

# MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

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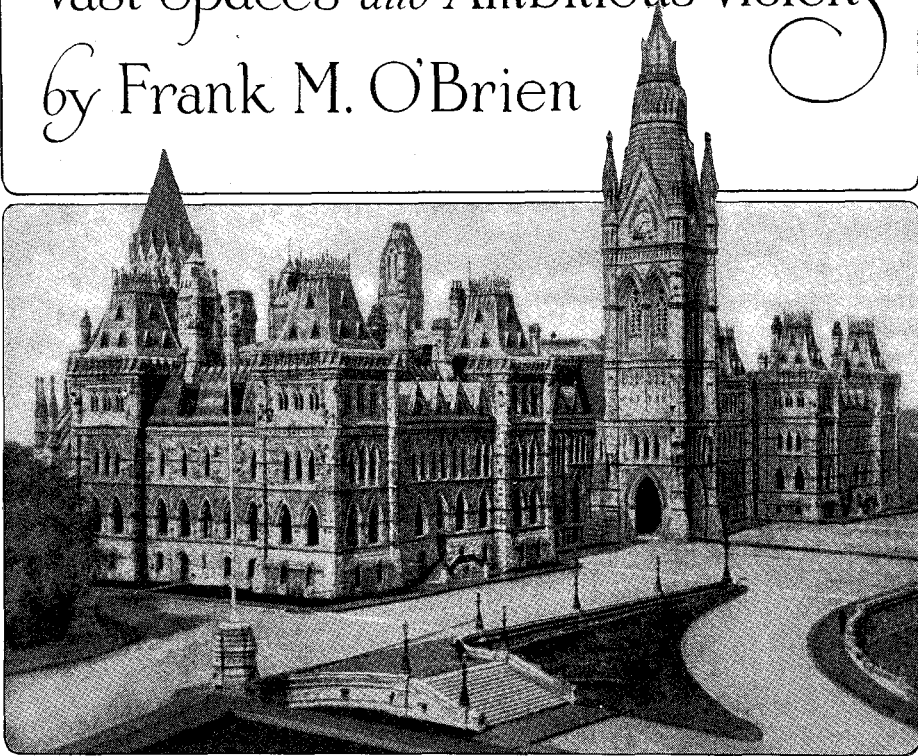
July 1916

No. 11.

## CANADA

A Great Young Dominion of  
Vast Spaces *and* Ambitious Visions

by Frank M. O'Brien



EVERY good Canadian resents two wide-spread misapprehensions about Canada. One of these is that Canada is cold; the other, that Canada is a colony.

Canada, he would have you know, is a snow-clad land only at the time when every respectable country ought to be covered with snow. What, he asks, could be

more mildly salubrious than the weather of Victoria, British Columbia — a regular, all-the-year-round California? What more exhilarating than the Canadian woods in August? What more bracing than the ozone of Montreal in January?

And as for the colony idea, what do Americans suppose their northern neighbors celebrate on the 1st of each July?

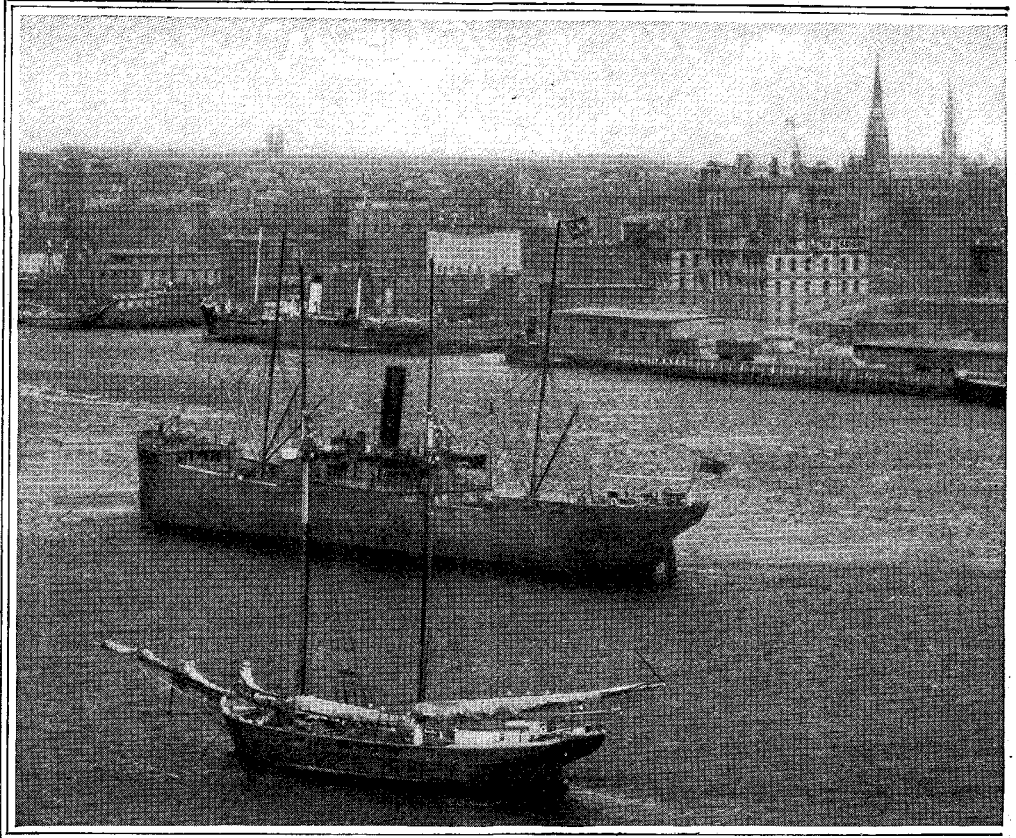
THE ENGRAVING ON THIS PAGE SHOWS THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA, WHICH RECENTLY SUFFERED SERIOUS DAMAGE BY FIRE

*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*

The fact that Canada is a British colony? No, indeed! Any inhabited bit of land might be a British colony, but being a Dominion is quite another thing—something to be accomplished through men, mind, and muscle. And Canada is a Dominion. This very summer she enters

hood Canada is the eldest and the most advanced, with the most spacious territory and the most numerous population. The Canadian will tell you that his land is great, and is going to be greater; that it is larger than the United States.

Then, if you suggest that Canada is as



ON THIS AND THE OPPOSITE PAGE IS A VIEW OF THE CITY AND PORT OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, LOOKING ACROSS THE HARBOR FROM THE SUBURB OF WEST END—

upon her fiftieth year of self-government and nationhood.

Outside of the British Isles, there are four great autonomous members in the world-wide empire of which King George V is the titular head, the other three being the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; and of this splendid sister-

old as the United States, but has only eight millions of population to her neighbor's hundred millions, he will tell you that you are mistaken in the first premise. Canada is not old. Montreal is old. Quebec is old. Cape Breton has been Cape Breton since 1509. The settlements in the Laurentian Hills look as old as the villages of Normandy. But Canada, "a nation within a

EDITOR'S NOTE—This series of historical and general articles on the leading countries of the world has included the following: "France" (December, 1914); "Germany" (January, 1915); "Belgium" (February, 1915); "Poland" (March, 1915); "Egypt" (April, 1915); "Russia" (May, 1915); "Scandinavia" (July, 1915); "Turkey" (August, 1915); "Austria-Hungary" (September, 1915); "Italy" (October, 1915); "Greece" (November, 1915); "Holland" (December, 1915); "South America" (January, 1916); "The Balkan States" (February, 1916); "Spain and Portugal" (March, 1916); "England" (April, 1916); "Switzerland" (May, 1916); and "The Partition of Africa" (June, 1916).

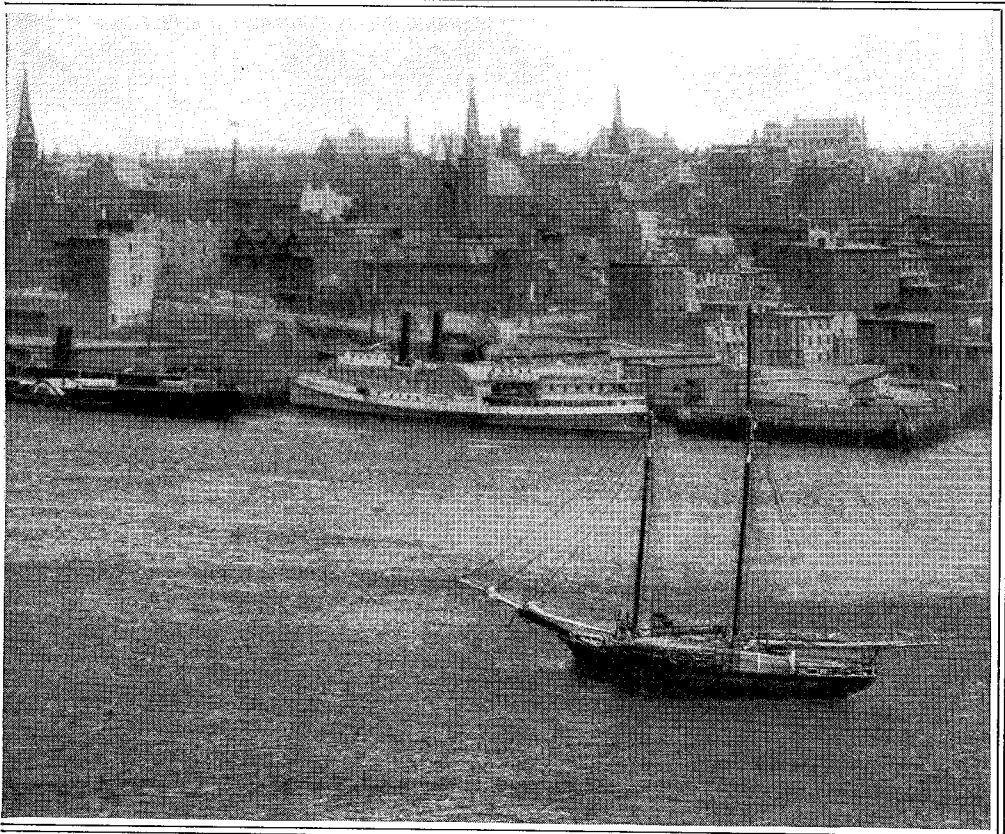


nation," as Sir John Macdonald called it, is not quite fifty years old.

"As the upshot of a fierce war that took place a century and a quarter ago," wrote Arthur E. Copping, "part of North America became an independent country while another part remained in allegiance to the

the empire-wishers of the East. "If you want me, come and see me. Build a railroad from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and I will join your federation!"

It was this making of a path to the West that created the new Canada. It was a similar ambition—to find a gate to the



—ST. JOHN, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND, IS THE CHIEF CITY AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF NEW BRUNSWICK, WITH A LARGE TRADE IN LUMBER

British sovereign; and the curious circumstance has to be noted that, ever since then, Great Britain has been sending out millions of men, not to the country she retained, but to the country she lost. To be strictly accurate, these people were not sent—they went. They succumbed to the spell of the newly arisen United States. The reason why Canada did not, until recent years, begin to grow is because Canada, until recent years, did not exist."

The real beginning of the new Canada's existence can be almost exactly placed. It was the year when her whole wide territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was banded together with steel rails.

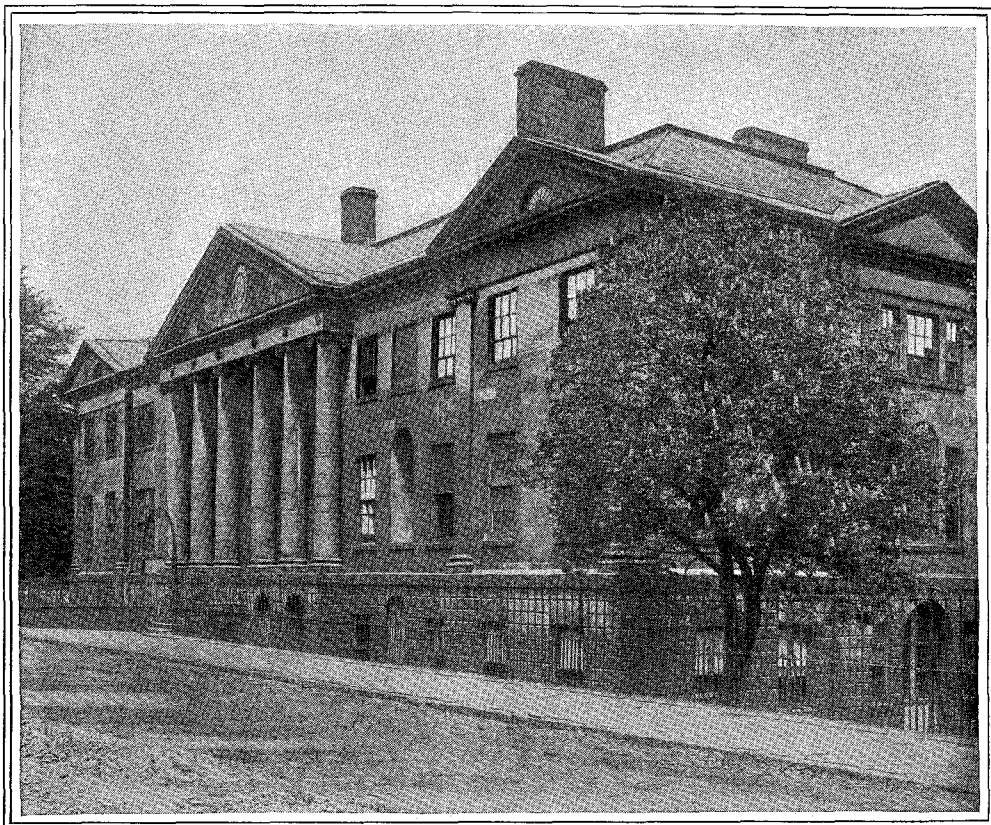
"I am great," sang British Columbia to

West—that created the old Canada, the only Canada that the world knew until a few years ago.

#### THE EARLY EXPLORERS OF CANADA

Spain, seeking a short way to the land of the Great Khan, failed; but she found a new world, even though Columbus died without knowing it. England, jealous of Spain, sent John Cabot to possess what he could of the unknown lands. He brought back neither gold nor silk nor spices, nor even a circumstantial narrative to rival that of the Genoese, but he did discover the continent of North America, and he did plant the flag of Britain on the coast of Cape Breton or Labrador. For this his





THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FINISHED IN 1818, THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA

king gave him ten pounds—scarcely too large a reward, when it is remembered that on Cabot and none else England based her later claim to Canada, and kept it against the world.

Yet all the early years of Canada are French, for England did not pursue the trail made by the Cabots across the North Atlantic. Her wooing of the sea had not begun in earnest. Spain and Portugal were the nations of adventure, and the great seamen came from southern Europe. Columbus and Magellan, Gama and Vesputius, these were in their glorious graves before a Raleigh stirred in England.

France was quicker to aspire, even though the ambition sprang from the disposition of Francis I to quarrel with everybody.

"Did Father Adam make you his sole heirs?" he asked, when Spain and Portugal declared that they divided between them all of the new continent.

It was for Francis that Verrazano sailed to the St. Lawrence in 1524. Beyond establishing a claim similar to Cabot's, but

twenty-seven years later, Verrazano's voyage accomplished little. Canada was not Florida or Brazil, a place to charm the voyager. It was a stern, hard land. It had to be wooed.

It was not until the day of Cartier that the white man began in earnest the task of northern conquest; and this work was only incidental to the search for a passage through the new land, leading to Cathay and its gold and silks and mysteries. Magellan had found one way to the East Indies, around Cape Horn; Gama another way, around Good Hope. But these were long and weary ways, and the Frenchmen dreamed of a nearer route—the Northwest Passage. Moreover, the wise men of that day were not sure that Canada was not a part of Asia.

