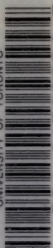


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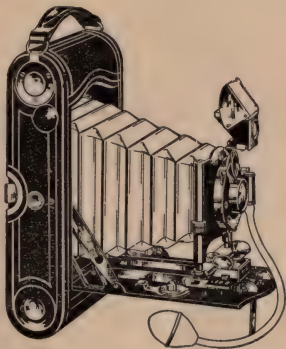
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Ontario's values of land, buildings, implements and live stock, \$1,341,469,232.

Ontario's field crops value, 1912 (census estimate), \$204,549,000 ;

Ontario's mining production. 1912 (Bureau of Mines estimate). \$47,471,920, or about 40 per cent of all Canada yield.

Ontario's timber cut, 1912. \$26,774,937, or nearly one-half of total Canadian cut.

Ontario's area, under new boundaries, 418,262 square miles, 267 million acres.

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Ontario is spending large sums in opening up New Ontario by roads etc.

Ontario offers attractive living conditions as to climate, travelling facilities and educational and other opportunities.

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A FEW FACTS.

British Columbia Produced in 1912:

Agriculture	\$22,269,768
Mining	32,440 800
Timber, (est).....	28,750,0 0
Fisheries.....	13,677,125
Manufactures (est)	45,000,000

Total trade 1912-1913, \$93,683,848, an increase of \$65,000,000 in nine years.

Full information regarding British Columbia can be obtained free from the Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B. C.

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FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

First colonization enterprise, 1605, when De Pontreuil court settled Port Royal with Europeans.

First permanent Canadian settlement, Quebec, 1608.

First Canadian Catholic church at Port Royal, 1608.

First Roman Catholic Bishop, M. de Laval, 1659.

First courts of law in Canada, Quebec, in 1663.

First census taken in 1665.

First Governor of Canada was Frontenac, 1672.

First mail stage in Canada, Montreal-Quebec, 1721.

First newspaper published in British North America was the "Halifax Gazette," March 28th, 1752.

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

First election held in Canada, June, 1792.

First French paper—"Le Canadien"—Nov. 22, 1806.

First steamer on the St. Lawrence River, 1809.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers, under Lord Selkirk.

First Canadian bank (of Montreal) started in 1817.

First Indian treaty, 1817.

First daily paper—"Montreal Advertiser"—in 1840.

Canada's first telegraph line built in 1846 between Toronto and Niagara.

First canals begun in Canada in 1799, along the St. Lawrence; first vessels passed through Lachine Canal, 1825; St. Lawrence canals opened in 1848.

First Canadian cardinal, Arch. Taschereau, 1856.

Northern Railway opened in Ontario, May 16th, 1853, the first line in Ontario.

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

First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, Aug. 5th, 1858, Ireland to Newfoundland. Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, Aug. 5th, 1868. First cable message, Canada-Australia, Oct. 31st, 1902.

First sod of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway turned at Fort William, Sept. 11th, 1905.

First Governor-General after Confederation, Lord Monck.

First wireless commercial message sent from Canada, to Europe, Oct. 17th, 1907.

North-west Territory acquired by purchase, 1870.

SOME OF CANADA'S ADVANTAGES.

- All kinds of climate between lat. 49 and the Arctic.
- All kinds of natural resources.
- All kinds of mineral riches.
- Practically all kinds of raw material for manufacturing.
- All kinds of field crops.
- A vast series of inland waterways.
- Bounded by three oceans, holding vast fishery wealth.
- Untold wealth in water powers.
- The highest-priced grain in the world.
- A nine-link chain of united provinces.
- Religious and political liberty.
- Industrial and commercial opportunities.
- Free speech, free schools, a free press, and liberty of worship.
- A noble national ancestry: English and French.
- British connection.
- An inspiring historical background.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE SINCE 1867.

We have made Canada a nation and a power on this North American continent;

We have made Canada the first of the dominions in the British Empire.

We have achieved complete self-government for ourselves and made it easier for other outlying portions of the Empire to do the same.

We are muddling (at first) into some kind of recognition of our duty to share in the defence of the Empire. We will yet discharge that duty honorably.

Forty-six years ago, we didn't quite know where we were going or what our country was to include. We know better now, and we've squared off Canada with three oceans and a friendly nation.—Toronto Star.

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2. N. Brunswick and its Neighborhood.
3. Among the Magdalen Islands.
4. Quebec: the Brittany of Canada.
5. Quebec: the Citadel City of the St. Lawrence.
6. Montreal: Canada's Commercial Metropolis.
7. Ontario: the Central Province of the Dominion.
8. New Ontario: Its Scenery and Resources.
9. Across Canada's Thousand - Mile Farm.
10. The Foreigner in Canada.
11. The Police Patrol of Half a Continent.
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Right Honorable Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada:

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INDEX

Agricultural	3	Miscellaneous	66
Alberta	26-27	Montreal	46
British Columbia	28	Mountains	67
Area	7	New Brunswick	37
Banking	8	Nova Scotia	36
Calgary	27	Ontario	39-42
Census	9-11	Population of Cities	25
Customs Revenue	12	Prince Edward Island	37
Dairy	5	Provinces	26-48
Edmonton	27	Quebec	44
Education	12	Railways	49
Electrical Development	64	Religious	55
Financial	14	Saskatchewan	47
Fisheries	16	Telephones and Telegraphs	57
Forestry	59	Temperance	58
Fruit	6	Timber	59
Immigration	17	Quebec	42
Indians	18	Toronto	42
Insurance	19	Trade	61-63
Labor	20	United Kingdom Trade	62
Live Stock	6	United States—Canada Trade	62
Manitoba	31	Vancouver	30
Manufacturing	21	Victoria	30
Marine and Canals	22	Water Powers	64
Maritime Provinces	33	Western Canada	65
Militia and Defence	23	Wheat	4
Mining	23	Winnipeg	32

CANADA'S PRODUCTIVE WEALTH, 1913.

Field crops	\$552,771,500
Forest products	161,802,049
Mineral products	136,048,296
Fisheries products	33,384,469
Dairy products (est.)	121,000,000
Fruit products (est.)	25,000,000

\$1,029,006,314

CANADA'S PROGRESS IN A NUT SHELL.

	1912.	1913.
Total trade, fiscal year.....	874,637,794	1,085,264,449
Imports	559,325,544	686,604,413
Exports.	315,317,250	377,068,355
Trade with United States.....	\$488,679,741	\$662,432,937
Trade with United Kingdom.....	269,054,844	317,635,589
Trade with British Empire.....	307,840,816	361,759,036
Customs duties	85,051,872	115,063,687
Population	7,206,643	est. 7,758,000
Bank clearings	9,146,236,243	9,262,606,864
Paid-up bank capital (Oct.).....	114,134,182	117,341,476
Bank deposits	1,023,912,500	1,011,367,714
Railway mileage (June 30).....	26,729	29,304
Railways gross earnings	219,403,752	256,702,703
Government revenue(Consol. Fd.)	136,108,217	168,689,903
Govt. expenditure (Consol. Fd.).	129,960,416	112,059,537
Govt. capital expenditure.....	30,939,575	32,396,816
Public net debt, Mar. 31, 1913...	339,919,460	303,562,104
Total Can. produce exports	296,223,857	355,754,600
Agricultural exports	107,143,375	150,145,661
Animal products exports	48,210,654	44,784,593
Dairy exports	24,103,376	21,714,153
Wheat exported (bush.)	64,466,286	93,166,009
Canada's live stock, value 1910..	593,768,000	
Canada's wheat crop (bush.) ...	199,236,000	231,717,000
Canada's field crops	557,344,100	552,771,500
Canada's root and fodder crops..	192,568,500	187,399,100
Fire Insurance in force.....	2,277,968,950	2,680,154,028
Life Insurance in force.....	950,413,333	1,070,265,000
Immigration, fiscal year	354,237	402,432
Vessels registered	8,088	8,380
Mineral exports	41,324,516	57,442,546
Mineral production (1911)....	102,000,000('12)	135,048,296
Fishery products	34,667,872	33,384,469
Fisheries exports	16,704,678	16,336,721
Forests exports	40,892,674	43,255,060
Forest products, 1911.....	161,093,031('12)	161,802,049
Can. manufacturers' exports ...	35,836,284	43,692,708
Canada's loans	272,937,982	351,408,629
Canada's canal traffic (tons) ...	46,952,605	51,319,426
Military force	63,362	72,230
Canada's savings	1,067,476,264	1,081,165,465

AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

Canada's field crops value, 1913, \$552,771,500 from 35,375,000 acres; compared with \$557,344,100 from 35,575,000 acres in 1912.

Wheat from 11,015,000 acres produced 231,717,000 bushels of value of \$156,462,000. 1912: 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and \$139,090,000.

Of total wheat area, 970,000 acres devoted to fall wheat, production 22,592,000 bushels, value \$18,185,000; compared with 971,000 acres, 20,387,000 bushels and \$17,157,000 in 1912.

Oats yielded 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres; value \$128,893,000 1912; 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels and \$126,304,000.

Both wheat and oat crops of 1913 were highest on record in Canada, wheat as regards area, yield and value, and oats as regards area and yield.

Barley yield from 1,613,000 acres, 48,319,000 bushels, value \$20,144,000, as against 1,581,000 acres, 49,398,000 bushels and \$22,354,000 in 1912.

Quality of grain crops, as indicated by average weight per measured bushel, was superior to 1912, viz.: Spring wheat averages 60.37 lbs., against 58.90 lbs. in 1912; oats, 36.50 lbs., against 35.50 lbs., and barley 48.50 lbs., against 47.50 lbs.

Canada's area, sown to fall wheat for 1914 crop: 1,006,700 acres.

Canada's cereal and hoed crops area, 1913: Buckwheat, 352,100 acres; flax, 1,287,300; corn for husking, 272,650; beans, 52,950; potatoes, 462,600; turnips, etc., 206,400; sugar beets, 17,500; corn for fodder, 281,890.

Canada's root and fodder crops area, 1913: 8,693,000 acres; value, \$187,399,100.

Potato yield, 76,720,000 bushels; value, \$37,379,010. Turnips, etc., 73,090,000 bushels; value, \$103,000. Fodder corn, 2,436,300 tons; value, \$11,273,500. Sugar beets, 161,000 tons; value, \$959,000. Alfalfa, 251,700 tons; value, \$2,895,400. Hay and clover, 10,050,000 tons; value, \$114,789,000.

Canada's tobacco, approximate, production: About 4,000,000 lbs. for Quebec, and between 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs. for Ontario, according to season.

Canada has 16 Government Experimental Farms.

FIELD CROP COMPARISONS.

	United States.	Canada.
	bush. per	bush. per
	acre.	acre.
Spring wheat	13.2	21.5
Oats	29.3	40
Barley	24	31.4
Rye	16	20

Compared with yield per acre in European countries:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Canada	21.5	40	20	31.4
Britain	32	36	..	31
Ireland	36	49	..	44
Denmark	42.7	39	..	38
Germany	34	47	29	40

Canada's Government will spend \$10,000,000 in aid of agricultural education. 1913-14 allotment, Ontario, \$195,000; Quebec, \$159,000; Saskatchewan, \$54,000; Nova Scotia, \$54,000; Manitoba, \$51,000; British Columbia, \$47,000; Alberta, \$46,000; New Brunswick, \$44,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$26,000.

Canada ranks fourth in world production of oats (viz. 395,341,000 bushels in 1913); United States, first; Russia, second; Prussia, third.

Canada loses an estimate of \$15,000,000 a year in smut diseases of crops, and \$80,000 from insect depredations.

Canada's agricultural exports, 1912-13, \$150,145,661, highest on record.

WHEAT FACTS.

"Canada grows the best wheat in the world; she has the cheapest electric and water powers; she has the milling capacity to grind most of her own wheat in her own mills, and to ship it to the world's markets, with its identity preserved."

Canada's wheat production, 1912, 27 bushels per head; United States, 7¼.

Grain receipts, at Fort William and Port Arthur, September-November, 1913: 115,570,590 bushels; 67,367,592 bushels in 1912; increase, 70 per cent.

Canada's flour mills have daily capacity of 121,208 barrels—increase of 10,000 in year, nearly half of capacity in the West.

Canada is one of the world's great bread baskets.

Canada's first shipment of wheat, 1913 crop, was in a Canadian vessel, from Fort William to Montreal.

Canadian wheat flour exports: 4,478,043 bbls., value, \$19,970,689—highest on record.

Canada's wheat production is increasing more rapidly than population, viz., in 1871, less than 5 bushels per head; in 1881, 8; in 1891, 9; in 1901, 11; in 1912, 27. United States production per head declined in same period.

Canada sells about two-thirds of its wheat crop or its products.

Canada won first prize for best bushel of hard wheat, and seven out of sixteen sweepstakes, at International Dry Farming Congress at Oklahoma, October, 1913, in competition with thirty States and Provinces.

Canada's largest individual crop (1913) was that of Chas. S. Noble, near Lethbridge, viz., 296,836 bushels of grain.

DAIRY FACTS.

Canada's dairy products exports, \$21,714,153 (decrease of \$2,389,223 over 1911-12), viz.: Cheese, 20,697,144; butter, \$223,578; cream, \$751,123; condensed milk, \$25,554; casein, \$15,342; fresh milk, \$1,412. Nearly all to Great Britain.

Canada has paid \$69,460 in creamery cold storage bonuses to 803 creameries.

Canada exported, 1912-13, \$889,542 of dairy products to United States, as against \$971,327 in 1911-12.

Canada's cheese exports, 1880-1913, \$442,000,000; butter exports, \$66,000,000.

Canada imported, 1912-13, in dairy products, 7,989,269 lbs. of butter (mostly from New Zealand), worth \$2,081,989; 1,495,758 lbs. of cheese, 261,555 lbs. of casein.

Canada's home consumption of dairy products is increasing by \$3,000,000 a year.

Shipment of eggs from New Zealand to Canada is a new industry.

Canada, for first time in sixty years, shipped practically no butter to England, owing to growth of home market, but imported 7,000,000 lbs. from New Zealand.

Canada exported to Britain, in 1906, 15,000 tons of butter; in 1912, only 2,900 tons, as against 16,000 tons by New Zealand.

FRUIT FACTS.

Canada is exporting an increasing quantity of peaches to Great Britain, viz.: 1910, 3,743 single large cases; 1911, 3,934; 1912, 8,443; 1913, 4,392.

495,000 barrels of apples were marketed in Prairie Provinces in 1912, viz.: 238,000 from Ontario, 75,000 from British Columbia, 18,000 from Nova Scotia, 164,000 from United States.

In last nine years, practically no increase in quantity of apples imported into United Kingdom. Canada is now the chief source of her supply for imported apples. From September 1st, 1911, to April 30th, 1912, out of a total importation of 2,850,000 barrels, Canada furnished 1,520,387; United States, 981,130; and other countries, 348,483 barrels.

Canada's total apple production, 1912, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels. Canada imported, 1912, 600,000 bushels of apples. Apple exports, 1912-13, \$4,047,806.

LIVE STOCK FACTS.

Canada had, June 30th, 1913, 2,535,800 horses, 2,648,800 milch cows, 4,183,000 other cattle, 2,141,000 sheep, 3,072,600 swine.

Canada's exports of animals and their produce, \$44,784,593, lowest in 10 years; chiefly to United Kingdom.

Canada's live stock value, 1910, of 14,534,000 animals, \$593,768,000.

Canada has changed from a sheep-exporting to a mutton-importing country. Exports of sheep decreased from 391,000 in 1896 to 21,000 in 1912, while since 1910 imports have increased from 35,000 to 192,000 head.

Canada sold England 6,800 cattle in 1912. Bacon sold. \$5,700,000.

Canada's live stock stood at end of April, 1913, at 90 per cent. of a standard, representing a healthy and thrifty condition.

Canada shipped to U.S., Nov.-Dec., 1913, 35,000 live cattle, and 6,000,000 lbs. dressed meat.

Canada won prize for best animal out of 10,000 exhibited at International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago, December, 1913: An Aberdeen-Angus steer, shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Canada won four of the championships in cattle and sheep classes.

AREA OF CANADA.

“Do you realize how great a country Canada is? If you could pivot Canada upon its eastern seaboard, it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the British Islands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the northern part of France, the entire German Empire, and a considerable part of European Russia, and a man who lives in Halifax is a thousand miles farther away from Victoria than he is from London.”—Right Hon. R. L. Borden.

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire.

Canada's area is one-third of that of Africa, and one-fifth of that of Asia.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673). Canada's area in acres, 2,386,985,395.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada's proportion of population, nearly two per square mile; United States, 25; England and Wales, 558; British Empire (outside India), 4.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line nearly equal half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

In 1868, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now the Dominion Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles.

Areas Canadian Provinces in square miles: British Columbia, 357,600; Alberta, 253,540; Saskatchewan, 250,650; Manitoba, 251,832; Ontario, 407,252; Quebec, 706,834; New Brunswick, 27,985; Nova Scotia, 21,428; Prince Edward Island, 2,184.

Prior to the passing of the Boundaries Act of 1912, areas of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were: Manitoba, area, 73,732, added, 178,100; Ontario, area, 260,852, added, 146,400; Quebec, area, 351,873, added, 354,961.

CANADIAN BANKING FACTS.

CONDITION OF CANADIAN BANKS, 1912 and 1913.

