over 12 miles of ground. A gang of Italian labourers were employed; they numbered about 100 men, their camp being about eight miles from ours, between our camp and Harvey Junction. The trestle was being constructed mostly by Italian engineers and labourers. The builders receive a higher rate of wages, as the work is often of a dangerous nature.

For the first six weeks we did not go home for dinner, but dined as comfortably as circumstances would permit in the bush. Dinner-time was 10 o'clock, two of the men being told off to select a suitable spot to kindle a fire and get things ready. We made tea in two tin pails hung over the fire. There was always plenty to eat of cold meat and ham, tinned meat of two kinds, bread, butter, cheese, jam, cake, pastry, and tinned tomatoes and peaches. Work finished at five o'clock, supper being served at six. After being encamped near the trestle for six weeks, we moved eight miles up the track, where we were to live in boarding cars for the winter. These were run into a siding under the shelter of some rock 100ft. high.

When the weather showed signs of getting wintry, the work was hurried forward so as to get all the steel laid before the snow became too deep for working. We bought whatever clothes we required from the timekeeper. I purchased a thick jersey and fur cap and gloves, also moccasins and stockings and rubber boots. The prices were slightly higher than what we would pay in Scotland. During part of December I worked with the telephone men, putting up poles and wires. The weather was very cold, the thermometer standing at 20deg. below zero. The climate and conditions, however, seemed to agree with me, and I never felt so well as I did at this time. Indeed, all the men looked the picture of health. We used to have dinner in the bush sitting round a great fire, as our work on the telephone generally took us a long way from camp. We traveled out and back again on a hand-car, but experienced a lot of trouble with it when the frost was very severe. The wheels would freeze every few minutes and stick fast; we had then to dismount and push the car along. We put up over 20 miles of poles while I was working with the telephone men. I liked this job even better than track work. The next job I tried was as assistant cook at a salary of £7 per month and board. I stuck at this until the camp broke up. The head cook was paid £14 per month and board. In our camp one cook and two assistants were employed. Although if the number of men counted under 40 the



RAILWAY WORK IN CANADA: MAKING A "MIXED CUT."

Hard rock and trees with tough roots are not easily cleared.

cook and one assistant managed the work. I found inside work more fatiguing than outside labour, and the hours were considerably longer. We had to be up before five to get things ready for breakfast, and never finished earlier than nine o'clock. We had plenty to keep us busy, having 90 men to cook for. The other assistant and myself had also to set the tables and do the washing up. I was offered a situation as cook for the engineers at a salary of £10 per month and board, but I could not accept this, as I had only a slight knowledge of baking. The other assistant got the position, as he had been a baker for some firm in Aberdeen.

On New Year's Day all the men were given a holiday, and were allowed a full day's wages. A very successful concert was held to celebrate the occasion. Next day was also observed as a holiday.

After the new year we got very wild weather, and everything was frozen. You had to keep ears and hands covered, and no amount of clothes could keep the wind out. The men wore mostly two pairs of gloves and several pairs of socks. There was no luxury about getting out of bed on these mornings when icicles would hang from your moustache and eyebrows ten minutes after being out of doors. The men were employed for the last week in cutting a canal from the upper to the lower lakes to carry off the floods in spring, and thus save damaging the track. Work ceased on January 14, and all hands were paid off. I had pay checks to the value of about £14, this being the amount I had left of my wages since working on the railway. I had, of course, bought clothes, etc., so that really the 14 weeks which I worked at railway construction paid me fairly well.

I think Canada is a good country, and I know that any man who wants work can be employed the day he lands and at good wages. No one should waste time in the old country if out of employment.

William Sherring, of Hamilton, winner of the last Olympic Marathon, which was run at Athens two years ago, has been appointed coach of the Canadian track team that will represent Canada at the Olympic Games in England this summer.

The Superintendent of Immigration has issued a notice to the effect that the only classes of immigrants wanted in Canada at present are experienced farm labourers, farmers financially able to take home-steads or purchase lands, and female domestic servants. The demand for railway labour is fully met this season.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be the joint representative of Canada and Newfoundland on the Hague tribunal to settle the Atlantic fisheries disputes with the United States. Mr. R. N. Venning, Assistant Commissioner of the Fisheries for Canada, will probably accompany Sir Charles to the Hague to assist in the presentation of the Canadian case.

The New Brunswick Legislature has decided to cut off the allowance of \$2,000 a year made by the former Government to Mr. C. A. Duff Miller as Agent-General of the Province in London.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

A Weekly Summary of Canadian News.

ONTARIO.



Ottawa.—The revised plans for the Grand Trunk Railway station here have been presented to the City Council. Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager, writing to the Mayor, says the revised plans are more appropriate in design and appearance than the old ones. He gives the cost of the station under the new plans at \$525,000, exclusive of baggage annexe, express building, train shed, platform, tracks and other appurtenances. The estimate of the newly designed hotel is \$1,500,000. Mr. Hays adds: "Our obligation to the city was for a \$1,000,000 hotel and \$250,000 station."

Toronto.—The City Council of Toronto has authorised the Mayor to sign a contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission for 10,000 horse-power of electric energy from Niagara.

—The magnificent building erected in Toronto to serve as the headquarters of Zionism in the city, was officially opened recently by Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, President of the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada, assisted by the Mayor of Toronto and a large number of the most prominent leaders of the community. The building is situated with frontage on Simcoe Street and University Avenue (which are two of the finest avenues in the city), and presents an imposing appearance, while its interior contains a fine assembly-hall, a large number of spacious meeting rooms, committee-rooms, a library and reading-room, a fine gymnasium and a directors' room. The reading-room is replete with Jewish current publications. The entire work of fitting up the building was done by Jewish workmen, in accordance with the Zionist principle of training Jews to be skilled artisans.

—The Royal Artillery Band will play during the two weeks of the Toronto Exhibition this year.

London.—The City Council has decided to submit the proposal for a new water supply to a vote of the people on June 22nd. The project will cost \$560,000.

—The city's representatives were very successful at the Montreal Horse Show, which was one of the greatest successes ever experienced in this country, there being over eight hundred entries. Two or three championships were won by horses from the stables of the Hon. Adam Beale and Mr. Smith.

—The population of London is now 48,542.

Fort William.—Eastern time is now in use here, and the people seem highly satisfied. This gives Fort William long evenings instead of mornings, and will allow baseball and other sports in the evening instead of in the afternoon as formerly.

—The decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in Ottawa whereby the Grand Trunk Pacific has secured running rights, both passenger and freight, over the C.P.R. line from West Fort Hamilton to Port Arthur practically assures to Fort William a union depot of three transcontinental roads, each of which have very large terminals at that point.

Port Arthur.—The City Council will shortly submit a by-law to raise \$175,000 to authorise the erection of a new municipal building, to include an opera house.

Hamilton.—There were over fifty applicants for the position of civil engineer to the City of Hamilton. The salary offered was \$3,000 per annum.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Disastrous fire, affecting the tributary works of the Lake Superior Corporation, has taken place, entailing a loss of at least \$350,000, and causing the death of two employees of the Tagona Water and Light Company, who were on duty at the plant when the fire started. The plants placed out of commission as a result of the fire are the Lake Superior Company's power plant, the paper mill department, and the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company's store room.

A project is under consideration to construct a dry dock and establish a steel shipbuilding plant here, and the Board of Trade is doing its best to further the idea. It is felt that the city is certainly a point where there should be a dry dock, and the business should make the investment a paying one. The traffic passing between Lake Superior and the lower lakes, all of which has to go through the "Soo," is rapidly increasing. Last year there passed through the canals, on both sides of the rapids, 20,437 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 44,087,975, and carrying 58,317,214 tons of freight.

Brantford.—A large number of music-lovers were present when Sir Frederick Bridge lectured on English cathedral music in Brant Avenue Methodist Church. The choir of eighty voices of the church did excellent service.

North Bay.—A Canadian Pacific express was wrecked about two hundred miles west of North Bay recently, three cars leaving the track when the train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Nobody was injured. The cause of derailment is said to have been a loose tie.

Markdale.—The waterworks by-law to raise \$20,000 for installation of town waterworks has been carried.

QUEBEC.



Quebec.—It is stated that the Hon. Charles R. Devlin, Minister of Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, has been offered and has accepted the Liberal candidature in the County of Pontiac in the

approaching Quebec elections. Mr. David Gillies, the late member, withdrew in favour of the Minister. Mr. Devlin represented Nicolet in the Legislature just dissolved.

—Arbor Day (a day set aside for the planting of trees in the cities and towns of the Dominion) was quietly observed in the city. With the exception of some tree planting and flags flying from several public and private buildings, the day passed almost unnoticed. Some thirty threes, comprising, besides the hard-wood species, balsam, cedar, and pine, were planted by the Provincial Government in the Parliament grounds adjoining Kent Gate. Trees were also planted by several private citizens around their residences.

Montreal.—The Montreal garrison held its annual church parade recently under command of General Buchan, C.M.G., A.D.C., when there was a muster of 3,364 of all arms. The troops marched to Westmount, where the Protestants worshipped at the Arena and the Roman Catholics at St. Leo's.

Major G. W. Stephens, President of the Montreal Harbour Board, and until now the member in the Quebec Legislature for the St. Lawrence Division of Montreal, has decided not to seek re-election, but to devote his time entirely to the interests of the harbour.

—At a meeting of citizens, the Mayor presiding, it was decided to recommend that \$10,000 should be contributed by the city towards the Quebec Tercentenary celebrations. A telegram was read from Earl Grey commending the movement.

Sorel.—Captain Joseph Bernier has arrived here to prepare the cruiser *Arctic* for another trip to the Far North. Captain Bernier's plans were laid for the next two seasons' work in asserting Canadian authority over the islands which lie to the north of the mainland of the Dominion, and if these plans are realised he will spend next winter in the Arctic.

Granby.—According to the report of Mr. W. W. Miner, collector of customs, the value of dutiable goods received in Granby during the year ending March 1, was \$133,213. The duty collected on these amounted to \$38,478. Duty free goods for the same period represented a value of \$573,789.

Coaticook.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Episcopal church at Coaticook has taken place, under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge officers. Nearly 100 Masons were present.

NOVA SCOTIA.



Halifax.—Mr. MacIlreith, the ex-Mayor, has received a letter from Sir Sandford Fleming with reference to his munificent gift of the Dingle property at the Arm for a public park. Sir Sandford also referred with great interest to the coming 150th celebration of responsible government in Nova Scotia, and stated that it would be a fitting occasion for the opening of the park. He suggested that a tower should be erected on the top of the Dingle to commemorate the event.

Sydney.—The City Council has passed a resolution favouring Dr. Kendall's scheme of railway extension in Cape Breton, by which the Cape Breton's Company's line from Point Tupper to St. Peter's be taken over by the Government. The Mayor and Alderman J. C. Larder were appointed to proceed to Ottawa to urge the matter upon the Government.

—Mr. J. G. McKinnon, Registrar of Voters, has completed the revision of the city lists. There is an increase of 211 names over last year, the number of voters now being 4,231.

Shelburne.—The steamer *Harland*, the third new vessel to be put afloat this spring from the shipyard of Joseph McGill at Shelburne, has been successfully launched. The *Harland* is a handsome steam-boat, built for the new Burrell-Johnson Iron Company, of Yarmouth, who will supply her machinery. When completed she will be owned by the Island S.S. Company of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW BRUNSWICK.



Fredericton.—A delegation of ladies appeared recently before the Government in support of a Bill they wished to have introduced to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act. The object of the amendments is to give the women of New Brunswick the same right of franchise in provincial elections as they now have in civic and municipal.

St. John.—The Building Committee of the St. John Exhibition Association has decided to make some important changes. Cinder walks will be laid along the whole length of the horse stalls, and the arrangements for watering of cattle will be altered so as to prevent the flooding of the paths.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trade sixty-five members were added as the first result of the work of a "booster" committee, appointed a couple of weeks ago. This brings the membership up to 280.

—The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in St. John has been suitably observed. A salute was fired by the Dorchester battery, schools were closed, and the city is gay with flags and bunting.

