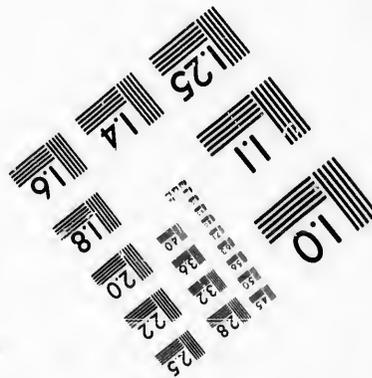
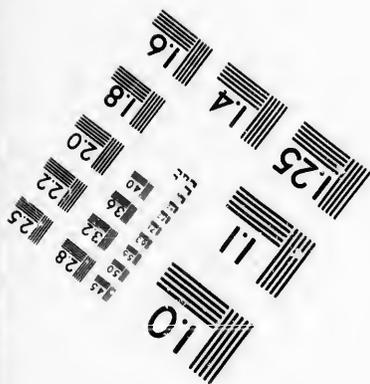
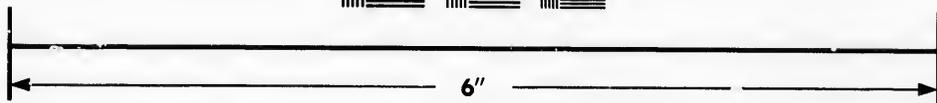
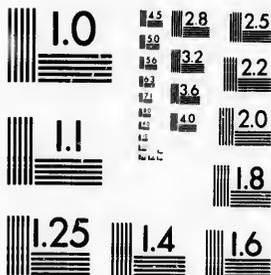


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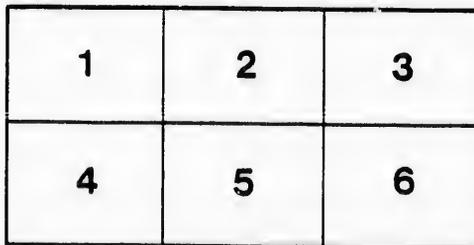
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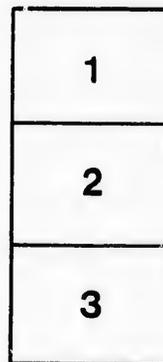
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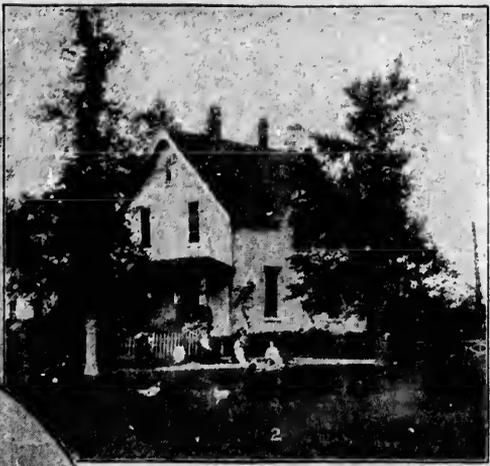
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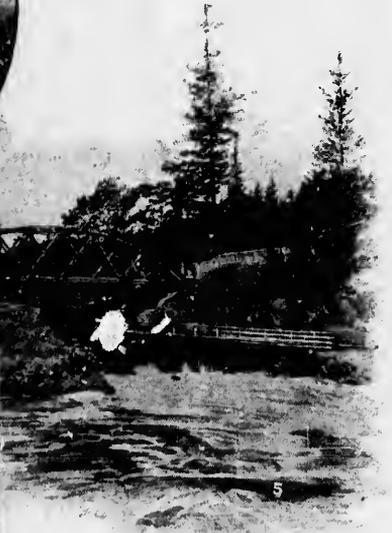
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CANADIAN ATLAS

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.



- 1. Farm Scene in Manitoba.
- 2. Farm House in the Maritime Provinces.
- 3. Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada.



- 4. Lumbering in Quebec.
- 5. Scene near Victoria, B. C.

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CONCISE SCHOOL ATLAS

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

HISTORICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PROVINCES, DISTRICTS,
AND TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION.

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ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HONORABLE CLIFFORD SIFTON,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.
1900.

Dominion of Canada.

Historical.—Earliest explorations by English under Cabot 1497-98. First important explorations and permanent settlements made by French—Cartier's explorations 1534-35-40, Champlain's 1603-8—Quebec founded 1608. Trade with Indians established in northwest by Hudson's Bay Company (English) 1670. Halifax founded by English 1749; Quebec captured by English under Wolfe 1759; country ceded to Great Britain 1763. Dominion of Canada formed by confederation of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia provinces 1867; Northwest Territories acquired 1869; Manitoba admitted 1870; British Columbia 1871; Prince Edward Island 1873.

Area, not including the islands in the Arctic Ocean, 3,653,946 square miles, comprising all territory of North America north of the United States except Alaska and Newfoundland. Length of coast line, 11,400 miles.

Physical Features.—Great natural features of Eastern Canada, the Laurentian Mountains, St. Lawrence River, and Hudson Bay; of Central Canada, the great treeless plains of Northwest Territories; Western Canada, the Saskatchewan—Nelson and Mackenzie rivers with their numerous large lakes—Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave, Great Bear, etc.,—and the Rocky Mountains. Surface of Eastern Canada largely plains and undulating lowlands, in great part heavily wooded; Central chiefly prairie land; Western a region of lofty mountains with intervening valleys and vast primeval forests.

Climate varies greatly, owing to vast extent of territory. The extremes of heat and cold are greater than in corresponding European latitudes. Broadly speaking, climate of north severe, south genial and temperate, everywhere healthful. Atlantic Gulf Stream and Japan Current of Pacific modifying influences in coast lands. Rainfall decreases toward interior.

Forests cover an area estimated at 1,248,798 square miles; constitute one of chief sources of wealth; lumbering a leading industry. Surface of Eastern Canada, except the Arctic Plains to the north, and a limited area under cultivation, covered by vast forests, chiefly of pines, spruce, and firs; many useful and valuable deciduous trees also found. Magnificent forests, in which conifers predominate, cover a great part of British Columbia; the Douglas fir—commercially Oregon pine—frequently reaches a height of from 250 to

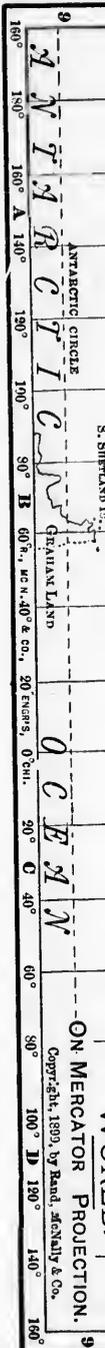
300 feet, exceeding 8 feet in diameter. Value of forest products 1891, \$80,071,415; timber cut, 2,045,000,000 feet.

Agriculture, Etc.—Industries of the country chiefly agricultural and pastoral. Chief agricultural districts: Valleys of the Red, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and Peace rivers, and extensive areas in British Columbia and Eastern Canada. Area of occupied land, 1891, 60,287,730 acres; improved, 28,537,242; under crop, 19,904,826; gardens and orchards, 464,462. Wheat produced, 1891, 42,144,779 bushels; oats, 82,515,413; barley, 17,148,198; corn, 10,675,886; potatoes, 52,653,704; turnips, etc., 49,555,902; peas and beans, 15,514,836; buckwheat, 4,886,122; hops, 1,126,230 pounds; tobacco, 4,277,936. Fruit-growing an important industry in Eastern Canada; apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, grapes, etc., grow luxuriantly; product, 1891, 68,864,181 pounds; extensive areas in British Columbia also adapted to fruit culture. Dairy-farming and stock-breeding have made great progress; cheese and butter largely manufactured, former an important item in export trade, averaging nearly \$15,000,000 annually. Large areas in eastern and western sections adapted to industries. Area under pasture, 15,284,788 acres.

Fisheries of Canada most extensive in the world. Lakes, rivers, and 8,000 miles of shore fisheries yield an almost inexhaustible supply of fresh and salt water fish. Commercially, cod most valuable catch on Atlantic coast, salmon on Pacific. Herring, mackerel, lobster, seal, etc., also valuable. Trout abundant everywhere. Total value of fishery products 1898, \$19,667,121, of which cod, \$2,986,513; salmon, \$3,159,306; herring, \$1,960,954; lobster, \$3,887,939; fur seal, \$285,520. Total fishermen, 81,534; value of plant, \$9,860,097.

Manufactures have made notable advance since adoption of protective policy in 1879; capital invested increased from about \$165,000,000 in 1881 to \$355,000,000 in 1891. Saw and flouring mills, foundries and machine shops, all rank high. Wood pulp mills also established; owing to great amount of spruce, poplar, etc., future of pulp industry must prove of vast importance to Dominion. Textile industries now have a greater aggregate capital than flouring mills; cottons lead. Leather and sugar refining important in Quebec and Nova Scotia, canning of fish in British Columbia.

