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**1867**



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Prince Edward I. Ry.**

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1877	- - 707,384
1897	- - 1,633,188
1916	- - 5,859,482

Mileage	
1872	First through train between St. John and Halifax . . . 274
1880	Levis, St. John, Halifax, Mulgrave . . . 1039
1896	Montreal, St. John, Halifax, The Sydneys . . . . . 1526

Tons Carried	
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1897	- - 1,348,179
1916	- - 10,352,622



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1916	- 21,374,697.00

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1897	- - - 5,600
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**1917**



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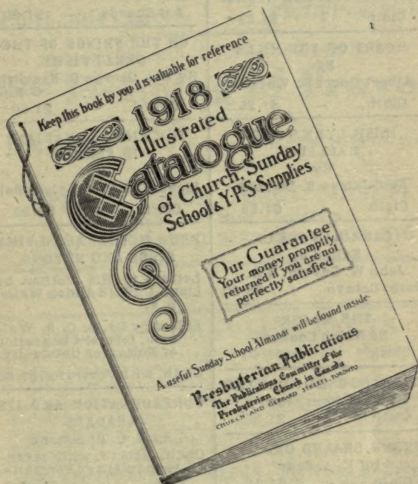


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## **FINAL CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1917**

**Slightly higher than preliminary estimates on  
pages 2, 3, 5, etc.**

Total value of all field crops, \$1,144,636,450—highest on record, exceeding the billion mark for the first time, viz.: Grain, \$875,532,350; potatoes and sugar beets, \$81,598,200; fodder crops, \$187,505,900.

Total wheat yield, 233,742,850 bushels, from 14,755,850 acres, compared with 262,781,000 bushels in 1916. Average yield, 15.75 bushels per acre; in 1916, 17.10.

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## THE NAME "CANADA"

"Canada" is probably derived from the Huron word -"Kanada" (accented on second syllable), which means "a village or settlement." The early French writers used the term "Canadien" to designate the Algonquin tribes on or near the St. Lawrence, as distinguished from the Algonkin and Micmac. Jacques Cartier applied the name Canada to the country adjacent to Stadacona (Quebec), the chief of which he designated as "the King of Canada." "Canada" does not appear technically until 1791, when the name was used in a constitution given to Upper and Lower Canada, which comprised the territory north of the Great Lakes that had for the preceding 17 years been part of the "Province of Quebec" (according to the Quebec Act of 1714).

---

## THREE CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- (1) The great Canadian telescope of the Dominion Observatory at Victoria, B.C., which is larger than any telescope now in use, and will be, for a time at least, the largest in the world. This 72-inch reflecting telescope represents the very latest advances in astronomical and engineering science, and is not only the largest but the most complete and convenient in operation of any ever built.
  - (2) The new Quebec Bridge, with its two railway tracks and two passenger roads, and its vast single span of 1,800 feet, the Forth Bridge coming next with a span of 1,710 feet.
  - (3) The new Government railway terminal docks at Halifax, N.S., which are the greatest in the world, and capable of accommodating the largest of the modern sea leviathans, to cost \$30,000,000.
- 

## CANADA'S FOUR WAR LOANS

First, November, 1915 .....	\$100,000,000
Second, September, 1916.....	100,000,000
Third, March, 1917 .....	150,000,000
Fourth, November, 1917 .....	400,000,000

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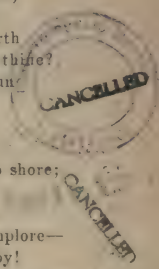
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### "COUNTRY OF MINE"

Country of mine that gave me birth,  
 Land of the maple and the pine,  
 What richer gift has this round earth  
 Than these fair fruitful fields of thine?  
 Like sheets of gold thy harvests run  
 Glowing beneath the August sun;  
 Thy white peaks soar,  
 Thy cataracts roar,  
 Thy forests stretch from shore to shore;  
 Untamed thy Northern prairies lie  
 Under an open, boundless sky;  
 Yet one thing more our hearts implore—  
 That greatness may not pass thee by!

—By Helena Coleman, in "Marching Men"

J. M. Dent & Sons Limited. London and Toronto.



## CANADA'S ANNUAL STORY OF PROGRESS

	1916.	1917.
Production (crops; forests, mines, fisheries) .....	1,275,734,812	1,507,687,000
Field crop value .....	886,000,000	1,089,687,000
Wheat crop value .....	344,096,400	451,874,000
Western wheat crop (bush.)	242,314,000	215,000,000
Dairy exports .....	29,623,977	41,498,197
Railway net earnings, 1915-16.	\$52,111,973	\$81,346,395
Railway mileage .....	35,582	37,434
Electric R.R. mileage .....	2,102	2,192
Bank clearings .....	10,557,187,917	12,552,821,949
Bank deposits (Oct.) .....	1,303,527,634	1,480,839,299
Canada's borrowings .....	316,917,362	725,325,000
Net public debt (Dec. 31, 1917).....		\$976,428,504
Population .....	7,600,000	7,600,000
Fire insurance in force .....	3,531,620,802	3,714,888,865
Life insurance in force.....		1,311,616,677
Post offices .....	13,348	13,057
Total trade .....	1,447,378,298	2,249,170,171
Imports .....	564,505,796	1,097,793,403
Exports .....	882,872,502	1,151,376,768
Immigration .....	48,537	75,395,
Government revenue.....	172,147,838	232,701,294
Mfg. Capital, 1911 and 1916.	1,247,583,609	1,994,103,272
Mfg. exports .....	242,034,998	477,000,000
Employees .....	392,530	514,882
Agricultural exports .....	249,661,194	373,000,000
Animal products exports....	103,000,000	128,000,000
Mineral exports .....	66,589,861	85,000,000
Mineral production (1871)..	170,000,000	195,000,000
Fishery products (1870).....	35,860,708	39,208,378
Fisheries exports .....	22,377,977	24,889,253
Forest products .....	172,880,000	173,000,000
Forest exports .....	51,271,400	56,000,000
Telephones .....	533,000	548,421
Water-power development ..	1,715,000 h.p.	1,813,210
Building permits .....	36,049,970	29,591,676
Savings of people.....	800,000,000	1,726,196,173
Telephone Capital .....	74,284,991	76,920,314

## AGRICULTURAL FACTS

### CANADA'S BILLION BUSHEL GRAIN YIELD

Field Crops, Canada.	1916 bu.	1917 bu.
Fall wheat .....	17,590,000	16,034,000
Spring wheat .....	245,191,000	233,113,500
All wheat .....	262,781,000	249,147,500
Oats .....	410,211,000	439,823,100
Barley .....	42,770,000	59,310,650
Rye .....	2,876,400	4,194,950
Flax .....	8,259,800	7,455,470

Canada's chief occupation is agriculture. Fifty per cent. of value of annual production (per 1911 census) was in field crops, farm animals, cheese, butter, fruits and vegetables; 40 per cent. in form of manufactures, and 10 per cent from mines, forests and fisheries.

Canada's field crops value show steady increase: 1901, \$195,000,000; 1916, \$886,000,000; 1917 (est.) \$1,089,687,000.

Canada's field crop values have increased fivefold since 1901.

Canada is a billion-dollar country for the first time in field crops value. Preliminary estimate, 1917, \$1,089,687,000; (increase of \$203,000,000 over 1916). Wheat represented \$451,874,000; oats, \$236,142,000; hay, clover and alfalfa, \$145,361,600; potatoes, \$81,355,000; other grain crops, \$136,006,700; other root and fodder crops, \$40,974,700.

Canada's area sown to all kinds of field crops, 1917, 49,350,370 acres. Total area harvested, 1916, 46,035,286 acres.

Canada's area of cereal and hoed crops, 1917, 2,210,715 acres. Or grand total acreage of all crops, 1917, 51,561,085.

Over half of Canada's estimated invested capital was in farm values (census of 1911), viz., \$4,231,000,000, out of \$8,365,000,000; and more than half of Canada's population is engaged in the agricultural industry.

Canada's grain and fodder yield 9 per cent. greater in 1917 than in 1916; prices for both, 40 per cent higher.

### WHEAT FACTS

Canada's wheat is the finest in the world, weighing 62-65 lbs. to the bushel, of unequalled quality.

Canada's wheat crop value, 1917, \$451,874,000; 1916, \$344,096,400; increase of \$107,777,600.

Canada's average wheat yield, 1916, 17-10 bushels per acre; United States, 12.1 bushels.

Canada's wheat area sown, 1917, 14,755,800 acres. Average yield, 16.77 bushels. Area sown, 1916, 15,369,709 acres. Average yield, 17.10 bushels.

Canada's wheat exports, value, 1916-17, \$244,394,586; compared with \$172,896,445 for 1915-16, and \$74,293,548 for 1914-15.

Canada's wheat and flour export value, 1916-17, \$291,000,000, or 25 per cent. of total exports of Canadian produce, representing an advance in wheat price of 92 per cent. over year before.

Canadian Government fixed price of wheat, 1917, on basis of \$2.21 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William. Highest price on record.

Great Britain and Allies need 460,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada and United States. Canada should spare 100,000,000 of the 1917 crop.

United States produces a grain crop of about 5 billion bushels; Canada has land enough to produce as much.

### DIARYING FACTS

Canada's butter and cheese production, 1916, \$62,478,977, viz.: Butter, \$26,966,355; cheese, \$35,512,622. Adding output of condenseries, milk and cream sold in cities, and home-made butter, makes estimated total dairy output of \$120,000,000.

Canada's dairy products exports, 1916-17, \$41,498,197, viz.: Butter, \$2,491,992; casein, \$5,196; cheese, \$36,721,136; cream (fresh), \$777,771; cream and milk (condensed), \$1,371,610. Total exports highest on record, exceeding 1915-16 by \$11,824,220.

Canada's cheese exports, 37 years, 1880-1917, \$610,822,045; butter, \$85,115,925.

Canada's cheese exports (in lbs.), 1915, 137,601,661; 1916, 168,961,583; 1917, 180,733,426.



## LIVE STOCK FACTS

Canada's farm live stock, as on June 30, 1917, 13,526,219, viz.: Horses, 3,035,254; milch cows, 2,642,709; other cattle, 3,325,013; sheep, 2,009,717; swine, 2,513,526. Decrease of 1,157,684, in six years. Total number on June 30, 1916, 13,687,272. Decrease of 161,053 in year; and decrease of 525,390 over 1915.

Canada's live stock value increased by three times in 15 years, or from \$268,000,000 in 1901 to over \$800,000,000

Canada bought, 1917-18, live, \$543,545; seeds, \$1,771,879; vegetables, \$3,868,185; butter, \$278,834; eggs, \$942,278.

Canada sold: Animal and agricultural products, \$515,172,520; cattle, 166,236, valued at \$7,895,242; horses, 32,416, valued at \$5,757,411; sheep, 59,339, valued at \$499,374; bacon and hams, \$43,915,595; butter, \$2,640,331; cheese, \$38,346,909; apples, 582,162 barrels, valued at \$2,039,062; grain, \$300,268,401; flour, \$47,473,474; eggs, \$3,480,911.

Canada's Sales, 1916-17, of agricultural and animal products, including grain, live stock, dairy products, meats, etc., \$1,022,463,275.

Exports of beef, \$7,133,988; of dressed and cured meats, \$53,840,027—increase of 30 per cent. over 1916.

Canada's bacon exports: 1915, 72,041,299 lbs.; 1916, 144,228,501 lbs.; 1917, 207,284,673 lbs.

Cattle value increase, 1901-1911, \$24,755,000—14 per cent.

Canada's increase of cows, 1900-1910, 7 per cent.; milk production, same period, 43 per cent. Average yield of milk, 1900, 2,850 lbs. per cow; 1910, 3,805 lbs.

Canada had 3,446 cheese and butter factories in 1916.

## CANADA'S NATURAL PRODUCTION, 1917.

	1916.	1917.
Field crops . . . . .	\$ 886,494,900	\$1,089,687,000
Forests . . . . .	172,830,000	173,090,000
Mines . . . . .	177,201,534	195,000,000
Fisheries . . . . .	39,208,378	(est.) 50,000,000
	\$1,275,734,812	\$1,507,687,000

## CANADA'S AREA

Province.	Total Acres.	Square Miles.
Alberta . . . . .	163,382,400	255,285
British Columbia . . . . .	227,747,200	355,855
Manitoba . . . . .	161,172,298	251,832
New Brunswick . . . . .	17,910,498	27,985
Nova Scotia . . . . .	13,713,771	21,428
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1,397,991	2,184
Ontario . . . . .	260,647,636	407,262
Quebec . . . . .	452,373,601	706,834
Saskatchewan . . . . .	161,088,000	251,700
North-West Territories . . . . .	795,023,360	1,242,224
Yukon . . . . .	132,528,640	207,076
Totals . . . . .		3,729,665

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

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,9992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire, and 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 BANKS 1916 AND 1917

	Oct. 31, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1917.
Note circulation . . . . .	\$ 122,667,047	\$189,852,907
Reserve Fund . . . . .	113,623,933	113,518,213
Demand Deposits . . . . .	489,230,234	495,058,449
Notice Deposits . . . . .	814,297,400	984,790,850
Total Deposits in Canada..	1,303,527,634	1,480,839,299
Deposits elsewhere . . . . .	166,200,928	181,799,457
Call Loans in Canada. . . . .	90,312,023	71,653,719
Current Loans in Canada..	774,928,222	883,986,860
Current Loans elsewhere..	79,459,621	93,821,865
Total Liabilities . . . . .	1,722,698,994	1,995,488,958
Total Assets . . . . .	1,968,940,288	2,244,878,054

## BANK CLEARINGS 1916 AND 1917

	1917.	1916.
Montreal . . . . .	\$ 4,188,255,210	\$ 3,722,609,663
Toronto . . . . .	3,004,785,365	2,571,535,613
Winnipeg . . . . .	2,622,924,702	2,061,795,257
Vancouver . . . . .	419,610,898	321,588,718
Ottawa . . . . .	291,197,714	261,049,599
Calgary . . . . .	348,663,426	233,097,671
Hamilton . . . . .	244,401,339	200,811,087
Quebec . . . . .	213,504,960	192,163,703
Edmonton . . . . .	142,606,766	114,345,955
Regina . . . . .	169,800,107	124,349,588
Halifax . . . . .	151,812,750	125,997,877
London . . . . .	112,664,207	100,090,560
St. John . . . . .	104,127,587	90,946,795
Victoria . . . . .	80,044,586	80,331,121
Saskatoon . . . . .	93,730,650	68,316,148
Moose Jaw . . . . .	65,273,161	52,971,442
Lethbridge . . . . .	45,021,069	31,638,543
Brantford . . . . .	42,061,218	34,257,455
Fort William . . . . .	34,224,049	27,472,166
Sherbrooke . . . . .	33,949,436	24,478,894
Peterboro . . . . .	32,917,018	26,675,636
Kitchener . . . . .	30,268,616	26,066,436
Medicine Hat . . . . .	29,716,162	21,670,502
Brandon . . . . .	30,429,612	28,922,518
New Westminster . . . . .	17,435,827	13,878,003

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Total . . . . . \$12,469,426,435      \$10,557,060,950

## EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF CANADA

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Mines . . . . .	\$ 51,000,000	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 85,000,000
Fisheries . . . . .	19,000,000	22,000,000	25,000,000
Forests . . . . .	42,000,000	51,000,000	56,000,000
Animal Produce . . . . .	74,000,000	103,000,000	128,000,000
Agl. Products . . . . .	135,000,000	250,000,000	373,000,000
Manufactures . . . . .	85,000,000	242,000,000	477,000,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	663,000	6,792,000	6,353,000

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Total . . . . . \$409,000,000      \$742,000,000      \$1,151,000,000

## CHIEF CANADIAN CITIES

**BELLEVILLE, ONT.**—Population, with suburbs, 15,000.

Largest cheese exporting centre in Ontario. First cheese factory started here. Largest cement mills in Canada. Three railways. Free factory sites. Good shipping facilities. Home of Albert College and Deaf and Dumb Institute. Centre of fruit, dairying and mining districts.

**BRANTFORD, Ont.**—Named after Joseph Brant. Assessment, \$22,403,595; population, 27,664—increase of 1,063 in year; within 70-mile radius, 700,000; one of Canada's leading manufacturing cities, with 73 industrial establishments, employing from 6,000 to 8,000. Centre of rich area. 7 public schools, 2 separate schools, collegiate institute, and 2 technical schools; average attendance in all, 4,000. Total civic revenue, \$590,597. Debenture debts, \$3,401,272. Municipal utilities: Water-works, Hydro-Electric, street railway. City assets, \$4,201,064.

**BROCKVILLE, Ont.**—Named after Sir Isaac Brock. Population, 10,000. Assessment, \$5,650,000. Tax rate, 30½ mills. Schools, 10, viz.: 5 public, 1 manual training, 1 domestic science, 1 collegiate institute, St. Alban's School for Boys, 1 separate. School population exceeds 1,100; 6 banks, 9 churches. Centre of dairy industry; cheese sold by Dairymen's Board of Trade exceeds \$3,000,000 annually. Several industries employ 200 to 400 hands each. Municipally owned: Gas, electric light, water and power plants.