Moncton.—The Moncton tax rate last year was \$2.40, this year it will be \$2.02, a reduction of 38 cents on every \$100. The poll tax this year will be in the vicinity of \$5.26, a reduction of some 40 cents from the poll tax of last year.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

A Weekly Summary of Canadian News.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—Mr. Shirley, the United States Consul at Charlottetown, has had his exequatur withdrawn by Great Britain, because he engaged in the promotion of legislation here incorporating the Illinois Car Wheel Company. The United States regulations forbid Consuls to engage in outside business, and his Majesty's Government acted in this manner on a suggestion from Washington.

MANITOBA.



Winnipeg.—The Grand Trunk Pacific telegraph wires are now in operation from this city to Touchwood, 340 miles west, and are being extended at the rate of five miles per day.

—The Government has decided that on account of the numerous applications for extensions to the telephone lines in the province that nothing more will be done this year than to complete additions to existing farm lines. By application to the Department of Telephones the farmers and municipalities can secure complete information as to the regulations for their construction work.

—Mr. L. Jorundson has taken out a building permit for the erection of a three-storey apartment block on the north-east corner of Qu'Appelle and Kennedy Streets. The cost of the block will be \$56,000, and the dimensions will be 48ft. by 120ft. There will be twenty-nine suites in the structure.

—Mr. D. D. Mann, Vice-president of the Central Northern Railway, states that the building of the Union station of the Central Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific here will be begun shortly.

Portage la Prairie.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city, when the implement warehouse and office of Mr. T. W. Prout, and the livery barns of Mr. D. A. Roe and Mr. James McLeaghen, on Main Street, were totally destroyed, entailing a loss of nearly \$40,000, which was only covered by \$9,000 insurance.

Brandon.—An offer has been accepted by the City Council from Messrs. Wood, Grundy, and Co., of Toronto, for \$60,000 of the city's debentures at 98.05; \$35,000 are 15-year, and \$20,000 are 20-year debentures.

Dauphin.—This place is growing fast. Last year the town had an increase in its population of 470. This year the figures are 533.

SASKATCHEWAN.



Moose Jaw.—The City Assessor, Mr. Rorison, has completed the assessment roll. The totals of the roll, as given in the final recapitulation, are: Real property, \$6,138,765; improvements, \$2,274,005; personal property, \$483,990; taxable income, \$325,550; total assessment, \$9,222,260; total exemptions, \$1,668,270; total assessment for school rates, \$7,553,990; assessment for school rates only, \$81,650; total assessment for general rate, \$7,472,340. The total population is 10,214. It will be noticed that the assessment total is now over nine millions. The increase is due largely to \$300,000 more assessment on taxable income, which it has been determined to charge against the Canadian Pacific Railway. This has never been done before.

—The Bill to authorise the City of Moose Jaw to expropriate land and for other purposes has been considered by the Legislative Committee on Private Bills. The clause authorising the building of a railway track to the power house was withdrawn, but the other clauses passed the committee.

—The provincial station for the collection of meteorological statistics is to be established here.

—The Dominion Lands office here reports 564 homestead entries for the month of April. The district south-west of the city towards Wood Mountain is rapidly filling up.

Saskatoon.—According to the report of the City Assessor to the Council the total assessment for the year, not including the railway properties, is \$7,180,307. This is an increase of nearly a million over last year.

Hanley.—Mr. K. B. Brkeland, owner of the Hanley townsite, has given a block of 929 lots to the town, to be used as a public park.

ALBERTA.



Edmonton.—The excavation for the new power house at the foot of Fourth Street is about completed, and the contract for the main building will be awarded shortly by the city authorities. The building is expected to be ready to receive the machinery by August.

—It is expected that the Bitulithic and Contracting Company will commence laying bitulithic pavement on Jasper Avenue shortly.

—The report of the School Board for May shows the attendance at the city schools to be 1,791, as compared to 1,720 for April. The teachers' petition for a readjustment of the salary schedule, whereby the minimum salary will be \$660 in place of \$600 and a yearly increase given of \$60 until the present maximum of \$780 is reached, has been refused. The present rate of increase is \$30.

—The Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has charge of the meteorological affairs of Canada, has given instructions that there be established in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta a station for the collecting of meteorological statistics. In the province of Alberta the office will be located at Edmonton.

Strathcona.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce is to build new premises here.

Calgary.—Mr. John J. Young, of Calgary, states that the sum to be expended on the Dominion fair is \$140,000, which Calgary people believe will be ample. A unique feature of the exhibition will be the district exhibits, which are now being prepared. Nothing similar to this has ever been attempted in the West. Work on the new buildings, which has been in progress at winter, is being continued and will soon be complete.

—Messrs. Sadler and Haworth, Toronto and Montreal, belt manufacturers and tanners, will shortly open a branch in Calgary and make this city their distributing centre for Alberta.

Medicine Hat.—A civic holiday was observed in Medicine Hat in connection with the formal opening of the traffic bridge erected across the Saskatchewan river by the Alberta Government. The Hon. A. C. Rutherford, the Premier, parted the ribbons which closed the approach. Afterwards he spoke briefly, and was followed by the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Agriculture. The bridge was named the Finlay Bridge.

Red Deer.—This town has been created a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The station building will be considerably improved so as to meet the requirements of the place for two or three years, when a substantial new station will be erected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Victoria.—Important improvements to the Union Club building are projected. Members are discussing the advisability of expending something like \$40,000 on the structure.

—The British Columbia Legislature at its last session passed an Act to provide for the creation of a Court of Appeal in the province. In conformity with this proposal, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, the Dominion Minister of Justice, has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at \$7,000 and the three Judges at \$6,000 each.

Vancouver.—The Rev. A. U. Despenzier, of Brandon, has accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Vancouver.

—The Canadian fisheries cruiser *Kestrel* has brought into port the American steam halibut schooner *Francis Cutting*, which was caught fishing within the three-mile limit at the north end of Vancouver Island. The boat is a prize and is valued at \$30,000. The captain and members of the crew are under arrest.

—A branch of the Seamen's Institute has been opened here. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper performed the opening ceremony.

New Westminster.—A number of Frenchmen, until lately engaged in the sugar industry in the island of Mauritius, have settled in the neighbourhood of Mission City, where the estate of Colonel Wright has been purchased for the sum of \$10,000. The leader of the little colony is François Giroday, an expert sugar plantation manager, who was for several years closely associated with the fortunes of the once world famous Jacques Lebaudy, the sugar millionaire.

Ladysmith.—The ratepayers have approved the proposal to establish an electric light system for that city, and have authorised the Corporation to borrow \$25,000 to make the installation.

Sandon.—A fire has destroyed the New York Brewery here. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The insurance is \$6,000.

Obituary.

The deaths of the following are recorded:—

Mrs. A. G. B. Bannatyne, the daughter of the first merchant in Western Canada outside of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, and of the first Speaker of the first Legislature of the Province of Manitoba. She was born at Fort Garry, 78 years ago, and was one of the interesting personalities of the early days of the modern beginning of Winnipeg.

Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, former Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the district of Quebec, at the age of 86 years. He was the son of Major Louis Casault, of Montmagny, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1847. He was created a Q.C. in 1867, and after serving in the Quebec Legislature, was appointed to be a Judge of the Superior Court in 1870. He was made Assistant Chief Justice in 1891 and three years later was appointed Chief Justice, which office he relinquished in 1904.

Lady Joanna M. Daly, wife of Sir Malachi P. Daly, some time Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Her ladyship, who was 69 years of age, was a daughter of the late Sir Edward Kenny, and up to within a few years was a leader in society and a beloved visitor to and an energetic worker for the philanthropic institutions in Halifax. Lady Daly has several near relatives residing in Great Britain, including Lady Fane, the wife of Admiral Sir Charles G. Fane.

Mr. John Dillon, one of the best known of Montreal's business men. He was at one time interested in the tea business, and later became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Reford and Dillon, now the Robert Reford Company, from which he retired some years ago.

Mr. James Gilmour, some time member in the Canadian House of Commons for East Middlesex, Ontario.

TRADE NOTES.

(Canadian Patent Agents handling valuable Inventions which they consider will be of use in Great Britain should communicate with us.)

The Annual Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, which is the most largely attended industrial fair held in the Dominion, will be open from August 25 to September 4. Applications for space must be addressed to Mr. J. O. Orr, the manager at Toronto.

The condition of the textile industries of Canada are to be inquired into by a Royal Commission. Pending its report, employees numbering over 6,000, who have been out on strike, have agreed to resume work. They declared that the average wage paid textile workers for the past year reached only 70 cents (7s.) a day, while workers in other lines of employment received from 4s. to 6s. a day. The tariff on textiles now ranges from 12½ to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Canada imported from the United States in 1905 56,000,000 pounds of cotton of the value of \$5,500,000, and from other countries 500,000 pounds of the value of \$67,000. In 1907 the cotton imports from the United States reached 72,000,000 pounds of the value of \$8,000,000; from other countries 224,000 pounds, value \$29,620. The following quantities of hard coal were imported in 1907: From the United States, 2,756,332 tons; from other countries, 23,559 tons. Pulpwood exported from Canada to the United States in 1905 amounted to 593,624 cords, valued at \$2,600,814; in 1907, 628,744 cords, valued at \$2,748,901.

The mills of the Canada tin plate and sheet steel company at Morrisburg, Ontario, which have been closed since January 27 last, have resumed manufacturing operations. The company resumes business with large orders on its books, and has its capacity engaged up to the end of the year. The Government has put the dumping clause of the Tariff Act in force against tin plate importations, with the result that American plates will practically be shut out of the Canadian market.

The port of St. John, New Brunswick, did an increased business during the winter season, November to May. There were 115 steamship sailings; the exports were valued at over \$23,000,000, an increase of about \$4,000,000 over the season 1906-7. The falling off in other lines was more than compensated for by an increase in the grain shipments. In the passenger traffic there was a falling off in immigration and an increase in the bookings to European ports.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, stated in the House of Commons that it was impossible to say when the Franco-Canadian treaty would go into force, as it had not yet received the assent of the French Senate.

The plans for the new pumping station at Verdun, Quebec, a suburb of Montreal, are about completed. The new plant will have a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. This will be the first installation of a filtering plant on the Island of Montreal.

Sir R. J. Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has introduced a bill which is designed to better the conditions governing the handling of grain by the various elevators and the transportation of grain by the railway companies, and to insure to grain-growers a sufficient supply of cars to meet their requirements. The bill is based in the main on the report of the Manitoba Grain Commission, and will assist the object of bringing the grain trade of the Canadian west under the control of Dominion Government inspectors from the time the grain goes into elevators in the west until it reaches the port of destination in the United Kingdom.

The Society for the Destruction of Vermin, of which Sir J. Crichton Browne is president, offers a prize of ten guineas for the best suggestion as to commercially utilising the skin of the rat. All entrants for the award and diploma must submit their methods to the Secretary, Society for the Destruction of Vermin, 1, Palace Gardens Mansions, London, before July 15. The committee of adjudication will issue their award and report about August 15. The methods of utilisation submitted will remain the property of the entrants whether successful or not.

ANSWERS TO TRADE CORRESPONDENTS.

MOTOR CAR (Glasgow).—During the eleven months ended February 28, Canada imported automobiles, carriages, carts and wagons valued at \$180,182 from Great Britain and \$594,710 worth from the United States. From other countries the value imported was \$71,719. The duty on imported automobiles is 22½ per cent. from the United Kingdom, and 35 per cent. from foreign countries.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. H. L. Bucke, divisional engineer of district F of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, stated, in an interview at Winnipeg, that by the summer of 1909 the new system will be in operation from Fort William to the Rockies. The link on which most work remains to be done is that from Winnipeg to the Junction at which the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental unite northwest of Fort William.

It is expected that the line will be completed between St. Boniface and the Winnipeg River this fall. Trains will be running from Winnipeg to Fort William over the new line early next year.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway have now 480 miles of continuous track from Portage la Prairie west, and within the next six weeks will have a line from Portage la Prairie right into Winnipeg. Work is proceeding west of the 480 miles completed at the rate of two to three miles a day, and if Canada gives the anticipated bulk of crop the Grand Trunk Pacific will be able to handle a satisfactory amount of business.