#### FROM CARTIER TO CHAMPLAIN

Jacques Cartier was the first white man to know Canada at all. He learned that it was not "the land God allotted to Cain," as he said when he first saw Labrador, but rather "as fine a country

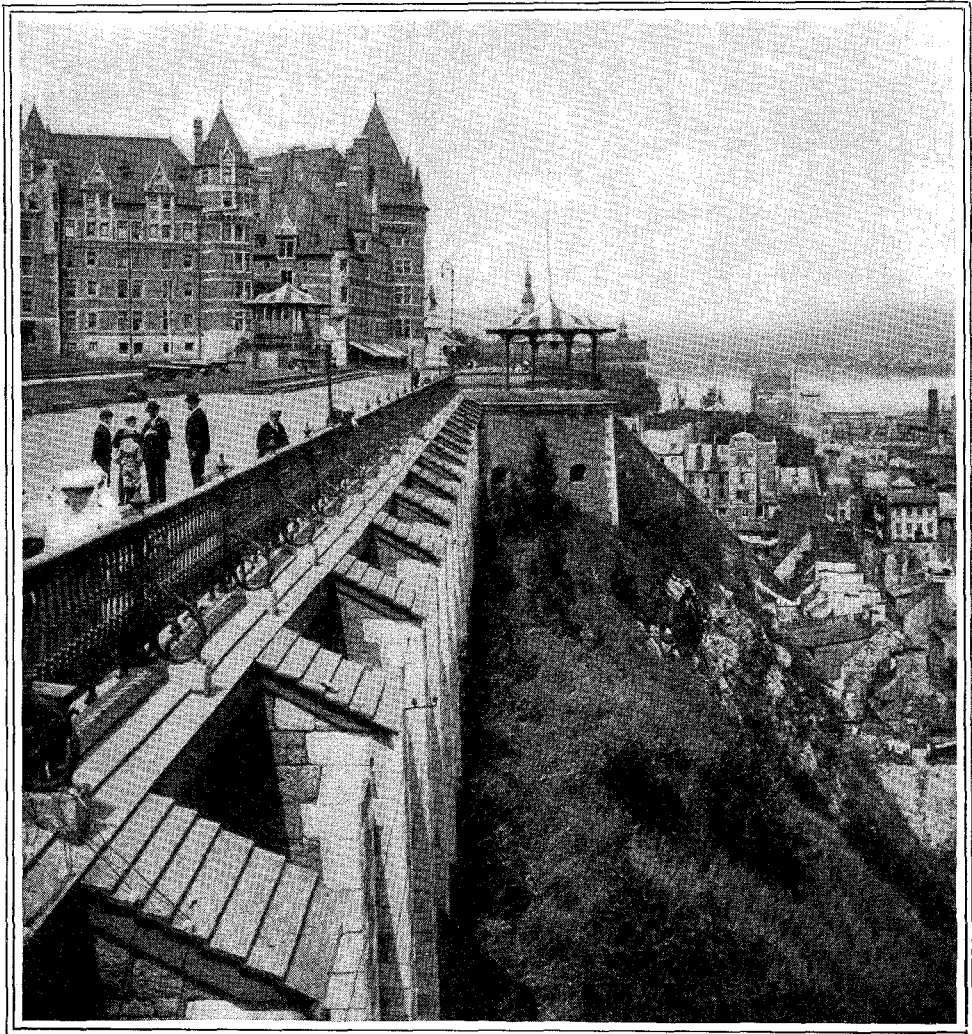


as one could wish to see and live in, level and smooth, warmer than Spain." These last words, however, were written before he spent his first winter (1535-1536) in Quebec, which was then the Indian village of Stadacona.

To Cartier fell the distinction of being the first European to ascend the St. Lawrence River, the very hugeness of which—at least until Quebec was reached—must have encouraged his belief that this was a way to Chipango and Cathay. The belief may have faded by the time he reached Hochelaga; perhaps it was dissolved by the realization that, no matter whence the great waters might flow, their shores were

worthy to be a part of the French domain. For there at Hochelaga, from the heights, he saw the splendor of lower Canada. To him it was a royal mountain, and he named it so. The city that Maisonneuve founded there a hundred years later still bears the name—Montreal, the metropolis of Canada.

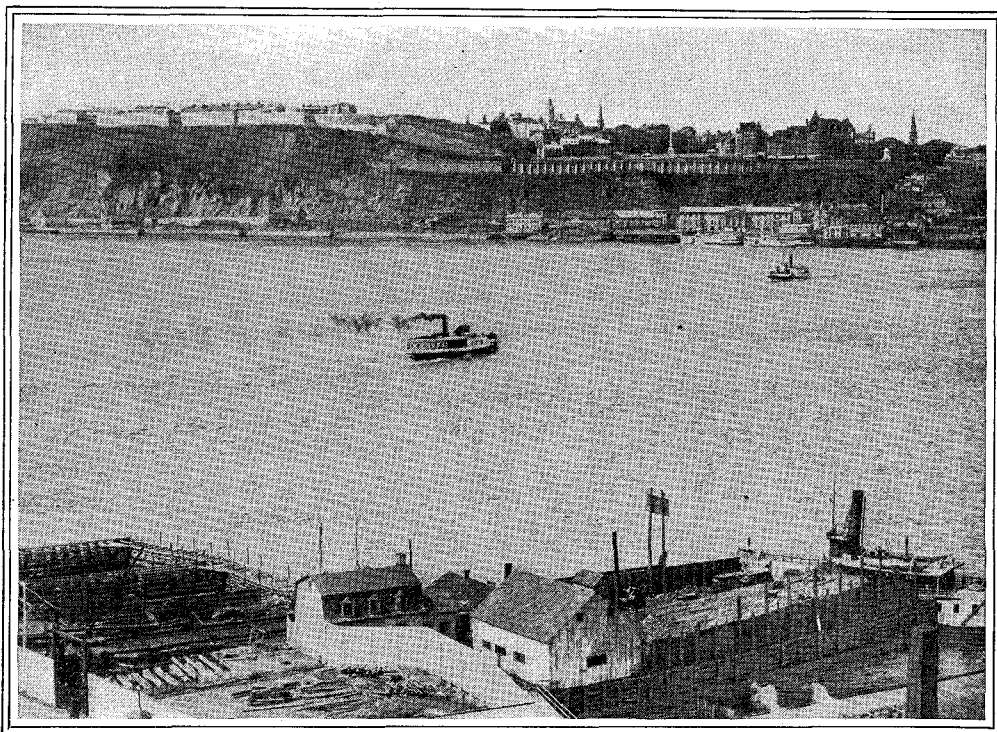
Cartier bore to France his rude charts, which showed Florida as closely related to the St. Lawrence as is Connecticut, and his stories of fabled gold. Three or four voyages he made in all, and then went, like Cabot, to an unmarked grave. His country, now locked in religious wars, had no money or men for the colonization of New



DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUEBEC, A PROMENADE WHICH COMMANDS A STRIKING VIEW OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC AND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—THE LARGE BUILDING IS THE CHÂTEAU FRONTENAC HOTEL, WHICH OCCUPIES THE SITE OF THE OLD FORT ST. LOUIS, BUILT BY CHAMPLAIN IN 1620

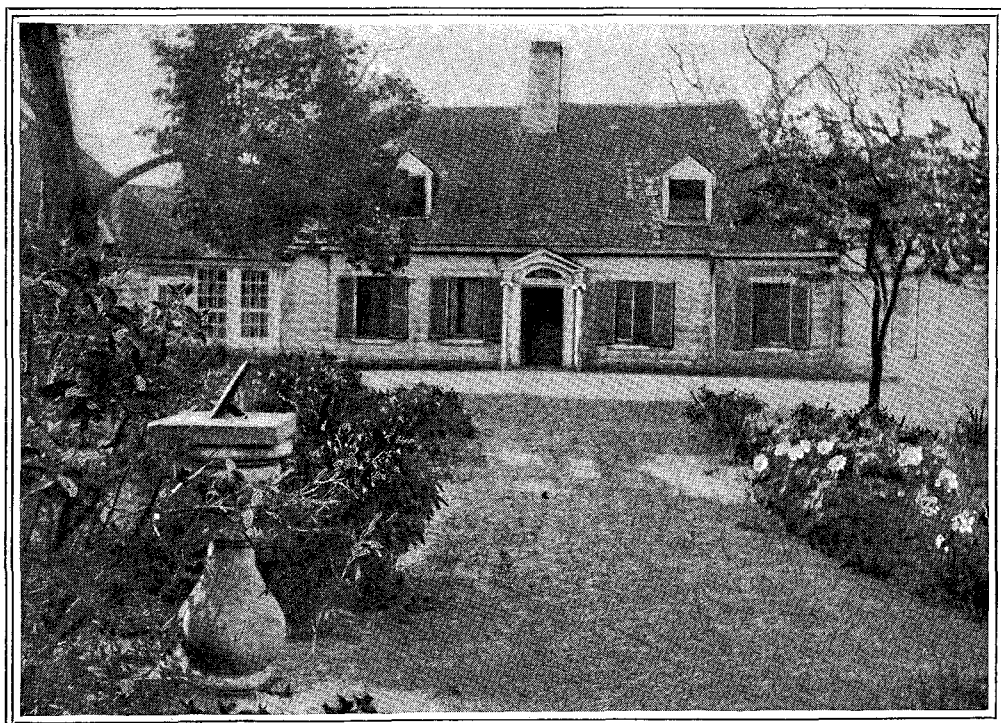
*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*





VIEW OF QUEBEC FROM LÉVIS, ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—ON THE HILL TO THE LEFT IS THE CITADEL, BUILT IN 1823-1832

*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*



ARNOLD'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR QUEBEC, OCCUPIED BY GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD DURING HIS UNSUCCESSFUL SIEGE OF QUEBEC IN 1775-1776



France. That had to wait for peaceful times under Henri IV, and for the coming of the man whose name stands boldest on the early pages of Canadian history—Samuel de Champlain.

England had now begun her restless quest of sea-power. Frobisher, looking for that icy phantom, the Northwest Passage, had touched Labrador. Sir Francis Drake, scudding after Spanish treasure-ships in the Pacific, had viewed the snow-clad mountains of British Columbia. Sir Humphrey Gilbert had founded a colony of brief duration in Newfoundland; but there was no real English interest in Canada.

Why should there be, when ambitious France, seeking to colonize the land in a score of places under as many chieftains, had met with failure? The climate, the Iroquois, the lack of wives and of comforts—all these militated against colonization. Europe, passing from one war to another, needed her men. Foreign lands were reckoned of small value except when they yielded the magic crop of all the ages—gold. None but hard, determined, unselfish pioneers could be expected to wring tribute from this land of the north.

Canada's history has been written by such men, from Cartier to Strathcona. Such men were the ones who landed in the early years of the seventeenth century, the soldiers of the sword and the cross—Champlain and the French priests.

Like almost all the adventurers before him, Champlain dreamed of an easier way to the Far East. He promised, relates L'Escarbot, "never to

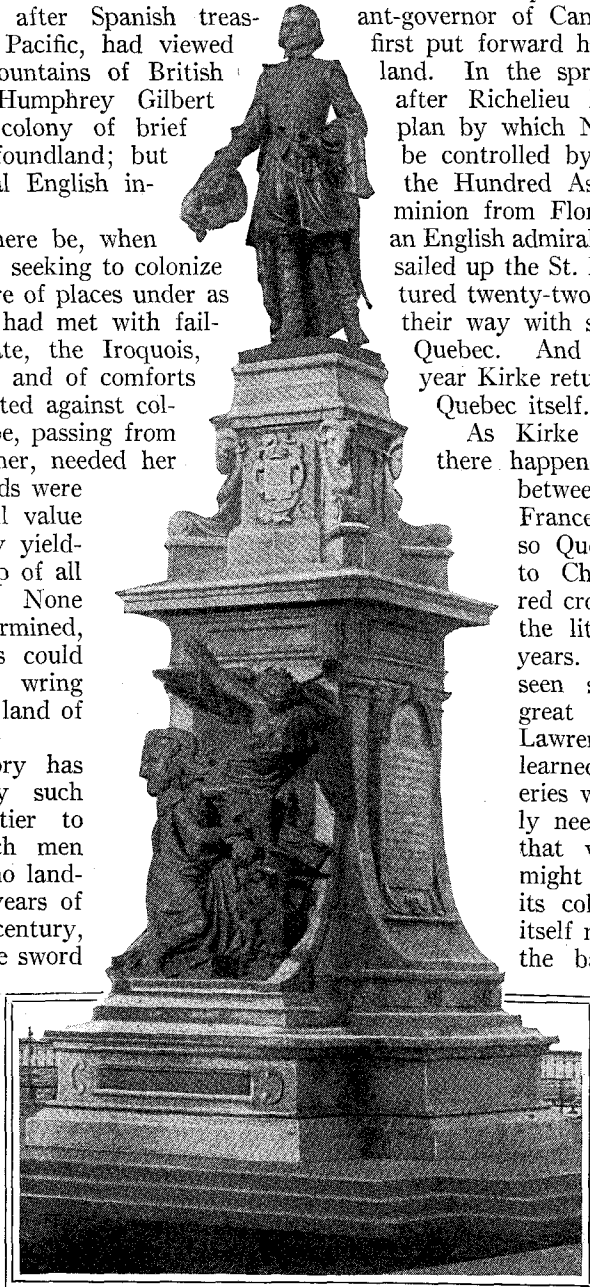
cease his efforts until he has found there"—in Canada—"a western or northern sea opening up the route to China." Needless to say, Champlain never found what he sought, but he discovered Lake Champlain, explored the Ottawa River, and came upon Lake Huron even before he saw its more eastern sister, Ontario.

It was in Champlain's time as lieutenant-governor of Canada that England first put forward her claim upon the land. In the spring of 1628, just after Richelieu had announced a plan by which New France would be controlled by the Company of the Hundred Associates, with dominion from Florida to the Arctic, an English admiral, Sir David Kirke, sailed up the St. Lawrence and captured twenty-two French vessels on their way with supplies to hungry Quebec. And in the following year Kirke returned and captured Quebec itself.

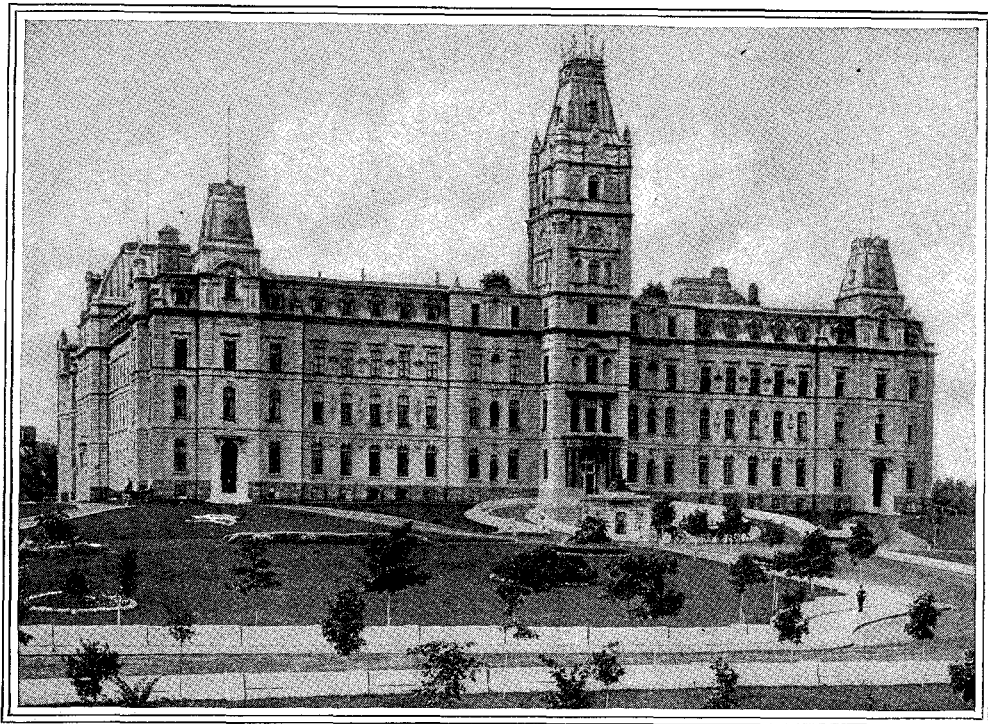
As Kirke could not know, there happened to be no war between England and France at that time, and so Quebec was returned to Champlain, but the red cross had waved over the little fort for three years. Englishmen had seen something of the great valley of the St. Lawrence. They had learned more of the fisheries which Europe sorely needed. They knew that while this land might not have gold in its cold heart, the cold itself made gold grow on the backs of the wild

beasts. Furs were as precious in the London market as silks or spices.