**CALGARY, Alta.**—The business centre of Alberta, and of one of the most prosperous agricultural, beef-raising and ranching districts in Canada. Incorporated in 1894 with population of 500. Estimated population now, 70,000. Assessment, \$79,500,000.00. Area, 40½ square miles. 24 hotels; 50 policemen; 55 firemen; 29 bank branches; 71 churches. Municipal street railway mileage, 71½ miles; net profits, 1916, \$28,722; passengers carried, 13,894,317; 10 parks; area, 577 acres; value, \$2,193,958. 13,670 public school children in attendance in 60 schools, 1916; 253 teachers; 1,464 separate school children.



Municipality owns and operates electric light and power, waterworks, street railway, sewerage, parks and asphalt system, and municipal public market.

200 wholesale houses and branches; 60 manufacturing industries and branches. New Dominion Government elevator has capacity of 2,500,000 bushels; cost, \$3,000,000.

Bank clearings, 1917, \$348,663,426—fifth among Canadian cities. Assessment, \$85,655,825.00. Area, 40½ sq. miles; 24 hotels; 50 policemen; 55 firemen; 29 bank branches; 71 churches. Municipal street railway mileage, 71½ miles; 10 parks, of 577 acres; 13,000 public school children in attendance in 60 schools; 235 teachers; 1,020 separate school children.

Municipality owns and operates electric light and power, waterworks, street railway, sewerage, parks and asphalt system, and municipal public market.

Live stock receipts, 1917, \$4,265 cattle, 120,306 hogs, 24,918 sheep.

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.**—Capital of Province. Civic receipts, 1916, \$113 186.30. Assessment valuation, \$4,836,339; largest on record. Population, 12,000. Charlottetown has a spacious and safe harbor and an ample water supply, a modern sewerage system, electric lighting and 15 miles of concrete sidewalks. 8 churches, 2 colleges, 4 public schools, 1 convent school, 2 business colleges.

**CHATHAM.**—Population, 14,000. Assessment, \$8,500,000. Industries: Monster sugar plant, Gray Dort auto factory, Gray, Campbell Company, carriages; R. Milner, carriages; International Harvester Works; Brass Works; Nickel Works; Chatham Bent Goods Works; T. H. Taylor Company Woollen Works; two large Flour Milling plants; Well Works plant; large Bridge plant; Bent Brake works, Novelty Steel and Iron Works; Cement Products works; Rennie Seed Company plant; Pad and Textile works; three large Planing and Finishing works; Tobacco and Cigar plant; Munitions plant, and other smaller industries.

**EDMONTON.**—Capital city of Alberta. Situated at about the geographical centre of Province. Population (census 1916), 53,794. Assessment, exclusive of exemptions, 1916, \$100,728,830. Educational centre: With several universities, colleges and schools. Railway centre: With 5 railways. Packing centre: With 4 Stock Yards and 3 packing houses.

Coal Mines: City underlaid with from 4 to 5-foot seam of lignite coal; 19 mines operated within 30 miles of the city; 1,500 miners employed; 5,000 tons mined per day in winter; 1,500 tons being exported daily.

Lumber: Three sawmills manufacture from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 ft. b.m. of lumber per year.

Dairy: Largest dairy industry in Province; sends out 2,800,000 lbs. of butter and 400,000 lbs. of cheese per year.

Industrial Payroll: \$31,500 per week. Immigration: Gateway to the Peace River country.

Utilities: City owns and operates its Electric Light and Power distribution system; operates waterworks plant, street railway, telephone system, also golf links.

**FORT WILLIAM** as a white settlement is almost as old as Quebec. Founded as a trading point in 1669, the French erected a fort there called Fort Kaministiquia. Canada has spent over \$50,000,000 on harbor and terminal improvements at Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Twin Cities have 13 terminal elevators, which form a gigantic hopper, through which the bulk of the grain crops of the West passes; total capacity of nearly 50,000,000 bushels, which is being considerably increased.

Canada's grain shipments, from Fort William and Port Arthur (mostly wheat), crop year 1914-15, 712 cargoes;

**GALT, Ont.**—Gross assessment, \$9,121,471; taxable assessment, \$7,632,561; exempt, \$1,488,910. Population, 12,465. Area of the city, 1,600 acres. 100 acres of parks; 80 industries, including large machine shops, foundries, munition works, wollen factories, shoe factories, sash and door factories, brass foundries, planer knives, etc. 5 public schools, 1 separate school, 1 collegiate institute, 9 churches.

**HALIFAX, N.S.**—Canada's largest city east of Quebec.

Founded in 1749; created a city in 1842. Population, 1911, 46,000; now 55,000. Canada's chief Atlantic port and chief British naval station in North America; 23 lines of steamships use it. Port tonnage rapidly increasing. Harbor is 6 miles long. Protected by 11 forts. \$30,000,000 being spent on terminals, public buildings and piers that will dock two-score of world's largest ships at one time. Has one of largest dry-docks on Atlantic. Manufactured products exceed \$20,000,000 a year.

Assessment valuation, nearly \$50,000,000.

Bank clearings, over \$10,000,000. Established first bank clearing-house in Canada.

19 public schools, 4 colleges and university; first technical college in Canada; 2 High Schools; 42 churches; finest public gardens in America.

The Halifax disaster, of December, 1917, caused the death of 1,400, the injury of 4,000, and a property loss of \$40,000,000.

**HAMILTON.**—Assessment, \$88,041,490. Population, 107,826; population of tributary area, 350,000; area, 7,143 acres; 15 parks, 430 streets, 19,852 houses, 430 manufacturing industries, 31 bank branches, 7 steam and 4 electric railways, 80 churches, 30 public schools, 110 police, 89 firemen, over 30 miles street railways. Bank clearings, 1916, \$200,811,087; custom collections, 1916, \$5,696,548.73.

**KINGSTON.**—Assessment, 1917, \$13,500,000. Water, light and power plants are municipally controlled. Leading educational centre: Queen's University, Royal Military College, etc. Commercial advantages: Good water and rail connections. Served by 7 banks. Centre cheese trade. Splendid harbor. Seats of two bishoprics. Large industries and first-class market.

**KITCHENER, Ont.**—Population, 19,695; increase, 315. Tax rate, 26 mills. School population, 2,088, in five public schools, 1 collegiate, 1 college, 22 churches. Land value, \$5,404,126. Building value, \$896,452. Business assessment, \$1,199,996. Income assessment, \$379,725.

Total, \$13,880,294. Exemptions, \$1,699,830. Net assessment, \$12,180,469; 125 industries; annual output value, \$8,000,000.

**LETHBRIDGE, Alta.**—Under straight commission government. Assessment, 1916, \$18,694,160. Population, 11,000. Department of Public Utilities operates electric service and coal mine and street railway. Industrial and commercial centre of Southern Alberta.

**LONDON, Ont.**—Estimated population, 58,055. Bank clearings, 1917, \$100,900,560; 1918, \$112,573,207. Manufacturing output increased 100 p.c. in 10 years. School attendance, 11,500. Four trunk and seven branch railways; many hydro-radial lines projected. City owned and operated railway to London's harbor on Lake Erie, Port Stanley. Assessment, 1917, \$40,334,661.

**MEDICINE HAT, Alta.**—Assessment, 1917, \$13,594,465. Population, 11,000. Several large industries. Number of gas wells drilled by the city, 18; wells handed over to industries, 3; 15 operated by city; length of mains, 48 miles; number of services, 2,513.

## MONTREAL

Greater Montreal is fourth among American cities in population, exceeded only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Once site of Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Cartier in 1535. In 1611, Champlain established a trading post—Place Royale. Founded by Maisonneuve, 1641. Montreal is the leading city of Canada, with unique natural advantages. It is the national seaport of Canada, the terminus of the great inland waterways which reach from the head of Lake Superior.

Montreal is the financial centre of Canada and the commercial metropolis. It is also the seat of hundreds of important industries.

Montreal's population growth: 1851, 57,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; 1881, 140,747; 1891, 211,302; 1901, 277,829; 1911, 522,377; 1916, 650,000; 1917, 665,000; without suburbs, or over 760,000 including them. 75 per cent. of population of French-Canadian origin. Population increased 2½ times since 1901.

Montreal's area, 25,750 acres, or 13x9 miles. Parks and squares, 54 in number, of 964 acres; 726 miles of streets; 262 miles of electric railway lines (single track).

Montreal's budget for 1916, \$14,230,492, highest in Canada.

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 port is one of the best equipped in the world, with 8 miles of deep water in the harbor and wharfage room for 100 vessels. The big Atlantic liners and the freight carriers from the Great Lakes meet at Montreal.

Port traffic, 1917, 6,921 vessels arrived, viz.: 579 transatlantic; 68 Maritime Provinces; 6,274 inland. Tonnage, 5,217,309. Decrease of 106 transatlantic vessels.

Montreal's assessed valuation, \$824,630,229—doubled in 6 years. Exemptions, \$206,931,108.

Montreal's revenue, 1916, \$12,564,786—highest in Canada. Doubled in 6 years.

Montreal is the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city. Value of manufactured products, 1915, \$243,237,575. Now has 1,400 industries and 85,226 employees.

Montreal's bank clearings, 1917, \$4,188,255,210; 1916, \$3,724,309,123.

Montreal's live stock receipts, 1917, 118,632 cattle, 132,623 hogs, 125,803 sheep.

Montreal's building permits, 1917, \$4,387,638; lowest since 1904. Customs dues, 1917, \$37,857,723; increase of \$4,843,105 in year. Inland revenue receipts, \$15,685,451.

McGill University, Montreal: Students enrolled, 1917-18, 1,040, including 314 freshmen. 2,200 students and graduates have enlisted, with 340 wounded and 240 killed.

**MONCTON, N.B.**—The railway hub of Eastern Canada and head offices and workshops of Canadian Government Railway. Population, about 15,000; incorporated 1875; assessment, \$9,000,000; payrolls of several large industries, \$2,500,000. Centre of only gas and oil fields in Eastern Canada. Uses natural gas for light and fuel. Five schools. River transportation.



**MOOSE JAW, SASK.,** is "The buckle of the greatest wheat belt in the world"—the place where the white-man-found-the-moose jaw. A natural shipping centre, controls its own utilities.

Population (1916 census), 16,934. Assessment, gross, \$31,801,499; assessment, taxable, \$26,344,334. School population, 3,222. Building permits, 1916, \$318,945; building permits (11 months), 1917, \$294,660. Bank clearings, \$65,273,161.

**NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.**—Assessment, \$9,064,700. Increase of \$35,535 in year. Population, exclusive of 800 men enlisted, increased from 11,715 to 12,089. An industrial centre, with cheap power and unsurpassed railroad facilities.

**OTTAWA,** the Capital of Canada, area 5,295 acres, owns her own waterworks and electric light systems; 20,000 houses, 84 public buildings, 24 public schools, 8,900 pupils, and 33 separate schools with 10,000 pupils; 3 high schools, 1 university, and 10 colleges, National Museum, 67 churches, 13 convents, 22 charitable institutions, 24 hospitals and asylums, 119 wholesale houses, 192 industries, 19 Government buildings, 13 parks, 9 steam railways entering the city, 8 water transport lines, 54 miles of paved streets, 47 miles electric street railway, 38 banks and branches, 11,000 telephones in use, over 100 insurance companies represented, 161 miles of streets, 400 Board of Trade members, 107 policemen, 109 firemen, over 5,000 Government employees.

Population, 101,549; assessment, \$148,067,780; customs revenue, 1916-17, \$1,791,084.19.

**PETERBOROUGH, Ont.**—Assessment, \$13,161,405; population, 21,000; with suburbs, 24,000; 10 public schools, Collegiate Institute, and Provincial Normal School; fine churches; 9 banks. City own waterworks and hydroelectric power and light; large parks; complete fire protection equipment; extensive sewer system; electric railway; 70 manufacturing industries; cheap hydroelectric power and excellent shipping facilities; attractive summer resorts.

**PORT ARTHUR, Ont.** (see also Fort William).—Head of deep water lake navigation, with fine natural harbor. Assessment, 1916, \$30,186,615; exemptions, \$5,016,125; Total taxes, \$604,240. Population has increased to 15,224. Good public and separate schools, Model and collegiate. World's record for elevators; 31 in the Twin Cities; capacity 49,850,000 bushels. Big drydock and shipbuilding plant, blast furnace, lumber mills, etc. Big pulp mill being built. Unlimited water-power. City owns and operates municipal franchises. Carried, 1916, 2,748,213 street car passengers. Dominion signal and wireless station and fish hatcheries. Building permits, 1916, \$1,565,095; 9 schools and a collegiate, 3,106 pupils. 330 million bushels of grain shipped year ending Aug. 31, 1916. Shipbuilding centre.

**REGINA.**—"The City of Certainties" and Provincial capital. Incorporated as a town in 1883; as a city, 1903. Estimated population, 1916-1917, 40,000; in 1882, 200. Gross assessment, 1917, \$43,432,260. Area of city, 8,427 acres; parks, 257 acres; cemetery, 75 acres. Exhibition Grounds, 75 acres, all inside city; 75 miles graded, 30 miles paved, and 19 miles boulevarded streets; 115 miles sidewalks. Building permits, 1916, \$222,075; 69 miles of sewers; water, 13 miles of supply mains and 59 miles in distributing system; 511 hydrants; trunk sewer sewage disposal works and an incinerator plant for garbage; has municipal electric light and power plant, waterworks, street railway with 33 miles of track.

**SASKATOON, Sask.**—Population, 1903, 113; 1917, 25,000 (estimated); Dominion Government has built a huge interior elevator. Building permits, January to November 30th, 1917, \$578,005.00. Assessment, 1917, \$36,294,367.00. School attendance, 1917, 3,845. Bank clearings, 1916, \$68,316,148.27. 15½ miles of municipal street railway; municipally owned waterworks, electric light and power plants and street railway, all on paying basis.

**SAULT STE. MARIE.**—Population, now including Steelton, 20,000. Assessment, over \$19,000,000. Centre of great industries. Great inland port.

**ST. CATHARINES, Ont.**—Population, 19,078; increase of 1,161 in year. Assessment, \$14,727,690; increase of \$750,000 in year. Capital of Niagara fruit belt. Growing industrial centre. A popular tourist and health centre, with medicinal springs. One of the prettiest cities in Canada.

**SYDNEY, C.B.**—The Pittsburg of Canada. Census population, 1917, 25,000. Including North Sydney and Glace Bay, over 50,000. Centre of great coal, iron and steel industry; great shipping port.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.**—"Canada's Winter Shipping Port." Total trade, 1916-17, \$206,087,220. Exports, 1916-17, \$190,586,561; increase in year of \$70,543,971. Shipped 15,999,186 bushels of grain in 1916-17; total value, \$16,218,169. Total number of vessels entered port, 1917, 2,945. Tonnage, 1,769,823.

Deal and lumber shipments to United Kingdom, Continent, Australia and South Africa, 1916, 129,571,279 feet spruce deals; 2,190,908 sup. feet hardwood plank. Value of lumber exports to United States, 1916, \$1,140,844.06.

Bank clearings, 1917, \$104,127,587; increase for year, \$13,180,792.

Census population, 1910-11, 42,511. Present population, estimated, 61,380. City growing rapidly; new residential area being developed; shipbuilding progressing. First city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**—Population, 24,000; increase of 1,156. Total valuation, \$18,880,440; for taxation, \$10,796,915. Municipal tax rate, 10 mills; Catholic schools, 6 mills; Protestant, 7 mills. Bonded debt, \$1,781,900. Area, 3,104 acres; 31 miles of sidewalks; 36 of streets; 22 of sewers. Revenue from gas, electricity and waterworks, \$285,000.

**STRATFORD, Ont.**—Population, 13,000. Important railway and industrial centre.

## TORONTO

TORONTO (from an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting"), founded as a French trading post, 1749, as Fort Rouille. Land on which it stands was sold by Mississauga Indians in 1787 to the Crown for \$85,000. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834. Ten-year population increase, 1900-1910, 81 per cent.

AREA: 325 square miles, or 7x10 miles at farthest points.

POPULATION has practically doubled every 15 years.

In 1834, 9,254; 1844, 18,420; 1874, 67,995; 1884, 105,211; 1905, 238,642; 1910, 341,991; 1916, 460,526; 1917, 473,829.

Toronto ranks second industrially in Canada. Production value, 1910, \$154,000,000; increase of 164 per cent. in ten years; 1,100 establishments then employed 65,000.

Manufactures: Toronto has 1,445 manufactures. Capital invested (estimated, 1914), \$175,958,117; value of products, \$185,168,337; 78,581 employees. \$43,278,788 in salaries and wages. Toronto has 102 branch U. S. factories; 1915; 1,231 establishments; capital, \$217,001,803; production value, \$219,143,728.

Customs revenue, 1917, \$35,677,064; 1916, \$31,752,235; 1915, \$18,901,470.

Toronto's bank clearings, 1917, \$3,400,785,565; 1916, \$2,571,555,613; 1915, \$3,004,785,365.

Toronto ranks third in 20 Canadian and American cities in low death rate.

Assessment: 1918, 605,107,430; 1917, \$588,420,313. Doubled in 7 years.

AUTOMOBILES: Toronto had 11,169 in 1916.

Toronto has nearly 100,000 buildings, 530 miles of streets and 140 of lanes, 60 parks and playgrounds. 81 homes and hospitals, 95 public schools, with 70,400 pupils enrolled, 10 high schools, 27 separate schools, a Technical School and Commercial High School; value of public school property, \$9,534,000; 32 colleges, 12 libraries, 8 public hospitals.