Commerce.—Foreign trade largely with Great Britain and United States. Value of ex-

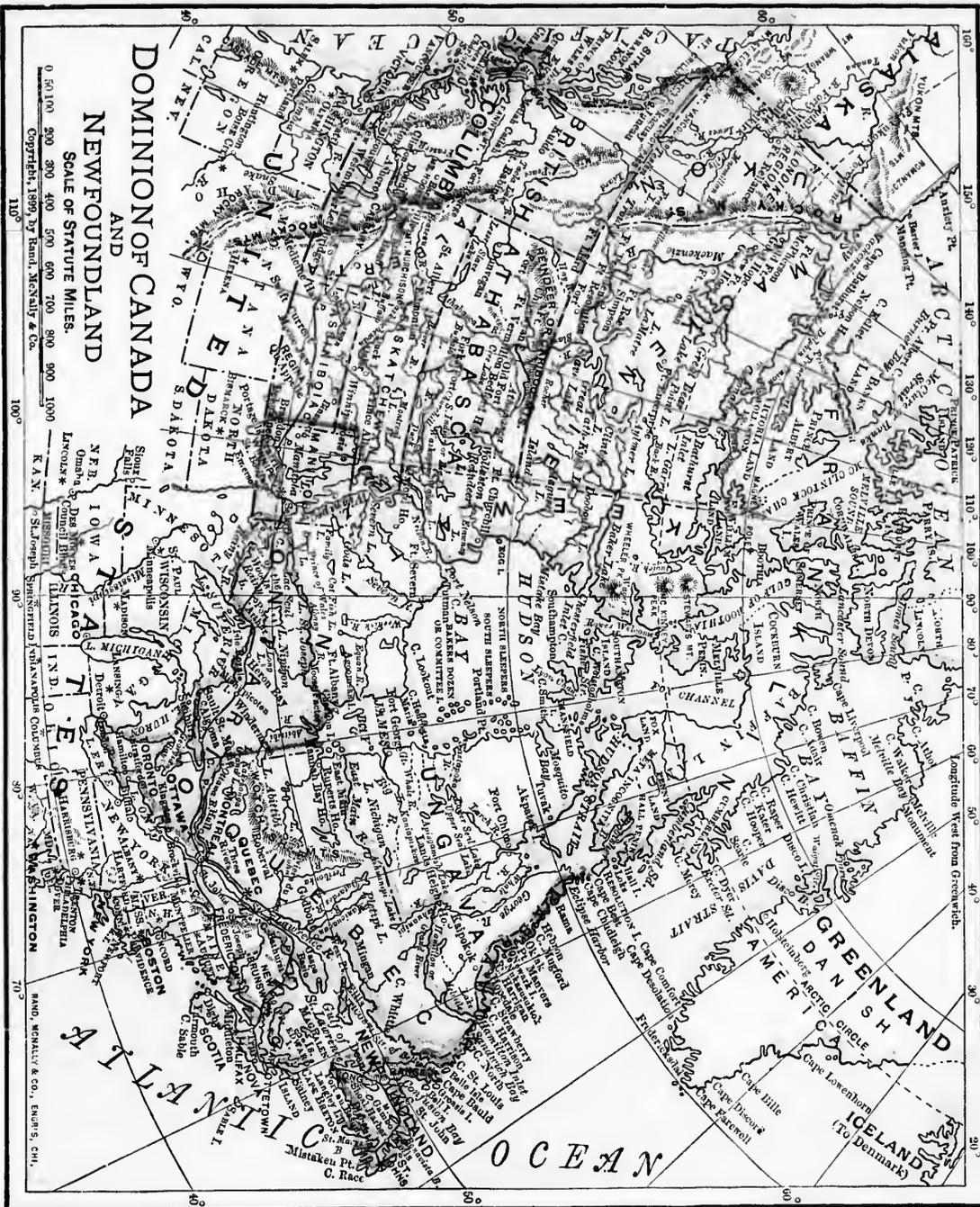


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Prince Edward Island.

Historical.—Visited and named Isle St. Jean by Cartier 1534; first settled by French; became definite possession of Great Britain 1758. Separate government established 1768; first parliament called 1773; name changed to Prince Edward Island 1799; admitted into Dominion 1873.

Area, 2,000 square miles; breadth, 4 to 34 miles; greatest length, 140.

Physical Features.—Surface rolling and well watered; greatest elevation about 500 feet. Deeply indented coast line bordered with several small islands.

Climate milder than that of adjoining continent and markedly healthful. Winters long and cold; summer heat modified by sea breezes. Mean temperature Charlottetown, 40.7 deg.; January 16.3 deg.; August 64.7 deg.

Agriculture leading pursuit; grain, vegetables, and grasses principal crops. Fruit culture successful. Improved land 1891, 718,092 acres; under crops, 536,175; pasture, 178,072; gardens and orchards, 3,845. Conditions of Island favorable for live-stock industry; large numbers of horses and cattle reared; particular attention given to fine breeds. Rapid development of dairy interests. Cheese factories 1898, 34; butter, 7; cream-separating stations, 5.

Fisheries important and capable of great development. Value of fishing apparatus 1897, \$386,156; number vessels and boats engaged, 2,059; men receiving bounty, 2,147. Value of lobster catch 1897, \$493,336.40; herring, \$116,143.74; oysters, \$83,660; cod, \$82,083; mackerel, \$31,570.56; hake, \$33,114.50; total value, \$954,949.45. Fish exports 1897, \$494,281.

Population 1891, 109,078. Most densely populated of all the Provinces; aver-

age density per square mile, 54.5. Of inhabitants, 102,652 natives of British North America.

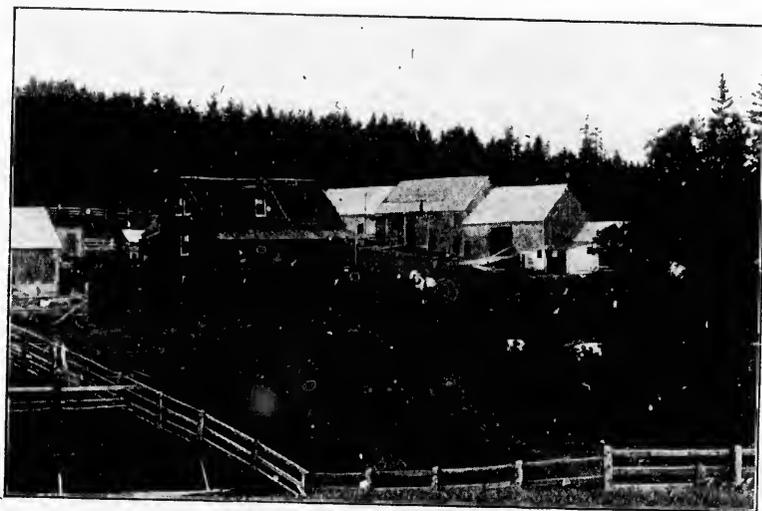
Cities.—*Charlottetown*, capital; population, 1891, 11,373. *Summerside* has excellent harbor and good export trade; population, 2,882. *Georgetown*, seaport with good trade; centre of shipbuilding; population, 1,060. *Souris*, a growing place, has a population of 1,000.

Railways, Etc.—Number miles of railway 1897, 210. Sailing ships and steamers, 174; light stations, 36.

Education.—Schools free and unsectarian; partly supported by Government. Departments in operation 1898, 581; enrollment, 21,852; average attendance, 13,377; total expenditure, \$162,953.

Religion.—Over 43 per cent of population Roman Catholic. Members of leading creeds 1891: Roman Catholics, 47,837. Presbyterian, 32,988; Methodist, 13,596; Church of England, 6,646; Baptist, 6,265.

Government vested in Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Has four Senators and five Representatives in Dominion Parliament.



Warren's Farm, Rocky Point, P. E. I.

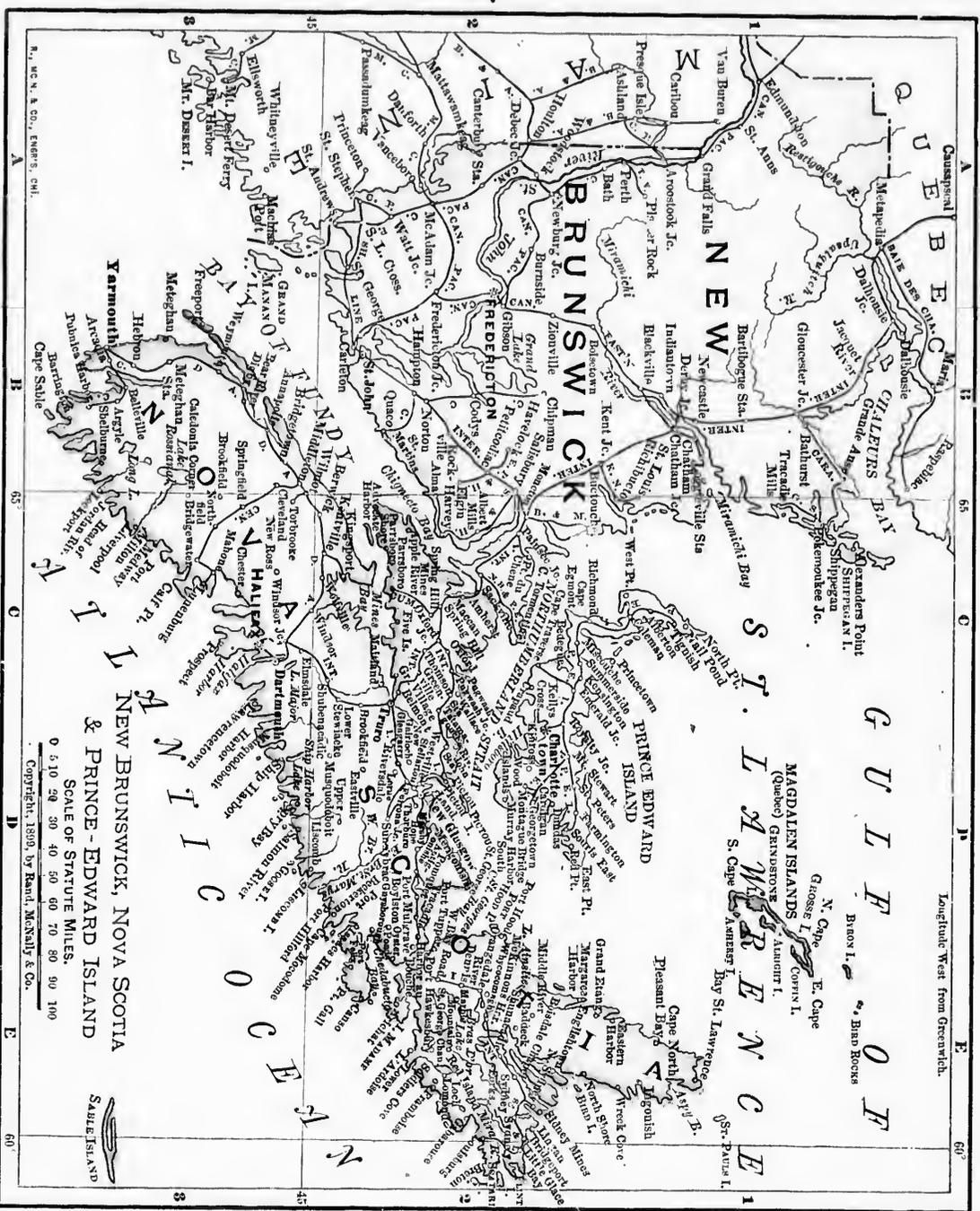
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New Brunswick. Nu Brunz'-wik

Historical.—Country settled by French 1639, and formed part of Acadia or New France until ceded to Great Britain 1713; first British settlers emigrated from New England in 1762. Erected into separate colony 1784; became one of original provinces of Dominion 1867.

