

# 1867 The 38th Birthday of the Dominion 1905

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MINERALS

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada. Canada's mineral production in 1904 reached 60 millions. Canada's mineral exports were 33½ millions in 1904. Canada has produced in the last 20 years, 600 millions' worth of minerals.

Canada has produced 290 millions in gold since 1862. One-half of this has come from the Yukon since 1896. The Yukon produced 10 millions worth of gold in 1904. Canada produced in 1904 nearly 16½ millions in gold. Canada ranks fourth among the world's gold-producing countries. British Columbia has produced nearly 100 millions in gold all told. Canada's Yukon gold field is 125,000 square miles in area. Yukon placers have produced more gold than any other placer mines in the world.

Canada's mineral production has increased 600 per cent since 1896. Capital invested in Canadian mining, 104 millions. Nickel was accidentally discovered in Sudbury in 1882. Canada has produced 35 millions' worth of nickel. Canada has the greatest nickel deposits in the world. Canada produced nearly 5 millions in nickel in 1904. Sudbury's nickel mines have reached a depth of 1,200 feet. Canada has the best and richest asbestos in the world. Gold was accidentally discovered on Klondike Creek, Yukon, 1896. Canada produced 1½ millions' worth of coal in 1904. Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal-bearing lands. British Columbia produces over 1 million tons of coal a year. British Columbia produces 250,000 tons of coke a year. Fenit, B. C., has 1,140 coke ovens. 15,000 miners are employed in the boundary country of B. C. alone. The Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years if mined at a rate of 4 million tons a year. Mineral bonuses paid, 1904, pig iron and steel ingots, \$393,641; lead, \$182,229.

Canada produced 5½ millions worth of copper in 1904. Canada produces 7½ millions' worth of iron ore and pig iron in 1904. Canada supplies 87 per cent of the world's total product of corundum. Canada produced 14½ millions' worth of lead in 1904. Canada produced \$3,127,000 worth of silver in 1904. Canada produced nearly 1 million worth of petroleum in 1904. Canada's mining exhibit at St. Louis ranked among the best.

## FACTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA.

Canada's census specifies 45 different denominations. Canada has over 8,000 priests and ministers. The Catholic Church has 2,500 priests, Methodists 2,000 ministers, Presbyterians 1,600, Anglicans 1,500, Baptists 600. There are 2,229,600 Roman Catholics in Canada. There are 2,937,696 Protestants in 14 denominations in Canada. There are 16,000 Jews in Canada. There are 10,000 members of the Salvation Army in Canada. There are 31,797 Mennonites in Canada. There are 16,000 members of the Y. M. C. A. in Canada. There are 10,407 Buddhists in Canada.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Canada has 36,000 miles of telegraph wires, overland and cable. They would cross Canada 8 times if in a line. Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires. Canada contributed 5-17 to the all-British Pacific cable. Canada's initiative made possible the great enterprise. 30 years ago Graham Bell experimented with the telephone at Brantford. Telephone instruments in use in Canada, 1904, 81,500. 253,570,000 messages were sent in 1904. There is one telephone to every 65 of population.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

Canada received 130,000 immigrants, fiscal year to June 30, 1904. Canada has received half a million immigrants in nine years. Canada received in 1904, 50,374 from Great Britain; 47,171 from the United States. Sixty per cent of the immigration of 1904 was agricultural in its character. Seventy-five per cent of the immigrants of 1904 speak English. Canada paid \$5.71 per head to bring in and locate the 1904 immigrants. Canada will, it is estimated, receive 150,000 immigrants in 1905. Each immigrant is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to Canada. 167,000 Americans have come to Canada in the past seven years. They brought in cash and settlers' effects, 58 millions—\$350 per head. Twenty-seven different nationalities were represented in the foreign immigration of 1904. Canada has 65,000 Galicians from Austria (including 7,729 arrived in 1904). The Doukhobor immigration of 8,000 from Russia to Canada in 1899 was the greatest exodus of a whole people ever known. The Doukhobors earned in 1903, \$110,000 in railroad work and spent \$300,000 in trade. The Doukhobors have 422,700 acres of free-grant homesteads; 160,000 taken up. Canada has 7,000 Mormons, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians. Canada has 20,000 Chinese and 3,612 Japanese. Canada has received 165,000 British immigrants in the last 9 years. For every British immigrant in 9 years there has been an American. Sixty per cent of the total immigration for 9 years has been English-speaking, 40 per cent foreign. The British immigration of 1904 increased 8,582 over 1903, the American decreased 4,502. Cost of bringing immigrants to Canada in 1904: Continental, \$2.24 per head; Great Britain, \$4.68; U. S., \$4.53; average, \$3.98. The immigration of 1904 was double that for 1902; treble that of 1899. The British immigration for 1904 was 36,694 English, 10,522 Scotch, 3,123 Irish. Foreign arrivals in 1904 were: Galicians, 7,729; Germans, 2,985; Hungarians, 1,207; other Austrians, 2,201; Scandinavians, 4,202; Russians and Poles, 2,806; French and Belgians, 2,292. The immigration of 1904 averaged 2,500 per week.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S INDIANS.