SHIPPING.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, has reorganised his department as the result of the report of a Royal Commission. A new system of purchasing all supplies has been instituted by the appointment of Mr. Cecil Doutré as general purchasing agent, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Temporary repairs to the Canadian Pacific Railway s.s. *Mount Temple* were made at Halifax, but the vessel is to be towed to Newport News, U.S.A., where the extensive overhaul necessary will be made.

Captain Belanger, of the Government steamer *Montcalm*, loses his certificate for a year as the result of the collision of that vessel with the Canadian Pacific Railway liner *Milwaukee* in front of Quebec, the officers of which were acquitted of all blame.

CANADIAN BUYERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON.

A. Guilbault (Guilbault, Desparois, and Garneau, Montreal)—Holborn Viaduct Hotel.
N. T. Ponlin (Dechêne and Ponlin, Quebec)—Holborn Viaduct Hotel.
W. A. Emond (J. B. Laliberté, Quebec)—Holborn Viaduct Hotel.
W. D. Inglis Wright (Wright Sons and Co., London, Ontario)—First Avenue Hotel.
A. T. Mathews (Mathews, Lee, and Armstrong, Montreal)—17, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
F. R. Magee (D. Magee's Sons, St. John, N.B.)—35, Milk Street, E.C.
J. H. Rothwell (Carsley Sons and Co., Montreal)—18, Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Geo. A. Milne (Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg)—16, Tenter Street, Moorfields, E.C.
J. B. Campbell (The Robt. Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto)—13-14, St. Paul's Churchyard.

YORKSHIRE.

Jno. W. and Geo. W. Peck (J. W. Peck and Co., Ltd., Montreal)—Hotel Metropole, Leeds.
Geo. C. Copley (Copley, Noves, and Randall, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario)—Hotel Metropole, Leeds.
J. B. Canavan (Thos. Ogilvie and Sons, Toronto)—Victoria Hotel, Bradford.
J. B. Hayes (The Robt. Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto)—Midland Hotel, Bradford.

LEICESTER.

W. R. Peacock (J. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Winnipeg)—Grand Hotel.
R. E. Burns (Caulfield, Burns, and Gibson, Toronto)—Grand Hotel.

MANCHESTER.

S. Munro (John Marshall and Co., London, Ont.)—Midland Hotel.
Arthur A. Allan (A. A. Allan and Co., Toronto)—Midland Hotel.
J. R. Smith (Finley, Smith and Co., Montreal)—Midland Hotel.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER
SERVICE

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in Great Britain:—

P. B. BALL, Room 39 and 40, Central House, Birmingham.

J. B. JACKSON, cor. of E. Parade and Greek Street, Leeds. Agent for Leeds and Hull.

P. B. MACNAMARA, Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

W. A. MACKINNON, Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

Commissioners and Agencies have also been established in various other parts of the World as follows:—

Australasia—

J. S. LARKE, The Exchange, Sydney. Agent for New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand.

D. H. ROSS, Stock Exchange, Melbourne. Agent for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Japan, China, and Corea—

W. T. R. PRESTON, Club Hotel, Yokohama.

France—

A. POINDRON, 101, Rue Réaumur, Paris.

China—

ALEX. MACLEAN, c/o H.B.M. Consul, General, Shanghai, China.

Mexico—

A. W. DONLY, Rebeldes No. 6 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Newfoundland—

E. D. ARNAUD, Gazette Building, Water Street, St. John's.

Norway—

C. E. SONTUM, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Agent for Denmark also.

South Africa—

JOHN A. CHESLEY, Rhodes Building, Cape Town, Cape Colony.

West Indies—

E. H. S. FLOOD, Barbadoes.
E. A. H. HAGGART, Kingston, Jamaica.

R. BRYSON, St. John, Antigua. Agent for Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica.

S. L. HORSFORD, St. Kitts. Agent for St. Kitts, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

EDGAR TRIPP, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada to British and Foreign Importers or Exporters without charge

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

A Warning to Advertisers.

Advertisers and others interested in Canadian Trade will find matter for reflection in the case of *Foley v. Collier*, a report of which appeared in the *Birmingham Gazette and Express*, and is here reprinted.

Before Judge Ruegg, at the Birmingham County Court last week, Mr. M. S. Foley, publisher, 132, St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada, sued Messrs. E. Collier and Sons, Ltd., Barker Street, Parade, Birmingham, wood turners, for the sum of £14 10s., being the price for advertising in their paper, *The Canadian Journal of Commerce*, and the price of the said journal supplied to the defendants. Mr. Hurst (instructed by Messrs. Arnold and Son) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Maddocks (instructed by Messrs. Jaques and Sons) represented the defendants.

Mr. Hurst stated that *The Canadian Journal of Commerce* had been in existence for about thirty years, and had a weekly circulation of about ten thousand copies. On September 5, 1904, a canvasser named Griffin called upon the defendants, and received from the manager an order for advertising in the journal as from September. The advertisement appeared in the paper some time towards the end of October of the same year. The order was for twelve months at the price of 30s. a month. In addition the plaintiffs were ordered to forward a weekly copy of the paper for an additional sum of one pound, making £19 in all. The plaintiffs also undertook to print a certain notice concerning the defendant's business, independent of the advertisement. This duly appeared, and the defendants wrote to say that they were "most pleased with the notice given." On December 20 the account for the first quarter was sent in—amounting to £4 10s.—and this was paid. It was for the money due for the remaining three quarters that the claim was made.

Gustavus Hamilton Griffin then entered the witness-box. Owing to a paralytic seizure, witness, who is a Canadian, was unable to give his evidence in a distinct voice. He bore out counsel's statement with reference to obtaining the advertisement from the defendants, and was afterwards subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Maddocks. He stated that he was a doctor and held the degrees of M.D. and B.A. of Glasgow University. His motto was, "What I do, God sees and directs me."

His Honour: A very good motto, too.

By Mr. Maddocks: He had represented the *Canadian Trade Review* for thirteen years.

In previous years you have "done" Sheffield and Manchester pretty well?

His Honour: What do you mean by "done"?

Mr. Maddocks: That will appear later on. I think when you saw Mr. Gainer, the manager, you had rather a profusion of diamonds?

I have them here.

Did you tell Mr. Gainer you were a representative of the Canadian Government?—No.

Did you tell him your business in this country was on behalf of the Canadian Government to promote trade between this country and Canada?—I did not say any such thing.

Did you tell him that part of your business was in connection with the tariff preference given by Canada to this country?—No.

Did you tell him that *The Canadian Journal of Commerce* was subsidised by the Canadian Government?—I never used the word "subsidised."

Did you say, did you suggest, that it was a Government paper?—No.

Did you say you only had a few spaces left and that they must be taken by actual manufacturers or the Government would not allow the advertisement to appear?—I did not. I represented it as a private trade journal.

Mr. Maddocks proceeded to ask the witness if he was aware that seventy-five manufacturers in Birmingham had repudiated similar engagements with Mr. Foley on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentation in stating that the journal was a Government organ?

Witness: I know that Mr. Foley, who is

a very honourable gentleman, wrote that Birmingham people had refused to pay.

Have you heard that it was by reason of fraudulent misrepresentation?

No, sir.

Mr. Maddocks here handed up to the witness a sheet, apparently taken from some paper. He drew his attention to a passage which read, "How Birmingham people are humbugged," and asked him whether he had seen it. Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Maddocks: Do you know of any representations made by Mr. Foley to the Canadian Government with reference to your trade papers?—No.

If a number of persons have sworn that you said it was a Government organ, and that you were a representative of the Canadian Government getting orders, they are telling untruths?—They are stating that which is not true.

The proprietor of the *Journal* states that he is known to Lord Mount Stephen, the Canadian High Commissioner, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and others. What authority has he for making those statements?—He has published articles for them from time to time.

Mr. Maddocks, proceeding, asked witness if he was associated with the Metropolitan Finance Association.—Witness replied that he was.

You were also running at the same time the "Imperial Syndicate, Incorporated" in the same building?—Yes.

And on the top storey were you running your own "sure rheumatic cure"? (Laughter.)—Yes; I discovered that preparation about twenty years ago.

Was this all in connection with the *Trade Review* you were running?—Yes.

And the London and Berlin Banking Company, Limited—Yes.

In reply to further questions, witness said that these concerns had since failed.

Further questioned, witness said that he had heard of a letter sent from a meeting of Birmingham manufacturers to Mr. Foley on February 2, 1905, in which those represented repudiated all liability in connection with their advertisements in the *Journal*, and also claimed full repayment of moneys sent in connection therewith.

Mr. Maddocks read a letter from Mr. Foley, in reply to the communication from the Birmingham manufacturers, in which the writer said that it would be ridiculous for any one to state, as it was suggested had been done, that his paper was subsidised by the Canadian Government.

The witness at this stage caused considerable amusement in Court by proceeding to draw a diagram on a large sheet of paper, making running comments all the time. When completed the drawing resembled somewhat the three brass balls which denote a pawnbroker's establishment. He handed the paper to his Honour, and was understood to point out that it represented the advantages that would accrue from England and Canada trading together as against Canada trading with the United States.

It was alleged for the defence that the plaintiff's concern was a fraud from beginning to end. It was, Mr. Maddocks said, part of a system of fraud which had been condemned by the Canadian Government and the Government at home.

John Albert Gainer, managing director of the plaintiff firm, said that Griffin told him that the paper was run by the Government of Canada, and that it was a Government paper.

By Mr. Hurst: He understood that the Government owned the paper, and that Griffin was the agent of the Government, and had come over to England to encourage trade between England and Canada. He would certainly not have given him an order for an advertisement had he not understood this, without making inquiries.

Mr. Peter Ball, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Birmingham, said that to his knowledge *The Journal of Commerce* was not in any way subsidised by or in any manner the organ of the Canadian Government.

John B. Smith, gun-maker, said that in July, 1904, Mr. Griffin called upon him and said that he was a representative subsidised by the Canadian Government, his mission being to promote trade between the Mother-

AN INTERESTING CASE IN COURT

country and Canada. Witness gave him an order for an advertisement.

James Ashford, photographic apparatus manufacturer; Walter Frederick William, gun-maker; Wilfrid Hill, managing director of the County Chemical Company; and Christopher Collins, lamp manufacturer, gave evidence of a similar nature.

His Honour said that he was satisfied that misrepresentations had been made, and that the contracts were not binding. A verdict was given for the defendants with costs.

—*—

PRaise FOR THE PORT OF HALIFAX.

"There is not a port in the world easier of access than Halifax and the system of buoys off this harbour is not equalled elsewhere. While the shelving sandy bottom off New York makes that harbour possibly easier to approach, the buoys off Halifax make up for that disadvantage. There are not any like them off New York and none that I know of in European harbours."

This was the testimony of Capt. P. Van Den Heuvel, of the Holland-American liner *Ryndam*, the first of the large Dutch and German steamships which are to call at the Canadian port to land passengers from Europe. Captain Van Den Heuvel went on to say: "I have been running a lot to Philadelphia and Baltimore of late, and going to Philadelphia we have the pilot on the bridge for eight or nine hours before we dock. At Baltimore we take him on twelve hours before reaching the port, and here we only need him for an hour. Halifax harbour is much ahead of those ports. Everything that can be done to make this port easy of access has been done. The buoys are unequalled anywhere. Why I could hear that Egg Island whistle when about five miles off, against the wind and in a thick fog. We passed it very closely and some of the passengers who had been discussing the difficulty of picking up lightships got an object lesson. Having the lighted buoys thirty feet out of water is a great advantage. They can be seen so much further."

—*—

PROMOTING TOBACCO CULTURE.

The Canadian Government is starting a vigorous campaign for the improvement of tobacco. Two years ago a tobacco expert, Mr. Felix Charleau, was brought from France to see what were the possibilities of Canadian tobacco culture. He has been conducting careful experiments in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, and has found that a high grade of tobacco can be produced, but the methods of production and curing followed in the past have been defective.