Area, 28,200 square miles; land, 28,100, water, 100. Length north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190.

Physical Features.—Surface generally undulating, elevation slight; highest point, 2,170 feet. St. John River, chief natural feature,



Herd of Dairy Cattle, Kernerly Farm, Kings Co., N. B.

drains 9,000,000 acres of Province; Miramichi next in importance. Lakes numerous but small. Coast line, 500 miles, indented by large bays and fine harbors. Dense forests of pine, cedar, spruce, etc., cover large areas in north and northwest; leading source of wealth.

Climate healthful; subject to great extremes; climate of southern coast modified by surrounding waters; subject to dense fogs. Mean annual temperature St. John, 40.4 deg.; January, 18.5 deg.; August, 60.3 deg.; mean rainfall, 40.74 inches.

Agriculture.—Soil exceedingly fertile; capable of producing barley, oats, rye—wheat in some sections—hay, vegetables, and great variety of fruits. Area of occupied land 1891,

4,471,250 acres; improved, 1,509,790; under crops, 1,018,704; pasture, 479,607; gardens and orchards, 11,479. Crops 1898: Oats, 4,971,019 bushels; wheat, 410,000; barley, 109,000; rye, 10,000; buckwheat, 1,658,207; beans, 25,000; turnips, 1,000,000. Potatoes, 1899, 41,996 acres, 4,954,510 bushels.

Live Stock.—Excellent natural facilities for rearing live stock. Horses, 1891, 59,773; cattle, 204,692; sheep, 182,941; swine, 50,945. Increasing activity in dairy interests. Cheese factories in 1899, 60; product 2,000,000 pounds, value \$200,000. Creameries, 10; product of butter, 310,000 pounds, value \$72,000. Total value of cheese and butter exported in 1899, \$181,334.

Fisheries valuable: Province ranks next to Nova Scotia in extent and value of products: Value of fishing apparatus 1896, \$1,878,459; number of vessels and boats, 1,064; men receiving bounty, 2,353. Total catch, \$4,799,433; herring, \$1,518,288; salmon, \$529,428; cod, \$490,536; lobster, \$436,303; smelts, \$415,503; sardines, \$191,083; haddock, \$118,656; fish exports, \$798,270. Oysters and lobsters in great quantities and of excellent quality.

Manufactures.—Excellent transportation facilities, nearness of coal supply and of markets, favor development of industrial enterprises. Chief manufacture, lumber. Salmon, lobster, and oyster canning of great importance.

Textile and paper mills, iron works, etc., established.

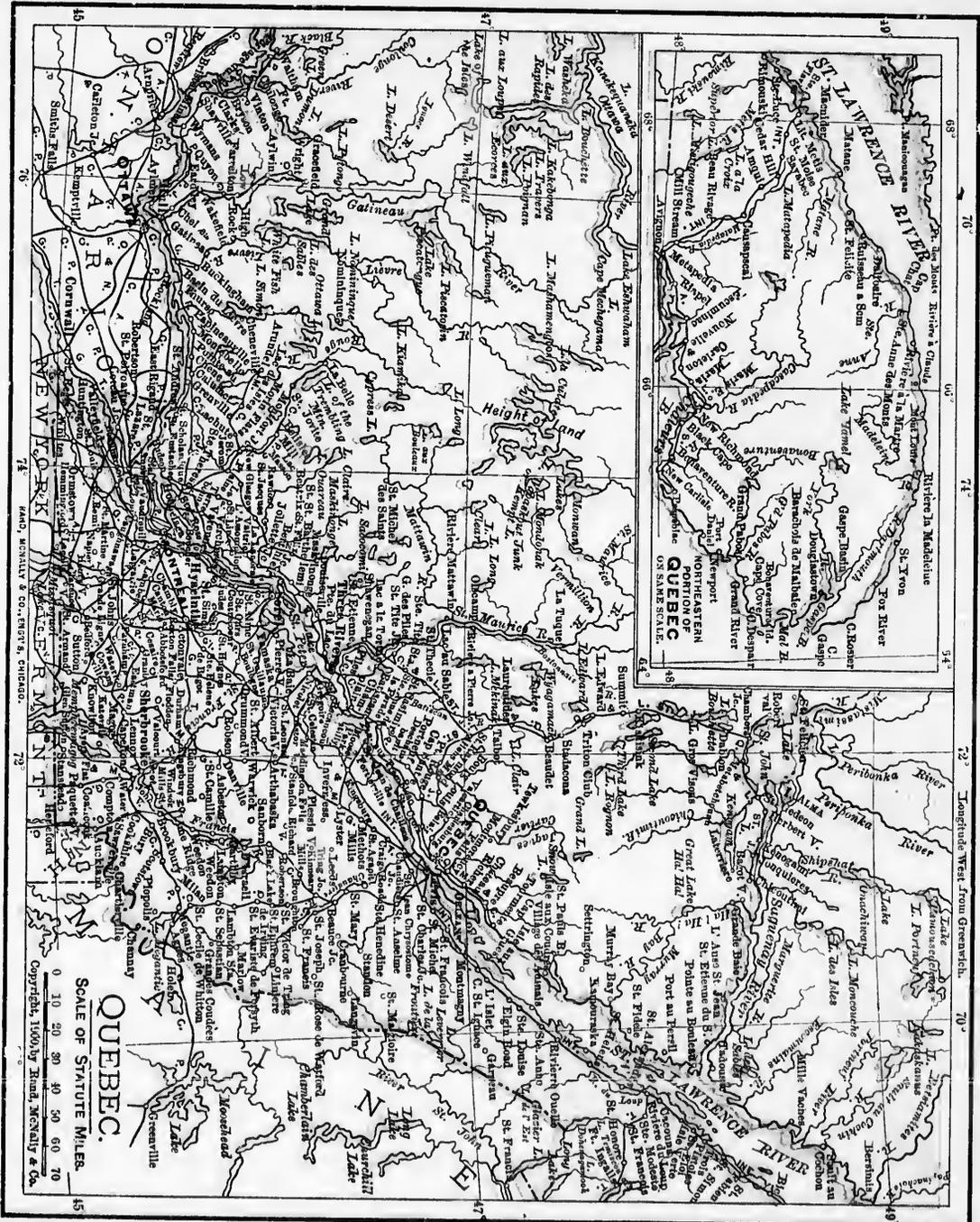
Minerals varied. Coal area, 10,500 square miles; bituminous deposits particularly valuable. Coal output 1896, 7,500 tons, gypsum, 67,137 tons, value \$59,624. Value of asbestos exported 1896, \$8,581; coal, \$15,268; crude gypsum, \$71,441; unwrought stone, etc., \$6,059.

Population 1891, 321,263, of whom 299,154 were natives of British North America. Density per square mile, 11.1.

Cities.—*St. John*, important seaport with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests; population 1891, 39,179. *Fredericton*, capital and port of entry; population, 6,502. *Portland*, now incorporated with St. John, contains steam saw-

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mills, shipyards, and iron foundries; near rich plumbago mines; population, 14,494. *Moncton*, port of entry; population, 8,763.

Railways, Etc.—Number miles of railway 1897, 1,453. Number of sailing ships and steamers, 923.

Education, Etc.—Schools free and non-sectarian. Public schools 1899, 1,806; enrollment, 63,536; in grammar schools, 1,039; in Normal schools, 338. Expenditures, \$577,219. Univer-

sity of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Members of leading religious creeds 1891: Roman Catholic, 115,961; Baptist, 79,649; Church of England, 43,095; Presbyterian, 40,639; Methodist, 35,504.

Government administered by Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council. Represented in Dominion Parliament by 10 Senators and 14 Representatives.

Nova Scotia.

No'va Sko' shia.

Historical.—Visited by Cabots 1497; Port Royal (Annapolis) settled by French 1604; country claimed by British by right of discovery; ceded to France 1667; retroceded to Great Britain 1713; Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island annexed to Nova Scotia 1763; latter separated 1770; Cape Breton 1784, but reannexed 1819. Responsible Government introduced 1848; Nova Scotia one of original provinces of Dominion 1867.

Area, 20,600 square miles, including Cape Breton 3,120 square miles. Length, 350 miles; breadth, 120 miles.

Physical Features.—Surface diversified by lofty hills, broad valleys, numerous lakes and rivers, Chief river, Annapolis. Cobequid Mountains in the north; greatest elevation 1,200 feet. Coast line, 1,200 miles; shores abrupt and irregular, with many inlets and fine harbors, especially in southeast; deep water close to land; numerous small islands near coast. Forests abound in excellent timber; area, 6,464 square miles; lumbering and ship building important.

Climate, modified by Gulf Stream, temperate and healthful; more equable than that of any other Province. Dense fogs occasionally on At-

lantic coast. Mean annual temperature Halifax, 42.6 deg.; January, 22.1 deg.; August, 63.8 deg.; mean rainfall, 47.17 inches; snowfall, 83.81 inches.

Agriculture, Etc.—Western part of Province very fertile. Extensive area of marshes around Basin of Minas; produces large crops of hay and cultivated grasses. Grain, root crops, and hay excellent and abundant. Fruits of temperate zone flourish; Annapolis Valley noted for its apples. Land occupied 1891, 6,080,695 acres; under crop, 969,548; pasture, 994,113; gardens and orchards, 30,036. Latest returns give yield of apples for year as 1,051,592 bushels.

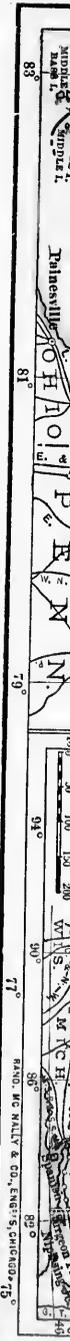
Live Stock.—Large area adapted to rearing of sheep and cattle. Cheese, butter, and condensed milk factories increasing. Farm animals 1891: Horses, 65,047; cattle, 324,772; sheep, 331,492; swine, 48,048.