Not but what France, too, had come to realize this. Richelieu's charter granted to the Company of the Hundred Associates a perpetual mo-



THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT, DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUEBEC—SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN (1567-1635) WAS THE GREATEST OF ALL THE FRENCH PIONEERS IN CANADA



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, QUEBEC, ERECTED IN 1878-1892, AND OCCUPIED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

nopoly of the fur trade. In spite of this, New France went slowly. For a quarter of a century Champlain toiled to make something of it, yet on that Christmas Day, 1635, which saw him dead in the little fort at Quebec, there were not more than two hundred Frenchmen in the whole valley.

Compared with New England, where the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth had formed a confederacy, where schools were already established, and where representative government existed, New France did not shine. Less than a dozen Jesuits faced the task of Christianizing the savages. The Iroquois whetted his knife in the Long House. The howl of the wolf broke in upon the prayer uttered by Père le Jeune as Champlain's coffin was lowered into the frozen soil of the land to which he had given the best years of his life.

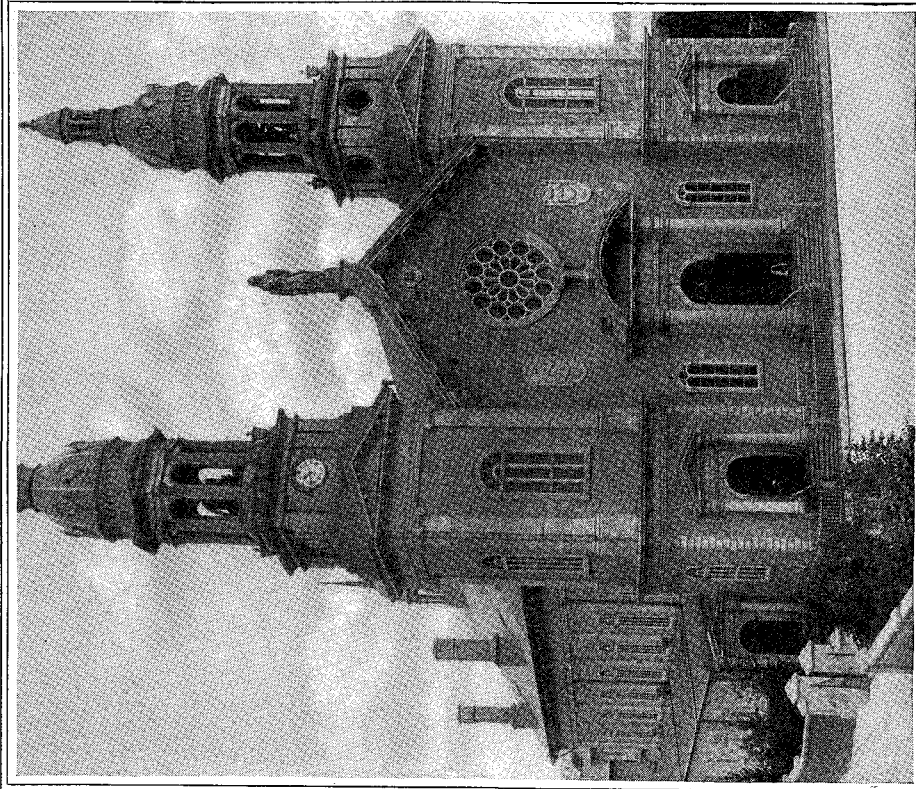
After Champlain there came to Canada even leaner years. The Iroquois, when death had removed this soldier whom they feared, began anew their attacks on the settlements, the missionaries, and the friendly Hurons. Fathers Jogues and Daniel, Brebeuf and Lalemant, won their martyr crowns. The Mohawk paddled his

war-canoe to Quebec to flaunt the helpless French. If it had not been for the lesson taught by Adam Daulac and his sixteen heroes in the battle with the Iroquois at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, every white man in Canada might have been killed.

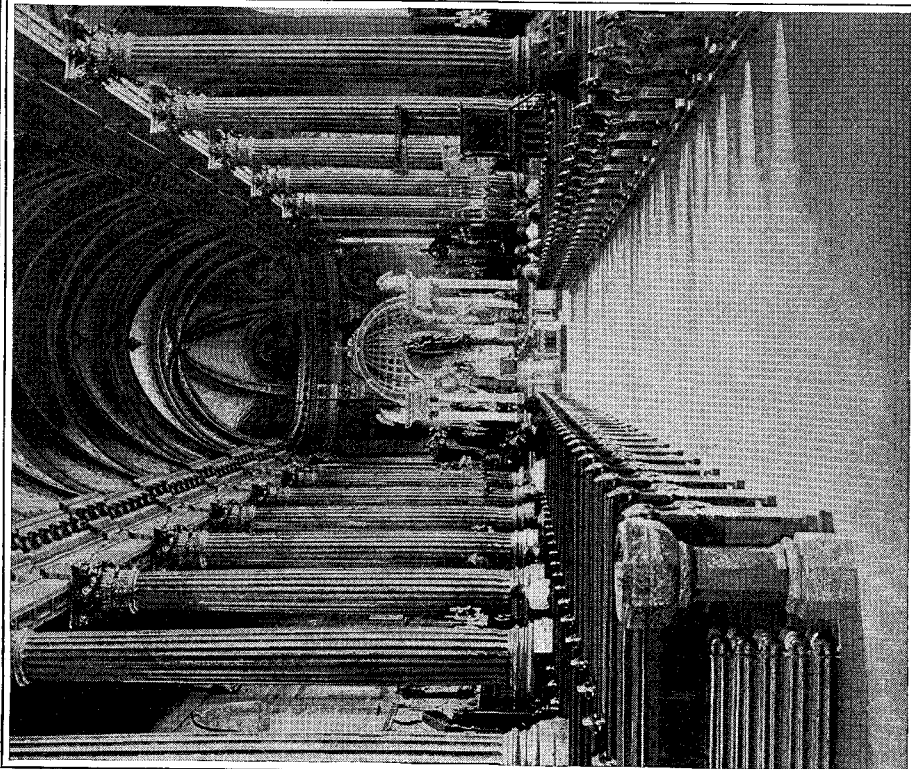
There was no safety in New France until 1664, when Colbert, the brain of Louis XIV, despatched the Marquis de Tracy and his veterans to the St. Lawrence settlements. Two thousand soldiers and settlers arrived at Quebec. Two strenuous campaigns against the Iroquois and the Mohawks ended the Indian raids, and Canada found new life. The Company of the Hundred Associates went to pieces, but Louis made the colony a royal province.

Meanwhile there were individuals—priests and mountebanks, cavaliers and peasants, trappers and traders—who wandered into the wilderness west of Montreal to win new fame for themselves, or their church, or their country. Nicolet of Three Rivers, who first heard of the Father of the Waters; Etienne Brulé, who first saw Lake Superior; Chouart and Esprit, who went as far as Ashland; Daniel du Lhut, the Robin Hood of Canada, whose monument is the city of Duluth; Nicholas Perrot



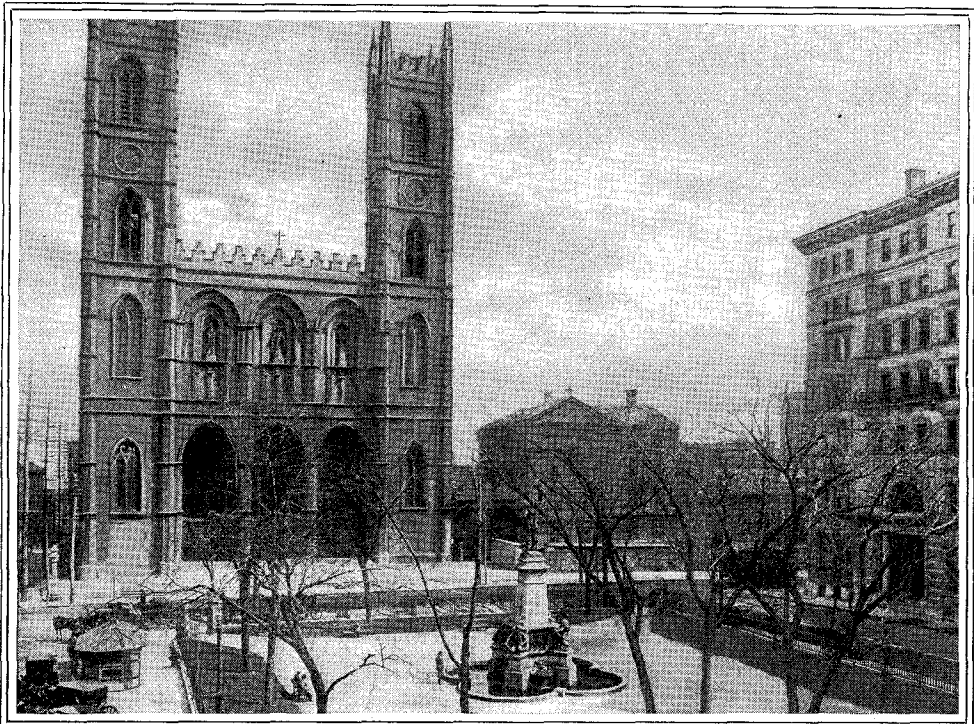


THE CHURCH OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ—MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PILGRIMS RESORT HERE ANNUALLY, INCLUDING MANY CRIPPLES WHO COME IN QUEST OF HEALING

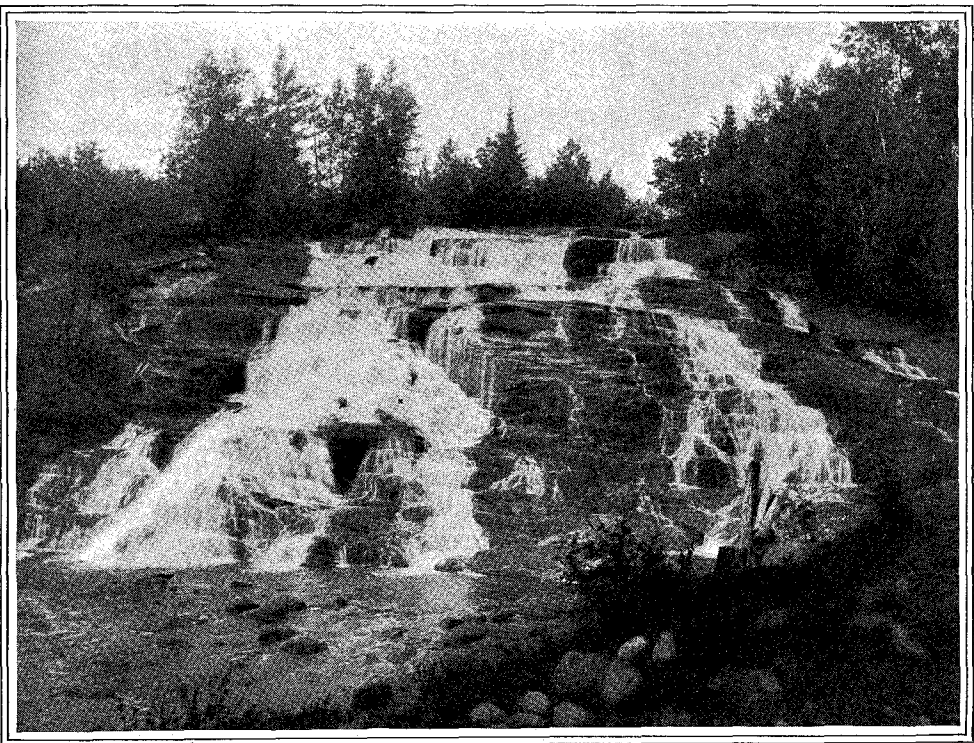


INTERIOR OF THE FAMOUS PILGRIMAGE CHURCH OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ, NEAR QUÉBEC—THE ORIGINAL CHURCH OF BEAUPRÉ DATED FROM 1658; THE MODERN BUILDING WAS OPENED IN 1876



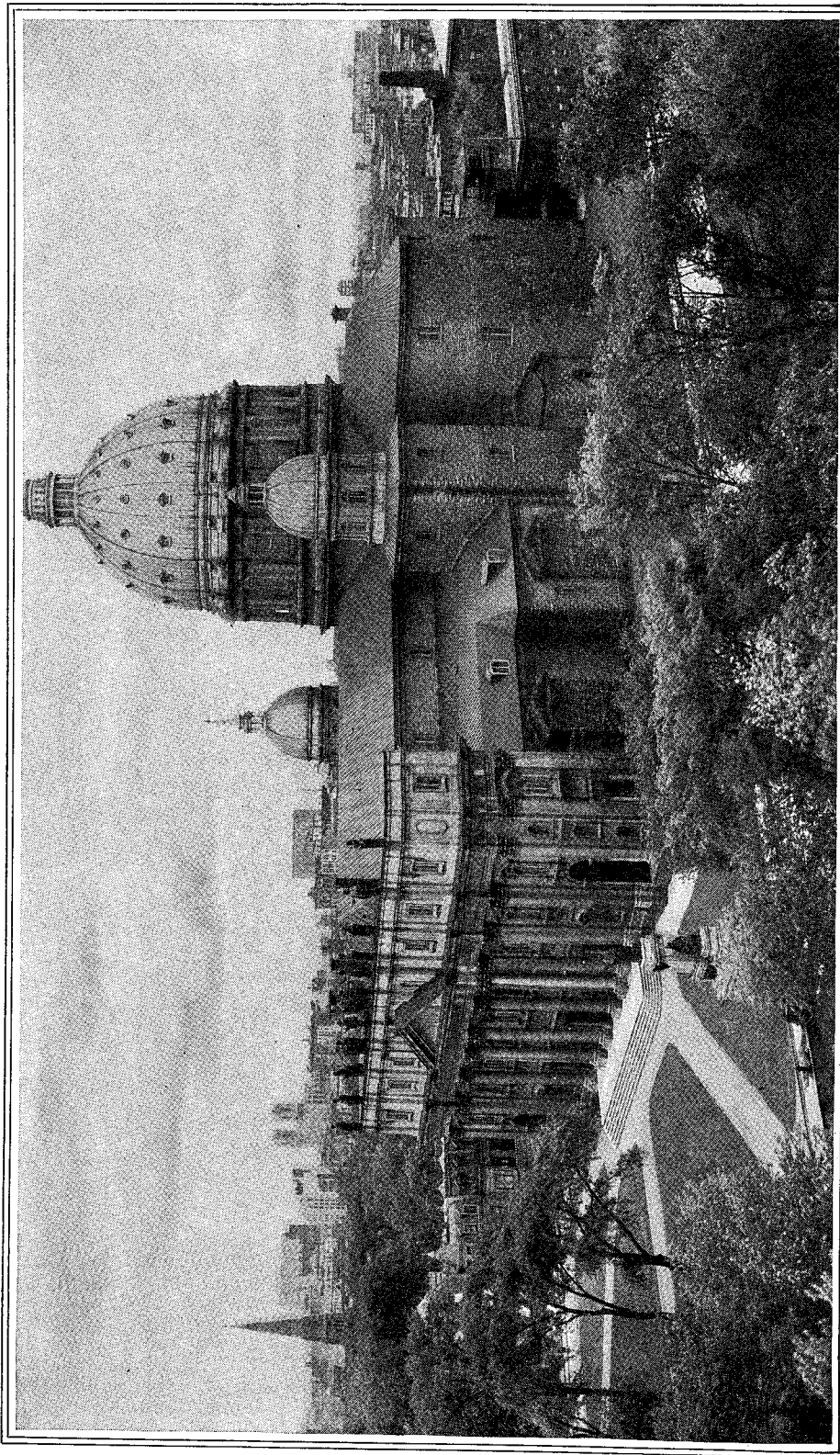


THE PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, WITH THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, BUILT IN 1824, ON THE SITE OF A STRUCTURE DATING FROM 1672—THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST CHURCHES IN NORTH AMERICA, HOLDING A CONGREGATION OF TWELVE THOUSAND