	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1913.
Capital paid up	\$114,134,182	\$117,341,476
Reserve fund	104,639,396	109,624,776
Circulation ..	110,696,877	118,234,359
Public deposits in Canada..	1,023,912,500	1,011,367,714
Dominion notes	94,673,129	90,111,738
Govt. securities	9,147,731	10,917,050
R.R. securities, etc.	63,782,047	72,732,318
Municipal securities	22,780,080	37,846,369
Call loans in Canada	73,959,866	71,118,255
Call loans outside Canada...	101,186,983	93,346,810
Current loans in Canada...	879,676,355	862,313,367
Liabilities ..	\$1,283,211,402	\$1,328,497,371
Assets ..	1,521,105,096	1,575,550,980

CANADA'S BANK CLEARINGS, 1912 and 1913.

	1912.	1913.
Montreal	\$2,844,368,426	\$2,880,029,101
Toronto	2,160,230,376	2,181,281,577
Winnipeg	1,537,817,524	1,634,977,237
Vancouver	645,118,877	606,899,710
Calgary	275,492,303	247,882,848
Edmonton	220,727,617	213,053,318
Ottawa	244,123,451	207,667,006
Hamilton	167,712,729	183,107,853
Victoria	183,544,238	176,977,074
Quebec	158,760,185	165,654,745
Regina	115,727,647	132,087,453
Halifax	100,467,672	105,623,769
Saskatoon	115,898,467	96,034,717
London	84,526,961	90,720,202
St. John	88,969,218	82,665,827
Moose Jaw	65,136,326	61,370,943
Fort William	40,503,087	49,265,358
Brandon	32,875,875	32,186,498
Brantford	30,749,317	32,697,443
Lethbridge	33,485,947	28,893,476
	\$9,146,236,243	\$9,212,076,155
New Westminster	29,424,494
Medicine Hat	21,106,215
		\$9,262,606,864

CENSUS FACTS, 1911.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES.

	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Per sq. m.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	1.47
British Columbia	392,480	178,657	213,823	1.09
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	6.18
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	20,769	12.61
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	22.98
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	340,261	9.67
Prince Edward Is....	93,728	103,259	*9,531	42.91
Quebec	2,003,232	1,548,898	353,814	5.69
Sasakatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	1.95
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	
N. W. Territory	18,481	20,129	*3,178	
<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/>				
Totals	7,206,643	5,371,315	1,835,328	

or 34.13 per cent.

See under "Religions" for religious census data, and under "Education" for educational data, and under "Mining" for mining data.

Canada's estimated population, at date of March 31st, 1913, 7,758,000.

1911: Rural population, 3,925,502; urban, 3,281,141.
 1901: Rural population, 3,349,516; urban, 2,021,799. Increase of rural population in ten years, 17.16 per cent; of urban, 62.25 per cent.

Canada's population to sq. mile, 1.93; Great Britain, 471; Germany, 310; France, 190; United States, 25.

Canada's percentage of population. Rural, 55; urban, 45. United States, 21 and 79.

Percentage growth of provinces: Alberta, 413; Saskatchewan, 439; British Columbia, 119; Manitoba, 78; Quebec, 21; Ontario, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, .7; P.E.I., decrease of 9 per cent.

Western Canada population increase, ten years, 174 per cent.; Eastern Canada, 17 per cent.

Estimated 3,000,000 Canadian-born or of Canadian descent in United States.

Next Parliament will have 11 more members; Ontario losing 4, New Brunswick 2, Nova Scotia 2, P.E.I. 1; four Western provinces gain 5 each, giving West one-third of House.

Canada's population now same as that of U.S. in 1813.

Canada's percentage population increase in decade, 34; United States, 24.

Employed agriculturally, 716,937; domestic and personal, 277,755; fisheries, 25,054; forestry, lumbering, 17,113; manufacturing, mechanical, 389,873; mining, 36,908; miscellaneous, 4,413; non-productive, 69,201; professional, 94,639; trade and transportation, 234,236.

Occupied dwellings, 1,413,913; number of families, 1,488,353. Average persons per dwelling, 5.096.

Canada's fifth census, taken on June 1st, 1911, by 264 commissioners and 9,703 enumerators, cost \$1,204,614.

Three-fourths of Canada's population is British-born.

British and Canadian-born contributed, out of total increase of 1,835,328, 1901 to 1911, 1,380,577, or 74 per cent. Canadian-born contributed 947,867, or 52 per cent.; natives of British Islands, 394,507, or 21.50 per cent.; other parts of Empire, 13,324, or 0.72 per cent.

Increase in foreign-born of 474,283 comprised 279,392 European-born, 17,366 Asiatic-born, exclusive of Hindus, and 175,781 persons born in United States.

Of ten-year increase, English contributed 562,251, or 30.63 per cent.; Irish, 61,663, or 3.36 per cent.; Scotch, 197,726, or 10.77 per cent.; Welsh, 11,754, or 0.06 per cent.; French, 405,519, or 22.09 per cent.; Germans, 82,819, or 4.51 per cent.; Austro-Hungarians, 110,925, or 6.05 per cent.

Persons of British origin constituted 54.07 per cent. of total population in 1911, as against 57.03 per cent. in 1901. Proportion of English to total population increased from 23.47 to 25.30 per cent. in ten years; the Irish fell from 18.40 to 14.58; and the Scotch from 14.90 to 13.85 per cent.

Population of French origin was 28.51 of total in 1911, as against 30.71 per cent. in 1901; the Germans 5.46 per cent. in 1911, as against 5.78 in 1901.

Austro-Hungarians were .34 per cent. of total population in 1901; increased to 1.79 per cent. in 1911.

Japanese, Chinese and Hindus made up 2.13 per cent. of the people in 1911; 1.20 per cent. in 1901.

Canada has 150,000 Jews. Montreal has 50,000; Toronto, 30,000; Winnipeg, 15,000.

Arrivals: 1911, 5,146; 1912, 5,322; 1913, 7,387.

Canadians in United States (census of 1910), Canadian-born or of Canadian parentage, 2,754,615, viz: Canadian French, 932,238 (percentage of increase in ten years, 12.3); Canadian other, 1,822,377 (percentage increase, 11.3).

Out of 346,523 foreign-born males of voting age in Canada, only 135,906, or 39.22 per cent., had, at time of last census, become British subjects within Canada, thus acquiring right to vote.

The British-born male population of voting age, including native Canadians, totalled 1,442,618, of whom 382,133 were born in the United Kingdom, and 26,472 in British possessions. Thus the total voting strength in the election of 1911 was 1,987,129. The total number of votes polled was 1,307,528.

The total number of persons of alien birth in Canada at the date of the census was 752,732. Of these, 353,588, or 46.98 per cent., including both sexes, had acquired the rights of Canadian citizenship.

Japanese immigration to Canada shows increase: 1912-13, 724; for six months, April to Sept., 1913, 571.

One out of every nine in B.C. is an Oriental.

Canada has 3,447 Eskimos.

"Canada will, in the next decade, double her productive power and railway mileage."—Sir George Paish, Editor of the London Statist.

(See page 25 for population of Canadian cities.)

ORIGINS OF PEOPLE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES—1911 CENSUS

British are in majority in every city but Montreal, and Quebec. Montreal has 298,878 of French origin, and Toronto only 4,886. Toronto has more of German origin than any other city, viz., 9,775. Winnipeg comes next, with 8,912.

Italians most numerous in Montreal, 7,013; Toronto, 4,617; Vancouver, 2,256.

Scandinavians: 4,956 in Winnipeg; Vancouver, 2,545.

Winnipeg leads in people of Polish, Austro-Hungarian, Russian and unspecified origin.

Halifax leads in those of Negro origin, 832; Toronto, 472; St. John, 376.

Vancouver leads with 3,559 of Chinese origin; Victoria, 3,458.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF 12 LEADING CITIES.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Montreal	\$19,955,559.75	\$23,658,586.69
Toronto	15,378,815.37	20,252,645.73
Winnipeg	8,057,927.43	11,078,563.08
Vancouver	7,221,632.16	9,286,804.76
Hamilton	2,519,980.39	3,510,395.63
Halifax	2,117,107.99	2,197,833.74
Windsor	2,098,434.76	3,915,835.62
Victoria	1,985,205.22	2,619,470.89
*Calgary	1,833,061.99	2,801,171.91
Quebec	1,759,817.18	2,182,279.69
*Fort William	1,549,712.54	2,064,383.61
Ottawa	1,474,558.40	1,819,162.87

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

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.

Ontario: 5,939 public schools; 513 Roman Catholic separate schools; 6 Protestant separate schools (included with public schools); 204 kindergarten schools; 26 night schools; 161 high schools and collegiate institutes; 127 continuation schools. Total number of pupils in all of above schools, 528,029; teachers, 12,271; Government expenditure, \$1,116,315; total expenditure, \$13,492,108.

Quebec: 1912, 6,856 schools, universities and colleges. 14,926 teachers, 7,411 of whom are lay-women and 4,150 nuns; 422,615 pupils.

Quebec also has 6 technical schools; forestry school, 20 classical colleges, 14 normal schools, 75 night schools, School of Higher Commercial Studies.

Nova Scotia: 2,692 schools, 105,269 pupils, 2,861 teachers. Government expenditure on education, \$330,602; Government and municipal, \$1,379,332.

New Brunswick: 1912, 69,199 pupils enrolled in public schools. Teachers employed, 2,015.

Prince Edward Island: 479 schools, 590 teachers, 17,078 pupils. Government expenditure, \$144,000. Total, \$225,000.

Manitoba: 81,932 pupils enrolled in schools at end of June, 1913; 2,308 teachers at work at one time. Government expenditure on education, \$564,558.

Saskatchewan: Schools in operation, 2,444; departments in operation, 2,947; teachers employed, 3,397; pupils enrolled, 79,882; pupils in Secondary Schools, 2,014; teachers in Secondary Schools, 64; total expenditure on education, \$5,931,843 (1912).

To December 31st, 1913, Mr. Carnegie, personally or through Carnegie Corporation, has made library donations in Canada aggregating \$2,888,215, including 135 original buildings, five branch buildings and two extensions.

University of Toronto, 4,100 students.

University of Ottawa, 816 students.

Queen's University, Kingston, 1,577.

University of Saskatchewan, 385.

McMaster University, Toronto, 239 undergraduate students; 79 at Brandon College; 7 at Okanagan College—305 in all.

McGill University, 1,893 students and 225 in British Columbia.

Laval University, Quebec and Montreal, 1913, 322 teachers and 1,624 pupils; 1913-14, 456.

Canada has 1,200,000 school children.

Reading Camp Association of Canada: Founded in 1900. 500 students served under it. Instruction in English, etc., given annually to 10,000 miners, lumbermen, etc.

EDUCATION CENSUS DATA.

Persons who can read and write, of population of five years of age and over, 88.98 per cent. in 1911; 82.88 per cent. in 1901.

Persons who can read only: One-half of one per cent. in 1911; 2.74 per cent. in 1901.

Illiterates: 10.50 per cent. in 1911; 14.38 per cent. in 1901.

Increase in population, five and over, 1901-11, 33.63 per cent. Number who can read and write increased by 43.48 per cent.; of those able to read only decreased by 74.64 per cent.

In 1901, 680,132 could neither read or write; in 1911, 663,463.

Ontario still leads in percentage of those able to read and write, viz., 93.17 per cent.

At census of 1911, of 2,197,663 males of voting age, 90.57 per cent., or 1,990,341, could read in some language.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

“Let Canadians guard very jealously the reputation they have built up and the confidence they have inspired in matters of finance.”—Lord Strathcona.

Canada's savings: Deposits, in chartered and savings banks, \$1,081,165,465; in loan and building societies, \$33,235,992; total of \$1,114,301,457., or over \$150 per head.

Canada's foreign loans, 1913, were the largest in her history. E. R. Wood's estimate: \$351,408,629, viz., 72.6 per cent. British, 14.43 per cent. American, 12.97 per cent. Canadian.

American investments in Canada have increased from \$417,000,000 in 1911 to nearly \$600,000,000.

Up to January 1st, 1913, 175 U.S. companies have established themselves in Canada, involving investment of \$279,000,000.

Canada's receipts, 1912-13: Consolidated fund, \$168,689,903; expenditure, \$112,059,537. Surplus, \$56,630,366. Capital expenditure, \$32,396,816, making total of \$145,000,000.

Canada's receipts, 1911-12 (Consolidated Fund), \$136,108,217; expenditure, \$98,161,440; surplus, \$37,946,776. Capital expenditure, \$30,939,575.

Government revenue, consolidated fund, calendar year 1913, \$127,571,762; expenditure, \$75,987,925; and on capital account, \$40,828,051, or total of \$116,816,877.

Main estimates, 1914-15, \$190,735,176.

Canada's gross debt, Dec. 31st, 1913: \$516,714,649; net, \$303,562,104, or \$40 per head of population. Increase in year, \$466,909.

Canada issued, 1912-13, \$39,749,000 in Dominion notes.

Canada's Royal Mint coined \$3,000,000 in 1912-13; \$8,996,158 in five years.

Canada had 36 chartered banks in 1906; 25 on Oct. 31st, 1913.

15 Canadian banks earned 8.8 p.c. on capital employed. Average earnings equal to 17.4 per cent. on paid-up capital.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation: Paid-up capital, \$6,000,000; reserve fund (earned), \$1,000,000; investments, \$31,299,092.

Canadian Bank of Commerce: Paid up capital, \$15,000,000. Deposit, Nov. 29th, 1913, \$192,813,715.

Canada's rate of federal taxation is the highest in the world; Canadians are more heavily taxed per head to raise the national revenues than are the people of Great Britain, the United States or those of any other country, or \$23 per year per capita on a revenue of \$168,000,000 (Corresponding tax in United States, about \$9; Great Britain, \$18; Germany, \$10.50; France, \$23.

Government annuities issued from Sept. 1st, 1908, to March 31st, 1913: Immediate, 463; deferred, 2,621; total, 3,084; total amount of annuities contracted for, \$612,063.31, for which purchase money of \$1,737,059.71 was received. Number of annuities to Dec., 1913, 3,305; total receipts, \$1,963,036.30.

SIR GEORGE PAISH ON CANADA'S FINANCES.

"From 1907-1913, inclusive, amount of capital raised in London for colonial and foreign countries has been 1,100 millions sterling, or \$5,500,000,000. In this period, the Mother Country has provided Canada with about 240 millions sterling, or \$1,120,000,000 of capital. This is exclusive of the large amount of private capital sent here for the purchase of land and private investment."

"No colony or foreign country has ever been able to borrow capital on the low terms which Canada has borrowed. Had Canada been outside the Empire, this would not have been done."

"Including the capital supplied by the United States, largely for industrial purposes, the average rate of interest which the Canadian people are paying for the loans obtained from abroad does not exceed 4½ per cent. In other words, the annual sum which Canada has to provide for interest is about \$27,000,000 a year, a sum which is not greater than the Canadian people can easily provide."

"Canada has now borrowed or secured the investment of considerably over 500 millions sterling of capital from the Mother Country, and from the United States over 100 millions sterling of capital, or upwards of 600 millions sterling."

"In fifteen years, over 1,000 million pounds will be invested in Canada, and the population of the country will in that time be doubled."

"Canada's rate of increase on receipts and expenditures is probably without parallel in the case of any country at peace and devoting its energies to its nominal business."

FISHERIES FACTS.

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked commercial fishing waters in the world.

Canada's vast fishery area includes 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific coast, and 220,000 square miles of fresh water.

1912-13 was the second greatest fishing year for Canada. Value produced, \$33,389,464; 1911-12, \$34,667,872; being greatest with \$34,667,872; decrease of \$1,278,408; chiefly in Nova Scotia, on account of rough weather.

British Columbia comes first, with \$14,455,488; Nova Scotia, second, \$7,384,055; New Brunswick, third, \$4,264,054; Ontario, fourth, \$2,842,878; Quebec, fifth, \$1,988,241; Prince Edward Island, sixth, \$1,379,905; Manitoba, seventh, \$800,149; Saskatchewan, eighth, \$111,839; Yukon Territory, ninth, \$111,239; and Alberta, tenth, \$51,616.

Salmon leads in value, \$10,025,523; lobsters, \$4,571,014; cod, \$3,368,750; herring, \$3,350,546; halibut, \$2,719,616; haddock, \$1,065,536; oysters, \$142,602.

Total value of fisheries, 1870 to 1913, \$830,327,081.

Nova Scotia leads, with 305½ millions; British Columbia, 165½ millions; New Brunswick, 151 millions; Quebec, 83½ millions; Ontario, 56 millions, etc.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$24,388,459; an increase in value of \$3,455,555 over the previous year.

Canada has a fishery fleet of 1,669 vessels and 34,501 boats, manned by 65,081 men; 23,327 employed on shore, or a total of 88,408. Motor-boat fleet increased by 331.

Fishing bounties paid since 1882, \$4,900,200.37.

Canada's whale catch, 1,197; value, \$395,100.

Canada has 56 fish-breeding hatcheries; 860,983,831 fry distributed in 1912.

555,138 cwts. of lobsters caught during 1912-13. Nearly 20,000 men employed—11,000 in actual fishing, 8,000 in canneries.

Canada's oyster production decreased from 64,646 barrels in 1882 to 23,377 in 1912-13.