Canada has 107,978 Indians on 1,422 Reserves. They decreased by 255 in 1904 over 1903. They cultivate 45,000 acres of land. Value of their farm produce, 1904, \$1,900,000. Value of their fishing and hunting, \$1,132,000. Wages earned, 1904, nearly a million and a half. 9,785 Indian children attend 298 schools. 221 Indian youths are learning trades in industrial schools. Canada spends \$300,000 a year on her Indians. 22,000 of the Indians are Protestant. 24,915 Roman Catholic, 11,269 Pagans—outside of the far north. The Indians own 37,330 horned stock and 22,625 horses.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S POPULATION

Canada's proportion of population is only 1.5 to square mile. (England has 558 and U. S. 21 to square mile). Canada's population by first census of 1865 was 3,251. Canada's population in 1783 was 70,000. Canada's population at Confederation, 1867, 3½ millions. Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315. Canada's population estimated on June 30, 1904, 5,694,228. Canada began the 20th century with the same population as the United States began the 19th. Canada has 40 countries and nationalities in her population. Canada has 132,101 more males than females. Canada is adding to its population every year by immigration a number equal to Toronto's population. Canada has more than one-half of the white population of all Britain's colonies. Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent of her population. Canada has 87 per cent of Canadian born people, 4,671,815. Canada has 8 per cent of British born people, 405,882. Canada has, therefore, 85 per cent of British born subjects: 5,077,698. Canada has only 5 per cent of foreign born people: 296,817. 55 per cent of Canada's foreign born population are naturalized. Canada's population is 73 per cent rural; 26 per cent urban. Canada has 61 centers of 5,000 population and over, and 31 of 10,000 and over. Canada's center of population is near Ottawa and is moving west. Canada's Western population 50 years ago, 8,000; today, 800,000. Canada's Western population is 75 per cent British and Canadian born; 25 per cent foreign born. In 1901, 121,451 Ontario born people had moved to the West. One out of every 3½ in Canada is of French descent. 1,649,271 out of 5,371,315 are of French descent. Quebec Province has 1,322,115 of French descent and 280,000 British. Ontario Province has 150,000 of French descent. There are 10,000 of French descent in the Canadian West. The United States census of 1900 shows 1,181,256 from Canada. 11.4 per cent of the United States foreign population is Canadian.

## FOUR HUNDRED FACTS ABOUT CANADA

STRIKING EVIDENCE OF OUR NATIONAL EXPANSION SINCE CONFEDERATION  
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### FACTS ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is 64 years old. George Brown has been dead 25 years. Sir Richard Cartwright is 70 years old. Alexander Mackenzie has been dead 12 years. Goldwin Smith is in his 81st year. Thomas D'Arcy Magee was assassinated April 7, 1868. Sir Charles Tupper is in his 84th year. McGill College was founded by Hon. Mr. McGill in 1813. Lord Strathcona is in his 84th year. William Lyon Mackenzie was the first Mayor of Toronto. Senator Wark, at 101, is the oldest legislator in Canada or the Empire. Sir John A. Macdonald has been dead 14 years. Gen. Wolfe is buried at Greenwich, England. Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe is buried in Exeter Cathedral. King Edward visited Canada as Prince of Wales in 1860. 25,000 United Empire Loyalists entered Canada. Of these, 10,000 United Empire Loyalists entered Upper Canada. 5,000 Acadians were exiled in 1755. Sir Isaac Brock is buried at Queenston Heights.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MILITIA.

