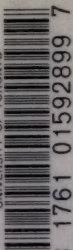


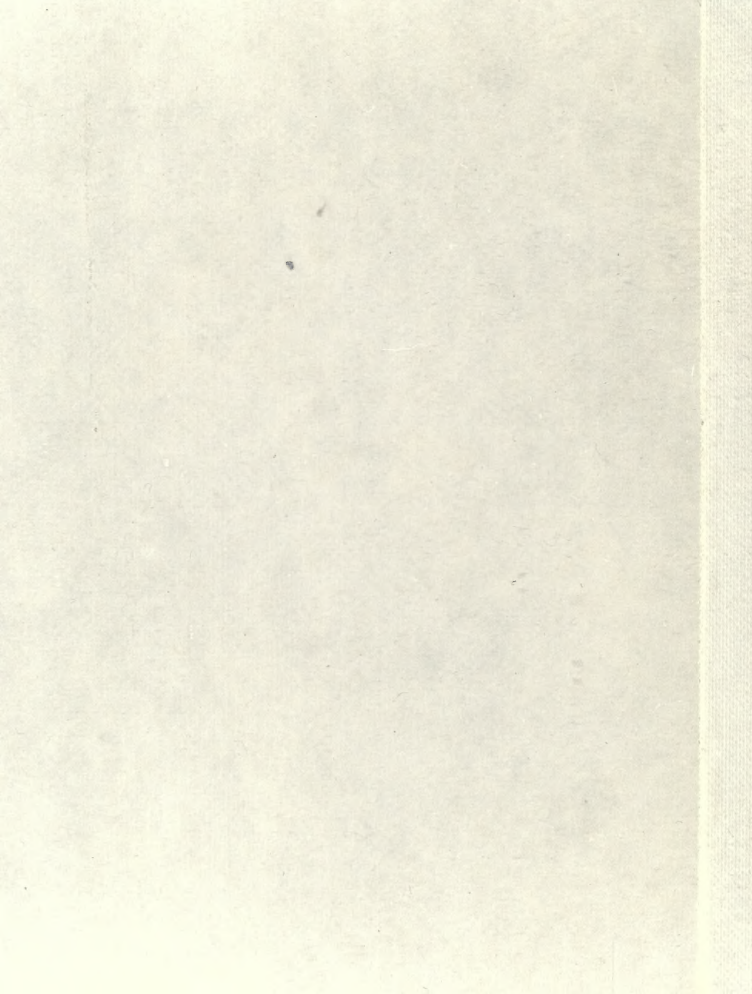
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O Canada! Our fathers' land of old,
Thy brow is crowned with leaves of red and gold.
Beneath the shade of the Holy Cross,
Thy children own their birth.
No stains thy glorious annals gloss,
Since valour shields thy hearth,
Almighty God! On thee we call,
Defend our rights, forefend this free nation's thrall,
Defend our rights, forefend this free nation's thrall,
Altar and throne command our sacred love,
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove;
O King of Kings, with thy mighty breath
All our sons do Thou inspire.
May no craven terror of life or death,
Ere damp the patriot's fire.
Our mighty call loudly shall ring,
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Most of the statistics are for the fiscal year to March 31st, 1908.

Besides the facts given under such general heads as "Agriculture," "Trade and Commerce," "Wheat," "Western Canada," etc., additional figures are given under the heads of the different provinces.

AGRICULTURE.

(See also Wheat and Western Canada.)

(From Census and Statistics Bulletins, Ottawa.)

Canada's field crops, 1908, yielded \$432,534,000 from 27,505,663 acres.

Total yield, 645,158,000 bushels of crops, and 14,487,000 tons of hay, corn and beets.

Wheat, 112,434,000 bushels. Yield per acre, fall, 24.40; spring, 16.03. Total value, \$91,228,000. Of this, Northwest produced \$72,424,000; rest of Dominion, \$18,804,000.

Oats, 250,377,000 bushels; value, \$96,489,000.

Barley, 46,762,000 bushels; value, \$21,353,000.

Average value of field crops, \$15.72 per acre, or \$62.32 per head of population.

Of total field crop, value of \$432,534,000: Ontario, \$185,308,000; Quebec, \$80,896,000; Manitoba, \$66,660,000; Saskatchewan, \$37,614,000; Nova Scotia, \$20,084,000; Alberta, \$14,522,000; Prince Edward Island, \$9,408,800; New Brunswick, \$18,042,000.

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Canada grows twice as much wheat and oats as Great Britain.

Government appropriations in aid of agriculture, 1908-9: Dominion of Canada, \$1,053,000; Provincial Governments, \$1,637,297. Total, \$2,690,297.

Canada's value per head of agricultural products, 1901, \$77; United States, \$62.

Average value in farm crops and fruits in Canada, 1901, \$10.33 per acre; United States (excluding sub-tropical products), \$9.41.

Estimated number of farmers in Canada, 575,000—one out of 12 of population; 3,782,000 dependent upon farming operations for support, nearly one-half of population.

Average value of farm lands per acre in Canada, \$35.70. Average wages of farm help, per year: Males, \$209; females, \$130.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1907-8.

Canada's agricultural product exports, \$66,069,939; animal products, \$55,101,260. Total of 121 millions.

Exported to Great Britain: Agricultural products, \$55,453,583; animal products, \$46,335,833. Total of 101 millions.

Exported to United States: Agricultural products, \$3,123,689; animal products, \$7,729,137. Total of \$10,852,826.

Great Britain buys over nine-tenths of Canada's natural product exports.

Canada's surplus of farm products for exports (agricultural and animal) has increased from 10 millions in 1879 to 121 millions.

AGRICULTURAL DATA, 1901 CENSUS.

45 per cent. of Canadians engaged in husbandry; 87 per cent. owned their holdings.

63 million acres occupied in 1901.

Canada had \$1,787,000,000 invested in agriculture, 1901. (1 billion in land, 275 millions in live stock), 4 times as much invested in agriculture as in manufactures.

Capital invested in natural product industries: \$1,909,116,580, viz.: Agriculture, \$1,787,102,630; dairying, \$6,315,410; minerals, \$104,489,976; and fisheries, \$11,208,564.

Value of natural products, \$511,666,306, viz.: Agriculture, \$363,126,384; dairying, \$29,731,922; forests, \$51,052,689; minerals, \$47,956,862; fisheries, \$19,768,449.

Flour exports, \$8,495,981.

DAIRYING.

Estimated value of Canadian milk and milk products, 1908, \$94,000,000, viz.: Creamery butter and cheese, \$36,000,000; dairy butter, \$22,000,000; condensed milk, \$1,000,000; milk for direct consumption, \$35,000,000.

Cheese and butter exports, 1908, \$23,999,814.

Decline of dairy product export values in 5 years of \$7,910,340, owing to increased home consumption.

Aggregate value of Canadian cheese and butter exports for 1907-8, \$23,955,940.

Canada has 4,355 cheese and butter factories and creameries.

Canadian cheese continues to hold its supremacy in the British market, though exports of other colonies are increasing. New Zealand is Canada's chief competitor.

The imports of cheese into Great Britain are diminishing, the most marked falling off being from the United States.

Out of total imports of 118,595 tons of cheese into Great Britain for year ending June 30, 1908, Canada sent 81,428.

Canada supplies Great Britain with 80 per cent. of her cheese imports, viz., 1,545,647 cwts., out of 2,309,894, year ending Nov. 30, 1908; bacon, 1,017,487 out of 5,579,240 cwts.; hams, 323,001 out of 1,207,150 cwts.; fish (cured or salted), 163,574 out of 992,059 cwts.

LIVE STOCK.

Britain's meat supply is 2,278,000 tons of dressed meat; value, £114,600,000; 1,200,000 tons home grown, 1,100,000 imported.

Exports (via Montreal), 1908, 99,830 cattle, 10,111 sheep, 104 horses.

Cattle exports, 1880, 54,944; 1890, 123,136; 1900, 92,180; 1906, 163,904.

Live animal exports, 1907-8, \$11,130,432, \$9,245,389 being cattle.

Average value of horses, under 1 year, \$46; 1-3, \$100; 3 and over, \$143; milch cows, \$34; swine, \$5.86 per 100 lbs. live weight; sheep, \$5.23.

Total value of Canada's farm animals, \$531 millions, viz.: Horses, 264; milch cows, 99; other cattle, 122; sheep, 15; swine, 31.

Canada's live stock, 1907, 11,902,321, viz., 1,240,171 horses, 2,353,456 milch cows, 2,833,752 other cattle, 2,478,688 sheep, 3,006,234 swine.

ALBERTA.

Population, 1871, 10,000; 1906, 185,000; 1908, estimated, 250,000. Edmonton, 20,000; Calgary, 23,500.

Area, 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Double size of Great Britain; large as France; 700 by 280 miles.

162 million acres; of this, 120 million acres agricultural. Only 1 million under cultivation.

Wheat production: 1908, spring wheat, 2,844,598 bushels, average 18.41; winter wheat, 2,387,588, average yield, 22.98. Total of 5,242,186 bushels.

All grain production (including wheat), 1908, 18,805,531 bushels. Value, \$10,500,000; acreage, 640,655.

Alberta has 30,211 farms, 226,534 horses, 950,000 cattle, 154,266 sheep, 114,623 swine. (Census, 1906).

Alberta has 500 miles of irrigation canals.

Alberta has 5,000,000 acres of ranching lands.

Alberta's cattle exports, 1908, 61,810 head, valued at \$2,905,080. Exports, 1907, 42,960 head.

Calgary's customs receipts, 1908, \$426,425.04.
 Calgary's building permits, 1908, \$1,004,520.
 Calgary's bank clearings, 1908, \$64,810,229; Edmonton,
 \$38,496,507.
 Alberta has 902 school districts; 156 new in 1907.
 A new school district for every two days.
 34,338 pupils enrolled; increase of 5,554 in one year.
 School expenditure, 1907, \$1,894,791.
 Alberta's agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$162,764; average
 value of farm lands per acre, \$18.20.
 Alberta's foreign trade, 1907-8, \$4,904,279; duty, \$946,-
 817.
 Edmonton's assessment, \$22,543,720.
 Strathcona's population, 5,000; assessment, \$7,000,000.

AREA OF CANADA.

Canada contains 1-3 of area of British Empire—
 3,729,665 square miles.
 50 per cent. of area is not yet included in provinces.
 Canada's 3 northern districts of Mackenzie, Ungava
 and Franklin are larger than China.
 Canada has nearly a million square miles of practically
 unexplored area in the far north.
 Canada extends over 40 degrees of latitude—equal from
 Rome to the North Pole.
 63 million acres of Canada's area occupied, 30 millions
 acres thereof improved. (1901 census.)
 Canada's proportion of population is 1,72 to square
 mile; Australia, 1; United States, 21; England and
 Wales, 558; British Empire (outside India), 4.
 80 per cent. of Canada's area lies north of Lake
 Superior; 20 per cent. east.
 Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Ger-
 manys; twice the size of British India; almost as
 large as Europe.
 Canada is 18 times the size of France; 33 of Italy.
 Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000-mile
 coast line equals half circumference of earth.
 Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in area.

Canada-U. S. boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada 3,729,665; U. S. and Alaska 3,617,673).

Britain's over-seas Empire is 100 times the size of the Motherland. Canada has 33 per cent. of Empire area, but only 1 1-3 per cent. of population of 400 millions.

BANKS AND BONDS.

(See also Financial.)

(From Government statement ending Dec. 31st, 1908.)

Canada has 33 chartered banks, with 1,931 branches; 128 branches in 1868, 640 ten years ago.

Canadian banks have \$96,457,573 of paid-up capital; \$73,058,234 of bank notes in circulation; \$66,124,760 Dominion notes; \$27,099,074 in specie; reserve funds, \$74,427,630.

Bank assets, \$1,001,352,290, trebled in 10 years; liabilities, \$820,916,668.

Capital of Canada's banks increased 50 per cent., and note circulation over 100 per cent. in ten years.

Bank clearings, 1908 (13 cities), \$4,142,128,386.

Montreal is Canada's greatest banking centre; Toronto second; Winnipeg third; Vancouver fourth.

Home Bank of Canada, paid-up capital, \$929,033; assets, \$7,711,789; notes in circulation, \$915,190.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, capital, 10 millions; 5 millions more authorized; assets, 122 millions; rest account, 60 per cent. of capital; deposits, 95 millions; 35 branches, 1887; 186 in 1908.

Current loans in Canada, \$511,808,909; all other loans, in and out of Canada, 175 millions (or 688 millions in all).

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Canada has 1,084 post office and government savings banks; 242,386 depositors have \$62,581,155 on deposit.

Bank deposits in Canada, 560 millions.

28½ millions more in special savings banks, 40 millions in private banks, loan companies, etc.

Grand total savings of 691 millions—over \$100 per head, highest record of any country in the world.

Some big totals: Total value of farm animals, 531 millions; total savings of people, 691 millions; total mining products, 24 years, 800 millions; fisheries, 677 millions; value of 1908 field crops, 432 millions; total trade, 650 millions; invested in agricultural, 1¾ billions; bank assets, 1 billion; life insurance, 685 millions; fire, \$1,614,705.36; manufacture capital, 446 millions; value of production, 718 millions.