Canada possesses oyster waters as extensive as New York State, where 2,000 obtain a permanent living and \$6,000,000 capital is invested. Canada has 10,550 acres of producing natural beds, in Maritime Provinces.

Fisheries exports, 1912-13, \$16,336,721.

IMMIGRATION FACTS, 1896-1913.

Arrivals.	British.	Foreign.	U.S.	Total.
1896-7	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-1900	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
1900-1	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-4	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-5	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-6	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-7 (9 mos.)	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
1907-8	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
1908-9	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
1909-10	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
1910-11	123,013	66,624	121,451	311,084
1911-12	138,121	82,406	133,710	354,237
1912-13	150,542	112,881	139,009	402,432
	1,012,097	705,963	923,148	2,643,198

Of total immigration, 1900-1913, provincial destinations were: Maritime Provinces, 109,280; Quebec, 374,257; Ontario, 626,924; Manitoba, 396,913; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 702,185; British Columbia, 298,374, or 1,110,461 in Eastern and 1,397,472 in Western Canada.

Other arrivals, 17 years, 1896-1913, at ocean ports: Returned Canadians, 221,476; tourists, 50,723; saloon passengers, 202,781 (above not included in immigration tables).

During above period, 18 per cent. British, 29 per cent. Continental and 33 per cent. of American immigrants made entries for homesteads in Western Canada. Entries for 1912, 33,699, viz., 4,452 English, 836 Scotch, 307 Irish, 8,895 Americans, 7,757 foreign.

Total immigration of thirteen years, 1900-1913, represented 48 nationalities.

Canada's immigration for six months of present year (April—Sept., 1913), 307,267, increase of 12 per cent. over previous similar period; of this, 121,204, or 40 per cent., was from British Isles, increase of 12,893; 72,880 from United States, a decrease of 16,779; 113,183 from other countries, increase of 37,524.

Japanese immigration to Canada, 1907-1913, 10,293.

Chinese immigration to Canada, 8 years, 1905-1913, 26,449. In 1912-13, 7,445 (largest number in any one year), 367 being exempt; 7,078 paid head tax of \$500 each, \$3,539,000. Total head tax, 8 years, \$11,148,000.

Immigration arrivals, calendar year 1913, 395,804, viz., 145,859 British, 140,143 American, 109,802 foreign. 6 per cent. increase in year. Increase from April-Dec., 1913, 5 per cent. over same period last year.

Canada's 400,000 immigrants a year: Cost to Canada to get them, £270,000; they spend £8,400,000 each year on foodstuffs; they earn £20,000,000 per annum.—J. Obed Smith, Asst. Supt. of Canadian Emigration.

Of 1,617,000 immigrants entering Canada in ten years, only 5,900 were deported—or about one-third of one per cent., mostly of Southern Europeans.

Immigrants rejected at ocean ports, 1902-1913, 9,256, out of 45,007 held for inspection; rejections from United States, 1908-1913, 6,845.

Twelve years ago, 33 per cent. only of British emigrants remained within the Empire, the rest going to other lands; in 1912, the proportions were reversed, 80 per cent. staying within the Empire, and only 20 per cent. going outside.

388,813 emigrants left British Isles in 1913. 190,903 went to Canada; 94,660 to United States.

Of 1912-13 arrivals of 402,432, bonuses were paid on 29,925, or over 13 per cent.

Canada's immigration expenditure, 1912-13, \$1,399,954. The 402,432 arrivals cost nearly \$3.50 each.

Canada has received over 25,000 Barnardo children, of whom, it is claimed, 95 per cent. have done well.

INDIAN FACTS.

Total population, 1912-13, 106,490; increase in year, 1,534.

Population, according to Provinces: Alberta, 8,229; British Columbia, 25,172; Manitoba, 10,822; Nova Scotia, 2,018; New Brunswick, 1,920; Prince Edward Island, 292; Ontario, 26,077; Quebec, 12,842; Saskatchewan, 9,699; North-West Territories, 8,030; Yukon, 1,389.

Voted by Parliament for Indian Department, \$1,818,192.

INSURANCE FACTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Gross amount at risk, Dec. 31st, 1912, \$2,680,154,028, increase of \$400,000,000 over 1911. Gross premiums received, \$30,277,245.

Fire losses paid, \$12,750,000, largest since 1909, when they were \$14,099,534.

Canada has heaviest fire loss per capita of any country in the world, averaging about \$3.40 per head. United States, \$3 per head. Forty per cent. of Canadian fires are incendiary.

British companies carry one-half of risks in Canada, viz.: \$1,430,072,127; Canadian companies, \$640,808,340; American, etc., \$609,273,561.

Canada has largest insurance policy in the world—\$100,000,000 on Canadian Pacific property.

LIFE INSURANCE.

1912 showed huge insurance increases over 1911.

Amount in force, Dec. 31st, 1912, \$1,070,255,000, by 58 companies.

Canada has 148 insurance companies of all kinds.

Twenty-seven Canadian, fifteen British and sixteen American life insurance companies do business in Canada. New policies, 1912, \$219,205,000—double that of 1909.

New policies of Canadian companies, 1912, \$141,267,000; total of \$706,661,000.

New policies of British companies, \$7,319,000; total of \$54,489,000.

American companies' new policies, \$70,617,000; total of \$309,114,000.

Twenty-eight Canadian companies' net premiums, \$5,063,409; losses paid, \$2,684,977. British companies' premiums, \$12,092,125; losses paid, \$6,319,064. American, etc., premiums, \$6,038,984; losses paid, \$3,068,756.

Compared with 1911, the following show the main features of 1912's business: Premiums—1912, \$35,711,000; 1911, \$31,619,000. New policies issued—1912, \$219,205,000; 1911, \$176,866,000. Total in force—1912, \$1,070,265,000; 1911, \$950,220,000. Claims paid—1912, \$12,750,000; 1911, \$11,057,000. Number of new policies—1912, 451,000; 1911, 412,000. Total number of policies—1912, 1,479,000; 1911, 1,335,000. Claims matured—1912, 18,078; 1911, 15,989.

Four assessment companies had in force on Dec. 31st, 1912, 141,864 certificates, pledging insurance to the extent of \$144,913,000. Total amount paid in by members, \$2,420,571; claims paid, \$2,051,248. Income from assessments increased by \$66,100; claims paid increased by \$369,532.

Total assets of four assessment companies, \$22,071,802, Independent Order of Foresters representing \$20,853,860 of total.

17 Canadian and 19 non-Canadian companies do business of accident, sickness, guarantee, plate glass, etc., insurance.

LABOR FACTS.

Canada's Trades and Labor Congress has 80,000 members, increase of 14,000 in a year.

Canada had 1,319 labor strikes in twelve years, 1901-1912, affecting 319,880 men, at estimated cost of \$18,000,000, representing loss of nine million working days.

Canada had, 1912, 150 strikes and lockouts; 99 in 1911.

Canada's industrial casualties, 1912, 1,220 killed; 5,780 seriously injured.

Canada has 1,300,000 wage earners; 12 per cent. organized.

Canada's labor union membership increased from 133,132 in 1911 to 160,120 in 1912, in 1,883 local branches and independent trade unions.

International unions in North America number 148, 99 have affiliated locals in Canada. Of the latter, 82 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The Canadian membership of this federation is about 93,000, or 1-20th of the whole.

The 136,389 workers in Canada who are members of international organizations are contained in 1,638 local branches; an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over 1911.

Of Canadian organizations, there are 217 local branches, with a total membership of 15,616; also 28 independent bodies, 16 reporting membership of 8,115.

The 88 per cent. of wage earners untouched by organization chiefly represent unskilled labor.

Canada has, it is estimated, 260,000 women workers.

World's trade union membership is 11,435,948. Germany, first; Great Britain, second; United States, third.

MANUFACTURING FACTS

VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN 1910 IN 20 CANADIAN CITIES.

Montreal, \$195,177,563; Toronto, \$154,306,948; Hamilton, \$55,125,946; Winnipeg, \$39,400,608; Ottawa, \$20,924,340; Quebec, \$17,149,385; London, \$16,273,999; Brantford, \$15,866,229; Vancouver, \$15,070,105; Halifax, \$12,140,409; Windsor, \$12,113,279; Berlin, \$12,078,783; Peterborough, \$10,633,119; St. John, \$10,081,667; Sydney, \$9,395,017; Sault, \$7,842,385; Calgary, \$7,751,011; Guelph, \$7,392,236; Hull, \$7,259,301; St. Catherines, \$6,024,217.

Canada makes 300 varieties of manufactures, sustaining two-fifths of population.

Canada's industrial development in ten-year period of 1901-1911 was greatest on record.

Exports of manufactures, 1912-13, \$43,692,708.

Ontario led with 8,001 establishments; Quebec, 6,548; Nova Scotia, 1,480; New Brunswick, 1,158; British Columbia, 651; P. E. I., 442; Manitoba, 439; Alberta, 290; and Saskatchewan, 173.

Canada's woollen industry. 1899, 236 mills; production, 13,992,000 yards. 1912, 78 mills; production, 7,616,400 yards.

Canada has, approximately, 45,000 motor vehicles of all kinds (not including motor cycles). Ontario has 15,000; Quebec, 10,000. Toronto has largest number of any city, viz., 5,400.

Industrial comparisons, ten-year period, Canada—
CANADA.

	1900.	1910.	Inc. %
Industrial Establishments	14,650	\$19,218	31
Capital	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	179
Wages	89,573,204	197,228,701	120
Materials	266,527,858	601,509,018	109
Products	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	142

UNITED STATES.

	1899.	1909.	Inc. %
Industrial Establishments	207,514	268,491	28
Capital	8,975,000,000	18,428,000,000	105
Wages	2,608,000,000	3,427,000,000	31
Materials	6,575,000,000	12,141,000,000	84
Products	11,406,000,000	20,672,000,000	80

MARINE AND CANAL FACTS.

Canadian shipping, sea-going and coastal, in 1913, greatest in its history. Doubled in ten years.

Total vessels, arrived and departed, 1913, 276,273; tonnage, 131,494,496.

Canada has 42,490 men and boys employed on vessels.

Canada had 100 vessels engaged in grain-carrying trade, season of 1913, with capacity of 1,750,000 bushels. Two thousand three hundred men employed.

Canada has moved from 10th to 9th place among maritime nations. Registered vessels, 8,380, of 836,278 tons, employing 42,490 men and boys; 420 vessels added to list in 1912.

Canada has 2,131 registered steam vessels. Gross tonnage, 546,320.

Only 10 per cent. of Canada's foreign trade is carried in Canadian bottoms; the rest by British and foreign ships.

Canada has, on basis of population, as much shipping as Germany.

Canada's steamship subventions and mail subsidies vote, 1913-14, \$1,916,934.

Canada's canal traffic, 1913, highest on record, 51,319,426 tons of freight, as against 46,952,605 in 1912.

"A great proportion of Canadian traffic finds its way down through American channels to American ports."

Soo Canals freight tonnage: 1913, 42,696,143. Nearly one-half through Canadian canal. 1912, 39,000,000. Welland Canal, 1913, 3,000,000; 1912, 2,000,000. St. Lawrence canals: 1913, 4,000,000; 1912, 3,000,000. Canadian Soo Canal carries 83 per cent. of all-canal traffic.

Traffic through Soo Canals over twice as much as through Suez Canal.

Canada's canals first built for 8 feet of water; next increased to 14; further increased to 24 under way.

Georgian Bay Ship Canal would reduce distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal to 430 miles (thus saving two days)—300 miles less than present route via Lake Erie and St. Lawrence.

\$550,000 spent on survey of Georgian Bay Canal.

New Welland Canal to cost \$55,000,000, and to be built in five years. Work now under way.

Lachine Rapids first run by a steamer, the "Lord Sydenham," in 1840.

Canada plans to enlarge Soo Canadian Canal to depth of 31 feet, part of ultimate plan for a 30-foot channel from the Atlantic to head of Lake Superior, converting the interior of the country into a great ocean highway.

Canada had, on Dec. 31st, 1912, 8,380 vessels registered, of 836,278 tons; increase of 292 vessels and 65,832 tons over 1911. Of total number of vessels, 3,667 were steamers of gross tonnage of 641,225. Total number of vessels in 1878, 7,169, of 1,333,000 tonnage.

Canada's net registered vessel tonnage, Dec. 31st, 1912, valued at \$25,088,340.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE FACTS.

Canada's military force: Permanent corps, 3,520; active Militia, 68,710. Total, 72,230 men and 17,494 horses. Militia increase in ten years, 32,668. Boy scouts, 20,000; cadets, 36,000.

Trained in 1913 camps, 57,073; militia, 54,255; regular force, 2,818; cadets, 8,280.

Canada's military estimates, 1912-13, \$8,334,450.

Militia estimates, 1913-14, \$10,500,665, Consolidated Fund. About \$14,000,000, including capital expenditures.

Canada's military cost per head, 1913-14, \$1.74; militia, \$1.40; navy, 34 cents.

Royal North-west Mounted Police, 763; 572 horses; 11 divisional posts. Alberta has 108 detachments.

Canada has 36,000 school cadets; increase of 15,000 since March, 1912. 870 companies, including 376 in Quebec, and 240 in Ontario. 8,500 cadet instructors.

Canada Fenian Raid bounties, of \$100 each, up to Dec. 15, 1913, 15,900. Ontario granted 14,000 military veteran certificates.

Europe is spending a thousand million a year on armies and navies.

MINING FACTS.

Canada's mineral production, 1912, \$135,048,296. Of this, Ontario supplied no less than \$51,906,876; British Columbia ranks second with \$30,076,635; Nova Scotia, third, with \$18,922,236; Alberta, fourth, with \$12,073,589; Quebec, fifth, with \$11,656,998; Yukon dropped to sixth place with \$5,933,242; Manitoba, seventh, with \$2,500,000; Saskatchewan, eighth, with \$1,000,000; and New Brunswick comes last with \$771,046.

Mining products exports, 1912-13, \$57,442,546, highest on record.

Canada's coal resources, 1,234,269,310,000 metric tons (of 2,240 lbs.), viz.: Nova Scotia, 9,718,968,000; New Brunswick, 151,000,000; Ontario, 25,000,000; Manitoba, 160,000,000; Saskatchewan, 59,812,000,000; Alberta, 1,072,627,400,000; British Columbia, 76,034,942,000; Yukon, 4,940,000,000; N.-W. Territories, 4,800,000,000; Arctic Islands, 6,000,000,000.

Canada's estimated coal areas, surface extent of 109,168 square miles.

Western Canada coal areas: Manitoba, 48 square miles; Saskatchewan, 4,000 square miles; Alberta, in excess of 15,000 square miles.

Canada's steel industry, 1913: Largest production on record, viz., pig iron made, 1,050,000 tons; steel ingots, 1,040,000 tons; steel rails, 500,000 tons. Increase of 10 per cent. over 1912.

Canada's imports of iron and steel are increasing at three times the rate of their home production.

First iron forge built in Quebec at St. Maurice in 1739 by French Government.

Canada has 348 waterworks plants; cost, \$95,566,496; daily consumption, 360,477,638 gallons; length of mains, 5,215 miles.

Canada's rail production, 1895, 600 gross tons; 1912, 423,885.

CANADA'S MINING DATA—1911 CENSUS.

Canada's mining production increase, ten years, 1900-1910, 154.40 per cent., or from \$47,956,862 to \$122,004,932.

Canada's coal production increase, ten years, 1900-1910, 146.72 per cent., or from 5,321,675 tons to 13,139,636 tons.

Canada's coal mines employees, 1900, 14,504; 1910, 29,489.

Canada's coal consumption, 1910, 20,678,199 tons. Canada is United States' best coal customer.

Canada had 1,379 mines or works in 1900; 2,222 in 1910; increase of 61 per cent. Employees on salary, 1900, 1,527; 1910, 2,884. On wages, 1900, 37,065; 1910, 67,150.

Coal sales, 1912: In Canada, 1,263,427 tons; in United States, 858,981 tons; exported to other countries, 108,157; total, 2,230,565 tons.

POPULATION OF CANADIAN CITIES.

Population of cities of Canada of 6,000 and up (1911 census):—

City.	Popula- tion.	City.	Popula- tion.
Amherst, N.S.	9,500	Oshawa, Ont.	7,433
Barrie, Ont.	6,428	Ottawa, Ont.	86,340
Belleville, Ont.	9,850	Owen Sound, Ont. ..	12,555
Berlin, Ont.	13,192	Peterboro, Ont.	12,312
Brandon, Man.	13,837	Port Arthur, Ont. ..	11,216
Brantford, Ont.	23,046	Quebec, Que.	78,067
Brockville, Ont.	9,372	Regina, Sask.	30,210
Calgary, Alta.	43,736	Riviere du Loup, Que.	6,842
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	11,198	St. Boniface, Man. .	7,717
Chatham, Ont.	10,760	St. Catharines, Ont..	12,460
Collingwood, Ont. ..	7,077	St. Hyacinthe, Que..	9,797
Cornwall, Ont.	6,598	St. John, N.B.	42,363
Edmonton, Alta. ...	24,882	St. Johns, Que.	6,410
Fort William, Ont...	16,498	St. Thomas, Ont. ...	14,050
Fredericton, N.B. ...	7,208	Sarnia, Ont.	9,936
Galt, Ont.	10,299	Saskatoon, Sask. ...	12,002
Glace Bay, N.S.	16,561	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10,179
Guelph, Ont.	15,148	Sherbrooke, Que. ...	16,405
Halifax, N.S.	46,081	Sorel, Que.	8,419
Hamilton, Ont.	81,879	Stratford, Ont.	12,929
Hull, Que.	13,993	Strathcona, Alta. ...	6,000
Kenora, Ont.	6,152	Sydney, N.S.	17,617
Kingston, Ont.	18,815	Sydney Mines, N.S..	7,464
Lachine, Que.	10,773	Thedford Mines, Que.	7,262
Lethbridge, Alta. ...	8,048	Three Rivers, Que. .	14,441
Levis, Que.	7,448	Toronto, Ont.	376,240
Lindsay, Ont.	6,956	Truro, N.S.	6,015
London, Ont.	46,177	Valleyfield, Que. ...	9,447
Mouctou, N.B.	11,329	Vancouver, B.C. ...	124,000
Montreal, Greater ..	600,593	Victoria, B.C.	31,620
Moose Jaw, Sask. ..	13,824	Westmount, Que. ...	14,318
Nanaimo, B.C.	8,305	Windsor, Ont.	17,819
New Glasgow, N.S..	7,000	Winnipeg, Man.	135,440
New Westminster, B.C.	13,394	Woodstock, Ont. ...	9,321
Niagara Falls, Ont..	9,245	Yarmouth, N.S.	6,571
North Bay, Ont.	7,718		

For other population data see under "Census."