Toronto has the world's largest annual Exhibition, with attendance of nearly a million.

Toronto is now Canada's greatest live stock market.

BOARD OF TRADE: 2,200 members.

Fire Loss, 1917, \$1,164,965. Building permits, 1917, \$7,163,556.

Street railway earnings, 1917, \$6,193,562; increase, \$312,057 in year.

Street railway single track mileage, 122. Toronto owns and operates four civic street car lines.

Toronto's harbor improvements, now under way, to cost \$24,000,000, include a 4-mile breakwater, a 13-mile boulevard, 985 acres of parks and a new industrial area of 646 acres, 30 miles of railroad sidings, a ship channel, a turning basin and concrete docks.

Toronto Harbor Commissioners are building a \$2,000,000 shipbuilding plant.

Toronto's new Union Station, under way, has a frontage of 800 feet, a depth of 530 feet, area 9-10 acres, 10 through passenger tracks. Cost, \$4,000,000.

Toronto has 344 churches, nearly 100 moving picture and other theatres, 118 hotels, 17 chartered banks and 171 branches

Toronto University enrollment before the war, over 4,000.

Over 4,000 graduates and undergraduates have enlisted.

Toronto gave, up to end of 1917, 50,000 men and \$25,000,000 to the war.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Canada's portal city on the Pacific.

Has one of the finest harbors in America. 82 churches and missions; school enrolment, 13,183; 354 teachers.

Assessment, \$224,202,883. Population, 99,000. Vancouver's bank clearings, 1916, \$321,585,736; 1917, \$419,610,898; manufacturing products, 1915, \$33,871,044.

Port traffic, 1916-17, heaviest on record. Vessels entering inwards and outwards, 21,301, of 11,735,984 tons; compared with 9,942,197 tons in 1916, and 10,347,563 in 1915.

The great Vancouver-Panama-Great Britain grain route was opened in November, 1917, by the sailing from Vancouver of a British steamer with 100,000 bushels of prairie-grown wheat destined for Great Britain. With the completion of the canal the distance of 15,000 miles formerly existing between Vancouver and Liverpool was cut 6,164 miles, or 23 days' steamer sailing.



**VANCOUVER ISLAND.**—"The island of a thousand miles of wonderland"—the largest island off the Pacific coast of North America. Area of 10,000,000 acres, one-third practically unexplored; 285 miles long by 80 wide. Rich in agricultural, fishing, mining and timber resources. Ideal for dairy and fruit farming. Good hunting and fishing. Centre of large industries. An island of great and diversified scenery. Many natural harbors. Strathcona Park, in centre of Island, is 785 square miles

**VICTORIA, B.C.**—The Pacific gateway to Canada. One of the healthiest and wealthiest cities in the world, and one of the most beautiful, possessing an unequalled temperate climate. Average temperature, 50.2 The City of Sunshine. Average of 5½ hours of bright sunshine for every day in year. Unique death rate of only 7.86 per 1,000 in 1915. Average rainfall only 27.01 inches.

Victoria has more mileage of paved streets and boulevards than any city of its size in Canada.

Victoria is the second largest port in Canada, according to tonnage; \$6,000,000 is now being spent in additions to its harbor, docks, and \$4,000,000 in building one of the largest drydocks in the world.

Estimated population (including suburbs), 55,000. Assessment over \$110,000,000.

**WINDSOR, Ont.**—One of the gateways into Canada. The city of 152 operating industries, supporting population of 26,000. Canada's automobile manufacturing centre, with 26 factories. Unexampled situation for industries and for homes. City owns large factory district, served by five railways, electric power and natural gas. Five schools, 16 banks, 11 parks. Assessment, \$26,449,000. The Border Cities of Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich and Ojibway have 42,000 population. Chamber of Commerce has 780 members.

**WELLAND, ONT.**—Value of manufactured product, 1916, \$19,375,115. Payroll of \$3,610,336. Nearly 5,000 industrial workers.

Welland manufacturers spent a million and a half on enlargement in 1916. Population, 8,825. Assessment, \$6,758,930. Increase of \$544,325.

## WINNIPEG

**WINNIPEG.**—Civic Motto: "Commerce, Prudence, Industry." Selkirk settlers occupied its site in 1812. Hudson Bay trading post of Fort Garry, in 1870, with population of 215; 1,869 when incorporated as city in 1874; 1917, 182,848. Third largest city in Canada.

Winnipeg is the greatest grain centre in America; the financial, commercial and manufacturing centre of the West.

City area, 23 sq. miles; 500 miles of streets.

Building permits, 1917, \$2,212,450.

Schools, 45; 594 teachers; attendance, 28,192; value of buildings, sites, etc., \$5,890,665.

30 parks of 673 acres; 217 in fire department.

City has playgrounds, free employment bureau and baths.

Net general debenture debt, \$6,899,343.18; assets, \$63,130,796.

Municipal ownership of power-works, waterworks plant, street lighting, stone quarry, asphalt plant, etc.

Manufacturing output, 1905, 8½ millions; output, 1915, 47 millions; 1916, \$94,000,000; over 420 factories and shops in 1916, employing 20,000. Wages, \$17,000,000; \$55,000,000 invested.

Winnipeg has five railroad systems, 24 pair of railway tracks radiating from it; over 6,000 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 28 business bodies affiliated, and 1,650 business firms and members.

Winnipeg's commercial field, largest in Canada, covered by 15,000 miles of railways.

Winnipeg's bank clearings, 1917, \$2,622,924,702; third in Canada; \$2,061,795,257 in 1916.

Winnipeg's assessment, 1917, \$253,667,790; 1906, \$80,511,727.

Winnipeg live stock receipts, 1917, 271,865 cattle, 350,247 hogs, 20,036 sheep.

Winnipeg Street R.R.: Gross earnings, 1916, \$3,311,169; operating charges, \$1,939,041; net revenue, \$1,372,128; net income, after paying fixed charges, \$445,251, or about 5 per cent. on capital stock. No dividend paid.

**QUEBEC CITY, Que.**—Founded by Champlain in 1608. The portal city of Canada. Civic appropriations, \$1,500,000; nearly 100 miles of streets. Assessment values, \$70,557,085; exempted, \$18,000,000.

**WOODSTOCK, Ont.**—Assessment, \$5,278,000. Assessment is a very low one. City owns and operates waterworks and electric light and power plant, both utilities being well managed. Head office and principal factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers. First-class and up-to-date schools and collegiate institute; also Woodstock Baptist College in affiliation with McMaster University. The city is well drained and healthy. Railway and shipping facilities unsurpassed. Population, 10,027.

### EDUCATIONAL FACTS

Canada ranks high as to educational standards and facilities. Practically free education in the public schools.

Canadian educational increases, 1862-1917: Schools, from 10,000 to over 26,000; teachers, from 11,000 to over 39,000; pupils, from 664,000 to 1,327,000; spent on education, from \$2,500,000 to approximately \$56,000,000.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632.

Grammar Schools were founded in Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1807, and common schools in 1816.

School attendance, calendar year 1910, 1,124,800, or 52.51 per cent. of total.

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.

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.

Carnegie Corporation has given over \$3,000,000 for 156 Canadian libraries.

## FINANCIAL FACTS

### CANADA'S BOND ISSUES

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Government . . . . .	\$214,814,133	\$208,621,933	\$676,050,000
Municipal . . . . .	66,508,073	49,893,763	27,750,000
Railway . . . . .	37,915,665	15,920,000	2,500,000
*Public service . . . . .	14,605,000	22,950,000	9,200,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	8,050,000	19,531,666	9,825,000

\$341,892,871
\$316,917,362
\$725,325,000

\*Includes Canadian companies operating in other countries. Of the \$725,325,000, \$564,451,860 issued to Canada; \$160,873,140 to United States. (E. R. Wood estimate.)

### CANADA'S SAVINGS

In Chartered banks, Oct., 1917.....	\$1,480,849,299
In banks abroad .....	181,799,457
In Postoffice savings banks.....	40,008,417
In Government savings banks.....	13,539,000
In Trust and Loan Co.'s.....	10,000,000

Grand total .....\$1,726,196,173

Or more than \$200 per capita.

### GOVERNMENT FINANCES—CURRENT ACCOUNT

	Year 1915-1916.	Year 1916-1917.
Total Revenue . . . . .	\$172,147,838.27	\$232,701,294.00
Ordinary Expenditure... .	130,350,726.90	148,986,264.61
Capital and Special Expenditure, including Ry. subsidies and charges of management . . . . .	39,967,121.92	33,653,616.18
War Expenditure . . . . .	161,286,395.08	306,488,884.80
Int. on Public Debt.... .	21,421,584.86	35,802,566.68

Canada has handled a billion dollars of bullion during the war.

Canada has a revenue of \$50,000,000 from tourist trade in a normal year.

Canada has 21 Banks and 3,200 branches; 35 in 1907.

## CANADA'S NATIONAL FINANCES

### ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1912-1913 .....	\$168,689,903	\$112,059,537
1913-1914 .....	163,174,394	127,384,473
1914-1915 .....	133,073,481	135,523,206
1915-1916 .....	172,147,838	130,350,726
1916-1917 .....	232,701,294	148,986,264

### CANADIAN LOANS 1915-1917

Issued.	Amount.
March, 1915, London .....	\$ 25,000,000
July, 1915, New York.....	25,000,000
New York .....	20,000,000
Nov., 1915, Canada.....	100,000,000
March, 1916, New York .....	25,000,000
New York .....	25,000,000
New York .....	25,000,000
Sept., 1916, Canada .....	100,000,000
March, 1917, Canada .....	150,000,000
July, 1917, New York .....	100,000,000
Nov., 1917, Canada .....	150,000,000
Dec., 1917, Canada .....	400,000,000
	\$1,145,000,000
Less loans repaid .....	45,000,000

[From Toronto Star.] \$1,100,000,000

British investments in Canada, nearly \$3,000,000,000—  
 “the financial foundation on which Canada has been  
 built.” United States investments in 500 branch fac-  
 tories. \$150,000,000.

Canadians will receive \$25,000,000 annually in interest on  
 War Bonds.

Of Canada's total revenue of \$232,701,294 in 1916-17, 58  
 per cent. came from Customs, 10 per cent. from excise,  
 5½ per cent. from excess war profits, and 27 per cent.  
 from other sources.

Canada's bank clearings, 1914, \$8,063,539,898; 1915,  
 \$7,797,430,809; 1916, \$10,564,043,239; 1917, \$12,552,821,  
 949.

## SOME FIRST THINGS IN CANADA

- First colonization enterprise, 1605, when De Pontreincourt 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 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, 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 Canals, 1825; St. Lawrence canals opened in 1848.
- First Ontario railway, Northern, opened May 16, 1853.
- First Canadian cardinal, Arch. Tasehereau, 1856.
- First railway bridge across St. Lawrence (Victoria), 1859.
- North-west Territory acquired by purchase, 1870:
- First telephone (in Brantford), 1873.
- First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, Aug. 5th, 1858, Ireland to New foundland. Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, Aug. 5th, 1868. First cable message, Canada-Australia, Oct. 31st, 1902.
- First C.P.R. train across the continent, 1885.
- 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.



## FISHERIES FACTS

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked commercial fishing waters in the world, including 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific coast, and 220,000 square miles of fresh water.

Canada's territorial fishing grounds extend from Bay of Fundy to Strait of Belle Isle, on the Atlantic Coast, and from Fraser River to Prince Rupert, on Pacific, besides interior waters.

Canada's fishery production, 1916-17, \$39,208,378; (sea fisheries, \$34,386,013; inland, \$4,822,365); 1915-16, \$35,860,708; 1914-15, \$31,264,361; 1917 estimate, \$50,000,000.

British Columbia comes first, 1916-17, with \$14,637,346; Nova Scotia, \$10,092,902; New Brunswick, \$5,656,859; Quebec, \$2,991,624; Ontario, \$2,658,993; Manitoba, \$1,390,002; Prince Edward Island, \$1,344,179; Saskatchewan, \$231,946; Alberta, \$144,317; Yukon, \$60,210.

Salmon leads in value, \$10,882,431; lobsters, \$5,508,054; cod, \$5,449,964; herring, \$3,050,421; halibut, \$2,263,573; haddock, \$1,711,271; sardines, \$1,481,261; whitefish, \$1,135,486.

Canada's fisheries value, 1870 to 1916-17, \$969,868,524.

Fisheries exports, 1916-17, \$24,889,253.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$28,728,862, an increase in value of \$2,573,387 in one year. Fishing fleet 1,398 vessels, and 40,105 boats, manned by 68,889 men, in addition to 25,680 employed on shore, and 735 men fishing without boats; total of 95,304. Motor boat fleet increased by 1,731.

Canada has 51 fish hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, 5 salmon retaining ponds, and 1 lobster pond. 1,624,924,254 fry were distributed during the year. Government spends about \$300,000 a year for fish culture.

Canada imports more oysters than she produces. During 1916-17 value imported was \$335,622; Canadian production \$147,751.

Canada's fisheries rank among the greatest in the world. The annual value falls far short of the actual value.—  
Prof. Prince.

## FORESTRY FACTS

Forest production value, 1916-17, \$173,000,000—a slight advance over 1915-16.

Ontario leads, British Columbia second, Quebec third.

Value of lumber, lath and shingles cut in 1916, \$66,072,222. Of this, \$58,865,349 of lumber; 3,490,550 b. m.

Slight decrease over 1915. 2,609 firms reported.

Canada's output of forest products comes fourth in world's list.

Of 1916 lumber cut, 95 per cent. softwoods; 5 hard.

Ties and poles value, 1916, \$3,734,473.

Canada's present supply of commercial timber is estimated to be between 500 and 800 billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 250,000,000 acres. This refers only to timber of commercial value, as saw-timber, and does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material, nor small timber of any description, although it has a high value.

## PULPWOOD FACTS

Pulp, pulpwood and paper exports value, 1916-17, \$52,975,475, or increase of 31.9 per cent., due partly to advance in price and increased product.

2,833,119 cords of pulpwood produced in 1916; 2,355,550 in 1915.

Pulpwood exported, 1,068,207 cords, worth \$6,866,669, or total production of 2,833,119 cords, valued at \$19,971,127; increase of 25 per cent. in production and 28 per cent. in value in year.

Canada has 49 pulp and paper mills.

Pulpwood manufactured in Canada steadily gaining—1,764,912 cords in 1916 (as against 886,042 in 1912), or 696,705 cords more than were exported.

Wood pulp exported, 1916, 558,899 tons, worth \$17,344,242, chiefly to United States; nearly double the value of 1915.

Canada's pulp and paper industry is steadily growing. Pulpwood consumption doubled in 5 years, from 866,042 to 1,764,912 cords, valued at \$13,104,458. Quebec leads with 924,272 cords; Ontario second, 637,612 cords; British Columbia third, 108,997 cords.

## CANADA'S CHIEF HISTORIC FACTS

- 1497. June 24. Canada discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
- 1517. Cabot discovered Hudson's Bay.
- 1534. Explored by Jacques Cartier. Landed on July 1.
- 1603. Champlain's first visit to Canada.
- 1605. Port Royal (Annapolis) founded.
- 1608. Quebec founded by Champlain.
- 1611. Jesuits arrive in Port Royal, Acadia.
- 1611. Trading post established at Hochelaga.
- 1613. Ottawa River discovered by Champlain.
- 1617. Canada invaded by the Iroquois.
- 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
- 1621. Nova Scotia first settled by the English.
- 1625. Jesuits arrive in New France.
- 1627. Canada granted to the Company of "100 Associates" by the King of France.
- 1629. Capture of Quebec by the English under Kirke.
- 1632. Canada, Cape Breton and Acadia restored to France by treaty.
- 1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
- 1663. French government established in Canada.
- 1713. Acadia became British.
- 1754. Halifax founded by British.
- 1759. Conquest of New France by Wolfe.
- 1763. Treaty of Paris ceded New France to England.
- 1763. By Treaty of Paris, Canada became British.
- 1774. Quebec Act passed, guaranteeing certain privileges to the French-Canadians.
- 1784. First arrival of United Empire Loyalists.
- 1791. Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada.
- 1812-14. War between Great Britain and U. S.
- 1841. Above provinces joined under Union Act.
- 1867. Federation of Canadian provinces by B. N. A. Act.
- 1869. Territorial rights of Hudson's Bay Co. bought.
- 1870. Manitoba formed and admitted to Dominion.
- 1871. British Columbia admitted.
- 1873. Prince Edward Island Admitted.
- 1905. Alberta and Saskatchewan formed.
- 1914. Canada entered the War.
- 1917. Union Government formed.

## IMMIGRATION FACTS

Canada's immigrants, 1916-17, 75,395: 8,282 from United Kingdom, 2,935 from Europe, 61,389 from United States; 10,246 repatriated from United States; 17,988 were denied admission from United States; 172 rejected at seaports; 605 deported.

Canada's immigration arrivals, 20 years, 1897-1917, 3,296,797, viz., British, 1,214,941; foreign, 885,299; United States, 1,188,783.

Canada's immigration to Canada in last seventeen years, represented 53 nationalities.

Canada had 232 immigration agents in United States, 1916-17.

