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FACTS

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INCLUDING

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FRANK YEIGH

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MISCELLANEOUS WAR FACTS.

London Express estimate of war casualties, 26,000,000, viz.: Germany, 6,900,000; Austria, 4,500,000; France, 4,000,000; Britain, 2,900,000; Turkey, 750,000; Belgium, 350,000; Rumania, 200,000; Bulgaria, 200,000; Russia, etc., make up balance.

Total shipping losses in war, 15,053,786 tons. During same period, 10,849,527 tons built, and enemy tonnage captured, 2,392,675 tons. Net loss, 1,811,584 tons.

During war, 2,475 British ships sunk with crews, and 3,147 sunk with crews left adrift. 670 fishing vessels lost. Merchant marine casualties, 15,000. Britain salvaged 400 vessels. 517 ships added to the British Navy since Aug., 1914, including 7 battleships, 5 battle-cruisers, 26 light cruisers, 17 monitors, 230 destroyers, 232 mine-sweepers and special craft.

The armistice was signed on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918.

The armistice released 6,000,000 men in the Allied armies and navies, and 4,000,000 of the enemy.

Total number of men under arms during the war, 60,000,000.

2,000 Canadian Indians enlisted for the war. Contributions to war funds, over \$20,000.

Canada loaned \$1,239,685 to soldiers under the Soldiers' Settlement Act—to end of October, 1918.

914 graduates and ex-graduates of the Royal Military College had served in the war up to October, 1918. 127 were killed in action. 340 honors and decorations given.

36 generals engaged in the war are ex-cadets of Royal Military College of Canada. 337 ex-cadets won honors and awards.

Militia Department had (January, 1919), 65 military hospitals in Canada, with 11,786 beds, besides those in France and England. 16,001 members of Canadian Medical Services went overseas during the war.

Canada has arranged for credits of \$200,000,000 for reconstruction work—\$50,000,000 to complete work of Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, \$50,000,000 for purchase of 1918 crop, balance to purchase foodstuffs.

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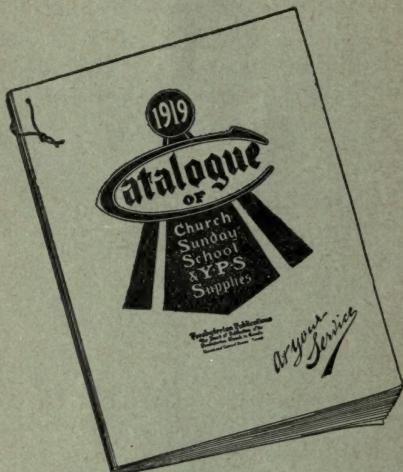
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Reserve Fund (earned)	- -	5,500,000.00
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Investments	- - - -	31,761,387.24
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5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

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O CANADA !

O Canada, my country and
my love !

O Canada, with boundless
skies above !

Where'er I roam, where'er
my home,

My heart goes back to thee,

Thy lakes and streams, thy
boundless dreams,

Thy rivers running free.

O Canada ! O Canada !

God pour his blessing on
thee from above,

O Canada, my country and
my love !

THE NAME "CANADA"

"Canada" is probably derived from the Huron word "Kanada" 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'S ANNUAL STORY OF GROWTH.

	1917.	1918.
Production (crops, forests, mines, fisheries)	\$1,555,875,750	\$1,653,424,881
Field crop value	1,144,636,450	1,235,000,000
Field crop yield (bush.)	736,972,020	827,423,200
Wheat crop (bush.)	233,742,850	210,315,600
Railway net earnings.....	\$81,346,395	87,880,842
Railway mileage	37,434	38,604
Electric R. R. mileage.....	2,192	2,277
Bank clearings	\$12,564,633,205	\$13,776,332,726
Bank deposits (Oct.)	1,480,849,299	1,720,735,625
Canada's borrowings	775,346,033	763,968,449
Net public debt	976,428,504	1,287,035,504
Fire insurance in force....	3,714,888,865	3,986,197,514
Life insurance in force....	1,311,616,677	1,585,042,563
Total trade	2,249,170,171	2,548,691,639
Imports	1,097,793,403	962,521,847
Exports	1,151,375,768	1,586,169,798
Immigration	75,395	79,074
Government revenue	232,701,294	261,125,459
Mfg. capital, 1911 & 1916..	1,247,583,609	1,994,103,272
Mfg. exports	477,000,000	636,602,516
Employees, 1911 and 1916.	392,530	514,883
Agricultural exports	373,000,000	567,713,584
Animal products exports...	128,000,000	172,743,981
Mineral exports	85,000,000	73,760,502
Mineral production	177,201,534	189,646,821
Fishery products	39,208,378	52,352,044
Fisheries exports	24,889,253	32,662,151
Forest products	172,830,000	173,090,000
Forest exports, 1915 & '16..	56,000,000	51,899,704
Telephones	548,421	604,136
Building permits	29,591,676	35,000,000
Savings of people	1,726,196,173	1,811,001,616
Telephone Capital	76,920,314	79,121,702
Telegraph Capital	75,000,000	75,000,000
Flour Exports	47,973,479	95,896,544
Live Stocks Exports	13,526,219	22,985,173
Org. Labor Members, '16 & '17	160,407	204,630

AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS, 1918.

(Per Dominion Bureau of Statistics (subject to revision.)

Grain.	Yield, 1918.	Yield, 1917.
Wheat, bush.....	210,315,600	233,742,850
Oats	456,733,900	403,009,800
Barley	83,262,500	55,057,750
Rye	10,375,500	3,857,200
Peas	4,384,700	3,026,340
Beans	3,937,400	1,274,000
Buckwheat	11,469,600	7,149,400
Flax	7,695,000	5,934,900
Mixed grains	32,303,000	16,157,080
Corn (for husking).....	6,946,200	7,762,700
	827,523,200	736,972,020

Canada is now a billion-dollar country in field crops value.

Canada's field crops value show steady increase (7-fold since 1901), viz., 1901, \$195,000,000; 1916, \$886,000,000; 1917, \$1,144,636,450; 1918, estimated at \$1,235,000,000.

Canada's field crops value doubled during the war from \$638,000,000 in 1914, to \$1,235,000,00 in 1918.

Canada's estimated gross total agricultural production, including field crops, live stock, dairying, wool, fruits, vegetables, eggs, etc.: 1915, \$1,118,694,000; 1916, \$1,223,952,000; 1917, \$1,621,028,000.

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 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.

14,685 boys were enrolled in 1918 as "Soldiers of the Soil."

Earl of Dufferin: "Never has any people been endowed with a nobler birthright or blessed prospects of a fairer future than the Canadians. Whatever good gift God has given to man is to be found within the borders of Canada's ample territory."

Average grain yields per acre (in bushels): Wheat (fall), 16½ in 1918; 21½ in 1917; 23, 10-year average, 1908-17. Wheat (spring), 12½ in 1918; 15½ in 1917; 19, 1908-17. Oats, 33 in 1918; 30¼ in 1917; 35¼, 1908-17. Barley, 25½ in 1918; 23 in 1917; 27, 1908-17. Rye, 14½ in 1918; 16¼ in 1917; 18¼, 1908-17.

Wheat area, 1918, 17,353,902 acres; total field crop area, 51,436,647 acres, increase of nearly 9,000,000 over 1917.

Root and fodder crops, 1918, valued at \$337,364,425 (\$268,310,300 in 1917), from 12,321,351 acres, 9,576,568 in 1917).

Of above, record yield of potatoes of 105,579,700 bushels, as against 79,892,000 in 1917. Turnips, 120,767,000 bushels. Hay and clover, 14,596,500 tons.

Canada's exports of foodstuffs to Europe, viz., fish, animal and agricultural products: 1914-15, \$187,011,300; 1915-16, \$332,455,900; 1916-17, \$482,619,400; 1917-18, \$710,619,400.

Canada leads all nations in production of food per capita of population. That is, she produces, per head, more food materials obtained from farm crops than any other of the principal countries of the world. Based on average crop acreages for pre-war years of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Relative percentage of foodstuffs produced from farm crops runs from 100 per cent. per capita in Canada to 80 for Argentina, 64 for the United States, 35 for Australia, 30 for the German Empire, and so on down the list.

Canada's wool production value estimated at \$10,000,000.

The Commission of Conservation survey of 2,245 farms in Canada showed that they are less fertile than 40 years ago. 1,200 tractors were used, through the Canada Food Board, to speed up production.

DAIRYING.

Canada had 3,515 cheese and butter factories in 1918.

Cheese and butter production, 1917, nearly \$100,000,000, increase of \$13,000,000 in year. Made in 3,418 factories. Capital, \$19,628,000.

Canada sold \$40,000,000 worth of cheese in 1918 to the Allied Governments.

Canada's sales of cheese, butter, eggs and condensed milk to the British Government totalled \$50,000,000, 1917-18.

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		2,386,985,395
		3,729,665

Canada is Britain's largest overseas Dominion.

Canada has enough land to make provinces more ???

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

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

Canada's land area, exclusive of the Territories and the Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests, is 1,401,000,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation, and of this acreage only 110,000,000 acres are occupied, and 34,000,000 acres under cultivation.

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.

Stefansson has added 250,000 miles of territory to Canada by his Arctic explorations.

BANKING FACTS.

ASSETS:	31 Oct., 1918.	31 Oct., 1917.
Cash and bank balances.....	\$506,295,346	\$415,973,866
Bank balances abroad.....	53,922,146	73,571,489
Call and short loans.....	230,725,994	222,672,466
Securities	581,354,240	421,469,743
Loans in Canada	1,061,229,550	939,166,164
Loans abroad	112,869,399	93,821,865
Other assets	92,442,900	78,202,292
	\$2,638,839,575	\$2,244,877,885

LIABILITIES.

Note Circulation	\$227,597,808	\$189,852,907
Deposits—		
Government	140,123,468	84,535,384
Public in Canada.....	1,720,735,625	1,480,849,299
Foreign	224,201,096	181,799,457
Bank balances—		
Canadian	12,093,170	9,170,956
Foreign	32,762,554	23,856,027
Bills payable and acceptances..	30,283,121	20,808,778
Other liabilities	5,322,681	4,076,070
Capital and rest.....	217,712,095	225,187,422
	\$2,610,831,618	\$2,220,136,300

Canada's banks have never been in a stronger position nor reflected greater national prosperity.

“The termination of the war finds the banking situation in Canada very strong.”—General Manager, Dominion Bank.

Bank clearings, 1918, \$13,776,332, 726; 1917, \$12,564, 633,-205.

Canada has 19 banks, 3,217 branches, and 27 bank clearing houses—one-third of branches in the West. 23 bank amalgamations since 1868.

7 Canadian banks earned, 1918, \$11,020,395, compared with \$9,134,290 in 1913.

Canada's national wealth about equals deposits in 24 of world's largest banks, or nearly \$2,500 per capita. United States wealth, \$254,600,000,000, about \$2,400 per capita.

CANADA'S LEADING CITIES.

AMHERST, N.S.—One of the liveliest towns in the Maritimes. Population, 12,000. Many big industries. The mother of the Canada Car & Foundry Co. plants. Only one in America which makes all that enters into a freight or other car. Boot and shoe centre. Excellent churches, schools, stores and homes. Active Board of Trade.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—Population, with suburbs, 15,000. Largest cheese exporting centre in Ontario. Centre of fruit, dairying and mining districts. Largest cement mills in Canada. Served by 3 railroads. Divisional point of G.T.R. New Government dock, making splendid shipping facilities both by rail and water. Rolling mills, engineering and lock works. One of the finest cold storage plants in Canada. Provincial School for the Deaf, Albert College, Ontario Business College, St. Agnes School for girls.

BORDER CITIES.—Ford, Walkerville, Windsor, Sandwich and Ojibway. Located at the most southern extremity of Canada, on the world's greatest waterways, just opposite the city of Detroit. Have 189 operating industries, supporting a total population exceeding 49,000. Is Canada's automobile, heavy drug and chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing centre. Good location for industries, with unfailing labor supply. Beautiful home cities. Served by five trunk railways, all connected by a terminal line which absorbs switching charges. Electric power and natural gas. Exceptional educational facilities. Border Chamber of Commerce has 810 members.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Named after Joseph Brant. Population, 28,725, increase of 1,061; within 70-mile radius, 700,000; one of Canada's leading manufacturing cities, with 73 industrial establishments, employing from 6,000 to 8,000; value of new factories built in year, \$620,000. 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, \$683,054

for 1917. Debenture debts, \$3,454,170. Municipal utilities: Waterworks, Hydro-Electric, street railway. City assets, \$4,387,554. Assessment, \$24,377,285. Increase since 1906 of \$14,938,393, a record of steady progress. Increase last year, \$1,973,690.

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—Named after Sir Isaac Brock. Population, 10,000. Assessment, nearly \$6,000,000. Tax rate, 30½ mills. Schools, 10, viz.: 6 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 large industries. Municipally owned: Gas, electric light, water and power plants.

CALGARY, Alta.—Population, 70,000. Assessment, over \$80,000,000. Area, 40½ sq. miles.

Waterworks: mains, 193 miles; hydrants, 1,079. Streets: paved, 62 miles; curb and gutter, 74; boulevard, 52; concrete walk, 160. Street lighting: lights, 1,300; also on subways and bridges, 523. Police, including officers, 68; police patrol system; 5 police stations. Firemen: 75; public alarm boxes, 153; semaphores for signalling, 7; fire stations, 10. Parks: 10; area in acres, 577¾; valuation, \$2,193,028. Sewers: miles, 200; connections, 9,031; manholes, 1,896; catch basins, 1,400. Schools: public, 38; teachers, 226; pupils, 10,566; separate, 6; teachers, 27; pupils, 1,104. Colleges: 5, and 3 business. Churches, 83. Banks, including branches, 21. Hotels, 24. Bridges, 16. Bank clearings, 1918, \$331,334,577.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Capital of Province. Civic receipts, 1917, \$121,456.91. Assessment valuation, \$4,903,847; largest on record. Population, 12,000. Charlottetown has a spacious and safe harbor, ample water supply, modern sewerage system, electric lighting, 15 miles of concrete sidewalks, 8 churches, 2 colleges, 4 public schools, 1 convent school, 2 business colleges.

CHATHAM.—Population, 15,000. Assessment, \$8,876,000.

Industries: Sugar plant of the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd, Gray-Dort auto factory, Wm. Gray Sons, Campbell, Ltd., carriages; R. Milner, carriages; International Harvester Works; Brass Works; Nickel Works; Chatham Bent Goods Works; T. H. Taylor Company Woolen Works; two large flour milling plants; Deep Well Works plant; large bridge plant; Spring & Axle Works; Novelty Steel & 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; Natural Gas plant; Hydro-Electric plant; Chatham Gas & Electric Co., Ltd.; Chatham Waterworks; White Swan Steam Laundry.