PROVINCES OF CANADA

(ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.)

(See also Facts under general chapters.)

ALBERTA FACTS.

Alberta created a Province in 1905; 750 miles long; 400 miles wide at widest part. Area, 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area), or 163,382,400 acres.

Alberta is larger than Germany or France, and twice the area of United Kingdom.

Alberta's population: 1881, 18,075; 1901, 73,022; 1911, 374,663. Increase of .424 per cent. over 1901. Largest increase in Canada. 62.12 per cent. rural, 37.88 urban, as against 31.29 in 1901.

Alberta grain yield, 1913 (Prov. estimate), 81,535,000 bushels; increase of 17,069,942 in year.

Crop area placed under cultivation, 1913, 2,809,310 acres; 2,391,752 in 1912. Increase of 417,558 acres.

Alberta crop areas, 1913: wheat, 1,374,400 acres (176,000 fall, 1,198,400 spring); oats, 1,525,700; barley, 184,000; rye, 23,200; hay and clover, 179,500; alfalfa, 8,200; flax, 88,800; potatoes, 24,700; turnips, etc., 12,700; sugar beets, 2,200.

Alberta's farm holdings: 1911, 61,496; 1901, 9,486.

Alberta live stock on farms (June 30th, 1913): 377,400 horses, 152,700 milch cows, 986,500 other cattle, 238,500 sheep, 220,400 swine.

Of Alberta's total land area, 10.96, or 17,747,739 acres, occupied as farm lands, compared with 1.69 per cent., or 2,735,630 acres, in 1901. Alberta has, therefore, over 144 million acres not occupied for agricultural purposes.

Alberta's field crops area increased from 188,476 acres in 1900 to 2,067,503 in 1910. Area under field crops, 1911, 3,377,263 acres; increase of 1,309,760 in one year.

Alberta farmers' total value of land owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock on hand, 1910, \$489,542,304. Gross returns, \$48,056,269.

Alberta's estimated coal resources, 1,072,627,400,000 metric tons.

Alberta had, 1912-13, 13,231 elevators, with capacity of 11,565,500 bushels.

Alberta's Government telephone system had surplus, 1912-13, of \$100,000, after paying all maintenance and operation charges.

CALGARY FACTS.

Calgary's population: 1911, 55,000; 1912, 80,000.

Calgary's building growth: 1906, \$1,097,136; 1912, 20,394,220; 1913, \$8,000,000.

Bank Clearings: 1910, \$150,677,031; 1911, \$218,681,921; 1912, \$276,492,303; 1913, \$247,882,928.

Customs receipts: 1908, \$426,425; 1910, \$1,010,000; 1911, \$1,738,473; 1912, \$2,649,911.

Calgary Grain Exchange has 175 members; 200 wholesale and jobbing firms require the services of 1,500 commercial travellers.

Calgary has over 100 factories, employing 9,000.

Calgary has 22 bank branches, 10 parks, 31 public schools—3 separate and 9 of higher education, 146 teachers and 6,167 pupils in 1912, and 45 churches.

Calgary's assessment: 1906, \$771,921; 1913, \$132,000,000.

Calgary Municipal Street Railway: Net earnings, year ending June 30th, 1913, \$64,492; passengers carried, 1912, 15,000,000.

EDMONTON AND MEDICINE HAT FACTS.

Population, 1901, 3,167; by card census, July, 1912, 53,611.

Building permits: 1905, \$702,724; 1912, \$14,446,819.

Tax assessment, land only: 1905, \$6,620,985; 1912, \$123,512,590.

Twenty-six chartered banks and branches, bank clearing: 1908, \$38,486,496; 1912, \$220,727,624.

Passengers carried on street cars: 1911, 6,296,824; 1912, 11,250,404.

Edmonton has 81 miles of sewers, 94 miles of water mains, 121 miles of sidewalks, 30 miles of paved streets, 801 acres of public parks.

Edmonton owns and operates its street cars, telephones, waterworks, power plant, street paving and sewer building departments.

Medicine Hat: "The town that was born lucky."—Kipling. Estimated population, 17,000; assessment, \$20,393,950; owns 900 acres of industrial sites; 31 industries employ 1,913 men; building permits, \$3,851,572 (40 per cent. increase). Climate: Mean temperatures, summer, 63.7; winter, 12.5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FACTS.

B.C. CENSUS RETURNS, 1901 AND 1911.

	1901.	1911
PopulationNo.	178,657	392,480
Number of all farms "	6,739	18,467
Total land areaac.	236,922,177	226,186,370
Land occupied "	1,497,382	2,539,993
Land improved "	473,646	477,576
Land unimproved "	1,023,736	2,062,417
Land in natural forest "	391,096	1,516,987
Land in field crops "	171,424	239,820
Land in orchard and nursery "	7,502	33,606

British Columbia is the land of illimitable possibilities.

B.C. History: Vancouver Island made a British Colony in 1849. British Columbia formed by Imperial edict, in 1858; the two Colonies united in 1866 as British Columbia, which became a Province of the Dominion in 1871.

B.C. Area: 395,000 square miles; 10 per cent. of Canadian area; three times size of United Kingdom, and larger than California, Oregon and Washington combined, or of Italy, Switzerland and France.

British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line and 200,000 square miles of mountains (Switzerland, only 16,000).

B.C. Fruit Trees, 1910. Apple, 1,976,425; peach, 202,029; pear, 149,472; plum, 169,211; cherry, 105,787; other, 74,562.

B. C. Live Stock: Horses, 75,000; cattle, 139,183; sheep, 39,272; swine, 33,604.

B. C. fishery production, 1913, \$14,455,488—nearly one-half of Canada's product. Salmon catch value \$9,550,368.

B. C. fisheries production, all years, \$165,650,960.

\$200,000,000 is being spent in new railways in B.C.

B. C. Crop Areas, 1913: Wheat, 9,618 acres; oats, 45,042; barley, 2,564; hay and clover, 91,159; alfalfa, 6,422; potatoes, 11,243; pasture lands, 34,900.

B.C. agricultural products, 1912, \$22,000,000.

British Columbia won Premier Gold Medal for apples at Royal Horticultural Society, London, December, 1913; also at Sheffield and Edinburgh.

B.C. population: Ten years ago, 178,000; 1911, 392,480; now, estimated, \$502,283.

In 1902, total tonnage cleared in and out of Vancouver and Victoria for sea-going traffic was 3,175,000 tons; in 1912, 7,679,000 tons, or 210 per cent. increase. Add coasting trade of 2,932,000 tons in 1902, advanced 350 per cent. to 10,271,000 tons in 1912.

British Columbia imported \$35,000,000 worth of products, 1912-13.

British Columbia produces 150,000 horse-power through electric light and power plants (Vancouver, 80,000). "Only a drop in the bucket of what could be produced." Estimated maximum development, 6,400,000 h.-p.

B.C. products of forests, mines, fields and fisheries, total \$100,000,000 a year.

B.C. manufactured products, \$65,204,235. Capital invested therein, \$123,027,521. 651 plants have 33,312 employees, on salary of \$2,646,251, and wages of \$14,594,419.

B.C. lumber cut, 1912 (275 saw-mills), 1,313,782,000 board feet, greatest on record; value, \$17,738,830. Government revenue, \$2,000,000 a year.

British Columbia has 15,000,000 acres of standing timber.

British Columbia has, it is estimated, 65 million acres of timber lands and over 300 billion feet, board measure, of timber, or over half the standing timber of Canada.

British Columbia has \$13,000,000 invested in pulp and paper industry.

British Columbia mining data: Production, 1912, of 83 mines, \$32,440,800. Highest on record; nearly doubled in ten years. Increase of \$8,941,728 over 1911. Total production, all years to 1912, \$430,137,522, including gold, placer \$72,194,603, lode \$70,859,022, or total of \$143,053,625; silver, \$33,863,940; lead, \$27,520,753; copper, \$73,723,562.

1912 mineral production: Gold, \$5,877,942; silver, \$1,810,045; lead, \$1,805,627; copper, \$8,408,513; coal, \$9,200,814; zinc, \$316,139; coke, \$1,585,998; miscellaneous, \$3,435,722.

Coal and coke production, all years, to date, 39,832,184 tons, value, \$132,871,155; building materials, \$17,576,084; other metals, zinc, etc., \$1,528,403.

3,402 men were employed in the 86 shipping mines, and 435 in the non-shipping ones.

Coal production, 1912, 2,628,804 tons; value, \$9,200,814.

British Columbia is building a highway from Vancouver to Alberta.

In twenty-seven years, British Columbia has produced 27 per cent. of Canada's entire mineral production value.

Crow's Nest coalfields, estimated to yield 10,000,000 tons of coal a year for 7,000 years.

British Columbia has 300,000 square miles of mineral land open to prospectors.

Yukon gold production, 1912, \$5,540,000; silver, \$36,953; coal, \$8,640.

British Columbia estimated coal resources, 76 billion metric tons.

British Columbia spends over a million a year on education.

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA FACTS.

Vancouver is twenty-five years old; Canada's fourth city in size.

Vancouver is Canada's chief seaport on the Pacific.

Vancouver's population: 1886, 1,000; now, estimated at 160,000.

Vancouver's wholesale trade totals \$75,000,000 a year.

Vancouver has seventeen financial organizations operating sixty banks.

Vancouver telephones total 22,852 within the city.

Vancouver industries number 178, with a capital investment of \$22,815,375; an annual output of \$16,000,000, and an annual payroll of \$6,500,000.

Vancouver improvements include: Paved streets, 49.3 miles; blocked streets, 141.5 miles; cement sidewalks, 191.3 miles; sewers, 153.5 miles; water mains, 259.1 miles; 111 miles of city street car tracks, connecting with 155 miles of inter-urban tracks.

Vancouver is the terminus of six railways. Two railway stations, each costing over \$1,000,000, are under construction.

Vancouver's 12,393 public school pupils and 340 teachers are housed in two high schools, twenty-seven grade schools and five manual training schools.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Population, 67,000. Bank clearings, \$176,977,074; customs revenue, \$2,619,470.

Vancouver Island is one of the most interesting parts of the British Empire, being rich in scenery, timber, soil, orchards and fisheries.

MANITOBA FACTS.

Field crops, 1913 (Prov. Govt. estimate):

	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.
Wheat	62,755,455	20	3,141,218
Oats	81,410,174	42	1,939,723
Barley	33,014,693	28.6	1,153,834
Flax, rye and peas	1,595,624	...	130,905
	178,775,946		6,364,880

Manitoba first settled in 1812 by 125 Scotch settlers, under Lord Selkirk, on grant of 116,000 square miles.

Manitoba's area, 251,832 square miles, or 161,172,298 acres (148,432,698 land, 12,739,600 water).

Lake Winnipeg, 270 miles long by from 20 to 60 miles wide. Lake Manitoba, 130 by 20 miles. Lake Winnipegosis, 150 by 6 to 20 miles.

Manitoba Agricultural College, 1912, 539 students.

Population: 1840, 4,704; 1870, 12,228; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1906, 360,000; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 455,614.

Rural population fell from 72 per cent. in 1901 to 56 per cent. in 1911.

Rural population of Province in 1911 greater by 38 than total population of 1901.

Area of occupied land in 1911, of 12,367,355 acres (increase of 69 per cent. in last decade), represents 8.33 per cent. of present land area.

Number of farmers, 1912, 50,000; 1901, 32,495.

Area of improved lands increased from 3,995,305 acres in 1901 to 6,762,582 in 1911, or 69.26 per cent. Increase in previous decade, 224 per cent.

Wheat area increased 40 per cent. between 1900 and 1910.

Value of lands owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock, census of 1911, \$465,810,806; average per farm holding of \$10,050.

Gross returns to the farm from field crops, fruits, live stock sold, dairy products, etc., \$71,613,409.

Live stock on farms (June 30th, 1913): 304,100 horses, 152,800 milch cows, 256,900 other cattle, 42,800 sheep, 184,500 swine. (Census Bureau estimate.)

Land prepared for crops: 1914, 2,882,171; 1913, 1,945,223. 1912 yield, 182,357,494 bushels from 5,935,828 acres.

Value of live stock, 1911: \$62,730,477. Increase of 69 per cent. in decade.

Manitoba's wheat yield: 1909, 45,774,707 bushels (average yield, 17.33); 1913, 62,755,955 bushels (average yield, 20 bushels).

Manitoba's potato crop, 1913, 9,977,263 bushels; roots, 4,196,612; fodder crops, 398,964 tons.

Manitoba's estimated coal resources, 160 million metric tons.

Manitoba will spend \$2,500,000 on good roads.

Value of new farm buildings, 1913, \$2,966,125.

Dairy products, 1913, \$3,416,248, viz., butter, \$2,104,368; cheese, \$52,064; milk and cream, \$1,159,816.

Land area, 147,152,880 acres. Available for cultivation in surveyed part, 26,872,251 acres. Value improved land, \$32.15 per acre; unimproved, \$19.40.

Manitoba has 3,756 threshing outfits.

Manitoba incorporated 469 companies in 1912, and 1,226 other companies licensed to do business.

Manitoba Government telephones: Revenue, year ending Nov. 30th, 1913, \$1,707,149; expenses, \$1,269,909; net earnings, \$437,239; interest charges, \$406,975; surplus, \$30,264.

Manitoba had, 1912-13, 698 elevators. with capacity of 22,253,150 bushels.

WINNIPEG FACTS.

Winnipeg—third city in Canada. Less than 40 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post, now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres. Manufacturing output, 1905, 8½ millions; output 1912, 39 millions; increase of 400 per cent. in 10 years; over 400 factories and shops in 1913, employing 18,000. Wages, \$10,000,000.

Population, 1870, 215; 1902, 48,411; census, 1911, 136,835; 1913, 225,000, with suburbs.

New buildings erected in past five years, \$81,077,525.

Customs receipts, 1912-13, \$9,909,918.

Number of buildings in past two years, 9,880.

Miles sewers, 228; water mains, 258; sidewalks, 496.

Boulevards, 120 miles; pavements, 169 miles.

Winnipeg has planned a \$13,000,000 water supply scheme from Shoal Lake.

Winnipeg surpasses Chicago and Minneapolis as a grain market:

Winnipeg's assessment: 1900, \$25,077,400; 1902, \$28,615,810; 1905, \$62,727,630; 1906, \$80,511,727; 1909, \$131,402,800; 1912, \$214,360,440; 1913, \$259,419,520.

Tax rate, 1914, 13 mills.

Winnipeg City estimates, 1913, \$4,325,450.

Winnipeg has 252 policemen, 192 firemen, 122 churches, and 45 publications.

Winnipeg has 5 railroad systems, 24 pair of railway tracks, radiating from it; 5,900 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 28 business bodies affiliated, and 1,400 business firms.

Winnipeg's commercial field, largest in Canada, covered by 13,480 miles of railways.

Winnipeg is greatest grain market on continent.

Winnipeg owns its water and light system, quarries, asphalt plant, and water power development of 60,000 h.p., selling power and light at cost.

Winnipeg bank clearings in 1902 were \$188,370,000; they reached \$504,585,914 in 1906; 1913, \$1,634,977,237.

Winnipeg has an annual wholesale turnover of \$140,000,000; 4,000 commercial travellers.

Winnipeg's annual freight tonnage, 2,500,000 tons.

Winnipeg has 41 schools, 531 teachers, 24,500 school enrollment.

Winnipeg's death rate is one of the lowest on the continent.

Winnipeg imported \$140,000,000 worth of goods during 1913.

180,500,000 bush. of grain inspected in Winnipeg in 1913; 53,000,000 bush. still in Prairie Provinces. Grain receipts, 1913: Port Arthur and Fort William, 151 million bush.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Total land area, 32,774,928 acres; one-third under occupation, viz., 86 per cent. in P.E.I., 39 per cent. in Nova Scotia, 25 per cent. in New Brunswick.

Occupiers of land, 106,186. Field crops, acreage: 1900, 2,065,300; 1910, 2,169,234.

Live stock in 1911: Horses, 19,306,545; milch cows, 9,177,023; other cattle, 5,160,903; sheep, 1,764,257; swine, 1,528,800.