Canada has a militia force of 40,000. This force can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as a first line of defense. Canada has 300 rifle associations with 22,000 members. Canada's Militia Department costs 2½ millions a year. Canada has 600 Mounted Police, costing half a million. They patrol an area as large as Europe. They are subdivided into 80 posts, from Hudson's Bay to Rocky Mountains, from U. S. boundary to Arctic Ocean. Canada sent 8,372 men to South Africa during the Boer War. Of this number, 224 died and 252 were wounded. Strathcona's Horse numbered 597. Canada expended \$2,830,000 in sending the 8,372 men to South Africa. Canada will hereafter maintain the defenses at Halifax and Esquimaux. This will cost Canada an additional 2 millions a year. This will necessitate raising the regular Canadian force to 2,000. Canada will spend, 1905, nearly \$1 per head for military purposes; England \$3.20.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Canada has 20,378 miles of railways, steam and electric. Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars. Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand. Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country. In actual railway mileage, Canada ranks eighth in the world. Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain. Canada had only 3,000 miles of railways in 1867 at Confederation. Canada is building 5,000 miles of railways. Railway passengers carried, 1904, 23,600,000. Freight carried, 1904, 48½ million tons. Railway gross earnings, 1904, 100 millions; net earnings, 26 millions. Working expenses, 1904, 74 millions; of Lake Superior, not a mile in 1867. Over 7,000 miles of railway north of Lake Superior, not a mile in 1867. One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the West. The Canadian Pacific Railway operates 9,108 miles. C. P. R. employees, 1894, 25,000; now 35,000. Canada gave the C. P. R. 62 millions in cash and construction, and 25 million acres of land. The C. P. R. was built in 5 years, instead of 10, as per contract. The C. P. R. cost over 300 millions. Lord Strathcona gave last spike in C. P. R. Nov. 7, 1885. Grand Trunk System operates 4,177 miles. G. T. R. employees, 1894, 15,000; now 26,000. Canadian Northern System will be 2,100 miles long at end of 1905. Canadian Government railways are 1,510 miles long. Grand Trunk Pacific will be 3,600 miles long, and will cost 125 millions. 534 miles of new railways built in Canada in 1904. Canada has 767 miles of electric railways. Canada's electric railways have cost 80 millions. They carried in 1904, 181 million passengers—30 times the population of Canada.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S POSTOFFICES.

Canada has 10,460 postoffices, as against 3,838 at Confederation. Over 1,000 are in the Canadian West. Letters mailed, 1868, 18 millions; 1904, 229 million. Postcards mailed, 1904, 27 millions. Money orders issued, 1904, nearly 26,662,000. Newspapers, books and parcels mailed, 1904, 27 millions. Canada's postal revenue, 1904, \$6,306,420; expenditure, \$6,001,636.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MARINE.

Canada ranks seventh in the list of maritime nations. Canada has 7,000 vessels registered, with tonnage of 8½ million tons. Canada has nearly 1,000 lighthouses, lightships, etc. Canada has 1,033 steamboats under inspection. Canada has 28 life-saving stations. Three hundred and twenty-eight new vessels were built in Canada in 1904.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MANUFACTURES.