EDMONTON.—Capital of Alberta. Situated on North Saskatchewan River about 70 miles south of the geographical centre of the province. Wholesale, industrial, financial and educational centre for Central and Northern Alberta. Centre of very fertile mixed farming country. 5 railways with 13 radiating lines. Population (Census 1916), 53,794. Assessment, 1918, \$92,484,565. University, high schools, fine public schools, 50 churches, public golf links and playgrounds, modern hospitals. Great live stock centre; 3 meat packing plants; big public stock yards. Important dairy centre; 4 important creamery enterprises produce 5,000,000 lbs. butter annually. Centre of great coal field; 4 mines operating within city limits; 30 others in vicinity. 100 wholesale houses, 15 banks, flour mills, cereal mill, sawmill, planing mills, brick-yards, iron-works, clothing factories, cigar factory, brewery, bottling works, fish cannery, biscuit factory, candy factory, etc. Utilities: City owns and operates its electric light and power distribution system, street railway, water system, and telephone service.

FORT WILLIAM.—Founded as a trading post in 1669, today the headquarters of the grain business of Canada. All the grain harvested on the fertile plains of Western Canada passes through Fort William. The terminus of

all traffic westward, and the point of origin of all traffic eastward on the Great Lakes. Combined storage capacity of the grain elevators at head of lakes is the greatest in Canada and second largest in the world. Fort William has 23 grain elevators, with a storage capacity of 29,855,000 bushels. Port Arthur, adjoining Fort William, has 9 grain elevators with a storage capacity of 22,515,000 bushels.

Population, 25,000; 15 churches, 10 schools, collegiate institute, 12 parks, City Hall, 3 fire halls, 2 hospitals, Court House, Public Library and Y.M.C.A.; 31 miles of electric street railway; telephone, light, water and sewerage systems

Industries include flour mills, capacity 15,000 bbls. per day; car wheel, stove and general foundries; woodworking plants; shipbuilding and car-building plants; starch plant (largest in Canada); plant for manufacturing cattle and hog feeds from grain refuse (only plant of its kind in Canada).

FREDERICTON, N.B.—"The prettiest city on the continent," marked by industrial activity and picturesque beauty. A railway hub of 5 lines, as well as divisional centre. Cheap coal and waterpower. Educational centre; University of New Brunswick, Normal and High School, etc. Farming and fruit-raising centre. Pivot of lumbering industry.

GALT, ONT.—Gross assessment, \$10,000,000; taxable assessment, \$7,632,561; exempt, \$1,488,910. Population, 12,465. Area, 1,600 acres. 100 acres of parks; 80 industries, including large machine shops, foundries, munition works, woollen factories, shoe factories, sash and door factories, brass foundries, planer knives, etc. 7 schools; 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 62,000. Canada's chief Atlantic port and chief British naval station in North America; 23 lines of steamships use it; 15 coastal boats; port tonnage, 1917, 17,092,911. Harbor is 6 miles long. Protected by

11 forts. Has one of largest dry-docks on Atlantic. \$30,000,000 being spent on terminals and piers that will dock two-score of world's largest ships at one time. Ship-building plant now under construction at an outlay of \$10,000,000. Oil refining works involving outlay \$4,000,000 about completed.

Manufactured products exceed \$20,000,000 a year.

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

Bank clearings, 1918, \$215,289,303. Established first bank clearing house, first public ferry, first newspaper, etc., 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 1,950, the injury of 4,000, and a property loss of \$40,000,000.

HAMILTON.—Assessment, \$89,380,700; population, 110,137; population of tributary territory, 375,000; area, 7,143 acres; 22 parks, 543 streets, 22,797 houses, 450 manufacturing industries, 31 banks and branches, 7 steam and 4 electric railways, 2 public libraries, 83 churches, 33 public and separate schools, 10 private schools and business colleges, 1 normal school, 2 technical schools, 1 collegiate institute, 110 police officers, 89 firemen, over 30 miles street railway, 168 miles of streets, 55 miles permanently paved streets, 77 miles macadam streets, 138 miles sewers, 4 sewerage disposal works, 240 miles permanent sidewalks, 190 miles water mains, Bank clearings, 1918, \$262,076,470. Customs collections, 1917, \$6,924,991.32.

KINGSTON.—Assessment, 1918, \$13,780,245. Population, 23,737; increase of 1,148 in 2 years. 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. One of Canada's historic centres. Important lake port.

KITCHENER.—Population, 19,767. Assessment, \$14,097,553; property taxable, \$10,708,159; school tax, \$202,500; exempted property, \$1,485,247; business assessment, \$1,255,860; income assessment, \$445,787. School population, 2,720; public schools, 5; separate (R.C.) schools, 2; collegiate, 1; churches, 22; mill rate, 26 mills. Important industrial centre. City of homes.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Under straight commission government. Department of Public Utilities operates electric service and coal mine and street railway. Industrial and commercial centre of Southern Alberta. Gross assessment, 1918, \$18,522,145; nett taxable assessment, 1918, \$11,630,910; 1918 population, 12,500; according to City Directory, 14,476. Bank clearings, 1918, \$41,901,114. Board of Trade membership, 217.

LONDON, Ont.—London is an important manufacturing city and the commercial, financial and educational centre of the Western Ontario peninsula. Shows steady growth. Population, 58,055. Bank clearings, 1917, \$112,664,207; 1918, \$126,958,350.

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.

MONCTON, N.B.—Situated on Petitecodiac River, noted for its wonderful Bore. Headquarters of Canadian Government Railways, and centre of all transportation facilities for the Maritime Provinces. Steadily growing in wealth. Population, near 17,000 (12,000 in 1911); surrounded by suburbs with a population of at least 5,000 more. Industries include manufacture of woolen goods, Underwear, hats and caps, biscuits, linen, glass (bottles and chimneys), wire fencing, stoves, castings, butter factory, woodworking factories, machine shops, etc. Assessed value of property, \$11,000,000. Paved streets, concrete sidewalks and up-to-date methods in civil government. Two large parks. Five large schools, which include domestic science and technical training.

MONTREAL FACTS.

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, 675,000 without suburbs, or over 760,000 including them. 75 per cent. of population of French-Canadian origin. Population increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ times since 1901.

Montreal's area, 32,155 acres, or 13x9 miles. Parks and squares, 56 in number, of 1,421 acres; 765 miles of streets; 262 miles of electric railway lines (single track).

Montreal's budget for 1918, \$18,160,463, 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 125 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 10* transatlantic vessels.

Montreal's assessed valuation, 1918, \$853,173,210. Exemption, \$226,332,881.

Montreal's estimated revenue, 1919, \$19,000,000—highest in Canada. Debt charges, \$6,921,809.

Montreal's bank clearings, 1918, \$4,833,924,288 (highest in Canada).

Montreal is Canada's leading city in the use of electrical power industrially.

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city. Value of manufactured products, 1917, \$492,788,850. Now has 2,372 industries and 115,048 employees.

Montreal Chambre de Commerce has 800 members.

Montreal is the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

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. Bank clearings, 1918, \$24,088,013.

MOOSE JAW, Sask., is "the buckle of the greatest wheat belt in the world"—the place where the white-man-found-the-moose jaw. Population (estimated), 20,000; assessment, gross, \$29,606,955; assessment, taxable, \$24,462,055; school population, 4,292; building permits (10 months 1918), \$516,495; bank clearings, 1918, \$78,425,563. Important shipping centre.

NELSON, B.C.—Clearing-house of Crow's Nest Pass and the Kootenays. Population, 6,500. Several industries, including mining and lumbering. 100 sawmills in district. Municipally owned franchises. Public utilities valued at \$576,230. Earnings, 1917, \$28,667. In heart of rich fruit area. Unlimited water-power. At convergence of three lake systems, with 8 rail and steamer routes.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.—Population, including Stellarton, Westville and Trenton, 25,000. Assessment, \$5,100,000. Birthplace of steel in Canada, great mining and industrial centre, including Stellarton, Westville and Trenton. One of the most active and progressive business and residence towns in Maritime Provinces. Annual coal production of district, 500,000 tons.

tion, 20,000. Situated on the bank of the Fraser River, it is an important fresh-water port, and has many points of interest, including the million-dollar bridge, great lumber mills, one of them the largest in world; Provincial Asylum, Provincial Jail, penitentiary, and salmon canneries.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Population, 12,434, increase of 666. Assessment, \$9,621,000, increase of \$600,000. Important industrial centre, with cheap power and fine shipping facilities. Home of great power plants. A city of homes, schools and churches.

OTTAWA.—The Capital of Canada. Civic waterworks and electric light systems; 20,000 houses, 84 public buildings, 24 public schools, 9,000 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, 55½ miles of paved streets, 47 miles electric street railway, 38 banks and branches, 18,431 telephones in use, over 100 insurance companies represented, 161 miles of streets, 238 Board of Trade members, 62 policemen, 101 firemen, over 5,000 Government employees.

Population, 104,007; assessment, \$153,390,972; customs revenue, 1917-18, \$1,712,529.53. Bank clearings, 1918, \$357,598,751.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Assessment, \$13,273,655; population, 21,000; with suburbs, 24,000; 10 public schools, Collegiate Institute, and Provincial Normal School; five churches, 9 banks. City owns waterworks and hydro-electric power and light; large parks; complete fire protection equipment; extensive sewer system; electric railway; 60 factories. Population increased by 63 per cent. during last census. Cheap hydro-electric power and excellent shipping facilities; attractive summer resorts. Board of Trade, 67 members. Has world's largest lift lock.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. (see also Fort William).—Head of deep water lake navigation, with fine natural harbor. Assessment, over \$30,186,615. Population, 15,224. Good public and separate schools, Model and collegiate World's record for elevators; 31 in the Twin Cities; capacity, 53,000,000 bushels. Big dry-dock and ship-building plant, blast furnace, lumber mills, etc. Big pulp mill in operation, one other organizing. Unlimited waterpower; 50,000 h.p. developed, 130,000 under development. City owns and operates municipal franchises. Dominion signal and wireless station; largest fish hatchery in Canada; leads America in fish breeding. Ship-building centre.

QUEBEC.—The Gateway City of Canada. Population, 1918 (Directory estimate), 103,462. City valuation, \$90,015,857. One of Canada's important sea and river ports. New Quebec Bridge now completed. City growing steadily. Bank clearings, 1918, \$238,906,890.

REGINA.—"The City of Certainties" and Provincial capital. Incorporated as a town in 1883; as a city, 1903. Estimated population, 1917-1918, 40,000; in 1882, 200. Gross assessment, 1918, \$42,478,300. Area of city, 8,427 acres; parks, 257 acres; cemetery, 75 acres; Exhibition Grounds, 7 acres, all inside city; 75 miles graded, 31 miles paved, and 19 miles boulevarded streets; 115 miles sidewalks. Building permits, 1917, \$416,460; 69 miles of sewers; water, 13 miles of supply mains and 59 miles in distributing system; 515 hydrants; trunk sewer sewage disposal works, and an incinerator plant for garbage; has municipal electric light and power plant, water-works, street railway with 33 miles of track. Bank clearings, 1918, \$184,624,631.

ST. CATHARINES.—Population, 19,189; increase of 111 in year. Assessment, \$15,512,000; increase of \$783,825 in year. Centre of Niagara fruit belt. Centre of Niagara power district, with 60,000 h.p. plant adjoining city limits and 10,000 h.p. line connection with Niagara generating plants. One of the most attractive cities in Canada, with high grade of Canadian labor.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—"Canada's Winter Shipping Port." Total trade, 1917-18, \$217,570,797. Exports, 1917-18, \$200,783,647; increase in year of \$14,524,546. Shipped 14,288,898 bushels of grain in 1917-18; total value, \$24,579,760. Total number of vessels entered port, 1917-18, 2,778; tonnage, 1,473,071. Deal and lumber shipments to United Kingdom, Continent, Australia and South Africa, 1917, 88,749,576 feet spruce deals. Value of lumber exports to United States, 1917, \$2,426,368.69. Bank clearings, during 1918, \$117,133,608; increase over like period 1917, \$13,000,000. Customs receipts, 1917-18, \$3,333,987. Census population, 1910-11, 42,511. Present population, estimated, 62,520. City growing rapidly; new residential area being developed; shipbuilding progressing. First city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law. Shipbuilding industry active. Holds second place among chief ocean ports of Canada for volume of trade.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Population, 25,411. Wholesale distributing, commercial, financial and educational centre for Central and Northern Saskatchewan, on 3 railways. Government elevator, capacity 3,500,000. 16½ miles of municipal street railway. Municipal electric light, power and water system. University of Saskatchewan, Agricultural College and College Farm. Normal School. 2 planing mills; iron foundry; bottling works; cold store, butter and ice cream making and milk pasteurizing plant; poultry killing station. Bank clearings, 1918, \$91,431,885. Public and High School attendance (1917), 4,545. Building permits, January to September 30, 1918, \$595,665. Customs revenue, 1917-1918, \$1,167,377.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Population, now including Steelton, 22,000. Assessment, \$20,000,000. Centre of several great industries, including the "Clerguè" ones. Great inland port. Soo Canal lock one of largest in world. Soo canals have greater traffic three times over than Suez Canal. City is centre of rich mining, timber and farm region.

SHERBROOKE, Que.—Population, 23,224. Total valuation, \$21,741,174 (i.e., doubled in 7 years). Assessable,

\$12,192,274. Balance exempted and non-taxable. Assets, \$2,046,207. Large industrial centre, with ample water-power. Educational centre. Chief city in Eastern Townships. Revenue from municipal franchises, \$384,000.

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. Several are enlarging, and new ones opening. Excellent schools. Market centre. Great shipping port and deep-sea harbor.

STRATFORD, Ont.—Population, 13,000. Important industrial and railway centre. Large Grand Trunk shops. Best of schools. Several fine churches. Important dairying and farming centre.

TORONTO FACTS.

TORONTO (from an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting"), founded as a French trading post, 1749, "Fort Rouille." Land on which it stands was sold by Mississauga Indians in 1787 to Crown for \$85.00. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as city, 1834.

AREA: 32 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; 1918, 489,681 (increase of 15,852 in year) (assessment).

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; 1,445 manufactures in 1916. Capital invested, \$217,001,803; value of products, \$219,143,728; 78,581 employees, \$43,278,788 in salaries and wages. Toronto has over 100 branch U. S. factories.

Toronto has 125 industries employing 150,000 or more.

Assessment: \$624,207,889 (increase of \$21,268,250 in year).