NOVA SCOTIA AND HALIFAX FACTS.

Nova Scotia's 1913 yield, \$137,000,000, viz.: Coal, \$22,500,000; coke, \$2,600,000; gold and other minerals, \$125,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$800,000; building materials, \$410,000; pig iron, \$2,500,000; steel, steel rails, rods, etc., \$17,550,000; fisheries, \$8,000,000; manufactures, ships and freights, \$46,250,000; products of the farm, \$31,100,000; products of the forest, \$5,000,000; game and furs, \$500,000.—Halifax Chronicle estimate.

“The industrial progress of Nova Scotia within the past decade is an augury of its future position as one of the great workshops of Canada.”—Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier.

Nova Scotia lumber cut, 1912, 312,763,000 board feet; value, \$4,306,083.

Nova Scotia apple sales, season of 1912-13, 13,989,091 barrels, mostly to Great Britain. Shipments also made to Germany, Newfoundland, South Africa, Bermuda, etc.

Nova Scotia estimated coal resources, 9,718,968,000 metric tons.

Nova Scotia crop areas, 1913: Wheat, 12,500 acres; oats, 98,600; barley, 5,500; rye, 800; peas, 170; mixed grains, 4,100; hay and clover, 487,800; buckwheat, 7,200; corn for husking, 150; for fodder, 580; beans, 870; potatoes, 27,100; turnips, etc., 10,200.

Nova Scotia live stock (June 30, 1913): 62,600 horses, 130,500 milch cows, 153,700 other cattle, 217,700 sheep, 56,600 swine.

Nova Scotia immigrant arrivals, 1912, 5,962 (2,736 from England, 3,826 foreign).—Prov. Immigration Office Report.

Over \$50,000,000 are to be expended at Halifax and vicinity on terminals, piers, public buildings, etc.

One hundred and eighty-five ships, of 2,000,000 tons, entered harbor during 1913.

Customs receipts: 1913, \$2,228,534; 1912, \$2,286,327.

Halifax has one of the largest and best equipped dry-docks in America.

Founded in 1749, made a city in 1842. Population, 48,000. Harbor 6 miles long, protected by 11 forts; capable of accommodating the combined naval fleets of the world. Chief British naval station in North America.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND ST. JOHN FACTS.

New Brunswick made a province in 1784. Population. 1901, 331,120; 1911, 351,899.

New Brunswick's estimated coal resources, 151 million metric tons.

New Brunswick crop areas, 1913: Wheat, 11,800; Oats, 186,600; barley, 2,300; peas, 500; mixed grains, 1,100; hay and clover, 535,200; buckwheat, 59,900; beans, 280; potatoes, 42,500; turnips, etc., 8,500; corn for fodder, 150.

New Brunswick has a population of 12 to the square mile; all Canada, nearly 2.

New Brunswick had, 1910, 1,158 industrial establishments. Capital, \$36,125,012; employees, 24,755; wages, \$8,314,212; value of products, \$35,422,302, increase of 68 per cent. in 10 years.

New Brunswick live stock (June 30th, 1913): 65,100 horses, 106,900 milch cows, 107,900 other cattle, 135,100 sheep, 77,000 swine.

New Brunswick's lumber cut, 1912, 449,738,000 board feet; value, \$6,042,533. Timber stand, 22 billion feet.

New Brunswick apple shipments, 1912-13, from Port of St. John, 28,675 barrels and 3,292 boxes.

New Brunswick revenue from Crown Lands, over \$500,000 annually. Crown Lands area, over 10,000 square miles, or one-third of total area of Province.

New Brunswick fishing grounds are among the richest in the world, employing 20,000.

New Brunswick is one of the finest hunting grounds in America.

St. John has the location, the labor, climate, raw materials and shipping facilities which insures economy of industrial production and adequate facilities for distribution. Census pop., 42,511. Present pop., 52,000. 44 churches, 480 acres of parks. Canadian terminus of 15 steamship lines. Second largest shipping port in Canada. 10-year increase in export trade, \$17,325,968. Bank clearings, 1913, 17 banks, \$82,665,827.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FACTS.

Prince Edward Island crop areas, 1913: Wheat, 29,500 acres; oats, 176,200; barley, 4,200; peas, 70; mixed grains, 7,500; hay and clover, 184,100; buckwheat, 2,600; potatoes, 31,400; turnips, etc., 7,400; corn for fodder, 260.

Prince Edward Island live stock (June 30th, 1913): 36,000 horses, 48,600 milch cows, 64,300 other cattle, 85,700 sheep, 43,800 swine.

Prince Edward Island is headquarters of the fur-farming industry of the world.

P.E.I. has 130 incorporated fox companies, with an authorized capital of over \$14,000,000, and 147 fox ranches not incorporated. They contain 1,602 silver foxes, besides hundreds of others less valuable.

One hundred and one fox companies were incorporated in P.E.I. during 1913, besides many oyster-farming, industrial and trading companies.

Selling prices for P.E.I. silver foxes, at close of 1913, were \$20,000 to \$30,000 per pair for proved breeders, and for young foxes born during the year, \$15,000 per pair.

P.E.I. has 187 lobster-canning establishments.

P.E.I. farm crops, exclusive of fruits, in 1913, were valued at, as follows: Wheat, \$450,000; oats, \$2,420,000; barley, \$80,000; mixed grain, \$203,500; buckwheat, \$42,500; roots, \$625,000; hay, \$3,000,000. Total, \$8,186,000.

P.E.I. Provincial revenue for 1913 exceeds \$500,000, being \$100,000 in excess of any previous year.

No part of P.E.I. is more than ten miles from railway, and three-fourths of its area is within five miles of the rails.

P.E.I. fur farming includes the breeding of three varieties of foxes, also racoon, fisher, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, marten and Russian sable, as well as Persian lambs.

P.E.I. has \$246 worth of farm implements per farm, as against \$157 in N.B., and \$87 worth in N.S.

FACTS ABOUT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown has one of the finest harbors in Canada, entirely land-locked, with a shore front of over four miles.

Charlottetown has broad macadamized streets, with concrete sidewalks, lined with lawns and shade trees.

Charlottetown's water supply system is pure, cold, spring water in abundance. There is none better in Canada or the world.

Within a radius of 25 miles in and around Charlottetown, there are 50,000 people.

Charlottetown has one of the finest market buildings in Canada.

ONTARIO] FACTS.

Ontario first settled about 1784, by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists.

Ontario's population: 1824, 150,066; 1831, 236,702; 1841, 455,688; 1851, 952,004; 1861, 1,396,091; 1871, 1,620,851; 1881, 1,926,922; 1891, 2,114,321; 1901, 2,182,947; 1911, 2,523,274.

Ontario's rural population: 1891, 1,295,323; 1906, 1,246,969; 1911, fell to 1,194,785.

Ontario's area: 418,262 square miles, or 267,000,000 acres.

Ontario's area (outside of District of Patricia), 126,000,000 acres. Disposed of, 26,141,209 acres; in Crown, 99,858,791 acres. Patricia contains 103,000,000 acres.

Ontario is three times as large as United Kingdom, and larger than France or Germany, nearly as large as South Africa.

Ontario's occupied land: 1911, 21,933,700 acres; only about 10 per cent. of total area. Increase of 2.73 per cent. in last decade, and 1.22 in previous one. Only 15.54 per cent. of land area, exclusive of Patricia, is occupied agriculturally.

Ontario's farm holdings, 1911, 223,260; decrease of 867 in ten years (mostly in small holdings).

Ontario's working capital of farmers, 1911, \$1,216,864,992, including value of lands owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock on hand. Gross earnings, \$314,112,073.

Ontario has under cultivation less than 6 per cent. of its total area, viz., a little over 13 million acres, and has parted with less than 10 per cent. of its Crown area, leaving 220 million acres in the Crown.

Ontario's land in field crops, 1911, 9,691,116 acres; increase of 5.19 per cent. in ten years. Land in orchard and nursery, 268,000; vegetables and small fruits, 70,437.

Ontario crop areas, 1913: Wheat, 673,600 acres (571,000 fall, 102,600 spring); oats, 2,664,700; barley, 473,600; rye, 86,500; peas, 185,500; mixed grains, 373,000; hay and clover, 3,305,700; alfalfa, 97,100; buck wheat, 190,200; corn for husking, 253,400; for fodder, 245,300; flax, 6,800; beans, 43,300; potatoes, 148,300; turnips, etc., 138,500; sugar beets, 15,300.

ONTARIO'S FIELD CROPS, 1913 (Ont. Govt. Estimate).

	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.
Fall wheat	646,533	15,945,717	24.7
Spring wheat	116,581	2,068,951	17.7
Barley	623,658	18,255,958	29.3
Oats	2,699,459	98,426,902	36.5
Peas	177,303	3,108,263	17.5
Beans	66,639	1,021,243	15.3
Rye	118,429	1,979,775	16.7
Buckwheat	228,279	4,012,418	17.6
Corn (husking)	299,871	22,214,014	74.1
Corn (silo)	388,138	4,059,345	10.46
Potatoes	159,661	19,124,115	120.
Mixed grains	414,517	15,113,480	36.5
Hay and clover	3,428,846	3,924,563 (tons)	
Sugar beets	19,083	6,389,117	

Ontario's live stock (June 30th, 1913): 902,600 horses, 1,141,100 milch cows, 1,460,000 other cattle, 705,900 sheep; 1,652,500 swine (census estimate).

Ontario has over 1,200 wood-using industries, using thirty-four different kinds of wood. Quantity used annually, 807,456 m. feet, board measure; value, \$19,161,384. 82 per cent. of supply purchased in Ontario.

Ontario leads Canada in lumber cut, 1912, viz., 1,385,186,000 board feet, out of total of 4,389,723,000; value, \$26,774,937; decrease of 19.3 per cent. over 1911.

Ontario Crown Lands revenue since 1867, over \$10,000,000, and from timber, over \$47,000,000.

Ontario forest reserves are: 17,930 square miles; of parks, 1,937 miles.

Ontario's tobacco lands, 1910, 7,007 acres; yield, 7,490,211 lbs.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has cost, with equipment, \$18,500,000.

District of Patricia: Area, 157,400 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of that of France or Germany. Adds sixty per cent. to area of Ontario, and gives it over 600 miles of seashore on James and Hudson Bays.

Ontario's estimated coal resources, 25 million metric tons.

Value of land, \$723,902,419; buildings, \$317,876,963; implements, \$84,969,426; live stock, \$214,720,424. Total, \$1,341,469,232.

Timiskaming and Northern Ontario R.R., year ending Oct. 31st, 1913: Revenue, \$1,656,154; expenses, \$1,477,550; net, \$178,604. With royalties, \$81,805, making total net revenue of \$260,410. Mileage, 432.77. Payroll, \$1,218,472.

Ontario vital statistics, 1912: Births, 50,870 (birth-rate of 22.4; lowest since 1903); marriages, 28,845; deaths, 32,150, or ratio of 12.4 per thousand—a rate lower than most leading countries.

Ontario has 100 Farmers' Institutes; membership, 18,290. 750 Women's Institutes; membership, 22,042; and 200 Farmers' Clubs.

Ontario Bureau of Industries, estimate for 1912: Assessed land, 24,683,747 acres; cleared, 14,381,650 acres; woodland, 5,333,296 acres; slash land, 2,307,773 acres; marsh or swamp lands, 2,661,028 acres; percentage of land cleared, 58.26.

Ontario has, through its Department of Neglected and Dependent Children and Children's Aid Societies, placed over 10,000 children in foster homes in the past twenty years.

Ontario forest reserves: Timagami, 5,900 miles; Mississaga, 3,000; Nepigon, 7,300; Eastern, 100; Sibley, 70; Algonquin Park, 2,062½; Quetico, 1,560; Rondeau Park, 8. Total area, 20,000½ square miles.

ONTARIO MINING FACTS.

Ontario mining production, 1912 (Bureau of Mines basis of estimate), \$47,471,990; increase of \$5,495,183 over 1911, or 13 per cent. Highest on record. Doubled in five years.

Metallic production was \$34,095,565, or 72 per cent., including, gold, \$1,859,285; silver, \$17,455,080; nickel, \$4,722,040; copper, \$1,581,062; iron ore, \$238,884; pig iron, \$8,054,369.

Non-metallic was \$13,376,425, or 28 per cent., including: Arsenic, \$79,297; brick and tile, \$4,211,784; cement, \$3,373,653; natural gas, \$2,267,897; petroleum, \$344,337; lime, \$381,672; sewer pipe, \$427,353; salt, \$450,251.

Cobalt's total production to Dec. 31, 1912, \$83,197,953.

Ontario minerals: Production, 1912 (Dominion estimate), \$51,906,876, or 38 per cent., out of \$135,048,296 of all Canada, thus ranking first among provinces.

Ontario had, for first time, a substantial production of gold, viz., \$1,859,285.

Ontario supplies 75 per cent. of world's nickel, and, for every seven ounces of silver mined, one ounce comes from Cobalt.

Ontario had eight blast furnaces in operation in 1912.

Cobalt's total distribution of profits, since beginning of camp, nearly \$41,000,000 on gross aggregate return for sales of silver of \$81,777,260.

Cobalt camp has produced approximately \$45,000,000, expended for labor, food supplies, machinery and other materials.

Cobalt has paid for the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway twice over.

Nineteen Cobalt and other mining companies paid, 1913, \$11,155,466 in dividends.

Porcupine gold camp output, 1913, \$4,425,000.

Cobalt's silver production, 1913 (estimated), 30,600,000 ounces; value, \$18,000,000.

Cobalt's bullion shipments, 1913, 21,173.25 tons; 1912, 21,753.56 tons.

TORONTO FACTS.

Toronto founded as a French trading post, 1749. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834; population, 9,254. Only ten cities in America have larger population now.

Ten-year population increase, 1900-1910, 81 per cent.; exceeded in North America only by Los Angeles.

Gross assessment, 1914, \$513,206,126; increase of \$77,086,077 over 1913. Total of only \$149,159,206 in 1905.

Estimated assessment population: 1905, 238,642; 1914, 445,575; increase of 28,305 in a year.

Customs receipts: 1912-13, \$20,261,577; 1911-12, \$15,408,316. Bank clearings, \$2,181,281,577.

Toronto exceeds New York in use of telephone: New York has 500,000, or 105 to every thousand of population; Toronto, 53,000, or 120 to every thousand. Toronto phones doubled in five years.

Toronto has: Public schools, 85; high schools, 8; technical, 1; separate schools, 22; Protestant industrial schools, 2; Roman Catholic industrial schools, 1; 40 colleges, seminaries and pay schools; 3 cathedrals, about 245 churches, 10 synagogues, 48 missions, 5 missionary training schools, and 9 convents.

Industrial establishments, 1,200; employees, 78,000.

Toronto Board of Trade, 2,750 members.

59,974 children attend the public schools, 3,163 high schools, 7,173 separate schools. There are 1,055 principals and teachers in the public schools; 185 kindergarten teachers and 162 teachers in the high schools.

Vital statistics, 1913: Births 14,100, marriages 6,422, deaths 6,947.

Streets gas lighted, 1840; gas pipes now, 584 miles; 82,022 gas meters; 75,000 users. First electric cars, 1891. Street R.R. Co. earnings, 1913, \$6,024,405.

Toronto ranks second industrially in Canada. Production value, 1910, \$154,000,000; increase of 164 per cent. in ten years.

Toronto's area is 33 square miles.

Toronto's 508 miles of streets could reach to New York; 360 miles sewers to Montreal; concrete side walks to Quebec.

Toronto has 52 parks and gardens of 1,743 acres; 300 firemen; 550 policemen.

Toronto has the largest exhibition in America. Attendance, one million.

Toronto building permits, 1912, 7,173; number of buildings, 10,217; value, \$27,401,761. 1913: 7,177; number of buildings, 9,884; value, \$27,038,624.

Toronto fires: 1913, 1,852 (loss, \$996,397); 1912, 1,670 (loss, \$1,112,484).

SOME ONTARIO TOWNS.

Galt: Population, 11,932; assessment, \$8,192,540.

Fort William: Population, 24,071.

Port Arthur: Population, 17,645.

Guelph: Population, 16,139; assessment, \$10,722,553.

Niagara Falls: Population, 11,700; assessment, \$8,167,000.

Kingston: Population, 20,000; assessment, \$11,949,577.

Peterboro: Population, 20,150; assessment increase, \$1,065,532.

Ottawa: Population, nearly 100,000; customs revenue, 1912-13, \$1,819,162; bank clearings, \$207,667,006.

Hamilton: Population, 100,000; increase in five years, 35 per cent. Assessment, \$85,000,000. Four hundred industries employ 27,000; wages, \$15,000,000; value of output, \$60,000,000. The Birmingham of Canada.

London: Population, over 50,000; bank clearings, \$90,720,202.

Berlin: Population, 18,338; assessment, \$9,534,467.

Brantford: Population, 30,000; 3,000 acres; assessment, \$17,500,000; eighty-six industries have capital invested of \$21,000,000; factory employees, 8,300; annual pay roll, \$4,000,000; annual production, \$17,000,000. Ten year's progress: Population, 80 per cent.; Assessment, 113 per cent.; capital invested, 192 per cent.; annual production, 185 per cent.

QUEBEC FACTS.