BONDS.

Canada issued \$196,357,411 worth of bonds in 1908, more than double 1907.

England bought \$165,455,031, or 84¼ per cent; Canada, 24,585,140, or 12½ per cent.; United States, \$6,316,350, or 3¼ per cent.

These bonds represented: \$71,325,000 corporation; \$47,433,911 municipal; \$77,598,500 Dominion or Provincial .

Canada issued, 1908, \$210,000,000 of bonds and debentures.

Canada's total sales, 1908, in London market of bonds and debenture stocks, \$175,000,000.

British investments in Canada had, 1907, estimated market value of \$1,275,264,000; in United States, \$2,240,000,000.

British investments in Canada have more than doubled in 10 years.

Assets of Canadian banks, loan, trust and insurance companies total \$1,500,000,000, 14 per cent. invested in bonds.

Out of 100 million sterling of British capital directly loaned abroad in 1908 43 millions went to the overseas states.

BIG THINGS IN CANADA.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 900 by 300 miles.

Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world.

Canada has the largest grain mills in the British Empire.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur—capacity seven million bushels.

Canada has world's largest lift lock at Peterboro.

Canada will have the longest bridge span in the world at Quebec.

Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world.

Canada has the richest silver deposits in the world at Cobalt.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Marie.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur, capacity seven million bushels.

Canada has the largest herd of pure-bred buffalo left in the world, viz., nearly 600.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand, or Italy and Spain combined, and more than all the South American countries.

The thickest known coal seam in the world—47 feet—has been found at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—59½ feet—in Noel Bay, Bay of Fundy.

Grand Trunk Railway has the largest and longest railway and highway bridge—the Victoria—on the continent.

Grand Trunk Railway operates one of the longest submarine tunnels—the Sarnia—on the continent.

T. Eaton Co. is largest department store in Empire, employing 9,450. Floor space in Toronto, 25 acres; in Winnipeg, 10 acres.

The C. P. R.'s 120-mile yard in Winnipeg is the largest in the Empire.

Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water area of the globe.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

“British Columbia is not a sea of mountains, but a world of valleys.”—Byron E. Walker.

British Columbia is Canada's largest province, 400 by 700 miles in area, 372,630 square miles, or 10 per cent. of Canada's total area. Population, 260,000. Equal to 24 Switzerlands, with 200,000 square miles of mountains (Switzerland, 16,000).

British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line.

British Columbia is larger than the British Isles, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy combined.

British Columbia equals in size Manitoba, Ontario and Maritime Provinces combined.

Total mineral production to 1908, 323 millions, viz.: Placer gold, 70 millions; lode metals, 150 millions; Coal and coke, 95 millions; miscellaneous, 8 millions.

Production for 1908, \$23,857,535, including gold, \$5,973,520; copper, \$5,792,820; coal, \$5,950,000; silver, \$1,518,500; lead, \$1,654,694.

Average mineral production, last 12 years, \$12,689,000; last 5 years, \$23,232,000—nearly double.

British Columbia contributed 30 per cent. of Canada's mineral production of 1907.

Gold production since first discovery in 1858, 110 millions.

250,000 square miles of mineral lands open for prospecting.

British Columbia's total products of mines, forests, farms and fisheries, 1908, 88 millions.

British Columbia's total products, 1864-1906, 500 millions (250 minerals, 150 lumber, 100 fish).

B. C. fishery products, 1907-8, \$6,122,923. From 1870-1908, \$111,575,319.

B. C. has 75 salmon canneries, employing 13,000.

Capital invested in fisheries and sealing, \$4,591,560.

British Columbia's sea fisheries among most prolific in world, with sheltered spawning and feeding grounds of 10,000 square miles.

Fishery industry employs 9,000, one-half Japanese.
Canned salmon exports, 1907-8, \$2,871,781.
British Columbia's agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$31,980;
average value of farm lands per acre, \$76.10.
17,000 acres of orchards became productive in 1908.
representing return of 5 millions.
British Columbia's foreign trade, 1907-8, \$48,121,639.
Largest in world per head of population. Duty,
\$5,023,783.
British Columbia has 101 banks.
459 manufacturing establishments. Capital, 53 millions;
products, 38 millions; employees, 23,748; wages,
11 millions. (1905.)
British Columbia has the greatest area of merchantable
timber in the world. It has 150 lumber and
shingle mills.
Timber cut, 1908, 900 million feet, valued at 20 mil-
lions, yielding revenue of 20 millions, yielding
revenue of 2 millions; 11,000 square miles of tim-
ber lands are under license.
Forest area, 182 millions acres (R. H. Campbell's esti-
mate.)
British Columbia has 293 schools. Enrolment, 33,314;
expenditure for education proper, \$464,473.
Vancouver's bank clearings, 1908, \$183,083, 451; Vic-
toria, \$55,356,013.
Vancouver Island is 285 miles long; area, 16,400 square
miles, or 10 million acres, one-third unexplored.
Vancouver Island coal production, 30 years, 1863-1894,
18½ millions.
Vancouver is 24 years old.
Vancouver is the Liverpool of the Pacific.
Vancouver's Stanley Park of 1,000 acres is one of
the finest parks in America.
Vancouver claims the most equable climate in Canada.
Victoria's population, 30,000.
Fort Victoria, established by Hudson Bay Co., in 1842.
Victoria's climate is like that of Southern England.

CANALS.

(See also Marine.)

Canada has spent \$91,734,718 on construction and enlargement of 72 miles of canals.

Canada's water-borne traffic for 1907 was the largest on record.

Not only has there been a very large increase in the aggregate volume of freight carried through the canals of Canada, but a growing proportion thereof is in Canadian vessels, and from Canadian to Canadian ports.

Canada's canal traffic, 1907, 20,543,639 tons; 10,523,185 in 1906; increase of 95.2 per cent.; increase for 10-year period, 1897-1907, 13,925,164 tons, or 210.4 per cent.

During the 10-year period, 1897-1907, the quantity of agricultural products passed down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal, increased from 519,535 tons to 635,573 tons, and the quantity passed down the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States increased from 144,612 to 163,295 tons for the same years.

The expansion of business on Canada's canals in last 20 years is relatively larger than that shown by the railways.

The quantity of grain carried to tidewater, 1907, by railways showed decrease of 2.47 per cent.; by New York canals, decrease of 18.55 per cent.; increase by St. Lawrence route, 56.94 per cent.

Georgian Bay ship canal will be 440 miles long (410 lake and river, 30 actual canal); estimated cost of 22-foot canal, \$100,000,000; \$600,000 spent on surveys; estimated horsepower, 1,000,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS.

There are two canals at the "Soo"—one Canadian, one United States. Tonnage through both, 1907, 58,217,214; 1908, 41,418,895; through Suez Canal (1906), 13,445,504.

Traffic through Canadian Soo canal, 1907, tonnage, 12,588,165 (increase double that of 1906); vessel passages, 6,153.

Traffic through U. S. Soo canal, 1907; tonnage, 42,629,049.

Increase for last 10-year period, 1897-1907, of Canadian tonnage through Canadian Soo Canal, 467.3 per cent.; increase of U. S. tonnage, same canal, 315.6 per cent.

Estimated total value of freight passing through the two Soo canals, 1907, \$569,830,188.

The Canadian Canal carried, 1907, 27 per cent. of total freight traffic, and 48 per cent. of passengers carried through the two canals.

Canada's Soo Canal passes a tonnage greater than all Canada furnished a generation ago.

Average number of vessels passing through the two Soo canals, 1907, 87 per day.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Marie.

CLIMATE.

Canada has a wide diversity of climate. Southern part of Ontario in latitude of Rome; northern part of Manitoba opposite Liverpool.

Central Canada's summer temperature warmer than that of England. On the prairies England's highest average of sunshine is Canada's lowest.

Canada has more sunshine than Europe.

British Columbia has the mildest climate in the Dominion.

Latitude does not govern climate in Canada.

Canada has 423 meteorological and magnetic stations. Average mean temperature in Prince Edward Island, summer, 61.9 degrees F., winter 19.5; New Brunswick, summer, 60 degrees, winter 19.0; Nova Scotia, summer 65.2, winter 25.0; Quebec, summer 58.3, winter 15.; Ontario, summer 63.0, winter 19.8; Manitoba, summer 60.1, winter 0.8; British Columbia, summer 61, winter 32.4.

EDUCATION.

(See under Provinces.)

Education statistics, census of 1901: 13 universities, 107 academies, 3 agricultural colleges, 16 business colleges, 81 colleges (not specified), 41 collegiate institutes, 98 high schools, 16 ladies' colleges, 16,122 public schools, 21 private schools, 2 indian schools, 1 pharmacy school, 2 seminaries.

Total number of pupils and students, 877,021.

Total number of teachers and professors, 28,073.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent. of all over 5; 74 per cent. can both read and write. Illiterates, 1891, 1,750 per 1,000; 1901, 1,266.

Of 189 Rhodes scholars at Oxford, 1908-9, 24 from Canada.

"In the capture of high honors, the Rhodes scholars from our Canadian colleges are well to the front."

—Dr. Parkin.

71 Canadian libraries helped by Mr. Carnegie to the extent of \$1,711,915.

Toronto University has an enrolment of 3,545; McGill University, 1,759; Queen's, 1,400; McMaster, 268; Victoria, 446; Trinity, 53.

First resolution for Empire Day observance passed by the Internal Management Committee of the Hamilton School Board, Ont., on December 2, 1897, on suggestion of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632.

Education Act passed in Upper Canada in 1799.

Grammar schools founded in Upper Canada in 1807; common schools in 1816.

Manitoba had in 1905, 1,872 public schools, 9 high schools, 3 collegiate institutes. Pupils, 73,512.

Canada had (1901) 1,249 newspapers and periodicals; Ontario, 677; Quebec, 195; Manitoba, 99; Nova Scotia, 87. Canadian Press Association has 350 members.

FINANCIAL.

(See also Banks.)

Canada's credit has never stood so high. Canadian Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock quoted at par in London, Eng. (Jan., 1909), while Cape of Good Hope $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock is only $96\frac{1}{4}$; South Australian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is $96\frac{1}{2}$, and India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock $98\frac{3}{4}$.

Canada's revenue (consolidated fund), 1869, 11 millions; 1908, \$96,054,505.

Expenditure, 1870, 14 millions; 1908, consolidated fund, \$76,641,451; surplus, \$19,413,054—largest in history of Canada.

Capital expenditure, 1908, \$30,429,907.

Total expenditure, 1908, \$107,071,357, \$15 per head.

Expenditure on National Transcontinental Railway, 1908, \$18,910,253.

Canada's net public debt, Dec. 31, 1908, \$291,573,765; \$40 per head; 1868, \$22.

Net rate of interest on public debt, 2.21.

Duty collected 1907-8, \$58,331,074.

Canada's assets, \$130,246,298; liabilities, \$408,207,158.

Canada's total expenditures, 1868-1908, \$1,896,000,000; receipts, \$1,586,000,000.

Britain's debt charge, \$3,14 per head; Canada's, \$2.05.

Dominion notes in circulation, Dec. 31, 1908, \$73,058,234.

Railway subsidies, 1908, \$2,037,629; bounties, \$2,787,354.

Railway subsidies, 1884 to date, 36 millions.

Dominion Government estimates, 1908-9, \$129,902,748, viz.: Main, \$119,237,091; supplementary, \$10,665,657. Main estimates, 1909-1910, \$110,489,774.

Canadian Government expenditures, 1908, consolidated account: Public works, \$8,721,326; militia and defence, \$5,498,183; mail and steamship subsidies, \$1,590,383; civil government, \$2,088,416; immigration, \$1,074,696; Indians, \$1,276,963; lighthouse and coast service, \$2,835,542.

FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

- (From Johnston's "First Things in Canada.")
- Word "Canada" first recorded by Cartier, 1536-1537.
- First census taken in Canada in 1665.
- First colonization enterprise, 1605, when De Poutrincourt settled Port Royal with Europeans.
- Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.
- The beaver first appeared as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.
- First newspaper published in British North America was the Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1752.
- First French paper—Le Canadien—Nov. 22, 1806.
- First daily paper—Montreal Advertiser—in 1840.
- First Roman Catholic Bishop, M. de Laval, 1659.
- First Canadian Catholic Church, at Port Royal, 1608.
- First Canadian bank (of Montreal) started in 1817.
- First steam railway built in Canada, 1836—from La-prairie to St. John.
- First election held in Canada, June, 1792.
- First steamer on the St. Lawrence River, 1809.
- First steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Royal William, from Quebec, in 1833.
- First C. P. R. steamer to reach Vancouver from Yokohama, June 14, 1887.
- First canals begun in Canada in 1779 along the St. Lawrence; first vessels passed through Lachine Canal, 1825; St. Lawrence canals opened in 1848.
- First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, the Victoria, 1859.
- First C. P. R. train left Montreal, June 28, 1886.
- First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August 5, 1858, Ireland to Newfoundland.
- Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, August 5, 1868.
- Canada's first telegraph line built in 1846 between Toronto and Niagara.
- First cable message, Canada-Australia, Oct. 31, 1902.
- First railway motor car, C. P. R., Montreal, May 8, 1906.