COTTON FALLS, NEAR LAKE TEMISKAMING, IN NORTHERN ONTARIO, A REGION OF FINE NATURAL SCENERY, WITH VAST FORESTS AND COUNTLESS RIVERS AND LAKES

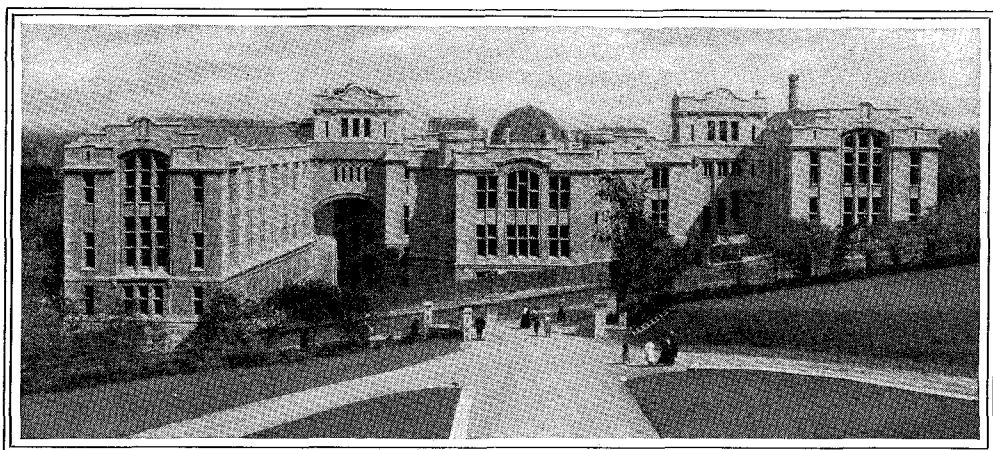




THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JAMES, MONTREAL, COMMONLY BUT ERRONEOUSLY KNOWN AS ST. PETER'S, ITS ARCHITECTURE BEING MODELED UPON THAT OF ST. PETER'S AT ROME—IT IS A MODERN BUILDING, FOUNDED IN 1868

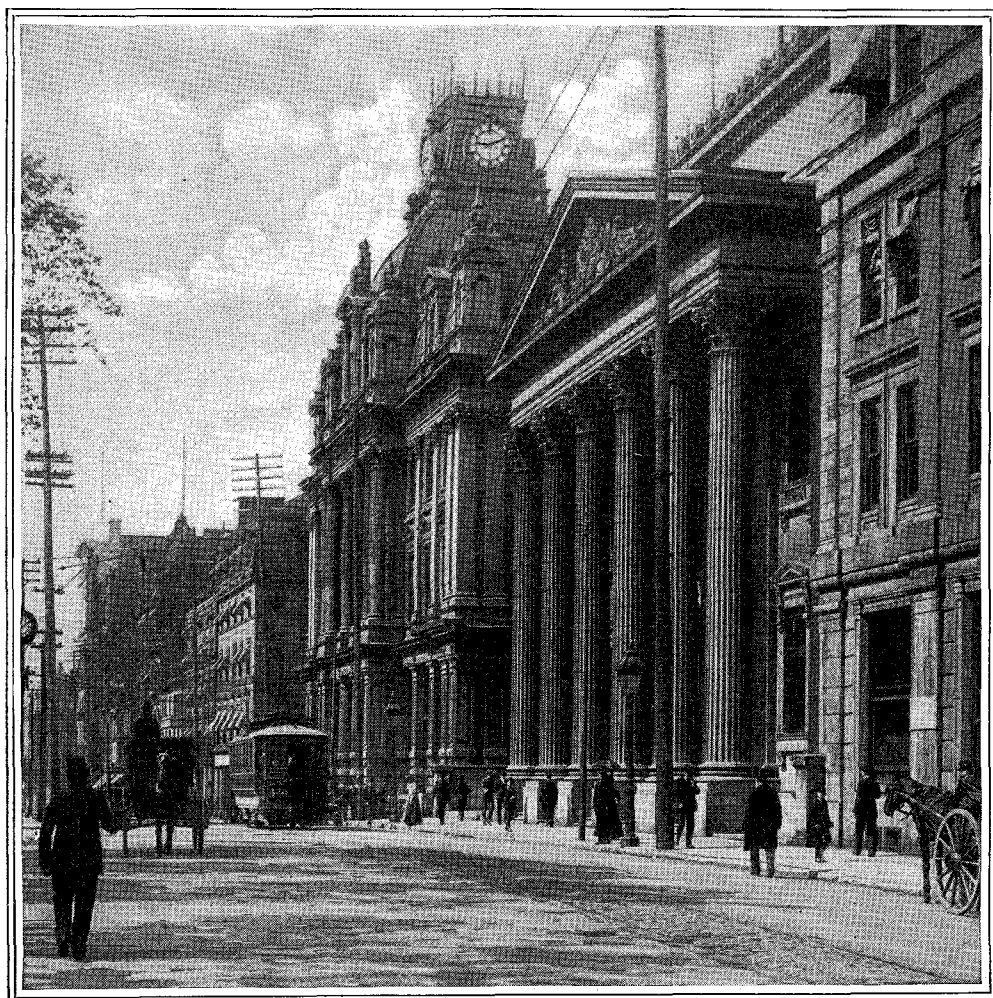
*From a photograph by Notman, Montreal*





MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL—THE BUILDINGS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

*From a photograph by Notman, Montreal*



ST. JAMES STREET, ONE OF THE CHIEF BUSINESS THOROUGHFARES OF MONTREAL—IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE BANK OF MONTREAL, WITH ITS CORINTHIAN PORTICO; ADJOINING IT ON THE LEFT IS THE MONTREAL POST-OFFICE



and Louis Joliet, or Jolliet, traders and trail-makers; Père Marquette, explorer of the Northwest; La Salle, discoverer of the Ohio, and his companion Hennepin—these were some of the men of New France who marked out a new empire for civilization.

No other band in all history ever

they were not, else he would not have been recalled; but his last ten years, when France sent him back to face the English peril that blazed at the border, were great years for him and for his king.

They were bloody years, perhaps, and full of religious hatred; but that was the



THE CURIOUS OLD CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS, MONTREAL, FOUNDED BY SISTER MARGUERITE BOURGEOIS IN 1657, AND REBUILT IN 1771

*From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York*

plunged so recklessly into a great wilderness. Seeking to find the home of the oldest people—China—they opened a new world to the youngest of the great nations.

Not all of these adventurers went on their own. La Salle, for one, was directed by a new force that came, in 1672, to rule the destinies of Canada. France had seen the need of a strong hand in the wilderness, and had sent Louis de Frontenac. It may be that his first ten years were not greatly successful. Evidently

spirit of the age. Frontenac planned to make New York a Catholic province by the expulsion of other sects. Had he been successful, his act would have been no more ruthless than that of the English generals when, sixty years later, the French Acadians were driven from their homes in Nova Scotia.

#### FRANCE AND BRITAIN FIGHT FOR EMPIRE

Real war in America between French and English was on at last. Sir William

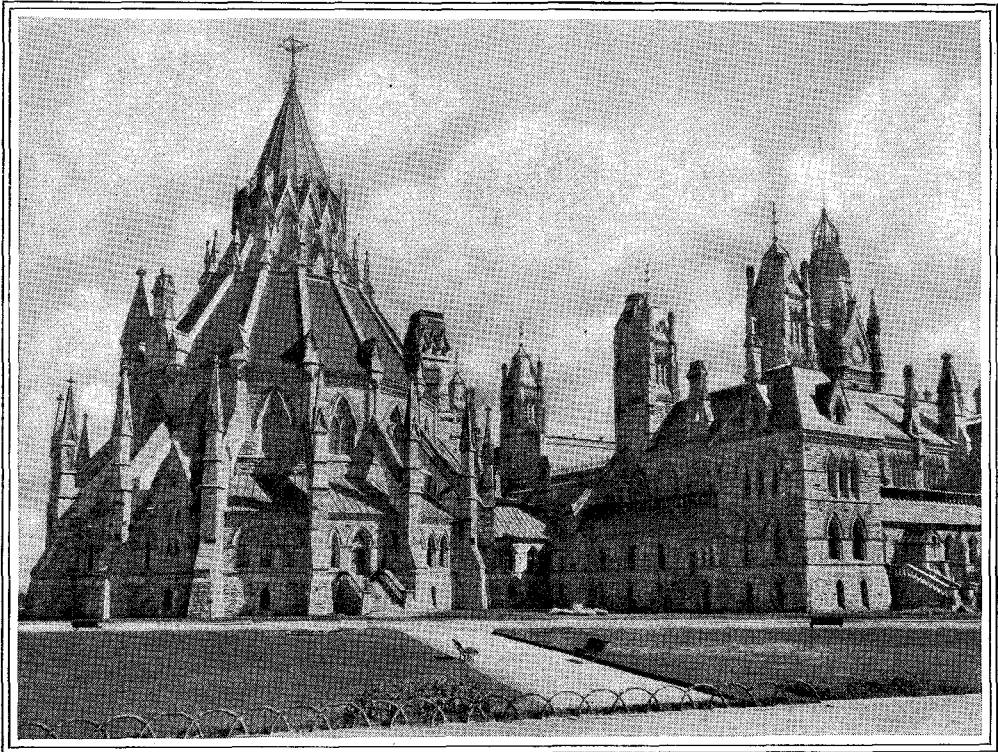


Phips, in 1690, took Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and sailed his fleet of thirty-two vessels, with twenty-three hundred men, to take Quebec. It was a little Armada, and it met the Armada's fate. If you visit the lower town of Quebec, you will see the unpretentious church of Notre Dame des Victoires. On a tablet at the side of the door is an inscription that reads, in French:

1690—Defeat of Admiral Phips. The church takes the name of Our Lady of Victory.

the French were always their masters. The old soldier, who might have made peace with the Long House by sacrificing his allies, the Algonquins, to the Iroquois, had fought a clean and winning fight. He died in 1698, a year after France had handed back, by the treaty of Ryswick, what American conquests he had made.

Peace between the rival claimants of North America was not for long. The War of the Spanish Succession was the



THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA—THIS FINE GOTHIC STRUCTURE, THE INTERIOR OF WHICH IS RICHLY DECORATED, FORMS PART OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, AND WAS FORTUNATELY UNDAMAGED BY THE FIRE WHICH RECENTLY INJURED THE MAIN EDIFICE

1711—Dispersion of Admiral Walker's fleet. The church takes the name of Our Lady of Victories.

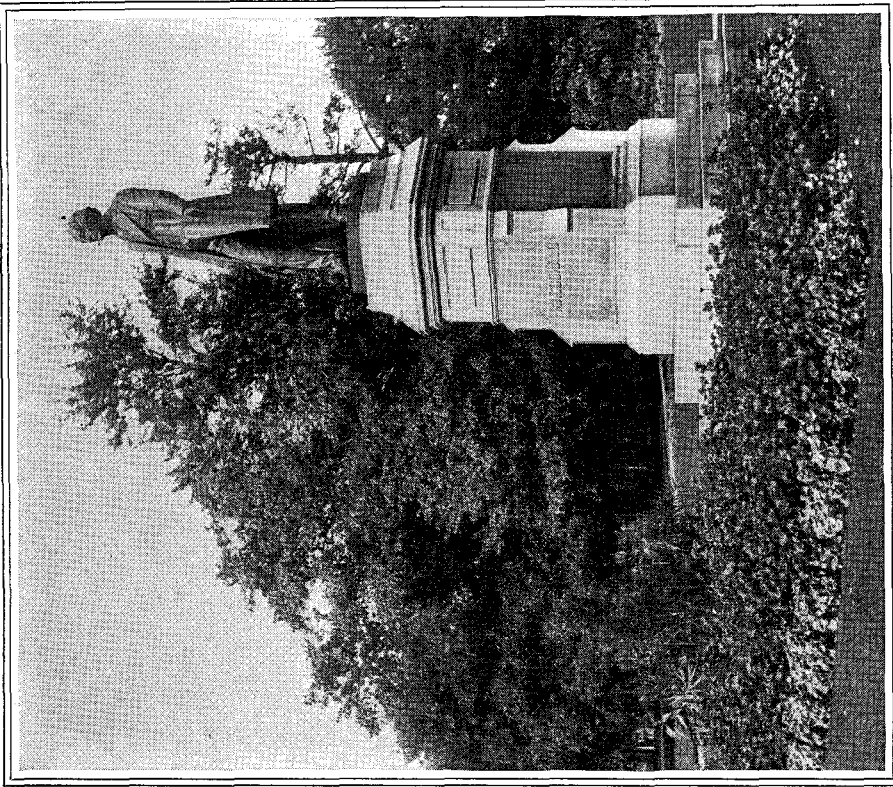
The defeat of Phips did not end the war. The English, aided by the Dutch and the Mohawks, harassed the St. Lawrence settlements for a long time. At length Frontenac retook Port Royal, and also punished the Mohawks so severely that the trade with the Great Lakes was reopened and a three years' store of furs came down from Mackinac.

When he was seventy-five, Frontenac led an expedition against the Onondagas which demonstrated to the Iroquois that

signal for French attacks on New England, English assaults upon Acadia, the recapture of Port Royal, and the failure of a second British expedition, under Sir Hoven Walker, in the St. Lawrence. But Marlborough's victories in Europe were more to England's purpose, and the treaty which Louis XIV was forced to make at Utrecht gave Acadia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay region to England.