“The onward march of progress and prosperity, which has been the outstanding feature of the Province of Quebec for the last few years, has continued throughout 1913, with unabated vigor.”—Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec.

Quebec is Canada's largest province, 706,834 square miles (455,078,602 acres of land, and 7,295,158 of water) larger than five United Kingdoms.

Population: 1901, 1,648,898; 1911, 2,002,712 (male, 1,011,247; female, 991,465; 80 per cent. of population, or approximately 1,670,000, are French speaking, and 20 per cent., or 418,000, English speaking. In Canada, outside Quebec Province, about 550,000 French-speaking people. Total French-speaking population of Canada, approximately, 2,220,000.

Of French-speaking people in Quebec, 70 per cent., or 1,169,000 live in villages and rural districts, and 30 per cent., or 501,000, in cities and large towns.

Aggregate yearly wages of French-speaking people in Quebec, in industries, estimated to be \$150,000,000.

Quebec has 4,845 industrial establishments, increase of 1,619 in five years. Capitalization, \$71,000,000; number of employees, 39,000; wages paid, \$22,000,000, and total production of \$131,000,000.

Quebec City manufactured products, 1910, \$17,149,385.

Quebec revenue from fisheries, hunting, etc., 1911-12, \$116,080.

Quebec has 200 incorporated Fish and Game Clubs.

Quebec has six Building Societies and Trust and Loan Companies.

Quebec has 45,000 miles of highways.

Quebec Highways. The King Edward Highway constitutes the most important piece of road construction in the Dominion.

During the summer of 1913, 225 miles of roads were macadamized, and 60 miles gravelled.

From July 1 to Oct. 15, 1913 Quebec spent \$1,592,392 on roads. Within 5 years 2,000 miles of road will have been macadamized or gravelled. Municipalities have already asked \$8,198,000 out of ten millions voted in 1912 for the improvement of roads.

Quebec crop areas, 1913: Wheat, 68,800; oats, 1,176,600; barley, 86,000; rye, 16,700; peas, 25,800; mixed grains, 115,700; hay and clover, 2,666,400; buckwheat, 92,200; corn for husking, 19,100; for fodder, 35,600; beans, 8,500; flax, 1,600; potatoes, 128,200; turnips, etc., 12,300.

Quebec live stock (June 30th, 1913): 370,000 horses, 761,800 milch cows, 693,500 other cattle, 602,800 sheep, 661,800 swine.

Quebec Government ordinary revenue, 1912-13, \$8,382,737 (highest on record); ordinary expenditure, \$7,612,161; extraordinary expenditure, \$341,823. Surplus over all, \$428,752.

Quebec's mineral production, 1912 (Provincial estimate), \$11,187,110; increase of 28.9 per cent. over 1911.

Quebec supplies 80 per cent. of the world's use of asbestos; 1912 value, \$8,059,084; 1913 (estimated), \$3,200,000.

Quebec has 557 butter factories, 989 cheese factories and 593 combined.

In one year, after Quebec prohibited export of pulp-wood from Crown lands, nineteen pulp, paper and lumber companies were incorporated, with capital of \$41,709,000.

Quebec's lumber cut, 1912, 677,215,000 board feet; value, \$10,693,262.

Quebec has twenty-eight pulp and paper mills.

Quebec City, census population, 78,067; 90 per cent. French speaking.

Quebec citadel erected on Cape Diamond in 1832 at cost of \$25,000,000. Dufferin Terrace is 1,500 feet long.

Quebec's Board of Trade membership, 400.

First steam railway built in Canada, 1836—from La prairie to St. Johns, Que.

MONTREAL FACTS.

Montreal: On site of Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Cartier in 1535. In 1611, Champlain established a trading post—Place Royale. In 1642, Maisonneuve founded Montreal.

Montreal's budget for 1914 is \$11,000,000, the largest Canadian civic revenue ever recorded.

Montreal's taxable property, 1912, \$507,369,568. Exemptions, \$130,988,564, or one-fourth.

Montreal is the head of ocean navigation, nearly 1,000 miles from the open sea, the key to the great waterways of Canada, and its chief railway and shipping centre.

Montreal's area, 26,121 acres. Parks and squares, 850 acres; 470 miles of streets; 231 miles of electric railway lines.

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city. Value of manufactured products, 1910, \$195,177,563.

Montreal's population: 1763, 3,000; 1800, 12,000; 1870, 100,000; 1901, 266,826; 1911 census, 466,197; Westmount, 14,183. Estimated in 1912, 550,000 without, and 640,000 with suburbs. Estimated, end of 1913, 600,000 without, and 700,000 with suburbs.

From 1900 to 1910, Montreal showed population increase of 70 per cent., greater than any United States city. Cleveland comes next, with 46.9 per cent.; New York, 38.7 per cent.

Montreal City debt, \$37,700,000. Building permits, 1913, \$27,032,000.

Montreal's area, 18.7 square miles. 257 miles of streets; 232 miles of sewers.

Montreal's Street Railway mileage, 117. Passengers carried, 95,376,373.

\$38,000,000 has been spent on the Port of Montreal and the St. Lawrence Channel.

Montreal overtook, in 1913, three United States cities in volume of bank clearings; occupying sixth place among cities of continent, and now leads all United States cities in volume of bank clearings but five, and on the year has shown larger percentage growth than any United States city.

Montreal harbor traffic, 1913. 14,246 vessels, viz.: 477 transatlantic, 343 Maritime Provinces, 13,426 inland. Tonnage, 8,394,002.

SASKATCHEWAN FACTS.

"Saskatchewan, in 1913, maintained its position as the most advantageous part of the world for the man or family seeking opportunity for making a home."—Hon. Walter Scott, Premier.

Incorporated a Province, Sept. 1st, 1905. Has Legislative Assembly of 54 members; 10 M.P.'s, 4 Senators.

Population: 1901, 91,279; 1911, 492,432 (male, 291,730; female, 200,702).

Area, 250,650 square miles. Large as France, and twice the size of British Isles. 760 by 320 miles.

Eighty per cent. of population engaged in agriculture.

Saskatchewan stands first amongst the wheat-producing provinces of Canada. Produced 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in the past twelve years.

Average wheat yield for past ten years (18.5) exceeds that of United States for same period by over 5 to acre.

Saskatchewan holds world record for wheat grown for commercial purposes.

Land area, 155,092,480 acres. Cultivated area, 10 per cent.; 90 per cent. still open for settlement.

In 1901, 1 per cent. Saskatchewan arable acreage produced 18,000,000 bushels of grain. In 1913, 15 per cent. of arable acreage produced 243,513,384 bushels of grain.

Area of surveyed part cultivatable, 69,217,153 acres. Under crop (Prov. est.), 9,673,125 acres.

Saskatchewan Government estimated crop value: 1913, \$110,208,013, including wheat, \$70,000,000; oats, \$25,348,400; barley, \$2,412,608; flax, \$11,654,280.

Total grain production: 243,513,384 bushels, including 112,369,405 wheat, 110,210,436 oats, 9,279,263 barley, 11,654,280 flax. Total production, 1912, 237,278,546 bushels.

Saskatchewan wheat acreage: 1913, 5,740,249; increase of 6.6 per cent. over 1912. Oats, 2,638,562; increase, 8.9 per cent. Barley, 307,177; increase, 14.9 per cent. Flax, 967,137; 13 per cent. less.

Saskatchewan will have 12,000 rural telephones under its Rural Telephone Act.

Saskatchewan has 7 cities, 72 towns, 277 villages, 295 rural municipalities.

Saskatchewan voted \$1,200,000 for good roads during 1913.

Saskatchewan's four principal grain crops for 1913, per Provincial Department of Agriculture:

	Acres sown.	per acre.	Yield.
		Bushels	
Wheat	5,760,249	19.5	112 369,405
Oats	2,638,562	41.7	110,210,436
Barley	307,177	30.2	9,279,263
Flax	967,137	12.0	11,654,280

Saskatchewan won grand prize for hard wheat (71 lbs. to the bushel) at International Dry Farming Congress, October, 1913.

Saskatchewan live stock on farms, June 30th, 1913 (per Dominion Census): 418,000 horses, 154,400 milch cows, 460,200 other cattle, 112,500 sheep, 176,000 swine; 10 head per farm. Provincial estimate, 15 per farm.

Saskatchewan live stock, 1913 (per Provincial estimate): 609,500 horses, 322,790 milch cows, 534,460 other cattle, 141,000 sheep, 406,100 swine, 5,000,000 poultry.

Provincial revenues: 1905, \$665,306.59; 1907, \$1,535,008.16; 1908, \$1,938,120.53; 1909, \$2,292,880.63; 1910, \$2,535,373.14; 1911, \$2,656,626.91; 1912, \$3,376,112.96.

Saskatchewan's vital statistics, year ending Oct. 15th, 1913: 12,228 births, 4,492 marriages, 3,742 deaths.

Percentage of those able to read and write increased from 1901 to 1911 by 22.16 per cent. in Saskatchewan; by 17.25 per cent. in Alberta.

Saskatchewan had, 1912-13, 1,246 elevators, with capacity of 36,503,000 bushels.

Saskatchewan has thirty-one coal mines. Produced, 1912-13, 219,487 tons.

Saskatchewan's estimated coal resources, nearly 60 billion metric tons.

Saskatchewan's Government receipts, 1912-13, \$4 668,753; increase of \$272,922 in a year. Expenditure, \$4,656,800.

Saskatoon: Bank clearings, \$96,034,723; customs receipts, \$1,087,510; building permits, \$2,633,845.

Regina: Bank clearings, \$132,087,457 (increase for year, \$16,357,806; building permits, \$4,018,350. Over 700 new houses were erected.

Moose Jaw: Assessment, 1912, \$43 665,298; population, 29,800; customs receipts, 1913, \$562,876; bank clearings, \$61,468,943; building permits, \$3,986,280.

RAILWAY FACTS.

During year ending June 30th, 1913, Canada's railways carried more passengers and freight, ran more trains and employed more than ever before.

Canada's railway mileage, June 30th, 1913, 29,304, or (including all tracks and sidings), 38,223, doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Canada's railway mileage will have doubled since 1903. By 1915, the lines under construction will be completed, representing 35,000 miles, as against less than 19,000 in 1913.

Ontario leads in mileage, with 9,000; Quebec, 3,986; Saskatchewan, 4,651; Alberta, 2,212; British Columbia, 1,951; New Brunswick, 1,545; Nova Scotia, 1,360; Prince Edward Island, 279; Yukon, 102; Manitoba, 3,993.

Capital invested in railways, \$1,548,256,796 (revised).
vised).

Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$217,830,158, viz., \$163,251,469 from Dominion, \$36,500,015 from provinces, and \$18,078,674 from municipalities. Dominion and Provincial Governments have also guaranteed railway bonds for many millions. Railway subsidies, 1912-13, \$9,758,084.

Canada has given to transportation, through governments and municipalities, \$800,000,000, in addition to \$127,000,000 invested in Government-owned lines.

Capitalization of railways in Canada, \$60,000 per mile; \$57,976 in United States; \$275,040 in Britain.

Passengers carried in 1913, 46,230,765 (doubled in ten years); tons of freight, 106,992,710 (trebled in twelve).

Total earnings, \$256,702,703; operating expenses, \$182,011,690.

During the year ended June 30th, 1913, the various governments guaranteed bonds of Canadian railways \$29,890,329, bringing the total up to \$274,960,374. During the same period the sum of \$100,483,633 was added to the capital liability of railways.

Thirty years ago Canadian passenger trains ran a total of 8,298,957 miles; 1913, 45,652,365 miles.

Fourteen years ago, it cost 80 cents to run a train one mile; now, \$1.60.

Canada has one mile of railway to 240 people.

Canada's railways employ 178,652. Annual wages, \$115,749,825.

Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway (operated by Government Commission): Total mileage, 425.49, viz.: Main line, 252.8; branch lines, 77.98; yards and sidings, 94.71.

T. & N. O.: Net revenue, including royalties and land sale, 1911-12, \$532,033; gross revenue, \$1,707,450; operating expenses, \$1,384,697. Pay roll, \$1,090,310. Capital cost of line to 30th June, 1913, \$19,065,114.

Canada has 1,742 miles of Government railways. Total cost, on March 31st, 1913, \$105,929,173. Passengers carried, 1912-13, 4,304,568; freight, 5,439,175 tons.

[See page xxi for other Intercolonial Railway Facts.]

Electric railway mileage: 1901, 553; 1913, 1,356. Passengers carried, 1913, 598 millions.

Canada's railways carried, in 1912, 70,000,000 net tons of freight. Railways moved ten tons of freight for every ton carried through canals.

The operating mileage of Canada's railways received the largest addition in 1913 of any year in its history, while the number of miles under construction established an entirely new and inspiring record.

Canada added 2,500 to its railway mileage in 1913.

\$100,000,000 was spent by Canadian railways on capital account in 1913; 1914 will probably equal it.

National Transcontinental Railway: Total capital outlay, December, 1913, \$152,000,000. Last steel, completing Moncton—Winnipeg main line, laid Nov. 17th, 1913.

Canada has given 31,864,074 acres of lands to railways (in addition to cash subsidies, which makes a part of the public debt), viz., 3,566,997 acres in Manitoba, 15,177,063 in Saskatchewan, 13,120,014 in Alberta.

Total capital expenditure and the expenditure per mile of Canadian railways: Canadian Pacific—total, \$363,274,900; per mile, \$35,126.07. Canadian Northern—total, \$170,411,188; per mile, \$45,669.50. Grand Trunk Pacific—total, \$110,612,588; per mile, \$87,537.66.

“For a nation, with a population of about eight millions of people, to have accomplished the task of raising, in ten years, not very far short of 200 millions sterling of capital for the construction of new railways and for the development and improvement of its old ones, is probably the most unique performance ever witnessed in financial history.”—Sir George Paish.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

The Grand Trunk System is Canada's pioneer railway. Capital of Grand Trunk Railway System and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, \$542,816,740.87 at June 30th, 1913.

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

Locomotives, 1,402; cars (passenger), 1,111; (freight), 41,644.

The Grand Trunk is the longest continuous double-track railway in the world under one management.

The Grand Trunk is the only railway that reaches all the famous summer resort districts in the "Highlands of Ontario," including the Lake of Bays, Algonquin Provincial Park and Timagami.

The G.T.R. and G.T.P. will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895; G.T.P. main line, 3,560.

The Grand Trunk Railway System constructed the St. Clair Tunnel, one of the longest submarine tunnels in the world. It is operated by electricity.

The Grand Trunk Victoria Jubilee Bridge over St. Lawrence River, Montreal, is one of the longest bridges in the world.

The Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway is one of the finest hotels on the American Continent.

The Fort Garry, Winnipeg, the fine new hotel built and operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific, was opened for the reception of guests on Dec. 10th, 1913.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, and with a rise of but 21 feet to the mile, the lowest grade of any trans-continental railway on the American Continent.

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific combined will be one of the greatest railroads on the American Continent.

The Grand Trunk's "International Limited" is the finest and fastest train in Canada.

The Grand Trunk Railway System reflects the growth of Canada in its own expansion.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in addition to their mammoth elevators at Montreal, Fort William and other points on the Great Lakes, have already built 228 smaller ones along the line in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

It is confidently expected that track laying on the Grand Trunk Pacific will be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in midsummer of 1914.

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

At end of 1913 there were only 140 miles in British Columbia to complete on Grand Trunk Pacific Main Line. 1914 is to see the line in regular operation to Prince Rupert. During 1913 658 miles of track were laid by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is establishing a chain of magnificent hotels in Western Canada, similar in architectural style and management to the "Chateau Laurier" in Ottawa. The first of these, "The Fort Garry," is already in operation at Winnipeg, while hotels at Edmonton and Regina are to be opened in 1914. Progress is being made on the hotel at Prince Rupert, which is to be the largest of the series.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has a fleet of four steamers in regular operation between Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Prince Rupert and other ports on the Pacific Coast. These steamers all use oil fuel.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is constructing a 20,000-ton dry-dock (which will dock the largest ship on the Pacific Ocean), railway terminal, and a commodious hotel, the "Prince Rupert," at Prince Rupert, B.C., at the combined cost of \$5,000,000; dry-dock alone, \$2,000,000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has the lowest gradients of any transcontinental line, and has been built to a higher standard of initial construction than any other railway on the continent in its first stages.

The receipts from the sale of lots in the G. T. P. Ry.'s townsite at Prince George, B.C., to the end of the year 1913, total \$2,362,585, creating a record for townsite sales in Western Canada.

The World's Championship prize for wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Okla., in 1913, was awarded to Mr. Paul Gerlach, a farmer of Allan, Sask., on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's elevator at Fort William, Ont., is the largest single elevator in Canada, and contains 5,750,000 bushels.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest corporations of its kind in the world.

Canadian Pacific Railway: "The results for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1913, exceeds all records."

Mileage, 17,884.2, viz.: C.P.R. and lines worked, 11,985.7; building, 1,294.9; owned and controlled, 4,603.6. Gross earnings, \$139,395,699.98; expenses, \$93,149,825.83; net earnings, \$46,245,874.15.

Equipment: 2,052 locomotives, 2,583 passenger cars, 79,685 freight and other cars, 6,688. Railway equipment valued at \$452,320,780.

Passengers carried, 13,298,048; freight, 29,471,814 tons.

Employees, 94,400; monthly pay roll, \$5,030,000.