The recent changes in the excise law which placed the Canadian leaf on a par with the imported leaf were made for the benefit of the tobacco producers, and now the Government is going to undertake a campaign of education in their interest. M. Chevallier, an expert in the growing and curing of tobacco, has been secured, and will soon arrive from France to assist M. Charleau in the work. An English-speaking expert is to be hired for Ontario, and it is expected that next year there will be a man for British Columbia. Demonstrations and lectures on the way to cure tobacco, etc., will be given.

—*—

AUSTRALIAN COAL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The question of cheaper coal has become a burning one in Vancouver owing to the City Council having received a tender from a local firm to supply Australian coal at \$5.50 per ton, or more than \$1 per ton less than that of tenderers for coal mined in the province. The correspondent of the *Monetary Times* says: "Owing to the high freight rate charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it was impossible for the Nicola Valley Collieries to compete," and adds: "The effect of cheaper coal from Australia will mean that if the British Columbia mines are to continue, labour must be cheaper, and profits must not be in excess of a reasonable figure."

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Capital All Paid-up £2,958,904 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £2,260,274 Sterling. Undivided Profits, £143,830 0 0

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Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed, and other Monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated 1855.

Capital, paid up £690,446 - \$3,360,170
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Head Office, Montreal.

63 Branches throughout Canada.

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Collections made in all parts of Canada and United States.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$3,900,000 RESERVE - \$4,390,000

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED FROM BUSINESS FIRMS, OR INDIVIDUALS, CONTEMPLATING ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

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BANK OF SCOTLAND, London & Branches.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established - 1864

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$4,267,400 (£876,864)

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AGENCY IN UNITED STATES—NEW YORK, 63 & 65, Wall Street. W. M. RAMSAY, Agent.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Correspondents in Great Britain—ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. Head Office in Edinburgh. (London Office, 123, Bishopgate Street Within.) The Branches of the Royal Bank of Scotland will be glad, upon application, to extend to tourists and settlers their facilities for the transmission of funds by the issue of drafts or letters of credit, payable at any of the 119 Branches of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Banking, Insurance and Finance.

Grand Trunk Economies.

Last month, in dealing with the Grand Trunk Railway Company's revenue statement for April, we pointed out that it afforded welcome evidence of the promptitude with which the management had been able to effect economies in the working of the huge system. The revenue return for May furnishes confirmatory evidence of this statement, for it shows that a gross decrease on the whole system of £158,600 for the month has been reduced by savings in working expenses to £62,900, a decrease of no less than £95,700. The ratio of expenses to gross revenue has declined, so far as the main line is concerned, from 94 per cent. in February to 71½ per cent. for April, the latter being about two points below the ratio for the corresponding month of 1907. This is an excellent showing, and reflects the greatest credit on the management generally, and should reassure those holders who have been recently scared by the jeremiads of various writers in the financial Press. That the market has begun to take a more sane view of the position is shown by the recent rebound in prices. Dividend anticipations for the present half-year are at present not very promising no doubt, but as was explained by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson at the meeting, such a check as has recently been experienced is purely temporary, and should be viewed in its true perspective. Recent advices, both with regard to the trade of the Dominion and the prospects of this year's crops are encouraging, and railway earnings will quickly reflect the changing conditions in the Dominion. So far as the Grand Trunk is concerned it must not be forgotten that the Pacific line will shortly be an important factor in the position. It is interesting to note that the market's estimates of the Grand Trunk Company's results for both March and April were very near the actual figures, which proves how closely operators follow the fortunes of this great Canadian railway system.

* * *

Winnipeg's New Issue.

The long-expected issue on behalf of the City of Winnipeg has been made this week, £1,500,000 of 4 per cent. Consolidated Registered stock being offered by the Bank of Montreal at 95 per cent. According to the prospectus the proceeds of the loan are required to redeem debt, pay for works already completed and necessary works to be carried out in 1908, and to provide a sufficient sum to meet the Sinking Fund requirements of the existing debentures of the City. In view of all the circumstances—and which are, of course, familiar to readers of *CANADA*—we can only say that Winnipeg is to be congratulated in getting such an excellent price. It is to be trusted that this is the first step towards an entire rehabilitation of the credit of the Western City in this market. One can, of course, never tell how the public will regard the price of a new issue, but in the interests of Canada it is to be hoped that this Winnipeg stock will be found sufficiently attractive to make the loan a complete success. It need hardly be pointed out perhaps to those closely conversant with recent developments that a successful issue is far more important to the City of Winnipeg itself in view of its future requirements than getting the last farthing out of the underwriters. As to the merits of the security offered there can of course be no two opinions, and investors are presented with an excellent opportunity of obtaining a high-class Canadian issue upon terms which show a yield of rather better than 4 per cent.

* * *

Lord Mount Stephen and Trustee Stocks.

In forwarding to the Prince of Wales the certificates of the 5,000 railway shares that excellent charity, King Edward's Hospital Fund, and the annual income upon which of £7,000 brings up his total contribution to the Fund to the splendid total of rather more than £30,000 a year, Lord Mount Stephen expressed an opinion which has aroused a good deal of discussion in financial circles. Lord Mount Stephen said he hoped that when the Finance Committee decided on changing any of the securities in which his contributions are at present invested, "they would not be tempted to reinvest in which are called Trustee securities." Inquiries were immediately addressed to Lord Mount Stephen for an explanation of the reasons which dictated this expression of opinion, and in his reply his lordship said that his only objection—and a very excellent one—was that this class of security is too dear. Lord Mount Stephen evidently appreciates the fact frequently dealt with in *CANADA*, that Trustee stocks fluctuate just as much as any other good security, and that altogether too much significance is attached in this country to the fetish of trustee investments. There are, indeed, as everybody knows who has studied the question, numerous anomalies in the Trustee list. A case in point is Southern Nigeria, which is included in the category, whilst the securities of Canadian Provinces are excluded, although no one in his senses would deny that the issues of any one of the latter are intrinsically vastly superior

to those of unprotected—we use the word in its comparative sense—outlying dependencies, which are accorded a position in the list. Lord Mount Stephen is to be heartily commended for stating in such an unqualified fashion, a fact which is patent to all who have given attention to the subject, viz., that Trustee securities are much overpriced. Those who will take the trouble to exercise reasonable discrimination can obtain a large number of securities—many of them Canadian—equally as safe as those contained in the exclusive Trustee list, and which will yield from 30 to 50 per cent. more in income than can be secured upon the stocks defined by Parliament as alone suitable for Trustees.

* * *

The Swing of the Pendulum.

We have for months past consistently advocated the merits of Canadian securities at the low levels recently obtaining, and it is gratifying to find how accurate has been our forecast of events on the Canadian exchanges. To a large extent, of course, our own opinions have been guided by the letters of our well-informed Toronto correspondent. The marked recovery which has taken place in the prices of securities dealt in at Toronto and Montreal has fully endorsed the advice of our correspondent at the former centre, who, it will be remembered, repeatedly pointed out last year that the fall had been overdone, and that at the low levels to which prices had been forced the very worst that could happen had been fully discounted. Those who took advantage of the advice tendered in the columns of *CANADA* have since witnessed a steady advance in the capital values of their holdings. As we recently showed in our index statistics, the recovery is only at present in its initial stages, and in view of the very satisfactory cables recently received from the Dominion, there is every justification for the belief that there will be a continuance of the upward movement, and that the remaining months of the year will witness a return to quotations which more accurately represent intrinsic merits than those now current.

* * *

Cheap Money and the Stock Markets.

It is certainly a hopeful sign that the recovery on the Canadian exchanges has been so quickly followed by an expansion of business on the London market. To a very large extent, the latter is due, of course, to the growing ease in the money market, sufficiently indicated by a further reduction in the official rate of discount to 2½ per cent. But the moderate character of the account open for the rise, and the short supply of stock in various sections, have both been strengthening influences, whilst the considerable bear commitments that had been created in various directions—notably in Trunks—and the desire to close these were materially responsible for the all-round improvement. Although labour considerations are still a disturbing element, the political outlook is clear and the visits of President Fallières to this country and of the King to Russia are both reassuring incidents. Coincident with an era of cheap money, with its accompanying decline in interest rates, there is likely to be a desire on the part of investors to obtain higher yields upon their capital than that forthcoming upon deposits with the banks and from gilt-edged securities. Already there have been signs of a change in the attitude of the public towards securities generally, and instead of limiting their attention solely to Consols and kindred issues, investors are turning their attention to more productive investments. Given a continuance of cheap money, there seems to be every prospect of a very welcome revival in the stock markets, and a general recovery in quotations, which have been allowed in many cases to decline to levels out of all proportion to intrinsic merits.

* * *

Bank of Montreal.

The statement of the result of the business of this prominent Canadian institution for the half year ended April 30 last, shows profits for the period in question of £189,772, which added to the balance brought forward of £143,829 gives an available total of £333,602. Deducting the quarterly dividends for the periods ending March 1 and June 1, which aggregate £147,945, there is a balance to be carried forward of £185,656. "Rest" stands at £2,260,274. The notes in circulation amount to £2,156,069, whilst non-interest bearing deposits are given as £7,080,611, and those bearing interest at £19,651,762. On the other side of the account gold and silver coin aggregate £1,050,318, and Government demand notes £1,363,977. Call and short loans in this country and the United States total £7,603,953, whilst "current loans and discounts" in the Dominion itself and elsewhere, "and other assets," are given as £21,234,647. The deposit with the Dominion Government, sums due by the agencies of the bank in Great Britain and other countries, Dominion and Provincial securities, railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, notes and cheques of other banks, bank premises at head office and branches, etc., bring up the total assets to a total of £34,388,552.



Head Office, The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto.

The highest commercial building in the British Empire.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

(Incorporated 1885).

Head Office: TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up	-	-	-	-	\$4,350,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,900,000
Deposits	-	-	-	-	\$23,500,000
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	\$33,700,000

Agents in Great Britain: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

Funds deposited at any Branch of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, can be transferred to any Branch of the Traders Bank of Canada.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Interest allowed on Balances.

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Real Estate purchased for Investors. Estates managed. Rents collected. Quarterly statements rendered. Money invested in First Mortgage on Montreal City property.

"Real Estate Record" published monthly and sent on application. Correspondence solicited.

References: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., London, England, or any of the Banks in Montreal.

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Financial Agents,

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Buyers and Sellers for English Houses.

MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD AND CORPORATION BONDS

Yielding from 4% to 6%.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

Special attention paid to Correspondence.



THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public. The College is

A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION,

designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point. The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on

THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY,

lent for the purpose, and, in addition, there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects, which form such a large proportion of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organised on a strictly military basis the cadets receive, in addition to their military studies, a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete, and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system.

In addition, the constant

PRACTICE OF GYMNASTICS, DRILLS,

and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

Seven Commissions in His Majesty's regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

Three Commissions in the Permanent Force will be given annually, should vacancies exist, to the graduating class, viz.:—Every year one in the Infantry; and each alternate year

One in the Engineers and one in the Horse Artillery.

One in the Cavalry or Mounted Rifles and one in the Garrison Artillery.

Further, every three years a Commission in the Ordnance Corps will be given to the graduating class.

Three 2nd class clerkships, or appointments with equivalent pay, will be

OFFERED ANNUALLY

to the graduating class, such appointments to be in the following Departments, viz.: Public Works, Railways and Canals, Inland Revenue, Agriculture and Interior.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination, or for any other information, application should be made as soon as possible to

The Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.;

OR TO THE

Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Canadian Finance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TORONTO.

Business in securities on the Canadian exchanges continues to grow, and prices have again been on the up grade. The financial situation is improving, but although according to the bank statement for April deposits were \$6,064,583 higher than at the end of March, the banks maintain a very cautious policy, and loans are not obtainable at under 6 per cent. It is worth noting, however, that the banks are strengthening their positions abroad, and according to its half-yearly statement the Bank of Montreal has \$51,879,038 out on call and short loans in Great Britain and abroad, as compared with \$27,025,937 at the corresponding period of 1907. The improvement in the financial situation which is reported from all the leading financial centres will presently have a very marked effect upon security prices, which are still at levels at which they are very attractive. Nothing fresh has transpired with regard to the Steel-Coal negotiations, but interests close to the disputants are quite hopeful of a satisfactory issue. It is expected that the postponed Winnipeg Loan will shortly be issued in London, and it will be interesting to see what price the City will obtain for its bonds.