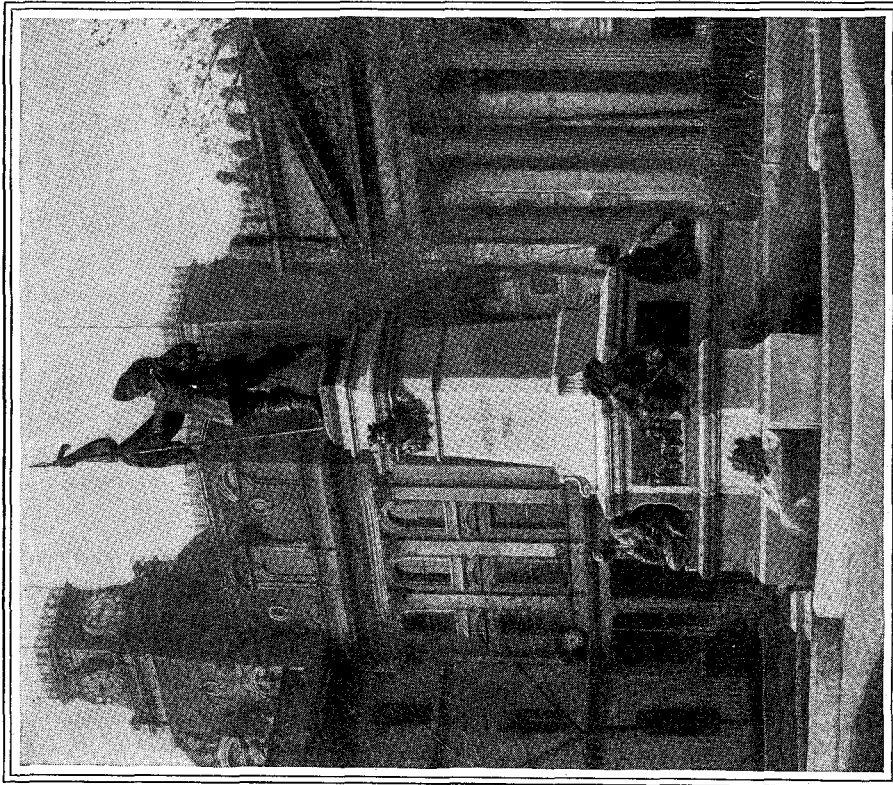
France held the great Mississippi territory, but her power in the north was slipping. True, she still kept Cape Breton, a point almost as valuable in war as Newfoundland, and there was built the fortress





STATUE OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD, FIRST PREMIER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, WHICH STANDS NEAR THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN TORONTO

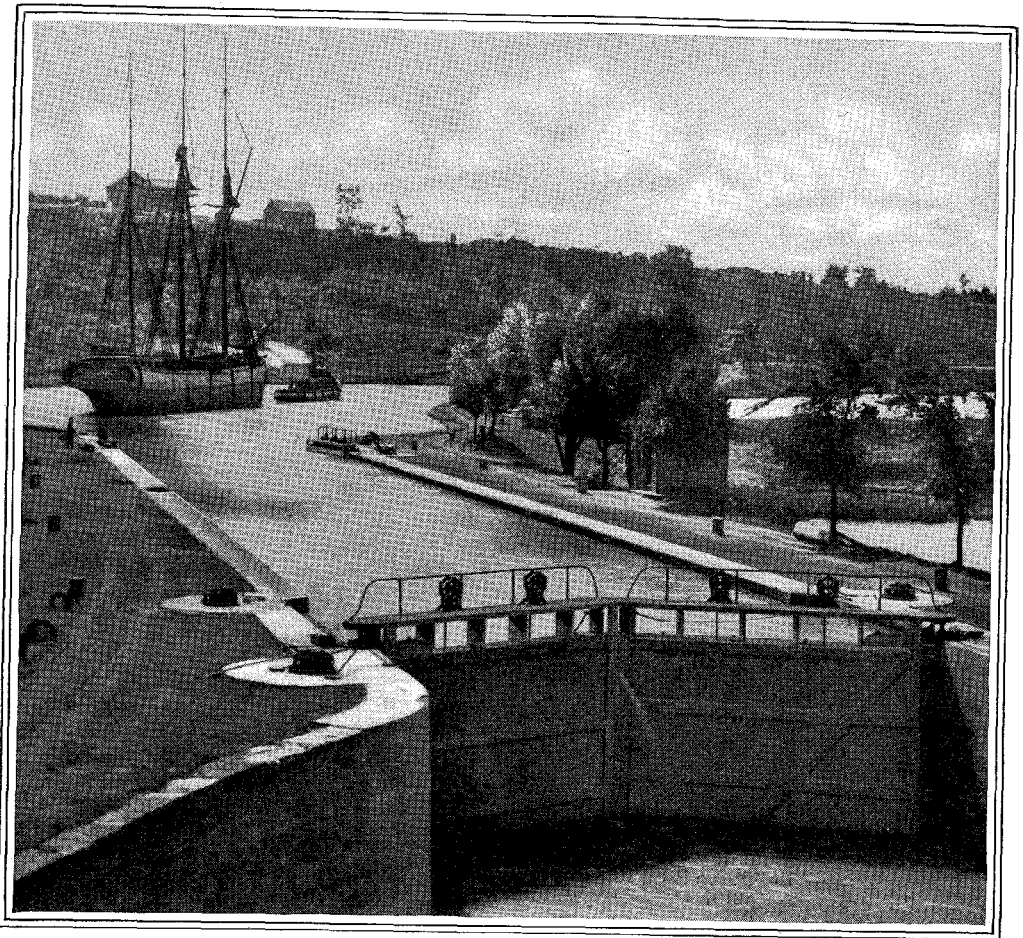
*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*



THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT IN THE PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL—THE SIEUR DE MAISONNEUVE FOUNDED MONTREAL IN 1642, AND WAS ITS FIRST GOVERNOR

*From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York*





THE WELAND SHIP-CANAL, WHICH CONNECTS LAKE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO—BUILT IN 1824 AND SINCE ENLARGED, THIS WATERWAY ENABLES LIGHT-DRAFT VESSELS TO PASS FROM THE UPPER LAKES TO THE ATLANTIC

*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*

of Louisbourg, at a cost of ten million dollars, in the hope that some day Acadia might be won back through its aid. England did nothing to eliminate this peril, but four thousand New England colonists, enraged at the attitude of Louisbourg toward their fishing rights, captured the citadel after a siege of seven weeks, astounding England as well as France by the feat.

#### FRANCE LOSES LOUISBOURG AND QUEBEC

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle returned the fortress to France, and she kept it for nine years, until 1758, when in the course of the last great struggle of French and English for mastery in Canada it was captured and, soon afterward, demolished. The ruins may still be made out.

"Here stood Louisbourg," wrote Parkman; "and not all the efforts of its con-

querors, nor all the havoc of succeeding times, have availed to efface it. Men in hundreds toiled for months with lever, spade, and gunpowder in the work of destruction, and for more than a century it has served as a stone-quarry; but the remains of its vast defenses still tell their tale of human valor and human wo."

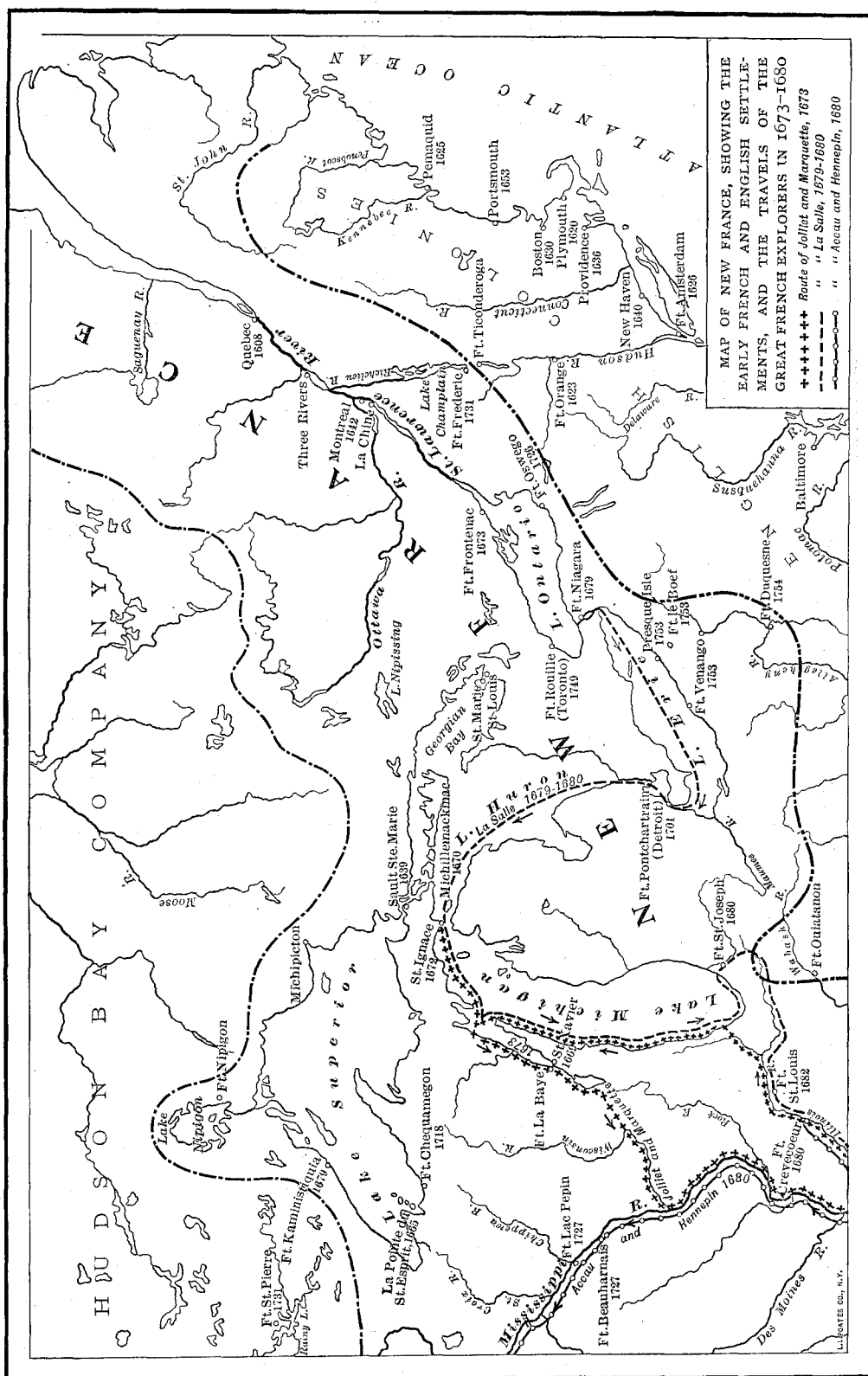
Thus France lost the gate of Canada; lost it largely through the enterprise of Americans, who were soon to welcome her aid in another great war. Washington, the young surveyor, already had engaged the French near Pittsburgh with his Virginia militia; not as a colonist, but as the vigorous employee of the Ohio Company, determined to straighten lines not made plain by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

His was the first battle, his the first defeat, in a war destined to end French rule