Capital stock, \$200,000,000; preference, \$74,331,339.79; debenture stock, \$163,257,224.32; mortgage bonds, \$16,807,520, etc.

C.P.R.: Dividend declared, 1913, 10 per cent.

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

The C.P.R. was built in five years, instead of ten, as per contract. Cost over 300 millions.

C.P.R. lands sold during year, 474,798 acres. Still owns 6,287,250 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 1,697,994 acres in British Columbia. Average price of sales, 1912-13, \$15.77 per acre.

Expenditures, 1911-12: Railway construction and equipment, \$36,193,521; irrigation, \$7,919,614; steamships, \$1,668,550.58; telegraph, \$358,141.97.

C.P.R. Fleet of 75 steamships: On the Atlantic, 16 ships; Great Lakes, 5; Ferry Service, 2; B. C. Lake and River, 22; B. C. Coast Service, 25; Pacific, 5.

These ships carrying annually over half a million passengers; have a staff of 12,100 crew and shore staff; travel collectively a distance equal to over 57 times round the world; burn 3,300 tons of coal daily; placed in line, would reach over 3½ miles.

C. P. R. has let largest tunnel job in America: \$8,000,000, for a 10-mile track tunnel under Rogers' Pass.

First C.P.R. train left Montreal, June 28th, 1886.

First C.P.R. steamer to reach Vancouver from Yokohama, June 14th, 1887.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Canada's second Transcontinental—the C.N.R.—will be completed from coast to coast in 1914.

The C.N.R. Steamships, R.M.S. "Royal Edward" and "Royal George" are the fastest ships in the Canadian-British service.

The C.N.R. operated, to the close of the last fiscal year, over 700 miles of lines in Canada, and has 1,000 miles nearing completion.

The C.N.R. has the largest grain elevator in the world at Port Arthur, its capacity being 9,500,000 bushels.

The C.N.R. handled 40,870 cars of wheat in the fall of 1913, an increase of 15,359 cars over the previous year.

There is free land along the C.N.R., open for entry equal to anything yet taken up.

The C.N.R. gridirons the greatest wheat field of the world, as well as the best mixed farming districts.

Three hundred new townsites, with all kinds of opportunities on the C.N.R.

The C.N.R. line to Athabasca Landing has made easily accessible the great "Peace River Country"—a land of manifold opportunity.

The C.N.R. is the pioneer line in opening up the richest territory in the Western Provinces.

The best hunting districts for moose, caribou, elk, bear, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goat in Canada are along the C.N.R. lines.

The most celebrated trout fishing is reached by the C.N.R.

The C.N.R. is the best route to Muskoka, passing through the heart of the district, with boat side stations at Bala Park and Lake Joseph.

In the Parry Sound District on the C.N.R. is found the best deer shooting in Canada.

The C.N.R. Toronto-Ottawa line gives access to the Rideau District, one of the most beautiful chains of lakes in Canada.

More business opportunities on the C.N.R. than anywhere else in Canada.

The greatest inducements to the dairy farmer, stock raiser and market gardener are found on the C.N.R.

Amongst the richest men in the West to-day are those who homesteaded on the C.N.R. Possibilities are greater to-day than ever before. 54

RELIGIOUS FACTS.

RELIGIONS OF CANADA, 1911 CENSUS.

Seventy-nine specified religions for population of 7,173,513, as compared with 57 in 1901 for population of 5,327,224. Number without specified religion, 1911, 32,490; 43,222 in 1901.

Roman Catholics, 2,833,041, ten-year increase of 27.06 per cent.; Presbyterians, 1,115,325 (increase, 32.39); Methodists, 1,079,892 (increase, 17.78); Anglicans, 1,043,017 (increase, 53.05); Baptists, 382,666 (increase, 20.33); Lutherans, 229,864 (increase, 148.43; Salvation Army, 18,834 (increase, 82.71); Congregationalists, 34,054 (increase, 20.36; Greek Church, 88,507 (increase, 466.26); Jews, 74,564 (Increase, 354.63).

Proportion of denominations to total population in 1911: Roman Catholic, 39.31 per cent.; Presbyterian, 15.48; Methodist, 14.98; Anglican, 14.47; Baptist, 5.31; Lutheran, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

Canada has 1,111,250 church members in 15,035 churches: Anglican, 2,500 churches; Baptist, 1,307; Christian, 74; Congregational, 199; Friends, 22; Lutheran, 500; Methodist, 5,600; Presbyterian, 4,422; other organizations (estimated), 250.

Roman Catholic Church in Canada has 2,428 churches, 8 archdeacons, 27 bishops, 4,053 clergy (1,268 religious, 2,795 secular, 13 seminaries, with 1,662 students, 72 universities and colleges, 327 charitable institutions.

Anglican increase in ten years, 1901-1911, 53.05 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.78; Presbyterians, 32.39; Baptists, 20.33; Salvation Army, 82.71.

Totals of principal denominations: Anglicans, 1,043,017; Baptists, 382,666; Congregationalists, 34,054; Jews, 229,864; Methodists, 1,079,892; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Catholics, 2,833,041; Unitarians, 3,224; Salvation Army, 18,834; Doukhobors, 10,493; Evangelicals, 10,595.

In ten years Catholic population increased by 603,441; Anglicans, 361,524; Lutherans, 137,340; Methodists, 163,006; Presbyterians, 272,882; Baptists, 64,661; Greek Church, 72,877; and Jews, 58,163.

The Bible sold in 110 languages in Canada, out of the 432 into which it has been translated. First foreign versions of Bible, issued by Bible Society in year founded (1804), was for Canada, in, Mohawk.

If the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Church were to carry out their proposed union, they would have a combined membership of nearly two and a quarter millions.

Canada gives \$2,500,000 a year to missions, about 50 cents per head of Protestant population.

Toronto missionary givings: 1911-12, \$479,193; 1912-13, \$562,101.

Salvation Army in Canada: 30,012; increase in five years, 29 per cent.

Canada has 106 Young Men's Christian Association branches, with 40,000 members, and owning 64 buildings, worth \$5,735,000. 250 secretaries.

Canada has 540 Women's Christian Temperance Union branches; membership, 9,750.

Canada has 85 Young Women's Christian Associations, viz.: 27 city, 19 branch centres, 39 student; membership, 18,609.

PRESBYTERIAN FACTS.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 301,465; 8 Synods; 70 Presbyteries.

Ministers, 1,771; elders, 10,357; sums raised for all purposes, \$5,417,163; an average of \$18 per head. Of this, \$4,284,650 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$1,132,513. Budget for 1914-\$1,400,000.

Seven theological colleges have 259 students.

1,152 Presbyterian missionaries (217 in foreign fields, 935 home field and French evangelization.

Presbyterian Church in Canada is responsible for 14,000,000 in non-Christian lands.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,761; augmented, 537; home missions, 2,489; total, 4,787.

Value of church property, \$22,333,834.

3,584 Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, with 246,701 scholars, and 27,615, teaches and officers.

820 Young People's Societies, 32,975 members.

1,017 W. F. W. Societies, 18,880 members, contribution, \$99,613; 900 W. H. M. Societies, 12,245 members, contributions, \$48,031.

Union of Presbyterian churches in 1875. Union of Methodist churches in 1883.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building 930 churches.

METHODIST FACTS.

The Methodist Church in Canada has one general conference, 12 conferences, 147 districts, 2,080 circuits; 5,214 preaching appointments.

It has 2,805 ministers and probationers, 2,571 local preachers, 1,017 exhorters, 3,684 class leaders and assistants, 12,060 stewards, 2,156 Ladies' Aid Societies, 359,157 members.

There are 1,954 Young People's Societies, with 79,699 members.

It has 3,660 Sunday Schools, with 38,981 officers and teachers, 376,126 scholars, a total Sunday School force of 415,107. 46,690 scholars signed the total abstinence pledge during the year. The Sunday Schools raised for all purposes, \$384,284.

Income of the Missionary Society, year ending June 30th, 1913, \$665,808. 692 mission stations on home and foreign fields, employing 658 paid agents, including missionaries, teachers, etc., with 44,570 members.

Woman's Missionary Society, 1913-14: Auxiliaries, 1,212; membership, 40,766; income, \$130,723.23. Circles, 322; membership, 8,422; income, \$17,574.21. Bands, 528; membership, 16,558; income, \$14,250.77. Total membership, 65,766. Branches, 11; income, \$162,548.21. Income from Government grants, \$5,973.62; from Sunday Schools, \$7,454.85. Total amount from all sources, \$192,823.75.

Fourteen colleges and universities have 4,334 students. Income for educational purposes, \$58,226.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Canada's telephone statistics, year ending June 30th, 1912:

683 companies made returns; increase of 146 over 1911.

Capital liability, \$46,276,851; increase of \$6,232,869 over 1911.

Manitoba and Alberta have absorbed practically all telephone companies. Saskatchewan is in process of doing the same.

Gross earnings, \$12,273,626; net, \$3,178,937. Operating expenses, 74.0 per cent. of gross earnings.

889,572 miles of wire; increase of 201,843 over 1911. 370,884 telephones in use, or one for every 8 of population. 12,783 employees; salaries and wages, \$2,659,641.

Bell Telephone Co., Dec. 31, 1912: 192,748 phones, 456 exchanges, 529,436 miles of wire, 7,403 employees, 248,055 stations, 192,748 subscribers (only 10,200 in 1885); exchanges, with 474 local organizations, serving 54,942 subscribers; assets, \$31,687,607; gross earnings, \$7,638,304; net earnings, \$1,880,185.

Toronto has 54,000 telephones.

C. P. R. owns over 13,600 miles of pole lines and 102,700 miles of wire.

Great North-Western Telegraph Co. owns 10,000 miles of pole lines and 32,000 miles of wire.

Canada has 40 wireless telegraph stations. Messages handled, 1912-13, 272,087; in 1909-10, only 84,077.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

Canada's consumption of liquor and tobacco is steadily increasing.

Liquor: 1912-13, 8.247 gallons per head; 1911-12, 7 gallons, viz.: Spirits—1912-13, per head, 1.112 gallons; 1911-12, 1.030. Beer—1912-13, 7.005 fials.; 1911-12, 6.598 gals. Wine—1912-13, .131 gals.; 1911-12, 1.114 gals. Tobacco (including cigarettes)—1912-13, 3.818 lbs.; 1911-12, 3.679 lbs.

Quantities of liquors, etc., entered for consumption, 1912-13: Spirits, 8,630,466 gallons; wines, 1,017,141 gallons; beer, 54,348,092 gallons; or total of 63,995,699; or average of 9 gallons per head.

Canada's excise duty on liquors and tobacco has increased nearly 25 per cent. in two years. Revenue, 1912-13, \$21,859,034 (viz., \$11,332,678 from liquors, and \$9,793,895 from tobacco); increase of \$4,606,358 over 1910-11.

Quebec paid \$11,673,455 excise duty; Ontario, \$6,133,552; Manitoba, \$1,360,152; British Columbia, \$995,950; Alberta, \$680,085; Saskatchewan, \$311,510; Nova Scotia, \$108,466; New Brunswick, \$215,820; Prince Edward Island, \$12,338; Yukon, \$4,358.

Canada's production of spirits, 1912-13, 6,458,452 proof gallons, or 1,674,052 more than in 1911-12. In addition, there were 20,532,928 gallons still in warehouses awaiting excise duty.

Canada's liquor bill, \$81,392,969, or \$11.30 per capita; Great Britain, \$786,000,000, or \$17 per capita.

Canada's revenue from liquor trade (Dominion, Provincial and Municipal) estimated at \$17,000,000.

Canada's malt liquor production: ale, beer and porter. 52,314,400 gallons. Of this, Ontario breweries produced 22,900,301 gallons; Quebec, 11,119,088; New Brunswick. 505,205; Nova Scotia, 933,917; Manitoba, 4,108,884; Saskatchewan, 849,193; British Columbia, 4,391,344.

Quebec: Of 1,168 parishes, 859 under no license; 309 license. Ontario: Liquor licenses issued in 1875, 6,185; in 1913, 1,799, viz., 1,469 taverns, 219 shop, 29 wholesale, 57 clubs; 25 six months.

Of Ontario's 835 municipalities, 514 are under local option or no license; 321 under license system.

Canada's export of whiskey, 1912-13, 333,802 gallons; 298,769 gallons in 1911-12. Exportable surplus is still less than in 1908, when it reached 412,859 gallons.

Canada's cigarettes and cigars: Manufacture increased during year by 195,000,000, while number of domestic cigars manufactured increased by 48,834,581; total number of cigars manufactured, 297,741,815. Raw material for this number of cigars totalled 5,775,308 pounds of leaf tobacco. Total weight of raw leaf tobacco used by manufacturers in Canada during year, 23,849,987 pounds.

Canada's snuff output, 659,992 lbs.; increase of 125,000 lbs.

Canada's crime conviction record: 1902, drunkenness, 13,324; all offences, 43,536. 1911, drunkenness, 41,379; all offences, 118,260. Increase of population, 34 per cent.; of convictions for drunkenness, 225 per cent.; for all offences, 168 per cent.

Prince Edward Island has no licenses. In Nova Scotia there is no lawful liquor selling outside of Halifax. There the only 137 licenses left in New Brunswick. Quebec has prohibition in 859 parishes. Half of Manitoba is dry. Saskatchewan has started a banish-the-bar campaign.—Pioneer.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY FACTS.

Forest products, 1911, \$161,093,031; 1912, \$161,802,049.

Canada's timber cut value, 1912 (based on reports from 2,558 firms operating saw-mills), \$76,540,879, viz.: Lumber, \$69,475,784 (decrease of 10.7 over 1911); square timber, \$1,825,154; shingles, \$3,175,319; lath, \$2,064,622.

"Canada is losing three times as much timber every year by forest fires as she is cutting for commercial purposes."—B. M. Winegar.

Estimate of Canada's pulpwood timber (by Pulp and Paper Magazine):

	Acres.	Cords.
Nova Scotia	5,000,000	24,000,000
New Brunswick	20,000,000	100,000,000
Quebec	60,000,000	600,000,000
Ontario	40,000,000	400,000,000
British Columbia	40,000,000	450,000,000
Dominion lands	100,000,000	450,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265,000,000	2,024,000,000

Canada's timber cut, 1912, in quantities: Lumber, 4,389,723,000 board feet; 1,578,343,000 shingles; lath, 899,016,000.

Of lumber cut, of \$69,475,784, spruce lead with \$20,374,853; white pine, \$19,119,694; Douglas fir, \$10,970,943; hemlock, \$4,483,419; cedar, \$2,804,848.

Canada's lumber cut, 1912, included 28 kinds.

Average price of lumber, as a whole, increased by 41 cents per 1,000 feet.

Of timber cut, of 4,389,723,000 board feet, 4,079,736,000 were soft woods, or 92.9 per cent. of total, and 309,987,000 hard woods, or 7.1 per cent.

Canada exported, 1912, \$1,825,154 worth of square timber, mostly to United Kingdom.

United States production of pulpwood decreased from Branch, 3,000,000 trees annually among western farmers, compared with 385,000, in 1913, by United States Forestry Department.

Canada has 83 pulp and paper mills, viz., 3 paper, 70 pulp, 45 groundwood, 17 sulphite, 5 soda pulp, 3 sulphate.

Canada's total pulpwood cut, 1912, showed increase of 21½ per cent. over 1911; increase in manufacture of pulpwood, nearly 29 per cent.; increase in exports of raw pulpwood, less than 17 per cent.

Canada consumed, 1912, 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood, cut in Canada, 866,042 of which were manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills, and 980,866 cords exported in raw state.

Canada's timber exports, 1912-13, \$39,287,460.

Canada spent \$541,000 in 1913 on its forestry branch, employing 360 forest rangers.

GENERAL TRADE FACTS.

1913 was Canada's banner trade year:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Exports.	\$315,317,000	\$393,232,000
Imports.	559,320,000	692,032,000
	\$874,637,000	\$1,085,264,000

Increase of \$210,626,655, or 12½ per cent. Trade more than doubled in ten years; trebled in fifteen years. Imports, 62 per cent.; exports, 35 per cent.); coin and bullion, 3 per cent.

This was the largest volume of trade for any one year in the history of Canada.

Canada ranks third in ratio of trade per head and transacts business with over seventy countries.

Canada bought, 1912-13, \$96, and sold \$54 per head. In 1911-12, \$71 and \$42 respectively.

Canada's trade with France, \$18,096,747; increase of \$4,087,336 over 1911-12, viz., imports, \$15,528,228; exports, \$2,564,603; coin and bullion, \$3,916.

Canada's trade with Germany, \$17,876,227; increase of \$2,914,567 over 1911-12, viz., imports, \$14,473,833; exports, \$3,402,394.

Canada's trade with foreign countries, \$701,913,732 (increase of \$69,727,284 in year), viz., imports, \$523,229,967; exports, \$178,683,765.

Canada's trade with Argentine, \$6,432,030; Belgium, \$8,905,429; Holland, \$5,961,503; Japan, \$4,278,132.

Canada's trade production shows steady increase—\$76,000,000 increase in exports in year.

Percentage expense of collection of customs revenue was 2.74 last year, as compared with 2.78.

The total amount of duty collected was \$115,063,687, of which \$68,929,805 was on imports from the United States, and \$27,128,908 on imports from Great Britain. The increase in duty on American imports was \$19,752,221, or about 40 per cent.