Fisheries by far the most important in Dominion. Value of product 1896, \$6,070,895; cod, \$2,157,315; lobsters, \$1,322,905; herring, \$709,008; mackerel, \$468,584; haddock, \$367,196; hake, \$144,801; exports, \$5,068,167; fishing apparatus, \$3,069,753. Number of vessels and boats engaged, 8,561; men receiving bounty, 17,061.

Manufactures limited but increasing in



Farm, Amherst, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia.



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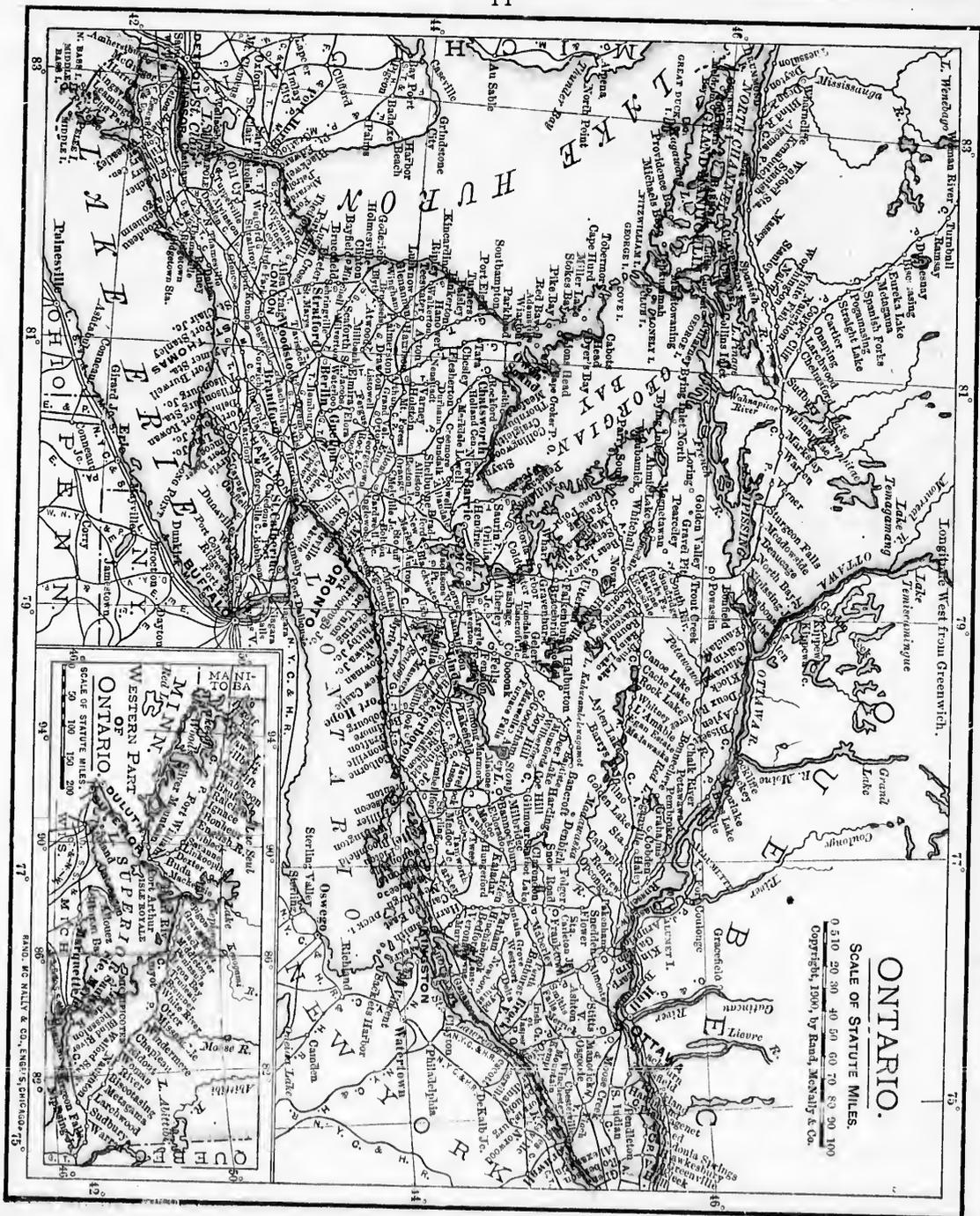
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variety and value. Development facilitated by excellent natural advantages and abundance of raw material. Approximate number of establishments 1893, 10,873; employes, 37,065; capital invested, \$20,907,614; wages paid, \$7,550,092; value of products, \$32,577,354.

Minerals very important. Coal area, 635 square miles; output 1897, 2,465,387 tons, value \$3,852,168; value of gold output, \$562,165. Gypsum 1896, 136,590 tons, value \$111,251; iron ores of superior quality; output, 58,810 short tons. Building stone deposits extensive.

Population 1891, 450,396. Province ranks second in density; average per square mile, 22. Indians 1897, 1,890. Inhabitants descendants of French Acadians, English, American Loyalists, and Scotch immigrants. Increase 1881-91 about 2 per cent.

Cities. — *Halifax*, capital and chief wintef port; principal naval station and headquarters of Imperial army in British North America; population 1891, 38,556. *Dartmouth*, 6,249. *Yarmouth*,

6,089. *Sydney*, seaport and chief town on Cape Breton Island; in vicinity of extensive coal mines; fishing principal industry; population, 2,426.

Railways, Etc. — Railway mileage June, 1897, 930. Number of sailing ships and steamers, 2,204; light stations, 171.

Education free and non-sectarian. Public schools 1897, 2,346; pupils, 100,847; in county academies, 1,685; in Normal schools, 152; model schools, 125. Victoria School of Art, Dalhousie College, and University at Halifax; University of Kings College, Windsor; and Acadia College at Wolfville.

Religion. — Latest reports give total number of Roman Catholics in Province as 122,452; Presbyterians, 108,952; Baptists, 83,122; Church of England, 64,410; Methodists, 54,195.

Government vested in Lieutenant-Governor assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Province has 10 Senators and 20 Representatives in Dominion Parliament.

Quebec. Kwe-bek'.

Historical. — First important explorations and earliest settlements made by French under Cartier, who took possession of the Territory in the name of the king of France 1535-41; explorations by Champlain 1603, who made first permanent settlement at Quebec 1608. Quebec captured by English 1759; entire territory, including present Province of Ontario, ceded to English 1763; Province of Quebec organized 1774. Divided into Upper and Lower Canada 1791; reunited as United Provinces of Canada 1841; separated and provinces of Quebec and Ontario established 1867.

Area, since extension of boundaries authorized by Parliament 1898, 347,350 square miles; included are a large number of fertile islands, Anticosti, Magdalen, and Bonaventure most important. Land area, 344,050 square miles; water, 3,300. Length ranges from 700 to 1,000 miles; breadth, about 300 miles.

Physical Features. — The surface greatly diversified; most characteristic features the numerous rivers and lakes. St. Lawrence River — basin of this system comprises almost entire Province — traverses the country from southwest to northeast between two principal mountain ranges; Notre Dame or Green Mountains (Mount Bayfield, 3,973 feet) south of river; Laurentian, average height 1,600 feet, north. St. John

largest and most beautiful of the lakes, area 360 square miles. Province noted for beauty and grandeur of its scenery, the many objects of natural and historical interest attracting large numbers of tourists.

Climate variable. Winters long, cold intense; severity, however, greatly modified by dry, bracing atmosphere; snowfall heavy. Summers warm and pleasant. Mean temperature average, 58.3 deg. in summer; winter, 15 deg. Rainfall 1897, 28.09 inches; snowfall, 91.4. Montreal, mean temperature, 42.8 deg.; January, 13.4 deg.; July, 69.8 deg. Rainfall, 26.88 inches; snowfall, 123.99 inches.

Forests comprise an area of say 101,443,840 acres, and the lumbering industry is the most important item of commerce in the Province. Pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar, balsam, birch, maple, ash, and other varieties of timber are abundant. Total receipts in 1897-8 from timber dues and lands under license to cut timber amounted to \$911,088.30. Most important timber region is in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, but the spruce forests are rapidly increasing in value in the eastern part of the Province.

Agriculture, Etc. — Agriculture an important occupation; all farming interests advancing rapidly. Soil in general very fertile, especially in southeastern counties. Wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, hay, and root crops successfully grown;



in more favored sections Indian corn, hemp, flax, and tobacco. All small fruits yield abundantly; apples and plums of superior quality also largely produced; grape culture in southern and western sections a profitable and growing industry.

Live Stock, Etc.—Stock raising and dairy farming are prominent industries. Cattle reared in large numbers for export to English markets and for the dairy. Excellent pasturage furnished in eastern townships and north of the St. Lawrence. Wool product important. Farm animals 1891: Horses, 344,290; working oxen, 45,676; milch cows, 549,454; total horned cattle, 969,312; sheep, 730,286; swine, 369,608. Dairy farming has made

large proportions. Chief catches are cod, herring, salmon, lobsters, mackerel, etc. Total value of fisheries 1896, \$2,025,754; cod, \$854,486; herring, \$240,831; salmon, \$212,555; lobsters, \$162,535; mackerel, \$95,690; smelts, \$21,582; halibut, \$16,064; sardines, \$13,366. Value of fish exported, \$766,099; value of fishing apparatus, \$799,737; number of vessels and boats engaged, 4,225; men, 7,832. Sea fishing and building of fishing vessels encouraged by Government bounties. Total amount paid 1896, \$32,992. Although perhaps not quite so important as the deep-sea fisheries from a commercial point of view, the fresh-water or inland fisheries of the Province of

Quebec are nevertheless most valuable. Besides furnishing millions of dollars to the export trade, they are one of the main sources from which those who live on the shores of the numerous and large lakes and by the principal rivers get their daily food and supply the markets of the interior. Salmon, the king of the fresh-water fishes, continues to be very abundant in all the rivers of the north and south shores of the magnificent St. Lawrence. Owing to the skill of the sportsmen who visit these parts every year from the United States, England, etc., thousands of them become victims to the hook and rod. The salmon rivers, being very carefully guarded against the attempts

of poachers, are yearly growing more popular and more valuable. Trout of all kinds, black bass, onananche, whitefish abound in every one of the rivers and in the lakes, which the Province of Quebec can offer to the disciples of Isaak Walton. These streams and inland waters are far-famed, and many are those who are trying to secure the exclusive right of fishing in them. Many are under lease, but thousands of them are yet disposable, and the number of fishing clubs organizing and being incorporated in the Province is fast increasing. The scenery along and around these rivers and lakes is all that is grand and lovely, and the climate during the angling months from May to September, is as beautiful and as healthy as can be desired.