Doubled in 8 years. Tax rate, 30½ mills (including provincial war tax). Taxes raised, 1918, \$18,341,142.

Exemptions, \$89,102,760.

Bank clearings, 1918, \$3,379,864,506; 1917, \$3,004,785,565.

Doubled in 8 years.

Toronto's assessment, 1919, \$624,207,889. Increase of 167 per cent. in 10 years. Population, 489,681. Increased by 202,480 in 10 years.

Toronto has nearly 100,000 buildings, 530 miles of streets and 140 of lanes, 71 parks and playgrounds, 81 homes and hospitals, 96 public schools, 10 high schools, 33 separate schools, Technical and Commercial High School; value of school property, \$15,989,725; 2,172 teachers in all schools; 84,703 registered pupils; 32 colleges, 13 libraries have 300,000 books; 8 public hospitals.

Toronto has the world's largest annual Exhibition, with attendance of nearly a million. Surplus, \$100,000.

Toronto is now Canada's greatest live stock market. Receipts, 1918, cattle, 28,368; sheep, 21,433; hogs, 76,245; calves, 5,470.

Toronto's debt, \$103,000,000.

Vital statistics, 1918: Births, 12,258; marriages, \$5,048; deaths, 7,552.

Street Railway Co. net earnings, 1917, \$1,094,809; passengers carried, 158,087,984.

Toronto Street Railway gross income, 1918, \$6,618,000; city's share, \$1,300,000. Carried 166,000,000 passengers.

Building statistics, 1917, \$6,968,914; 1918, \$8,139,999. Nearly 1,000 dwellings built.

Fire department, 342 officers and men; 574 of a police force.

Inland revenue, 1917-18, \$1,948,621; customs returns, \$218,145,689; duty, \$32,955,828.

Toronto gave \$30,000,000 for all war purposes. Enlistments, over 55,000. Casualties, over 25,000, including 5,044 killed and died of wounds. City insured 44,568 men; paid out for 3,537 claims \$3,500,000; 600 pending. City has war debt of nearly \$12,000,000. Toronto, with 1-16th of Canada's population, gave almost one-third of Canada's voluntary war funds.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canada's portal city on the Pacific. Has 3 fine harbors; 80 miles of water frontage; 40 of anchorage. 82 churches and missions; schools enrolment, 15,329; 400 teachers. Assessment, \$224,202,883. Population, 102,550; with suburbs, 170,000. Vancouver's

bank clearings, 1917, \$419,610,898; manufacturing products, \$33,871,044; production value increase, 1910-15, 125 per cent.; 1900-15; 579 per cent. 435 industries in Vancouver district; 28,800 employed.

Shipbuilding, 1918, 36 vessels under contract. Tonnage, 175,000; 4,911 employed.

Bank clearings, 1918, \$545,368,714; 1917, \$419,610,898.

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.

Production value increase, 1910-15, 125 per cent.; 1900-15, 579 per cent.

Vancouver has 23 parks, of 1,415 acres, including Stanley Park, of 1,000 acres; cost of parks, \$1,550,260; land valuation, \$2,585,050.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The largest off America's Pacific coast, 300 miles long, 85 miles wide. "The Island of a Thousand Miles of Wonderland," with picturesque auto roads. Sportsman's paradise. Has one of the world's largest telescopes. Area of 10,000,000 acres, one-third practically unexplored. 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. Stratheona Park, in centre of island, is 785 squares miles in area.

VICTORIA, B.C.—"The pivotal trade point of the Pacific" and the City of Sunshine. One of the healthiest cities in the world, and one of the most beautiful, possessing an unequalled temperate climate. Average temperature, 50.2. Average of 5½ hours of bright sunshine for every day in year. Unique death rate of only 7.36 per 1,000. Average rainfall only 27.01 inches.

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

Second largest port in Canada, according to tonnage; \$6,000,000 being spent in additions to its harbor and docks; orders under way for 20 wooden and 4 steel ships. Estimated population (including suburbs), 55,000. Assessment over \$110,000,000. Bank clearings, 1918, \$101,471,852.

30 schools and 173 teachers. New High School cost \$426,229.

The King said (in 1901): "Victoria is the most beautiful city we have seen in our trip around the world." Population of Greater Victoria, 65,000. "The real outlet to the Orient," and the Pacific gateway to Canada.

The City of Sunshine and Health.

WELLAND, Ont.—Value of manufactured product, 1917, \$28,642,390; payroll of \$5,569,190; 5,305 industrial workers; manufacturers spent over a million on equipment and enlargement in 1917. Population, 9,876, gain in year of 1,053; 99 new houses in 1917. Shipbuilding now important industry. Welland is in the zone of the Welland Ship Canal, destined to be the workshop of the Dominion. Assessment, \$7,638,110; increase of 897,120 in year.

Where rails and water meet. Important industrial centre. Abundant electrical energy and natural gas supply. 7 lines of railway. Centre of many branch American industries, also steel plants. Has cheapest heat and light in Canada, on marine highway of Welland Canal. Surrounded by fine fruit district.

WINNIPEG FACTS.

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; 1918, over 200,000. Third largest city in Canada.

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

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

Building permits, 1917, \$2,212,450; 1,268 buildings.

Schools, 45; 634 teachers; attendance, 29,310; value of buildings, sites, etc., \$5,927,164.

31 parks of 674 acres; 227 firemen and officers.

City has playgrounds, free employment bureau and baths.

Net debenture debt, \$6,596,568; assets, \$58,520,349.

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. 445 industrial plants in 1918, employing 23,000. Wages, \$21,000,000; \$72,000,000 invested. 1,500 retail establishments; 350 wholesale and jobbing houses.

Winnipeg has five railroad systems, 29 pair of railway tracks radiating from it; over 6,000 railway employees.

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

Winnipeg's bank clearings, 1918, \$2,362,734,211; 1917, \$2,622,924,702; third in Canada; \$2,061,795,257 in 1916.

Customs revenue, 1917-18, \$11,062,430.

Winnipeg's assessment, 1918, \$252,528,800. Civic expenditure, 1916-17, \$5,212,274. Taxes raised, \$4,197,138.

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

WINDSOR.—(See under "Border Cities.")

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—Assessment, \$5,365,191. City owns and operates waterworks and electric light and power plant, both utilities being well managed. Principal factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers. Up-to-date schools and collegiate institute; Woodstock Baptist College. The city is well drained and healthy. Railway and shipping facilities unsurpassed. Population, 10,051. During 1918 two new industries have been established, viz., "Hosiery Limited" for the manufacture of all kinds of hosiery; "Woodstock Worsted Spinning Co., Limited," for manufacture of all kinds of yarns, employing 125 hands.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

2,656 companies incorporated during the war. Capitalization, \$1,168,749,426, indicating Canada's industrial expansion.

The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act during 1917-18 was 574, with a total capitalization of \$335,982,400.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

[See also chapter on "Water Powers."]

Cheap electric power is the key to Canadian industrial development. She must take full advantage of this enormous resource to win a place in the field of international trade.—Sir Adam Beck.

Montreal leads the Canadian cities in the use of electricity industrially, from Shawinigan and Cedar Rapids powers.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission started in 1910 by selling 750 horse-power, and with contracts with 13 municipalities. Now, 200,000 horse-power to 225 municipalities. 350,000 additional h.p. is being developed.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had, Oct. 31, 1917, completed and under construction 1,584 miles of transmission lines, viz., Niagara system, 983.5; St. Lawrence, 66.35; Severn, 117.69; Wasdell's, 65.85; Eugenia, 259.66; Muskoka, 26.32; Central Ontario, 64.94. Assets, \$37,804,273.

Hydro-Electric power is developed at Kakabeka Falls; present development, 45,000 h.p.; still available for development, 100,000 h.p.

The Chippewa-Queenston power development plan will cost \$30,000,000 and produce 300,000 h.p.

Winnipeg's water supply is being brought over a distance of 96½ miles from Shoal Lake through a concrete aqueduct with capacity of 85,000,000 gallons per day. Is capable of supplying a population of 850,000. Cost, exclusive of land purchases and interest charges, over \$13,000,000.

Winnipeg's municipal power plant, 75 miles away, is developing 47,000 h.p., with capacity for additional 60,000 h.p. Winnipeg Electric Railway plant, 58 miles away, is developing 34,000 h.p.

It is feasible to develop 418,000 continuous twenty-four hour h.p. along the Winnipeg river and within 100 miles of Winnipeg.

The step-up transforming station at Niagara Falls is the largest in the world.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

Canada has 21 universities.

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

Canadian educational increase, 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.

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; 14.38 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 over 150 Canadian libraries.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

CANADA'S BORROWINGS.

Canadian borrowings since 1911 until war restrictions came into effect:

	Canada's total borrowing.	% of Canada's borrowing in United States.	% of Canada's Borrowing in Great Britain.
1911	\$266,812,988	6.5	76.56
1912	272,937,982	11.3	74.8
1913	373,795,275	13.5	74.2
1914	272,935,067	19.77	68.1
1915	341,892,871	72.11	14.1
1916	316,917,362	64.89	1.5
1917	756,346,033	24.06	.63
1918	763,968,449	4.70	.43

CANADA'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure, Consolidated Fund.	Expenditure, Capital Account.	Expenditure, War Account.
1914-15	\$133,073,481	\$135,523,206	\$41,447,320	\$60,750,476
1915-16	172,147,838	130,350,726	38,566,950	166,197,755
1916-17	232,701,294	148,599,343	26,880,031	306,488,814
1917-18	261,125,459	179,853,534	43,536,563	342,762,687

CANADA'S INVESTED BILLIONS.

Farm values (1911 census).....	\$4,231,000,000
Industrial Capital (1915 census).....	1,994,103,272
Railways, 1917	1,985,119,991
Fisheries Capital	30,000,000
Mines Plants Capital	108,000,000
Express Companies, Capital	4,500,000
Telegraphs, Capital	75,000,000
Telephone Capital	79,121,702
Pulp and Paper Industry.....	200,000,000
Lumber Industry	149,266,019
Canals, capital expenditure.....	107,000,000
Waterworks, value estimated.....	150,000,000
 Estimated total.....	 \$8,285,000,000

CANADA'S FIVE WAR LOANS.

	Nov. 22, 1915.	Sept. 12, 1916.
Loan	\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000
Subscribed	113,729,500	*195,371,000
Allotted	97,000,000	†103,073,800
Subscribers	24,862	34,526
Average	\$4,574	\$5,658
Subscriptions Per Capita.....	\$14	\$24
	Mar. 12, 1917.	Nov. 12, 1917.
Loan	\$150,000,000	\$300,000,000
Subscribed	*236,654,000	419,280,000
Allotted	†166,114,000	398,000,000
Subscribers	41,000	820,035
Average	\$5,772	\$511
Sub. Per Capita..	\$29	\$52

*Including conversions. †Not including conversions.

CANADA'S NATIONAL WEALTH.

(R. H. Coats, in Monetary Times.)

Items.	Present Value.
Agriculture—Improved lands	\$2,792,229,000
Buildings	927,548,000
• Implements	387,079,000
Live stock	1,102,261,000
Fishing—Capital invested	47,143,125
Mines—Value of buildings and plant.....	140,000,000
Manufactures—Plant and working capital..	2,000,000,000
Railways	2,000,000,000
Street Railways	160,000,000
Canals	123,000,000
Shipping	35,000,000
Telegraphs	10,000,000
Telephones	95,000,000
Real estate and buildings in 140 centres....	3,500,000,000
Clothing, furniture and personal effects....	800,000,000
Coin and Bullion	208,500,000
Imported Merchandise in store.....	250,000,000
Current production—Agriculture.....	1,621,028,000
Fishing	39,000,000
Forestry	175,000,000
Mining	190,000,000
Manufacturing	2,400,000,000
Total	\$19,002,788,125

FINANCIAL.

War taxes, 1917-18, \$76,073,000.

Canada largely financed herself in 1917 and 1918.

Canada's net debt on Oct. 31, 1918, \$1,287,035,509.

Canada's revenue, of nearly \$300,000,000, has nearly doubled during the war.

Canada's interest bill will probably reach from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

Canada's per capita subscription to the Victory Loan, 1918, \$86; U.S. Liberty Loan, \$65.80.

Canada's pension bill has now reached \$15,000,000 a year.

Canada's provinces and municipalities need over \$100,000,000 annually for public works.

CANADA'S REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

	Fiscal year 1916-1917.	Fiscal year 1917-1918.
Montreal	\$34,890,789	\$36,459,792
Toronto	33,808,163	32,955,828
Winnipeg	9,511,451	11,062,430
Vancouver	6,318,474	7,566,178
Hamilton	5,970,359	6,691,982
Halifax	2,657,047	2,230,646
Windsor	5,653,945	7,216,984
Victoria	1,075,869	1,170,564
Calgary	1,338,016	2,189,207
Quebec	2,719,805	2,424,435
Fort William	973,223	1,670,737
Ottawa	2,323,224	2,071,454
St. John	3,242,097	3,323,857
Edmonton	816,012	1,086,787
London	1,670,259	1,628,858

“Population and financial resources considered, Canada’s Victory Loan achievement probably establishes a record.”—N. Y. Outlook.

Canadian Royal Mint issued, Jan. 1, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1918, 48,494,825 moneys; value, \$4,824,159.

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 the Bay of Fundy to Strait of Belle Isle, on the Atlantic coast, and from the Fraser River to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, besides interior waters.

Fishery exports, 1917-18, \$32,602,151; 1916-17, \$24,998,253.

Canada’s fishery production, 1917, \$52,352,044 (sea fisheries, \$47,052,605; inland, \$5,299,439); 1916-17, \$35,860,708; 1918 estimate, 60,000,000.

British Columbia comes first, 1917, with \$21,558,595; Nova Scotia, \$14,468,319; New Brunswick, \$6,143,088; Quebec, \$3,414,378; Ontario, \$2,866,419; Prince Edward Island,

\$1,786,310; Manitoba, \$1,543,288; Saskatchewan, \$320,238; Alberta, \$184,009; Yukon, \$67,400.

Salmon leads in value, \$17,411,029; cod, \$7,896,725; lobsters, \$5,654,265; herring, \$3,733,688; halibut, \$2,066,635; sardines, \$1,910,705; mackerel, \$1,333,354; whitefish, \$1,248,006; smelts, \$1,027,555.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$37,169,328, an increase in value of \$8,440,466 in one year. Fishing fleet, 2,055 vessels, and 42,236 boats, manned by 71,646 men, in addition to 22,808 employed on shore, and 744 men fishing without boats; a total of 95,198. The motor boat fleet consisted of 14,813 boats, an increase of 1,995.

