

flant, and individual traders more ubiquitously energetic. The regime came to an end with the sale of the Company's territory in 1869. The new system of "law and order" was inaugurated by the suppression of the Red River Rebellion in 1870, and continued by the aid of the Mounted Police, whose services are still highly appreciated by the foreign settlers and tourists.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of transcontinental railways as nationalizing agencies in a Dominion so extensive as Canada is. The East and the West have still some separation to overcome in spite of the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been in operation for a quarter of a century, and that two other transcontinental lines are in process of construction. So far as national highways can aid in completing the process of nationalization it stands an excellent chance of being thoroughly accomplished at no distant date.

Dr. Bryce treats in an interesting way of economic conditions and political differences, the latter of which, so far as they are separable from the former, have largely become matters of history. The vexed question of a variety of languages remains with us, but in the West it no longer appears so formidable an obstacle to unity as it once did. There are many languages spoken in the city of Winnipeg and there are a few taught in the schools, but the pupils all learn English as in Toronto, and they learn it rapidly and thoroughly. There is a tendency among them to regard this accomplishment with pride and to resent being called other than "Canadians." The whole process of education is a great nationalizing force. The children are taught together, they play together, they drill together, they watch the same flag as they sing under the aegis of the Union Jack the patriotic songs of Canada.

Dr. Bryce is tolerant in his treatment of the problem of the foreigner, and is also with good reason optimistic. In the main the European immigrants are law-abiding, industrious, intelligent, eager to better their condition, proud of the country that has furnished them a good home and abundant opportunities to be comfortable in it. He deals with the immigration from the United States with some statistical details, which amount to a demonstration of this proposition: only a small minority of the incoming Americans are of old American stock; the great majority are returned Canadian emigrants or their descendants and the descendants of Teutonic people from Europe. But irrespective of ethnical origin and of intermediate stages of development, they are pleased with the West and proud of it, and are citizens of whom not only the West but all Canada has reason to be proud in turn.

CANADIANIZATION OF WESTERN CANADA.

There is no Canadian who has a better right to give information or express opinions on this subject than has Dr. Bryce of Manitoba University, who recently dealt with it in his Presidential address to the Royal Society at Ottawa. He has lived continuously in Winnipeg since 1871, while it was still known as "Fort Garry" and while the currency in use was still the sterling money of Great Britain. He has gathered into his valuable address a number of exceedingly interesting and suggestive facts relating to matters in which he participated or of which he was an observer. After paying a high tribute to the Governors who have all shown a keen personal interest in the West, to the Canadian Parliament which has steadily moulded it by legislation, and to the two Premiers—Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier—who have kept up almost continuously the policy of Canadianization, he deals in some detail with the elements of the process connoted by that term.

In discussing the topic of "law and order" Dr. Bryce treats with some plainness the traditional ideals of the Hudson Bay Company's regime, which over a large part of the country had virtually broken down owing to the effort of the Company to retain its monopoly of the fur trade. The Indians were constantly becoming more dangerous, the half-breeds more de-