FISHERIES.

Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12,780 miles of sea cast line and innumerable lakes and streams.

Canada's fishery production, 1907-8, \$25,499,349.

Salmon, \$5,014,446; lobsters, \$4,084,122; cod, \$3,619.

Canada has 100 million acres of western grazing land.

Twenty-five years ago the cattle trade of the west totalled 25 head.

Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta.

C. P. R. are building irrigation canals between Calgary and Medicine Hat, to cost 5 million dollars. It will reclaim 1½ million acres for ranching; 361 miles have been constructed.

Fishery exports in 1907, \$13,906,567; \$3,502,590 to Great Britain, \$4,817,904 to U. S.; \$5,546,874 to other countries.

82,696 men employed in the fishing and lobster industry.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$15,000,000.

Nova Scotia comes first in fishing industry, British Columbia second, New Brunswick third.

Canada has 36 fish-breeding establishments and breeding ponds; 813 million fry distributed, 1907-8.

Total value of fisheries in Canada, 1869-March 31, 1908, 677 millions.

Nova Scotia leads with 262 millions, New Brunswick 128 millions, British Columbia, 111 millions.

Fishing bounties paid, 1882-1907, \$4,105,815.

Value of bait used, 1907, \$518,022; fish oil, \$539,067.

Canada's lobster plant valued at \$1,500,000, with nearly 70 lobster canneries. Product, 1907, 9 million cans.

Fur seal skins caught (B. C.), 1907-8, value \$108,152.

From 1869 to 1907 the five principal commercial sea-fishes have yielded the following value: Cod, \$143,134,571; salmon, \$101,804,665; lobsters, \$87,375,675; herring, \$77,343,921; mackerel, \$48,398,478.

HISTORICAL.

Some outstanding Canadian historical facts:—

- 1497. June 24. Canada discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
- 1534. Explored by Jacques Cartier.
- 1605. Port Royal (Annapolis) founded.
- 1608. Permanently settled by Champlain and Quebec founded.
- 1663. French government established in Canada.
- 1713. Acadia became British.
- 1754. Halifax founded by British.
- 1759. Conquest of New France by British forces under Wolfe.
- 1763. By Treaty of Paris, all of Canada became British territory.
- 1791. Upper and Lower Canada formed.
- 1841. Above provinces joined under Union Act.
- 1867. Federation of Canadian provinces by British North America Act.
- 1869. Territorial rights of Hudson's Bay Co. purchased.
- 1870.—Manitoba formed and admitted to Dominion.
- 1871. British Columbia admitted.
- 1873. Prince Edward Island admitted.
- 1905. Alberta and Saskatchewan formed.

IMMIGRATION.

“The nation of Canada is growing up from seed gathered from all parts of the earth.”—Lord Milner.

Immigration, fiscal year, 1907-8, 262,469.

Immigration, calendar year, 1908, 148,700; 91,576 entered by ocean ports, from Great Britain and Europe, and 57,124 from U. S. Total decrease of 128,676 over 1907. Of the 148,700, 83,128 were men, 35,402 women, 30,170 children under 14.

Immigration expenditure, 1907-8, \$1,074,696, or about \$7 a head of immigrants.

During decade ending March 31, 1908, 1,166,126 immigrants entered Canada; 819,213 from British Isles and U. S., 356,913 from other countries; 2-3rds English-speaking.

Total immigration to Canada since 1820, 3,448,000.
This 10-year total forms 1-6th of Canada's population.
British Isles emigration to Canada, 10 years, 487,720.
915,556 emigrants left Great Britain for B. N. A., 1899-1908.

U. S. settlers brought in 135 millions in cash and settlers' effects (estimated at \$350 per head).

75 per cent. of arrivals settle in the West, and 75 per cent. of total arrivals are English-speaking.

Homestead entries, 1906-7, 37,788; 1907-8, 30,424.

Homestead entries, 12 years, 233,064.

Lord Strathcona: "At end of 20th century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles." This would make Canada the dominating state in the Empire.

58 different nationalities and countries are now annually represented in Canada's immigration coming from five continents.

Canada has nearly 100,000 Galicians. Since taking of census in June, 1906, 22,297 have arrived.

Canada has 10,000 Doukhobors, living in 61 villages.

They had, 1907, 49,429 acres under cultivation, and own 6,314 cattle, 1,393 horses and 2,866 sheep.

Canada has 7,000 Mormons, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians.

88,404 foreigners have become naturalized; 27,263 of these from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1908.

In 1903, 42 per cent. of inhabitants of Western Canada were either foreign or children of foreign-born parents. This percentage is now being lowered.

Foreign population of 3 prairie provinces, 1907, 18.70 per cent. of total, viz.: Manitoba, 12.3; Saskatchewan, 20.6; Alberta, 15 per cent.

Every immigrant must have \$50, except during summer, when it is \$25; every East Indian, \$200; every Chinese, \$500.

From 1886-1908, 46,247 Chinese paid head tax of \$3,813,308 on entering Canada; 1861 exempt; 48,108 in all.

1,481 Chinese entered Canada in 1907-8, and 1,096 left. There were, Jan. 1, 1908, in British Columbia 38,258 Orientals, viz., 16,000 each of Chinese and Japanese, and 5,131 Hindoos. 7,442 Orientals naturalized. Arrivals from India to Canada, 1904-8, 5,179. Orientals in Canada in 1901, 19,987, 16,792 being Chinese. 38,323 children formed the juvenile immigration of 1907, 30,170 in 1908. Deportations during calendar year 1908, 1,772; rejections at sea ports, 3,119.

INSURANCE (To end of 1907).

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance in force in Canada, 685 millions; 825,429 policies; premiums, \$23,143,872. (Canadian companies, \$14,963,714; British, \$1,567,951; American, \$6,612,207.)

Of the 685 millions, 450 millions are held by Canadian companies, 188, U. S.; 46, British.

97,301 Canadian policies taken in U. S. life companies, 1907, representing 25 millions.

201,320 new policies issued and taken up, 1907. Canadian companies, 102,513; U. S., 97,301; British, 1,506.

Amount of life insurance, 1907, 90 millions. (Canadian companies, 61 millions; U. S., 25 millions; British, 3½ millions.)

53 life companies do business in Canada—23 Canadian, 16 U. S., 14 British.

Total assets of all life companies, 192 millions.

Policies taken by Canadian companies, 1907, exceeded that by British and American by \$33,300,000.

Assets of Canadian life companies, 125 millions; liabilities, 113 millions. Assets of British companies in Canada, 24½ millions; liabilities, 15½ millions.

Assets of American companies in Canada, 42 millions; liabilities, 40 millions.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Total amount in force to Dec. 31, 1907, \$1,614,703,536.

Gross amount of risks taken in 1907, \$1,364,204,991.

Premiums, \$20,492,862.

Total fire losses paid, 1907, \$8,445,041; premiums, \$16,114,475.

18 British companies have 748 millions in fire insurance in Canada; 20 Canadian, 375 millions; 12 U. S., 239 Millions. Fire insurance business in Canada has increased tenfold in 37 years.

Fire insurance premiums in 39 years, 246 millions. Net losses paid, 161 millions, or 65.41 per cent.

Of the 246 millions, 192 millions were premiums to British and foreign companies.

Assets of 20 Canadian fire companies, \$10,700,238; liabilities, \$7,648,032. Assets of 18 British companies, \$23,864,408; liabilities, \$8,204,791. Assets of 12 U. S. companies, \$3,022,445; liabilities, \$2,199,072.

Income of Canadian fire companies, 1907, \$8,921,386. From 1875-1907, \$154,657,086. Total expenditures \$156,486,862.

14 Canadian fire companies operate in foreign lands.

OTHER INSURANCE.

10 guarantee companies did business 61 millions.

15 Canadian accident, sickness, guarantee, plate glass, etc., companies have assets of \$3,377,019; liabilities, \$1,227,528; premiums, 1907, \$1,656,412; losses paid, \$710,656.

Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada issued 7,423 policies in 1907 for \$20,241,334; premiums, \$149,568. One million capital subscribed; \$200,000 paid up.

18 accident companies have policies of 244 millions.

13 employers' liability companies have net insurance of 42 millions.

123 insurance companies licensed in Canada.

81 building societies, loan and trust companies have

\$54,778,169 paid-up capital; deposits, \$17,675,578; loans, \$175,375,676; assets, 240 millions.

4 assessment companies have \$144,274,026 insurance in 137,024 policies.

Total amount of premiums received 1907 in Canada for all forms of insurance, \$44,660,313, viz., \$22,352,945 by Canadian companies, \$22,305,420 by others.

LABOR.

During calendar year 1907, 77,705 wage earners received total increase in weekly earnings of \$57,111, with weekly decrease in hours of work of 34,587.

69 trade disputes, 1908; 149 in 1907. Number of employees involved, 1908, 26,232. Loss of time, 708,194 days.

43 of the disputes ended in favor of the employers; 12 employees; 9 compromised.

Reported fatalities to workpeople, 1906, 1,107; 1905, 931. Injured (so as to impair industrial efficiency) 1906, 2,745; 1905, 2,414.

Of 897 trade disputes, 1901-1908, employers were successful in 337, and employees in 264; 206 compromised.

1,681 labor organizations in Canada, comprising 8 congresses, 5 national associations, 49 trades and labor councils, 31 federations of trade unions, and 1,593 trade unions or other local organizations of employees; net increase of 174 labor organizations in 1907.

40,750 members of local trades and labor unions.

35 references under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for financial year ending March 31, 1907.

32 strikes were averted or ended; 25 references for 1908.

11 investigations held, 1907-8, re fair wages.

Immigrants came into Canada between Jan. 1, 1897 and March 31, 1908, 1,219,943.

MANITOBA AND WINNIPEG.

Manitoba's area, 73,732 square miles; area when extended, 252,211.

Population, 1871, 25,228; 1901, 255,211; 1906, 360,000.

Field crop value, 1908 (Dominion census estimate), \$66,660,000; acreage, 5,016,600; total yield, 117,734,000 bushels and 215,000 tons.

Manitoba Government report: Total grain crop, 113,058,188 bushels (99,010,285 in 1907), viz.: Wheat, 49,252,539 bushels; area in crop, 2,850,640; average, 17.28. Oats, 44,686,043 bushels; area in crop, 1,216,632; average, 36.8. Barley, 18,135,757 bushels; area in crop, 658,441; average, 27.54. Potatoes, 5,148,696 bushels; roots, 3,419,690 bushels. Total area under grain crop, 4,818,611; of all crops, 4,987,498.

Cultivated grasses, 193,763 tons.

Threshing outfits in operation, 2,287.

Percentage of wheat marketed by Dec. 1, 1908, 69 per cent., or 33,984,252 bushels.

Area prepared for 1909 crop, 2,273,802 acres (1,843,016 in 1908).

Value of new farm buildings, 1908, \$2,054,490 (\$1,735,827 in 1907).

Value of dairy products, 1908, \$1,400,269, viz.: Butter, \$1,216,975; cheese, \$183,294.

Manitoba's agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$94,700.

Average value of farm lands per acre, \$27.30.

Manitoba has 179,653 horses, 287,807 cattle, 177,900 pigs and 41,494 sheep.

Number of farm hands employed, 1908, 18,862, and 5,169 female servants.

Manitoba has 41,169,089 acres of land and 6,019,200 of water. 25,000,000 acres unoccupied. Percentage of cultivated to arable land, 20.39 per cent.

45,260 people occupied 15,889,832 acres in 1905, 36,141 farms in 1906.

Manitoba's share of Dominion trade, 1907-8, \$26,669,453. Duty, \$4,499,510.

Value of factory products, 1905, \$27,857,386.

Manitoba has 162 banks.

Manitoba has 3,516 miles of railway. First railway operated in 1878.

Manitoba has 2,289,757 acres in 6 forest reserves.

Insurance and loan companies had, 1906, 46 millions invested in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG.

Population, 1870, 215; 1902, 48,411; 1909, 118,250 per assessment roll.

Winnipeg is near the centre of the Dominion.

Assessment, 1901, \$26,405,770; 1908, \$106,188,833.

Tax rate, 15 mills.

Building permits, 1901, \$1,708,557; 1908, \$5,513,700.

Number of buildings, 1901, 796; 1908, 1,769.

Value of new buildings last 8 years, 56 millions.

Bank clearings, 1901, \$106,956,720; 1908, \$614,111,801.

Customs return, 1901, \$975,888; 1908, \$3,189,965.

Miles of graded streets, 409 (82 miles boulevarded); sewers, 140; water mains, 148.

Winnipeg has 18 banks, with 41 branches; 487 branches in Western Canada.

Winnipeg has 11 parks, of 321 acres; 90 policemen, 180 firemen.