Canada has 50 fish hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and one lobster pound. During the year 1,499,482,660 fry were distributed. The Government spent \$270,796.95 for fish culture.

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

Canada's fishery value, 1970-1918, over a billion.

Canada had a record whale catch in 1918, of over 1,000 in Pacific waters.

FORESTRY FACTS.

Forest exports, 1917-18, \$51,899,704.

Canada's forest products value, 1916, \$172,830,000,

Canada's timber lands are 95 per cent. publicly owned.

Canada is the chief forest resource of the British Empire.

Canada has 23,024,640 acres in Dominion forest reserves.

Canada's present supply of commercial timber estimated between 500 and 800 billion feet, b.m., covering area of approximately 250,000,000 acres. This refers only to timber of commercial value.

Census of Canadian lumber industry, 1917, of 2,879 operating concerns (52 Alberta, 251 B.C., 29 Manitoba, 255 N.B., 462 N.S., 603 Ontario, 60 P.E.I., 1,151 Quebec, 16 Saskatchewan).

Capital invested, \$149,266,019; 54,336 employed; wages, \$34,412,411; aggregate value of production, \$115,777,130, viz.: Lumber, \$83,547,322; lath, \$1,828,018; shingles, \$8,431,215; pulpwood, \$10,543,630; miscellaneous, \$11,426,948.

Canada has sacrificed two-thirds of her original timber to forest fires.

Canada had 891 forest fires in 1916; 1,455 in 1915; 1,986 in 1914.

PULP AND PAPER FACTS.

Canada is destined to become perhaps the leading country in the world in the manufacture of pulp and paper products from wood, largely because of our extensive national resources of water-powers and suitable tree species.

Canada possesses the world's greatest spruce supply for pulpwood and paper.

Canada has 80 pulp and paper concerns; 31 pulp only, 26 paper only, 23 both. Ontario leads with 33; Quebec, 31; the West, 6; Maritimes, 10.

Capital of Canada's pulp and paper companies, \$200,000,000. 25,000 employed. 3,000 served in the war. Annual payroll exceeds \$15,000,000.

Exports, 1917-18, \$71,825,500; increase of nearly \$20,000,000 in year. Rapidly increasing; will probably reach \$100,000,000 for 1918-19.

Canada is the second largest pulp and paper producing country in the world, and is rapidly overtaking the United States, which holds first place.

Proportion of pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada is steadily gaining over exported, in raw state. In 1916 62.3 per cent. for the former, and 37.7 per cent. for the latter.

Value of industry, 1917, \$96,248,824; 36 products, chiefly pulp. Of this, newsprint value, \$38,868,084. Capital invested, \$186,374,905; 22,916 employees; wages and salaries, \$20,344,286. Estimated production, 1918, \$110,000,000 to \$115,000,000.

Canada's forests embrace 350,000 square miles of pulpwood timber, estimated to yield 1,033,370,000 cords of pulpwood.

Great Britain has placed a \$40,000,000 order for Canadian timber.

Canada's building record, 1917, \$35,019,318.

HOMESTEAD FACTS.

Homestead entries made: Fiscal year, 1914, 31,829; 1915, 24,088; 1916, 17,030; 1917, 11,199; 1918, 8,319.

If the average number of persons for each entry, 2.5, be approximately correct, then during the period of 1918, 19 per cent. of English, 16 per cent. of Scotch, 21 per cent. of Irish, 27 per cent. of American, and 29 per cent. of Continental immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada.

IMMIGRATION FACTS.

Year.	British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
Calendar year 1897....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
“ “ 1898....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
“ “ 1899....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Year end. Mar. 31, '01	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ “ 1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
“ “ 1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
“ “ 1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
“ “ 1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
“ “ 1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
9 mos. end. Mar. 31, '07	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fis. yr. end. Ma. 31, '08	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ “ 1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	145,908
“ “ 1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
“ “ 1911	123,014	121,451	66,620	311,084
“ “ 1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
“ “ 1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
“ “ 1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
“ “ 1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
“ “ 1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
“ “ 1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
“ “ 1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074

During the above period 18 per cent. British, 27 per cent. American and 29 per cent. of immigrants from other countries made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. These figures do not account for the large number of farmers and farm laborers of the immigrant class who settled in all parts of the Dominion without homsteading.

Of total immigration, July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1918, of 3,253,796, 1,179,752 were British (viz., English 847,490, Welsh 13,640, Scotch 244,528, Irish 74,094); United States, 1,228,078; Continental, 845,966.

Destination by provinces of above total of 3,253,796: Maritime Provinces, 154,052; Quebec, 513,941; Ontario, 860,164; Manitoba, 466,735; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 886,072; British Columbia and Yukon, 359,621; not shown, 13,211.

Canada has 130,000 Jews.

Japanese immigration to Canada, 11 years, 1908-1918, 13,673.

Canada's total immigration represents 53 nationalities.

United States immigration into Canada continued during the war, viz., 254,938 from March 31, 1914, to Oct. 30, 1918.

Chinese immigration to Canada, 13 years, 1905-06 to 1917-18, based on head tax, 29,667; exempt admissions, 4,401—total of 34,068. Collections for head tax and other revenue, \$14,916,654.

Canada has 53 nationalities, 79 religions, and 85 languages and dialects.

Immigration expenditure, 1897-1918 (approx.), \$1,187,182. provincial war tax). Taxes raised, 1918, \$18,341,142.

Canada had, 1916-17, 37 life-saving stations.

INDIAN FACTS.

Population, 1917, 105,998; increase of 437 in year.

70,688 acres of land under crop. Decreased production, but increased value by \$105,300. Grain and roots, 1,799,460 bushels; hay, 141,229 tons.

Value per capita of real and personal property, \$624.45.

Total income, \$7,200,486, viz., crops, \$2,351,308; beef sold, \$346,792; fishing, \$721,988; hunting and trapping, \$908,216; other industries and occupations, \$677,163.

Annuities and interest, \$436,189, and balance in wages.

341 schools, viz., 265 day, 59 boarding, 17 industrial. Total enrolment, 12,178.

2,000 Indians have enlisted out of 15,000 of military age.

Cash donations to war funds, \$19,224.

1918 field crops: 1,350,324 bushels of grain harvested from 82,421 acres—increase of 76,665 bushels in year. Increase in income of more than half a million.

INSURANCE FACTS.

1917 was Canada's record insurance year.

FIRE.—96 companies (24 Canadian, 30 British, 42 foreign).

Policies, new and renewed, taken in 1917, \$4,049,059,999, viz.: Canadian Co.'s, \$819,328,851; British, \$1,914,891,756; foreign, \$1,314,839,392. Net premiums, \$31,246,530. Net losses paid, \$16,379,102. Net amount at risk, Dec. 31, 1917, \$3,986,197,514. Net premiums received, 1869-1917, \$481,986,090; losses paid, \$288,621,047.

LIFE.—57 companies (26 Canadian, 15 British and Colonial, 16 foreign). Policies taken in 1917, \$282,120,430, viz.: Canadian, \$172,703,621; British, \$5,109,183; foreign, \$104,307,626. Net premiums, \$54,843,609. Net claims paid, including matured endowments, \$21,442,962. Net amount in force, Dec. 31, 1917, \$1,585,042,563.

Estimated new life insurance business, 1918 \$320,000,000, increase of \$37,000,000 in year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Fraternal benefit insurance in force Dec. 31, 1917, \$109,691,288. Casualty insurance: Premiums, \$12,874,919; losses paid, \$5,743,222. Accident insurance: Policies in force, \$315,817,296. Automobile Insurance, \$135,173,425. Guarantee insurance, \$199,742,031.

War claims incurred by insurance companies in Canada, 1914-15-16-17, \$13,560,490; and claims incurred under policies held by British and foreign policyholders, \$818,709, or \$14,379,199 in all.

FIRE FACTS.

Estimated losses by fire, 1918, \$35,000,000.

Canada's estimated fire loss since 1867 (excluding forest fire loss), \$700,000,000, viz.: \$350,000,000 of direct fire losses, \$150,000,000 fire protection service, and \$197,000,000, insurance premiums paid but not returned to policyholders in compensation for losses.

10 per cent. of fires due to carelessness. Nearly 200 burned to death and 500 seriously injured by fires every year.

Canada's annual fire waste, 1912-15, of \$2.73 per capita, larger than any other country; \$2.26 in U.S.; 64 cents in England; 74 cents in France; 28 cents in Germany. Further great increase, 10 months of 1918, 45 per cent. greater than same period in 1917.

IRRIGATION FACTS.

Some 350 domestic, municipal and other water supply projects have been constructed, or are now under construction, with 400 industrial projects, chiefly railway water supplies. In all, there are over 1,200 irrigation and water supply projects, either completed and licensed or under construction in Canada.

C.P.R. irrigation system in Alberta is the largest individual project of the kind on the continent, containing 3,000,000 acres served by two systems, viz.: West part, 2,484 canal mileage; cost, \$4,350,000; east part, 2,500 canal mileage; cost, \$9,500,000. Total irrigable acreage, 623,000.

LABOR FACTS.

Organized labor in Canada had at end of 1917, 204,630 members, or 44,223 over 1916, when it was 160,401; 1915, 143,343; 1914, 166,163; 1913, 175,799; 1912, 160,120; 1911, 133,132. 25 per cent. of Canadian workingmen organized.

Canada had at end of 1917, 1,974 local union branches of all classes, 1,702 having international affiliation, with 164,896 members; 244 non-international, with 32,343 members; and 28 independent units, with 7,391 members.

Toronto's reported trades union membership, 15,546; Montreal, 15,914; Winnipeg, 7,073; Vancouver, 9,604; Ottawa, 3,906.

LIVE STOCK FACTS.

Canada's farm live stock shows large increase in year, viz:—

	1918.	1918.
Horses	3,412,749	3,608,315
Milch cows	3,202,283	3,542,429
Other cows	4,718,657	6,507,267
Total cattle	7,920,940	10,049,696
Sheep	2,369,358	3,037,480
Swine	3,619,382	4,289,682
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,322,429	22,985,173

Canada's poultry totals 34,146,690.

"Canada should, in 5 years, be exporting \$500,000,000 worth of animals and animal products."—Dominion Live Stock Commission.

The opening for the increased live stock business of Canada is enormous. Depletion of live stock in Europe since 1914: Cattle, 28,080,000; sheep, 54,500,000; swine, 32,425,000; total, 115,005,000.—H. B. Thompson, Food Controller.

Canada's live stock exports increased 470 per cent. in 4 years, 1913-1917-18.

Canada's live stock value increased nearly four times in 17 years, or from \$268,000,000 in 1901 to 1,235,000,000 in 1918. Highest live stock price levels were reached in 1918.

Exports of beef, \$13,016,078 of dressed and cured meats, \$79,899,705—increase of 78 per cent. over 1917.

Canada's bacon exports: 1916, 144,918,867 lbs.; 1917, 207,213,267 lbs.; 1918, 199,957,475 lbs.

Canada imported, 1917-18, live stock, \$2,764,371; seeds, \$1,887,697; vegetables, \$4,621,555; butter, \$139,269; eggs, \$1,504,234.

Canada exported (domestic animal and agricultural products, \$749,456,665.

Canada exported, 1917-18, cattle (191,356) valued at \$14,136,944; horses (16,408), \$13,450,245; sheep (32,705), \$1,706,016; bacon and ham, \$60,135,650; butter, \$2,000,467; cheese \$36,602,504; apples (103,626 bbls.), \$408,029; grain, \$415,013,268; flour, \$95,925,002; eggs, \$2,279,299.

MANUFACTURING FACTS.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, 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

Canada had, in 1918, 262,291 automobile registrations. 2,100 in 1907.

Canada has 11 automobile industries; 24 of accessories; 497 repair work. Capital, \$35,784,677. Value of reduction and repair works, \$66,053,207.

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	4,990,152	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.	1915.
			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	14,162,574

Canada will assuredly occupy a leading position in the industrial development which will take place at the close of the war.

Manufacturing exports showed increased value of 644 per cent. in 1917-18 over 1914-15, and agricultural exports, 321 per cent.

Canada's manufactured food products value doubled in 3 years, viz., from \$388,815,362 in 1915 to \$755,245,185 in 1917, including butter and cheese, \$75,397,751; bread, biscuits, etc., \$77,113,656; flour and grist mill products, \$226,062,410; meat packing and slaughtering, \$153,563,318.

MARINE AND CANAL FACTS.

Canadian ships encircle the world.

Canada ranks 13th among maritime nations. Tonnage valued at \$30,000,000; 45,280 men and boys employed in 1917.

Canada had, March 31, 1916, 8,559 vessels (4,264 steam, 4,295 sailing). Tonnage, 1,327,853 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, 244 vessels, tonnage 28,303.

Canada had 230 marine casualties in 1917; 152 lives lost; damage, \$4,850,145 to ships and \$4,310,350 to cargo; 12 ships sunk by submarines.

Deep-sea vessels can travel right into the heart of Canada. From the point where the Gulf of St. Lawrence joins with the open sea, to Port Arthur, at head of Lake Superior, stretches a huge navigation system of gulf, river, canal and lake, of over two thousand miles.

Boats drawing 30 feet of water can cover the first 1,000 miles to Montreal, while those drawing 14 feet and not exceeding 255 feet in length can go for another 1,200 miles, to the very centre of the North American continent.

There are 8 canals, with 48 locks, between Montreal and Lake Superior.

Canada's 100 miles of canals cost a hundred million.

The combined annual traffic through the four canals at Sault Ste. Marie (1 Canadian, 3 American) represents a tonnage of over 90,000,000—5 times more than Suez Canal traffic in pre-war days. An average of 100 boats a day pass through the Soo canals during the season. Tonnage for 1918, 85,000,000, decrease over 1917.

“The establishment of an ocean merchant marine is the most important domestic question before Canada to-day, for the continued prosperity of the Dominion will depend very largely upon our ability to ship our products to the markets of the world. This we cannot do unless we have the ships, and it would seem that the only way we can be assured of them is to build them ourselves.”—J. W. Norcross, of Canada Steamships Co.

MILLING FACTS.

1918 was Canada's record milling year.

Daily capacity of flour and other mills, head of Lake Superior to Rockies, 59,393 barrels.

Canadian flour production, 1918, 18,000,000 barrels (10,000,000 exported).

Canada has 575 flour mills. Capacity, 115,000 bbls. a day, as against 85,000 bbls. 10 years ago.

Canadian Government trial shipment of 100,000 bushels of Alberta wheat to Liverpool from Vancouver via Panama Canal, was a decided success, with more following.