Quebec.

rapid advancement through introduction of improved methods by organized societies; output and value of products largely increased. In 1890 there were 111 creameries; number in 1899, 404; in 1890 there were 617 cheese factories; in 1899, 1,192 and 307 combined butter and cheese factories. Value of butter and cheese 1890, \$3,000,000; 1894, \$7,500,000; amount of butter manufactured 1895, 562,061 pounds; value \$118,013; treble that of 1894. Manufacture of cheese increased from 4,924,504 pounds in 1890 to 31,554,746 in 1894, an increase in value to the farmers of \$4,000,000.

Fisheries extensively pursued in Gulf of St. Lawrence, on coast of Labrador, Gaspé Peninsula, and Magdalen Islands; industry has attained

Railways, Etc.—Number of miles of railway 1867, 523; 1897, 3,232, or 1 mile to each 106.4 square miles of area. Number of sailing ships and steamers, 1,480; light stations, 117; light ships, 8.

Education under control of Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by council of 35 members. Separate schools are maintained for Roman Catholics. Total number of elementary schools 1897, 5,115; pupils, 197,933; expenditures, \$1,566,726. Funds secured partly by local taxation, partly by Government grants. More than 4,000 of the schools, with nearly 170,000 pupils, were Roman Catholic institutions. Among other educational institutions are 524 model schools, 165 academies, 3 Normal schools, 21 classical colleges, 4 universities, 7 schools of arts

and manufactures, and 5 agricultural and dairy schools.

Religion.—Roman Catholic the prevailing religion; about 87 per cent of entire population are adherents of that faith. Numbers of leading denominations census of 1891: Roman Catholic, 1,291,709; Church of England, 75,472; Presbyterian, 52,673; Methodist, 39,544; Baptist, 7,991.

Government.—Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members. There is a Legislative Council of 24 members and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members. Province represented in Dominion Parliament by 24 Senators and 65 Representatives. Post-Office Savings Banks established 1867; total number 1897, 137; depositors, 19,475; amount on deposit, \$5,422,629.

Ontario. On-ta'-ri-o.

Historical.—Region around Lakes Ontario and Nipissing visited by Champlain 1615; around Lake Superior by fur traders 1660; Lake Huron district claimed by Perrot for France 1671. Niagara founded by La Salle 1679. Toronto founded 1749. Territory originally formed part of Province of Quebec; became a separate province in 1791 under name of Upper Canada; reunited to Quebec 1841; separated 1867, and entered the new Dominion as Province of Ontario.

Area.—Total, 222,000 square miles—land, 219,650; water, excluding Great Lakes, 2,350; area of large lakes and frontier waters of the St. Lawrence, 27,094 square miles. Length, southeast to northwest, 750 miles; northeast to southwest, 500.

Physical Features.—Surface generally undulating; greatly diversified by rivers and lakes. Laurentian Mountains—elevation 1,500 to 2,100 feet near Lake Superior—extend from near Kingston to southeast extremity of Georgian Bay; Blue Mountains south of Georgian Bay; elevation 1,900 feet. Southern portion of Province drained by St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Ottawa forms 400 miles of northeastern boundary; navigable 250 miles. Water front extends along Great Lakes and connecting waters about 3,000 miles; contains many good harbors. Region north and west from Lake Ontario abounds in lakes; largest, Simcoe, Nipissing, Nepigon, Lake of the Woods, Temiscamingue, Tamagami, and Abitibi.

Climate generally pleasant and healthful; extremes modified by dry, clear atmosphere, and in southwest by extent of adjoining waters. Mean annual temperature, Windsor, 48.1 deg.; January, 23.4 deg.; July, 72.6 deg.; mean rainfall, 23.55 inches; snowfall, 51.92 inches; altitude, 604 feet. Mean temperature, Port Arthur, 35.5 deg.; January, 6.0 deg.; July, 62.8 deg.; altitude, 642 feet.

Forests.—Northern Ontario clothed with dense forests abounding in valuable timber. Large areas covered with white pine, commercially, the most valuable tree; spruce, next in importance, found almost everywhere in large quantities; affords the most desirable material for wood pulp; pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie said to be largest in the world. Other valuable timber trees are oak, ash, elm, maple, hickory, larch, balsam fir, linden, sycamore, black cherry, walnut, and butternut. Province derives large annual revenue from lease of forests on Crown Lands to lumbermen.

Agriculture the leading industry. Agricultural college near Guelph has done much to promote improvement in all branches of farming. Yield of principal product in bushels, 1899: Fall wheat, 14,439,827; spring wheat, 7,041,317; barley, 14,830,891; oats, 89,897,724; rye, 2,284,846; peas, 15,140,790; buckwheat, 2,203,299; beans, 651,009; potatoes, 19,933,366; mangel-wurzels, 20,898,387; carrots, 3,674,035; turnips, 58,078,390; corn, 21,673,234; clover and hay, 3,498,705 tons; tobacco, 2,241,562 pounds. Cleared land



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1898, 12,993,614 acres; under crops, 8,835,272; total value of land, \$556,246,569.

Horticulture. Fruit farming, including viticulture, successfully pursued in southwest; climate and soil of this section adapted to peaches, grapes, plums, and all small fruits. Province noted for its superior apples; grown largely in all lake counties. Area under orchard and garden 1899, 338,073 acres; vineyards, 10,802. Bearing apple trees 1899, 6,324,842; young trees, 3,445,135; estimated yield, 19,126,439 bushels. Bearing plum trees, 700,000; cherry, 500,000; pear, 500,000; peach, 500,000; grape vines, 2,000,000.

Live Stock, Etc.—Stock raising and dairy farming are constantly increasing sources of



Ontario.

profit. Special attention is given the breeding of fine cattle and sheep. Area under pasture, 1899, 2,710,268 acres. Value of farm animals, 1898, \$101,166,087; poultry, \$2,578,136; wool clip, \$847,378. Number of horses, 1899, 615,524; cattle, 2,318,355; sheep, 1,772,604; hogs, 1,971,070; poultry, 9,344,024. Wool clip, 5,525,122 pounds. Bees, 203,343 hives; annual production of honey about 8,000,000 pounds. Ontario, one of foremost dairy countries. Dairy schools at Guelph, Kingston, and Strathroy are important factors in advancement of industry. Manufacture of cheese has attained large proportions; development of industry continuous and rapid; product of superior quality; exports large and steadily increasing. First factory erected, 1864; number

of factories, 1898, 1,187; product, 128,116,924 pounds; value, \$10,252,240. Butter of excellent quality made; creameries, 1898, 282; butter, 9,008,992 pounds; value, \$1,632,234.

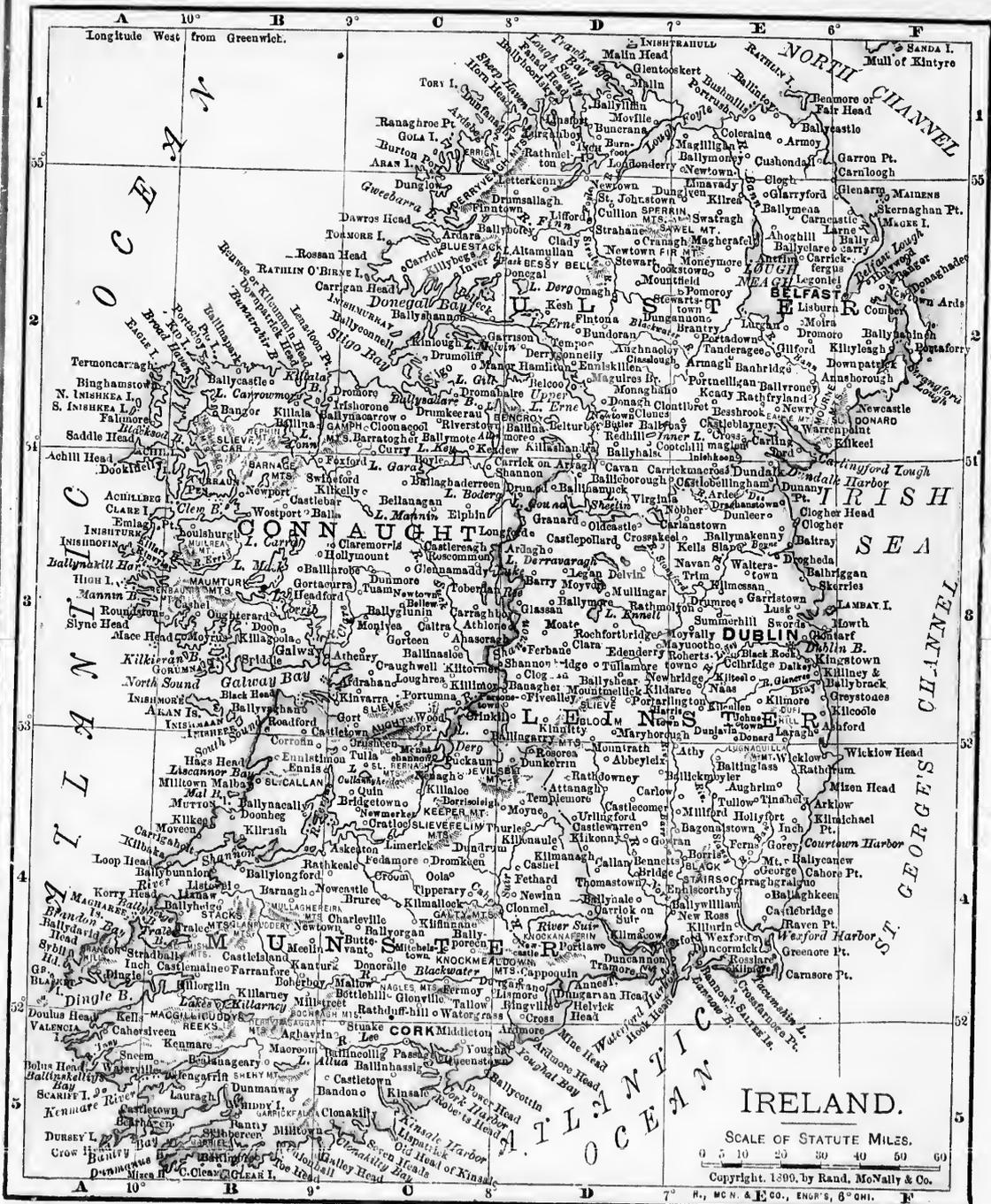
Fisheries of the Great Lakes among the most extensive in the world. Chief catches, herring, whitefish, and salmon-trout. Waters of Rainy River District support important and extensive fisheries; centre of industry, Lake of the Woods; staple fish, sturgeon. Amount of fish caught in Ontario waters, 1883 to 1894, nearly 294,000,000 pounds; value, \$17,660,000. Value of produce of fisheries, 1896, \$1,605,674: Trout, \$620,316; whitefish, \$272,283; herring, \$204,672. Value of fishing apparatus, \$838,532; fish exports, \$467,799.