Winnipeg has 115 churches, 28 schools, 18,940 pupils, and 45 newspapers.

Winnipeg has the largest railway yard (C. P. R.) in the world controlled by a single corporation (110 miles of siding).

Winnipeg has 22 pair of railway tracks radiating from it.

Winnipeg has 3,600 railway employees.

Winnipeg's street railway carried, 1908, 22,405,250 passengers.

Winnipeg, 35 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post, now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres.

Capital, 1905, 20 millions; output, 19 millions;

increase of 125 per cent. in 5 years; 148 factories and shops, employing 12,500.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Assn. third largest in Canada. Wholesale turnover, over 90 millions annually.

Manufacture output, 1905, \$18,983,200; 1907, 22 millions.

Winnipeg is greatest grain market in British Empire. Daily milling capacity, 40,000 barrels.

102,958,540 bushels of grain inspected, 1908 (76,121,940 wheat).

Winnipeg owns its water and light systems, quarries and asphalt plant.

Manitoba's school population, 81,013; 1,943 schools. Legislative grant, 1907, \$324,836.

MANUFACTURES.

Canada exported, 1907-8, \$28,507,124 of home manufactures, viz.: To G. B., \$7,472,357; to U. S., \$12,427,258; other countries, \$8,607,509.

1908 exports of agricultural implements, \$3,358,785; wood manufactures, \$4,997,795; wood pulp, \$4,037,852; leather goods, \$2,163,177.

It is estimated that 100 millions of U. S. capital is invested in Canada.

Canadian banks had on loan, Dec. 31, 1908, 511 millions—mostly to manufacturers.

Value of manufacturing products per head, 1905, \$115.

20 branches of manufacturing industries had capital investments, 1905, of 10 million and over.

Timber, lumber and their manufactures represent capital of 148 millions; metals and products (other than steel), 104 millions; food products, 88 millions, textiles, 73 millions; iron and steel products, 60 millions.

Ontario increase in manufacturing, 1900-1905, 51 per cent.; Quebec, 26.7; British Columbia, 94.7; Nova Scotia, 38; New Brunswick, 5.5; Manitoba, 113.8; and Alberta and Saskatchewan, 287.7.

Montreal first among cities in capital and products, Toronto second, Hamilton third, Winnipeg fourth. 81 manufacturing establishments had annual production in 1905 of over a million each (39 in 1901). Canada had, 1905, 292 different kinds of industries, with 15,796 reported industrial establishments. One-fourth of Canada's population are dependent upon manufactures for a livelihood. Canadian Manufacturers' Association has 2,205 members. Capital employed in manufacturing industries, 1900, \$446,916,487; 1905, \$846,585,023; increase of 90 per cent.; average per establishment of \$53,594. Value of production, 1900, \$481,053,375; 1905, \$718,352,603; increase of 50 per cent. Capital invested in manufactures, 1906, \$833,916,155; value of manufactured products, \$706,406,578.

MARINE (including Navigation).

Canada ranks 10th in list of ship-owning countries. Canada had, Dec. 31st, 1909, 7,528 vessels registered (including 3,007 steamers). Tonnage of above, 698,688; of steamboats, 1,029,442. Averaging value at \$30 per ton, total value of registered tonnage, 20,960,640. Canada built, 1907, 392 vessels; tonnage, 38,410. Estimated value at \$45 per ton, \$1,728,450. Canada's shipping, 1908 totalled 90 million tons, 19 millions sea-going, 71 millions coasting and inland tonnage; 230,849 vessels arrived and departed. Canada has 901 light stations and ships, 4,250 buoys, and 32 life-saving stations. Canada has a government fleet of 59 craft. Canada conducts 8 marine schools. Canada has 4 graving docks. Canada paid, 1907-8, \$1,590,384 for mail and steamship subsidies. Canada spent, 1907-8, \$2,835,543 on lighthouse and coast service.

By taking advantage of tides, there is 30-foot depth of channel from Montreal to Father Point (340 miles).

Canada has a waterway of 2,381 miles—from mouth of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior.

The St. Lawrence system is 740 miles long, and has 4,000 miles of connected navigable waters; \$150,000,000 has been spent on the St. Lawrence route.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie, with only 150 miles of a land break.

The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax.

Canada's wheat-carrying capacity on the Great Lakes has multiplied 10 times in 10 years, or from 600,000 to 6 millions bushels.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales. Population, 893,953.

Maritime Provinces field crop values, 1908 (Dominion census estimate), \$47,534,000, viz.: N. S., \$20,084,000; N. B., \$18,042,000; P. E. I., \$9,408,000.

Maritime Provinces agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$113,693, viz.: N. S., \$68,700; N. B., \$35,465; P. E. I., \$9,528.

Average value of farm lands per acre: N. S., \$25; N. B., \$21.40; P. E. I., \$33.70.

Maritime Provinces field crop total yield, 1908, 58,435, viz.: N. S., 900,100; N. B., 1,053,870; P. E. I., 434,200.

Maritime Provinces field crop acreage, 1908, 2,438,170,000 bushels and 2,456,000 tons, viz. N. S., 20,710,000 bushels and 1,091,000 tons; N. B., 20,314,000 bushels and 942,000 tons; P. E. I., 17,411,000 bushels and 423,000 tons.

Maritime Provinces have 178 banks.

Sea coast line from Bay of Fundy to Straits of Belle Isle, 5,600 miles double that of Britain.

Maritime Province fishery products, 1870-1907, \$428,151,406; N. S., \$262,576,078; N. B., \$128,629,989; P. E. I., \$36,945,339.

For 1907-8, N. S., \$7,632,330; N. B., \$5,300,564; P. E. I., \$1,492,695.

Maritime Provinces deep sea bounties paid, \$4,105,815.

Martime Provinces have 588 lobster canneries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Produce of fisheries, farms, factories, mines and forests, 1908, \$103,000,000 (per Halifax Herald), viz.: Shipping and manufactures, \$32,000,000; coal, \$18,600,000; steel rails, structural steel, etc., \$7,000,000; pig iron, \$5,000,000; steel, \$2,000,000; lumber, \$2,000,000; coke, \$2,000,000; stone, gypsum, building material, etc., \$1,200,000; gold, \$200,000; hay, \$10,300,000; live stock products, \$6,000,000; potatoes, \$3,500,000; oats, \$2,000,000; apples, \$1,100,000; small fruits and vegetables, 1,000,000; roots, \$850,000; barley, \$650,000; wheat, \$420,000; buckwheat, \$180,000; fisheries, \$7,000,000.

Nova Scotia's foreign trade, 1907-8, \$32,651,651. Duty, \$2,324,419.

Halifax Chronicle predicts a \$250,000,00 product output in 10 years.

909 manufacturing establishments; capital, 75 millions; products, 32½ millions; employees, 24,237. (1905).

Expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia, 1755.

Nova Scotia granted a constitution 1758.

Annapolis is oldest European settlement in America north of St. Augustine.

Estimated forest lands, 5,803,350 acres; 1,469,750 of which are in the Crown.

Nova Scotia has 32 government model fruit orchards.

Halifax founded in 1749 by Lord Cornwallis.

Halifax harbor—one of the finest in the world—covers ten square miles; over two miles of docks.

HALIFAX.

Halifax's population, 55,000. Assessment, \$28,000,000.
Halifax has 24 public schools and 163 teachers.
Halifax has 9 parks of 300 acres.
Halifax has 116 firemen, 48 policemen.
Halifax has 73 factories.
Halifax has 43 churches, 11 denominations.
Halifax has 12 banks. Clearings, 1908, \$90,232,246.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick made a separate province in 1784.
Population of St. John, 41,500; Fredericton, 7,500.
1,087,626 acres in crop, 1907; increase 182,831 over 1901.
24.69 acres in crop, 1907, for every 100 acres occupied, compared with 10.31 in 1901.
Increase in 1907 over 1901 of 22,714 cows, 69,920 sheep and 46,848 swine.
628 manufacturing establishments. Capital, \$26,792,698; products, \$22,133,951; employees, \$19,426, (1905.)
St. John's bank clearings, 1908, \$66,435,636.
27 new vessels built in 1907.
Estimated forest area, 7,500,000 acres.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island so named in 1799.
Prince Edward Island joined Confederation in 1873.
Population, 1775, 1,500; 1901, 103,000.
Charlottetown's population, 12,500.
504,228 acres in crop, 1907; increase, 57,114 over 1901.
42.26 acres in crop, 1907; 37.46 in 1901.
285 manufacturing establishments. Capital, \$1,680,541; products, \$1,851,615; employees, 2,919. (1905.)
Prince Edward Island supplies Canada with more than half of its oysters.
Value of agricultural and fishery products, 1907, \$12,800,000, from "Canada's Million Acre Farm."

MILITIA AND DEFENSE.

Canada has a militia force of 46,000; 34,232 drilled in 13 district camps, 1907.

Permanent force, 4,854, including 285 officers and 4,569 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,123 horses.

Europe has 3,800,000 soldiers, and spends 1¼ billions a year on war equipment. Britain has standing army of 220,000 soldiers, and 127,000 sailors.

Canada's force can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as a first line of defence.

Canada has 300 rifle associations, 22,000 members.

Canada has 639 Mounted Policemen (with 527 horses), exercising jurisdiction over 600,000 people; 135 less men than in 1900, but with 55 more posts and detachments.

They are subdivided into 12 divisions, with 154 detachments, from Hudson Bay to Rocky Mountains, from U. S. boundary to Arctic Ocean.

Canada sent 8,372 men (including 597 Strathcona Horse) to South Africa during the Boer War. Of this number 224 died and 252 were wounded.

Canada expended \$2,830,000 in sending the 8,372 men to South Africa.

Canada's total military and defence expenditure, 1907-8 \$7,445,955, viz.: Militia Dept., \$5,498,183; Mounted Police, \$649,867; capital account, \$1,297,904.

Canada spent 1907-8, \$1.10 per head for military purposes, as against \$7.10 in England, \$7.80 in France, \$6.65 in Germany, \$2.35 in U. S.

Canada has a naval militia.

One billion six hundred million dollars is the enormous figure to which the annual cost of the armies and navies of the principal military and naval powers runs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canada is 42 years old, dating from Confederation, 150 years old, dating from British conquest of 1759, and 374 years old, dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only 2 survive: Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. A. A. McDonald. U. S. had 35 signers of Declaration of Independence.

Canada was the first colony to ask for and receive self-governing powers and to form a Confederation.

Colonial conferences have been held in Ottawa, 1894, and in London, 1897, 1902 and 1907.

Canada has 735 legislators, federal and provincial.

Building permits, 1907, in 51 towns and cities, \$58,587,987.

Total vote in Dominion Election of October, 1908, 1,176,104. One out of five of population increase over 1904 election, 164,691. Liberals, 49.96 per cent.; Conservatives, 47.91 per cent.; Independents, 2.11 per cent.

In 8 years, 2,000 prisoners have been released on parole (215 in 1908). Less than 2 per cent were re-arrested.

1,418 in penitentiaries. 60 per cent. Canadian born; 16 per cent. British; 10 per cent. United States.

42 extradition treaties of Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has had 114 Governors-General, 1534-1909.

11 general elections since Confederation. Six Premiers of Canada and eight Cabinets since then.

Canada has 6 peers, 5 baronets, 2 G.C.M.G.'s, 20 K.C.M.G.'s, 22 K.B.'s, 46 Companions and Members of the Order of Knighthood, 35 Imperial Service orders, 12 Royal Victorian orders.

6 Canadian members of British Privy Council. 36 members are Canadians not now cabinet ministers.

40,000 United Empire Loyalists came to Canada.

Canada has 17,000 commercial travellers.

MINING.

(See under Provinces for further data.)

All the valuable minerals are found in Canada; nine-tenths of mineral area not yet explored.

Canada has the richest nickel, corundum and asbestos deposits in the world.

Canada's mineral production in 1907, \$86,183,477; 12 years ago, only a little over 20 millions.

Canada's mineral exports, 1907-8, \$39,177,133.

Canada has produced in last 24 years nearly 800 millions' worth of minerals; in 10 years, 1898-1907, \$289,500,000.

Canada's gold production to date, 250 millions; 122 millions from Yukon, 110 millions from B. C.

Canada produced, 1907, \$8,264,756 in gold.

Canada's pig iron production, 1907, 651,942 tons, valued at \$9,125,226. Of this, 544,363 tons was imported.

Canada's copper production, 1907, \$11,478,644; silver, \$8,329,221 (77 per cent. from Cobalt).

1887, per capita consumption of coal in Canada $\frac{3}{4}$ ton annually; 1890, over a ton; 1907, a ton and a third, or 10,510,961.

Canada exported, 1907-8, \$4,810,284 worth of coal.

Canada's Yukon gold-field is 125,000 square miles in area. Total production, 1907, \$3,150,000; 1896-1907, \$122,951,000.

Canada has produced 50 millions' worth of nickel.

Canada produced, 1907, 10,510,961 tons of coal, valued at \$24,560,238.

Canada has 100,000 square miles coal-bearing lands.

The Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years if mined at the rate of 4 million tons a year; output, 1908, 2,013,000 tons.

Over 12 millions have been paid all told in iron, steel and lead bounties. They will be continued until 1911.

Canada has 12 iron and steel plants, 7 rolling mills and 500 iron foundries and works.

COBALT.

“Cobalt has proven itself to be one of the most important minerals fields discovered in America, or, in fact, in the world, during the past 40 years.”

Cobalt's total silver output since discovery 5 years ago, \$19,495,332.

Canada ranks 4th among silver-producing countries.

Cobalt mines, 1907, 28 producing; ore shipped, 14,788 tons; value of silver, \$6,155,391; value, 1908, \$8,200,000.

Men employed, 1907, 2,027; wages, \$1,525,019.

Cobalt mines yielded, 1908, nearly 60 per cent. more silver than those of any one state in the U. S.

Cobalt total dividends to Jan. 1, 1909, \$11,126,691.

Total value of capital of Cobalt mining companies listed, 56 millions.

ONTARIO (including Toronto).

Send 10 cents to Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 667 Spadina Ave., Toronto, for booklet, “1000 Facts about Ontario.”

Ontario is 750x1000 miles in size; area, 260,863 square miles, only 20 per cent. thickly settled.

Ontario is as large as four Englands, and but little less than France and Germany.

Ontario comprises 7 per cent. of Canada's area and 40 per cent. of population.

Ontario first settled 120 years ago by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists and others. Population 1812, 80,000; 1837, 397,500.

Ontario's population, 1907 (per Bureau of Industries Report) 2,200,363. Total assessment, \$1,148,980,112. Taxes, \$19,529,258, or \$8.88 per head.

Total area of Ontario, 140 million acres; 46 millions surveyed; 94 unsurveyed. Disposed of by sales, location, etc., 24 million acres; still on the crown, 116 million acres; 11,728,000 acres in forest reserves and parks.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is Ontario's chief industry, representing (1901) one billion of invested capital.

Ontario's total crop values, 1908, \$185,308,000 (Dominion census estimate).

Ontario's appropriations in aid of agriculture, 1908, \$747,970.

Ontario has 175,000 farmers. Average value of farm lands per acre, \$47.30.

Ontario's field crops (per Ontario Department of Agriculture Bulletin), 1908, 188,060,979 bushels.

Ontario has 3,336,169 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture, 326,550 acres in orchard and small fruits, and 11,675 acres in vineyard.

Wool, 4,150,510 pounds from 635,528 fleeces or 6.53 pounds per fleece.

Bees, apiaries on Ontario farms are valued at \$1,028,599 (179,688 hives).

Ontario live stock on hand, July 1, 1908: Horses, 726,471; milch cows, 1,113,374; other cattle, 1,711,485; sheep and lambs, 1,143,898; swine, 1,818,763; poultry, 12,285,613.

The number of live stock sold or slaughtered, year ending June 30, 1908: Horses, 71,214; cattle, 798,062; sheep, 545,320; swine, 2,129,944; poultry, 4,108,750.

100 farmers' Institutes, 21,187 members, 1907. 110,415 attended meetings.

Women's Institutes, 12,000 members, 1907. 465 branches. 93,780 attended meetings.

MINING.

Ontario's mineral production, 1908, \$25,219,609.

Ontario's mineral production, 1907, \$25,019,373, increase of 12 per cent. over 1906. Equally divided between metallic and non-metallic.

Mineral production, 6 years, 1903-8, 117 millions.

Employees (metallic department), 1907, 5,540; wages, \$4,042,375.

Employees (non-metallic), 8,073; wages 3,704,820.

Total number of employees, 1907, 13,613; wages \$7,747,195.

Ontario's value, 1907, of \$25,019,373, is based on value at pit's mouth or in the product of smelting furnaces. If based on values of refined metals, it would be \$38,682,472.

Of 1908 mineral production, silver was \$9,125,903; pig iron, \$4,390,839; nickel, \$1,866,059; copper, \$1,071,140; iron ore, \$537,379; cobalt, \$110,166; gold, \$60,337.

Non-metallic products: Portland cement, \$2,777,478; common brick, \$2,109,978; pressed and paving brick, \$721,953; petroleum, \$1,049,631; natural gas, \$746,499; building and crushed stone, \$675,000; salt, \$432,936; sewer pipe, \$435,088; lime, \$418,700.

The nickel-copper mines of Sudbury give Ontario first place among world's nickel producing countries. Ontario has produced 50 millions of nickel since 1882. 57 per cent of world's output from Ontario, 43 from New Caledonia.

Value, 1903-7, nickel, \$13,480,610; copper, \$3,397,091.

For "Cobalt data" see under "Mining."

Ontario iron and steel production, 1903-7: \$29,669,211, viz., iron \$16,483,991; steel, \$13,185,220.

ONTARIO—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ontario has water powers capable of generating 3,500,000 h.p. (per Hydro-Electric Commission).

7,996 manufacturing establishments. Capital, 397 millions; products, 367 millions; employees, 189,370; wages, 82 millions (1905).

Ontario Government expenditure on roads and bridges, 1908; three quarters of a million.

Ontario's total annual value of dairy products, \$35,000,000.

Ontario farm values, 1906, \$1,189,119,120, viz., land, \$661,199,920; buildings, \$273,414,187; implements, \$71,197,619; live stock, \$183,307,394.

Ontario's fishery product, 1907-8, \$1,935,025; from 1870-1908, \$45,015,003.

Niagara Falls: Volume of falling water, 12 million cubic feet per minute; nine-tenths on Canadian side, where 400,000 horsepower is being developed.

Ontario's Hydro-Electric transmission line from Niagara, estimated cost of 293 miles, \$1,270,000.

Ontario has 36 pulp and paper mills.

Ottawa's population, 80,000.

Ontario forest area, 40 million acres (R. H. Campbell's estimate.) Another estimate, 65 millions, 17,000 square miles of timber under license.

Ontario's share of trade, 1907-8, 228,599,107, or one-third of total, viz., imports, \$160,048,542; exports, \$68,550,565; duty, \$23,547,445, or 40 per cent. of total.

Ontario has 879 banks, nearly half of total of 1,931. 58 per cent. of Ontario's school population attend its country schools. Only 5 per cent. reach high schools.

Ontario had, 1907, 5,797 public schools, 448 separate, 139 kindergarten, 11 night, 142 secondary. Total of 6,537. Total enrollment, 493,452. Teachers, 10,772.

Average cost per pupil in all schools, \$25.54.

Kingston is 121 years old as a British and 236 as a French settlement. Practically first capital of Upper Canada in 1791, and first capital of United Canada in 1841. Residence of 3 governors-general.

Ottawa bank clearings, 1908, \$154,367,756.

TORONTO.

Toronto founded as a French trading post, 1749. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792.

Toronto incorporated as a city, 1834, population, 9,254.
Population, per assessment, 1908, of city proper, 287,-
201.

Population, per police census, 1908 (including suburbs)
338,813.

Streets lighted with gas, 1840. First electric cars,
1892. †

Toronto's bank clearings, 1908, \$1,166,902,436. Ranks
second among Canadian cities in bank clearings,
with 85 bank branches.

Toronto has 57,975 buildings.

Toronto's assessment for 1909, 222 millions, increase
16 millions in one year.

Toronto exemption, 1909, \$31,686,846. Taxes, 1908,
\$3,812,684. Tax rate, .18 1-2.

Toronto's custom duties, 1908, \$9,209,390.

Toronto's building permits, 1908, \$12,447,467.

Number of wards, 6; area of city, 17.83 square miles.
376 policemen, 235 firemen.

254 churches, 147 hotels, 6 theatres, 9 hospitals.

279 miles of streets, 400 miles of sidewalks, 34 parks
and gardens, covering 1,640 acres, 92 miles of
street railway tracks.

Public schools, 1908, 56; pupils, 41,347; teachers, 802.
Separate schools, 16; pupils, 5,297; teachers, 105.
One technical school, 2,198 pupils, 25 teachers; 5
high schools, 61 teachers, 2,543 pupils.

Toronto has 700 manufacturers; capital 75 millions,
70,000 operatives, annual wages 29 millions.

Toronto has 159 periodicals.

Toronto Street Railway revenue, year ending August
31, 1908, \$3,566,493; percentage and mileage paid
city, \$578,994.

Toronto's net debt, \$19,635,800.

Board of Trade membership, 1,200.

Toronto's births, 1908, 7,945; marriages, 3,413; deaths,
4,630.

Toronto's stock market transactions, 1908, \$606,526;
bonds, \$3,753,500.

POPULATION.

(Based on Census of 1901).

Canada's population, estimated by Census Bureau on July 31st, 1908, at 6,940,304.

Canada's population by first census of 1665, 3,251; 1698, 13,385; 1739, 42,701 1763, 70,000; 1784, 113,012; 1867, 3,500,000; 1901, 5,371,315.

If the present growth is kept up the population of Canada will be eight millions by next census of 1911.

Canada began 20th century with same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has over 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.

Canada has more than one-half of the white population of all Britain's colonies.

Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent. of her people.

Canada had in 1901 87 per cent. of Canadian-born people; 4,671,815; 8 per cent. of British-born people, 405,815; or 95 per cent. of British-born subjects, 5,077,698, and only 5 per cent. of foreign-born people; 293,617; 88,404 foreign-born population are naturalized.

Population, 1901, 73 per cent. rural; 26 per cent. urban.

Canada's centre of population is near Ottawa.

Canada's western population 50 years ago, 8,000; today over a million and a quarter.

Canada's western population is 75 per cent. British and Canadian born; 25 per cent. foreign born.

Population of three prairie provinces, 1906, 805,000; 1901, 419,000—increase, 92 per cent.

One out of every 3 1-2 in Canada is of French descent, or 1,649,371 out of 5,371,345 (1901).

Quebec Province has 1,322,115 of French descent, Ontario 150,000, the West 10,000. French-Canadians have been doubling every 27 years since 1763.

U. S. census of 1900 shows 1,181,255 from Canada, or 2,600,000, including those of one Canadian parent.

11.4 per cent. of U. S. foreign population (1900) is Canadian.

U. S. population in 1800, 25 times as large as that of Canada; in 1909, only 12 times as large.

It is estimated that 700,000 Canadians reside in New England States alone.

In 50 years 3,250,000 Canadians have gone to U. S. 300,000 Canadians are engaged in business or professional pursuits in U. S.

Canadian emigration to the U. S. increased from 6.6 per cent. in 1850 to 11.4 per cent. in 1900.

U. S. immigration into Canada, ten years, 387,605.

Density of population to square mile, 1901: Prince Edward Island, 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Ontario, 9.9; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

If Canada were as thickly populated as the British Isles, it would have over a billion people.

England and Wales have 19,000 Canadians; Australia, 3,000; New Zealand, 1,500; Alaska, 2,000.

Lord Strathcona predicts that Canada will have 80 millions by the year 2,000.

Indian population, 110,205; decrease of 140 over 1907.

Value of their crops and wages, \$4,951,780. 10,

308 attend 315 schools. Trust Fund account, \$5,181,090.

POST OFFICE.

Canada has 11,823 post offices; only 3,638 in 1867, Ontario has 3,594, Quebec 2,175, Nova Scotia 1,913, New Brunswick 1,333, Canadian West 2,356. Increase of 2,541 in ten years.

Letters mailed, 1907-8, 396 millions. Increase of 31 millions in a year. 1868, 18 millions.

Increase of letters and post cards, 1908 over 1907, 8 per cent.

Post cards mailed, 1907-8, 40 millions.

Money orders and postal notes issued, 1907-8, value

\$55,284,595. Registered letters, 9,078,000.
Newspapers, books and parcels mailed, 1907-8, 80 million pieces.
Canada's postal expenditure, 1907-8, \$6,005,927; surplus, \$1,101,826.
Postage stamp issue, 1907-8, \$8,685,370; increase of 12½ per cent. over 1906-7.
446 new post offices, 129 money order and 41 saving bank offices were opened 1907-8.
Canada was first colony of Empire to have penny post.
Canada inaugurated a rural delivery system in Oct. 16, 1908.
The circulation of British newspapers and periodicals in Canada has increased by more than 5 million copies during fiscal year 1907-8 owing to reduced postal rate from 8 to 2 cents a pound.
For post office savings data, see "Financial."

QUEBEC PROVINCE AND CITY AND MONTREAL.

Lower Canada (Quebec) established in 1791; united to Upper Canada 1841-1867.
Quebec is nearly 3 times as large as British Isles.
Quebec forms less than 10 per cent. of Canada's area; second largest province in the Dominion.
Gulf of St. Lawrence is 5 times area of Switzerland.
Quebec had a population (1901) of 1,648,898; now estimated at two millions.
Quebec had (1901) 1,322,115 of French descent; 290,000 of English descent.
Quebec farmers own 248 millions' worth of land, 102 of buildings.
Quebec's timber supply is estimated at: Soft wood logs, 155 billion feet; hard, 21 billion; pulpwood, 745 million cords; ties, 730 million.
An estimate of value of Quebec's timber is 451 million dollars—more than one-half being pulpwood.
Estimated forest area, 120 million acres.
Quebec employs between 40,000 and 50,000 lumbermen.