Flour exports, 1916-17, \$47,473,474; 1917-18, \$95,896,544; estimate for 1918-19, \$120,000,000. Total exported during war, \$250,000,000.

MINING FACTS.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1916 AND 1917.

	1916.	1917.
TOTAL	\$177,201,534	\$189,646,821
Of above, metallic	106,319,365	106,455,147
Non-metallic, etc.	70,882,169	83,191,674
Gold	19,234,976	15,272,992
Silver	16,717,121	18,091,895
Copper	31,867,150	29,687,989
Nickel	29,035,498	33,732,112
Lead	3,532,692	3,628,020
Zinc	2,991,623	2,640,817
Coal	38,817,481	43,199,831
Natural gas	3,958,029	5,045,298
Asbestos	5,199,797	7,183,099
Portland cement	6,547,728	7,724,246

Mining exports, 1917-18, \$73,760,502.

Canada produces all minerals except tin.

Estimated mining production, 1918, \$220,000,000.

Canada's gold production, 1918 (est.), \$14,750,000; silver, \$20,000,000.

Iron ore shipments from Canadian mines, 1917, 215,242 short tons; 1916, 275,176.

Canada will soon be able to refine her nickel, cobalt, copper and silver ores.

MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

	1916.		1917.	
	Value of Production.	% of Total.	Value of Production.	% of Total.
Nova Scotia.....	\$20,042,262	11.31	\$25,333,643	13.13
New Brunswick...	1,118,187	0.63	1,372,620	0.71
Quebec	14,406,598	8.13	17,115,161	8.87
Ontario	80,461,323	45.41	88,821,815	46.02
Manitoba	1,823,576	1.03	2,539,393	1.32
Saskatchewan	590,473	0.33	832,335	0.43
Alberta	13,297,543	7.50	16,426,154	8.51
British Columbia .	39,969,962	22.56	36,161,528	18.74
Yukon	5,491,610	3.10	4,380,188	2.27

COAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

	1917.	1918.
Nova Scotia (short tons).....	6,327,091	5,990,000
New Brunswick	189,095	265,000
Saskatchewan	355,445	325,000
Alberta	4,736,368	6,000,000
British Columbia	2,433,888	2,600,000
Yukon	4,872	.....
	14,046,759	15,180,000

Canada produces 85 per cent. of the world's supply of nickel.

Pig iron production, in blast furnaces, 1917, 1,171,789 short tons; 1916, 1,169,257.

Steel ingot and castings production, 1917, 1,736,514 short tons; 1916, 1,428,249.

Canada's mining production, 1917, highest on record. Doubled in 10 years. Increase of 1917 over 1916, 8.9 per cent.; over 1915, 40.8 per cent.

NATURALIZATION FACTS.

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.

POPULATION FACTS.

	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	

Totals..... 7,206,643 5,371,315 1,835,328(34.13p.c.)

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

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

Population of British origin (1911), 3,896,985; French, 2,054,890.

Canada's estimated population for 1917, 8,361,000 (per Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Of total population of 7,206,643 in 1911, 3,821,995 are male, and 3,384,648 female.

Canada's population to sq. mile, over 2; Great Britain, 471; France, 190; United States, 33.

POST-OFFICE FACTS.

For year ending March 1, 1917.

Canada has 12,772 post-offices; only 3,638 in 1867. Increase of 1917 in 10 years—1907-17.

229 new post-offices were opened and 514 closed, 1916-17, owing to rural delivery extension.

Postage stamps and cards sold, \$23,174,601, an increase of \$1,719,425 over the previous twelve months. Sums sent by money orders and postal notes, \$131,639,395.

Canada had 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, 1917, 1,312; of deposits, 205,050; deposits in year, \$11,974,431; to credit of depositors, \$42,582,478.

Canada's Nine Provinces.

(Arranged Alphabetically)

ALBERTA.

AGRICULTURE.—Estimated grain yield, 1918, 103,297,550 bushels, from 7,727,792 acres. Alberta holds the world record for wheat yield in 1916 of 52 bushels per acre, on 1,000-acre farm. 90,000,000 acres of land available. Less than 10 per cent. under cultivation.

Agricultural products value, 1918, \$214,170,000; coal, \$18,750,000. Total, \$232,920,000.

AREA.—750 miles long, 400 miles at widest part; 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Twice as large as British Isles.

DAIRYING.—Products value, 1918, \$27,500,000. 57 creameries and 16 cheese factories.

ELEVATORS.—541 elevators and 38 grain warehouses in 1916. Capacity of all elevators, 27,587,000 bushels.

FINANCIAL.—Assets, Dec. 31, 1917, \$131,113,733. Net debt Dec. 31, 1917, \$30,045,172, most of it in remunerative investments. \$32,234,180 are revenue producing.

LIVE STOCK.—3,417,141, including horses, 791,246; dairy cows, 328,702; other cattle, 730,949; swine, 601,534; sheep, 332,179. Live stock revenue, \$187,376,188. Animals slaughtered and sold, \$50,000,000.

MANUFACTURING (1915).—584 plants. Capital, \$42,239,693; value of products, \$30,692,833.

MINING.—Coal and coke production, 1917, 4,988,862 tons, worth \$16,254,826. For 9 months of 1918, 4,594,200 tons. Rich natural gas deposits. Alberta has taken coal production leadership from Nova Scotia in 1918.

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

POPULATION.—374,663 in 1911; 540,000 in 1918.

RAILWAYS.—Mileage, 4,444 (increase of 3,500 miles since province was formed in 1905).

TELEPHONES.—Alberta owns and operates its own telephone system, with 50,000 mire 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. The system has accumulated a substantial surplus.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AGRICULTURE.—British Columbia estimated agricultural production, 1917, above \$37,661,850; 1918, \$42,000,000.

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, 16,000).

DAIRYING.—Production, 1917, \$4,879,993.; 27 creameries.

EMPLOYMENT.—B. C. industries give employment to 88,000 men and women.

FISHERIES.—B.C. led Canada in fishery production in 1917, viz., \$21,558,595.

FRUIT production increased 150 per cent. in 4 years. Estimate of crop for 1917: Apples, 32,312 tons; pears, 923 tons; plums and prunes, 2,225 tons; peaches, 866 tons; apricots, 230 tons; cherries, 336 tons; strawberries, 860 tons; raspberries, 615 tons; other bush fruits, 192. Total, 1917, 42,213. Fruit production increase, 65 per cent. since 1915.

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, 1915-16-17, \$8,013,608 worth of live stock; \$10,691,973 of dairy products; \$10,011,031 of meats.

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

LIVE STOCK.—1917: Horses, 55,280; beef cattle, 153,524; sheep, 43,858; swine, 37,688; dairy cattle, 86,819.

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

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 300 members.

MINING.—Annual production, 1917, \$45,000,000, showing steady rise. \$17,784,494 of this was copper; \$5,170,000 gold; \$7,294,325 coal; \$2,059,739 silver; \$3,007,462 lead; \$4,043,985 zinc. Estimated production for 1918, \$37,000,000.

Total mining production for all years, nearly \$600,000,000. vessels are being built in B. C. Tonnage produced, **PRODUCTION.**—Farming, lumbering, mining, fisheries, manufactures products value nearly \$200,000,000.

RAILWAYS.—Mileage, 3,885; land grants, 8,119,221 acres.

SHIPBUILDING.—\$20,000,000 worth of steel and wooden vessels are being built in B. C.

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; \$55,000,000 in 1918.

Estimated stand of saw timber and pulpwood material (survey of Commission of Conservation), 366 billion board feet.

It is planned to have fire rangers use hydroplanes for B. C. forest protection.

B. C. annual forest revenue of \$2,500,000 from Crown timber lands alone, is largest of any province. The value of manufactures of forest products now exceeds total output of B. C. mines.

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. 50,000 farmers.

ASSESSMENT.—\$554,219,369. Debenture debt of municipalities, \$57,420,912.

DAIRYING.—Manitoba has 61 creameries and cheese factories. Dairy products value, over 5 millions.

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

FINANCIAL.—Manitoba's estimated cash surplus in 1918, \$120,193; estimated revenue, \$7,650,347; expenditure, \$7,535,155; estimated increase in expenditure over 1917 of \$538,000. Revenue in 1918 will be increased over 1917 by \$1,307,017. Estimated revenue from tax from all rateable property is \$750,000; from amusements tax, \$255,000, and from unoccupied land tax, \$60,000.

FISHERIES.—Production, 1917, \$1,543,288.

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 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.

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.

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

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. Race origins: Manitoba, 57 per cent. of British origina; 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.

MARITIME PROVINCES

(See Provinces separately.)

The three Maritime Provinces have the same geographical relationship to the American Continent that the British Isles have to Europe, with an area nearly as great, and almost as large as New England States.

The Maritime Provinces have great mineral resources, extensive forests, large areas of fertile lands and valuable fisheries.

Maritime Provinces area, 51,163 square miles.

Maritime Provinces have an advantageous geographical situation in relation to water routes to the leading markets of the world.

Field crops, 1918 (Dominion census estimate), 26,460,800 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 1,626,400; oats, 20,465,300; barley, 701,000; rye, 17,400; peas, 117,300; beans, 291,800; buckwheat, 2,343,300; mixed grains, 898,300.

Live Stock, viz.: Horses, 169,251; cattle, 804,519; sheep, 472,908; swine, 208,866; total, 1,655,534; and 2,136,061 poultry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COAL.—Estimated coal resources, 151 million metric tons.

CROWN LANDS.—Revenue from Crown lands, over \$500,000 yearly. Crown lands area, over 12,000 square miles, or one-third of total area.

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

FIELD CROPS.—1918 (Dominion Census estimate), 11,189,700 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 1,050,000; oats, 7,855,500; barley, 178,200; rye, 7,200; peas, 71,300; beans, 126,300; buckwheat, 1,793,900; mixed grains, 107,300.

FISHERIES.—New Brunswick fishing grounds are among the richest in the world, employing over 22,000; annual value of production, 1917, \$6,143,088.

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

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.

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

RAILWAYS.—Nearly 2,000 miles.

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.—Productive value, 1917, \$8,850,000,000.

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

FIELD CROPS.—1918 (Dominion Census estimate, 7,671,900 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 777,500; oats, 5,438,800; barley, 335,600; rye, 10,200; peas, 38,600; beans, 165,500; buckwheat, 411,000; mixed grains, 194,700.

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

FISHERIES.—Annual exports, \$20,000,000; 30,000 employed. Production value, 1917, \$14,468,319.

FRUIT.—One of the great fruit provinces. Leads in apples.

LIVE STOCK.—1918, 70,101 horses, 157,829 milch cows, 249,322 other cattle, 259,847 sheep, 68,238 swine, 871,064 poultry.

Nova Scotia's annual wealth, 1917, \$149,509,203.

LUMBER.—1917 production value, \$4,500,000.

MANUFACTURING.—(1915 Census), 968 establishments; capital, \$126,539,173; value of products, \$70,860,756.

MINING.—Mineral production, 1917: Coal, 5,803,660 long tons; pig iron, 437,364 short tons; steel ingots, 515,538 short tons; limestone, 411,575 short tons; coke, 645,327 short tons; gypsum, 298,108 short tons; building stone, 24,711 short tons; drain pipe, tile, 959,933 feet; gold, 2,296 ounces; bricks, 13,598,075; other minerals, about 100,000 tons. Coal production, 1918, nearly half a million tons less than in 1917.

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.

POPULATION.—492,338; rural, 306,210; urban, 186,128.

RAILWAYS.—1916, 1,436 miles.

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

WATER-POWERS.—Estimated, 100,000 h.p.

ONTARIO.

In population, industry, education, agriculture, mining and other phases of development, Ontario is pre-eminent.

AGRICULTURE.—Ontario's agricultural production on average of several year's returns, approximate \$365,000,000, or at rate of \$1,000,000 a day, viz.: Fields crops, \$210,000,000 (or 39 per cent. of all Canada's); dairy products, \$40,000,000; fruit, \$26,100,000; tobacco, \$2,000,000; live stock, \$93,000,000.

Field crops, 1918 (Dominion Census estimate), bushels, viz.: Wheat, 698,000; oats, 7,171,000; barley, 187,200; peas, 7,400; buckwheat, 138,400; mixed grains 596,300.

Ontario has 71 Boards of Agriculture. Also nearly 400 Farmers' Clubs, with over 12,000 members.

United Farmers of Ontario has 25,000 members in 615 branches. Co-operative Co. has 3,500 shareholders. \$1,500,000 of business in 1918.

AREA.—Ontario's area: 407,262 square miles, or 260,000,000 acres. Disposed of over 26,000,000 acres. Let 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.

BANKING.—Ontario has 1,135 of the 3,094 branch banks in Canada, and head offices of 9 of the chartered banks.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.—Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission operates one of the longest transmission lines in the world.

FARMS.—Value, including lands, buildings, implements and live stock, estimated at \$1,480,000,000.

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.

Farm property values, 1917, \$1,572,069,071, viz.: Land, \$807,926,986; buildings, \$370,384,055; implements, \$104,581,053; live stock on hand, \$289,676,977. Highest on record. Chattel mortgages steadily decreasing.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—Assets, 1917, \$582,741,156;

direct liabilities, \$61,795, 108; indirect, \$19,064,317; annual revenue, \$18,269,597. Assessed taxable property by municipalities, over \$2,000,000,000.

FRUIT.—75 per cent. of all Canada's fruit is grown in Ontario. Value, \$26,100,0000.

FISHERIES.—Ontario's annual value, 1917, \$2,866,419.

LAND.—Ontario includes 230,000,000 acres; only 13,500,000 under cultivation.

LIBRARIES.—Ontario has nearly 400 libraries, leading all the provinces.

LIVE STOCK (per Bureau of Industries).—On hand, July 1, 1917: Horses, 765,873; milch cows, 1,069,338; other cattle, 1,758,271; sheep, 956,986; swine, 1,664,639; poultry, 13,605,292. Total value, \$289,676,977—highest on record. Value of live stock sold or killed, 1917, \$114,740,881.

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

MINING.—Ontario's mineral resources cover practically the entire list of metallies and non-metallies, excepting coal and tin. Only 10 per cent. of mineral area has been prospected. 1917 was a record year in production, viz., \$72,093,832; 1916, \$65,303,822.

CHIEF METALLIC PRODUCTS.

Mineral.	Value 1916.	Value 1917.
Gold	\$10,339,259	\$8,698,735
Silver	12,703,591	16,183,208
Nickel in matte	20,649,279	20,943,500
Copper, in matte	8,332,153	7,842,890
Pig Iron	1,646,010	1,016,699

CHIEF NON-METALLIC PRODUCTS.