Investors and Markets.

The better outlook throughout the country has been accompanied by a further advance in prices on the Canadian exchanges. Markets, however, have a long way to go before quotations are within measurable distance of the conditions obtaining before the slump of last year commenced. For nearly twelve months there were no markets at all to speak of, and prices fell away because there was an entire absence of vitality. Lately a little of the leeway has been made up, but levels are still far below the points regarded as reasonable a year or so ago. Investors, however, who want to anticipate the inevitable recovery would do well to make their selections promptly. Procrastination will certainly entail a heavy penalty.

Canadian Investment Yields.

From time to time your correspondent has given the yields upon representative Canadian securities, and as it seems probable that the recovery which has recently been making progress will make further considerable headway, it may be of assistance to investors in Great Britain to have up-to-date particulars as to the rates they can obtain at current quotations on the basis of last dividends. On Canadian Pacific Railway and Bank of Montreal the yields are respectively 4.40 and 4.32 per cent.; Bank of Commerce, 5.06 per cent.; Molsons, 5.10; Merchants, 5.13. Stocks giving 5 to 6 per cent. include Soo, Common, Montreal Street, Ogilvie's Preference, and Montreal Telegraph, 6-7 per cent. Toronto Street, Halifax Street, Montreal Power, Lake of the Woods Preference, Laurentide Common and Preference, Bell Telephone, Richeieu Navigation, Montreal Steel Works Preference, 7-8 per cent.; Lake of the Woods Common, Dominion Coal Common and Preference, Montreal Cotton. It is likely that there will be a material alteration in these rates as the year advances, and already the improvement in prices has had the effect of lowering the rates on a number of the leading issues.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

The improvement in general conditions continues, and business is broadening in all directions, prices steadily moving upward. The better tendency has been especially noticeable in gilt-edged descriptions, which, under the influence of cheap money, have been in strong demand, Consols being at the highest point recorded for two years. The same factor which has lifted gilt-edged issues has been responsible for advances in the Home Railway market. Americans have again been on the up grade, the passing of the Currency Bill and the adjournment of Congress being favourably interpreted by Wall Street. Various rumours as to the Union Pacific issue have been current. This market continues to display a remarkable recuperative capacity, and although the recent marked recovery has been much criticised both here and in the United States, it is asserted in many quarters

that top figures have not been nearly reached yet. One of the significant features has been the continued strength of the Kaffir market, which has been more active than for several years, the higher prices established being well maintained. Whilst the incidence of the Epsom Meeting and the approach of the Whitsuntide Holidays may temporarily check business, there seems every prospect of a continuance of the upward movement in prices, and it is worthy of note that brokers report a steady increase in their orders from clients.

Canadians have been chiefly interesting for the sharp break in Hudson's Bays to 87½ on the disappointing final dividend, which is only £2 against £3 5s. last year, the total dividend being £3 for the year, comparing with £4 5s. for 1906-07, and £4 for the preceding period. There was a prompt recovery, but the price is still well below the recent top point. Apart from this incident, movements are mostly favourable. The railway statements proved to be much as expected, and higher prices are registered for practically the whole list, the junior Trunk issues being quite strong. The Grand Trunk Pacific new Debenture issue has been quietly absorbed by investors, who have also shown favour to Canadian Northern Perp. Debentures, and the Quebec Four per Cents. Quebec Central issues have been to the fore, but B.C. Electric Deferred has suffered a somewhat marked set-back. Among the Land shares the tone has been good on the whole—we have already referred to Hudson's Bays. The report of the Southern Alberta Company, to be laid before the shareholders on Friday, shows that the management is fully alive to the potentialities of the property taken over by this company. The Canadian South American group has been well to the fore again this week, the feature being the strength of Rio de Janeiro shares. Mexican Light and Power shares have also been much in evidence at a further advance, and changes in the rest of the list are mostly upward. Readers of *Canada* have been prepared for the steady improvement in the bonds of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario. The price has again been marked up this week, recent statements published in these columns concerning this company having produced an excellent effect both upon the market and holders. One of the weak spots was Canadian General Electric, which have reacted once again in sympathy with the Canadian quotation. The Government issues have been well sustained, the feature here, of course, being the issue of the prospectus of the City of Winnipeg Loan. This 4 per cent. stock is offered at a price which gives over 4 per cent., and is a really first-class investment.

FINANCIAL ITEM.

Southern Alberta Land Co.—The report from October 5, 1906, to December 31, 1907, states that during that period numerous surveys were made by the company's engineers, and the line of canal has now been definitely settled. The directors have obtained reports from engineering experts as to the feasibility and economy of using a pumping plant for the purposes of irrigation, but whether a gas or steam plant will be erected depends upon an adequate supply of gas being obtained, and additional wells are now being sunk for that purpose. Should steam be decided on, there is a large area of coal-bearing land on the property which could be opened up at comparatively little expense. The directors regret to report heavy losses of cattle during the exceptionally severe winter of 1906-7, but as these cattle were originally purchased to enable the company to take over the closed leases of the Grand Forks Cattle Co., and acquire the lands held by them thereunder, it has been decided to carry the whole stock to a suspense account which will be written down from time to time as the assets are liquidated, it being the intention of the board to confine their operations to irrigation and sales of land. The stock taken over from the Grand Forks Cattle Co. will therefore be sold as opportunity offers, and the managing director is confident that, notwithstanding the loss of cattle sustained, the amount eventually realised will fully cover the original cost.

ANSWERS TO FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

"WIRELESS" (Eaton Square).—These preference shares are attractive, but of course, speculative. There are several Canadian industrials that can be bought to-day giving a higher yield and better prospects for capital improvement. We published some lists in our last Investment Supplement.

N. W.; G. T. J.; "MARCONI"; "SUBSCRIBER"; T. C.; R. C.—See answer to above.

J. N. (Piccadilly).—This is not the only company supplying power to this city, but its income is steadily increasing and the shares appear to be quite a good investment.

"BAYS" (Liverpool).—We regard the shares as overvalued. The General Stores are, speaking generally, very much out of date, and owing to the financial depression the land sales are naturally depressed. You will probably get them cheaper by waiting.

COBALT SHARES.

"Canada" only quotes the shares of those companies which are regarded as bona-fide mining undertakings. Their appearance in our list does not infer that we regard them as worth buying at the price quoted, but they are to be regarded (subject to weekly revision) as the standard Stocks in Cobalt securities.

The following were the quotations at Toronto on May 25:—

	Issued Capital.	Par Value.	Sel. lers.	Buy. ers.
Foster-Cobalt Mining Co. ...	\$1,000,000	\$1.00	.65	.60
Trethewey	1,000,000	1.00	.83	.80
Buffalo Mines Co. ...	900,000	1.00	2.50	1.50
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,000,000	1.00	.80	.76
Cobalt Silver Queen.. ..	1,500,000	1.00	1.13	1.10
Green-Meehan Mining Co..	1,500,000	1.00	.14½	.14
Coniagas	4,000,000	5.00	5.00	4.80
Kerr Lake Mining Co. ...	3,000,000	5.00	4.00	3.00
University Mines	1,000,000	10.00	5.00	3.00
Nipissing Mines Co. ...	6,000,000	5.00	7.12½	6.87½
Nova Scotia Silver-Cobalt	1,800,000	1.00	.29½	.28
Temiskaming (new) ...	2,000,000	1.00	.41	.40½

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

RAILWAY.	1908	1907
Grand Trunk.		
Gross Receipts	£476,900	£608,600
Working Expenses	£340,800	£412,300
Net Profit	£136,100	£196,300
Canada Atlantic.		
Gross Receipts	£21,700	£27,500
Working Expenses	£23,200	£29,000
Dr.	£1,500	£ 1,500
Grand Trunk Western.		
Gross Receipts	£90,000	£106,500
Working Expenses	£75,800	£ 94,600
Net Profit	£14,200	£11,900
Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee.		
Gross Receipts	£23,000	£27,600
Working Expenses	£24,500	£24,100
Dr.	£ 1,500	£ 3,500
Canadian Pacific.		
Gross Earnings... .. .	\$5,498,000	\$6,392,000
Working Expenses	\$3,776,000	\$1,025,000
Net Earnings	\$1,722,000	\$2,367,000

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Head Office—TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund \$4,500,000

70 Branches throughout Canada.

London Agents:—The London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

Collections made on best terms and proceeds promptly remitted.

Prompt Payment made in Canada moneys deposited for that purpose with any Branch of London City and Midland Bank.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

LATEST PRICES IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

BANKS.	Paid	Price per Share per \$100.
Bank of Brit. North America ...	£50	142½
Bank of Hamilton ...	\$100	186½.188
Bank of Montreal ...	100	232
Bank of New Brunswick ...	100	272†
Bank of Nova Scotia ...	100	—
Bank of Ottawa... ..	100	216.218
Bank of Toronto	100	208
Banque d'Hochelega	100	135.137
Banque Nationale	30	120†
Canadian Bank of Commerce... ..	50	157½
Dor.inion Bank... ..	50	224½
Eastern Townships Bank	50	150.151
Imperial Bank of Canada	100	214
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	156.158
Metropolitan Bank	100	—
Molson's Bank	100	196.197
Quebec Bank	20	121.123
Royal Bank of Canada... ..	100	220.222
Standard Bank of Canada	50	218.220
Traders' Bank of Canada	100	128.129
Union Bank of Canada	100	129.138
Union Bank of Halifax	50	—

LOAN COMPANIES.

Agricultural Savings and Loan	50	119.121
British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings	100	—
Canada Landed and National Investment	50	121½.123
Canada Permanent Mortgage	10	130
Canadian Savings and Loan	50	—
Cent. Canada Loan & Savings... ..	100	160.165
Dom. Savings and Investment	50	70.72
Hamilton Provident and Loan	100	116.118
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings..	50	180.185
Imperial Loan and Investment	100	70†
Landed Banking and Loan	100	120.122
London & Can. Loan & Agency	50	98.100
London Loan	50	106.110
Montreal Loan and Mortgage... ..	25	132.133
National Trust of Ontario	100	148.150
Ontario Loan and Debenture	50	130.132
Real Estate Loan and Debenture	40	85.87
Toronto General Trusts	100	143.145
Toronto Mortgage	50	108.110
Toronto Savings and Loan	100	126†

INSURANCE.

British America	50	97†
Canada Life	400	155†
Confederation Life	10	285†
Imperial Life	45	150†
Sun Life of Canada	15	—
Union Life	100	—
Western	20	96†

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Canadian General Electric	100	84½
Consumer's Gas, Toronto	50	196
Electric Development of Ontario	100	25
Do. 5% Bonds	100	82
Halifax Electric Tramway	100	97
Hamilton Cataract Power, Light, and Traction	100	—
Havana Electric Railway	100	24½
Do. 6% Preferred... ..	100	73½
London Electric... ..	100	89½†
London Street Railway	40	97½†
Montreal Street Railway	50	185
do. do. 4% Bonds	100	98.100
Montreal Light, Heat and Power	—	95½
Ottawa Electric Railway	100	—
St. John Railway	100	95.100
Toronto Electric Light... ..	100	115
Toronto Railway	100	100
Trinidad Railway	100	—
Twin City Rapid Transit	100	91.91½
Winnipeg Electric St. Railway	100	159

SHARES QUOTED ON THE LONDON MARKET.