Quebec's forest revenue is over a million a year.

Quebec has 7 million acres of lands for settlement.

Quebec's crop yield of 1907 compared favorably with that of 1906, or 71 per cent. as against 65 per cent. 1908 slightly below average.

5,413 claims were filed in 15 years for grants of 100 acres to parents of 12 or more living children.

50 new vessels built in 1907.

4,905 manufacturing establishments. Capital, 255 milions; products, 219 millions; employees, 119,108; wages, 47 mililons (1905).

34,185 Quebec fishermen have received \$763,287 in bounties since 1882.

Quebec's birth rate (1901 census) 36.83 per 1,000; for all Canada, 28.80.

Quebec has 71 agricultural societies, with 17,842 members, and 568 farmers' clubs, with 49,415 members. The shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre is visited yearly by 100,000—a million in ten years.

Quebec's agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$261,300.

Average value of farmlands, per acre, \$41,90.

Quebec's field crop value, 1908 (Dominion census estimate), \$80,896,000; acreage, 5,212,100. Total yield, 74,004,000 bushels and 4,914,000 tons.

Butter and cheese output, 1901, \$15,485,814; 1907, over \$20,580,000 from 2,000 creameries and cheeseries.

Quebec's foreign trade, 1907-8, \$261,704,597; duty, \$19,425,674.

Quebec has 307 banks out of 1,931 in Canada.

Quebec's land area, 222,080,000 acres; occupied in 1901, 14,444,175, of which 51 per cent. improved; 75 million acres available for settlement.

Quebec has 2,806 butter and cheese factories.

Quebec's fishery product, 1907-8, \$2,047,390; from 1870-1908, \$74,619,129.

Quebec has 57 pulp and paper mills.

Quebec City is Canada's oldest city, founded in 1608.

MONTREAL.

1642, founded by Maissonneuve; 1758, fortified by the French; 1760, surrendered to the British; 1775, taken by the Americans; 1776, retaken by the British.

Canada's largest city. Population, 400,000, ranking third in size among cities of the Empire, exceeded only by Melbourne and Sydney.

Shipments, 1908, 31,421,082 bushels of grain, 1,785,696 boxes of cheese, 100,045 live stock, 325,821 bbls. apples, 1,128,147 sacks of flour, 225,748 bales of hay.

During last 3 years Montreal has received more wheat from the interior than have all its U. S. port rivals.

One-third of Canada's trade passes through Montreal. It occupies second place in the shipping on the continent.

739 ocean vessels entered the port in 1908; tonnage, 1,958,604. First arrival, April 30; last sailing, Nov. 26.

2,400 sea-going vessels entered and left the port, 1908, with a tonnage of 5,000,000, while 25,000 inland vessels entered and left, with a tonnage of 6,000,000.

Montreal is the centre of export trade of dairy products on the continent. Cheese and butter shipments of 1908 totalled \$18,987,340.

Total number employed on wharves, 1908, 116,850; daily average, 669 in 177 working days.

Montreal has a 30-foot channel at low water for 12,000-ton vessels; 14 passenger and freight lines use it.

It has a 1,400-mile inland river and canal system.

United States water route, Buffalo to New York, 430 miles, 6 feet draught.

14 freight sheds at Montreal accommodate 150,000 tons of freight.

Montreal Harbor Commissioners handled, 1908, 1,500,000 tons of freight.

Manufacturing products, Montreal and suburbs, 1905, 118 millions. Increase of 40 per cent. in 5 years. Capital invested, 112 millions.
Montreal's customs revenue, calendar year 1908, \$12,909,413.
Montreal's bank clearings, 1908, \$1,467,315,031—highest in Canada, ranking eighth in America.
Montreal's exemptions, 1907, 54 millions; increase of 12 millions in 3 years; 64 millions in 1908.
Montreal Street Railway earnings, 1908, \$1,035,812.
Montreal Stock Exchange business, 1908: Stocks, \$1,471,876; bonds, \$4,372,133.

RAILWAYS.

Canada stands first among the nations in transporting facilities in proportion to her population.
Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country.
Canada has one mile of railway to 300 people; U. S., 381; France, 1,590; United Kingdom, 1,821.
Canada's railway mileage, 22,966 (besides 4,546 miles of sidings); mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278.
Mileage built, 1908, 514. Miles under construction or contract, 4,327.
Ontario leads in railway mileage with 7,933; Quebec, 3,574; Manitoba, 3,111; Saskatchewan, 2,081; British Columbia, 1,733; New Brunswick, 1,509; Nova Scotia, 1,344; Alberta, 1,323; Prince Edward Island, 270; Yukon, 90.
One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the West.
Canada has 198 railway companies, under 98 controlling companies.
Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain.
Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand, or Italy and Spain combined.
Canada has more railways than all the South American countries.

Canada's railway mileage doubled in last twenty years and is expected to double in next ten years.

COST OF RAILWAYS.

Government railways and canals, estimates, 1907-8, (ordinary and capital), 47 millions.

Canada's railways have been given 341 millions in bonuses and lands, or equal to subsidy of \$15,500 for each mile of railway.

Of this sum, cash subsidies have been \$181,298,412 viz., \$133,049,376 from Dominion, \$35,191,415 from provinces, and \$17,430,945 from municipalities.

Land grants: Dominion and provinces (except Quebec) 40 million acres; at average of \$4 per acre, 160 millions.

Besides above, Dominion and Provincial Governments have guaranteed railway bonds for many millions.

Capital invested in Canada railways, \$1,299,295,013.

Capitalization of railways in Canada, \$56,995 per mile, s against \$67,936 in U.S., and \$273,437 in Great Britain.

TRAFFIC, EARNINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

1908: passengers carried, 34,044,992 (doubled in 10 years); tons of freight, 63,071,167 (trebled in 12 years); coal, 11 million tons; lumber, 7½ millions; grain, 5 2-3 millions.

1908: total earnings, \$146,918,314, increase of 17 per cent. over 1906; 95 millions from freight; 45 millions from passengers.

1908: operating expenses, \$107,304,143, increase of 19.07 per cent. over 1906. Proportion of operation expenses to earnings, 73.04 per cent.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Grand Trunk Railway System is the pioneer railway of Canada.

G. T. R. rail and water lines total 15,134 miles.

Gross earnings year ending June 30th, 1907, 33 millions: net, 10 millions.

Total mileage, 4,645, viz.: Grand Trunk Railway, 3,949 miles; Grand Trunk Western Railway, 336 miles; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R.R., 191 miles; Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon R.R., 116 miles; Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw R.R., 53 miles.

Passengers carried, 1907, 13,854,883, 33 per cent. of total number carried by Canadian railways; freight, 20,305,275 tons.

Locomotives, 803; cars, 31,428.

The Grand Trunk reaches Canada's great tourist resorts of Lake of bays, Algonquin Park and Temagami. G. T. P. and G. T. R. will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has charters to build 23 branch lines.

135 new towns will be built on G. T. P. between Winnipeg and Edmonton; 82 are on the market.

G. T. P. main line will be 3,560 miles long, to cost 125 millions.

G. T. P. moved 2,236,000 bushels of the grain crop of 1908.

Authorized mileage of Grand Trunk Pacific main line and branches, 7,900.

1,200 miles under construction between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert.

1,700 miles also under contract by Transcontinental R. R. Commission between Winnipeg and Moncton.

Maximum grade of G. T. P. is 21 feet to the mile—only one-fifth of next best railway on the continent.

First Grand Trunk Pacific train, Winnipeg to Battle River (673 miles), Sept. 22, 1908.

Capital of Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems, \$447,898,932.

The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific will shorten the trip around the world by one week.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is the only mountain railway in all America with no mountain grade.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. (For year ending
June 30, 1908.)

London Financier: "The C. P. R. is one of the wonders of the world."

Total mileage, 13,112 (C. P. R., 10,239; other lines worked, 2,873).

Gross earnings, \$71,384,173; working expenses, \$49,591,807; net earnings, \$21,792,366; net surplus, \$5,579,715.

Land sales, 1907-8, 164,150 acres, for \$1,569,165; average price, \$9.54.

C. P. R. still owns 8,777,825 acres of agricultural lands in Western Canada, 4,490,542 B. C. lands; 13,268,367 acres in all, valued at 180 millions.

Total value of C. P. R. lands sold, \$60,065,182.

The recently constructed 361 miles of irrigation canals and ditches have added an additional 210,000 acres.

Total value of railway and equipment, \$285,088,099.

Capital stock, \$121,680,000; preference, \$48,803,332; debenture stock, \$115,657,077; mortgage bonds, \$39,621,966; \$325,762,375 in all.

C. P. R. has 70 steamships, 1,399 locomotives, 1,684 passenger and sleeping cars, and 44,692 freight cars.

Passengers carried, 9,463,179; freight, 15,040,325 tons.

Number of employees, 74,000; monthly pay roll about \$3 700,000.

Canada gave the C. P. R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

The C. P. R. was built in 5 years instead of 10 as per contract, and cost over 300 millions.

Lord Stratheona drove last spike on C. P. R., Nov. 7, 1885.

C. P. R. has spent, since 1902, 36 millions on property additions and 90 millions for additional operating facilities.

Total market value, C. P. R. stocks (Oct., 1908), 500 million.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

A mile a day built during last 12 years.
Mileage, 1908, 4,823, the second system in Canada, 600 miles additional being built, 2,000 more surveyed. 3,390 miles in the West, 367 miles in Ontario, 635 in Quebec, 431 in Nova Scotia.
Earnings, 1896, \$60,000; 1907, 10 millions; pay roll, 10,700; wages, 5 millions.
150 new towns along C. N. R. in the West.
C. N. R. is within 470 miles of Hudson Bay.
C. N. R. hauled, 1908, 20 million bushels wheat.
C. N. R. has 398 elevators and warehouses.
C. N. R. has largest elevator in the world, at Port Arthur; capacity, 7,250,000 bushels.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Capital invested, \$86,929,609; net earnings, 6 per cent. 50 distinct systems operate 971 miles of main track line. Passengers carried, June 30, 1907-8, 298,937,609. Gross earnings, 1907, \$12,630,430; operating expenses, \$7,737,251, or 61 per cent.

RELIGIOUS.

Canada has 30 religious denominations and 23,886 churches (1901 census). Protestants, 59 per cent.; Catholics, 41 per cent.
Proportion of Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians, 15.68; Church of England, 12.67; Baptist, 6.50.
8,470 Sunday Schools in 1901; 75,846 teachers and officers; 646,455 scholars.
Union of Presbyterian churches in Canada in 1875.
Union of Methodist churches in 1883.
Canada has 300 foreign missionaries.
Canada's total annual contributions for foreign missions, \$600,000.
Canada has 12,000 churches and 900,000 church members.
Salvation Army enrolment, 21,462, including 5,000 officers.

Canada is asked to raise \$4,500,000 annually for foreign and home missions, and to send 1,600 missionaries to meet the needs of 40 millions of non-Christian countries.

4 millions are paid to ministers and priests in Canada; 1½ millions to missionaries.

Total contributions of all missionary societies in the world, 100 years ago, \$75,000; 1906, \$21,280,000, with 1,500,000 communicants in mission churches and 5,000,000 nominally friends or adherents.

Canada has 1,000 Swedenborgians in 10 churches.

Church of England clergy in Canada number 1,300; 24 dioceses, 22 bishops, 34 foreign missionaries. Contributions for all church purposes, nearly 2 millions.

Roman Catholic clergy in Canada, nearly 3,000, including 2,000 in Quebec, 500 in Ontario, 300 in Maritime Provinces.

Congregational clergy, 100; Baptist clergy, 700; Lutheran clergy, 126.

Canada has 35,000 Jews.

The Bible issued 100 years ago in 50 languages, now in nearly 500; 38 versions of the Bible distributed in Canada.

Lord's Day Alliance of Canada has 50,000 members, in 700 branches.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1907, 264,999; number of families, 145,375; 3,827 preaching places.

Ministers, 1,620; elders, 9,040; sums raised for all purposes, 1907, \$3,619,749, an average of \$13 per head. Of this, \$2,992,431 for congregational purposes and stipends; for mission purposes, \$627,317.

Six Presbyterian theological colleges, with 194 students; 8 synods; 65 Presbyteries.

930 Presbyterian missionaries (211 in foreign field, 652 home field, 67 French field).

The Presbyterian Church has raised a total of 64 millions since the union in 1875. Value of church property, \$16,177,368.

2,919 Presbyterian Sabbath schools, with 194,334 scholars, and 23,011 teachers and officers.

807 Young People's Societies, 29,669 members. Collections for church schemes, \$12,906.

METHODISM IN CANADA.

The Methodist Church has 1 General Conference, 12 Annual Conferences, 132 Districts, 1,886 stations and circuits, with 5,289 preaching places.

It has 2,382 ministers and probationers for the ministry; 2,585 local preachers, 1,224 exhorters, 5,198 class leaders and assistants, 10,526 society stewards, 329,904 members.