Product.	Value 1916.	Value 1917.
Brick	\$828,501	\$1,275,597
Portland Cement	2,242,433	2,934,271
Natural Gas	2,404,499	3,220,123
Salt	700,515	1,047,707

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 1917, 175 operating mines.

Ontario produced 46 per cent. of Canada's total mineral production in 1917.

Ontario has the world's richest nickel deposits, at Sudbury, yielding 85 per cent. of the world's supply. Ore reserves estimated at 140,000,000 tons of proven ore. Nickel production has almost doubled since 1914.

Ontario produced 15 mining substances in 1891; 32 now.

Cobalt silver production, since 1904, \$167,611,708.

Ontario's total metals production, over \$400,000,000.

Cobalt is the richest silver camp in America.

Ontario's total dividend distributions by silver and gold companies made, up to end of 1917, \$82,663,283. For 1917 alone, \$7,586,488.

Ontario's metalliferous production for first six months of 1918, \$40,080,914.

Ontario's total productions up to end of 1917: Silver, \$167,611,708; nickel, \$110,170,120; pig iron, \$77,561,181; gold, \$42,362,383; copper, \$41,414,290; cobalt, \$4,303,769.

Cobalt total silver production, since discovery in 1903, \$151,950,561. Distributed in dividends and bonuses, \$70,821,829.

Northern Ontario mining yield, 1918, \$62,600,000, viz.: Sudbury, nickel, etc., \$35,800,000; Cobalt, silver, etc., \$17,500,000; Porcupine (gold), \$9,000,000. Nickel production has increased from 5,945 tons in 1902 to 44,600 in 1918.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—Of 550 townships, 149 villages, 137 towns, 23 cities and 28 counties. Population, 1917, 2,560,453. Assessment, 1916, \$2,004,675,547. Area of same, 25,405,018 acres. Municipal taxes, 1916, \$34,294,710; school taxes, 1916, \$14,007,387.

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, 160,066; 1831, 236,702; 1841, 455,688; 1851, 952,004; 861, 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.

PRODUCTION VALUES—Ontario.		All Canada.
Farm products	\$450,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Mineral output	52,000,000	138,500,000
Timber output	50,000,000	172,500,000
Manufactured products	715,000,000	1,390,000,000
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Total	\$1,267,000,000	\$2,801,000,000

TIMBER.—Ontario has 200,000 square miles of wooded land, and estimated 19,000,000,000 feet of available timber and 300,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

TRANSPORTATION.—Ontario has one-third of Canada's railway mileage, or 11,049 miles. 772 miles of electric lines. 5 great canals. 50,000 miles of highways and 10,000 of colonization roads. T. & N. O. Railway, owned by Province, operates 330 miles.

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

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.—Ontario has 850 Women's Institutes, with 30,000 members, who have raised \$2,000,000 for war purposes in cash and kind.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AGRICULTURE.—The field crops of 1918, of which oats, potatoes, turnips and roots were the larger items, made a total value of \$13,600,000, the highest in its history.

P. E. I. has 14,369 farms, averaging about 90 acres each. Production in 1916 averaged \$1,364 per farm.

FUR FARMING INDUSTRY.—P. E. I. has about 300 incorporated fox companies, and 360 fox ranches. They contain about 6,000 silver foxes, besides about 500 others less valuable.

Farming, Fishing and Fox-breeding—the "Three F's," production in 1918: Field crops, \$13,600,000; animals and their products, \$6,000,000; fisheries, \$1,200,000; young silver foxes, \$600,000. Total, \$20,800,000.

Old and young silver black foxes in the ranches on 1st December, 1918, numbered 6,000.

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 Canadian Government Railway car ferry between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B., has been in operation since 1917. It shortens the water route from 45 to 9 miles.

The gauge of the P. E. Island Railway is being broadened to the continental standard.

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.

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

QUEBEC.

AREA.—Quebec is Canada's largest province—706,834 square miles (445,078,602 acres of land and 7,295,158 of water); 18 per cent. of the whole Dominion; much larger than five United Kingdoms.

AGRICULTURE.—Crop area, 1918, total of acres, 13,485,458, viz.: Wheat, 365,670 acres; oats, 1,923,720 acres; barley, 189,200 acres; flax, 7,357 acres; rye, 29,060 acres; peas, 107,386 acres; mixed grain, 194,288 acres; other grain, 12,260 acres; beans, 109,800 acres; buckwheat, 227,018 acres; corn for husking, 54,690 acres; hay, 4,533,266 acres; potatoes, 264,870 acres; turnips, beet-roots and swedes, 95,526 acres; green fodder, 60,780 acres; pastures, 4,845,098 acres; alfalfa, 4,144 acres; other crops, 39,587 acres; fallow lands, 192,660 acres; kitchen gardens, 133,720.

BANKING.—1917, 820 banks and branches.

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

COMMERCE.—1917-18: Imports, \$270,024,440; exports, \$551,111,934.

DAIRYING.—1917: Number of butter factories, 598; cheese factories, 895; butter and cheese factories com-

bined, 482; condensed milk factories, 1. Total, 1,876. Value of butter, cheese and condensed milk manufactured in 1917, \$28,313,658.

DWELLINGS AND FACTORIES ERECTED.—1917: Number, 3,812; value, \$11,071,660.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.—3; placed 7,390.

FINANCE.—Year ending June 30, 1918: Total ordinary receipts, \$13,806,391; total ordinary expenditure, \$11,423,498.

FISHERIES.—Total value of fish sold (1916-17): Exports and certain home markets, \$2,991,624. Production, 1917, \$3,414,378.

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 1917, 281; total capital, \$15,952,600.

LIVE STOCK.—July, 1918: 4,862,820, viz.: Horses, 496,811; sheep, 959,070; swine, 997,255; milch cows, 1,163,855; other cattle, 1,245,819. Poultry, 5,363,903.

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, \$346,371,813; war trade, \$41,528,772. Total trade, \$387,900,585. Factories erected, 1916, 253; value, \$6,327,180.

MINING INDUSTRY.—1917, value: Asbestos and asbestic, \$7,240,697; 85 per cent. of the world's total production; gold, \$22,720; silver, \$78,880; copper, \$1,205,242; ochre, mica, phosphate and graphite, \$451,114; molybdenum, \$238,096; cement, \$3,264,665; lime, \$343,588; marble, stone and limestone, \$749,592; granite, \$167,659. These are only part of Quebec's mineral products.

PRODUCTION of grain, 1918, 72,344,200 bushels, oats leading with 56,732,100 bushels.

POPULATION.—1901: 1,648,891; 1911 (male, 1,011,247) female, 991,465; total, 2,002,712); 1917, according to municipal statistics, 2,380,042; rural, 1,145,646; urban, 1,234,396.

Population of principal cities, in 1917: Montreal, 700,000;

Quebec, 103,246; Maisonneuve, 37,247; Verdun, 23,000; Hull, 25,422; Three Rivers, 21,000; Sherbrooke, 23,212; Westmount, 18,500; Lachine, 15,550.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Government grant, \$2,068,766; contributions of independent institutions and taxpayers, years; 137 plants, 3,680 employees, wages, \$2,071,054.

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.—1917: Steam, 4,212 miles; electric, 229.30 miles; land grants, 1,568,553, acres; provincial cash subsidies (since 1874), 426,814,078. 34,624 miles of roads are under municipal control; 2,294 miles macadamized, 1,461 graveled.

TRADE UNIONS.—1917: Number, 309; membership, 28,005.

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

Quebec Province war contributions, \$1,875,994.

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.

Grain acreage estimate for 1918: Wheat, 9,249,260; oats, 4,988,499; barley, 699,296; flax, 840,957.

Value of grain crop, 1918, \$320,245,000, viz.: Wheat, \$216,000,000; oats, \$78,000,000; flax, \$13,800,000; barley, \$10,600,000; rye, \$1,845,000.

Grain production, 1918, 205,125,000 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 90,000,000; oats, 100,000,000; flax, 4,000,000; barley, 10,600,000; rye, 1,125,000.

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. Of total area, there is a land area of 243,382 sq. miles, or 155,764,000 acres. Area of arable land estimated at 57,884,160 acres. Acreage estimate, 1917, of arable area, only 23 per cent.

CITIES.—Population: Regina, 26,127; Saskatoon, 21,008; Moose Jaw, 16,934; Prince Albert, 6,436; Weyburn, 3,050; Swift Current, 3,181; North Battleford, 3,145.

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

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, 406. Turnover in 3 years, \$7,247,988.

ELEVATORS.—Saskatchewan leads the provinces in elevators and capacity, viz.: 1,947 elevators and 732 stations; capacity, 58,625,000 bushels.

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

IMMIGRATION.—In 6 years, 138,422.

INDUSTRIAL (1916 census).—Capital invested, \$16,788,992; products, \$15,162,574; increase of 121 per cent.; 221 factories in 1917.

LIVE STOCK.—1918, 2,934,824, viz.: Horses and mules, 1,000,076; cows, 352,989; cattle, 926,342; sheep, 134,177; swine, 521,240; estimated value live stock and poultry, \$271,327,044.

MINING.—51 coal mines in operation. Produced 336,726 tons in 1917.

MUNICIPALITIES.—7 cities, 75 towns, 313 villages, 300 rural municipalities and 4,145 school districts.

POPULATION.—1901, 91,279; 1911, 492,431; 1916, 647,835.

PRODUCTION.—Total, 1917, agricultural and otherwise, \$40,000,000. Per capita, population of 647,835, unequalled in the world. Profits stand at \$50,000,000, 5

RAILWAYS.—Saskatchewan has a larger railway mileage than any Western province, and more than any Eastern one, except Ontario. Mileage, 1916, 6,108.

TELEPHONES.—Government System. Long distance lines: 158 exchanges, 17,501 subscribers; 17,962 wire mileage. Rural system: 958 rural companies, 35,555 subscribers, 35,865 pole mileage.

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

RAILWAY FACTS.

(For year ending June 30, 1917.)

- Canada's operating railway mileage, 38,604. Doubled in 6 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; 1867, 2,278; 1908, 22,966.
- Ontario leads in mileage, with 11,049; Quebec, 4,734; Saskatchewan, 6,124; Alberta, 4,444; Manitoba, 4,194; British Columbia, 3,885; New Brunswick, 1,959; Nova Scotia, 1,422; Prince Edward Island, 278; Yukon, 102. Canadian connecting links in U. S., 413..
- Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$240,000,000, viz., \$185,493,913 from Dominion, \$37,437,895 from provinces, and \$17,914,836 from municipalities. Governments have also guaranteed bonds.
- Capitalization of railways in Canada in operation, \$1,985,119,991, or \$50,000 per mile.
- Canada's railways employed 146,175 in 1917; salaries and wages, \$129,626,187; increase of \$25,325,540 in year.
- Gross earnings, 1917, \$310,771,479; operating expenses, \$222,890,637; net, \$87,880,842.
- Canadian railways carried, 1917, 53,749,680 passengers and 121,926,272 tons of freight—record figures.
- Canada has given to transportation, through governments and municipalities, \$800,000,000.
- Canada has one mile of railways to every 200 people.
- Canada's land grants to railways, 44,096,989 acres, viz.:
By Dominion, 31,864,075; Quebec, 1,681,690; British Columbia, 8,119,221; New Brunswick, 1,647,772; Ontario, 624,232; Nova Scotia, 160,000.
- Government guarantees of railway bonds, \$407,092,064; earned, \$352,392,681.
- Canada stands fourth among people of world in railway mileage; first in proportion of mileage to population.
- Railways' tax bill, 1917, \$4,354,172.
- Only one country was able to maintain without interruption through the war an open highway across the western hemisphere—Canada, with her three transcontinental railways.—The Canadian railway system stands to-day the most successful from the point of view of public service and the most alert of all departments of Canadian industry to undertake a full share of responsibility in the period of reconstruction.—E. W. Beatty, President, C.P.R.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Canadian National Railways comprises the lines of what were formerly known as Canadian Northern Railway System, the Intercolonial Railway, and National Transcontinental Railway.

Canadian National Railways has a mileage of 14,000 miles, embracing nine provinces.

Canadian National Railways has building a fleet of 48 vessels to carry the products of Canada to all ports of the world, and bring back foreign products required for Canadian development.

Canadian National Railways lines serve the Sydneys, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria.

The Canadian National Railways lines traverse the great grain-growing plains to the south in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the rolling, wooded, diversified farming areas to the north in these three provinces.

Canadian National Railways lines serve the new north in Ontario and Quebec.

Canadian National Railways traverse from the Yellowhead Pass the valleys of the North Thompson, the Thompson and the Fraser to Pacific navigation and the Pacific coast.

Canadian National Railways line to Port Nelson on Hudson Bay comprises the rail connection for the new short sea route to Europe.

Canadian National Railways has at Port Arthur, Ont., the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, capacity 10,000,000 bushels.

Canadian National Railways operates between Montreal, St. John and Halifax the famous "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express."

Canadian National Railways terminals at Montreal are electrified.

Canadian National Railways entrance to Montreal includes a 3¼-mile double-tracked tunnel through Mount Royal.

Canadian National Railways main line between Toronto and Montreal serves Ottawa en route.

Canadian National Railways trains are operated electrically through its famous 3¼-mile-long-double-tracked tunnel through Mount Royal into Montreal.

Canadian National Railways opened in October, 1918, direct scenic line between Ottawa and Montreal.

Canadian National Railways patrons have clear view for miles of Mount Edith Cavell and other famous and beautiful peaks in Jasper Park in Alberta, and of Mount Robson and other mighty mountains in Mount Robson Park in British Columbia.

Canadian National Railways has established a car ferry between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

Canadian National Railways trains between Montreal and Quebec run along the shore of the St. Lawrence for nearly 40 miles into Quebec City.

Canadian National Railways operate the Quebec Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence above Quebec, and constitutes one of the engineering feats of the world, being 3,240 ft. in length, having a main span of 1,800 feet., a suspended span of 640 ft. the steel work being 150 ft. above high water.

Canadian National Railways operate the extensive Ocean Terminals at Halifax, having 27 berths for ocean steamers varying in length from 500 to 70 ft.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Operative mileage, on June, 1917, 2,277; computed as single track; 1,723 in 1912. Capitalization, \$161,234,793. Fare passengers carried, 629,094,167, increase of 49,347,830 in year. Freight moved, 2,333,539 tons. Net income, \$1,878,861; 11,696 employees.

\$11,887,454; average cost of education per scholar, \$25.30.

PRINCE RUPERT.

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.

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 twelve million passengers and more than twenty-five million tons of freight and live stock.

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

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 and Montreal, is famous the continent over as "Canada's train of Superior Service." 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 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 between Anyox, Prince Rupert, Queen Charlotte Islands, Swanson Bay, Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle.