Manufactures.—Abundant water-power, found almost everywhere, affords unusual facilities for manufactures; Province rapidly becoming an important industrial centre; produces 60.5 per cent of the total output of Dominion manufactures. Leading manufacturing cities, Kingston, London, Hamilton, and Toronto; principal productions, agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, lumber, iron, cottons, woollens, furniture, leather, paper, etc. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, 1893, \$182,603,340; employes, 170,226; value of products, \$245,100,267. Value of cement manufactured, 1895, \$159,477; lime, \$280,000; drain-tiles and brick, \$862,000; pressed brick, \$139,770; sewer pipe, \$133,159; terracotta, \$38,500; pottery, \$108,000.

Minerals.—Mineral resources varied and widely distributed. Products shipped chiefly to United States. Notable iron deposits in Eastern and Northern Ontario and west of Port Arthur. Most important gold regions those of Rainy River District; valuable deposits exist in Eastern Ontario and vicinity of Lake Superior. Discovery of natural gas at Port Colborne 1885. Lake Erie counties most productive. Petroleum discovered 1862; richest districts Oil Springs and Petrolia; silver in Gillies Lybster and townships and elsewhere west of Port Arthur. Nickel and copper near Sudbury; platinum on north shore of Lake Huron; corundum in Hastings and Renfrew counties. Salt area, 1,200 square miles. clays, mica, asbestos, and building stone abun-



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and Pembina. Among the large lakes are Manitoba, Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, and Dauphin. In addition to these there are thousands of small lakes and streams in all parts of the Province varying in size from an acre or more to ten miles in length by one-half as broad. The land is chiefly a rolling prairie dotted with poplar and other small timber. The soil is a deep black clay loam resting upon a clay subsoil. It is particularly rich in humus, and analysis shows a percentage of phosphate and nitrogen higher than any other known virgin soil. It is to these constituents that the unequalled quality of Manitoba wheat is due.

The **climate** is healthful. Winters are cold, but modified by the dryness of the atmosphere. Average annual precipitation 21.4 inches. Mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7 deg.; January 5.2 deg.; July 66.1 deg.



View on River Road, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Resources of the country very great; soil exceedingly fertile and unusually productive, especially in Red River Valley. Total area of cultivable land about 37,000,000 acres; area occupied 1891, 6,000,000 acres; actually under crop in 1899 is 2,449,078 acres, and in fallow 631,015 acres. Resident farmers, 35,000. Experimental farm at Brandon, operated at expense of Dominion Government, has been of great value in development of agriculture. Industry encouraged and methods greatly improved by efforts of the Department of Agriculture through the organization of and aid by cash grants to farmers' institutes and agricultural societies, as well as a free dairy school. Staple crop, wheat; oats, barley, flax, grasses, potatoes, and other root crops

are also grown. Total yield for 1899 of wheat, 27,922,230 bushels; oats, 22,318,378; barley, 5,379,156; flax, 304,920; rye, 64,340; peas, 20,490; potatoes 3,226,395; roots, 2,670,108.

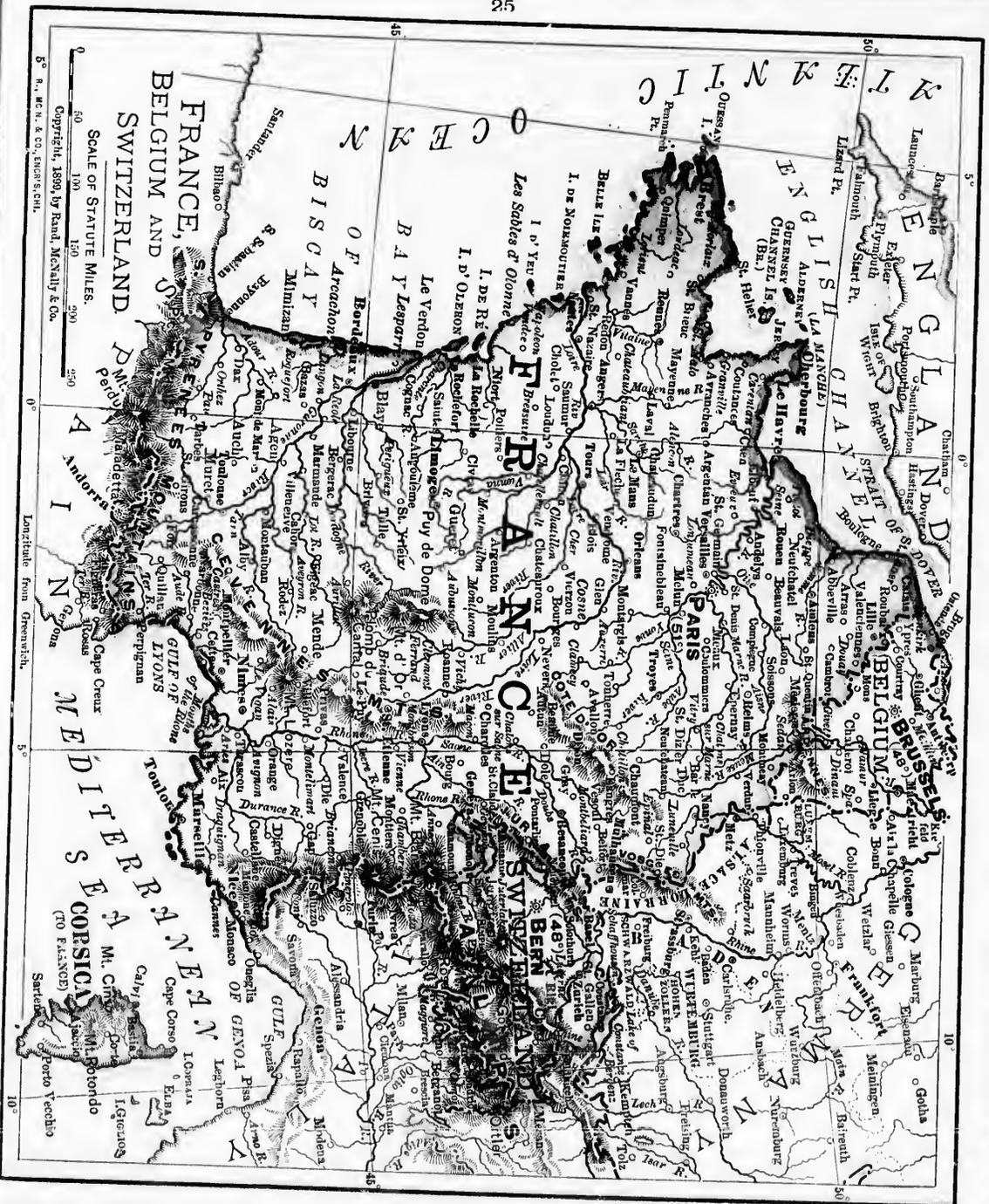
Horticulture.—Among cultivated fruits are found raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and crab-apples, with occasionally a few standard apples. Indigenous fruits found usually upon wooded or scrub land, are plums, several varieties of cherries, raspberries, black currants, gooseberries, blueberries, and grapes; excellent cranberries in marshy districts, and strawberries, found upon the open prairie, are abundant.

Live Stock.—Country affords excellent natural advantages for the stock-grower. In district are large areas of fine pasture lands with an abundant supply of good water. Rearing of cattle the chief branch of this industry; export of beef cattle an important item in the trade of the Province; hogs rank next to cattle in importance; horses and sheep are also commanding attention; poultry raising profitably carried on in all farming communities. Number of horses, 102,655; cattle, 220,248; sheep, 33,092; pigs, 66,011. Poultry marketed by farmers: Turkeys, 65,845; geese, 25,155; chickens, 246,205. Beef cattle exported in 1899, 12,000; stockers sent to Northwest Territories and United States, 35,000.

Dairy Farming has developed rapidly during recent years. Number of creameries and cheese factories show a noteworthy increase; extension of industry and production of higher grade of goods encouraged by government methods; all creameries and cheese factories in operation visited regularly by Dairy Superintendent employed by Provincial Government; during the winter a dairy school, conducted at Winnipeg, furnishes practical instruction free to all residents of Province. Output of establishments and increase in amount and value of products steadily advancing; in 1899 there were 29 creameries and 33 cheese factories, chiefly in older settled districts and owned by farmers. Dairy products were valued in 1899 at \$470,559, made up as follows: Creamery butter, 1,002,809 pounds, value \$188,026.68; dairy butter, 1,354,240 pounds, value



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\$195,552.25; factory cheese, 848,587 pounds, value \$86,980.16.