Canada's manufacturers have an invested capital of 500 millions. One hundred millions of United States capital is invested in Canada. Canada exported in 1904, 29 millions in manufactures, or 48 millions including lumber, etc. Canada has 11,126 factories, employing 306,000 hands. Canadian banks have loaned 416 millions to Canadian manufacturers.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Canada has the largest wheat field in the world, 300,900 miles. Canada's wheat-growing area in the west is (per Prof. Saunders' estimate), 171 millions acres in extent. Canada has less than 5 millions of this area under cultivation, only 3 per cent. If a quarter of the 171 million acres were under wheat, it would supply Britain 3 times over and the home market as well. By 1915 there will be 10 million acres under wheat, yielding 200 million bushels. The Canadian West is capable of producing 3 billion bushels of wheat. The Canadian West is capable of producing 20 times Britain's annual imports of wheat. Canada's wheat crop, 1904, 80 million bushels (60 millions of it in the West). Canada's grain crop of all kinds has reached 275 million bushels. Prof. Tanner, the English agricultural chemist, says Western Canada has the richest soil in the world. Canada's wheat yield for the last 11 years averaged 18 bushels an acre. Wheat yield in the United States for the same period, 13 bushels per acre. Manitoba's average wheat yield for 10 years, 21 bushels per acre. Minnesota's wheat yield for 10 years, 14.2 bushels; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11. Wheat, 62½ pounds to bushel, has been grown at Fort Simpson, 318 miles north of Winnipeg. Canada's western wheat contains 10 per cent more albuminoids than the best European varieties. One hundred pounds of Canadian flour makes more bread of high quality than the same weight of any wheat imported into Britain. Lord Strathcona asserts that in 10 years Canada can produce all the grain needed by Great Britain. Great Britain imports annually 200 million bushels of wheat. Of this, Canada sends her only 20 million bushels. Canada is destined to feed the Motherland. Sixty-seven per cent of the wheat grown in Canada's West, 1904, was suitable for milling purposes. Canada ranked first in wheat display at St. Louis Fair. One hundred and fifty varieties of wheat and other grains were there shown from Canada. Wheat was there shown grown 2,000 miles north of St. Louis. United States exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain are fast declining. Wheat production, 1904, Manitoba, 16.5 bushels to the acre; Northwest Territories, 18 bushels; North Dakota, 11.8 bushels; Minnesota, 12.8 bushels. Canadian No. 1 hard wheat is the highest-priced wheat in the world. Relative wheat values in Liverpool market: Canadian No. 1 Northern, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.11; best Russian, \$1.05; Argentina, 90c; India, 91c. Western Canada's estimated wheat acreage, 1905, 4 million acres. This should produce 72 million bushels, worth \$4 millions. Average yield of wheat in Manitoba, 1904, 16.5 bushels; oats, 38; barley, 20; corn, 13. Some Manitoba farms produced, 1904, 44 bushels of wheat to the acre. Northwest Territories average yield of wheat, 1904, 19.3 bushels. Two million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand acres of Manitoba will be sown in wheat, 1905; increase of 10 per cent over 1904. One million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred fifty-eight acres in Northwest Territories will be sown in wheat, 1905, an increase of 20 per cent over 1904. Four million acres will thus be under crop in the West in 1905. Manitoba crop acreage, 1888, 2,161,114 acres; 1904, 3,807,508 acres. Northwest Territories crop acreage, 1888, 430,258 acres; 1904, 1,823,601 acres. Percentage of cultivated to arable land: Manitoba, 20.39; Alberta, 1.10; Assiniboia, 5.23; Saskatchewan, 0.62 per cent.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADIAN RANCHING.

Canada has 100 million acres of grazing land in the West. 25 years ago the cattle trade of the West totaled 25 head. 800,000 animals are now being pastured in the Canadian West. One-half of this number are cattle, and the rest sheep and horses. The animals being pastured are double the number of three years ago. 522,000 head of cattle were sent east for export in 1903, an increase of 108,000 over 1902. Canada exported 11 millions worth of cattle and sheep in 1904. Canada has all told 5½ millions cattle, 1½ million horses. 20,000 different brands are registered in the Canadian West. Canada has 24 annual round-ups in her ranching country. The first car load of cattle was shipped from the West in 1855.

### FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S COMMERCE

Canada's total volume of trade, year ending June, 1904, 464 millions. This is an increase of 5 millions over 1903 and 50 millions over 1902. Canada's volume of trade has more than doubled in 10 years. Canada's expenditure, 1904, 55 millions; 1870, 14 millions. Canada's surplus for year ending June, 1904, 15 millions. Increase in Canada's trade in 20 years, 1873 to 1893, 30 millions. Increase in Canada's trade in 12 years, 1893 to 1904, 230 millions. Canada's imports for 1904, 250 millions; exports, 211 millions. Since Confederation the exports during 28 of the 38 years were greater to Great Britain than to the United States. Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth as large as that of the United States. At Confederation, 60 per cent of Canada's export trade was to the United States; 30 per cent to Britain. In 1903, 58 per cent was to Britain and 21 per cent to the United States. Great Britain bought in 1904 goods from Canada to the value of \$4 per head; The United States bought from Canada at the rate of less than \$1 per head. Canada's volume of trade per head, 1904, \$85; 1868, \$40; the United States, \$32. Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for 7 years, 1896-1902, was 107 per cent, as against 47 of the United States; 26 of Britain; 38 of Germany; 21 of France. Britain is Canada's best customer—buying 85 per cent of Canada's exports. The industries of Canada totaled, 1901, \$2,349,717,000. Value of products of industries, 1901, \$962,987,758, or 41 per cent of capital. Canada has 12 commercial agents abroad.