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 Nechako 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.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

Mileage, 18,625.7, viz.: C.P.R. and lines worked, 13,772.1; owned and controlled, including Soo Line, 4,853.6. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,885.8.

Gross earnings for twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1917, \$152,389,334; working expenses, \$105,843,316; net earnings, \$46,546,018.

Capital: Ordinary stock, \$260,000,000; preference stock, \$80,681,921.12; debenture stock, \$216,284,882.10; mortgage bonds (Algoma Branch), \$3,650,000.

Employees, including subsidiary interests, nearly 85,000.

Equipment, 2,255 locomotives, 2,781 passenger cars, 87,301 freight cars, and 8,094 other cars. Railway and equipment valued at \$538,510,563.

Passengers carried, 1917, 15,576,721; freight, 31,198,685 tons.

Railway construction, rolling stock equipment, ocean, lake and river steamships, during year ending December, 1917, \$14,008,580.23.

C. P. R. fleet of 58 steamers: Great Lakes, 5; ferry service, 2; B. C. lake and river service, 24; B. C. coast service, 25; Bay of Fundy service, 2.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., includes Canadian Pacific trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines and Allan Line—32 vessels in all, total tonnage 301,092.

C. P. R. Telegraph System—15,000 pole miles; miles of wire, 115,000.

C. P. R. owns fifteen hotels of highest standard from Atlantic to Pacific. Contain 3,500 bedrooms.

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, 6,894,913 acres. Part of development of these lands consisted of creation of three million-acre irrigation tract in Alberta.

CANADIAN MOUNTAIN WORLD.

Canada has the largest and most beautiful 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 Rock 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 buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, and many other attractions.

Glacier Hotel, owned by the Canadian Pacific, is in the heart of the Selkirks, and is only a short walk from the Illecillewaet 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.

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

The original main line of 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—55 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.

RELIGIOUS FACTS (1911 Census.)

Seventy-nine specified religious for population of 7,173,513, as compared with 57 in 1901 for population of 5,327,224. Number without specified religion, 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.

PRESBYTERIAN FACTS.

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

Number of communicants in churches and missions, 1917, 341,282; increase of 4,460; 185,663 families.

Ministers, 1,984; elders, 11,533; sums raised for all purposes, \$6,012,242. Of this, \$4,943,551 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$1,068,691.

Theological colleges had 103 students, 45 professors and teachers in 1917-18.

299 missionaries in foreign fields.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,834; augmented, 587; home missions, 1,956. Total, 4,377.

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

3,636 Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, with 300,679 scholars, and 31,026 teachers and officers.

Church and Manse Building Fund has helped nearly 1,000 churches.

A Forward Movement has been organized to cover a five-year period.

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

Grants for Home Missions, \$460,551; foreign, \$352,249.

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

Women's Missionary Society: 1,454 auxiliaries, 54,900 members; 840 Mission Bands; receipts, \$190,960. outposts; 20 schools, homes, etc.

METHODIST FACTS.

The Methodist Church in Canada has one General Conference, 12 Conferences, 153 Districts, 2,122' Circuits, 5,309 preaching appointments. Total membership, 388,210; increase of 5,168 in year. 201,685 Methodist families.

It has 2,805 ministers and probationers; 2,450 local preachers; 1,043 exhorters; 3,117 class leaders and assistants, and 12,476 stewards.

It has 3,600 Sunday Schools, with a total force of 454,803. There are 96,985 pledged abstainers in Sunday Schools, of whom 10,559 signed the total abstinence pledge during the year. Sunday Schools raised for Missions during year \$80,441, and for all purposes, \$517,821.

Income of Missionary Society for year ending June 30, 1918, was \$791,220; 426 home missionaries, 50 missionaries among the Indians of Canada, 11 among Orientals in Canada, 21 in Japan, 83 in West China.

The Women's Missionary Society, organized in 1881, has 29 missionaries in West China, 34 in Japan, and 72 in Canada. Total membership 87,919; income for 1917-18, 238,017.

The Church has 17 Colleges and Universities, with 4,358 students. Income of the Educational Society was \$70,079 for year ending May 31, 1916.

There are 3,745 churches, value \$31,090,276; 1,562 parsonages, value \$5,013,563; College property, value \$1,391,889. Total value of all Church property, \$40,765,700.

Methodist Church missionary budget for 1918-19, \$1,000,000.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CANADA (From Baptist Year Book, 1917).—Churches, 1,337; ordained ministers, 905; baptisms, 4,891; membership, 138,291, viz.: 61,198 in Maritime Provinces, 59,517 in Ontario and Quebec, 17,576 in Western Provinces.

B. M. E. CHURCH.—2,750 members and adherents, 21 churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ONTARIO.—1,200 members, 21 churches, 9 ordained ministers, 2 lay preachers, 4 licentiates.

CONGREGATIONAL.—13,337 members, 32,820 under pastoral care; value of Church property, \$2,111,310. Total raised, \$217,930.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—1,634 clergy, 598 licensed lay readers, 651,801 members, 204,186 communicants. Contributions for parochial objects, \$2,507,815; for Missions, \$298,739.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—7,349 members, 102 Churches.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—9,669 members, 111 churches. Amount raised for all purposes, \$133,007.

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

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—1 Cardinal, 11 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 4,917 Priests, 3,056 churches, 212 institutions of charity.

SALVATION ARMY.—Canada East, 71 staff and 690 field officers; 121 outposts; 282 corps; 40 homes and camps; 54 day schools. Canada West: 226 officers; 76 corps; 61

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—100 Associations in Canada, 40,000 members. Departments: War, boys, railway, students, industrial, rural, etc. Overseas: 700 employed at one time. Operated hundreds of centres in British Isles, France, etc.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Started in 1873. Now 79 branches (39 city, 40 student), with 20,000 members; 37 boarding homes have rooming capacity for 1,568; over 3,000 members in National Service Camps during the war; 7 Hostess Houses; 5 foreign

SHIPBUILDING

Canada is spending over \$60,000,000, 1918-19, on a national shipbuilding programme, of over 40 vessels, from 3,400 to 10,500 tons. Will form part of the national railway system. First one launched in Montreal, December, 1918. 43 under construction or contracted for, January, 1919. Value, \$42,000,000. Ship plates will be supplied from Sydney.

Canada and Newfoundland have 200 firms building ships.

Canada will now make most of her ship plates at Sydney, N.S.

Canada's national ship-building industry is now a permanent one, as a result of the war, in both steel and wooden ships.

Canada built, in 1918, 460,000 tons dead-weight, with tonnage value of \$37,156,972, more than from 1902 to 1914.

Canada has received orders from French Government for 50 wooden ships, value \$21,000,000.

Canada's Government merchant marine flag will fly on between 30 and 40 steamers in 1919, on world-wide routes.

Imperial Munitions Board awarded contracts for 90 vessels, 46 wooden and 44 steel, with a dead-weight tonnage of 356,343 tons; value \$69,675,235. 150 wooden ships under construction.

Only the capacity of the Canadian yards will be the limit of the 1919 operations.

TELEGRAPH FACTS.

Wire mileage, 1917, 210,885; 11,817,517 land messages and 1,084,956 cablegrams transmitted, compared with 9,952,135 and 977,389 in 1916.

Canada has 11 operating telegraph and cable companies, with 4,615 offices. Capital, \$75,000,000.

Gross earnings of cable, telegraph, wireless and Government telegraph service, 1917, \$7,272,756; net operating revenue, \$2,815,763; net income, \$2,231,792.

Pacific cable traffic, between Canada and Australia and New Zealand, 1916-17, 1,069,897 words; increase of 33,308 words in year.

TELEPHONE FACTS.

Capitalization, \$79,121,702; cost of phone interests, \$94,-
The Chippawa-Queenston power development scheme, now
under way, estimated to cost \$25,000,000. 300,000 horse-
power will be developed.

Telephone statistics, year ending June 30, 1917: 1,695 com-
panies (increase of 103 in year), viz.: 5 government,
73 municipal, 645 stock, 841 co-operative, 17 partnership,
114 private.

Saskatchewan leads with 727; Ontario, 528; Quebec, 173;
Nova Scotia, 143, etc.

Capitalization, \$79,121,702; cost of phone interests, \$94,-
469,533; gross earnings, \$20,122, 281; operating ex-
penses, \$12,095,425; net earnings, \$8,026,855 (\$7,447,066
in 1916).

Number of phones, 604,136; increase of 55,715 in year.
Wire mileage, 1,708,202; 16,400 employees; wages, \$8,882,-
593.

Persons per phone, 1917, 13.4; 1911, 23.8.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

Per capita consumption of liquor in Canada:

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total	Tobacco.
Fisc. Yr.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Lbs.
1914	..1,061	7.200	.124	8.385	3.711
1915	.. .872	6.071	.095	7.038	3.427
1916	.. .745	4.950	.062	5.757	3.329
1917	.. .698	4.188	.061	4.947	3.330
1918	.. ...	...	...	...	3.612

Inland Revenue, 1917-18, \$29,962,366, chief items being
\$13,358,495 from spirits, malt liquors and malt, and \$13,392,-
965 from tobacco and cigars.

Quantity of spirits produced, 1917-18, 3,566,955 proof gal-
lons, as against 6,400,119 proof gallons in 1916-17.

Raw materials used in the 3,566,955 proof gallons (lbs.):
Malt, 5,292,991; Indian corn, 35,633,568; rye, 7,027,450;
oats, 124,460; molasses, 18,171,440.

Canada produced, 1917-18, 3,566,955 proof gallons of spirits,
compared with 6,400,119 in 1916-17.

Inland Revenue Department examined 5,121 food samples,
1917-18.

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

After May 1, 1919, it will be illegal to ship liquor for beverage purposes anywhere in Canada. The whole nation will then be under the most complete system of prohibition that exists in the world.

Canada's drink bill, according to latest estimate, 1914-15, \$103,049,128, viz.: Canadian spirits, \$28,575,702; imported, \$28,603,336; Canadian malt liquors, \$39,242,592; imported, \$6,067,384; imported wines, \$560,115.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigarettes manufactured, 1917-18, 2,321,594,533; 1916-17, 1,698,815,380; increase of 622,779,153 in year.

Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff manufactured, 1917-18, 29,168,-292 lbs., as against 25,980,442 lbs., 1916-17.

Cigars manufactured, 1917-18, 253,824,568, as against 237,-647,769 in 1916-17.

CANADA'S TRADE FACTS.

VOLUME OF TRADE, 1911-1918.

	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.	1,151,375,768	1,097,793,403	2,249,170,171	134,000,000
'18.	1,586,169,792	962,521,847	2,548,691,639	161,588,465

TRADE OF CANADA'S CHIEF PORTS, 1917-1918.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Montreal	\$524,365,343	\$204,818,415	\$729,183,758
St. John	200,783,647	16,787,150	217,570,797
Halifax	71,428,208	13,150,766	84,578,974
Vancouver	28,959,296	40,974,260	69,943,556
Quebec	13,331,114	15,573,367	28,904,481

**TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES
AND BRITISH EMPIRE.**

Imports of Canadian and foreign produce:

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	British Emp.
1914-15	\$90,137,161	\$296,632,506	\$115,342,706
1915-16	77,404,361	370,496,574	105,236,489
1916-17	107,096,584	664,219,653	144,144,260
1917-18	81,324,283	791,906,125	128,055,371
Exports:			
1914-15	211,757,718	186,342,856	237,268,806
1915-16	463,081,241	216,669,262	494,636,222
1916-17	756,071,059	290,578,773	790,191,971
1917-18	861,073,399	441,390,920	904,920,031

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1916-17: \$1,180,231,775, viz.: Exports, \$389,019,129; imports, \$791,212,646. 1917-18: \$1,515,738,136, viz.: Exports, \$681,249,761; imports, \$834,488,375.

Canada carries on trade with nearly 100 countries.

Canada's trade, 8 months ending Nov. 30, 1918, \$1,491,737,038.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

	Fiscal years 1916.	1917.	1918.
Mines	\$66,000,000	\$85,000,000	\$73,760,502
Fisheries	22,000,000	25,000,000	32,602,151
Forests	51,000,000	56,000,000	51,899,704
Animal Produce	103,000,000	128,000,000	172,743,081
Agl. Products	250,000,000	373,000,000	567,713,584
Manufactures	242,000,000	477,000,000	636,602,516
Miscellaneous	6,792,000	6,353,000	4,706,250
Foreign Produce		27,835,332	46,142,004

Total.....\$742,000,000 \$1,179,211,100 \$1,586,169,793

Canada now has a favorable balance of trade, exports greatly exceeding imports.

Overseas exports rose from about one million tons, in 1915, to over five million tons in 1918.

Canada's total trade, year ending November, 1918, \$2,165,384,059, viz.: Imports, \$895,238,297; exports, \$1,270,145,762. Duty collected, \$153,738,173.

UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.

500 branch firms (average investment \$300,000)	\$150,000,000
Government, municipal and corporation bonds (1905-13)	123,743,000
Government, municipal and corporation bonds 1913-17)	590,506,000
Insurance company investments	94,276,000
British Columbia mills and timber	75,000,000
British Columbia mines	62,000,000
British Columbia land transactions	60,000,000
Prairie Provinces land transactions	41,000,000
City and town properties	20,000,000
Maritime Provinces investments	13,125,000
Industrial investments, miscellaneous	12,200,000
Prairie Provinces lumber and mines	10,500,000
Agricultural implement firms	9,250,000
Packing plants	6,750,000
Theatrical enterprises	3,500,000
Fox farms (Prince Edward Island)	1,000,000

\$1,272,850,000

Canada's exports, 1917-18, rose to new high levels.

United States foreign trade, 1918: Exports, \$6,094,878,538; imports, \$3,070,754,531. Total, \$9,165,633,069; increase of a billion in year. \$87 per capita. Canada's foreign trade about \$300 per capita.

Canada gets only 2 per cent. of the export trade of this continent. United States exports to Pacific countries of British India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan in one year, over \$285,000,000; from Canada, \$12,000,000.

Canada's foreign trade, 12 months ending October, 1918, \$2,267,762,157.

Canada exported \$1,874,710,900 worth of foodstuffs during first four years of the war.

"The decade following the bringing in of a world peace worthy of and commensurate with the heroic struggle and sacrifice of our gallant Canadian overseas forces, will be the most prosperous era in the development of our great Dominion."—Col. Thomas Cantley, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.

WATER POWER FACTS.