B.C. Development Association... ..	I	—	I
Le Roi	5	—	5
Le Roi No 2	5	—	5
Tyee Copper	I	—	I
Ymir... ..	I	—	I
Casey Cobalt	I	—	I
Cobalt Townsite Silver... ..	I	—	I

* In Canada to facilitate business the actual denomination of securities is generally ignored and stocks and shares are quoted at so much % on an assumed par value of \$100. † Last sale.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL, &c.	Paid.	Price per Share per \$100.*
Cariboo Hydraulic Mining	I	—
Consolidated Mines	100	—
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	100	275†
Dominion Coal	100	54
Do. 7% Preferred	100	100.101
Do. 5% Bonds	100	92
Dominion Iron and Steel	100	17½
Do. 7% Preferred	100	65½
Do. 5% Bonds	100	77½
Intercolonial Coal Mining	100	60†
Do. 7% Preferred	100	100½†
Montreal Steel Works	100	59.65
Do. 7% Preferred	100	—
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	100	51
Do. 8% Preferred	100	109.112
Do. 6% Bonds	100	106.107

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bell Telephone	100	135
Do. 5% Bonds	100	100.102
Canada North-West Land	25	100.110
Do. 6% Preferred	60	—
Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills	100	45½.50
Do. 6% Bonds	100	92.93
Canadian Salt 7% Preferred	100	—
Dominion Telegraph	50	104.106
Dominion Textile 7% Preference	—	83½.84½
Do. 6% Bonds, Series "A"	—	83.86
Dunlop Tyre 7% Preference	100	—
Lake of the Woods Milling	100	85½
Do. 7% Preferred	100	112.114
Do. 6% Bonds	100	106.112
Laurentide Paper	100	94
Do. 7% Preferred	100	112
Do. 6% Bonds	100	108.108½
Montreal Cotton	100	100.114
Montreal Telegraph	40	135.138½
Niagara Navigation	100	119.121
Northern Navigation	100	97.98
Ogilvie Flour Mills	100	252½
Do. 7% Preferred	100	120.130
Do. 6% Bonds	100	113½.115
Ontario and Qu' Appelle Land... ..	40	—
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation	100	76.77
Rogers, W. A., 7% Preferred	100	—
St. Lawrence & Chicago Navigation	—	118.120

*CANADIAN SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES.

	Paid.	Prices.
Havana Electric Railway 5% Bonds	\$1,000	80.85 nom.
Mexican Light and Power 5% Bonds	\$500	85½.86½
Do. do. Shares	\$100	54½.55½
Mexican Electric Light 5% Bonds	\$500	80.81%
Mexico Tramways 5% Bonds... ..	\$500	88½.89½%
Do. do. Shares... ..	£100	93.94½
Port of Para 5% Bonds	£100	82.85
Rio de Janeiro Tram, Light and Power 5% Bonds	\$500	84½.85½
Do. do. Shares	£100	42½.43½
Sao Paulo Tram, Light and Power 5% Bonds	\$500	95½.96½%
Do. do. Shares	£100	130.133

*As supplied by Messrs. Dunn, Fischer & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

THE

Dominion Securities CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$500,000

CANADIAN Municipal and Corporation BONDS.

TORONTO 26, King Street East
LONDON 67, Cornhill, E.C.
J. A. GROVE, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. LOAN 1910-35, FOUR PER CENT. REDUCED LOAN, THREE PER CENT. LOAN AND C.P.R. THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LAND GRANT LOAN, 1938.

The HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due July 1st, 1908, on the above-mentioned Loans, will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. The Balances of the Inscribed Stock will be struck on the evening of the 11th inst., after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made. Forms may be had on application on and after the 18th inst.

For Bank of Montreal,
FREDERICK W. TAYLOR,
Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
June 1st, 1908.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1946.

INTEREST due July 1st, 1908, on the above-mentioned Loan, will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. The Balances will be struck on the evening of the 11th inst., after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal,
FREDERICK W. TAYLOR,
Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
June 1st, 1908.

DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1930-50.

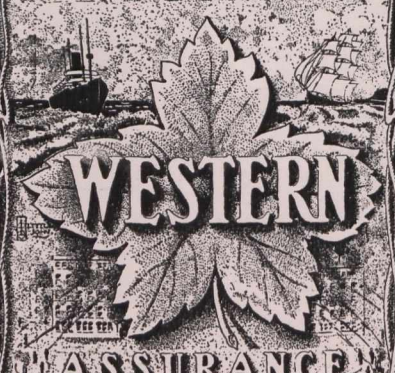
The THREE MONTHS' INTEREST due July 1st, 1908, on the above-mentioned Loan, will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

For Bank of Montreal,
FREDERICK W. TAYLOR,
Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
June 1st, 1908.

INCORPORATED IN 1851

FIRE & MARINE



WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

BRITISH & FOREIGN OFFICES
2 CHANGE ALLEY LONDON E.C.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,
£513,350.

Head Office: TORONTO.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.

LONDON DIRECTORS:

Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart.,
C.B., M.P.
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.)
Sir Ernest Cable (Bird & Co.)
R. H. R. Burder, Manager.
H. M. Bentley, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Capital: \$10,000,000 (£2,054,794).

Reserve Fund: \$5,000,000 (£1,027,397).

President—B. E. WALKER.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

General Manager—ALEX. LAIRD.

Branches of the Bank:

IN CANADA

PACIFIC SLOPE AND YUKON				ONTARIO AND QUEBEC			
Cranbrook	Kamloops	New Westminster	Vancouver	Ayr	Exeter	Ottawa	Simcoe
Creston	Ladysmith	Prince Rupert	(3 offices)	Barrie	Fort Frances	(2 offices)	Stratford
Dawson	Mission City	Penticton	Victoria	Belleville	Fort William	Paris	Strathroy
Fernie	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	White Horse	Berlin	Galt	Parkhill	Thedford
Greenwood	Nelson	Princeton		Blenheim	Goderich	Parry Sound	Toronto
				Brantford	Guelph	Peterboro'	(10 offices)
				Cayuga	Hamilton	Port Arthur	Toronto
				Chatham	Kingston	Port Perry	Junction
				Cobalt	Latchford	Quebec	Walkerton
				Collingwood	Lindsay	Rainy River	Walkerville
				Crediton	London	St. Catharines	Waterloo
				De Lorimier	Montreal	Sarnia	Warton
				Dresden	(2 offices)	Sault Ste. Marie	Windsor
				Dundas	Orangeville	Seaforth	Wingham
				Dunnville			Woodstock
WESTERN PROVINCES				MARITIME PROVINCES			
Bawlf	Granum	Moose Jaw	Saskatoon	Alberton	Charlottetown	Parrsboro'	Summerside
Brandon	Hardisty	Moosomin	Stavelly	Amherst	Halifax	St. John	Sydney, C.B.
Calgary	High River	Nanton	Stony Plain	Antigonish	Middleton	Shelburne	Truro
Canora	Humboldt	Neepawa	Strathcona	Barrington	Montague	Souris	Windsor
Carman	Innisfail	Nokomis	Swan River	Bridgewater	New Glasgow	Springhill	
Claresholm	Innisfree	N'th Battleford	Treherne				
Crossfield	Kamsack	Norwood	Vegreville				
Dauphin	Langham	Pincher Creek	Vermilion				
Drinkwater	Lanigan	Ponoka	Vonda				
Durban	Lashburn	Portage la Prairie	Wadena				
Edmonton	Lethbridge	Prince Albert	Watson				
Elgin	Lloydminster	Radisson	Wetaskiwin				
Elkhorn	Macleod	Red Deer	Weyburn				
Gilbert Plains	Medicine Hat	Regina	Winnipeg				
Gleichen	Melfort		(8 offices)				
Grandview			Yellowgrass				

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York Portland, Ore. San Francisco (2 offices) Seattle Skagway

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE—2 Lombard Street, E.C.

S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

Agents in Scotland—Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland—Northern Banking Company, Limited.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada and the United States, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, collect drafts, coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with all points in Canada and the United States. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the North-West Provinces.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

PAID UP CAPITAL - - £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 480,000

HEAD OFFICE: 5, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.
A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. W. S. GOLDBY, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA: St. James St., MONTREAL
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Alexander, Man.	Halifax, N.S.	Quebec, Que.
Ashcroft, B.C.	Hamilton, Ont.	Reston, Man.
Battleford, Sask.	" Barton St.	Rosland, B.C.
Belmont, Man.	" Victoria Ave.	Rosthern, Sask.
Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Hedley, B.C.	St. John, N.B.
Brandon, Man.	Kaslo, B.C.	" Union St.
Brantford, Ont.	Kingston, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Cainsville, Ont.	Levis, P.Q.	" King and
Calgary, Alta.	London, Ont.	" Dufferin Sts.
Campbellford, Ont.	" Market Square.	" Bloor St. and
Darlingford, Man.	" Hamilton Road.	Lansdowne
Dawson, Sask.	Longueuil, P.Q.	Ave.
Duck Lake, Sask.	Midland, Ont.	Toronto Jct., Ont.
Duncans, B.C.	Montreal, P.Q.	Trail, B.C.
Estevan, Sask.	" St. Catherine St.	Vancouver, B.C.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	N. Vancouver, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Fredericton, N.B.	North Battleford, Sask.	Weston, Ont.
Greenwood, B.C.	Oak River, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.
	Ottawa, Ont.	Yorkton, Sask.

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—52, Wall Street—H. M. J. McMichael and W. T. Oliver, Agents.
San Francisco—120, Sansome Street—J. C. Welsh and A. S. Ireland, Agents.

Undertakes Banking Business generally throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorised \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up 4,860,306.80
Reserve 4,860,306.81

Head Office TORONTO.

Branches in the Provinces of ONTARIO, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Moneys received for transfer to CANADA, and Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. In England by **Lloyd's Bank, Limited**, and in Scotland by the **Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited**, at their Head Office and all Branches.

Special attention given to Canadian Collections forwarded either direct to the Head Office in Toronto, to the Branch in Montreal, or through its Agents in England and Scotland.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital, Paid Up \$3,800,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits. 5,000,000
Deposits by the Public 34,000,000
Total Assets 48,000,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States. Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank.

Agents in Great Britain:

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Remittance in payment by cheque on London, Paris, or Berlin.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

H. J. BETHUNE, Superintendent of Branches.

EVAN A. BEGG, Chief Inspector.

Weekly Reports from the Mining Districts.

"Canada" is supplied with the most accurate and reliable information from every point of importance in the Canadian Mining Districts by its own Special Correspondents.

COBALT.

During the week ending May 16 the following shipments were made:—

	Pounds.
Cobalt Lake	65,845
Cobalt Central	49,200
Kerr Lake	61,960
La Rose	80,000
McKinley	60,000
Nipissing	133,020
Nova Scotia	106,765
O'Brien	63,800
Right of Way	60,500
Temiskaming and H. B. ...	60,000
Temiskaming	88,140
Watts	66,000

The total shipments were 895,230 pounds, or 447 tons. The total shipments from Jan. 1 to date are 12,304,448 pounds, or 6,152 tons.

Returns reported by the officials of the Crown Reserve mine of Cobalt show that their second shipment of ore had assayed at a value of no less than \$90,000 to the carload of 20 tons, or \$4,500 to the ton of ore, which places the Crown Reserve at the head of the Cobalt list, as shipping the ore carrying the highest average value yet recorded. At a meeting of the directors of the Crown Reserve Lieut.-Col. Carson announced the results of their work so far. As a result of the returns from the two carloads of ore that have been shipped the directors decided to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year ending on July 2 next, to shareholders of record on June 15.

The main shaft at the Temiskaming is down over 250 feet, at which level a station has been cut and extensive underground work will be undertaken. Sinking will be continued to the 300-foot level. A shipment of forty tons sent out to Copper Cliff will run in the neighbourhood of 4,000 ounces silver to the ton.

On the surface the Coniagas company is adding a considerable amount of new equipment, which includes a gas producer power plant, with which to operate the concentrating plant.

ROSSLAND.

During the week ending May 16 the following shipments were made:—

	Tons.
Centre Star	3,744
Le Roi	1,518
Le Roi No. 2	508
Bluebird	53
Total	5,823

Some good ore has been found upon the Spitzee, and a lease has been taken upon the Sunset which is likely to be productive of good results.

The mines of Rossland in the first four months of the year reached a production of a little over 100,000 tons, and should the production be kept up for the remaining eight months of the year, at the same rate, the total output will be 300,000 tons. This will be larger than in 1907, when it reached a total of 287,597 tons, but it will be smaller than in 1906, when it was 315,000 tons. It is probable, however, that the production of the year will be larger during the remaining months of the year proportionately than it was during the first four months, and it may reach a total somewhat over 300,000 tons. An advance in the price of copper would cause the White Bear and other properties to resume shipping, and this would add materially in swelling the total for the year. The Consolidated Company's mines may be relied on to produce steadily, and, probably, will output an increased quantity for the balance of the year 1908. There is a prospect, too, owing to the manner in which the 1,650-foot level of the Le Roi is developing, that the Le Roi may materially increase its tonnage. The management of the Le Roi reports that the ore shoot on the 1,650-foot level is developing in a very satisfactory way and gives promise of becoming a valuable asset to the mine.