## FACTS ABOUT WESTERN CANADA

Canada's Great West comprises two-thirds of her total area. Canada will give 160 acres of land free to every adult applicant. Canada has 171 million acres of wheat lands in the West. Western Canada's grain crop, 1904, yielded 75 million dollars to 25,000 farmers. 500 million bushels of wheat raised in West since 1889. Canada's West is 50 per cent larger than 10 of the Western States. 26,167 homestead entries were made in the West in 1904. They meant an addition of 67,000 to the population. Homestead entries for 1904 were nearly double those for 1902. Homestead entries have increased 18 fold in 8 years. There were 72,000 homestead entries in last 3 years; representing 11 million acres. Northwest Land Companies and railways sold, 1904, 1,267,187 acres, at average per acre of \$4.23. Lands sold from 1893-1904, 10 million acres, at \$3.60 per acre. Cochrane ranch lands sold, 1905, at average of \$6 per acre. The C. P. R. has sold 15 millions of its 25 million acres of land grant; 10 millions to the Dominion in 1881; 5 millions to settlers. The 5 million acres sold realized \$3.60 per acre. Land sales in the West have increased 25 fold in 8 years. The 26,167 homestead entries of 1904 were taken, 8,768 by Canadian; 7,730 by Americans. 25 foreign peoples made homestead entries in 1904. 46 States and Territories were included in the U. S. homesteaders. Canada has given 57 million acres of land to railways in the West. Manitoba has only 10 per cent of her lands taken up, producing 86 million bushels of grain in 1904. Manitoba's population of English is 235 years old. Northwest Territories have 7,000 of foreign birth; 74,870 of Canadian and British origin. Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers. Victoria City is 61 years old. Victoria is half way between London and Hong Kong. Vancouver is 25 years old. The Hudson Bay Company is 235 years old. Manitoba used 2,400 threshing outfits in 1904. There are 293 flour mills in the Northwest; daily capacity, 18,500 barrels. There are 1,025 elevators in the Northwest; storage capacity, 45 million bushels.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans. Winnipeg's population, 80,000—has doubled in five years. Winnipeg's school attendance 12,300. Winnipeg built 2,244 buildings in 1904 at a cost of 14 millions. Winnipeg is assessed at nearly 50 millions. Winnipeg has 22 banks; bank clearings, 1904, nearly 300 millions. Winnipeg ranks third as a banking center in Canada. Winnipeg building permits issued in five years, 20 millions. Winnipeg has had 113 Governors-General since 1534. Canada has 45 religious denominations. Canada cast over 1 million ballots in Dominion election of 1904. Canada gives \$4,402,502 annually to the provinces as subsidies. Canada comprises 1-12 of land surface of the globe. Canada has spent over 100 millions on 100 miles of canals—over a million in maintenance. Canada's canals are now free of tolls. Three times a greater tonnage passes through the Sault canals than through the Suez. Canada has a waterway of 2,384 miles from St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Canada has 6,000 miles of waterway from St. Lawrence to Mackenzie River with land break of only 150 miles. The Mackenzie River is, with tributaries, 2,500 miles long.

## GENERAL FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Canada is 38 years old, dating from Confederation. Canada is 146 years old, dating from British conquest of 1759. Canada is 370 years old, dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535. Canada has only 5 survivors of her 33 Fathers of Confederation. Canada leads Britain's 48 colonies. Canada was the first colony to form a confederation. Canada is included in 42 of Britain's extradition treaties. Canada has over 700 legislators. Canada has had 113 Governors-General since 1534. Canada has 45 religious denominations. Canada cast over 1 million ballots in Dominion election of 1904. Canada gives \$4,402,502 annually to the provinces as subsidies. Canada comprises 1-12 of land surface of the globe. Canada has spent over 100 millions on 100 miles of canals—over a million in maintenance. Canada's canals are now free of tolls. Three times a greater tonnage passes through the Sault canals than through the Suez. Canada has a waterway of 2,384 miles from St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Canada has 6,000 miles of waterway from St. Lawrence to Mackenzie River with land break of only 150 miles. The Mackenzie River is, with tributaries, 2,500 miles long.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Canada's fishery industry produced in 1904, 23 millions. Canada exported in 1904 over 10 millions worth of fishery products. Cod comes first in value, salmon next. Canada has 100,000 men employed in the fishing industry. Canada's fishery equipment is worth 12 millions. Nova Scotia came first in fishing industry, British Columbia second, New Brunswick third. 10,365 seals were caught in 1904 by Canadian sealers.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S BANKS