(See also under " Electrical Development. ")

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
Prairie Provinces	3,500,000	91,000
British Columbia	3,000,000	250,000
Yukon	100,000	12,700
Total for Canada.....	18,803,000	1,825,200

Capital invested in electric power stations, \$356,004,168.
 90 per cent. of power is developed from water; 78 per cent. installed in commercial and 21 in municipal stations. Annual revenue from sale of electrical energy, \$44,536,848.

Power produced on Canadian side of Niagara Falls totals about 400,000 horsepower, of which 125,000 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.

WAR FACTS.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES, DECEMBER 31, 1918.

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in action.....	1,842	33,824	35,666
Died of wounds	614	11,806	12,420
Died of disease	220	5,185	5,405
Wounded	7,130	148,669	156,799
*Prisoners of war.....	...	...	3,575
Presumed dead	142	4,529	4,671
Missing	41	384	425
Deaths in Canada .....	...	...	2,221
Total	9,989	204,397	220,182
Total deaths			60,383

WAR FACTS, Continued.

THE COST OF WAR.

Napoleonic	\$6,250,000,000
Crimean War	1,700,000,000
Civil War (U.S.).....	8,000,000,000
Franco-Prussian War	3,500,000,000
South African War	1,250,000,000
Russo-Japanese	2,500,000,000
Great War, 1914-18.....	200,000,000,000

WORLD WAR FINANCE.

Changes brought about in the world's financial position through the war is here shown:

	Before the war.	At present.
National debts of world..	\$44,000,000,000	\$204,000,000,000
Annual interest on debts..	2,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Paper moned "uncovered"	3,000,000,000	24,000,000,000
Average cost of living.....		increased 100%

CANADA AND THE WAR.

Canada's cost of the war to Nov. 12, 1918, \$1,046,894,000, viz., 1914-15, \$60,750,000; 1915-16, \$166,197,000; 1916-17, \$306,488,000; 1917-18, \$343,835,000; 7 months to Oct. 31, 1918, \$169,574,000. Total cost will probably reach \$1,290,000,000 by March 31, 1919.

When Canada entered war, Aug. 4, 1914, she had only 3,000 in permanent force and 60,000 in active militia.

When it ceased, Nov. 11, 1918, Canada had sent overseas 418,980 men.

Nearly 15,000 of the Royal Air Force raised and trained in Canada (besides those who joined it overseas).

611,741 men passed through the hands of the Canadian military machine during the war, including 595,441 enlistments. Secured by voluntary enlistment, 465,984; by Military Service Act, 83,355.

Canada's pension expenditures for 1918-19 estimated at \$15,000,000, and of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, \$12,000,000. Pension bill will probably reach \$30,000,000 a year. Involves actuarial sum of \$440,000,000 on 3 per cent. basis.

Nearly 4,000 Canadian officers and men had received, up to Aug. 1, 1918, commissions as officers in the Imperial Army.

WAR FACTS, Continued.

Canadian war honors won included, up to November, 1918, 40 Victoria Crosses; D.S.O., 491; Military Crosses, 1,657; Military Medals, 6,549; Distinguished Conduct Medals, 1,028. Canadians mentioned in despatches, 3,333, besides several foreign honors.

Canada's war contributions to Red Cross, Patriotic and other funds, total nearly \$100,000,000.

Sir Arthur Currie, O.C.: "In the last two years of strenuous fighting the Canadian corps never lost a gun, has never failed to take an objective, and has never been driven from an inch of ground once consolidated, while its casualty list among the rank and file bears the smallest percentage in proportion to its strength of all the British forces."

MUNITIONS FACTS.

The Imperial Munitions Board made contracts in Canada for war material, supplies, etc., of value of \$1,200,000,000, with 1,000 manufacturers, employing between 250,000 and 300,000, besides 50,000 employed in handling supplies

Over 60 million shells were produced, 60 million copper bands, 45 million cartridge cases, 30 million fuses, 65 million pounds of powder, 50 million pounds of high explosives. Over 1,800,000 tons of steel were used in production of war material, and fully 1,450,000 tons of this was produced in Canada.

The Imperial Munitions Board built, equipped and operated 7 national manufacturing plants, on which \$15,000,000 were spent.

Canada produced, in 1917, 55 per cent. of all the shrapnel, 42 per cent. of all the 4.5's, 27 per cent. of all the 6-inch shells used by the British Army.

CANADA'S CHIEF VICTORIES.

The Canadian army won 20 major battles in the war, viz.: 1915, Second Battle of Ypres, in April and May (St. Julien and Langemarck).

1916, Battle of St. Eloi, 3rd to 19th April.

Battle of Sanctuary Wood and Hill 62, June 2nd, 3rd.

Battle of Somme, October and November.

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Battle of Sanctuary Wood and Hill 62, June 2nd, 3rd.

Battle of Somme, October and November.

1917, Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th to 13th.

Battle of Arleux and Fresnoy, April 28th, 29th, May 3rd.

Battle of Hill 70, Aug. 15th.

Battle of Passchendaele, Oct. 25th to Nov. 10th.

1918, Battle of Amiens, Aug. 12th.

Capture of Monchy-le-Preux, Aug. 26th, 28th.

Capture of Boiry and Cherisy, Aug. 30th, Sept. 2.

Breaking of Queant-Drocourt line, Sept. 3rd, 4th.

Crossing Canal du Nord, capture of Bourlon Wood, Sept. 27th, 29th.

Battle around Cambrai, Oct. 1st, 9th.

Battle of Douai, Oct. 19th.

Battle of Denain, Oct. 20th.

Battle leading to capture Valenciennes, Oct. 25th, Nov. 2nd.

Canadian forces entered Mons, Nov. 11, 1918.

BRITISH WAR FACTS.

Britain raised \$45,000,000,000 during the war. Of this, \$2,840,000,000 to Russia; \$2,125,000,000 to France; \$1,825,000,000 to Italy; \$635,000,000 to smaller states, and \$1,090,000,000 to the British oversea Dominions—a total of \$8,515,000,000. Britain's borrowings abroad did not exceed \$5,000,000,000.

British casualties (up to Nov. 19, 1918) in all theatres of war, 3,049,991 (officers, 142,634; men, 2,907,357). Total deaths, 658,665; wounded, 2,032,122; missing and prisoners, 359,145.

Of total British forces, United Kingdom gave 75 per cent.; overseas Dominions, 12 per cent.; India, 13 per cent. Leaving out India, the United Kingdom gave 85 per cent. of the English-speaking force of the British army, and sustained 86 per cent. of British casualties. Of the 75 per cent. of United Kingdom, England gave 60 per cent. The overseas Dominions gave 15 per cent. and sustained 14 per cent. of casualties.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Canada has 3,296 Eskimos.

Canada has 49,000 Chinese.

Canada has four Hindu temples.

Canada has 1,600 publications.

Canada's present Parliament is its 13th.

Canada has 300 Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Canada has over 3,000 buffalo in Buffalo Park.

Canada has nearly 1,000 moving picture theatres.

Canada has 9,580 Mormons (in Southern Alberta).

Commercial Travellers' Association numbers 14,000.

Canada has 147 mountain peaks over 10,000 feet in height.

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

Canada's Topographical Surveys Branch surveyed 19,758 miles, 1916-17.

Canada is establishing a new industry, near Vancouver, for extracting nitrogen from the air.

Canada has the longest press service in the world, of 5,000 miles—the Canadian Press Association.

“Canada is due for a period of unbounded prosperity.”—
Secretary Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association.

Canada's Royal Northwest Mounted Police, strength of all ranks (Aug., 1917), 742; will be brought up to 1,200.

Canada has one of the world's biggest storage dams, the La Loutre, on the St. Maurice River. Built by Quebec Government for \$1,500,000.

Loss from unnecessary deaths in Canada yearly is estimated by Medical Health Officer of Nova Scotia at \$150,000,000.

\$3,000,000 worth of used tin cans are, it is estimated, wasted in Canada every year. A company has been formed to use them.

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 penitentiary population, year ending March 31st, 1917, was 1,694. (2,118 in 1916.) 714 between ages of 20 and 30; 141 under 20 years; 838 paroles granted; 94 out of every 100 paroled convicts have kept the honor of their parole.

WESTERN CANADA FACTS.

POPULATION GROWTH.

	1901.	1906.	1911.	1916.
Manitoba	255,211	365,688	461,630	553,860
Saskatchewan ..	91,279	257,763	492,432	647,835
Alberta	73,022	185,412	374,663	496,525

FIELD CROPS, 1918.

	Bushels.	Acres.
Wheat	186,176,500	16,125,451
Oats	261,114,800	9,354,941
Barley	54,607,900	2,272,334
Rye	7,651,100	411,846
Flax	7,430,700	1,044,838

CENSUS (1916) OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Of total population of prairie provinces, 57.2 per cent. (or 971,830) were of British races, viz., English, 28.6 (486,315); Irish, 12.0 (204,564); Scotch, 15.9 (269,827); Welsh, .7 (11,124); French, 5.3 (89,987); German, 8.1 (136,698); Austro-Hungarian, 8.0 (136,250); Russian, 3.7 (63,735); Norwegian, 2.8 (47,449); Indian, 2.3 (39,147); Ukranian, 2.3 (36,103); Swedish, 2.2 (37,220); Jewish, 1.4 (23,381); Dutch, 1.3 (22,353).

Winnipeg had (1916) 13,473 Jews; Calgary, 1,211; Edmonton, 707; Regina, 498.

Of total population of prairie provinces of 1,698,220, origins were: Canada, 926,423; United States, 197,855; elsewhere, 573,942. 34.5 per cent. of total were born within the prairie provinces, as against 28.5 per cent. in 1911.

Population of prairie provinces increased by 305 per cent. in 15 years, 1901-16; by 110 per cent. in 10 years, 1906-16, and 28 per cent. in last 5 years.

Population per square mile of land: Manitoba, 8.61; Saskatchewan, 2.66; Alberta, 1.96.

Of total population of 1,240,374 in prairie provinces, 10 years of age and over, 8.3 per cent. are unable to speak English.

Of foreign-born of 485,937 in prairie provinces, 302,356, or 62.2 per cent., are naturalized.

WESTERN CANADA FACTS—Continued.

Census of 1911 reported that 13.6 per cent. of population, 5 years and over, were unable to read or write, as against 11.9 per cent. in 1916.

72 religions were reported in the 1916 census of the prairie provinces.

Number of farms in 1916, 218,563; in 1911, 203,474. Increase, 7.41 per cent. Increase of land in farms, 25.04 per cent., or from 58,623,117 acres in 1911 to 73,300,135 acres in 1916, out of total area of 358,805,198, or a little over 20 per cent. of the 73,300,135 acres, only 24,595,915 were sown to field crops in 1916.

Prairie provinces estimated average yields per acre for 1918 are as follows, the yields for 1917 and for the ten year period 1908-17 being placed within brackets: Manitoba: Wheat, 17 (16¾, 17¾); oats, 38¾ (30¼, 35½); barley, 29¼ (22½, 25¾); rye, 18½ (17¼, 18); flax, 11¾ (9, 11½). Saskatchewan: Wheat, 11½ (14¼, 18½); oats, 31½ (27¼, 38¼); barley, 22½ (21, 26¾); rye, 15 (18¾, 20¾); flax 8½ (6¼, 10½). Alberta: Wheat, 10 (18¼, 22½); oats, 23¼ (34, 42); barley, 16¾ (22, 28¼); rye, 15¾ (20½, 23½); flax, 5¼ (7, 10½).

Surveyed area of prairie provinces, 200,215,856 acres, viz.: Manitoba, 35,419,136; Saskatchewan, 78,774,995; Alberta, 86,021,725.

Grain Growers' Association of Western Canada has 60,000 farmer members.

United Grain Growers of Western Provinces handled 30,000,000 bushels of grain in 1917, and 307,000,000 bushels in 12 years. Company operates 343 local elevators. Capital, \$2,891,000; assets, \$8,359,000; reserve and balance, nearly \$2,000,000.

Prairie provinces fishery value, 1916-17, \$1,390,022. 2,049 employed.

The Last Great West of Canada, viz., the Peace River country, is approximately 275 by 300 miles, in Alberta and British Columbia. 14,000 surveyed homesteads are open for settlement, with an estimated arable area of 45,000,000 acres. Excellent No. 1 hard wheat is grown. It is the last of the best free land left to the Anglo-Saxon race in the world.

WESTERN CANADA FACTS - Continued.

"Canada is in a better position than ever before to seek foreign trade and, having the men, money and confidence, it will be strange if our ambition permits us to slip back instead of surging forward."—Senator Frederic Nichols.

Canadian West coal production in 1918 greatly exceeded previous years, by 55 per cent.

Western Canada population increase ten years, 1901-11: 174 per cent.; Eastern Canada, 17 per cent. Provincial percentage growth, 1910-11: Alberta, 413; Saskatchewan, 439; British Columbia, 119; Manitoba, 78; Quebec, 21; Ontario, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, 7; P. E. I., decrease of 9 per cent.



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LAST-MINUTE FACTS.

Canada granted 973 patents, 1917-18.

Canada's national income, 1918, \$2,400,000,000.

Final estimate of Canadian field crops value, 1918, \$1,337,310,870. This takes the place of the unrevised estimates on pages 2 and 3, of \$1,235,000,000. Revised wheat yield, 189,301,350 bushels.

Canada's trade, calendar year, 1918, \$2,136,663,144, viz., exports, \$1,229,708,244; imports, \$906,954,900; highest on record.

Latest estimate of electrical energy in Canada is 2,107,743 horse-power from 565 generating plants, in lieu of estimate on page 69.

Navy League in Canada has 52,000 members. \$1,700,000 was raised in "Soldiers' Week."

Canada sold Great Britain 234,075 tons of food during war. Canada has arranged a \$50,000,000 credit for the purchase of lumber for war reconstruction purposes.

Canada's output of steel products more than doubled during the war.

2,508 prisoners have been repatriated, escaped or died whilst prisoners of war.

Canada's fur trade increased during last three years. In 1916 furs valued at \$5,072,587 were exported; in 1917 the export value, \$6,520,993; 1918, \$9,708,599.

National registration June 22, 1918, 5,044,034; 92 per cent. of population over 16 years.

Welland ship canal will now be completed, employing 4,000, in spring of 1919. Trent Canal will also be finished.

Canadian Government has voted \$25,000,000 for better housing. Some of the provinces are also making grants for a similar purpose.

1,195 industrial accidents in 1917; 950 in 1916.

Canada's trade and labor unions had 27,130 members overseas.

The hotels owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System are known as "the hotels of the century," and include the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; the Fort Garry, Winnipeg; and the Macdonald, Edmonton. In the Algonquin Park of Ontario the Grand Trunk owns and operates the Highland Inn and the log cabin camp hotel Camp Minnesing, and Nominigan Camp.

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