BOUNDARY.

The Granby mine shipped 24,309 tons of ore during the week ending May 16.

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY.

Shipments were made as follows during the week ending May 16:—

	Tons.
St. Eugene	251
Whitewater, milled	280
Poorman, milled	250
Queen, milled	185
Second Relief, milled	145
North Star	30
Richmond-Eureka	86
Rambler-Cariboo	43
Vancouver	47
Ruby	40
Slocan Star	65
Granite	31

Total

Much shipping is going on in this camp, although the low price of silver is hampering operations. The Silver King, on being leased to the syndicate headed by Mr. M. S. Davis, a well-known mining man of Nelson, has resumed operation on a small scale, which will be enlarged at a later date. The deal does not include the Hall Mining and Smelting Company's smelter, but it is expected that further arrangements will be made about the plant and announced a little later. There has been an important strike made upon the Granite group of properties in the vicinity of Nelson which will also have an effect in increasing the output when proper arrangements can be made.

The Queen mine, in the Sheep creek district, which has lately changed hands, will shortly be in a position to double the output of its mill.

YMIR.

Renewed activity in the Ymir district is shown by the bonding of the Yankee Girl and Yukon by Mr. H. Rogers, of Spokane, for American speculators. These properties are in the same group as many others such as the Queen, Nugget, Kootenay, Belle, and Mother Lode, which have come into prominence lately.

THE FINDLAY RIVER GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A prospector from the Ingeniki gold diggings, the new strike on the Findlay River, says that all the good ground has been staked, but none of the locaters have reached bed rock. The value of the dirt will not be known until water is obtainable. Famine prices rule for provisions, which are scarce. Flour is \$25 a sack and bacon \$1 per pound.

NOVA SCOTIA.

"Nova Scotia's gold fields are attracting more attention from outside investors at present than they have done in the past few years, and I look for an increase in this industry in the near future," said Mr. J. B. Woodworth, a former Nova Scotian, who is now largely interested in Cobalt and Mexican Mining properties, and was recently inspecting a mine at Waverley.

SMELTER RECEIPTS.

During the week ending May 16 the following were the amounts of ore received at the smelters:—

	Tons.
Granby	24,309
Consolidated Co., Trail	5,801
Le Roi, Northport	1,841
Sudbury's nickel mines have reached a depth of 1,200 feet.	

MINING REPORT.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.—The output of the collieries for the week ending May 22 was 10,950 tons; a daily average of 1,825 tons.

Any of our readers who wish for special information regarding any particular town or district of the Dominion should examine the list given on page vi.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Winnipeg.—There is a great dearth here of five or six-roomed cottages and dwellings within easy reach of the centre of the city for the artisan class. For the larger houses rents have come down from ten to fifteen per cent.

Toronto.—The principal transactions recently have been in houses of a value ranging from \$2,500 to \$6,000, although some have changed hands at a considerably higher figure. In down-town property little is doing, although there are several large deals pending which are likely to come to a head in the near future. Quite a few vacant lots have been sold, a considerable number in the outskirts, and with the renewed activity in the building trade.

Lethbridge.—The contract for the new Presbyterian church has been let. The total cost will be \$31,000. Work on the new court house is to commence at once. The goal which the Government is building on the farm just outside the city limits, will also be started shortly.

Moose Jaw.—The homestead entries for the month of April at the local Dominion Land Office were 563. In April of last year the entries were 425. This is an increase of 138, which is very gratifying, and shows increased development of the district despite last year's somewhat unfavourable conditions. The total assessment of property here this year is \$8,992,800, about \$2,000,000 more than in 1907.

Portage La Prairie.—The J. M. Taylor farm, three miles west of the city, has been sold to Beaven and McMillan. There are 480 acres in this property, and the price paid for it was \$16,000, or about \$33 an acre.

Warner Alta.—A half section of land (320 acres) has changed hands at \$7 per acre.

Fort William.—Building progress for the first half of May was very brisk, and permits for a large number of new buildings. A new \$12,000 brick store is going up in Simpson Street, and many houses costing from \$1,000 to \$2,500 each.

Port Arthur.—Lots and residences here are in better demand, and some business blocks are being erected.

Vancouver.—Though there is no "boom" in the real estate market, the situation is healthy. The cost of building has been reduced by about 25 per cent., which will tend towards the development of the city and suburbs. In North Vancouver building is active; the population has risen from 1,100 to 3,000 since May, 1907.

Halifax.—A number of new houses are being built here, and some large building contracts are pending. House rents in the south end of the town continue high.

Nanaimo, B. C.—The pressing need here for the past two years has been more houses. While the population of the city has been increasing the building of houses has not kept pace with, and as a consequence whole families have been living in two and three rooms waiting for the chance to get a vacant house.

Brandon.—A \$50,000 station for the Canadian Northern Railway and freight sheds, a new Court House, a new armoury, and a skating rink are among the building operations to be carried on here this summer. Altogether, it is expected that the building trade will be as active here this year as it was last.

Dominion of Canada.—The Bank of Montreal will pay on and after July 1 the three months' interest due on that date on the Dominion of Canada three and a-half per cent. registered stock, 1930-50. Also the half-year's interest due on that date on the Dominion of Canada four per cent. loan, 1910-35, four per cent. reduced loan, three per cent. loan, and C.P.R. three and a-half per cent. Land Grant Loan, 1938. The balances of the inscribed stock will be struck on the 11th inst., after which date the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

Province of Ontario.—The Bank of Montreal will pay on and after July 1 the interest due on that date on the Province of Ontario 3½ per cent. registered stocks, 1946. The balances will be struck on the 11th inst., after which date the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

"CANADA."

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.
 Edited by W. LEFROY.

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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our London or Canadian offices to be called for (not forwarded).

Cheques and P.O.O. to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARIES IN THE COMING WEEK.

- June 7.—Reciprocity Treaty concluded between Canada and the United States, 1854.
 First British Reform Act passed, 1832.
 Total wreck of H.M.S. off Stornoway, 1883.
- June 8.—First meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Canada in the new buildings at Ottawa, 1866.
 Flight of Fenians across the border from Pigeon Hill, 1866.
 First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B.C., 1893.
 Thanksgiving services throughout the Empire on the conclusion of peace in South Africa, 1902.
- June 9.—Bishop Bompas, of Selkirk, Yukon Territory, died, 1906.
 Charles Dickens died, 1870.
- June 10.—Public funeral of Sir John Macdonald at Kingston, 1891.
 Disaster to a British force in Tochi Valley, N.W. Frontier, India, 1896.
- June 11.—Lord Stanley of Preston sworn in as Governor-General, 1888.
 Hon. Sir Hector Langevin died, 1906.
 Sir John Franklin died, 1847.
- June 12.—A protectorate assumed by the British Government over the Gilbert Islands, 1892.
- June 13.—Opening of the first United Canadian Parliament at Kingston by Lord Sydenham, 1841.
 Railroad from Toronto to Bradford—the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada—opened, 1853.
 Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire, 1886.
 Death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, 1898.
 District of Yukon declared to be a separate territory under the name Yukon Territory, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXAMPLE OF DAYLIGHT SAVING.

To the Editor of Canada.

STR.—To the mind of a Canadian visitor to England it would seem as if in this country—so badly in need of sun, as it certainly is, particularly in winter—any method of gaining more hours of sunlight would be eagerly acclaimed and universally adopted. It has, however, remained to the West, so prodigal in many ways, to be the first exponents of the virtue of thrift in what is perhaps one of the most universally appreciated blessings, the possession of daylight. While over here the pros and cons of Mr. Willet's "Daylight-saving" Bill are being cautiously threshed out, Fort William and Port Arthur, the twin rival towns at the head of Lake Superior, have sunk their family differences to join in a scheme for mutual benefit. For purposes of time Canada is divided longitudinally into five sections, each section being one hour in advance of its western, or one hour behind its eastern neighbour, clocks and watches having to be altered in the same manner as on board Atlantic liners. These two towns which have hitherto formed the extreme limit of the section governed by "central" time, have now agreed to become the

extreme western limit of the "eastern" section, and therefore their inhabitants, always supposing that they rise at the same hour by the clock, will in future do so one hour nearer dawn, and will, as we hope we presently also may, live one more hour of their lives each day in the sunlight. As a contribution to the general debate on this subject, it might be noted that it is the custom on many western ranches to take no heed of "clock" time whatever, but to apportion the day entirely by the passage of the sun's shadow across a dial. This practice often brings breakfast at sunrise, and evening freedom from labour while the day is still far from spent. I myself adopted this plan for many years on a ranch.—Yours faithfully,
 117, Piccadilly. R. H. C.

A WOLFE MEMORIAL AT GREENWICH.

The Rev. S. M. Bardsley, vicar of Greenwich, Mr. Dinwiddy and Mr. Mobsby, the churchwardens, and Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, ex-warden, write:—"The decision that the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Quebec shall be marked by the creation of a great national park on the Heights of Abraham, and the erection of a monument there to Wolfe and Montcalm has met with universal satisfaction. The celebration, however, would not be complete were no memorial raised to Wolfe in connection with the parish church of Greenwich, where his remains lie. The body of the hero was brought to England in H.M.S. *Royal William*, and was landed at Portsmouth on November 17, 1759, and was buried underneath Greenwich Church, beside his father, on November 20, at midnight. We have a window to his memory, given by a former churchwarden, but it has been suggested by Canadian friends that a more practicable and public memorial might well be raised. There are two needs in connection with the parish church; the famous 17th century organ is in desperate need of restoration, and this will cost £1,000, while our great parish does not possess, and cannot afford to build, a parish hall. For these objects we venture to appeal both to Canadians and Englishmen who would desire to see some adequate memorial to Wolfe in the place with which he was closely associated and where his body lies. The total cost of the proposed memorials should not exceed £5,000."

A cablegram from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa states that the crop reports throughout Ontario and the prairie provinces in the West continue very promising, and that the growth in bank deposits points to improved business conditions.

Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, R.N., on his arrival at Quebec on June 6, will immediately undertake the organisation of the Naval Militia on the Atlantic and Pacific, and will also command the Canadian Fishery Cruiser Fleet at the Quebec Tercentenary.

The Newfoundland Legislature has voted \$20,000 for the establishment of an experimental farm. Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is in St. John's giving the Newfoundland Government the benefit of his experience.

We should be obliged if our United States correspondents would remember that a two-cent stamp does not fully cover the postage of a sealed envelope from that country to Great Britain. The surcharge on such insufficiently stamped envelopes is heavy.

A "Masque of Empire," illustrating the story of the British Empire was presented in the King's Hall, King Street, Covent Garden, on Thursday, June 4. The performance was given by Surrey villagers, under the auspices of the Victoria League.

The dam on the Current river at Port Arthur, Ontario, has burst as a result of high water. The municipal power plant and half a mile of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks were carried away. A freight train was caught in the rush of water and five train men were drowned.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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Direct Subscribers receive the Quarterly Index free, and Binding Covers at a reduced price.

COMPANY MEETING. TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

The annual general meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada was held on Thursday, May 28, at the offices of the company, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. Sir Vincent Caillard presided.