Arrivals from U. S. first ten months of 1917, 33,134, with \$4,932,190 in cash, and \$1,488,898 in effects.

Canada's homestead entries averaged 1,000 a month in 1916, mostly from United States.

Canada naturalized 15,758 aliens in 1915; 233,400 had previously been granted citizenship.

Among those naturalized in 1915 were 1,810 Austrians, 326 Germans, 183 Galicians, 119 Hungarians, 58 Bulgarians, 79 Turks, 105 Chinese, 1,598 Italians, 561 Japanese, 2,418 Russians and 5,301 persons from the United States. Since then the Government had placed restrictions upon the naturalization of aliens of enemy nationality.

## INSURANCE FACTS

**FIRE.**—81 Companies (25 Canadian, 27 British, 35 United States, etc.) Policies, new and renewed, taken in 1916, \$3,407,531,384, viz.: Canadian Co.'s, \$738,770,581; British, \$1,602,456,338. Net premiums, \$27,713,308. Net losses paid, \$15,122,895. Net amount at risk, Dec. 31, 1916, \$3,714,888,865. Net premiums received, 1869-1916, \$450,669,016; losses paid, \$272,250,777.

**Life.**—57 Companies (26 Canadian, 15 British and Colonial, 16 United States). Policies taken in 1916, \$231,146,125, viz.: Canadian, \$138,201,281; British, \$5,295,133; United States, \$87,649,711. Net premiums, \$48,237,493. Net claims paid, including matured endowments, \$18,696,794. Net amount in force, Dec. 31, 1915, \$1,311,616,677.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Fraternal benefit insurance in force Dec. 31, 1916, \$91,722,408. Casualty insurance: Premiums, \$9,277,011; losses paid, \$5,114,855. Accident insurance: Policies in force, \$373,705,904. Automobile insurance, \$23,847,481. Guarantee insurance, \$221,230,048. War claims incurred by insurance companies in Canada, 1914-15-16, \$6,870,637; and claims incurred under policies held by British and foreign policyholders, \$524,935, or \$7,395,572 in all.

### IRRIGATION FACTS

	Cost.	Canal Mileage.	Irrigable Acreage.
Alberta R. R. & Irr. Co....	\$1,500,000	**206	130,000
C. P. R., West part.....	4,350,000	2,484	223,000
C. P. R., East part.....	9,500,000	2,500	400,000
*Southern Alberta Land Co.	5,500,000	**400	153,000
*Alberta Land Co.....			48,850
400 Smaller projects.....		700	110,000

\*\*Not including laterals or secondary canals.

\*Under construction.

Some 300 domestic, municipal and other water supply projects have been constructed, or are now under construction, with 350 industrial projects, chiefly railway water supplies. In all, there are over 1,000 irrigation and water supply projects either completed and licensed or under construction.

### LABOR FACTS

Organized labor in Canada had at end of 1916, 160,407 members, or 17,064 over 1915, when it was 143,343; 1913, 175,799; 1912, 160,120; 1911, 133,132.

Canada had, at end of 1916, 1,842 local trade union branches of all classes, 1,626 having international affiliation, with 129,123 members; 189 non-international, with 22,884 members; and 27 independent units, with 8,400 members.

Toronto's reported trades union membership, 13,025; Montreal, 13,337; Winnipeg, 7,121; Vancouver, 3,788; Ottawa, 3,714.

Ontario's reported trades union membership, 41,654; Quebec, 26,907; British Columbia, 11,600; Alberta, 8,528; Manitoba, 9,359; Saskatchewan, 4,345; Maritime Provinces, 13,491. (Many unions do not report membership.)

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—membership, 1915, 71,419; 1914, 80,094; 1913, 80,801; 1916, 66,573.

There was a loss of 35 international local branches during the year, but the membership in unions of this class was increased by 14,401; the non-international bodies lost two branches and 780 members, and the independent units were decreased by 4, but the reported membership showed a gain of 3,443.

Of the 1,842 local trade union branches, 828 were located in 18 cities, and of these 589 reported a membership of 69,225, representing over 40 per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

\$12,502,128 were paid in benefits in 1916 by international organizations. Moneys paid by local branch unions in Canada to their own members amounted to \$248,180.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Canada has 856 moving picture theatres.

1916 was Canada's record insurance year.

Canada naturalized, in 1916, 9,072 persons.

United Farmers of Ontario have 12,000 members.

Commercial Travellers' Association numbers 14,000.

90 per cent. of Canada's lake fishing output is marketed in the United States.

"Over 50,000,000 worth of foodstuffs go into the garbage wagons of Canada every year."—Food Controller.

Total wheat production was 13,500,000 bushels short of the 1914 yield. Oats, barley and rye, however, showed greater yields in 1917.

Canada's business failures, estimated, in 1917, at 1,131. Assets, \$5,967,175. Liabilities, \$12,953,799. In 1916, 1,772; assets, \$6,349,078; liabilities, \$15,952,684.

Canada's available arable land, 441,000,000 acres (within area of existing provinces). Only 110,000,000 acres occupied, and only 12 per cent. of the 441,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the 110,000,000, are under cultivation.



## MANUFACTURING FACTS

### INDUSTRIAL COMPARISON 1900-1910

	1900.	1910.	Inc. %
Capital . . . . .	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609	179
Industrial establishments.	14,650	19,218	31
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

### INDUSTRIAL COMPARISON 1905-1915

	1905.	1915.	Inc. %
No. of establishments..	15,796	21,306	34
Capitalization . . . . .	\$846,585,023	1,994,103,272	135
Production . . . . .	\$718,352,803	1,407,138,140	95
Employees . . . . .	392,530	514,883	30
Wages paid . . . . .	\$134,375,925	\$229,456,210	75

### CHIEF MANUFACTURING CENTRES

#### Value of Products.

	1900.	1910.	1915.
Montreal . . . . .	\$71,099,750	\$166,296,972	\$243,237,575
Toronto . . . . .	60,366,837	154,306,948	210,143,728
Hamilton . . . . .	17,122,346	55,125,946	66,063,339
Winnipeg . . . . .	8,616,248	32,699,359	47,686,070
Vancouver . . . . .	4,999,152	15,070,105	33,871,044
Ottawa . . . . .	7,638,688	19,877,233	18,947,325
Quebec . . . . .	12,779,546	17,149,385	18,933,227
London . . . . .	8,122,185	16,273,999	18,885,212
Kitchener . . . . .	3,307,613	9,266,188	16,408,401
Halifax . . . . .	6,927,552	12,140,409	15,119,527

### INDUSTRIAL CENSUS BY PROVINCES

Provinces.	Establish- ments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
Canada . . . . .	21,306	1,994,103,272	1,407,137,140
Alberta . . . . .	584	42,239,693	30,592,833
British Columbia . . . . .	1,007	158,636,983	73,624,431
Manitoba . . . . .	840	95,845,845	61,594,184
New Brunswick . . . . .	714	46,290,014	37,832,034
Nova Scotia . . . . .	968	126,539,183	70,860,756
Ontario . . . . .	9,287	956,883,423	727,923,274
Prince Edw. Island..	291	1,906,564	2,646,469
Quebec . . . . .	7,158	548,972,575	387,900,585
Saskatchewan . . . . .	457	16,788,992	14,162,374

## GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1915 CENSUS

Groups of Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
Total of groups.....	21,306	1,994,103,272	1,407,137,140
Food products .....	6,472	199,205,254	388,815,362
Textiles . . . . .	2,671	126,490,509	144,686,605
Iron & steel prod's..	851	195,877,015	120,422,420
Tmbr & lmbr. & mfrs.	3,187	263,588,882	123,396,686
Leather & finis'd prod	524	60,269,498	71,036,644
Paper and printing..	1,306	138,544,786	74,038,398
Liquors & beverages.	341	52,283,857	34,859,927
Chemicals, all'd prods.	255	52,248,588	45,410,486
Clay, glass and stone products . . . . .	772	96,376,573	27,244,813
Metal and metal products ot'r than steel	1,173	174,621,994	90,943,278
Tobacco & its manufs.	166	174,621,994	28,987,250
Vehicles for land tran.	464	125,965,499	73,878,212
Vessels, water trans.	103	12,331,341	8,419,648
Miscell. industries ..	1,437	441,132,723	134,268,231
Hand trades .....	1,584	32,099,855	40,729,180

Canadian Manufacturers' Association membership, 3,300.  
 Present annual industrial production now estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

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

Ontario occupies first place as an industrial province in 1915 with a greater and more diversified list of manufactures than that of any other province. Quebec stands second, British Columbia third, Manitoba fourth, with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island coming next.

Canada's industrial development in ten-year period of 1900-1910 was greatest on record. 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.

## CHIEF MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTS

	1917.	1916.
Manufactures of grain.....	\$ 51,942,056	\$40,433,503
Automobiles and carriages.....	14,397,347	11,372,331
Clothing and wearing apparel..	6,356,750	9,148,878
Cotton fabrics .....	224,946	614,739
Drugs, dyes, chemicals .....	1,823,350	1,222,592
Electric apparatus .....	1,357,824	573,044
Canned goods, all kinds.....	17,673,170	13,211,452
Munitions . . . . .	240,302,414	73,904,586
Explosives . . . . .	40,917,856	7,080,926
Rubber goods .....	2,666,506	3,081,874
Hats and caps .....	226,597	134,912
Leather and manufactures of....	7,408,721	14,575,322
Agricultural implements .....	3,576,124	3,353,635
Gasoline engines .....	133,673	85,641
Guns, riflts, etc. ....	2,234,021	617,795
Hardware . . . . .	943,755	888,120
Machinery . . . . .	2,260,714	1,522,579
Pig iron .....	343,906	307,721
Wire and wire nails.....	9,038,143	4,483,263
Total iron and steel & mfg. of...	49,065,299	54,483,597
Plumbago, manufactures of.....	352,906	141,348
Condensed milk .....	1,371,610	770,566
Musical instruments .....	232,936	354,992
Paints and varnishes.....	962,988	349,298
Paper . . . . .	26,123,215	20,039,550
Cheese . . . . .	36,721,136	26,690,500
Butter . . . . .	2,491,992	1,018,769
Bacon . . . . .	43,011,439	25,710,767
Gasoline launches .....	15,149,926	147,050
Ships . . . . .	624,956	44,100
Sugar, etc. ....	3,931,933	313,684
Lumber & manufactures of.....	47,563,296	43,352,973
Furniturt . . . . .	344,418	396,223
Wood pulp .....	20,404,053	10,376,548
Manufactures of wood .....	21,378,798	11,497,870
Woollen goods .....	725,148	657,475

Of the above, munitions and explosives represented nearly  
59 per cent. of total exports of manufactured goods.

### MANUFACTURING FACTS.—Continued

The total foreign trade of Canada 12 years ago was smaller by \$12,000,000 than the value of the manufactured goods alone exported in 1917.

During the five-year period, 1910-1915, the capitalization of Canadian industrial enterprises increased by \$746,520,663, or about 60 per cent.

Five hundred United States branch factories have been established in Canada, with estimated investment of \$150,000,000.

There were in Canada during 1915 65 establishments employing over 500 hands; 25 employing over 1,000; 9 employing over 2,000; 5 employing over 3,000, and 3 employing over 4,000.

Exports of manufactured products increased during most of 1917. In 1916 their value was six times values shown by them in pre-war years; in 1917 value was ten times as great as in 1913 or other preceding years. The munition industry was chiefly responsible for the increased shipments of manufactures, which will continue in 1918.

In the distribution of the exports of manufactured goods last year by far the greater part went to the United Kingdom, the total being \$339,013,448. This was over 71 per cent. of the total exported to all countries. The United States took \$91,990,586 worth, or about 19.26 per cent. of the total. To countries other than these two, \$46,395,642 worth were exported, while the proportion was 9.71 per cent.

Canada's export trade in manufactured goods of home production during 1916-17 was the most remarkable in her history. Its aggregate value of \$477,399,676 exceeded that of 1916 by 97 per cent., and that of 1914 by 735 per cent. Or the export trade of 1917 alone was approximately equal to that of the 1911-1916 period combined. The value of the manufactured goods exported in 1917 exceeded by over \$46,000,000 that of the combined exports of all kinds of merchandise—products of the farms, forests, fisheries and mines—as recent as 1914.

## MARINE AND CANAL FACTS

Canada ranks tenth among maritime nations. Tonnage valued at \$30,000,000.

Canada had, March 31, 1916. 8,631 vessels. Tonnage, 1,215,021 gross tons.

Tonnage of new vessels built and registered in Canada for the calendar years up to 1916, inclusive: 1875, 151,012; 1880, 65,441; 1890, 52,378; 1900, 22,326; 1910, 22,283; 1915, 18,832; 1916, 28,303.

Canada is experiencing a marked revival of the shipbuilding industry under war needs. 50 ships are, for example, being built in British Columbia shipyards, and will have a gross tonnage of 116,980.

Canada has 20 shipbuilding companies at work. 107 cargo boats nearing completion. Tonnage, 155,691.

The Canadian Government plans a shipbuilding programme involving expenditure of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year on ocean-going cargo vessels, to be built, owned and operated by the Government. Rolling mills for making ship plates will probably be established.

Canal traffic, 1916, in 10 Canadian canals, 23,583,491 tons; 1915, 15,198,803 tons—increase of 8,384,688 tons.

Welland Canals.—First, built in 1829; 40 locks; 8 feet of water. Present canal, 1882; 25 lift locks. 14 feet of water. Welland Ship Canal will have 25 feet of water, 7 locks. 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, 30 feet deep. To cost \$50,000,000.

## MILLING FACTS

**MILLING.**—Daily capacity of flour and other mills, head of Lake Superior to Rockies, 59,393 barrels. It would take all these mills nearly three years to grind the 1917 Western wheat crop into flour.

Canadian flour production, 1917, estimated at 18,000,000 barrels.

Canada has 575 flour mills. Capacity, 115,000 bbls. a day, as against 85,000 10 years ago. All working to capacity, using over 500,000 bushels of wheat per day.

Canadian Government is making a trial shipment of 100,000 bushels of Alberta wheat to Liverpool from Vancouver, via the Panama Canal.

## CANADA'S MINING DATA

	1917.	1916.
Total production of Canada.....	\$195,000,000	\$177,201,534
Pig iron production, tons.....	1,187,000	1,169,257
Steel ingots and castings, tons...	1,735,000	1,428,249
Copper production, lbs.....	113,000,000	117,150,028
Zinc production, lbs.....	31,000,000	23,364,700
Gold production, value.....	17,000,000	19,234,976
Silver production, ozs.....	23,500,000	25,450,741
Nickel production, lbs.....	84,000,000	82,958,564
Lead production, lbs.....	56,000,000	41,497,615
Coal production, tons.....	14,000,000	14,483,395

Canada's mineral output, 1916, shows a big increase of \$18,000,000 in year; due to rise in prices and increased tonnage. Value in 1886, \$10,221,255; 1896, \$22,474,256; 1906, \$79,286,697.

Canada produces practically all the known minerals. Production doubled in 11 years.

Canada's imports of steel, 1915, \$65,000,000; 1916, \$135,000,000; increase due to munitions. U. S. embargo on steel may affect Canada seriously unless modified.

Estimated world's output of nickel for 1917, 50,000 tons, viz.: Canada, 43,000; New Caledonia, 4,000; Norway, 800; United States, 1,000; all other countries, chiefly Germany, 1,200. Total, 50,000. 1,000 tons more than record figures in 1916. Canada maintains her pre-eminence as the nickel producer of the world. over 85 per cent. of the world's production being credited to this country.

British Government has begun construction of nickel smelter and refinery of Murray mine, at Sudbury.

An important use has been found for cobalt—cobalterom—a new tool steel, made by adding cobalt to chromium-carbon steel.

British Columbia produced 45.32 per cent., and Ontario 22.66 per cent. of Canada's mineral output in 1916.

Canada has the largest Copper Company in the British Empire, the Britannia, at Amyox, B.C., and the largest producer of silver in the British Empire, in the Mining Corporation of Canada.



Canada is now refining her minerals in whole or in part. Over \$100,000,000 have been invested during the war in chemical and metallurgical works in Canada. Canada imported 17,500,000 tons, and produced 14,500,000 tons of coal in 1916. Stefansson Expedition reports rich copper deposits on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Canada leads in Asbestos production: 1916, 118,246 tons, out of total world production of 149,339 tons.

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### **DOMINION PARKS**

Canada has six national scenic parks in Rockies and Selkirk; total area, 8,694 sq. miles. More than half area of Switzerland. Jasper Park alone is 4,400 sq. miles—twice as large as Prince Edward Island. Area of Rocky Mountain Park recently enlarged from 1,800 to 2,751 sq. miles.

Nearly 100 miles of road now available for motorists in Rocky Mountains Park. About 10,000 people came to Banff in their cars in 1917. The Banff-Laggan motor road is within six miles of Lake Louise.

There are over 3,000 buffalo in Government herds at Buffalo and Elk Island parks. Experiments in cross-breeding buffalo with domestic cattle are being undertaken. The hybrids, known as "cattalo," are said to have the "rustling" quality of the buffalo and to weigh 100 pounds more than ordinary beef cattle.

Old Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, N.S., one of the most important sites in the early history of Canada, has been set aside as a Dominion Historic park.

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### **POPULATION FACTS**

Canada's estimated population now, 7,600,000.