It has 3,537 Sunday schools, 35,323 Sunday school officers and teachers, 305,649 scholars; a total Sunday school force of 346,633.

It has 1,934 Young People's Societies, membership 79,274; contributed by Sunday schools for missions, \$36,166; by Young People's Forward Movement for Missions, \$52,549.

Total income of the Missionary Society for year ending June, 1908, \$487,485.01; 697 mission stations, 551 missionaries, 45 assistants, 22 teachers and 10 interpreters; total of 628 paid agents; membership of 41,941.

Woman's Missionary Society has 10 branches, 989 auxiliaries, 2,623 life members, and 28,045 annual members, 556 circles and bands, with 15,955 members, making a grand total membership of 46,623. Income of the society for year ending June, 1908, \$97,802.69.

Income of the Educational Society, 1902-1906, \$117,750.89; number of colleges (not including mission schools), 11; professors and instructors, 161; buildings and equipment valued at \$1,623,437; endowments, \$1,069,432; students, 3,440.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan's area, 250,650 square miles—large as France; twice size of British Isles; 360x760 miles.

Saskatchewan's population, 1906, 260,000.

Area of wheat-growing increased from 276,253 acres in 1898 to 3,703,563 in 1908.

Wheat yield increased from 4,780,440 bushels in 1908 to 50,590,*70 in 1908; average, 13.52 bushels to Saskatchewan's increase of area sown, 1908, 95 per cent. over 1907.
the acre.

Saskatchewan has produced 200 million bushels of wheat in 10 years, 1889-1908.

Saskatchewan's grain yield, 1908, 105 million bushels; increase of nearly 100 per cent. over 1907.

Total area under crop, 1908, 5,981,802 acres, or little over 3 per cent. (3,060,760 in 1907).

Oats, 1908, 48,827,759 bushels; barley, 3,969,334; flax, 2,636,691; speltz, 90,724; rye, 55,009.

56,844 acres in root crops, 1908. Hay acreage, 750,845. 2,196 threshing machines; elevator capacity, 13 million bushels.

Number of farms in the province estimated at 65,945, as compared with 13,380 in 1900; increase of about 400 per cent. in eight years.

Number of horses estimated at 343,863; milch cows at 179,722; other cattle, 565,315; sheep, 144,370; swine, 426,579, and poultry, 3,411,052.

Saskatchewan's school enrolment, 31,275; 873 schools.

Saskatchewan had, 1905, 80 industrial establishments; capital, \$2,011,930; value of products, \$2,520,172; 1,440 employees.

Saskatchewan's agricultural vote, 1908-9, \$224,889.

Average value of farm lands per acre, \$20.40.

Saskatchewan's trade, 1908-9, \$4,627,610; duty, \$384,668.

Regina's population, 10,000. Assessment, 1908, \$12,401,380. Building permits, 253.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Canada has 32,000 miles of telegraph lines and 117,338 miles of telegraph wires in placed in line.

Of this, 7,225 miles are government lines, including Yukon line of 2,252 miles.

Canada has over 3,000 telegraph stations and 334½ miles of government cable lines.

Canada contributed five-seventeenths of the all-British Pacific cable, thus making possible the great enterprise.

Pacific cable receipts for 1907 totalled £109,637, a decrease of £2,852, the expenditure being £172,522.

The deficiencies recoverable are as follows: Britain, £17,322; Canada, £17,322; Australia, £20,787; New Zealand, £6,929.

Capital invested in Canadian telegraphs, 7 millions.

Canada has 15 wireless telegraph stations.

Canadian Government will build 5 wireless stations on Pacific coast.

Graham Bell invented the telephone at Brantford in 1876, where the first actual long-distance transmission of speech took place.

Bell Telephone instruments in use in Canada, 100,000, or one to every 60 of population.

200 independent telephone companies in Canada, with 20,000 'phones as against 12,000 in 1906.

Number of Bell Telephones in U. S., 1895, 300,000; in 1907, 3,000,000. Number of independent telephones in U. S. in 1907, 3,500,000. 1 telephone to each 250 of U. S. population in 1895; 1 to each 13 in 1907.

Manitoba Government brought out the Bell Telephone system of 14,195 telephones for that province for \$3,300,000.

Alberta Government acquired 2,700 telephones of same system at \$260 a telephone, or \$702,000.

Saskatchewan is building a telephone system of its own.

TEMPERANCE

Canadians pay \$10 per head per year for strong drink—60 millions.

Britain's drink bill is 800 million dollars a year—18.53 per head.

Dominion excise revenue, 1907-8, \$15,782,151.

Of this, spirits yielded \$7,537,979; malt, \$1,496,856; tobacco, \$5,656,800; cigars, \$1,184,180.

Quantity of spirits produced, 6,849,763 proof gallons.

Canada exports an increasing quantity of distillery products, 412,859 proof gallons, more than double in five years.

Annual consumption per head, 1907-8, spirits, .889 gallons (.947 in 1906-7); beer, 5.812 (5.585 in 1906-7); wine, .096 (.092 in 1906-7); tobacco, 2.898 lbs.

Consumption of tobacco, 1907-8, 17,112,591 lbs. (to tobacco, snuff and cigarettes), largest in 5 years.

Canada has 67 tobacco factories.

Consumption of cigars, 1907-8, 200,133,255—largest in 5 years.

Cigarettes made, 1907-8, 375,400,984, showing steady increase.

Canada has 6,000 licenseholders.

Canada Temperance Act in force in 22 counties—10 in N. S., 10 in N. B., 2 in Manitoba.

One-half of people of Canada under no license.

Ontario has a license for every 972, Manitoba for every 1,570, Saskatchewan for every 1,094, and Alberta for every 889.

Capital invested in liquor and beverage industry in Canada, 26 millions.

Ontario has 332 no license and 475 license townships.

Nearly one-half of United States is "no license."

11 seizures of illicit liquor manufactures, 1907-8.

Raw material used in production of spirits, 1907-8, 72,997,200 lbs. indian corn, 14,921,209 lbs. rye, 7,679,776 lbs. malt, 3,117,070 lbs. wheat, 17,212,802 lbs. molasses.

TIMBER AND PULP INDUSTRY AND FORESTRY.

Canada has largest white pine areas in America.

Wage earners, log and lumber products, and their remanufacturers, 1905, 77,968 in 2,234 establishments. Capital, 148 millions; value of products, 109 millions.

Census value of timber, logs, wood, etc., 1901, 200 millions.

Canada exported in 1908, \$44,170,470 of forest products; \$11,843,094 to G. B., \$27,470,754 to U. S. Of the \$44,170,470, \$33,136,832 was lumber of various kinds.

Export of wood pulp, 1907-8, \$4,037,852; exports, 1890-1908, \$31,570,062.

Export of wood blocks for pulp, 1907-8, 901,861 cords, valued at \$4,655,371. Total export, 1890-1908, 3,041,855 cords, valued at \$23,694,520.

Or total exports of both items, 1907-8, \$8,693,223, and total, 1890-1908, \$54,264,582.

Canada supplies U. S. with 23 per cent. of its pulpwood and seven-tenths of its wood pulp.

Total exports of forest products, 26 years, over 700 millions.

Canada has the largest pulpwood areas in the world.

The first paper mill in Canada was started at Jacques Cartier, Que., in 1800. First mill in Ontario started in 1820 at Ancaster.

Pulp and paper industry, 1908; 60 pulp mills, capacity in tons per 24 hours, 2,361; 48 paper mills, capacity 966 tons.

Dr. Fernow, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, estimates Canada's forest area, if looked at from manufacturers' or commercial point of view, at 300 million acres.

Estimate of R. H. Campbell, Supt. of Forestry, 535 million acres.

Canada's forestry department has distributed nearly 10 million trees to settlers.

Estimated forest area of various countries compared with Canada: United States, 500,000,000 acres; Russia, 812,600,000 acres; Austria-Hungary, 93,000,000 acres; Sweden, 49,000,000 acres; Norway, 17,000,000 acres; France, 23,000,000 acres.

Canada has 120 species of native trees.

Canada has over 20 million acres in forest reserves, among which are: Ontario, 11½ million acres; Quebec, \$1,620,000 acres; Manitoba, 2,289,787 acres.

Two Rocky Mountain parks and Dominion Government areas, 3,450,720 acres.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(Fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.)

GENERAL.

Canada ranks third among the commercial nations.

Canada trades with 57 countries and colonies.

Canada's total trade, \$650,793,131—largest in its history.

Imports, \$370,786,525; exports, \$280,006,606. Excess of imports over exports, 32.42 per cent.

Canada's trade over \$100 per head; Belgium, \$115; G. B., \$118; U. S., \$35; Germany, \$60; France, \$58.

Canada's total trade, 40 years, 1868-1908, over 10 billions; doubled in 9 years; trebled in 17.

Increase in 20 years, 1873-1893, 30 millions, or 14 per cent.

Increase in 15 years, 1893-1908, 403 millions, or 163 per cent. Increase in U. S. in same period, 90 per cent.

Increase in 10 years, 1897-1907, 124.93 per cent.; G. B., 56.41; U. S., 65.86; Canada's percentage exceeded only by Argentina and Japan.

Canada's trade within the Empire, \$260,858,157 (or 40 per cent.); with foreign countries, \$389,934,984 (or 60 per cent.).

U. S. has 189 consular and trade agents in Canada.

Canada's exports: Mines, \$39,560,612; fisheries, \$13,906,567; forest, \$445,504,371; animals and produce, \$55,913,782; agricultural products, \$75,548,935; manufactures, \$33,069,468; miscellaneous, \$865,217. Total of home and foreign produce exports, \$263,368,952.

Exports have been greater to G. B. than to U. S. for 30 out of 40 years.

In 1868, 60 per cent. of Canada's export trade was to U. S., 30 per cent. to G. B. In 1908, 40 per cent. to G. B., 47 per cent. to U. S.

G. B. bought, 1908, goods from Canada to value of \$3 per head; U. S., \$1.15 per head.

One-half of Canada's trade is with U. S., one-third with G. B.

Canada has 13 trade commissioners and 6 trade agents. Canada spent, 1908, \$1,590,383 on steamship subventions and mail subsidies.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Great Britain is Canada's best customer.

Canada's total trade with G. B., \$230,340,043; imports, \$95,855,887; exports, \$134,484,156.

Of imports, \$71,212,207 dutiable, \$23,205,107 free; duty collected, \$17,265,293, or 30 per cent. of total.

When British preference of 33 1-3 per cent. was given in 1897, imports from G. B. were 29 millions; in 1908, 95 millions; increase of 225 per cent.

Imports from G. B. under preference, 1907-8, \$61,867,132.

G. B. imports 75 per cent. of her food products.

Canada's trade within the Empire, 40 per cent. of total, imports, 113,110,062; exports, \$147,748,085.

Canada's trade with Newfoundland, \$5,186,177, viz., exports, \$3,408,518; imports, \$1,777,659; balance in coin and bullion.

Canada's trade with Australia, \$3,410,396; exports, \$2,873,461; imports, \$536,935. Australia's total trade, 1907, 620 million dollars.

Canada's trade with New Zealand, \$1,250,486; exports, \$993,442; imports, \$257,044. New Zealand's total trade, 1907, 200 million dollars.

Canada's trade with British East Indies, \$4,066,972; British West Indies, \$9,694,919; British Guiana, \$2,689,353; British Africa, \$2,043,575.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Total trade with U. S., \$334,311,709, viz., exports, \$113,520,500; imports, \$220,791,209.

U. S. supplied 59 per cent. of Canada's imports, G. B. 26 per cent.

Percentage of Canadian exports to U. S., 40 per cent.; to G. B., 47 per cent.

Percentage of imports from U. S., 57 per cent.; from G. B., 30 per cent.

Canada's total trade with U. S. increased 45 per cent. in 5 years; with G. B., 30 per cent.

Of imports, \$110,361,367 dutiable, \$94,287,518 free. Duty collected, \$27,132,543, or 47 per cent. of total.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Canada's trade with foreign countries, \$389,934,984, viz., imports, \$257,676,463; exports, \$132,258,521.

Trade with France, \$12,058,449; imports, \$10,251,717; exports, \$1,806,732.

Trade with Germany, \$10,625,352. Surtax imports, \$6 142,921, out of \$8,250,745.

Trade with some European countries, viz., Spain, \$1,255,169; Italy, \$1,156,320; Holland, \$2,367,230; Belgium, \$5,783,450; Switzerland, \$2,777,426; Russia, \$740,957.

Trade with the Orient: Japan, \$2,938,267; China, \$1,689,719; Egypt, \$81,156.

Trade with South and Central America: Argentina, \$3,138,971; Brazil, \$1,319,621; Central American States, \$170,373; Chile, \$391,373; Mexico, \$1,396,945; Peru, \$118,525; Uruguay, \$388,236; Venezuela, \$190,168.

TARIFF AND DUTIES.

General duties on imported goods, 1894, 12½ per cent.; 1856, 15 per cent.; 1858, 20 per cent.; 1866, 15 per cent.; 1874, 17½ per cent.; 1879, 30 per cent.; 1904, 27½ per cent.