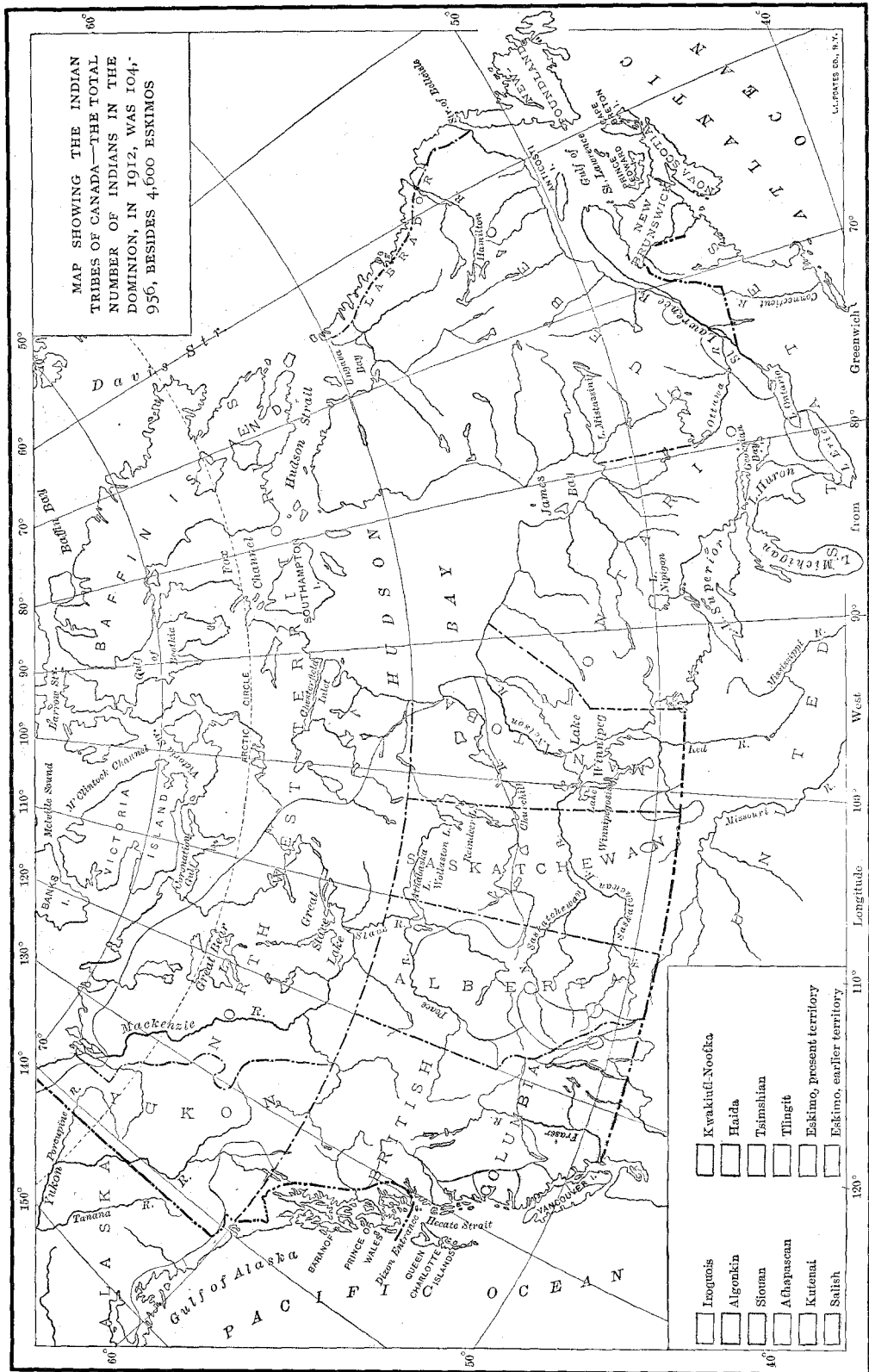




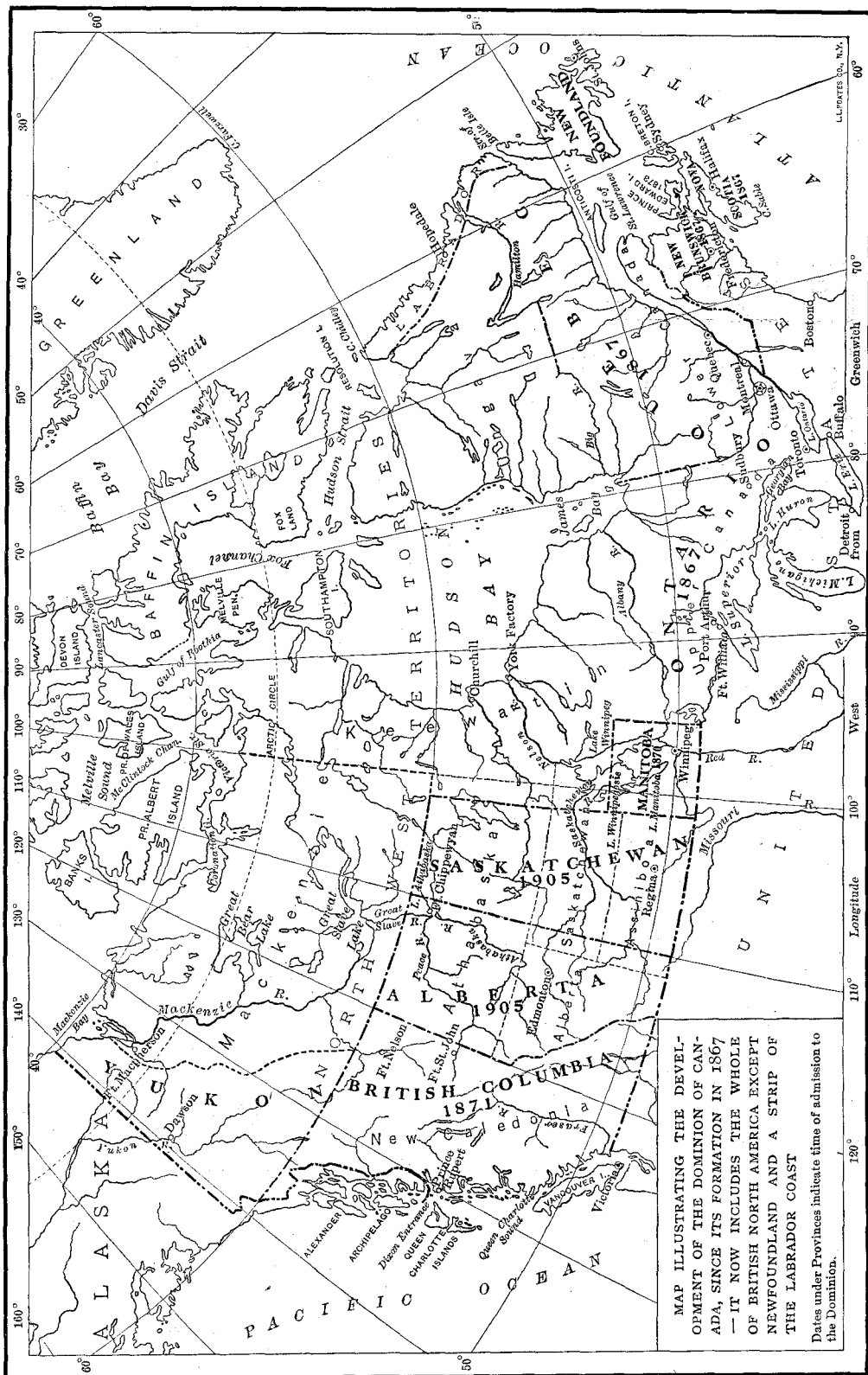




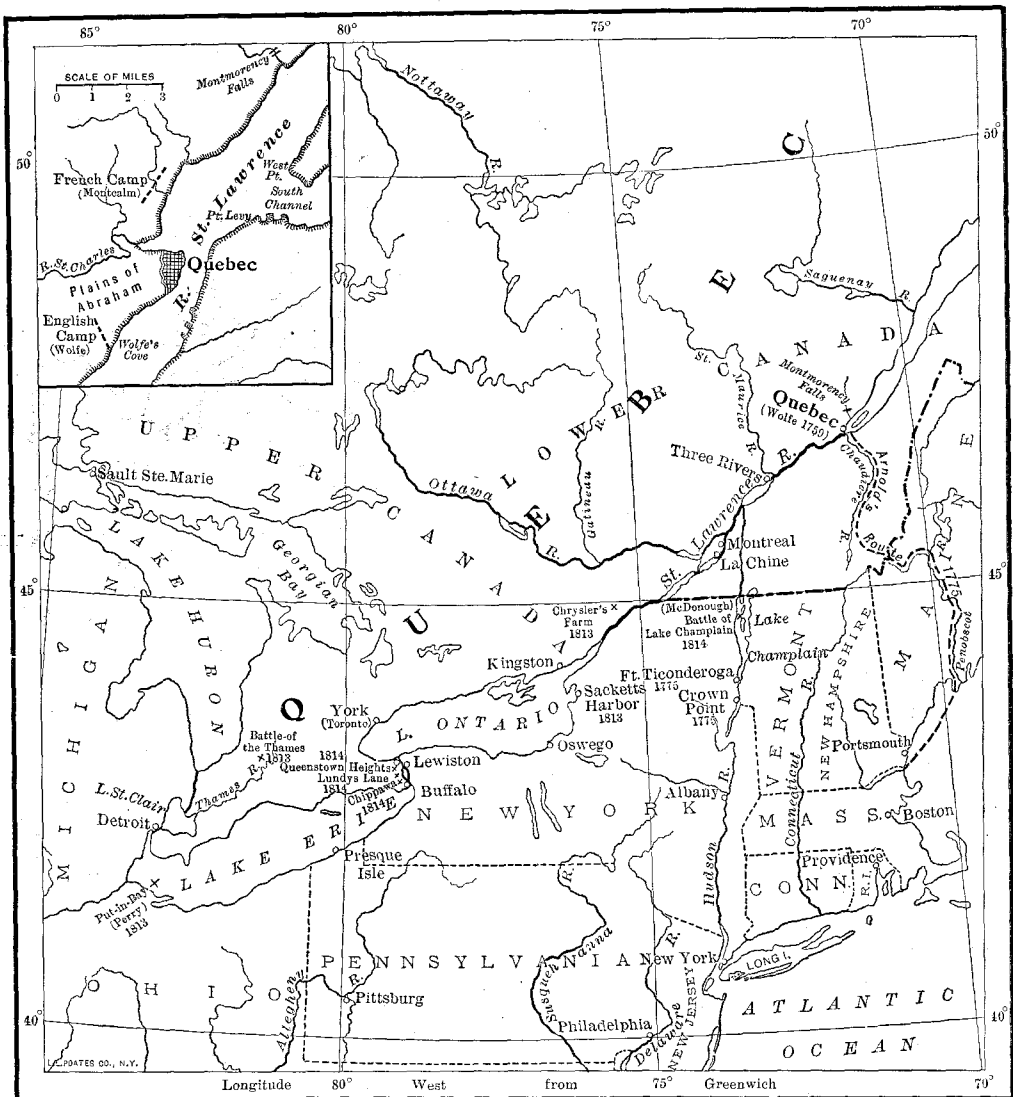












MAP SHOWING BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND THE WAR OF 1812—THE SMALL MAP ILLUSTRATES WOLFE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUEBEC IN 1759

in Canada—a war which, in the light of present events, well illustrates the kaleidoscopic changes of history. For Washington was aiding England against France, and England was ally to the King of Prussia, while France's ally was Austria. Europe was busy; France quite too busy to give Montcalm the aid he needed in Canada. And so, one autumn day in 1759, Wolfe, "with a handful of men added an empire to English rule."

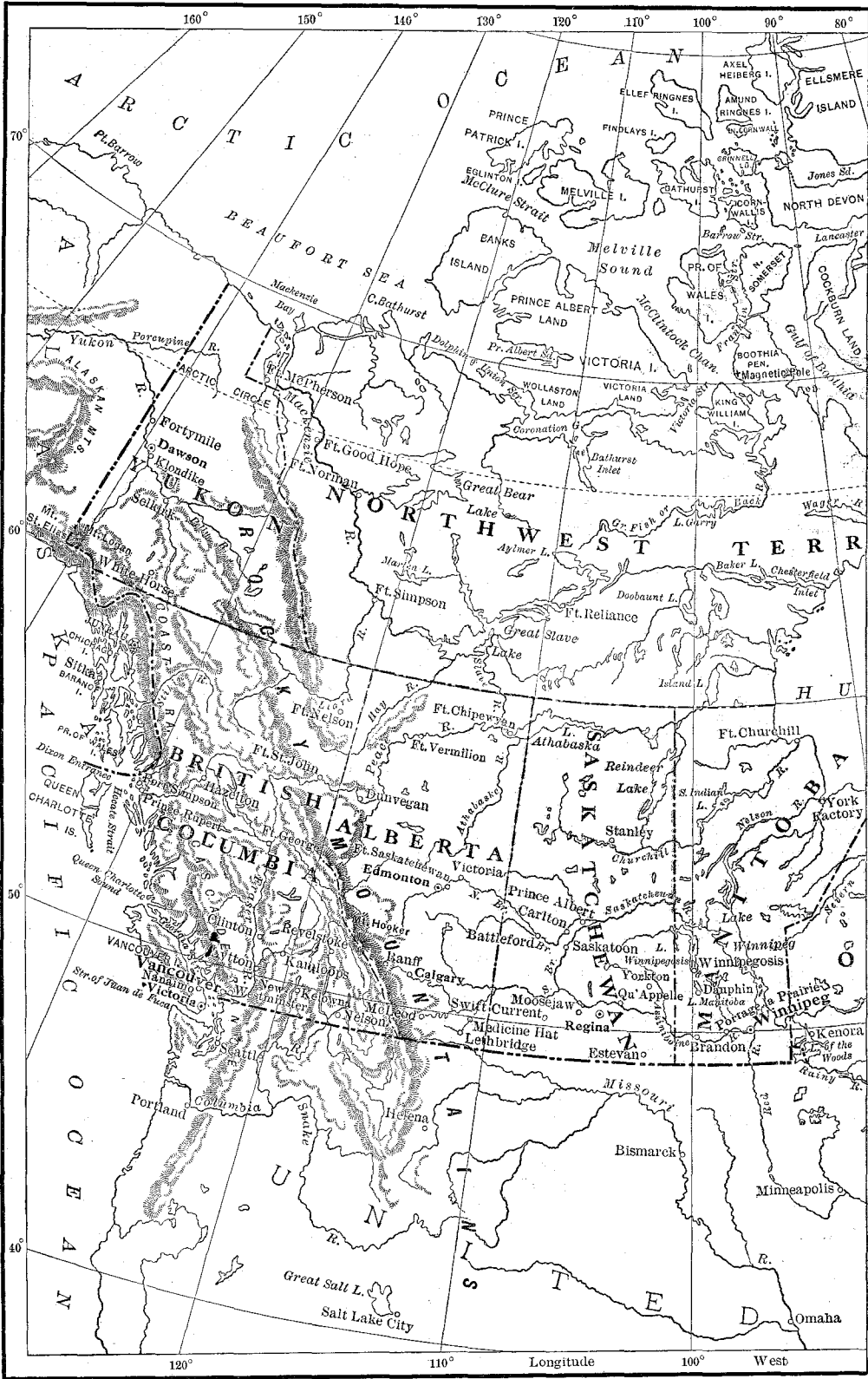
That day on the Plains of Abraham saw not only the death of Montcalm and Wolfe, but the death of New France. Each and all of glorious memory, these! Britain had a new empire, but nothing could, noth-

ing can, efface the record of France in the New World. From Cartier to Montcalm, two and a quarter centuries of great history were written by Frenchmen.

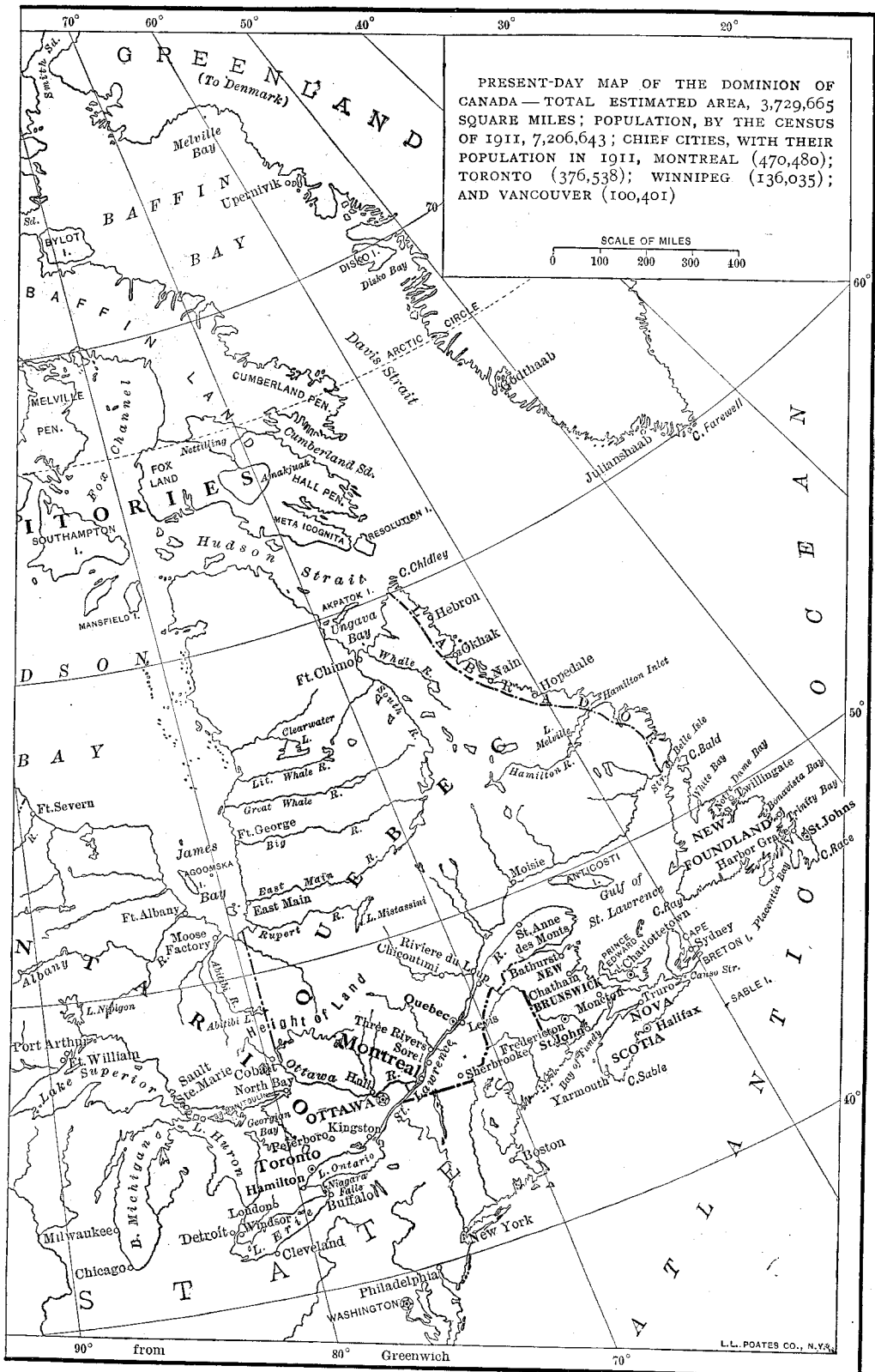
The peace of 1763 left France without an acre of land in North America, except a few tiny islands off the shore of Newfoundland. It left England with almost too much. Perhaps, if she had not been so studiously engaged on the task of keeping order in Canada—where there were only twenty thousand British settlers and six times as many French—she might have been in more sympathetic touch with the American colonies.