Of total population of 7,206,643, 3,821,995 are male, and 3,384,648 female.

1911: Rural population, 3,925,502; urban, 3,281,141, or 55 and 45 per cent. respectively. 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 p.c. of urban, 62.25 per cent.

Canadians in United States (1910), 2,754,615.

## POPULATION FACTS.—(Per Census)

	1911.	1901.	Increase.	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
P. E. Island.....	93,728	103,259	*9,531	42.91
Quebec . . . . .	2,003,232	1,548,898	353,814	5.69
Saskatchewan . . . .	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/>				
Totals . . . . .	7,206,643	5,371,315	1,835,328	

or 34.13 per cent.

Three-fourths of Canada's population is British-born. Canada's population to sq. mile, over 2; Great Britain, 471; Germany, 310; France, 190; United States, 33.

## POST-OFFICE FACTS

For year ending March 1, 1916.

Canada has 13,057 post offices; only 3,638 in 1867. Increase of 1916 in 10 years—1906-16.

Letters mailed, 684,000,000. Only 18 millions in 1867; 245,922 dead letters in year.

337 new post offices were opened and 628 closed, 1915-16, owing to rural delivery extension.

Postage stamps and cards sold, \$21,455,176—a record, owing to war tax; increase of \$6,672,127. Sums sent by money orders and postal notes, \$105,236,822.

Canada has 165,043 boxholders on its 3,586 rural free mail delivery routes (up to June, 1917).

Parcel post service inaugurated Feb. 10, 1914.

Post Office Savings Banks: Number of offices, March 31, 1916, 1,289; of deposits, 173,456; deposits in year, \$8,539,742; to credit of depositors, \$40,008,417.

Pacific Cable traffic, between Canada and Australia and New Zealand, 1915-16, 1,014,722 words; increase of 512,048 in year.

# Canada's Nine Provinces

(Arranged Alphabetically)

## ALBERTA

**AGRICULTURE.**—Estimated grain yield, 1917, 150,651,441 bushels, from 6,068,045 acres. Alberta holds the world record for wheat yield in 1916 of 52 bushels per acre, on 1,000-acre farm. Estimated wheat yield 1917, 53,780,500 bushels.

**AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, Etc.**—Alberta has established free agricultural and domestic science schools, during the winter season, and some demonstration farms.

**AREA.**—750 miles long, 400 miles at widest part; 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Created Province in 1905.

**DAIRYING.**—57 creameries and 16 cheese factories in 1916. Butter output, 8,521,784 pounds; cheese, 745,122 pounds. Alberta creamery butter was in competition for prizes at exhibitions held at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Vancouver, Toronto, London and Ottawa, during 1917, winning 96 out of 148 prizes offered.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—2,730 public schools, established end of 1916, and 32 Consolidated School districts; 99,201 pupils enrolled. Two Provincial Normal Schools in Calgary and Camrose. Alberta University at Edmonton.

**ELEVATORS.**—541 elevators and 38 grain warehouses in 1916. United Grain Growers, Ltd., have 145 co-operative elevators and 145 warehouses. Capacity of all elevators, 27,587,000 bushels.

**FINANCIAL.**—Assets, December 31st, 1916, \$126,674,889 (including \$84,448,979 unsold school lands). Net debt December 31st, 1916, \$28,632,009. Practically \$13,000,000 of it in remunerative investments. Estimated revenue for 1917, \$6,908,875.

**HOMESTEADS.**—5,074 homestead entries, 465 pre-emptions and 63 purchased homesteads made in 1916, taking up 896,320 acres of Crown lands. Available homesteads are to be found along an immense area of splendid

country now served by railways. The great Peace River District contains the largest area of homestead lands in Western Canada.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Horses, 718,317; dairy cows, 325,861; other cattle, 616,671; swine, 730,237; sheep, 276,966.

**MANUFACTURING.**—(1915 census), 584 establishments; capital, \$42,239,693; value of products, \$30,592,833.

**MINING.**—1916, 279 collieries, 2 copper mines, 1 shale mine. Mineral production, 1916, \$11,496,106. Coal mined, 1916, 4,648,600 tons; increase of 1,213,713 tons over 1915; also, 107,959 tons of briquettes and 41,950 tons of coke. Several small coal mines have been opened in the Peace River District. Of the 1916 coal output, 2,172,801 tons were lignite; 2,335,259 bituminous, 140,544 anthracite.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**—6 cities, 48 towns, 104 villages, 87 rural municipalities, 5,471 miles free rural mail delivery.

**POPULATION.**—(Per Dominion census), 374,663 in 1911; 496,525 in 1916.

**RAILWAYS.**—Mileage, December 31st, 1916, 4,566 (increase of 3,506 miles since Province was formed in 1905). Bond guarantees on 2,656 miles.

**TELEPHONES.**—Alberta owns and operates its own telephone system, with 50,000 wire miles of toll and rural lines, connecting 612 towns, villages and communities, and 11,000 farmers' homes; 125 exchanges are connected with the system, serving 30,000 local subscribers.

**WOOL** clip, value, 1916, \$1,181,682.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**AGRICULTURE.**—Farm production value, 1916, \$32,182,915. Home production steadily increasing and imports decreasing. Exports, nearly \$4,000,000; increase of 30 per cent. over 1915.

British Columbia estimated agricultural production, 1917, above \$35 000,000.

**AREA.**—395,000 sq. 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; 7,000 miles of coast; 200,000 sq. miles of mountains (Switzerland only 16,000).

**AREA.**—B. C. area of cultivable land, about 30,000,000 acres, and of timber Crown lands, 250,000,000 acres.

**DAIRYING.**—Production value, 1916, \$3,251,856; 27 creameries.

**FISHERIES.**—Value for 1915-16, \$14,538,320; increase in year of \$3,023,324.

**FRUIT** production increased 150 per cent. in 4 years. Estimate of crop for 1916: Apples, 27,739 tons; pears, 900 tons; plums and prunes, 2,500 tons; peaches, 1,100 tons; apricots, 230 tons; cherries, 336 tons; strawberries, 1,000 tons; raspberries, 500 tons; other bush fruits, 157. Total, 34,462 tons.

**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.

**IMPORTS.**—B. C. imported, in 3 years, 1914-15-16, from other Canadian provinces, \$10,484,575 worth of live stock; \$8,153,858 of dairy products; \$8,014,349 of meats.

**LIVE STOCK.**—Horses, 55,280; beef cattle, 153,524; sheep, 43,858; swine, 37,688; dairy cattle, 86,819.

**MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS**, 1914, estimated, \$50,000,000. Capital invested (Census 1911), \$123,027,521; 651 plants have 33,312 employees, on salary of \$2,646,251, and wages of \$14,594,419.

**MANUFACTURING** (Census 1916).—1,007 establishments; capital, \$158,636,983; value of products, \$73,624,431.

**MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION** nearly 300 members.

**MINING.**—1916 was a record mining year in B. C. Value, \$42,290,462; increase of \$12,842,954 over 1915, or nearly 44 per cent. Estimated for 1917, \$37,192,570.

Coal and coke production, all years to date, 48,510,074 tons, value, \$165,829,315.

Coal production, 1916, 2,084,093 tons; value, \$7,294,325. Gold output of the Yukon for 1916 was \$4,376,393.

5,254 men were employed in 169 shipping mines, and 139 in 86 non-shipping mines.

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

1916 mineral production: Gold, \$5,167,834; silver, \$2,051,729; lead, \$3,007,462; zinc, \$4,043,985; copper, \$17,784,494; coal, \$7,294,325; coke, \$1,606,350; miscellaneous, \$1,326,273.

Total production for all years up to and including 1916, \$558,560,715, viz.: Gold, placer, \$74,620,103; gold, lode, \$91,350,784; silver, \$41,358,012; lead, \$36,415,124; copper, \$114,559,364; coal and coke, \$156,928,640; building stone, bricks, etc., \$26,699,835; other metals, etc., \$517,419; zinc, \$7,212,759.

**PRODUCTION.**—Farming, lumbering, mining, fisheries, manufactures, 1916, \$180,000,000.

**SHIPBUILDING.**—\$20,000,000 worth of steel and wooden vessels are being built in B. C., including two for Dominion Government, 8 for Imperial Government, 4 for Norwegian shipping firms, and 7 for lumber trade.

**TIMBER.**—2 billion feet cut annually; 800 logging camps, British Columbia lumber cut, 1917, estimated at 1,636,000,000 board feet. Value \$48,000,000.

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## MANITOBA

**AREA.**—251,832 square miles; approximate land area, 147,152,880 acres. 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, 50,000.

**ASSESSMENT.**—\$554,219,369. Provincial taxes, 1916, \$10,782,227. Debenture debt of municipalities, \$57,420,912.

**DAIRYING.**—Manitoba has 61 creameries and cheese factories. Dairy products, value, \$5,895,631.

**EDUCATION.**—Manitoba has over 105,000 enrolled in its public schools; teachers, 2,700.

**FISHERIES.**—Production averages \$750,000 annually.

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



miles. Made a province in 1873. Famous as the home of world's standard wheat. Is oldest established of Western provinces and is market-centre for entire West.

**LAND PRICES.**—Good wild land can still be bought in Manitoba at from \$12 to \$20 per acre, according to location and distance from railway. Cultivated land, from \$27 to \$50. There are still many good homesteads, some not very far from railway.

**LIVE STOCK.**—1917, 419,006 horses, 669,082 cattle, 146,776 sheep, 375,597 pigs.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Value of Manitoba's manufactures, 1900, \$12,927,439; 1916, \$61,594,184 from 840 plants.

**MINING.**—Manitoba's first carload of gold-bearing quartz was shipped in 1917, to a smelter from Herb Lake, near La Pas. Gold and copper exist here.

estimate), 41,642,200 bushels; 1916, 29,667,000 bushels.

**MONEY FOR FARMERS.**—The Manitoba Farm Loans Association (government) loans money on farms on first mortgage, 30-year amortization plan, at 6%. The Rural Credits Act provides for the organization of local rural credit societies under government supervision secure short term loans for members at 7%.

**MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES.**—Under the Mothers' Allowances Act, the Manitoba Government grants pensions to widows and others deprived of support to enable them to raise their families without working out.

**POPULATION.**—1840, 4,705; 1870, 12,228; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 455,614; 1916, 553,860. Rural population fell from 72 per cent., in 1901, to 56 per cent., in 1911.

**POPULATION.**—Race origins: Manitoba, 57 per cent. of British origin; Saskatchewan, 54 per cent.; Alberta, 60 per cent.

**TELEPHONES.**—Government bought out telephones in 1908; now over 50,000 business places and homes are connected with the Government system, which extends to every part of the province.

**WHEAT.**—Manitoba's wheat yield, 1917. (preliminary Manitoba took all the wheat prizes at the 1917 International Soil Products Exposition.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

**AGRICULTURAL.**—1917, Grain, 5,632,000 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 268,000 bushels; oats, 5,320,000 bushels; barley, 44,000 bushels.

N. B. has, 1917, 25 cheese factories, 613 patrons. Value of production, \$210,695.49; also 20 creameries.

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

**CROWN LANDS.**—Revenue from Crown lands, over \$543,110.58 yearly. Crown lands area, over 12,000 square miles, or one-third of total area.

**FISHERIES.**—New Brunswick fishing grounds are among the richest in the world, employing over 22,000; annual value of production, \$5,000,000.

**INDUSTRIAL.**—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.

**LIVE STOCK.**—407,992 head, viz., 65,169 horses, 189,677 cows, 103,877 sheep, 69,269 swine.

**LUMBERING.**—Lumber production, 1915, in 240 active mills, showed great increase, totalling \$9,902,204 from 633,518,000 b. m.; \$2,343 524 additional for lath, shingles and pulpwood. The interior of N. B. is one vast forest.

**MANUFACTURING.**—1915 Census, 714 establishments; capital, \$46,290,016; value of products, \$37,832,034.

**POPULATION.**—341,889; rural, 252,342; urban, 99,547.

**RAILWAYS.**—1,957 miles; 1,503 in 1907.

**WATER POWERS.**—N.B. is rich in water powers. Developed to date, 15,000 h.p. out of estimated 300,000.

## NOVA SCOTIA

**NOVA SCOTIA**—Canada's Eastern gateway; one of the richest and oldest of its provinces.

**AREA.**—21,428 square miles—21,068 land, 360 water.

**DAIRYING.**—Estimated productive value, 1917, \$8,850,000,000.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Nova Scotia supports 5 universities and a larger proportion of other educational institutions than any other province.

**FORESTS.**—1917 production value, \$4,500,000.

**FISHERIES.**—Annual exports, \$20,000,000; 30,000 employed. Production value, 1917, \$10,092,000.

**FRUIT.**—One of Canada's great fruit provinces. Leads in apples.

**LIVE STOCK.**—1916. 643,037, viz.: 70,395 horses, 145,460 milch cows, 102,913 other cattle, 226,406 sheep, 60,119 swine, 1,136,763 poultry.

Nova Scotia's annual wealth, 1916, \$134,231,902.

**LUMBER.**—1915 production value, \$4,671,035.

**MINING.**—Mineral production, 1916: Coal, 6,496,472 long tons pig iron. 429,615 short tons; steel ingots, 502,106 short tons; limestone, 514,574 short tons; coke, 669,478 short tons; gypsum, 279,400 short tons; building stone, 32,399 short tons; drain pipe, tile, 1,355,297 feet; gold, 4,963 ounces; bricks, 19,504,987; other minerals, about 100,000 tons.

**NATURAL WEALTH.**—Nova Scotia is rich in natural resources. Its vast coal mines, its iron, gypsum, clay deposits, its immense fisheries and forests, orchards and farms, provide the wealth. Estimated yield, 1917, \$149,509,203. Increase in year, \$15,272,291. Agricultural products, 1917, \$36,117,203.

**MANUFACTURING.**

	1900	1910.	Inc. in 10 Years.
Establishments . . . .	1,188	1,480	292
Capital . . . . .	\$34,586,416	\$79,596,341	\$45,009,925
Employees . . . . .	23,284	28,795	5,511
Salaries and wages	5,613,571	10,628,955	5,015,384
Raw & partly mfd. materials . . . . .	13,161,077	26,048,315	12,897,238
Value of products.	23,592,513	52,706,184	29,113,671

**MANUFACTURING.**—(1915 Census), 968 establishments; capital, \$126,539,183; value of products, \$70,860,756.

**POPULATION.**—492,338; rural, 306,210; urban, 186,128. 26,000 h.p.

**RAILWAYS.**—1916, 1,436 miles.

**WATER POWERS.**—Estimated, 100,000 h.p

**TOURIST.**—Nova Scotia is an ideal tourist land. with myriad scenic attractions.

## ONTARIO

**ONTARIO'S PRE-EMINENCE.**—Ontario stands out head and shoulders above all other Canadian provinces in any lining up of the factors of material wealth and prosperity. In population, industry, education, agriculture, mining and other phases of development, Ontario is pre-eminent.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Aggregate annual value of Ontario's field crops over \$250,000,000, and \$150,000,000 in live stock products.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Area and yields, 1917 (Provincial estimate): Fall wheat, 585,946 acres; yielded 13,884,207 bush.; spring wheat, 182,957 acres yielded 3,679,516 bush.; barley, 551,298 acres yielded 18,387,741 bush.; oats, 2,763,355 acres yielded 111,232,817 bush.; rye, 133,077 acres yielded 3,222,325 bush.; buckwheat, 153,457 acres, 2,992,391 bush.; peas, 90,322 acres, 1,513,567 bush.; beans, 114,785 acres, 1,126,030 bush.; potatoes, 146,481 acres, 18,291,735 bush.

**AREA.**—Ontario's area: 407,262 square miles, or 260,000,000 acres. Disposed of over 26,000,000 acres. Yet in Crown, about 100,000,000 acres. Only 13,500,000 acres under cultivation. Ontario is three times as large as United Kingdom, and larger than France or Germany.

**ASSETS.**—\$550,000,000.

**DAIRYING.**—Total values in 1916, \$34,829,083—highest on record, viz.: creameries and combined factories, \$11,516,148; cheese, \$23,312,935; 1,165 cheese factories, creameries, etc. Cheese made, 126,015,870 lbs.; butter, 24,680,100 lbs.

**FARM VALUES.**—Increased from \$970,927,035, in 1890, to over \$1,700,000,000 in 1915., viz.: Land, \$794,393,564; buildings, \$352,628,031; implements, \$95,049,350; live stock on hand, \$254,982,332. Yield of annual gross return of 23 per cent. on this value.

**FISHERIES.**—Annual yield nearly \$3,000,000.

**FRUITS.**—Ontario grows 75 per cent. of Canada's crop.

**LIBRARIES.**—Ontario has 395 public libraries; 5,000,000 books were borrowed in 1916.

**LIVE STOCK.**—As on July 1, 1917: horses, 887,246; milch cows, 1,082,119; other cows, 865,847; total, 1,947,966; sheep, 595,497; swine, 1,236,034.

Cattle receipts, 1917, 332,085; hogs, 536,016; sheep, 179,682. 20 billion tons of lignite; 49 mines operated. Production, 1916, 267,234 tons.

**MINING.**—Ontario's mineral resources cover practically the entire list of metallics and non-metallics, excepting coall and tin. Only 10 per cent. of the mineral area has been prospected. 1916 was a record year in production.