Manufactures rapidly developing with increasing population and improved business facilities. Number of industrial establishments 1891, 1,031; employes, 4,403; working capital, \$2,561,836; aggregate wages, \$1,905,981; value of product, \$10,155,182. Industrial establishments include furniture and carriage manufactories, breweries, meat-curing and packing establishments, and cigar factories. Flour mills, with total capacity of 10,400 barrels, established in all larger towns. Oatmeal mills at Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Pilot Mound. Railway shops at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon.

Population in 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506. Population of rural municipalities, unorganized districts, etc., 1898, 161,635; cities, towns, and villages, 68,246; total of Province 1899, 250,000.

Cities and Towns.—*Winnipeg*, the capital, situated at junction of Assiniboine and Red rivers, most important railway center in Canada west of the Great Lakes. Lies within the centre of the great wheat-growing district of Manitoba, and is the commercial and educational center of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. Rise of city remarkably rapid. Population 1871, 241; 1881, 7,985; 1891, 25,642; 1899, 50,000. *Brandon*, second city in size and importance, railroad and agricultural center; important grain market; has number of large elevators; population, 5,202. *Portage la Prairie*, important town on the Canadian Pacific at the junction of the Manitoba & Northwestern and Canadian Northern railways; population, 4,000. *Selkirk*, on the Red River, center of fine agricultural district; population, 2,061. Other towns in splendid agricultural districts are Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita,

Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, and a number of others which are rapidly rising in prominence and importance owing to the stability that is given them by the agricultural districts with which they are surrounded.

Railways.—Manitoba has five independent railway systems with a mileage as follows: Canadian Pacific, main line and branches, 1,008 miles; Northern Pacific, 322; Manitoba & Northwestern, 196; Canadian Northern, 371; Great N. W. Central, 61; total mileage, 1,958. The Great Lakes, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis, are navigable and with the Red River form an important means of communication.

Education.—Educational institutions well established throughout the Province. Schools free and non-sectarian, supported by government grant and taxes levied on municipal lands. Number of public schools 1898, 1,250; school population, 57,431; pupils, 43,825; average attendance, 24,958. Government grants, \$201,557; total receipts, \$1,098,796; total expenditure, \$1,011,368. Normal school, Winnipeg; provincial Normal teachers, 5; local Normal teachers, 11; Collegiate Institute for Advanced Education, tributary to public schools at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie, total enrollment 861; number of intermediate schools, 34. Number of public libraries, 8; books, 34,730.

Religion.—No State church. Number of members of leading churches, census 1891: Presbyterians, 39,001; Church of England, 30,852; Methodists, 28,437; Roman Catholics, 20,571; Baptists, 16,112. First missionary, Rev. Pere Messager, visited the country 1731; first Church of England bishopric created 1849.

Government.—Executive government administered by Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members; Legislative Assembly consists of a single chamber of 40 members. Province represented in Dominion Parliament by 4 Senators and 7 Representatives.

Northwest Territories.

Historical.—Territory tributary to Hudson Bay, formerly known as Rupert's Land, granted to Hudson's Bay Company 1670; North West Company chartered 1783; two companies united 1821. Fort Selkirk established 1848. Rupert's Land re-acquired by the Crown and together with the North-Western Territory, included in the Dominion 1869. Province of Manitoba set

apart from Territories 1870 and Keewatin District created 1876. Gold discovered on Stewart River 1885; Klondike discoveries 1896-7. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca formed 1882; Yukon, Ungava, Mackenzie, and Franklin 1895; Yukon made separate territory under Commissioner by Canadian Parliament 1898. Within the leading districts over 1,700 miles of railway in operation.

Area.—Athabasca, 251,300 square miles; Sas-



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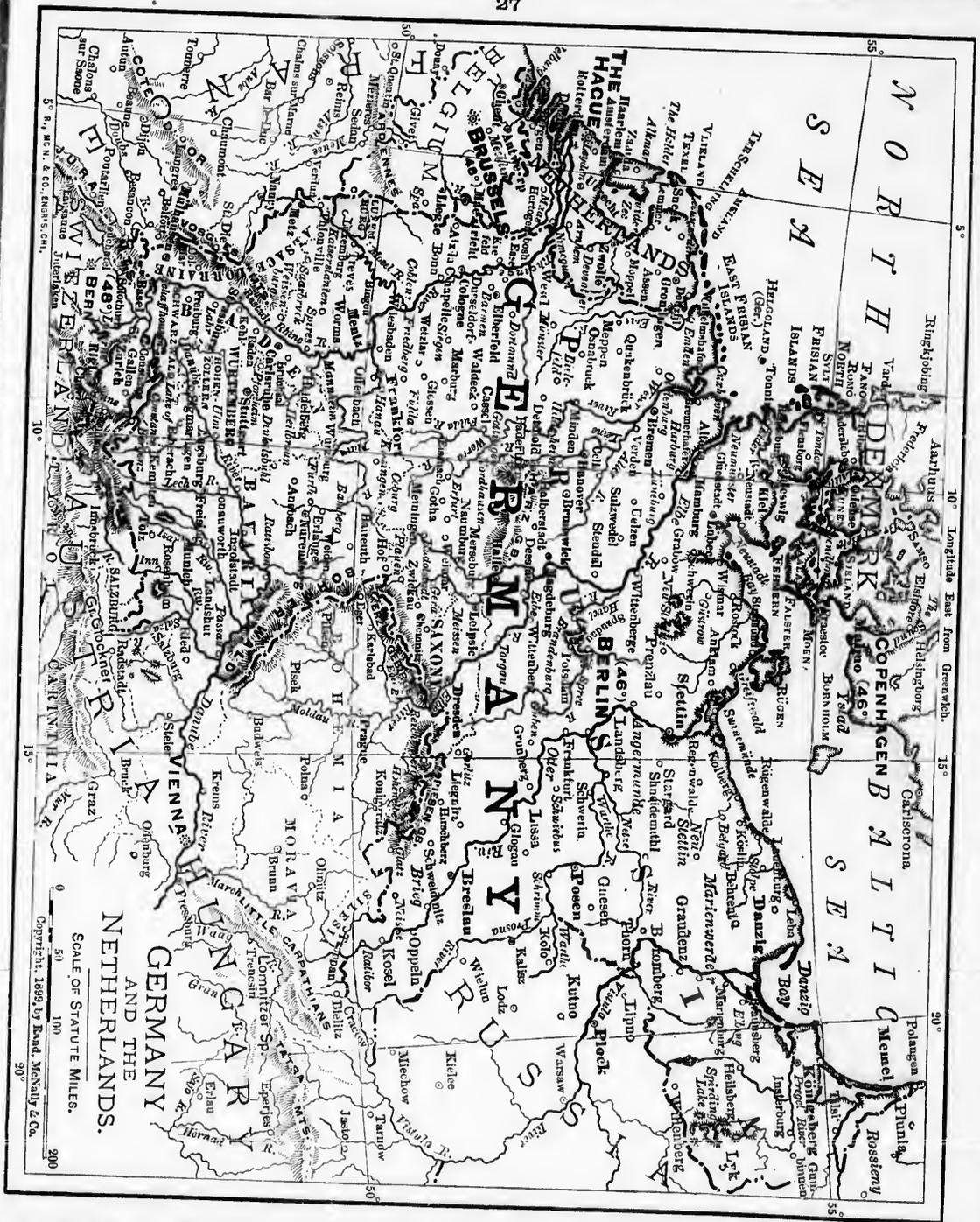
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katchewan, 114,000; Alberta, 100,000; Assiniboia, 90,340; Yukon, 198,300. Ungava, Mackenzie, and Franklin about 1,019,200 square miles.

Physical Features.—Rocky Mountains in extreme west; Southern portion generally level, lands mainly prairie; eastern extremely uneven, large portion occupied by Hudson's Bay. Numerous large lakes a prominent feature; Great Bear, Great Slave, and Athabasca lakes the largest. Two great river systems, one draining into Arctic Ocean, the other into Hudson's Bay. Mackenzie the great Arctic river; Churchill, Nelson, and Severn tributaries of Hudson's Bay. The Saskatchewan with its branches, one of Western Canada's largest rivers, drains a large area, crossing the country from west to east.

Climate ranges from comparatively mild winters and hot, dry summers of Alberta to rigorous

wheat crop, 2,734,390 bushels; oats, 2,404,442; barley, 379,399; potatoes, 471,411; 1899, cultivated land 515,826; wheat, 6,946,997 bushels; oats, 4,740,993; barley, 342,435. Ranches 1895, 195; area, 904,187 acres.

Live Stock.—Grazing lands chiefly in Alberta and southern part of Assiniboia; climate particularly favorable to the raising of horses and cattle; rearing of cattle especially important in Alberta. Total number of live stock 1891, 373,002. In 1894 there were in Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, 78,717 horses, 283,077 cattle, 235,500 sheep, and 29,266 pigs.

Minerals.—Country rich in minerals. Vast deposits of gold, coal, lignite, petroleum, and iron ore exist. Richest gold mines in Klondike region, Yukon District. Value of gold mined 1897, including output of Yukon fields, \$2,550,000.



Cattle Ranching near M'Leod, N. W. T.

climate of far north. In extreme northwest, east of Rockies, climate milder than in eastern sections in same latitude. Rainfall varies with locality. Altitude of Battleford, Saskatchewan, 1,615 feet; mean temperature, 34.2 deg.; July, 65 deg.; January, 1.3 deg. below. Altitude McLeod, Alberta, 2,400 feet; mean temperature MacLeod, 42 deg.; January, 14.4 deg.; July, 67.4 deg. Mean temperature Calgary, 36.5 deg.; spring, 14.22 deg.; summer, 59.67 deg.; autumn, 17.37 deg.; winter, 30.80 deg. below.

Agriculture.—Agricultural possibilities of large areas very great; fertile belt of Saskatchewan 64,400 square miles. Chief product wheat; largest wheat area in valleys of Athabasca and Peace rivers. Area occupied in Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan 1891, 2,910,144 acres; cultivated, 194,773. Cultivated land East and West Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan 1894, 437,254 acres;

Coal abundant in all districts; fields in Alberta especially important and extensively worked. Copper ore and galena found in Coppermine Valley. Hot mineral springs at Banff.