Surely her handling of the delicate situa-





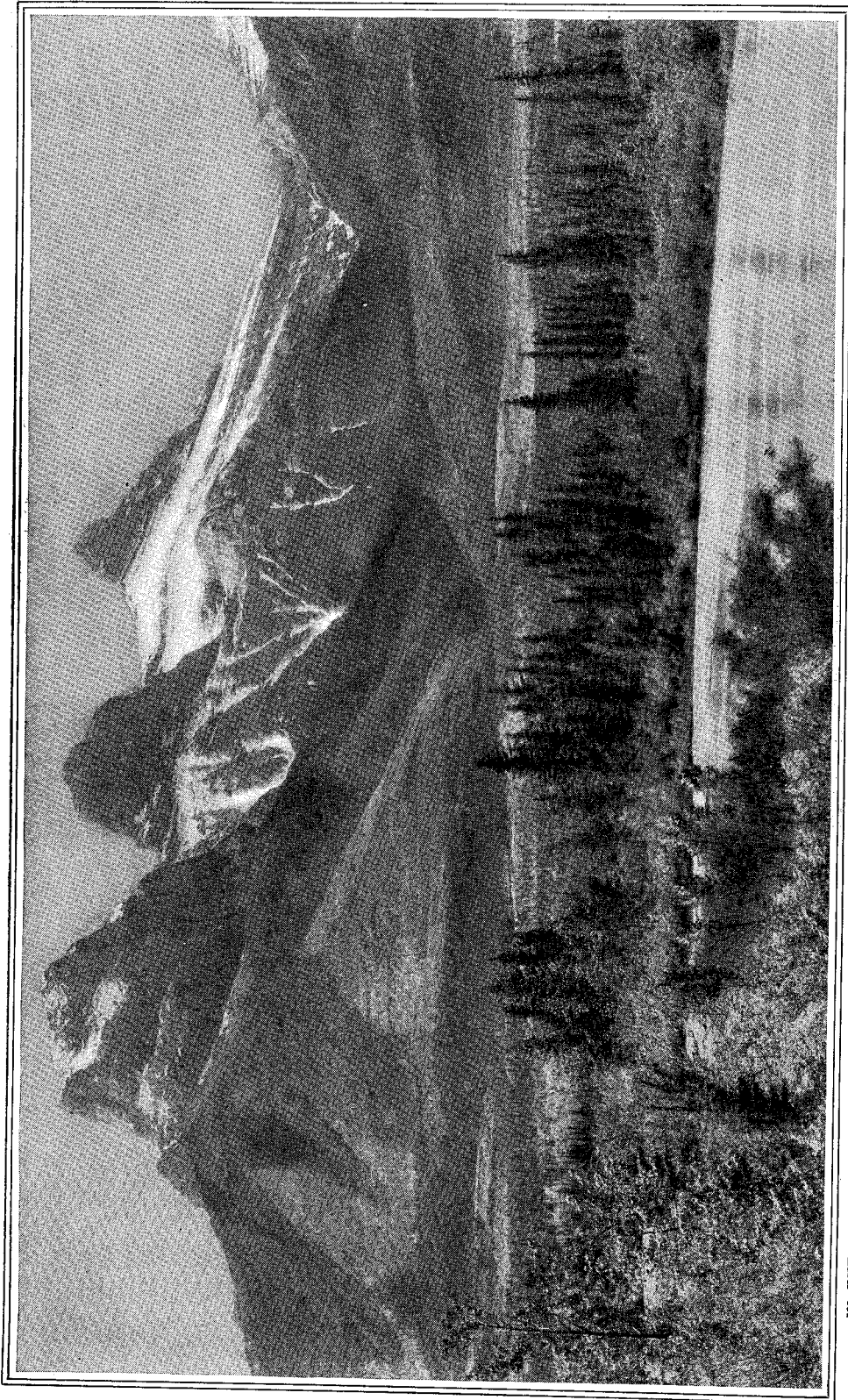






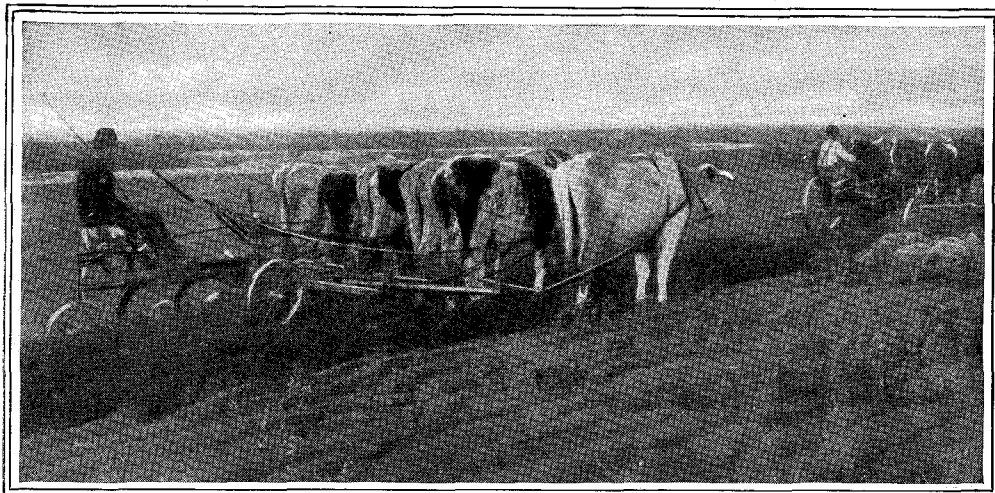






IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES—THE TRIPLE PEAK OF THE THREE SISTERS (9,705 FEET) IN THE BOW RIVER VALLEY, NEAR CANMORE, ALBERTA  
*From a photograph published by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company*





POWERFUL OX-TEAMS BREAKING VIRGIN LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD ON THE VAST PRAIRIES OF THE CANADIAN WEST

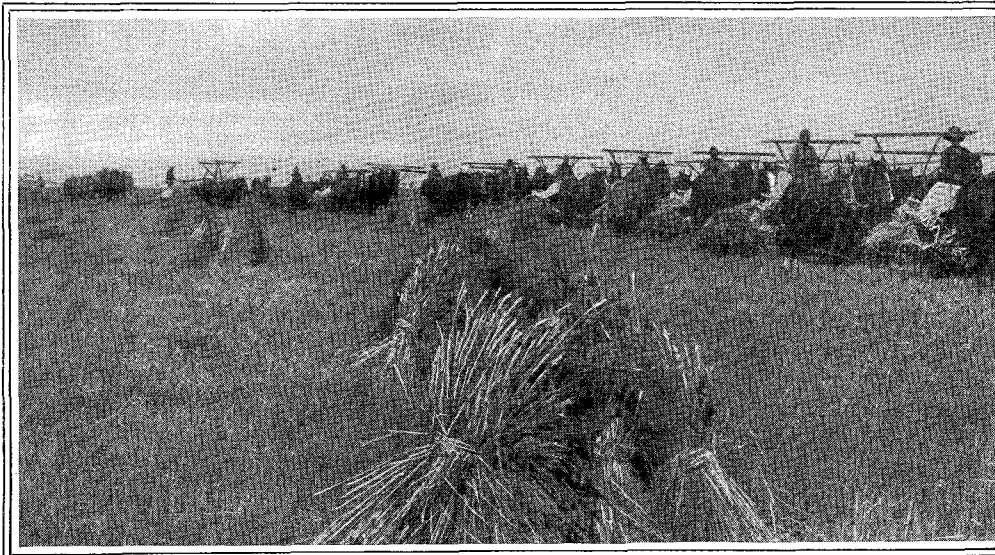
tion in the St. Lawrence Valley was successful. By granting to the *habitants* the free exercise of their religion, the tacit support of the Catholic clergy was won. The *habitants* showed no inclination to return to France, and, when the American revolutionists beckoned them to join, they were not persuaded to strike a blow against English rule.

#### CANADA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Although one of the Revolutionary statesmen declared that the conquest of Canada would be "only a matter of

marching," it turned out to be a different task. In the first place, the scholarly appeals of Benjamin Franklin and other American publicists were quite wasted on the French Canadians, most of whom could not read. In the second place, the mass of the people of Canada were settling down to a more comfortable existence, under British rule, than they had ever enjoyed. And, in the third place, there was the governor of Quebec, Sir Guy Carleton, who was a first-class soldier as well as a good administrator.

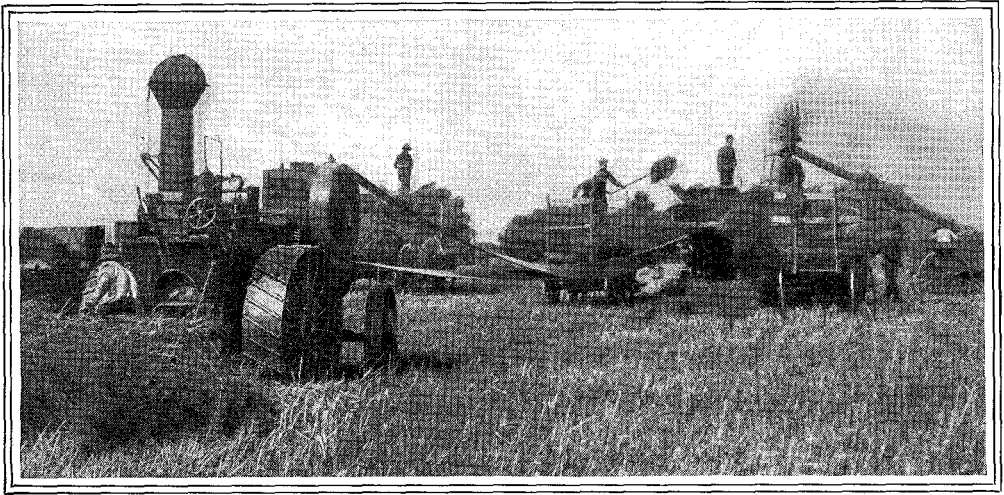
Believing that Carleton was about to in-



ON THIS AND THE OPPOSITE PAGE IS SHOWN A STRING OF HARVESTERS AT WORK ON A CANADIAN WHEAT-RANCH—

From a photograph published by courtesy—





THRASHING WHEAT ON A RANCH NEAR CARMAN, IN THE HEART OF THE WHEAT REGION OF MANITOBA

vade New York, Congress sent General Richard Montgomery to Canada. Montgomery, with two thousand men, descended Lake Champlain, captured Montreal, and set out to join General Benedict Arnold in an assault on Quebec. Their joint attack on the key to the St. Lawrence resulted poorly, for Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded in the knee, and Carleton made several hundred Americans prisoner.

Early in the summer of 1776 the Americans were driven out of Canada, and Carleton prepared to invade New York.

In October, while on his way along Lake Champlain to attack Ticonderoga, Carleton encountered Arnold and defeated him. Carleton's own losses were so great, however, that he returned to Montreal. In the second attempt, made a year later, the British side-tracked Carleton in favor of Burgoyne, whose fate at Saratoga scarcely needs to be recalled.

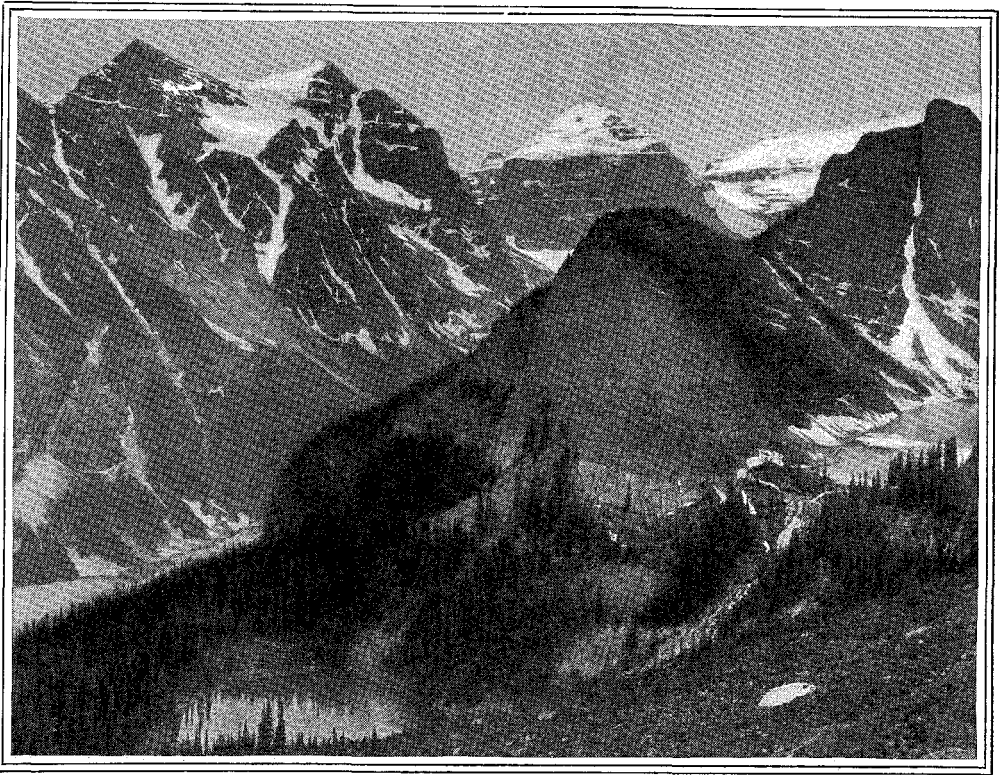
There were no further operations from Canada during the Revolutionary War. General Carleton succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of the British army in America, and after peace was



—THE RANCH IS ONE NEAR DAVIDSON'S, SASKATCHEWAN, IN A NEWLY DEVELOPED REGION OF THE GREAT CANADIAN WEST

—of the Canadian Northern Railway Company





THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS AND THE MOUNTAINS OF THE UPPER BOW VALLEY, WHICH FORM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ON THE BORDER-LINE OF ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE UPPERMOST LAKE, AT THE RIGHT OF THE PICTURE, IS NEARLY SEVEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

declared he again became governor of Quebec. It was under his able administration that Canada was divided into two provinces.

Upper Canada — Ontario — became a British province, with English laws. Lower Canada—Quebec—remained a French province, except that she received the habeas corpus act and the criminal law of England. Her lands continued to be held under the system of feudal tenure imposed by Richelieu.

#### THE TWO RACES IN MODERN CANADA

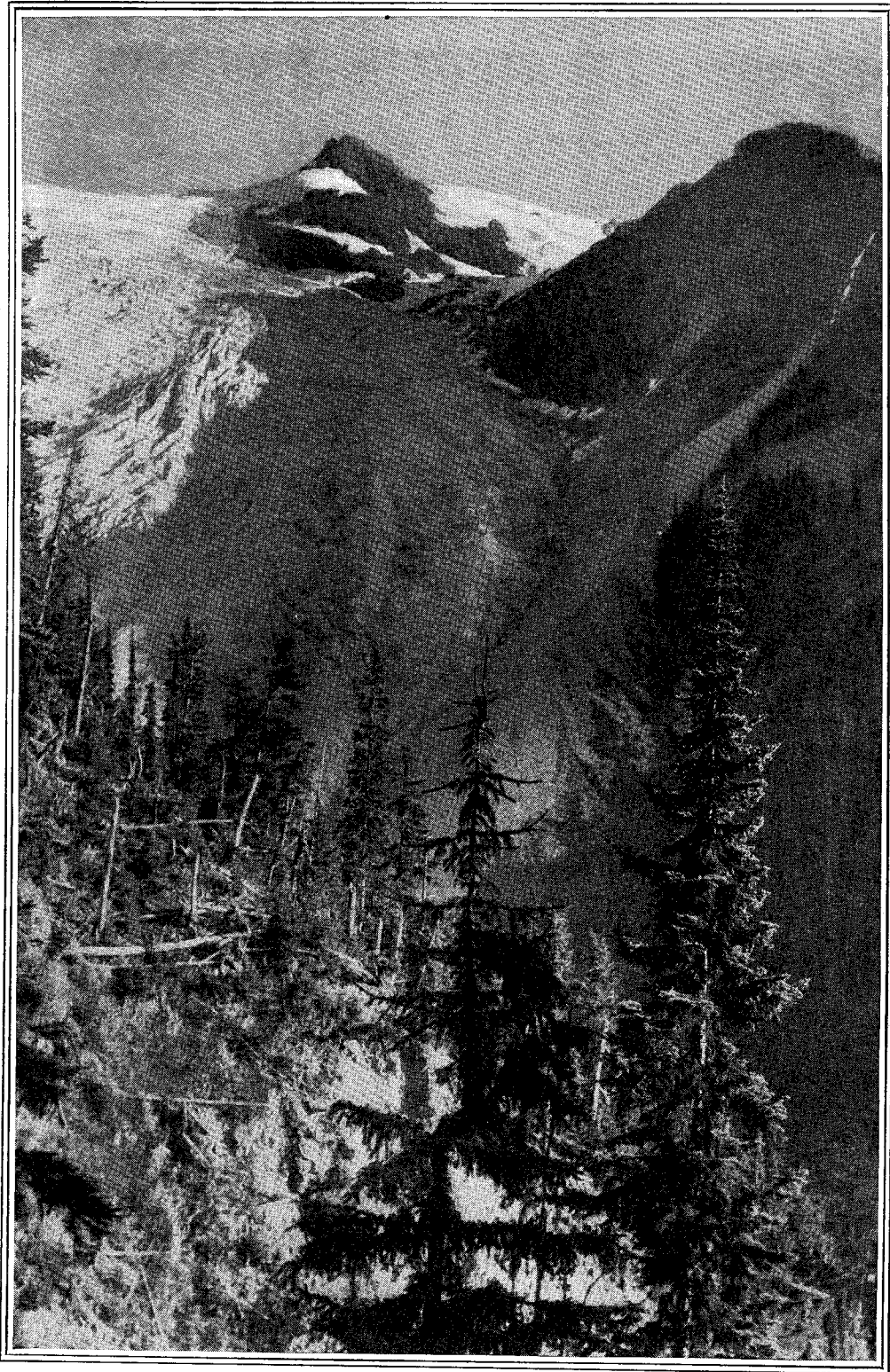
So long as he had his language, his religion, and his land, it mattered little to the French Canadian peasant what flag flew at Quebec. The place was his home. Even to-day New France is older than Old France. Cardinal Vannutelli remarked, after his reception by the people of the river parishes when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1910, that it reminded him "of a day in the Middle Ages." Alexis de Tocqueville wrote, some eighty years ago, that the French Canadians were "the

wreck of an old people lost in the flood of a new nation."