**CHIEF METALLIC PRODUCTS FOR 1915 AND 1916**

Mineral.	Value 1916.	Value 1915.
Gold . . . . .	\$10,339,259	\$8,501,391
Silver . . . . .	12,703,591	11,742,463
Nickel, in matte . . . . .	20,649,279	17,019,500
Copper, in matte . . . . .	8,332,153	3,921,600

**LEADING NON-METALLIC PRODUCTS**

Product.	Value 1916.	Value 1915.
Brick . . . . .	\$ 828,501	\$1,144,022
Portland Cement . . . . .	2,242,433	2,534,537
Natural Gas . . . . .	2,404,499	2,622,838
Total value mineral production, 1916, \$65,303,822; 1915, \$54,245,679.		

Ontario's mineral production in 5-year periods: 1890, \$4,705,673; 1895, \$5,170,138; 1900, \$8,789,901; 1905, \$11,572,647; 1910, \$32,981,375; 1915, \$54,245,679.

Ontario had, in 1915, 79 producing mines.

Ontario produces nearly half of total Canadian mineral production.

Ontario has the world's richest nickel deposits, at Sudbury yielding 85 per cent. of the world's supply.

Ontario's 9 months' metal production, ending September 30, 1917, \$43,119,496—an increase over previous period. Sudbury nickel ore reserves estimated at 70,000,000 tons of proven ore, and 150,000,000 tons of proven probable and possible ore.

The nickel ore deposits of Ontario are much more extensive and offer better facilities for the production of

nickel at a low cost than do those of any other country. The great extent of the deposits in this Province, their richness and uniformity in metal contents, and the success of the industry, point strongly to the conclusion that Ontario nickel has little to fear from competition.—  
Royal Ontario Nickel Commission.

Ontario produced 15 mining substances in 1891; 32 now. Cobalt silver production, 1916, \$12,643,175. Total value since 1904, \$135,829,548.

Cobalt silver mines dividends, 1916, \$4,441,948; total declared to end of 1915, \$59,660,912.

Total metals production since 1891, over \$350,000,000. Ontario leads all other provinces in gold production. It has increased 50 per cent. in two years.

**MANUFACTURING.**—(1915 Census), 9,287 establishments; capital, \$956,883,423; value of products, \$727,923,274—one-half of all Canada.

**NEW ONTARIO:** 85 per cent. of province—20,000,000 acres of farm lands.

**POPULATION.**—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, 2,188,947; 1914, 2,523,274; 1917, estimated at 2,750,000, one-third of all Canada.

**RAILWAYS.**—1916, 11,320 miles, or 30 per cent. of all Canada, including 329 miles of T. & N. O. Railway; 772 miles of electric lines.

**ROADS.**—Ontario has 50,000 miles of highways and 10,000 miles of colonization roads.

**TELEPHONES.**—600 rural telephone systems, 65 municipally owned; 80,000 farmers' telephones.

**TIMBER.**—Estimated 200,000 square miles of wooded lands. Only 10 per cent. under license. Value of cut, \$40,000,000. Available timber (est.), 19,000,000,000 ft; available pulpwood, 300,000,000 cords.

**WATER POWERS.**—Estimated, 5,800,000 h.p.; developed, 760,000.

**WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.**—30,000 members in 900 Institutes. Have contributed for war purposes, in cash and goods, \$700,000.



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

**AGRICULTURE.**—1917 yield: 5,785,250 bushels oats, worth \$3,471,150; 6,752,500 bushels of potatoes, worth \$3,376,250; 3,900,000 bushels of turnips and roots, worth \$588,000; total, field products, \$12,390,600.

P. E. I. has 14,369 farms, averaging about 90 acres each. Production in 1916 averaged \$1,426 per farm.

**FUR FARMING INDUSTRY.**—P. E. I. has about 300 incorporated fox companies, and 375 fox ranches. They contain about 6,000 silver foxes, besides about 1,000 others less valuable.

**Farming, Fishing and Fox-breeding**—the “Three F’s,” production in 1917: Field crops, \$12,390,600; Animals and their products, \$6,000,000; Fisheries, \$1,000,000; young Silver Foxes, \$500,000. Total, \$19,890,000.

P. E. I. produced and reared, in 1917, over 2,500 young Silver Black Foxes. Old and young Silver Black Foxes in the ranches on 1st December, 1917, numbered 6,000.

P. E. I. has 95 lobster-canning establishments.

No part of P. E. I. is more than 10 miles from railway, and three-fourths of its area is within 5 miles of the rails.

The artificial terminal harbors for the car ferry between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B., under construction by the Dominion Government, are now completed, and the ferry service in operation. It shortens the water route from 45 to 9 miles.

Very extensive deposits of excellent brick and tile clay exist in Prince County, P.E.I. A factory is in operation at Richmond, for the making of brick and tiles on an extensive scale.

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## QUEBEC

**AREA.**—Quebec is Canada's largest province—703,653 square miles (445,078,602 acres of land and 7,295,158 of water); 18 per cent. of whole Dominion; much larger than five United Kingdoms.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Crop area, 1917; total of acres, 5,777,556, viz.: Spring wheat, 277,400; oats, 1,492,700; barley, 165,600; rye, 22,450; peas, 66,450; beans, 55,157; buck-

wheat, 163,000; mixed grains, 122,800; flax, 5,726; potatoes, 226,917; turnips and mangolds, 49,745; beet roots, 11,423; other root-plants, 9,018; hay and clover, 2,961,983; corn, including corn for husking, 143,369; alfalfa, 3,818; 795 farmers' clubs, 94,000 members.

**BANKING.**—1916—784 banks and branches.

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**—Hospitals, maternities and creches, 53; hospices, orphanages, asylums, etc., 108; sanatoria and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, 6.

**COMMERCE.**—1916: Imports, \$180,356,089; exports, \$279,039,923.

**DAIRYING.**—1916: Number of butter factories, 660; cheese factories, 885; butter and cheese factories combined, 445; condensed milk factories, 1. Total, 1,991. Value of butter, cheese and condensed milk manufactured in 1916, \$22,875,337.

**DWELLINGS ERECTED.**—1916: Number, 5,323; value, \$10,513,271.

**EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**—1915-16: Number, 3; persons placed, 5,941.

**FINANCE.**—Year ending June 30th, 1917: total ordinary receipts, \$10,441,114; total ordinary expenditure, \$9,847,174.

**FISHERIES.**—Total value of fish sold (1915-16), exports and certain home markets, \$2,076,851:

**HISTORY.**—Canada's history of four centuries is centred in the city of Quebec. It is the mother-town of the Dominion, the portal to the Canada that lies beyond, and the welcoming beacon to thousands of immigrants.

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.**—Incorporated in 1916, 272; total capital, \$115,650,295.

**LIVE STOCK.**—July, 1917: 3,809,544, viz.: Horses, 379,276; sheep, 849,148; swine, 712,087; milch cows, 911,023; other cattle, 958,010. **POULTRY.**—5,679,278.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Number, 7,158; capital invested, \$548,972,575; salaries and wages, \$80,217,258; cost of material, \$216,497,844; value of products—general trade, \$940,371,813; war trade, \$41,528,772. Total trade, \$387,900,585. Factories erected, 1916, 253; value, \$6,327,180.

**MINING INDUSTRY.**—1916, value: Asbestos and asbestie, \$5,211,157; 85 per cent. of the world's total production; gold, \$13,041; silver, \$38,113; copper, \$1,259,034; ochre, mica, phosphate and graphite, \$270,657; molybdenum (first year), \$129,267; cement, \$2,525,841; lime, \$276,245; marble, stone and limestone, \$978,945; granite, \$292,270; etc., etc.

**POPULATION.**—1901: 1,648,898; 1911, (male, 1,011,247; female, 991,465); total, 2,002,712; 1916, according to Municipal Statistics, 2,305,754. Rural, 1,155,930; urban 1,151,174.

Population of principal cities in 1916: Montreal, 637,844; Quebec, 103,246; Maisonneuve, 33,001; Verdun, 23,000; Hull, 22,190; Three Rivers, 19,000; Sherbrooke, 20,470; Westmount, 18,260; Lachine, 15,500.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—Government grant, \$2,068,765; contributions of municipalities and independent institutions, \$10,533,769; average cost of education per scholar, \$27.31.

**PULPWOOD.**—Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in pulpwood production, more than half of all-Canadian total. Manufactured, 924,272 cords, worth \$6,840,489; exported unmanufactured, 786,879 cords, worth \$5,197,114; total, \$12,037,603. Merchantable wood, 818,422,719 feet; value, \$27,500,492.

**RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS.**—1916: Steam, 4,154 miles; electric, 229.72 miles; land grants, 1,568,553 acres; Provincial cash subsidies, \$8,510,825; 34,172 miles of roads are under municipal control; 2,232 miles macadamized. 1,436 graveled.

**TRADE UNIONS.**—1916, number, 306; membership, 26,907.

**WATER-POWERS.**—Total estimated hydraulic power, 7,000,000 h.p.

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Canadian provinces and municipalities require over \$100,000,000 annually for necessary public works.

Canada has 1,381 publications: 133 dailies, 44 tri- and semi-weeklies, 921 weeklies, 222 monthlies, and 16 quarterlies. Papers printed in 17 languages.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**AGRICULTURE.**—80 per cent. engaged therein. Saskatchewan is the largest wheat producing province in the world, producing between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 bushels in past 7 years. Average 6-year wheat yield, 18 bushels; U. S., same period, 16 bushels; wheat yield, 1917, 130,356,000 bush. Grain production, 1901, 18,000,000 bush.; 1917, 263,697,698 bush.

Grain acreage estimate for 1917 (Dept. of Agriculture), 13,220,522, viz.: Wheat, 8,275,253; oats, 4,521,642; barley, 669,927; flax, 753,700.

Saskatchewan has won several International prizes for best wheat and other grains.

**AREA.**—251,700 square miles, equal to size of France, Belgium and Holland, larger than Germany, and twice that of the British Isles. Stretches 760 miles from south to north. One-half surveyed.

**AREA.**—Of total area, there is a laand area of 243,382 sq. miles, or 155,764 acres. Area of arable land estimated at 57,884,160 acres. Acreage estimate, 1917, of arable area, only 23 per cent.

**CITIES.**—Population, Regina, 40,000; Saskatoon, 21,054; Moosejaw, 20,000; Prince Albert, 8,500; Weyburn, 4,000; Swift Current, 4,000; North Battleford, 3,500.

**COAL.**—Estimated areas of 7,500 square miles contain 20 billion tons of lignite.

**CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS,** 352. Turnover in 3 years, \$3,370,000.

**ELEVATORS.**—Saskatchewan leads the provinces in elevators and capacity, viz.: 1,782 elevators and 710 stations; capacity, 52,943,000 bushels.

**FUR TRADE.**—Value, 1916, nearly \$1,000,000.

**HISTORY.**—Part of Northwest Territories until incorporated as a province, in 1905.

**INDUSTRIAL** (1915 census).—Capital invested, \$16,788,992; products, \$15,162,574; increase of 121 per cent. in

**LIVE STOCK.**—1917, 2,801,593, viz.: Horses and mules, 888,673; cows, 354,403; cattle, 856,687; sheep, 127,892; swine, 573,938; estimated value live stock and poultry. \$247,891,864.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**—7 cities, 74 towns, 310 villages, 292 rural municipalities and 3,921 school districts.

**POPULATION.**—1901, 91,279; 1905, 136,000; 1911, 492,431; 1916, 647,835.

**PRODUCTION** total, 1917, agricultural and otherwise, \$400,000,000. Per capita population of 647,835, unequalled in the world. Profits stand at \$50,000,000. 5 years; 137 plants, 3,680 employees; wages, \$2,071,054; (Estimate of Provincial Treasurer.)

**RAILWAYS.**—Saskatchewan has a larger railway mileage than any Western province, and more than any Eastern one, except Ontario. Mileage, 1916, 6,108; nearly doubled in 7 years.

**TELEPHONES.**—Government System (Dec., 1916): Long distance lines—158 exchanges, 17,501 subscribers; 17,962 wire mileage. Rural system: 1026 rural companies, 25,141 subscribers, 73,549 wire mileage. It is expected there would be 37,000 rural subscribers at end of 1917.

**WATER-POWERS.**—Estimated available h.p., 3,500,000.

**WOOL.**—Marketed, co-operatively, in 1916, 223,000 lbs. Quantity nearly trebled in 3 years.

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## RAILWAY FACTS

(For year ending June 30, 1916.)

Canada's railway mileage, 37,434; increase of 4,787 in year. Mileage in 1836, 16; Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Ontario leads in mileage, with 11,320; Quebec, 4,733; Saskatchewan, 5,378; Alberta, 3,894; Manitoba, 4,310; British Columbia, 3,604; New Brunswick, 1,957; Nova Scotia, 1,436; Prince Edward Island, 274; Yukon, 102. Canadian connecting links in U. S., 426.

Mileage of trunk lines: C.P.R. (in Canada), 12,823; C.N.R., 9,701; G.T.R., 3,551; G.T.P., 2,228.

Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$240,072,359, viz., \$184,719,628 from Dominion, \$37,437,895 from provinces, and \$17,914,836 from municipalities. Governments have also guaranteed bonds for many millions.

**Capitalization of railways in Canada in operation, \$1,-**  
\$93,125,774, or nearly \$50,000 per mile.

Railway subsidies, 1913-14, \$16,103,319; 1916-17, \$1,240,435.

Canada's railways employed 144,770 in 1916; salaries and wages, 1916, \$104,300,407.

3.150 miles under construction June 30, 1917.

Net earnings, 1915-16, \$81,346,395.

Canadian railways carried 49,027,671 passengers and 109,659,088 tons of freight, 1915-16.

Canada's three railways' gross earnings, 1916, \$207,000,000, increase of \$51,000,000 over 1915.

Canada has given to transportation, through governments and municipalities, \$800,000,000.

Canada has one mile of railway to 200 people.

Canada's land grants to railways, 43,929,312 acres, viz.:

By the Dominion, 31,864,074 acres; by Quebec, 1,513,013 acres; by British Columbia, 8,119,221 acres; by New Brunswick, 1,647,772 acres; by Ontario, 624,232; by Nova Scotia, 160,000 acres.

Government guarantees of railway bonds: Authorized, \$417,612,941; bonds executed, \$353,019,862.

Guarantees earned, \$350,703,367.

Canada stands fourth among the peoples of the world in railway mileage, and first in proportion of mileage to population.

Canada's railway employees represent 500,000 of the population.

## **GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED LINES**

The Canadian Government is taking over the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Systems, to be operated under a commission.

Canada's railways handled a record volume of business in 1917.

Total mileage, 4,178. Capital cost, \$300,053,937, over \$70,000 a mile.

Of this, Intercolonial and National Transcontinental, 2,002 miles; capital cost, \$156,701,210. Prince Edward Island Railway, 275 miles; capital cost, \$10,842,894.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, 329 miles; capital cost, \$20,340,029.



New Brunswick Coal Railway Co., 58 miles; cost, \$1,936,600.

Intercolonial Railway; surplus of earnings over operating expenses, 1916-17, \$1,137,713.

Building of the Intercolonial Railway was incorporated in the Act of Confederation, 1867.

The Transcontinental Railway passes through the heart of the great clay belt of Quebec and Northern Ontario, with 16,000,000 acres awaiting the settler.

Two Transcontinental trains operate between Quebec and Winnipeg.

A modern car ferry has been established between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Cape Traverse, P.E.I.

National Transcontinental Railway: Deficit, 1916-17, \$1,966,626; earnings, \$5,916,550; operating expenses, \$7,883,177.

The operating expenses of entire Government railway system for 1916-17 were \$24,645,433, compared with \$17,797,061 in 1915-16; earnings were \$23,465,565 as against \$18,373,143. Deficit for whole system, 1916-17, 1,179,867.

Hudson Bay Railway: Rails have been laid to mile 332; 92 miles to complete. Estimated cost of railway and Port Nelson harbor works, \$26,000,000, of which \$18,175,000 has been expended, viz.: \$12,565,000 on the railway; \$5,610,000 on harbor terminals.

## **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAYS**

Canadian Northern Railway System comprises approximately 10,000 miles of line, serving Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Canadian Northern Railway System serves 75% of all cities and towns in Canada having more than 5,000 population.

Canadian Northern Railway System serves centres containing 60% of the population and producing 70% of the manufactured products of Ontario and Quebec.

Canadian Northern Railway Systems serves 97% of the urban population of Manitoba; 97% of that of Saskatchewan and 90% of that of Alberta.

Canadian Northern Railway has practically a water-level line through British Columbia, the easiest gradient of any transcontinental line crossing the great natural barrier.

Canadian Northern Railway System traverses the grain-growing plains to the south and the mixed-farming lands to the north, in the three Prairie Provinces.

Canadian Northern Railway System handled during 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1917, 43.2% of the cattle, 34% of hogs, and 38% of sheep to the stock yards at Winnipeg.

Canadian Northern Railway System handled during the crop year Sept. 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1917, some 100,000,000 bushels of grain produced along its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Canadian Northern Railway has at Port Arthur, Ontario, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, capacity 10,000,000 bushels.

Canadian Northern Railway System serves the Laurentides National Park, and the Huberdeau country in Quebec; Muskoka, the Rideau Lakes, the newer sections of Algonquin Park, Nipigon and Quetico Reserves, and the Rainy Lake country in Ontario; Jasper Park in Alberta; Mount Robson Park in British Columbia.

