



Such, in brief outline, are the physical components of Canada's broad territory. Abundant and varied natural resources are found in every region. There are more than 500,000 square miles of fertile land; great stands of timber in 1,000,000 square miles of forest; extensive mineral deposits which include the world's greatest sources of nickel, radium and asbestos; almost limitless supplies of hydro-electric power; more than half the fresh water in the world; extensive marine and inland fisheries.

In addition to this heritage of natural wealth Canada's land is rich in its unconventional charm. The Canadian Rockies present spectacular views of snow-capped peaks and glaciers, mountain lakes, deep valleys and dense forests.

Further east unfold the broad expanse of prairie and the uncultivated beauties of the Lake of the Woods region; the imposing grandeur of the Great Lakes; the picturesque islands of Georgian Bay and the Upper St. Lawrence; the rolling, wooded river-valleys of eastern Canada; the rounded slopes of the Laurentians; the cool forests and streams of the Maritimes.

Large national parks across the country preserve regions of outstanding beauty and interest.

In the animal parks of Western Canada many species of native wild life—buffalo, caribou, elk and antelope—now thrive in large enclosures and are no longer in danger of extinction.

There is a wealth of game in the wooded and unsettled regions of each province: moose, deer, bear and smaller animals. The wild geese and ducks wheel their squadrons northward in spring and south again with the approach of autumn frosts. Grouse abound in the woods from coast to coast. Prairie chicken, pheasants and Hungarian partridge nest on the open prairies. The lakes breed countless waterfowl and fish.

The splendor of the Canadian landscape is perhaps most striking during the fall of the year, especially during "Indian summer"—an autumn afterglow of delightful balmy weather. There is generally an almost complete absence of wind; the days are mild and hazy, the nights cool and crisp.

The foliage of the maple, birch, sumach, oak and tamarac, touched by the first warning of winter, displays a brilliant spectacle of colour in blends of orange, gold, scarlet, maroon and green. Soon the land is covered with a variegated carpet of the fallen leaves, presently to be overlaid with a gleaming blanket of snow piled ever deeper and tossed into high drifts by the shrewd winds of early winter.

The natural heritage of Canada is still in the stage of discovery and development. The original inhabitants of this territory, the Indians and Eskimos, led primitive lives and lacked the techniques necessary to make the land yield up its riches.

It remained for newcomers from Europe to tap the latent treasures hidden in the soil, forest and rock of Canada—to take up the tremendous challenge of the Canadian land; to overcome its vast geographic barriers; to span its distances.



CANADA'S population of 12 millions can be roughly divided into three main groups, all of European origin. English and French, the two official languages of Canada, reflect the two largest of these. The third is a composite group of other European peoples.

## THE PEOPLE

Those of British stock account for approximately one-half of the total population. Included in this group are the descendants of immigrants from the British Isles, of the United Empire Loyalists who migrated to Canada during the American Revolution and of more recent settlers from the United States. Canadians of British origin are spread out across the country but are somewhat more concentrated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia than elsewhere. The Anglo-Saxon influence is the principal one felt by immigrants of other than British or French stock, who constitute the third main population group. They tend to absorb the Anglo-Saxon type of Canadian culture.