Canada has a bank to every 2,847 people.

Canada's total trade, calendar year 1913, exclusive of coin and bullion, was \$1,119,578,117, an increase over 1912 of \$121,022,956. Of this increase \$23,469,290 was in imports, and \$94,237,185 in exports of Canadian produce.

CANADA'S EXPANSION IN TEN YEARS.

Year ended	Total imports.	Total exports.
Dec. 31.		
1902	\$209,169,481	\$219,082,938
1912	645,547,152	378,093,990

Year ended	Bank clearings.	Customs.
Dec. 31.		
1902	\$2,538,583,771	\$34,559,435
1912	9,143,196,764	109,190,772

In this short period, Canada's imports trebled; exports increased by 73 per cent.; bank clearings increased 350 per cent., and customs revenue trebled.

Average percentage of duty collected on all goods entered for consumption, both dutiable and free, 17.03, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1911-12, and 15.87 for 1910-11.

Canada's trade, 9 months, April-Dec., 1913, increased 10 per cent. over same period in 1912.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Total, \$317,635,589 (imports, \$139,646,356; exports, \$177,982,002.

Canada's United Kingdom trade, 29 per cent. of total.

Duty collected, \$27,158,162, or 25 per cent. of total.

Canada's trade with United Kingdom nearly doubled in eight years.

Canada's exports to United Kingdom, calendar year 1912: £145,476 worth of animals, living, as against £2,975,619 worth in 1906; £6,031,738 worth of provisions (mostly cheese and bacon), as against £9,307,263 worth in 1906. (Australian sales to U. K., 1912, £16,768,276; Argentine, \$15,745,191.) Wood, and manufactures of, £3,623,522. as against \$5,122,888 in 1906.

Canada's trade with British Empire, \$361,759,036 (viz., imports, \$163,374,446; exports, \$198,384,590); increase of \$53,918,220 in year.

Canada's trade with Empire: Australasia, \$9,259,734; British Africa, \$3,746,797; British East Indies, \$7,384,750; British Giana, \$4,014,914; British West Indies and Bermuda, \$10,492,831; Newfoundland, \$6,784,819.

United States foreign trade is to Canada's as 4½ is to 1, while population is as 11 is to 1.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Total, \$622,432,937 (imports, \$449,950,043; exports, \$150,961,675; coin and bullion, \$21,521,129).

Canada's trade with United States, 58 per cent of total.

Duty collected, \$68,929,805, or 60 per cent. of total.

Canada's trade per head, about \$15; that of United States, \$7.25.

For every \$3 worth of goods United States sold Canada the United States bought less than \$1 worth.

United States export trade is growing more rapidly with Canada than any other leading country. Ten-year increase with Canada, 2.35 per cent.; with Germany, 89 per cent.; with United Kingdom, 14 per cent.; with France, 54 per cent.

United States increase of imports from Canada, in ten years, 130 per cent.; from United Kingdom, 73 per cent.; from Germany, 67 per cent.; from France, 5.2 per cent.

Canada bought on every working day of 1912-13 nearly \$1,500,000 worth of goods from United States, and sold \$500,000 worth.

Canada's chief purchases from United States in 1912: Automobiles, \$8,858,694; structural iron and steel, \$6,823,072; agricultural implements, \$6,596,410; books, etc., \$4,801,676; steel rails, \$3,799,685; railway cars, \$3,616,443.

Canada also bought in 1912 from United States, coal, \$41,000,000; metals, \$22,562,501; cotton, \$8,322,245.

Manufactures form 2-3rds of U. S. exports to Canada.

Exports from U. S. to Canada doubled in 3 years. Canada now largest purchaser of U. S. products except United Kingdom.

WATER POWER AND ELECTRICITY.

Canada possesses a larger amount of potential water power than any country, twice that of United States.

Canada's estimated 16,600,000 horse power is equal to annual production of 367,000,000 tons of coal.

Canada has developed 1,016,521 horse power from water power (per Commission of Conservation estimate).

Two proposed power schemes, on St. Lawrence River, between Cornwall and Montreal, would develop 1,800,000 horse power.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission line: Total length of 110,000-volt line, 281 miles; total number of steel towers, 3,040; total weight of steel towers, 6,200 tons; total length of cable used, 1,000 miles.

Hydro-Electric Commission cost, about \$6,000,000. Serves 60 municipalities in Ontario, up to December, 1913.

Niagara Falls' low-water flow would yield 2,250,000 horse-power. Franchises have been granted for development of 450,000 of Canada's share of 1,125,000 horse-power.

Montreal Tramways, year ending June 30, 1913: Gross earnings, \$6,754,227; net, \$2,721,562; cost of line and equipment, \$33,889,816.

Toronto Street Railway passenger earnings, 1913. \$6,024,405, over 12 per cent. increase in year.

Ottawa Electric R.R. Co., 1912: Passengers carried. 21,815,798; gross earnings, \$934,397; net, \$400,059.

British Columbia Electric R.R. Co.: Miles in operation (June 30th, 1913), 334.02; total passenger cars, 357; total fare passengers carried, 71,973,822; transfer passengers carried, 10,380,264; gross railway earnings, \$4,179,881.57; total operating expenses, \$3,239,441.74; net earnings from operation, \$940,439.83.

WESTERN CANADA FACTS.

Prairie Canada is five times larger than the British Isles, and three times larger than Germany.

Canada's Western wheat area is wider than that of Russia, and richer than those of Egypt, India or Argentina.

Prairie Provinces wheat area, 1913, 9,013,800 acres. Out of all Canada, total of 9,816,300 acres: Oats, 5,305,800 acres; barley, 857,700 acres; flax, 1,278,900; potatoes. 60,400; turnips, etc., 26,800; sugar beets, 2,206.

In the three Northwest provinces wheat production. 1913, 209,262,000 bushels; 1912, 204,280,000 bushels; of oats, 242,413,000 bushels, compared with 242,321,000 bushels; of barley, 31,060,000 bushels, compared with 31,600,000 bushels.

Wheat production, 1913, Manitoba: 53,331,000 bushels from 2,804,000 acres; Saskatchewan: 121,539,000 bushels from 5,720,000 acres; Alberta: 34,372,000 bushels from 1,512,000 acres.

Prairie Provinces lumber cut, 1912, 244,268,000 board feet, value \$3,826,835.

Prairie Provinces crop value, 1913, estimated at \$209,000,000; \$192,000,000 in 1912.

Western Canada farmers sold 143,000,000 bushels of grain up to Dec. 1st, 1913, receiving \$90,000,000.

Quantity of creamery butter produced in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba has been quadrupled within a few years. In 1912, 6,000,000 pounds, or approximately one-fourth of the creamery butter marketed west of the Great Lakes, including what was imported at Vancouver from the Antipodes.

Canada's surveys, 1912-13, by Topographical Surveys Branch, in the West, 19,178 miles; 162 townships were fully, and 475 partly, sub-divided; 24 re-surveyed, 202 partially re-surveyed.

Saskatchewan land values, 1913, improved, from \$22.98 to \$29.84; unimproved from \$16.75 to \$22.40.

Hudson Bay Co. land sales average: 1907-08, \$12.61; 1912-13, \$21.06.

Canada has eight national parks, viz.: Rocky Mountains Park, at Banff; Yoko Park, at Field; Glacier Park, Selkirks; Jasper Park, Waterton Lakes Park, Elk Island Park, Buffalo Park and St. Lawrence Islands Park. Total area of over 4,000 square miles.

Income of Indians; Value of farm products, \$1,647,916; value of beef sold, \$306,866; wages earned, \$1,530,029; received from land rentals, \$121,549; earned by fishing, \$616,562; earned by hunting and trapping, \$845,415; earned by other industries, \$719,302. Total income of Indians, \$5,787,643. Average income per head, \$54.00.

Mackenzie River drains area of over 450,000 square miles. Area of St. Lawrence basin above Montreal, about 310,000 square miles; area of Saskatchewan, 159,000 square miles.

Since January, 1897, Canada has given away 400,000 free homesteads, of 160 acres each, or 100,000 square miles—enough land to make a belt four miles wide around the globe—the biggest gift of land in history.

Canada's buffalo herd at Wainwright, Alta., has increased from 700 to 1,352 head.

Canada's North is estimated, by E. Thompson Seton, to have 30,000,000 head of caribou.

Prairie Provinces import over 75 per cent. of manufactured goods they use.

Prairie Provinces had, on farms, June 30th, 1913: 1,099,500 horses, 459,900 milch cows, 1,489,500 other cattle, 393,800 sheep; 580,900 swine.

Canadian North-West Commercial Travellers' Association has a membership of 7,015; increase of 1,296 in year.

Canada's western provinces cover 31,864,074 acres of land grants to railways.

Canada had, season 1912-13, 2,319 elevators and 37 warehouses, with capacity of 127,224,550 bushels, compared, in 1904-05, with 977 elevators and 46 warehouses, with capacity of 46,403,630 bushels. 2,272 of the 2,319 elevators are in the West.

18,242 persons naturalized in 1912, representing 45 countries. Previously recorded, 170,961; total, 189,203.

British Columbia chief cities, estimated populations: Victoria, 67,000; Vancouver, 160,000; New Westminster, 18,000; Nelson, 7,000; Nanaimo, 8,300; Rossland, 5,500; Kamloops, 3,000; Grand Forks, 3,000; Revelstoke, 3,500; Fernie, 3,500; Cranbrook, 3,500; Ladysmith, 3,500; Prince Rupert, 3,000; Vernon, 4,000.

The Peace River country has 45,000,000 acres of arable land, and 35 per cent. of it is ready for the plow. It has 5,000 settlers. Excellent No. 1 hard wheat is grown. It is the last of the best free land left to the Anglo-Saxon race in the world. From the MacKenzie watershed, there are 3,500 miles of navigable waterway, on which boats are plying to-day and have been for twenty years.

Lethbridge: Population, between 14,000 and 15,000; in 1906, 2,313. Assessment, \$16,818,692.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Canada's food prices increased 51 per cent. in last decade; Great Britain, 7 per cent.

Cost of living in Canada has increased nearly 60 per cent. since 1897, and 7 per cent. in last two years. Wholesale prices advanced 9 per cent. in 1912.

Canada has 25 lepers in Tracadie, N.S.

Canada has set apart 35,964 square miles as Dominion Forest Reserves.

Canadian Government granted charters to 835 companies in 1912-13. Capital of new and existing companies, \$680,762,199.

CANADA'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Canada has the largest and best Mountain National Parks in the world thousands of square miles in extent, aptly termed "Sixty Switzerlands in One," exceeding in natural grandeur all other parks in the world.

Canada's Rocky Mountain Park has an area of 1,800 square miles; Yoho Park, an area of 560 square miles, and Glacier Park, area of 468 square miles.

The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are annually expending large sums of money opening up new roads, building trails, and making the attractions of the park easy of access.

Law and order are enforced in the park by the famous Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Banff, the gateway to the Canadian National Park, is one of the most attractive spots in America.

Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, waterfalls, aviary, museums, animal paddock with eighty buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, and many other attractions.

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is thirty-four miles west of Banff.

Good trails from Chateau, Lake Louise, lead to Lakes in the Clouds, Valley of Ten Peaks, Victoria Hanging Glacier, Paradise Valley and Saddleback Lookout.

Emerald Lake Chalet is only seven miles from Field by a splendid carriage road.

Field—fifty miles west of Banff—is where the world famous Canadian Pacific spiral tunnels have been constructed. It is also the centre of remarkable Alpine scenery.

Yoho Valley is reached from Field by the Emerald Lake Road, which is near the wonderful natural bridge of the Bow River. From one place near Field seventy glaciers can be counted.

Glacier, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an excellent hotel, is a short walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Near Glacier also the Canadian Pacific has commenced work on what will be one of the largest tunnels in America—5½ miles long through Selkirk Mountains.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

The Rocky Mountain trails reveal the wonderful scenery on every hand. Outfitters supply horses and guides for tourists.

The model Swiss Village of "Edelweiss," is near Glacier. This is the home of the Swiss guides, who were brought from Switzerland by the Canadian Pacific to aid mountain climbers in the Rockies.

The Alpine Club of Canada has 700 members. Summer camps are held annually in the Rockies or Selkirks.

1913 was a notable year in history of Port of Vancouver, marked by a substantial increase in shipping, by the introduction on the Pacific of larger and more modern liners, by the arrival of vessels of new steamship lines, and by important dock and harbor improvements.

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In its nickel wealth, producing 75 per cent. of the world's supply.

In its herd of pure-bred buffalo, over 1,000.

In producing the best milling wheat (per prize won by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask.).

In oats. J. C. Hill & Son, farmers, near Lloydminster, Sask., have won, two years in succession, \$1,500 trophy at Colorado, S.D., Interstate Fair, for best peck of oats; also \$1,000 prize at Columbus, Ohio, Corn Show.

In pulp and paper production, through 83 mills.

In distribution of trees to farmers: 3,000,000 a year, through Forestry Branch.

In its wireless telegraphy chain of stations from Labrador to Port Arthur.

The Empire in sky-scrapers. The highest is the Royal Bank Building in Toronto.

Canada possesses a more extensive and valuable lobster fishery than any other country in the world.

Canada has thirty-one illustrative farms, established by Commission of Conservation.

SINGLE TAX FACTS IN CANADA.

British Columbia: Provincial Government taxes privately owned and unused land at double the rate of used land as follows: Agricultural land used $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., unused 1 per cent.; Coal land worked 1 per cent., unworked 2 per cent.; lumber land worked 2 per cent., unworked, 4 per cent. All municipalities must exempt improvements to extent of 50 per cent., and may exempt them entirely. Vancouver, Victoria and other important centres levy no tax on improvements.

Alberta: Levies no tax on improvements, land only being taxed in new districts by statute. The old municipalities may tax improvements, but they are now nearly all untaxed.

Saskatchewan: Levies no tax on improvements on farm lands, and in cities improvements must not be assessed more than 60 per cent.

Manitoba: Buildings and improvements on farm land are exempt from taxes.

BIG THINGS IN CANADA.

Canada has 20,000 commercial travellers.

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

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

Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world.

Canada has the richest silver-nickel-cobalt deposits in the world, at Cobalt.

Canada has the largest zinc smelter in the world, at Frank, Alberta.

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.

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

Canada has the largest herd of pure-bred buffalo left in the world, of over 1,000.

Canada's Western wheat field, 900 by 300 miles in extent is one of the largest in the world.

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

The largest grain mills in the British Empire are at Keewatin.

Canada has the largest elevators in the world at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Canada has the world's largest lift lock at Peterboro.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association has 3,007 members, including 1,696 in Ontario, 773 in Quebec.

Canada's building permits, 50 cities, 1913, \$167,518,614; 1912, \$201,161,550. Decrease, 16.2 per cent.

Canada's voting strength, 1911, 1,987,129.

Canada's estimated fur-pelt production, \$10,000,000; America, \$24,000,000; the world, \$90,000,000.

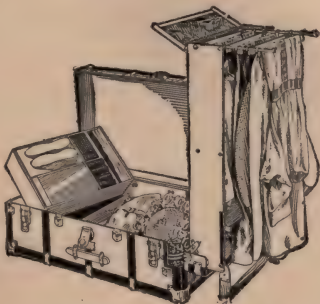
Alberta will spend, 1913, \$2,000,000 on telephone extensions.

British Columbia mineral production, 1913 (estimated), nearly \$30,000,000.

During 1913, Carnegie Corporation of New York made library donations in Canada of \$177,000 for eleven original buildings and one extension.

Canada has 104 Canadian clubs, with 25,000 members.

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A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Canada is 47 years old, dating from 1867.

Canada is 155 years old, dating from British conquest of 1759.

Canada is 379 years old, dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535.

Quebec is 306 years old, Montreal 272, Halifax 166, Toronto 121, Victoria, 69, Vancouver 33, Winnipeg 44.

Hudson's Bay Company is 247 years old (1667). It is Canada's oldest joint stock company.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only one survives, Sir Charles Tupper.

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

The British North America Act is Canada's Magna Charta.

Canada has nearly 800 legislators, federal and provincial.

Forty-two extradition treaties of Great Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has had 116 Governors-General, 1534-1908.

Eleven general elections since Confederation. Seven Premiers of Canada, nine Cabinets and twelve Parliaments.

Canada has 6 peers, 6 baronets, 2 G.C.M.G.'s, 2 K.C.B.'s, 21 K.C.M.G.'s, 35 K.B.'s.

40,000 United Empire Loyalists entered Canada since 1784.

Canada has 20,000 travellers.

Foreign countries are represented by 300 consults in Canada.

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

The beaver first used as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.

Canada spent on N.T. Ry. to March 31st, 1913, \$130,200,685.

Canada has 241 fox ranches, 200 being in Prince Edward Island, with 2,500 foxes in captivity. Sales of 85 P.E.I. fox skins, 1905-12, \$88,159.

The Canadian Automobile Federation comprises clubs in fourteen cities. Ontario Motor League has 3,600 members in twenty local clubs.

Canada has 90,000 Masons.

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1913 ".....475,000

1920 " ...Expected 1,000,000

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Accident
Sickness
Automobile
Plate Glass
Burglary

Policies

BRANCH OFFICES:

Canada Life Bldg.,
Montreal, Que.

Vancouver Trust Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Canada Life Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

E. WILLANS, General Mgr.

FRANK W. COX, Secretary