C. N. R. last rail on British Columbia section of its line, laid on January 23, 1915, on North Thompson River. Last rail on Sudbury-Port Arthur section, Jan. 1, 1914, at Little White Otter River 254 miles east of Port Arthur.

### **ELECTRIC RAILWAYS**

Operative mileage, on June, 1917, 2,192, computed as single track. Capitalization, \$154,895,584 (\$91,604,989 in 1909). Fare passengers carried (June 30, 1917), 580,094,167. Freight moved, 1,936,674 tons. Net income (up to June 30, 1917), \$4,886,067, as against \$5,287,210 in 1915-16.

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The Hydro-Electric Power Transmission plant is the largest of its kind in the world.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Empire's greatest railway, and one of the greatest corporations in the world.

Mileage, 18,620.3. viz.: C.P.R. and lines worked, 13,767.9; owned and controlled, including Soo Line, 4,852.4.

Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,894.8. Gross earnings for six months ending December 31st, 1916, \$76,717,965.36; working expenses, \$45,843,199.50; net earnings, \$30,874,765.86.

Capital: Ordinary stock, \$260,000,000; preference stock, \$80,681,921.12; debenture stock, \$176,284,882.10; mortgage bonds (Algoma Branch), \$3,250,000.00.

Employees, including subsidiary interests, nearly 100,000.

Equipment, 2,255 locomotives, 2,781 passenger cars, 87,074 freight cars, and 8,321 other cars. Railway and equipment valued at \$532,981,893.93.

Passengers carried, 1916, 15,577,652; freight, 30,168,798 tons.

Railway construction, rolling stock equipment, ocean, lake and river steamships, during six months, December, \$2,192,915.28.

C. P. R. fleet of 59 steamers: Great Lakes, 5; ferry service, 2; B. C. lake and river service, 24; B. C. coast service, 25; Bay of Fundy service, 3.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., includes Canadian Pacific, trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines and Allan Line—32 vessels in all, total tonnage 411,000.

C. P. R. Telegraph System—14,600 pole miles. Messages sent in 1916, 4,914,519.

C. P. R. owns sixteen hotels of highest standard from Atlantic to Pacific. Contain 3,500 guests' bedroom.

C. P. R. owns its own sleeping, parlor and dining-car services.

As part of subsidy for construction of transcontinental line, Company received 25,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada. Still unsold, 5,629,871 acres. Part of development of these lands consisted of creation of three million-acre irrigation tract in Alberta.

(See also "Canada's Mountain World." Page 75.)

## THE GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

The Grand Trunk System has a mileage of 8,107 miles.

The Grand Trunk is Canada's pioneer railway, the original incorporation being granted in 1852.

The Grand Trunk has the longest continuous double-track line in the world under one management.

It reaches all the principal agricultural and industrial districts of Canada, and serves with its own lines the important traffic centres of the United States.

The Grand Trunk serves more than 89 per cent. of Canada's urban population, grouped in its principal cities.

In the Province of Ontario alone the Grand Trunk has more than three thousand miles of railway.

The Grand Trunk owns more passenger and freight car equipment, and also more locomotives per mile of road than any railway in Canada, except the Michigan Central.

The Grand Trunk carried in its last fiscal year more than thirteen million passengers and more than twenty-two million tons of freight and live stock.

The Grand Trunk pays more than one million dollars a year in taxes.

The Grand Trunk has a monthly payroll of nearly three million dollars.

The Grand Trunk line from Montreal to Brockville (125 miles) was completed in November, 1855. The section from Brockville to Toronto was completed in October, 1856. The first train from Montreal to Toronto was operated October 27th, 1856.

The International Limited, running daily in each direction between Chicago, Toronto, Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard, is famous the continent over as "Canada's train of Superior Service."

The lines of the System in Western Canada, known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, stretch throughout the rich prairie Provinces, thread the Rockies by way of the famous Yellowhead Pass, and reach the Pacific Ocean at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has opened up to settlement vast areas of fertile land, including the Valleys of Central British Columbia.

The Grand Trunk has built two of the world's great bridges—the Victoria Jubilee Bridge at Montreal, and the Steel Arch Suspension Bridge over the Niagara Gorge.

The Grand Trunk lines are carried under the St. Clair River by one of the longest submarine tunnels in existence, operated with electric locomotives.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is the new short route to Alaska. Prince Rupert is the gateway to this northland, being only 40 miles from the Alaskan boundary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships operate from Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, southbound, and to Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway, northbound.

The Rocky Mountain scenery on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific is attracting travellers from all parts of the world. The points of interest include Jasper and Mount Robson Parks—territories of such scenic grandeur that they have been set aside for all time as playgrounds.

Mount Edith Cavell, the beautiful peak named in 1916 in honor of Miss Edith Cavell, the martyred nurse, who was shot by the Germans in Belgium, can be seen from the Grand Trunk Pacific line. It is 11,200 feet high.

Mount Robson, Canada's highest peak (13,068 feet), is seen from the Grand Trunk Pacific Line.

The first sod for the Grand Trunk Pacific was turned at Manitoba Sand Hill on August 28, 1905, and the laying of steel began at Portage la Prairie, September, 1906. The last spike was driven at Neehako Crossing, B.C., April 7, 1914.

The Grand Trunk Pacific was built to a higher standard of construction than any other railway on the continent.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, with the lowest grade of any railway on the American Continent.

Through freight and passenger service is in operation between Eastern and Western Canada over the Grand

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships are known as the crack liners of the North Pacific Coast—speedy, complete and comfortable, and nothing in construction or equipment neglected to ensure full reliability and sureness in their course through the “Norway of America.”

The Grand Trunk System, in addition to its elevators at Montreal, Fort William and other points, has 288 smaller ones located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Fort William elevator is Canada's largest single elevator. Capacity 5,500,000 bushels.

Three great hotels are owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System—the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; the Fort Garry, Winnipeg; and the Macdonald, Edmonton.

Prince Rupert is situated on one of the finest harbors in the world, on the shores of the Sunset Ocean, the North Pacific, five hundred miles nearer the Orient than any other port, developing rapidly in commerce, already great in its rich fisheries, and destined to become the greatest fishing centre in the world.

A commercial telegraph system is operated along the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Transcontinental Line between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Moncton, N.B.

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## RELIGIOUS FACTS

### RELIGIONS OF CANADA, 1911

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.

Roman Catholics, 2,833,041, ten-year increase of 27.06 per cent.; Presbyterians, 1,115,325 (increase of 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.; Presbyterians, 15.48;



Methodist, 14.98; Anglican, 14.47; Baptist, 5.31; Lutheran, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

Canada had, in 1911, 1,111,250 church members in nearly 15,000 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.

#### **OTHER DENOMINATIONS**

(From Canadian Almanac.)

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.**—1,800 clergy, 500 licensed lay readers, 661,700 members, 211,000 communicants. Contributions for parochial objects, \$2,596,889; for Missions, over \$240,000.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**—13,568 members, 32,661 under pastoral care; value of Church property, \$2,132,585; raised for all purposes, \$227,702.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC.**—Clergy, about 4,000. 48 constitute the Hierarchy. 19 archdioceses, 21 dioceses.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ONTARIO.**—1,200 members, 21 churches.

**BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CANADA** (From Baptist Year Book, 1915).—Churches, 1,335; ordained ministers, 885; baptisms, 5,848; membership, 138,197, viz.: 61,928 in Maritime Provinces, 57,883 in Ontario and Quebec, 18,386 in Western Provinces. World's Baptist membership, 7,069,463; Sunday School scholars, 3,817,734; pastors and missionaries, 51,610.

**EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION.**—9,669 members, 111 churches.

**CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.**—1,030 members and adherents; 2 churches.

**FREE METHODIST.**—90 churches, 2,120 members.

**B. M. E. CHURCH.**—3,200 members, 21 churches.

**DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.**—7,349 members, 102 churches, 48 clergy.

**SALVATION ARMY.**—Canada East, 10 staff and 692 field officers, 122 outposts; 285 corps; 40 homes and camps; 54 day schools. Canada West: 226 officers; 76 corps; 61 outposts; 20 schools, homes, etc.

## METHODIST

The Methodist Church in Canada has one General Conference, 12 Conferences, 153 Districts, 2,122 Circuits, 5,309 preaching appointments. The total membership for the year ending May 31, 1917, is 383,103, an increase of 4,301 over the previous year. The total number of Methodist families is 198,908.

It has 2,860 ministers and probationers; 2,441 local preachers; 1,044 exhorters; 3,117 class leaders and assistants, and 12,408 stewards.

It has 3,721 Sunday Schools, with 41,761 officers and teachers, and 409,525 scholars; a total Sunday School force of 451,286. There are 117,007 pledged abstainers in the Sunday Schools, of whom 13,326 signed the total abstinence pledge during the year. The Sunday Schools raised for Missions during the past year 69,508, and for all purposes, \$449,614.

The Young People's Societies report a membership of 89,214, and a total raised for all purposes of \$139,844. Number of Societies, 2,271.

The income of the Missionary Society for the year ending June 30, 1917, was \$692,514. There are 469 home missionaries, 40 missionaries among the Indians of Canada, 11 among the Orientals in Canada, 22 in Japan and 83 in West China.

The Women's Missionary Society, organized in 1881, has 26 missionaries in West China, 32 in Japan, and 68 in various fields of service in Canada. The total membership is 79,571, and the income for 1916-17 was \$223,552.

The Church has seventeen Colleges and Universities, with 4,358 students. The income of the Educational Society was \$70,079 for year ending May 31, 1916.

There are 3,817 churches, value \$29,423,345; 1,578 parsonages, value \$4,249,635; College property, value \$7,200,391. Total value of all Church property, \$43,242,261.

The Methodist Church missionary budget for 1918, \$800 000.

The Methodist Book Room, Queen and John Streets, Toronto, is the headquarters of the denomination.

## PRESBYTERIAN FACTS

Presbyterian population in Canada (est.), 1,200,000.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1917, 336,822, increase of 3,365; 183,286 families.

Ministers, 1,932; elders, 11,448; sums raised for all purposes, \$5,718,828—an average of \$17 per communicant. Of this, \$4,575,761 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$1,143,067.

Eight theological colleges had 117 students, 30 professors; 193 in 1916.

286 Presbyterian missionaries in foreign fields.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,745; augmented, 673; home missions, 2,049. Total, \$4,467.

Value of church property, \$23,447,496.

3,723 Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, with 299,220 scholars, and 31,207 teachers and officers.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building nearly 1,000 churches.

Budget for the schemes of the Church, \$1,500,000.

The two women's missionary societies united in 1914 as one as the Women's Missionary Society; 47,923 members; 656 Mission Bands. Receipts, \$69,399.

The Publications Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada supply annually over 13 million copies of periodicals to Presbyterian Sunday Schools in Canada, as well as supplies and requisites for Churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies.

Grants for Home Missions, \$540,341; 834 home mission fields; foreign, \$333,370 (exclusive of Women's Missionary Society).

Pastoral charges, 1,329. 50 centres of work among foreigners; 20 among Indians, 12 school homes, 8 home mission hospitals, 7 redemptive homes, 4 social and evangelical institutions.

### EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA.—

229,864 Lutherans. Preaches in 13 languages.

UNITARIAN.—4,000; 10 churches.

## TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONE, AND EXPRESS COMPANIES

Telephone statistics, year ending June 30, 1916: 548,421 provinces, increase of 84,750 since 1913. 1,592 telephone companies. Capitalization, \$76,920,314. Net revenue, \$7,852,719.

Pole mileage, 1916, 206,551; 10,835,936 land messages and 1,134,905 cablegrams transmitted, compared with 9,952,135 and 977,389 in 1915.

Canada has 11 operating telegraph companies, with 4,535 offices. Capital, \$75,000,000.

Gross earnings of cable, telegraph, wireless and Government telegraph service, 1916, \$6,255,740; 1915, \$5,536,337; net operating revenue, \$2,538,924; net income, \$2,282,529.

Canada has 8 Express Companies; operating mileage, 1916, 41,994, including 11,135 in Ontario and 5,980 in Quebec. Capital, \$4,888,700; value of real estate, buildings and equipment, \$3,389,966; gross earnings, 1916, \$12,860,629; 1915, \$11,311,797. Operating expenses, 1916, \$5,794,516; 1915, 5,632,904. Net operating revenue, 1916, \$919,713. Salaries and wages, \$3,787,660.

### TEMPERANCE FACTS

Per capita consumption of liquor in Canada.

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1905 .....	.895	5.123	.093	6.111
1914 .....	1.061	7.200	.124	8.385
1915 .....	.872	6.071	.095	7.038
1916 .....	.745	4.950	.062	5.757

Canada's consumption of liquor is decreasing.

Capital invested in brewing and distilling in Canada (1911 census), \$43,237,757; persons employed, 4,688; wages paid annually, \$2,649,284.

Canada's drink bill, 1914-15, estimated at \$87,531,654, (or about \$10 per capita), made up as follows: Canadian spirits, \$24,126,540; imported spirits, \$23,775,496; Canadian malt liquors, \$33,569,163; imported malt liquors, \$2,122,130; imported wines, \$3,938,325.

## CANADA'S TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

Ontario's War Measure Temperance Act, for Provincial Prohibition, came into force on Sept. 16, 1916, extinguishing 1,448 licenses.

Quebec Province.—Of 1,187 municipalities, 1,097 under prohibition. Bar practically abolished; heavy license reduction and other restrictions.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have full provincial prohibition.

New Brunswick prohibition became effective April 30, 1917.

Manitoba has been under prohibitory law since Jan. 1st, 1916.

Saskatchewan closed all bar-rooms on June 30, 1915, and closed the 20 Government liquor shops on January 1st, 1917.

Alberta under prohibition since July 1st, 1916.

British Columbia voted in favor of prohibition in September, 1916; became effective Oct. 1st, 1917.

prohibited after a date to be set later on. Liquor is of Canada where sale is barred is prohibited after April

Canada's liquor imports, 1916-17, \$3,866,313, two-thirds of alcohol. Revenue loss estimated at \$12,000,000.

Canada's War Cabinet has enacted: (1) Importation of 1. 1918. (3) Manufacture of liquor in Canada is to be defined as any beverage having more than 2½ per cent. Dec. 24, 1917. (2) Transportation of liquor into any part liquor into Canada prohibited on and after Monday. from United Kingdom.

Canada used about 100,000,000 lbs. of grain in beer in 1916-17. Use of grain for making other liquors is prohibited.

Canada had, Dec., 1917, 16,000,000 gals. of spirits in bond. All Canada is dry excepting 8 per cent. of Quebec municipalities and the Yukon.

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Canada's packing houses now under Government control of all profits in excess of 15 per cent. and one-half of profits between 7 and 15 per cent.

## CANADA'S TRADE FACTS

### VOLUME OF TRADE, 1911-1917

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Duty.
'11.	\$ 297,196,365	\$ 472,247,540	\$ 769,443,905	\$ 73,312,368
'12.	315,317,250	559,320,544	874,637,794	87,567,037
'13.	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449	115,063,688
'14.	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725	107,180,578
'15.	490,808,877	629,444,894	1,120,253,771	79,205,910
'16.	882,872,502	564,505,796	1,447,378,298	103,940,101
'17.	1,151,376,768	1,097,793,403	2,249,170,171	134,000,000

"The year 1917 has been one of prosperity in Canada."—  
Montreal Gazette.

Canada's foreign trade for calendar year, 1917, \$2,586,600,000.—Montreal Gazette.

Canada's export trade has increased by 157 per cent. in 3 years, or from \$409,000,000 to \$1,151,000,000.

United States trade with Canada, year ending June 30, 1917 (U.S. returns), \$1,108,479,221, viz.: exports, \$787,529,729; imports, \$320,949,492—largest on record.

United States investments in Canada, \$700,000,000.

Canada is the United States' best customer (outside of war orders), buying \$445,000,000 worth of goods, 1916-17.

Canada's Victory Loan for \$150,000,000, Dec., 1917, totalled over \$400,000,000, 1 in every 10 of population subscribing.

Canada's manufactured products value increased 18 per cent. between 1905 and 1915. Output since greatly increased.

Canada's exports of manufactured products increased from \$85,539,501 in 1915 to \$477,399,676 in 1917. For 7 months, April-Oct., 1917, value was \$420,380,372.

Some outstanding increases in exports of last 3 years: Bacon, 1,043 per cent.; canned meats, 1,708 per cent.; cheese, 94 per cent.; butter, 706 per cent.; canned vegetables, 31,602 per cent.; manufactures of grain products, 106 per cent.; automobiles and carriages, 258 per cent.; rubber goods, 288 per cent.; guns and rifles, 1,617 per cent.; hardware, 369 per cent.; machinery, 54 per cent.; lumber and manufactures of, 42 per cent.; woollen goods, 793 per cent.; clothing and wearing apparel, 1,324 per cent.; electric apparatus, 1,171 per cent.



