

in these has been adequate and well directed, they have succeeded.

"The Canadian fisheries—the largest in the world," that is the official statement. That means a great deal besides the money value of these resources, great as it is. It means a seafaring population, a hardy race of men. In Nova Scotia more than 25,000 men are engaged in this industry, for the in-shore

selected to set forth the typical scenes of Canada. Consequently, persons abroad find it hard to realize that the Dominion is, essentially, a fruit country. The dry climate gives to some fruits, like apples, melons, grapes and small fruits, a taste that is only to be compared, in market value, to their keeping qualities. In Ontario, grapes and strawberries are field crops. The vineyards in that Province cover 6,000 acres. The Niagara district is noted for its peaches, grapes and all small fruits. In this region,

unimproved fruit farming land sells for £100 per acre. Peach trees are planted in orchards just as apple trees are. The apple region in Nova Scotia, along the Annapolis Valley, is another of the "gardens of Canada." Its apples go to Europe, and are steadily securing a wider market there. Tomatoes in Canada ripen in the open air, as do melons, grapes, and all vegetables and fruits that ripen best under a warm sky and in rich soil.

Fruit is no lux-



"Canada from Ocean to Ocean."

Unloading the Salmon at a Pacific Coast Cannery.

fisheries are very rich, and the proximity of deep-sea fisheries, as well, encourages men to pursue this time honored career. Throughout Canada about 75,000 men are employed in the fishing industry. The inland fisheries in the great lakes and rivers are practically inexhaustible, and their value has been preserved by regulations which make certain methods of taking fish illegal. There is hardly a stream or lake across the Canadian continent which does not teem with fish. The salmon fisheries at the Pacific Coast are very valuable, but are as yet only partly developed. The canned salmon industry has grown to a position of importance. Last year, more than 40,000,000 pounds of it were exported, while the home consumption is large. The Canadian salmon goes (in cans) to every part of the world—to Great Britain, Australia, India, Chili, China, France, etc. When alive, he stays in Canadian waters. The whole fishing fleet of Canada numbers 35,000 vessels and boats.

In pictorial illustration—just as in history, geography or other branches of knowledge—the unusual or the exceptional attracts attention most. The warmest fur garments, the wildest snowstorms, the strangest freaks of King Frost have often been

ury in the Dominion; it is within the reach of the poorest, and we are apt to forget this. The orchard, except in large cities, is a common enough possession of a small householder, while every farm has its fruit garden, even when the cultivation of the fruit is no special occupation of the landowner.

In Canada, the homes of those who in Europe would either be agricultural laborers, working for a low wage, or tenant farmers on a small scale, indicate a very comfortable style of living. In fact, country life in the Dominion has very many attractions. Agriculture is still the chief industry of the people, and, notwithstanding the movement of population to the largest centres of activity, a movement that has been felt in every country, farming will probably continue for a long time to occupy the first position. On the Western prairies, where farming is carried on on an extensive scale over immense areas, the opportunities for men with capital and experience are very great. The modern farm, with its comfortable, well-built house, its garden, and orchard, its fine barn, its live stock, etc., gives a good idea of the lot of the agricultural community. One or two illustrations in this issue will indicate the comfort and prosperity which,