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# CANADIAN PACIFIC XMAS BUDGET

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## TO OUR AGENTS.

SIR GEO. MCLAREN BROWN, European General Manager, C. P. R.



HAPPY Christmas and prosperous New Year. May your difficulties in meeting demands for trans-Atlantic transport grow less and less during the coming months. I would ask you to accept this publication as an indication of our belief that before long we shall all begin to experience in ever-increasing measure the blessings of peace. Canada is certainly settling down to her responsibilities, and I think, clearly shows a more near approach to normal life than is the case with any other part of this topsyturvy world. This, in my opinion, is due to her vast, rich, and varied territory (within her boundaries are to be found all things that make for human happiness and prosperity), to the opportunities she offers to the worker in every line of life, to her relatively sparse population, and to the invigorating influence of her glorious climate.

Naturally the first care of Canada since the Armistice has been, and continues to be, the settlement of her returned soldiers and their dependants. The work to this end is being dealt with intelligently, and is progressing satisfactorily. I am confident that in the near future Canada will again be able to deal with much more than the normal flow of emigration from this country, and, in fact, will be able readily to absorb in her population the great influx of home-seekers who will be flocking there, not only from the United Kingdom, but from the United States of America, attracted by the assurances of success Canada offers to settlers who are adaptable and willing to work.

Apart from the natural opportunities the country offers to the ordinary settler, Canada is extending to British ex-soldiers practically the same terms of settlement as she offers to her own ex-soldiers.

Although the circumstances to which I have made reference restrict in some measure Canada's ability at the moment to absorb all who would like to make their homes in that country, *there is an immediate, constant, and increasing demand in Canada* for experienced agriculturalists willing to take employment on the land (when they can be placed), household workers, farmers with relatively small capital who could take up holdings, and ambitious men and women who command funds, and are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities both agriculturally and industrially, existing in every Province of the Dominion. During this present period of reconstruction in Canada, agents should, however, be very careful to and comply with the Canadian Government

Immigration regulations which are issued from time to time through the office of the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London.

In this country the industrial side of Canadian development is very little known. Prior to the war the export of Canadian manufactures was practically confined to AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, such as wheat and other flour, canned vegetables, fruit, etc.; ANIMAL PRODUCTS, such as preserved meats, butter, cheese, condensed cream and milk, animal oils, etc.; FISH PRODUCTS, preserved fish of every description, fish oils, etc.; FOREST PRODUCTS, manufactured timber, SEMI-MANUFACTURED MINERAL PRODUCTS, such as copper, lead, nickel, platinum, silver, gold, mineral oils, salt, etc., and in addition, such specialties as typewriters, agricultural machinery, pulp, and small quantities of other articles of minor import. Her home markets absorbed the output in most other lines of manufacture, such as sugar, textiles of every kind, structural steel and iron, household utensils, mill machinery, electrical and other machinery, railway wagons, railway passenger coaches, locomotives, motors, railway and road construction equipments, machine and other tools, etc.

The value of the exports of Canadian manufactured articles for the fiscal year 1914 was \$85,539,501, and in 1917-18 was no less than \$636,602,516. This clearly indicates that while in the forefront in agriculture (the total value of the field crops in 1918 amounting to \$1,367,909,970), Canada now takes her place among the great manufacturing countries of the world.

As one instance of her industrial development take the exports of pulp and paper products, which in 1890 were valued at \$120, and in 1918 had reached the figure \$71,755,325!

Her varied natural resources unsurpassed anywhere, her geographical position in relation to the markets of the world, her excellent transport facilities, the unlimited power of her great rivers and waterfalls only waiting to be harnessed, all make for economical production and distribution. This has been for some time recognized by many of the great manufacturing organizations of the United States of America, which have already established in Canada some of their largest plants. In this connexion it is gratifying to Canada and Canadians that there are indications that the British manufacturer is turning his attention to this new field of opportunity, and in some cases has already established factories in Canada.