### BALANCE OF TRADE

Fiscal Year.	Imports	Exports
	Exceeded Exports.	Exceeded Imports.
1913 .....	\$310,000,000	.....
1914 .....	180,000,000	.....
1915 .....	36,000,000	.....
1916 .....	.....	\$249,000,000
1917 .....	.....	314,706,654

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES

#### Imports.

Fiscal year.	United Kingdom.	United States.
1913-14 .....	\$132,070,000	\$395,565,000
1914-15 .....	90,157,000	296,632,000
1915-16 .....	77,404,000	370,496,000
1916-17 .....	107,096,000	664,219,000

#### Exports.

1913-14 .....	\$215,253,000	\$163,372,000
1914-15 .....	186,668,000	173,320,000
1915-16 .....	451,852,000	201,106,000
1916-17 .....	742,147,000	280,616,000

### GROWTH OF EXPORTS

	Farm.	Forest.	Fish-eries.	Min-erals.	Mfrs.
1911 .....	\$134,845	\$45,439	\$15,675	\$42,787	\$ 35,283
1912 .....	155,354	40,892	16,704	41,324	35,836
1913 .....	194,930	43,255	16,336	57,442	43,692
1914 .....	251,569	42,792	20,623	59,039	57,443
1915 .....	209,136	42,650	19,687	51,740	55,539
1916 .....	352,543	51,271	22,377	66,589	242,034
1917 .....	501,000	56,000	25,000	85,000	477,000

Exports of agricultural produce and animals and their produce are combined under one heading.

United States trade, 1916, \$6,531,366,395; or \$17 per capita, based on a population of 103,000,000.

Canada's exports, 1916-17, to the United Kingdom totalled \$742,000,000, out of a total of \$1,151,000,000, or 65 per cent.

## WAR FACTS

### SOME GREAT CANADIAN VICTORIES

St. Julien (or second battle of Ypres), April 24-26, 1915.

Langemarke, April 24-26, 1915.

Festubert, May 9, 1915.

Givenchy, June 15-18, 1915.

St. Eloi, April 3-12, 1916.

Courcelette, Sept. 15-16, 1916.

Vimy Ridge, April 10, 1917.

Messines Ridge, June 7, 1917.

Passchendaele, Oct. 30, 1917.

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Canada sold \$12,000,000 in war certificates in 1917.

Canada's enlistment of 430,000, 1-19th of population;  
Great Britain, 1-6th; France, 1-6th; Australia, 1-14th;  
New Zealand, 1-12th.

Canadian troops (Oct. 24, 1917): In France, 143,000; in  
England, 116,000; in Canada, 35,000. Total wastage,  
since beginning of war, 126,186.

Canadian casualties, up to Oct. 29, 1917, 126,186—19,255  
in British hospitals, 10,199 in Canadian hospitals and  
sanatoria.

Canada has sent over 10,000 men overseas in forestry  
battalions, at work in England, Scotland and France.

Canada's munition orders, received through Imperial Muni-  
tions Board, over \$1,000,000,000 up to end of 1917.

Canada sent, from Sept. 1, 1914, to end of 1917, \$800,-  
000,000 worth of shells and supplies overseas. Made in  
550 factories—three-fifths in shell-making and two-fifths  
on components, basic supplies and shipbuilding.

Canada had manufactured nearly 50 million shells up to  
Nov., 1917—27,934,000 eighteen-pound shrapnel shells,  
5,300,000 high-explosive shells of the same calibre;  
8,788,000 four and a half inch howitzer shells, 1,097,000  
60-pound shells, nearly 3,000,000 6-inch shells, and 744,-  
000 9.2 shells.

Canada received shell orders, Nov., 1917, from United  
States for 6,000,000 to 7,500,000.

Canada has received British orders for \$46,000,000 worth  
of ships.

## WAR FACTS.—Continued

Canada has British war orders for \$100,000,000 for flour, hay and oats; \$40,000,000 for blankets, shirts, etc., and \$40,000,000 for cotton and woollen goods.

Canada's total war orders, from Britain, average a million dollars a day.

Canada's war orders for shells and general war supplies totalled \$1,812,000,000 up to end of 1917, or average of \$604,000,000 a year for three years. Of this total, the Imperial Munitions Board orders were about half.—*Monetary Times* estimate.

Though Canada has done wonders in shell making, her entire output would last but twenty days in actions such as took place at Vimy Ridge.

Canada's credit advances to Great Britain, 1914-1917, \$700,000,000.

Canada's pension bill, under new scale, \$7,000,000.

Canada spent up till Nov., 1917, \$700,000,000 on war account, viz.: \$400,000,000 on her own account, and \$300,000,000 in Canada on behalf of Great Britain.

Canada's war taxes, 1916-17, totalled (estimated at) between \$60,000,000 and \$65,000,000, including: Tariff (portion of increase due to war taxes), \$37,800,000; spirits and tobacco (portion of increase due to war taxes), \$6,000,000; tax on banks, \$1,000,000; tax on loan and trust companies, \$400,000; business profits tax, \$12,500,000; extra stamp taxes, \$6,000,000.

1918 war levies estimated at \$100,000,000 in increased and new taxes.

Canadian soldiers received, up to Dec. 24, 1917, 7,000 decorations, including 19 Victoria Crosses, since increased to 28, 306 Distinguished Service Orders, 1,036 Military Crosses, 676 D.C.M.'s and 4,324 Military Medals. 105 Canadian nurses have received the Royal Red Cross. 188 foreign medals have also been awarded to Canadians.

17 nations are at war with Germany; 9 others have severed relations.

Canada is producing upwards of 100 aeroplanes a month. Output soon to be doubled.

Canada had (Dec., 1917) between 1,500 and 2,000 pilots at the front and 500 more in training in aviation services.

Canadian Patriotic Fund receipts, \$30,000,000; \$12,000,000 needed for 1918.

Canada has contributed to the Canadian Red Cross since the war and up to December, 1917, cash, \$3,742,000, and supplies valued at from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000. This is exclusive of the gifts to British Red Cross of \$2,350,000. Also \$300,000 to the Secours National of France.

Royal Military College, Kingston—1,379 cadets since its foundation; 201 have commissions in Canadian permanent force, 260 in C.E.F., 358 in Imperial Army, 25 in Royal Flying Corps.

British Empire enrolled 7,500,000 up to end of 1917, of which 900,000 came from the Dominions.

## CANADIAN WATER POWER

(Commission on Conservation Estimate, 1917.)

Province.	Total Possible Developed	
	H.P.	H.P.
Ontario .....	5,800,000	760,000
Quebec .....	6,000,000	640,000
Nova Scotia .....	100,000	26,000
New Brunswick .....	300,000	15,000
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	500
Manitoba .....		76,000
Saskatchewan .....		10
Alberta .....	3,500,000	33,000
Northwest Territories .....		Nil
British Columbia .....	3,000,000	250,000
Yukon .....	100,000	12,700
Total for Canada.....	18,803,000	1,813,210

Probably no country in the world is more fortunate in the extent and location of its "white coal" than is Canada. Practically every commercial centre, from coast to coast, except only a few in the middle Prairie Provinces, have abundance of water-power available, not only for present needs, but for all anticipated requirements.

Canada's estimated valuable water-power near population centres (by Dominion Water Power Branch in 1916) was 17,746,000 horse-power, of which only 1,712,193, or 10 per cent., was developed. This has probably since been increased to about 1,900,000 horse-power.

The 17,746,000 h.p. is inclusive, in the case of Niagara Falls, Fort Frances, and the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, of only the development permitted by international treaties.

The developed powers of 1,712,193 h.p. is distributed by Provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 21,312; New Brunswick, 13,390; Prince Edward Island, 500; Quebec, 520,000; Ontario, 789,466; Manitoba, 56,730; Saskatchewan, 45; Alberta, 33,305; British Columbia, 265,345; Yukon, 12,000.

Power produced on Canadian side of Niagara Falls totals about 365,100 horse-power, of which 171,000, or nearly half, is exported to the United States.

There is now developed on the Winnipeg River for transmission to and use in Winnipeg, 60,000 h.p. There is possible of development within easy transmission distance of Winnipeg 500,000 h.p.

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## WESTERN CANADA FACTS

**AGRICULTURE.**—Canada's estimated wheat yield, 1917, in Western Provinces, 225,000,000 bush. 195,000,000 will be available for export. Estimated value for all western grains, \$750,000,000; only \$225,000,000 in 1913.

Canada's western wheat crop of 1917 will feed over 36,000,000 people on average consumption of 6½ bushels.

Canada's western wheat crop of 1917 is of an exceptionally high quality.

**AREA SOWN**—Area sown to wheat, 1917, in 3 Prairie Provinces, 12,604,550 acres (out of 13,549,650 of all Canada), viz.: Manitoba, 2,448,850; Saskatchewan, 7,689,700; Alberta, 2,466,000.

**ELEVATORS.**—At 1,300 points. Capacity, 164,899,333 bushels (including terminals at Port William and Port Arthur).

**LIVE STOCK.**—In 3 Prairie Provinces, June 30, 1917, 4,755,202, viz.: Manitoba, 886,956; Saskatchewan, 1,915,252; Alberta, 1,952,894.

**PARLIAMENT.**—At present the Canadian East has 186 members of Parliament, and the West 35. Under new allotment, East will have 177; West 57; or 3 to 1, instead of 5 to 1 as now.

**WATER POWERS.**—New surveys indicate that the West has over 7,000,000 available horsepower in water powers, of which only a little over 100,000 h.p. is in use.

**WHEAT.**—Canada's Prairie Provinces wheat yield (preliminary estimate), 1917, 225,778,700 bush., from 13,619,370 acres, compared, in 1916, with 242,314,000 bush. from 14,362,809 acres.

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### ODDS AND ENDS

The United Kingdom is Canada's best customer, but we buy most from the United States.

Canada has arranged a credit of \$350,000,000 to finance the 1917 wheat crop.

Canada has 1 automobile for every 57 persons. Canada comes third among all countries as user of motor cars. Canada has 200,000 automobiles, nearly half in Ontario. Canada's land area (exclusive of Territories and Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests) is 1,401,100,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation. Only 110,000,000 acres occupied.

Canada has the largest electric steel plant in the world—British Forgings, Toronto. Annual capacity, 72,000 tons.

Canada has the world's largest storage dam, the La Loutre, on the St. Maurice River. Built by Quebec Government Commission for \$1,500,000.

Quebec has the highest percentage of population increase among the provinces.

The sheet anchor of our Canadian national ship is the Canadian banks.—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

683 new and supplementary charters issued, 1916-17, under Dominion Companies Act. Capitalization, \$229,457,810.

Welland Ship Canal.—Estimated cost, \$50,000,000. Expended, \$13,000,000. Work stopped during war.



## **SOME OF CANADA'S BIG UNDERTAKINGS**

The United States Steel Corporation are building a Canadian plant at Windsor, calling for an immediate expenditure of \$9,000,000 in the erection of buildings and installation of machinery, and the later expenditure of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 more.

Victoria, B.C.—\$6,000,000 being spent on docks and \$1,000,000 on one of the largest drydocks in the world.

Toronto.—\$24,000,000 being spent on harbor improvements, and new Union Station, \$4,000,000.

The proposed Chippewa Creek-Queenston Heights power development scheme is to cost \$15,000,000, with ultimate capacity of 900,000 horse-power.

A huge pulp and paper plant, the initial unit of which will turn out 260 tons of pulp a day, is being built near Port Arthur. The mill will use, when first put into operation, 18,000 horse-power. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission will develop Nipigon power for this service.

The Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company's first unit of pulp mill will grind 50 tons of pulp a day, will cost \$500,000, and will employ 250 men. Capacity of mill when completed, 150 tons of wood pulp a day. Cost of plant, \$1,000,000; number of men employed 600, not including men in woods.

A million-dollar pulp and paper plant is to be established near Kapuskasing, Ont., to employ 200.

The British American Nickel Corporation has under construction near Sudbury a new electrically-operated smelting refinery which will have a capacity of 2,500 tons of ore daily and a nickel production of 20,000,000 pounds per annum. The smelter will produce a matte carrying 80 per cent. copper and nickel, which will receive final treatment in the refinery.

The International Nickel Company is constructing a new refinery at Port Colborne at a cost of \$4,000,000, which will be in operation in a few months. The initial capacity will be 15,000,000 pounds of nickel per annum, but it can be expanded in a few years to produce 60,000,000 pounds. The new plant will be able to supply the needs of the whole British Empire.

## MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Canada is no longer a debtor nation.

United States has invested \$700,000,000 in Canada.

Canada saw the invention of the telephone—in Brantford, 1873, by Alexander Graham Bell.

J. A. C. McCurdy was the first aviator to fly an aeroplane on British soil—at Baddeck, N.S., 1908.

Canada's national obligation for pensions after the war may run to \$25,000,000 a year. Number of pensioners, up to August 31, 1917, 23,374.

Canada's fire loss, 1916, \$25,400,000; 1917, \$23,251,604 (excepting Halifax).

Canada's fire loss is the greatest per capita of any country in the world, and is constantly increasing; 50 years' loss estimated at \$350,000,000.

Canada's consumption of sugar is over 700,000,000 lbs. a year. Of this, 643,000,000 lbs. are imported, and the balance made in Canada from sugar beets.

Canada's estimated tobacco yield, 1917, 3,111,600 lbs. from 2,884 acres. Slight reduction over 1916.

1915-16, 1,849; 1916-17, 1,134.

Canada's cigars manufactured, 1916-17, 237,647,769; increase of 28,018,813 in year. Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff made, 25,980,442 lbs; slight increase over 1915-16. Cigarettes manufactured, 1,698,815,380; increase of 341,969,295 in year.

Canada's new Parliament has, among others, 70 lawyers, 32 farmers, 18 doctors, 14 merchants, 13 manufacturers and 7 lumbermen.

Canada's new House of Commons has 235 members; 221 in former one. Western provinces gain 22 members; the East lost 8. Provinces east of Great Lakes have 178; West, 57.

Of Ontario's population, 36.72 per cent. in cities, 5.76 per cent. in towns, 57.62 per cent. rural.

Canada's penitentiary population, year ending March 31, 1917, 2,074 (2,118 in 1916), 941 between 20 and 30; 212 under 20; 427 paroles granted; 94 out of every 100 parole convicts have kept the honor of their parole.

## CANADA'S MOUNTAIN WORLD

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. Among them, 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; Revelstoke Park, 95 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 Rocky Mountain Park easy of access.

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 many muffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, and many other attractions.

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

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

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is 34 miles west of Banff.

Field—sixty 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.

Glacier Hotel, owned by the Canadian Pacific, is in the heart of the Selkirks, and is only a short walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Near Glacier also the Canadian Pacific has just completed the longest tunnel in America—5 miles long—through Selkirk Mountains. It has been named the Connaught Tunnel, in honor of the Duke of Connaught, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

## SOME CITY ASSESSMENTS

	Assessed Value for Taxation.	Exemptions Not Included.	P.C.
Toronto . . . . .	\$581,951,013	\$ 81,527,539	12.33
Vancouver . . . . .	139,463,435	74,895,475	34.94
Ottawa . . . . .	111,028,756	39,449,320	26.22
Montreal . . . . .	612,539,761	206,760,692	25.23
Quebec . . . . .	70,872,138	17,917,025	20.18
Brantford . . . . .	17,672,000	3,709,000	17.34
Hamilton . . . . .	81,346,235	16,099,085	16.52
Victoria . . . . .	87,943,650	15,943,650	14.99



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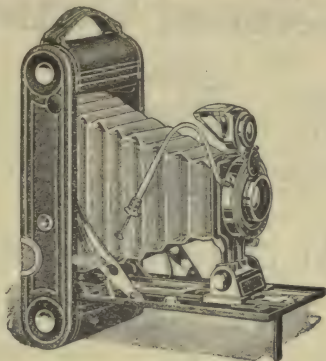
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## MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Canada's present Parliament is its 13th.

Canada has 300 Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Canada's building permits. 1917, \$29,291,676; 1916, \$36,049,970.

Canada is building a great Dominion arsenal at Lindsay for cartridge making.

Canada's net debt, on Nov. 30, 1917, \$958,000,000; increase of \$252,000,000 in year.

Canada's National debt of approximately \$1,000,000,000, or about \$130 per capita, based on estimated population of 7,600,000.

United States National debt, Jan. 1, 1918, \$5,615,000,000, or about \$51 per capita.

Government annuities: No. of annuitants, to Dec., 1917, 4,444; received in purchase money, \$3,559,466.

Canada has 3,100 bank branches—one-third in the West.

Western Canada's bank clearings, 1917 (West of the Great Lakes), \$59,478,974; Eastern, \$153,937,137.

Canada has the longest press service in the world, of 5,000 miles—the Canadian Press Association—aided by the Canadian Government; using leased wires from coast to coast.

Canada has 200,000 motor cars (1 for every 38 of population. Valued at \$200,000,000. 12 automobile factories in operation. Imports of motor vehicle parts, 1916-17, \$17,056,685.

Customs revenue, April-Dec., 1917, \$126,263,963; increase of nearly \$20,000,000 over same period in 1916.

Canada's exports of paper, pulpwood, wood pulp, and manufactures of wood total about \$40,000,000 a year.

Canada's Royal Northwest Mounted Police, strength of all ranks (Aug., 1917), 742.

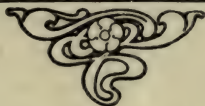
Canada's per capita value of exports, 1916-17, \$63 (increase in 3 years of \$55.)

Canada's foreign trade, for 1917-18, is estimated at \$2,500,000,000.

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

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