Average tariff on dutiable articles entering U. S. from Canada, is 49.83 per cent.; entering Canada from U. S., 24.83 per cent.

Tariff duty imposed on Canadians is \$8 per head.

“Canadians are the lowest taxed people in the civilized world.”—Hon. James McMullen.

Of total imports of \$370,786,525, \$230,917,914 were dutiable, \$133,319,950 free.

Duties collected, 1907-8, \$58,331,074 (\$27,132,543 from U. S.; \$17,265,293 from G. B.).

Percentage of duty on total value of goods imported, dutiable and free, 15.73.

Of total imports of \$370,786,525, \$230,917,914 was dutiable, \$139,868,611 free.

Of \$230,917,914 dutiable goods imported, under general tariff, \$139,761,357; duty, \$40,796,078. Under preferential tariff, \$70,880,829; duty, \$14,678,836. Under surtax tariff, \$7,517,843; duty, \$2,856,159.

WESTERN CANADA AND THE FAR NORTH.

Canada is the paramount country in the world in the area of its unoccupied fertile soil.

Western Canada comprises two-thirds of total area, and is 50 per cent. larger than 10 of the Western States.

Population of three prairie provinces, 1906, 805,000, in 180,312 families; doubled in 5 years; 43,228 in 1871; now estimated at 1,150,000.

Population of West, about equal to Maritime Provinces.

“There is land enough in Western Canada, if tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe.”—J. J. Hill.

Western Canada flour mill capacity, 46,277 bbls. a day.

Western Canada elevator capacity, 62,965,100 bushels; 2,000 elevators, value 15 million.

Crop values, 1908, three prairie provinces (Dominion census estimate), \$118,796,000; acreage, 9,578,443; total yield, 223,257,000 bushels and 315,000 tons.

Of the 223,257,000 bushels, 88,011,000 bushels wheat from 5,454,000 acres.

Only 5 per cent. of western agricultural area under cultivation.

Number of farms, 1906, 122,398.

35 million acres under settlement, or 20 per cent; 100 million acres still available for cultivation in 3 prairie provinces.

Estimated total crop acreage of West, 1909, 12 million acres, of which 7 million will be in wheat.

Foreign trade of 3 prairie provinces, 1907-8, \$36,201,342; duty, \$1,730,996.

Comparative value of factory products, 1905, \$54,264,409.

Fishery production, 1908, \$968,422; for 1870-97, \$17,863,181.

Western Canada now has 34 members in House of Commons out of 220; after next census they will have between 60 and 70—one-quarter of House.

45 loan companies have 68 millions and life insurance companies 46 millions invested in Western Canada—114 millions in all.

Western Canada has 416 branches—131 in 1907.

Western Canada cities' assessment, 1900, 1,560,592 in 1906; increase of 123 per cent.; 340,329 horses in 1900; 682,919 in 1906; increase of 200 per cent.

Western Canada increases, 5 years, 1902-7: Life insurance company investments, 395 per cent.; premium receipts, 190 per cent.; exports to foreign countries, 329 per cent; total foreign trade, 166 per cent.; in land values, 85 per cent.

First concerted U. S. emigration to Western Canada was 44 people in 1896.

Homestead entries from Oct. 31, 1874, to March 31, 1907, 263,339.

Homestead entries, 1907-8, over 30,000, representing 5 million acres.

Taxes on Western Canada farm lands only about \$25 per square mile.

30 million acres granted to settlers in Western Canada. 20 million acres sold by railway companies.

124,304,155 acres have been surveyed in Western Canada, making 776,896 farms of 160 acres each.

Canada has given 57 million acres of lands to Western Canada railways.

Total sales of Western lands by railway companies, 1893-1907, 14,422,797 acres for \$59,608,225—average per acre of \$4.13.

Coal production in Northwest, 1905-1908, over 5 million tons.

C. P. R. live stock shipments, 1908, from Alberta: 87,900 cattle, 11,416 horses, 48,173 hogs, 25,754 sheep—5,969 cars full. From Saskatchewan: 1,183 cattle, 2,220 horses, 445 hogs, 14,900 sheep; 810 cars full.

Valuation of above shipments: Horses, \$1,499,960; Western Canada has 4,659,933,000 board feet saw timber and 67,160,000 cords of fuel wood.

Western Canada land values have doubled in 7 years; H. B. Co. lands, 1900, \$4.98; 1907, \$8.78; C. P. R. lands, 1900, \$3.15; 1907, \$8.09.

Homestead entries, 1907-8, covered 4,867,840 acres. For past 6 years, 28,533,360 acres.

Of 30,424 homestead entries in 1907-8, 7,417 were made by Canadians; 7,818 by United States settlers; 6,205 by British, and 510 by Canadians returned from U. S.

Quebec is 301 years old, Montreal 267, Halifax 161, Toronto, 116, Victoria 64, Vancouver, 28, Winnipeg, 39.

Hudson's Bay Company is 242 years old (1667). It is Canada's oldest joint stock company.

CANADA'S FAR NORTH.

The long sunlight of the Far North grows wheat that makes whiter flour and better bread than any other wheat in the world.

Barley cut at Fort Vermillion on July 24, 1906 (lat. 58.4).

“We are milling our own flour from our own wheat in our own mills.”—J. K. Cornwall, of Peace River.

1908 wheat crop at Fort Vermillion, 35,000 bushels; average, 24 bushels.

Wheat 68 lbs. to bushel is grown at Fort Chipewyan (lat. 58.7).

Wheat is a regular crop at Fort Providence (lat. 61.4). Potatoes and other vegetables are a good crop at Good Hope, near Arctic Circle.

Coal outcroppings from entrance to Yellowhead Pass to Fort McKay, along Peace River, for 800 miles.

Coal found at Hudson's Hope, on Peace River, and at Peace River Crossing, 250 miles east; also at Fort Norman, at mouth of Great Bear River, 1,000 miles to the north.

A bank of coal, 20 miles long, on Slave River, has been on fire for over a century.

Great salt springs are on Salt River, near Great Slave River.

A 90-foot salt deposit found at 900-foot level, and a 65-foot one at 1,100-foot level at Fort McMurray.

The banks of the Athabasca for 100 miles, with Fort McMurray as the centre, are practically solid asphaltum. The circle of this asphaltum outcropping is a country as large as two Manitobas.

The Far North is the greatest oil and natural gas prospect known anywhere.

With the building of twenty miles of canals, 3,000 miles of continuous navigable waterways would be available.

The forests are filled with game and the rivers are alive with fish.

The Mackenzie River is, with its tributaries, 2,500 miles long—equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax, draining a region three times as large as France.

The Saskatchewan is 1,600 miles long, the Columbia 1,400, the Churchill 1,000, the Fraser and the Red River each 650 miles. The Saskatchewan basin is as large as that of the St. Lawrence.

Wheat grows in the Canadian Far North in latitude of Southern Greenland.

F. S. Lawrence estimates 65 million acres good agricultural lands in Peace and Athabasca River Valleys.

T. A. Brick's wheat average, Peace River Valley, 56 bushels to the acre.

WHEAT.

Canada's Western wheat-growing belt 4 times area of U. S. belt.

Western Canada has 171 million acres of wheat lands. (Prof. Saunders' estimate.)

Wheat acreage, Western Canada, 1908, 5,454,000; Dominion census estimate of crop, 88,011,000 bushels, worth 70 millions.

Average yield of wheat per acre for ten years: Western Canada, 18.95 bushels; Minnesota, 14; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11; North Dakota, 12.4.

Canada ranked first in wheat display at St. Louis Fair, 1904; 150 varieties of wheat and other grains were there shown from Canada.

Canada's total wheat crop, 1908, Dominion census estimate, 108 million bushels (88 millions grown in the West).

If Canada's wheat crop for 1908 had been shipped in cars, each holding 15 tons, the cars would make up a continuous train 1,365 miles long.

Grain shipments, via Fort William and Port Arthur, 1908, 47,216,243 bushels, 38,433,698 being wheat; 70 per cent. more than in 1907.

Only 1 out of every 20 acres of Western wheat lands under crop.

Of 1908 Western wheat crop, 20 million bushels available for export, and 35 million will be needed for food in the West.

48 million bushels of 1908 wheat passed Winnipeg by close of navigation.

Britain's possessions supply the United Kingdom with 32 per cent. of its wheat imported.

When 50 million acres will be the wheat area sown, the product will be 750 million bushels, on basis of 15 bushels per acre.

United States exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain are fast declining.

Wheat production in U. S. has not kept pace with growth of population; in Canada surplus for export is increasing.

Canadian No. 1 hard wheat is the highest priced wheat in the world.

In 1880 U. S. exported 180 million bushels of wheat and flour; Canada, 7½ million bushels; 1906, U. S. exported only 97 million bushels; Canada, 47 million bushels.

18 years ago U. S. produced 18 bushels to Canada's one; U. S. now produces but six to one.

Highest price recorded for cash wheat, in Winnipeg, Oct. 12, 1907, \$1.15½ per bushel.

Canada formerly exported one bushel against U. S. 24; now exports nearly one-half as much as U. S.

Canada's wheat flour exports, 1908, 1,962,740 bushels, value \$8,454,954.

Canadian grain exports, 1908, to Belgium, 776,849 bushels, value \$632,531; to British Africa, 114,279 bushels, value \$123,456; to Germany, 9,729 bushels, value \$4,906; to U. S., 859,144 bushels, value \$635,484.

“Canada”: “The time is not far distant when Canada will produce 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Western Canada and British Columbia votes, general election of 1908, 210,806, viz., 101,519 Liberal, 97,883 Conservative, 11,404 Independent.

The shortest grain route from Western Canada to England is via Hudson Bay—a thousand miles shorter than via the St. Lawrence.

The Canadian Northern Railway is within 480 miles of Hudson Bay. Surveys are being made for the final distance.

Wheat has been successfully grown at Fort Stanley, on Churchill River, 200 miles north of Prince Albert.

With only a handful of people, a million dollars of business was done on Peace and Mackenzie River districts in 1908.

Peace River district has the greatest inland fisheries in North America.

Athabaska district has an asphalt deposit; estimated at 6,400,000,000 tons.

Three railways are surveying lines north of Edmonton.

Spruce grows along the Mackenzie River to the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

On July 15th, 1907, at Fort Providence, on Mackenzie River, 550 miles north of Edmonton, wheat was in milk, potatoes in flower, peas fit to use, tomatoes, turnips, rhubarb, beets, cabbage, onions and other garden vegetables. Strawberries had been ripe there for some time, as well as currants and gooseberries.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with the growing of cereals at Fort Vermillion, 350 miles north of Edmonton, and has received reports up to December 19th, 1908. The wheat crop of the district has been 35,000 bushels, with an average of twenty-four bushels to the acre; the barley crop 5,000 bushels, average sixty bushels to the acre; oats 4,000 bushels, average fifty bushels. Root crops: Turnips, 16 tons; mangels, 15 tons, and white carrots, 12 1-2 tons to the acre. Hardy fruit trees and vegetables have done well.

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6. All game and birds are protected in the park.
7. Law and order are enforced in the park by the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
8. Banff, the beautiful, one of the most attractive spots in America, is the gateway to the Canadian National Park.
9. Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, water falls, avairy, museum, animal paddock with eighty buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing and many other attractions.
10. Banff is annually visited by many thousands of tourists.
11. Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is thirty-four miles west of Banff.
12. Good trails from Lake Louise, Chalet, to Lakes in the Clouds, Valley of the Ten Peaks, Victoria Hanging Glacier, Paradise Valley and Saddleback Lookout.
13. Field—fifty miles west of Banff—is where the world famous loop tunnels are now being constructed. It is also the centre of remarkable alpine scenery.
14. Yoho Valley is reached from Field by the Emerald Lake Road, which is near the wonderful natural bridge of the Bow River.

15. From one place near Field over seventy glaciers can be counted.
16. Glacier, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an excellent hotel, is a few moments' walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.
17. Nakinu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.
18. The Alpine Club of Canada, with a membership of over 400, met in July, 1908, in Roger's Pass, 1909 camp will be at Lake O'Hara, near Laggan.

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First copy of Toronto Globe issued March 5, 1844.

First iron forge built in Quebec at St. Maurice in 1739

First sod of Grand Trunk Pacific turned at Fort William, September 11, 1905, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Cartier's first landing on Canadian soil, July 1, 1534.

First permanent settlement in Canada at Quebec, 1608, under Champlain.

First courts of law in Canada at Quebec in 1663.

First French governor of Canada, Frontenac, 1672.

First English Governor-General of Canada—Lord Dorchester—1768.

First Confederation Governor-General, Lord Monck.

First government founded by the British in Canada, in Nova Scotia, 1719.

First Indian treaty, 1817; now 10 treaties.

First use of postage stamps in Canada, 1851; post cards, 1871.

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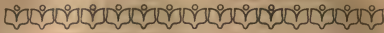
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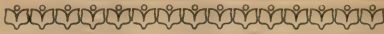
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