The ending of the Revolutionary War brought two events of mark in the history of Canada. One was the relinquishment of the more or less vague claims, based upon the explorations of the French pioneers, to the regions south and west of the Great Lakes, stretching from northern Ohio to Wisconsin. The other was the immigration from the United States of about forty thousand colonists who preferred to retain their old allegiance. These United Empire Loyalists, as they were called, settled chiefly in New Brunswick and Ontario, and became an influential factor in the later development of Canada.

Although Canada herself had nothing to do with the causes of the War of 1812, the Canadians loyally stood by their flag when the United States declared hostilities, and the American frontier was the scene of a dozen battles. The details of the struggle may be found in the school histories—narrated somewhat differently, according to the national view-point of the historian. It

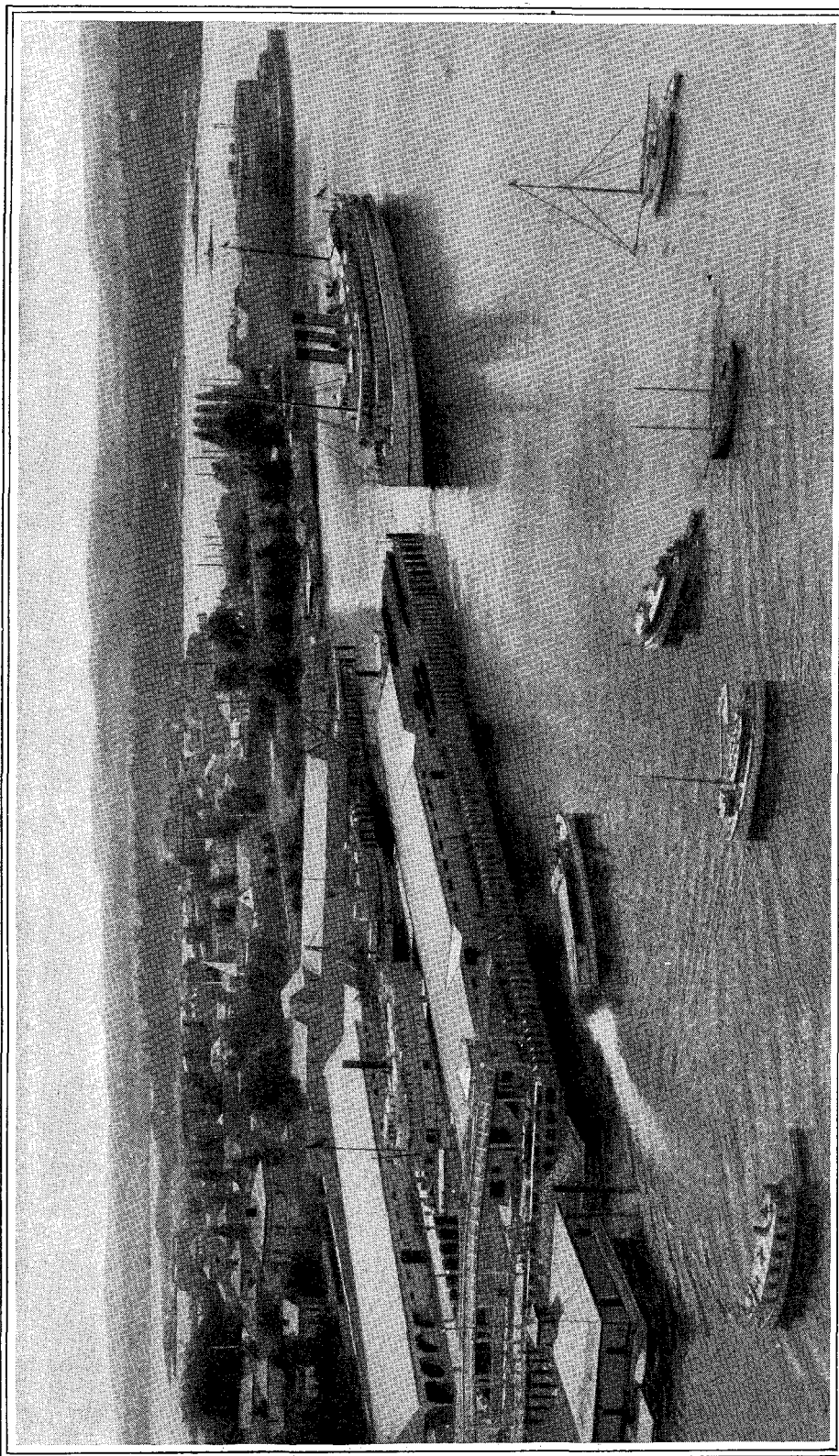




IN THE SELKIRK RANGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA—VIEW ACROSS THE ILLECILLEWAET VALLEY,  
SHOWING THE FOOT OF THE GREAT ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER

*From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York*





VICTORIA HARBOR, SHOWING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC DOCKS—VICTORIA, ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, IS THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THOUGH VANCOUVER, ON THE MAINLAND, IS THE CHIEF CITY OF THE PROVINCE

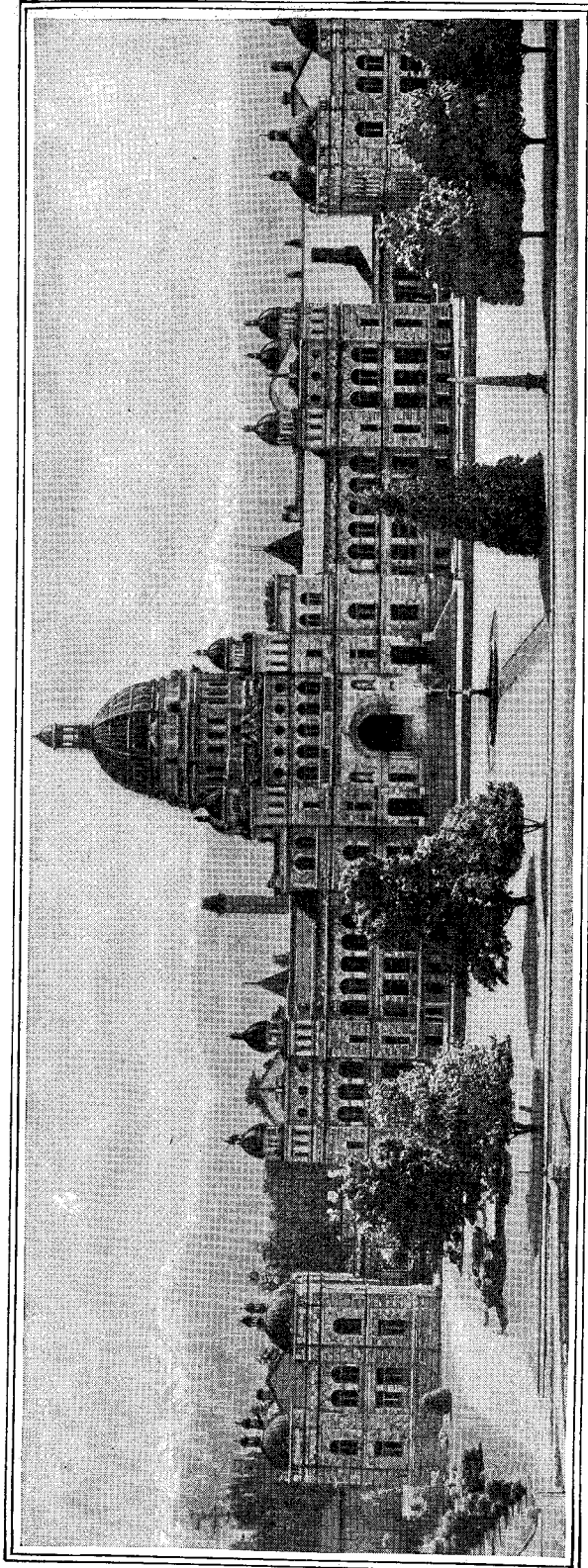
*From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York*



is enough to say here that on the whole the fighting was indecisive, and that neither the United States nor Canada won or lost any territory through the war.

In the second half of the last century Canada found that while she was holding her French, she was not holding her British. It is estimated that from 1851 to 1900 eighteen hundred thousand Canadians moved to the United States. The tide has turned now, for federation and the building of a great railway system have made Canada more important in the eyes of her sons, have enabled her to find homes and employment for them, and have even attracted a considerable flow of immigration from the southern side of the international border. The census of 1911 showed that more than three hundred thousand natives of the United States had settled in the Dominion, and the number of American immigrants has since increased largely.

Only once since the fall of Quebec has there been any serious outbreak of unrest among the French Canadians. Papineau's revolt, in 1837, was backed by a spirit of discontent which grew out of the mistakes of Downing Street, and which was not confined to the French element. Papineau voiced a popular demand for an elected, rather than a crown-appointed, provincial council. Failing to have this change made by petition, he fomented revolution, but only failure came of it. Incidentally it may be noted here that a Papineau, one of the rebel's lineal descendants and a Canadian soldier of King George, won official commendation in Flanders a year ago for conspicuous gallantry.



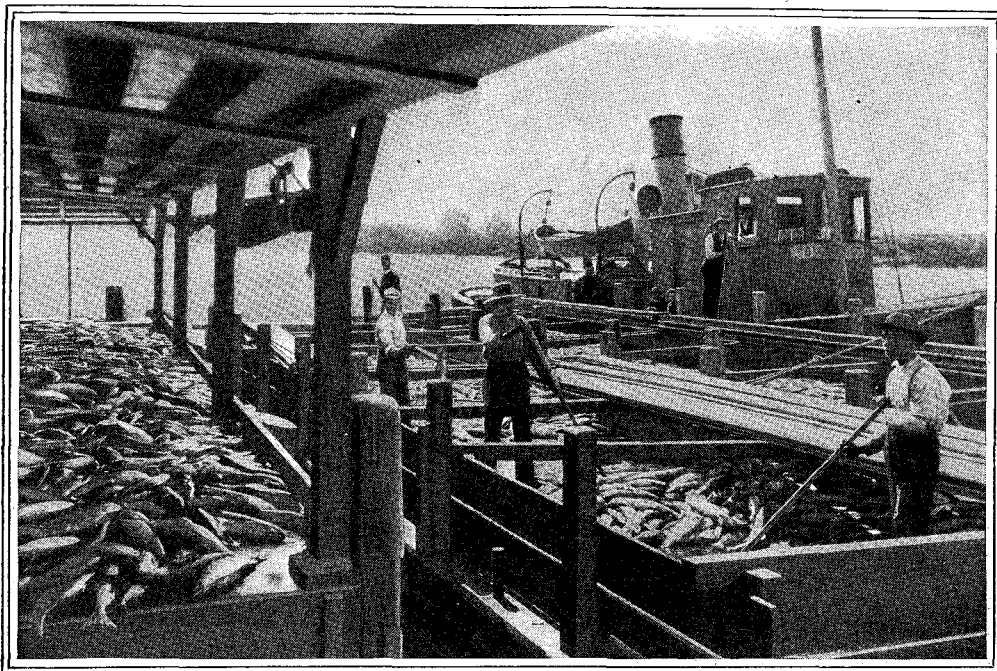
THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA—THIS HANDSOME PILE OF BUILDINGS, COMPLETED ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO, CONTAINS THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PARLIAMENT HOUSE, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES, AND A MUSEUM AND LIBRARY



The rebellion having been suppressed, Lord Durham was sent out from England as high commissioner to investigate conditions in Canada, and to suggest a more satisfactory plan of government. His report, rendered in 1839, was a landmark in Canadian history, and did much to mark out the liberal lines on which the British Empire has since developed. The principal result that it accomplished, as

framed resolutions which were the basis of the so-called British North America Act, consolidating the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into the Dominion of Canada. Passed in February, 1867, the act came into operation on July 1 of that year—a date since annually celebrated as Canada's national birthday.

Two years later, by the purchase of the



A FISH DOCK AT NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—NEW WESTMINSTER, ON THE FRASER RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH, IS THE CENTER OF THE IMPORTANT TRADE IN FRASER RIVER SALMON

the Canadian historian Bourinot puts it, was "the admission of the all-important principle that the ministry advising the governor should possess the confidence of the representatives of the people assembled in Parliament."

#### THE BIRTH OF THE DOMINION

The new system was established by the Union Act of 1841, which united Upper and Lower Canada under a single government and clearly pointed the way toward a more inclusive federation. A quarter of a century was to pass, however, before a wider union was established, the final success of the movement being due to the constructive statesmanship of Sir John A. Macdonald more than to the work of any other man. A conference held at Quebec in 1864, under Macdonald's leadership,

great western wilderness from the Hudson Bay Company, a territory of great magnitude was added to the new Dominion. The Hudson Bay Company had held the fur country since the days of Charles II, and had added to its possessions until it reached from Labrador to the Pacific and from Ontario to beyond the Arctic Circle. Its dour factors had ruled the land and made war like feudal barons, and its conflicts with rival trading companies had reddened many snows. It knew no law save the charter granted to Prince Rupert. But its day came to an end in 1869, when the Dominion government bought practically all of its lands for fifteen hundred thousand dollars, leaving it scarcely more rights than any other corporation might enjoy.

Out of the new land was formed the province of Manitoba, which was admitted



to the Dominion in 1870; the rest of the vast territory being subsequently organized into provinces or districts as its development required. On the promise that a railroad would connect her with the east, British Columbia joined in 1871. Prince Edward Island followed in 1873, leaving only the great island of Newfoundland outside the Dominion. Newfoundland hugs Canada's coast, but not her political system. She remains a separate and autonomous colony, with a thin slice of the Labrador shore as her dependency.

#### TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW IN CANADA

Truly the map of Canada has taken on wonderful changes in the last generation or two. Thirty years ago the maps showed little more than a waste, vaguely entitled "Northwest Territory," west of Winnipeg. But the railroad giants went to work in earnest as soon as Canada realized that Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were lands where grain and cattle would make men rich. The Canadian Pacific, guided by Sir William Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and the Canadian Northern, boomed by Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, have sounded "Westward ho!" so well that not only Canadians and Europeans, but many thousands of Americans, have been drawn to the great fertile plain between Winnipeg and the Rockies. Saskatchewan has to-day a larger population than Nova Scotia.

The government, which has always financed needed railroads, is now building one which shall lead from eastern Saskatchewan to Port Nelson, on Hudson Bay—a new route to Europe; the route taken by the fur ships when French control of Canada shut off egress through the St. Lawrence. This new line will open up the wildest part of North America.

Canada's railroads, built at a rate that sometimes has appalled the more conserva-

tive financiers, are a reflection of her ambition to be big. The United States has shown her how swiftly a country may grow by taking men to fertile fields. Canada has plenty of room for growth; almost three and one-quarter millions of square miles, and only two inhabitants for each square mile. She has a mile of railroad for every two hundred and seventy persons; the United States has a mile for every four hundred and fifteen.

Canada has dreams. Her loyal sons foresee a British Empire of which, in time, she shall be the very soul because of her population, civilization, energy, and wealth. This was whispered when Canada rejected the reciprocity advances made by the United States. It was said that Canada did not desire a trade running north and south, but a trade running east and west—to Europe and to the Orient.

When the great war came, some people doubted whether Canada would send twenty thousand troops to fight with the soldiers of the old country. She has sent three hundred thousand, or has them ready to go, and she plans to send two hundred thousand more. She has raised a powerful army at short notice. It will no doubt be disbanded when the present struggle ends, but there is little doubt that within a few years Canada will have a navy, such as Australia has already begun to build.

Canada and the United States have smiled at each other across a practically undefended border three thousand miles long for more than a century. It is safe to say that they will continue the performance for a long time. But until ideal internationalism arrives they will not be one people. Canada's visions are not to be annexed. She has a government which suits her exactly:

Daughter am I in my mother's house,  
But mistress in my own.

#### OUT OF EDEN

MOUTHS that blossom with wild laughter,  
Lips that bud with fragrant song,  
Made a garden for my spirit  
Where I walked the whole day long.

Every step I took was music,  
Song and fragrance filled the day—  
Why must all the land run barren,  
All my song-birds wing away?

Harry Kemp