Canada has 35 chartered banks with 1,100 branches. Canada's banks have 79 millions of paid-up capital. Canada's banks have 72 millions of notes in circulation (Oct. 31, 1904). Sixty years ago there were only 76 banks with 6 millions in circulation. Canada's banks have assets of 694 millions; liabilities, 554 millions. Canada's banks have increased their assets by over 600 millions since Confederation. Only one-quarter of the Bank of Montreal originally, \$350,000; now, 14 millions. Only 6 other banks in America or Europe have a larger capital. Capital of the Bank of Commerce, 10 millions. Canada has 1,000 postoffice and government savings banks. They have 215,000 depositors with 62 millions on deposit. Twenty-three millions additional are in special savings banks. Four hundred and twenty-three millions are deposited in chartered banks. Forty millions are deposited in loan companies, private banks, etc. Grand total savings of 348 millions; or \$100 per head. Discounts by chartered banks, 1904, 42 millions. Bank deposits of 1904 showed increase of 50 millions over 1903. Canada has 250 branch banks in the Northwest; 1 at Confederation. Deposits in Canadian banks have increased 164 per cent in 10 years. Loans have increased 106 per cent in same period. Montreal is the largest banking center in Canada, Toronto second, Winnipeg third, Ottawa fourth. Bank clearings, 1904 in eleven Canadian cities, \$2,735,000,000.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S AREA

Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire. Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude, equal to from Rome to the North Pole. Only one-quarter of Canada's area is occupied. Canada has 1 million square miles unexplored area. Canada has 13,000 miles of coast line. Canada is 3,500x1,400 miles in size. Canada is larger in area than the United States. Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms, 33 Italys, 18 Germanys. Canada is twice the size of British India. Canada is larger than Australasia. The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax. British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line. British Columbia is Canada's largest Province. British Columbia is equal to 24 Switzerlands. The boundary line between Canada and United States is 3,900 miles long—1,600 land, 1,400 water. The British-born people in Canada number six per cent; Canadian-born, 87 per cent.

## FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S NATURAL PRODUCTS

Canada produces annually 275 million bushels of grain of all kinds. 45 per cent of Canadians are engaged in husbandry. 63 million acres are occupied, one-half cultivated. 87 per cent of Canada's farmers own their holdings. Canada exported, 1904, 37 millions of agricultural products. Canada exported, 1904, 63 millions of animal products. Canada exported, 1896-1904, 679 millions of agricultural products. Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1½ billions. Of this, 1 billion is in land and 25 millions in live stock. Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 363 millions. Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1½ billions. Great Britain bought 9-10 of Canada's natural products exported in 1904. Great Britain buys 93 per cent of Canada's exports of butter, 90 per cent of cheese, 76 of poultry, 59 of bacon. We sell Britain 24 out of 224 millions worth of cheese she buys. We sell her 4 out of 101 millions worth of butter she buys. We sell her 12 out of 66 millions worth of bacon she buys. We sell her 13 out of 145 millions worth of what she buys. We sell her 10 out of 44 millions worth of cattle she buys. The British market is Canada's market for the future. In 1904 Canada sold Great Britain 78 out of the 584 millions worth of farm produce she bought. For every \$100 worth of natural products sold Great Britain by Canada in 1904, other countries sold her \$747 worth. Total value of cheese exported, 1868, 1 million; 1904, 24 millions. Cheese produced in Canada, 1891, 108 million pounds; 1901, 220 millions. Canadian flour sold to Japan, 8 months of 1903, \$6,000 worth; same period, 1904, \$82,000 worth. Good root crops are grown on the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers. Total exports of farm produce, 1904, from Canada, 85 millions worth. Capital invested in dairying, 1904, \$6,315,000. Canada now exports hundreds of tons of apples. Canada exhibited at St. Louis 94 varieties of apples, 34 of pears, 24 of plums, 16 of peaches 70 of grapes, 20 of small fruits.