

square miles of land, and 140,736 square miles of water. The Dominion now occupies 30 p.c. of the entire British Empire, and one 15th of the entire land area of the world. It is large enough to be cut into 40 areas each as large as Great Britain. It is three times as large as British India, fifteen times larger than the German Empire, eight times larger than France and larger than the United States.

Canada was recently described, by an American critic, as a mere fringe on the Arctic circle. Well, fringe in form it may be, but the fringe is made of threads of gold. Canada has been called "Our Lady of the Snows." Our Lady has certainly been liberal with her favours this week, but her reign is very short, and she will soon give way to our "Lady of the Sunshine," who exercises a far more powerful influence in Canada than "Our Lady of the Snows."

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT.

When Confederation was established, the Grand Trunk was in operation, so also the Northern from Toronto to Bradford, and the Great Western. In 1871 surveys commenced for a line reaching to the Pacific Coast, an enterprise which, after a stormy political career, became the Canadian Pacific Railway. This line is the chief transportation development since Confederation.

The following comparisons exhibit the development of railways in Canada since Confederation.

	1867.	1900.
Total miles of track laid.....	2,087	17,824
Locomotives in use.....	491	2,284
Cars in use.....	7,924	19,346
Passengers carried.....	2,784,956	21,500,175
Revenue.....	12,029,809	70,740,270
Expenditure.....	7,953,209	47,699,798
Passengers per head of population.....	1.34	4.90
Tons of freight per head of population.....	1.46	6.68

DEVELOPMENT OF CANALS.

The work of Canal construction was being vigorously conducted prior to Confederation, but the system, as it exists at present, is practically the work of the Dominion of Canada. Before Confederation the sum of \$29,692,244 had been expended on Canals, of which \$4,673,921 was contributed by the Imperial Government, and \$16,518,253 by the Provincial Government of Upper and Lower Canada. The total amount spent on the construction and enlargement of our canals up to 1900, was, \$95,316,919, of which \$74,623,666 was expended in canal development work since Confederation. Canada can justly boast of having perfected the most complete system of canals known in any country.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT.

Increase in length of railways since Confederation about 14,000 miles.

Bonus, grants to railways by the Government to Canada.....	\$179,045,921
Loans to railways by Governments of Canada.....	20,869,489
	\$199,914,510
Bonus, grants from Municipalities.....	\$12,141,083
Loans from Municipalities.....	3,477,311
Subscriptions to shares by municipalities.....	2,764,500
Total aid to railways by municipalities.....	\$18,382,897

GRAND TOTAL OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Contributed by the people of Canada to assist the construction of railways up to 1900.....	\$218,297,407
Public money spent on canals since Confederation.....	74,623,666

The total amount of money contributed by the Governments and the municipalities of Canada towards the construction of railways and canals since Confederation amounts to... \$292,321,073. Which exceeds the net public debt of the Dominion at end of 1901, (which was \$266,163,677), by \$26,757,396.

The total capital of all kinds and from all sources invested in the railways and canals of Canada now amounts to about one thousand one hundred millions of dollars (\$1,100,000,000) which is equal to about \$200 per head of the entire population of this Dominion.

Such marvellous development of transportation facilities in the life time of one generation speaks volumes for the enterprise of the people of Canada, it redounds highly to the credit of the Governments and other public authorities, and the increase of traffic, proportionate to the increase of facilities, proves that the extensions of railways and canals were wisely designed and commensurate with the development of the productive capacities of the Dominion.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN COMMERCE SINCE 1867.

In no department is the development of Canada more manifest than it is in that of the foreign commerce of this Dominion. The whole story of the increase is told by the following figures:

	Exports from Canada.	Imports into Canada.
1868.....	\$57,567,890	73,459,644
1901.....	196,487,630	190,415,525
Increase of exports since 1867.....		\$138,919,740
Increase of imports since 1867.....		116,955,881

Total increase in Canada's foreign Commerce since Confederation..... \$255,875,621
The volume of foreign trade last year was *three times* that of the year 1868.

The exports to Great Britain have risen since 1868 from \$38,743,848 to \$105,328,956. The imports from Great Britain have fallen off from \$68,522,776 to \$13,018,134, so that while we have been largely increasing our sales of Canadian products in Great Britain, we have been decreasing our purchases of British goods.

When we consider that since 1868 we have only increased our exports to the States by \$30,309,704, and increased our purchases from them to extent of \$62,749,330, which is exactly the reverse of the movement in British trade, there will be some who will not regard this phase of trade development with satisfaction.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT.

The following shows the amount of circulation, the deposits and discounts of the chartered banks in 1868 and 1901, with the increase in each case:

	1868.	1901.	Increases since 1868.
Circulation.....	\$9,350,646	\$56,927,407	\$46,676,761
Deposits.....	33,653,594	324,992,272	291,228,678
Discounts.....	52,299,050	286,195,554	233,896,504

The amount per head of circulation, deposits and discounts in 1868 and 1901 was as follows:

	In 1868.	In 1901.
Circulation.....	\$2.60	\$10.45
Deposits.....	9.35	60.61
Discounts.....	14.50	53.40

The increase per head since Confederation was, in circulation of bank notes, \$7.85; in deposits in chartered banks, \$51.26; in discounts, \$38.90.

In 1868 the total amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank and other Savings Banks was \$5,057,607; at close of 1901 was \$76,801,697; Increase of deposits in