The President remarked that the history of the company was so clearly gathered from the reports that there was really very little left for him to say. There was one point in the report now before the shareholders which was new, and that was that the board had placed a sum of £20,000 to a special reserve fund. The ordinary statutory reserve fund was increasing at a very satisfactory rate, and by the share of the profits and the interest earned by the fund last year, it increased by over £20,000. As the years went on and as the interest and, he hoped, the profits increased, the automatic growth of the fund would be even more rapid, but it could not be used for any other objects than those laid down in the charter. The directors had thought it only wise and prudent on that occasion to set aside a special reserve account, which could be used for any of the objects of the company; among other purposes, of course, it might be used, in case of necessity, for maintaining the rate of 6 per cent. per annum interest and 2 per cent. per annum bonus. The revenue account showed that the interest on the debentures in the past half-year was practically £30,000, the amount having increased considerably since the issue of additional capital. He had no doubt that within a reasonable time—possibly within a short time—as the prosperity of Canada was increasing by leaps and bounds, that the company would have to consider the best course for providing funds for increasing their business still further. On the other side of the revenue account the item of "interest account in Canada" had sprung up by nearly £8,000 since September last, and by very nearly £17,000 since March, 1907. In the balance sheet their mortgages in Canada were stated at \$9,238,000, whereas in March, 1907, they figured at \$7,659,000. The business of the company was therefore in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. At one or two of their recent meetings he had mentioned a few indications from general figures drawn outside their report of the way in which the Dominion of Canada was progressing. The statement he was about to quote from had been kindly supplied to them by the office of the High Commissioner, so that the information might be taken as official. For instance, it was stated that 6,000,000 acres of land had been ploughed in the prairie provinces ready for seeding this spring, against 5,000,000 acres in 1907, and it was reported on the 22nd inst. that the crop and weather conditions had seldom, if ever, been better. The immigration into Canada in 1907 amounted to 280,000 souls, of whom 210,000 were English-speaking, against 216,000 in 1906, of whom 164,000 were English-speaking. Nothing but a most useful purpose would be rendered if the shareholders would draw the attention of their English friends who were not quite satisfied with the conditions prevailing in this country to the conditions prevailing in Canada. There was every reasonable prospect for every man who went out there, and who would and could work, of becoming, if not a rich man, a man of independence and well-being. The extension of the railway system was another interesting sign of the way in which the development of the country was progressing, and he had figures showing that out of a total of 3,500 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 2,200 miles were under contract at a recent date, and over 1,000 miles were added to the general railway mileage of Canada in 1907. Over two-thirds of the main line of the National Transcontinental Railway were under contract from Moncton to Winnipeg in March last, and \$26,000,000 had been expended on the line down to that time. All these indications must be satisfactory to them, not only from the point of view of the prosperity of the company, but also from the point of view of the interest they took—as all British people must take—in the development of the great country of Canada. He could not conclude without adding a word of most sincere praise and of high apprecia-

tion at the way in which the company were served by their staff, from the highest to the lowest, in Canada. They did their best on this side to see that the company was well managed; and on the other side—which was the far more important side—they did everything in their power to promote the welfare of the company. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Deputy-Chairman (the Hon. Sidney Peel) seconded the motion.

Mr. Creese said he did not think that the shareholders had ever properly expressed their appreciation of the altered condition of their affairs in the past few years. He would not say that the gratifying change should be attributed entirely to Sir Vincent Caillard's accession to the board, because the shareholders were aware of the services rendered to the company by the whole of the directors; but, as he had said, he did not think that the marked improvement in the company's position had hitherto been adequately acknowledged. He regarded the report which had been presented to the shareholders as the best that had been received by them in the past forty years. He thought it a most satisfactory feature that the directors had been able to put aside the nest egg of £20,000 to the special reserve account mentioned by the president.

The report was unanimously adopted; and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the six months ended March 31 last, and re-electing the retiring directors, Sir V. Caillard and Admiral Field, C.B., and the auditors, Mr. J. G. Fowler and Mr. A. W. Wyon.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Cooper, seconded by Mr. W. H. E. Hettler, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, the directors, and the staff in London and in Canada.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

In an editorial review upon the trade situation in Canada as seen on May 21, the *Montreal Witness* frankly admits that "the bank statements for some months past have given clear evidence that the trade of the country continues to shrink" and goes on to say: "Up to a year ago the enterprises of the country had expanded by leaps and bounds, the demands for money had increased beyond the available capital, and credits were being strained to the breaking point. We have been, and are still passing, through a period of readjustment of prices and other conditions, but the country was never more healthy and safe, and it only needs a good all-round harvest to insure a further period of expansion." Cabled advices since this article was written justify the expectation of that good harvest which is this year of especially momentous importance. Last year, generally, everything was exceptionally late; this year the experiences of the farmer have been just the opposite. He was able to sow earlier, and the weather conditions have been so good that grain should ripen well ahead of the period when the dreaded "early frost" has so frequently played havoc with a promising crop. The cohesive action of the banks in adopting a conservative policy and enforcing it upon their clients, occasionally, perhaps, with some harshness and apparent injustice, has beneficially affected the community as a whole. Come what may, the banks are in a stronger position, the reserves of specie and "legal tender" in their hands was about \$13,000,000 more on April 30, 1908, than it was at the same date in 1907.

Electrical Development Company of Ontario.—The Canadian Agency, Ltd., fiscal agents for the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, are informed by cable that the amending bye-law, as set forth in the terms of the circular to shareholders, dated April 6, was unanimously adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held in Toronto on May 28. Office Note.—This bye-law provides that the dividend on the new preferred stock shall be 6 per cent. non-cumulative until January 1, 1910, and thereafter cumulative instead of 5 per cent. as originally provided; further, the right of the company to redeem the preferred stock at 110 and accrued dividend is cancelled.

NEW ISSUES.

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A Coupon for interest on the instalments to 1st October, 1908—viz. :—
£0 16s. 5d. per £100 Stock, will be attached to the Scrip.

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Payable as follows:—

£5	per cent.	on Application.
£15	"	on 9th June, 1908.
£25	"	on 3rd July, 1908.
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£96

Payment may be made in full on or after 9th June, 1908, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., is authorised by the City of Winnipeg to receive subscriptions for the above-mentioned Stock.

The Stock is charged upon the general rates of the City and is issued under the authority of the Charter of the City of Winnipeg (Statutes of Manitoba 1902, Ch. 77) and amending Acts and By-laws passed in pursuance thereof.

The proceeds of the loan are required to redeem debt, pay for works already completed and necessary works to be carried out in 1908, and to provide a sufficient sum to meet the Sinking Fund requirements of the existing Debentures of the City.

The following information is furnished by the City Authorities:—

1. The existing debt of the City, exclusive of the present issue, is	\$	£	
			8,358,708.80 = 1,671,741
2. The Rateable Assessment for year 1907	\$	£	
			93,825,960 = 18,765,192
3. Property exempt from taxation, in addition to the above-mentioned Assessment	\$	£	
			18,537,940 = 3,717,588
4. Estimated Revenue for 1908	\$	£	
			3,120,000 = 624,000
Estimated Expenditure for 1908	\$	£	
			3,094,958.15 = 618,991
5. Rate of taxation for the year 1907: 16 mills on the Dollar.			
6. Estimated population, 111,000.			
7. The By-laws provide for a Sinking Fund, to be Levied annually at a rate which it is estimated will be sufficient to redeem the Stock at maturity.			

Applications must be made for even multiples of £100 on the prescribed form and lodged with the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount of Stock applied for.

The validity of the Issue has been certified by the Legal Adviser to the Bank of Montreal in Canada. A Copy of his Report and of the above-mentioned Statutes may be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Bischoff, Dodgson, Coxe, Bompas and Bischoff, 4, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

The Stock will be registered and transferable by Deed free of Stamp Duty at the Bank of Montreal, London.

Full Prospectuses (upon the terms of which applications will alone be received) and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and of Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 37, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

London, May 30, 1908.

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SHIPPING NEWS. JUNE SAILINGS.

ALLAN LINE.—Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal:—
June 11.—S.S. *Corsican*.
June 19.—R.M.S. *Virginian*.
June 25.—S.S. *Tunisian*.
Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal:—
June 13.—S.S. *Pretorian*.
June 20.—S.S. *Hesperian*.
June 27.—S.S. *Ionian*.
London to Quebec and Montreal:—
June 11.—S.S. *Sardinian*.
June 18.—S.S. *Pomeranian*.
June 25.—S.S. *Sicilian*.
DOMINION LINE.—From Liverpool to Montreal:—
June 11.—S.S. *Canada*.
June 18.—S.S. *Southwark*.
June 25.—S.S. *Dominion*.

Miss W. Woolryche, Toronto—Carlton Hotel.
Mrs. G. Bell, Toronto—15 to 17, Victoria Street, S.W.
H. C. Griffith, J. F. Lash, and S. C. Swively, Toronto—Grand Hotel.
E. G. F. Malcolmson, Montreal—23, Chepstow Crescent, W.
J. and the Misses Hobson, Hamilton—2, Granville Place.
Rev. G. E. Read, Sherbrooke—Romsey, Hants.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Kingston—18, Bedford Place, W.C.
W. Prescott Sharp, Montreal—Abingdon Chambers, W.
Mrs. Brittain, Montreal.
The Misses Don, Montreal—Buckland's Hotel.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Queries from Correspondents are not made by letter except in very exceptional cases. Copies should be kept of all letters of inquiry, and each question should be numbered. Letters, which should be marked "Inquiry" in left-hand top corner, should be accompanied by the Special Coupon to be found in another part of this issue.

"BRYTHON."—If your headquarters were in London you might possibly represent certain Canadian interests, but we hardly see that country towns would offer any facilities or advantages.

D. M. C. (Lahore).—There are, of course, excellent openings in Canada for your profession, but you would hardly expect to begin in the same status there as you now enjoy in India. You had better communicate with the executive branch of one of the big Canadian railways. The head offices of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways are in Montreal, and the Canadian Northern head office is in Toronto.

Readers wishing to obtain Situations in Canada should get into direct touch with Canadian employers by taking advantage of our low rates for small advertisements, and stating clearly their requirements in our SITUATIONS WANTED Column, which appears regularly every week. This Column, together with the rates for such advertisements, will be found on page xiii of this issue.

Canadian Professional Directory. Chartered Accountants.

WINNIPEG—
EDWARDS & RONALD, 20, Canada Life Buildings.
W. A. HENDERSON, 341, Main Street.
Mr. D. A. PENDER, 56-57, Merchants Bank Buildings.

Bond and Investment Brokers.
TORONTO—
BAILLIE, WOOD & CROFT, 42, King Street West.
G. A. STIMSON & CO., 16, King Street West.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 126, June 6, 1908.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed in any letter of enquiry.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

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R. A. Stevenson, Toronto—4, St. Albans Road, Kensington, W.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Deacon, Winnipeg—University Hotel.
Mrs. A. W. and Miss Whitman, Halifax—University Hotel.
H. J. Furkle, Woodstock—39, Dorset Square.
Mr. J., Mrs., and Miss Keith, Vancouver—Norfolk Hotel.
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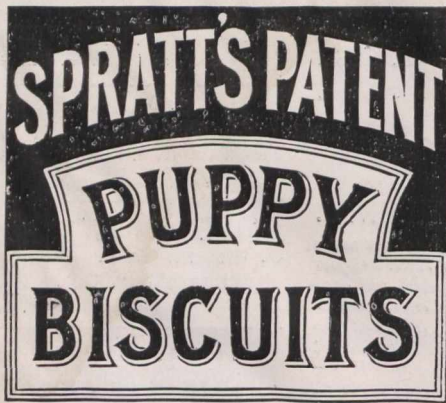
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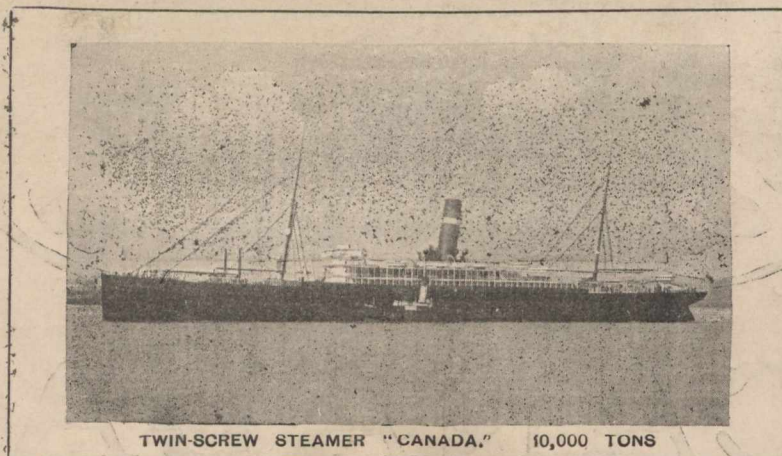


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