Population 1891, including Arctic islands, 98,967; excluding Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, 32,168; population of last named districts 1894, 86,851—13,345 Indians.

Principal Towns and Cities.—*Regina*, Assiniboia District, capital of territories; headquarters of the mounted police; population 1895, 1,583. *Calgary*, Alberta District, centre of stock-raising and irrigated district, and distributing point for miners' supplies; population 4,000. *Battleford*, Saskatchewan, 1,500. *Edmonton*, in Assiniboia, outlet of important agricultural and mining district; population, 4,000. Chief city Yukon District, *Dawson*, established 1896.

Education, Etc.—Education under con-



ats, 2,404,442;
 1899, culti-
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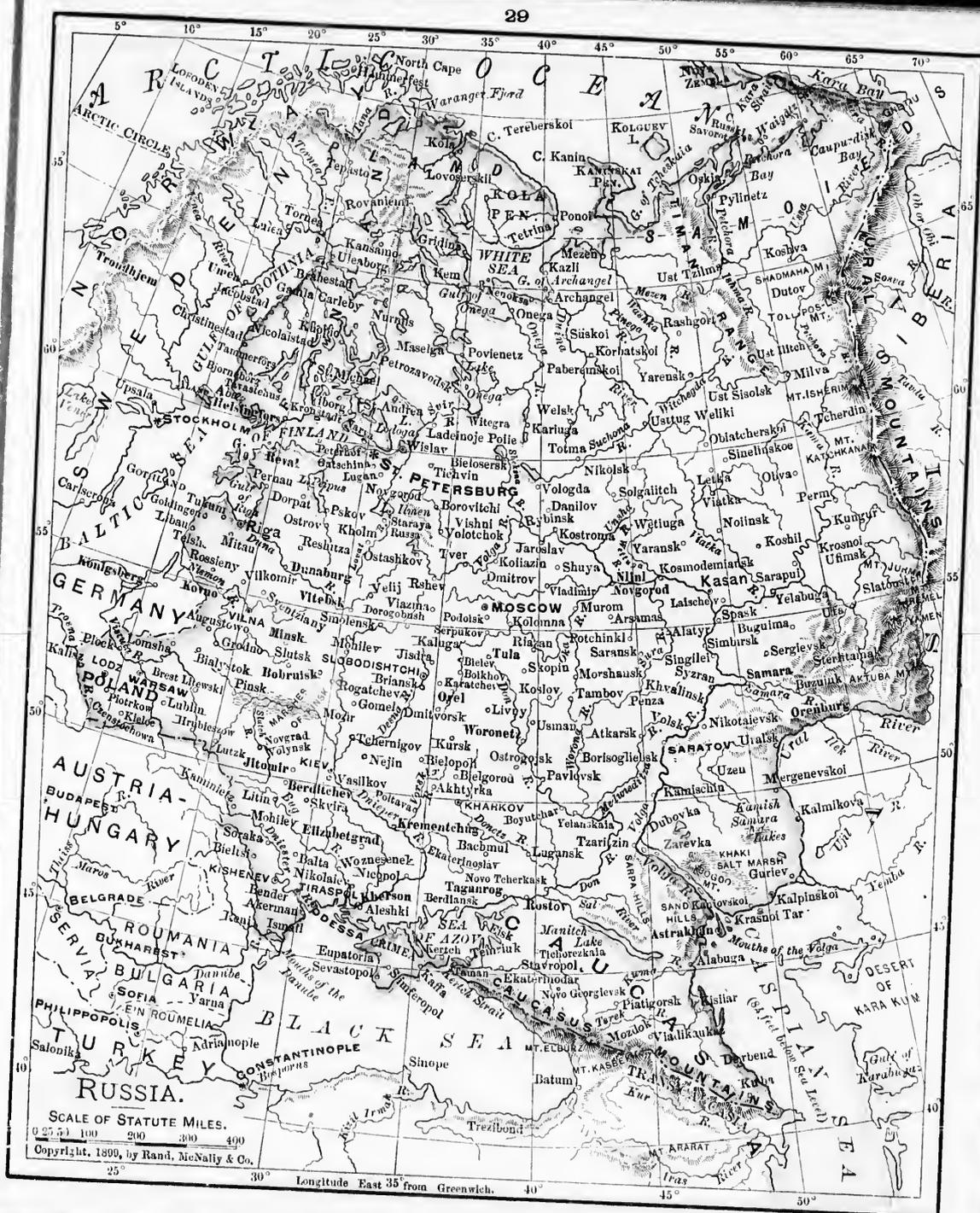
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SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
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Longitude East 35 from Greenwich.

trol of Council of Public Instruction. Number of schools to date: Public, 523; Catholic, public, 46; Catholic, separate, 12; Protestant, separate, 3; total, 584. Expenditure 1899, \$158,625.33. Number of pupils in attendance in 1899, 16,754.

Government administered by a Lieutenant-

Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Council consists of such persons as are selected by Governor and afterwards elected to the Assembly by the people. Represented in Dominion Parliament by 2 Senators and 4 Representatives.

British Columbia.

Historical.—Mainland occupied and entirely under control of the Hudson's Bay Company previous to 1858. Vancouver Island leased by Company 1849; reverted to Crown and became a Crown Colony 1858; during same year mainland



Great Bluff on the Thompson River, B. C.

erected into a colony under title of British Columbia; Vancouver Island incorporated with British Columbia 1866; Colony admitted into Dominion of Canada 1871.

Area.—Total area, 383,300 square miles; length, 764 miles; breadth, 400. Vancouver Island, 15,937 square miles; Queen Charlotte Islands, 5,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—Four principal mountain ranges traverse mainland northwest to southeast. Rocky Mountains rising to about 16,000 feet; west of Rockies, Selkirk and Gold ranges with many elevations of 10,000 feet; farther west, Cascades and Coast ranges averaging

100 miles in width with mean elevations of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. Country between Gold and Cascade ranges great interior plateau. Lakes numerous. Principal rivers: Fraser, Columbia, Skeena, Nass, Stikine, Liard, and Peace. Pacific coast line, including indentations, 12,000 miles, noted for number of bays, passages, and islands.

Burrard Inlet most important harbor on mainland; at Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, is the Imperial Naval Dockyard, with the finest harbour on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco.

Climate.—Southwest characterized by mild winters, cool, dry summers; southwest winds and occasional fogs; interior subject to extremes; winters in northern sections severe. Highest average temperature at Esquimalt for a number of years 86.4 deg.; lowest, 16.7 deg.; mean annual, 47.73 deg.; rainfall, 38.77 inches; snowfall, 41.9 inches. Highest average temperature at Mission Valley, upper mainland, for a number of years, 98 deg.; lowest, 17 deg. below; mean annual, 43.40 deg.; rainfall, 5.52 inches; snowfall, 59.7 inches. Nicola Lake—interior, —12 inches.

Forests, Etc.—Forests are most valuable resources of Province.

Coasts as far north as Alaska covered with dense growth of valuable timber. Estimated wooded area, 285,554 square miles. Trees attain gigantic size on west slopes of Coast Ranges; among the most valuable are Oregon pine or Douglas fir, red and yellow cedar, and white spruce. Available timber 1899, 40 to 100 billion feet. Sawmills 1899, 90; capacity, 1,693,000 feet daily; exported, 52,531,458 feet; taken away by 57 vessels.

Agriculture, Etc.—Principal agricultural districts Fraser Valley, southeastern and northern portion of Vancouver Island, and Okanagan District; aggregate area of cultivable lands in these districts fully 1,000,000 acres. In the latter



are still more extensive areas suitable for grazing only. Throughout the Province, however, are large areas of open country, chiefly pastoral or requiring irrigation for crops. Area under cultivation increasing fast and farming methods are improving. Country adapted to cereals, fruits, grasses, hops, flax, sugar beet, tobacco, and vegetables. Special attention given to fruit culture in New Westminster and Yale districts. Large tracts of excellent pasture; interest in dairy farming growing rapidly.

Fisheries.—Among natural resources fisheries second only to mining. Salmon canning and fur sealing most valuable branches of industry. Deep-sea fisheries important and steadily developing. Salmon, sturgeon, halibut, cod, oysters, crabs, lead in value. In 1897, 65 salmon canneries



Farm of Lord Aberdeen near Vernon, B. C.

represented an investment of \$2,514,660; value of fishery products, \$6,138,864; of salmon taken, \$5,185,565; halibut, \$98,375; cod, \$14,375; herring, \$12,900; fur seal skins, \$304,100; clams, oysters, crabs, etc., \$32,080; fish oil, \$28,650; salmon pack 1898, 484,161 cases; value fish exports, \$3,846,951. Halibut and sturgeon fisheries rapidly increasing in amount and value. Aggregate value of fishery products, including fur seals and local consumption, 1883 to 1899, exceeded \$60,000,000.

Minerals the chief source of wealth. Gold found throughout the Province; Cariboo, Kootenay, and Atlin are among the richest mining districts on the continent. Coal deposits large and widely distributed; Comox—area about 300 square miles—and Nanaimo—200—most important fields; extensive deposits also in Crow's

Nest Pass. Silver, lead, and copper mined; cinabar ledge operated at Kamloops Lake. Large iron, gold, silver, lead, and copper deposits on Texada and Vancouver Islands; platinum, gypsum, asbestos, plumbago, and mica exist. Value of total mineral production up to and including 1898, \$123,417,326. Value of gold output 1898, \$2,844,563; silver, \$2,375,841; copper, \$874,781; lead, \$1,077,581; coal, \$3,407,595. Copper exported 1897, 6,093,461 pounds; coal, 679,751 short tons.

Population increased from 49,459 in 1881 to 98,173 in 1891; whites, 65,527; Indians, 23,257; Chinese, 9,386. Now approximately 200,000.

Cities.—*Victoria*, on Vancouver Island, capital and oldest city in Province; large shipping trade and an extensive wholesale business; population 1899, 25,000. *Vancouver*, on mainland, terminus of Canadian Pacific Railway, has chief harbor—Burrard Inlet—port of call for Australian and Oriental steamers; centre of British Columbia lumber trade; population, 30,000. *New Westminster* has important manufactures and valuable trade in lumber and salmon; population 1899, 8,000. *Nanaimo*, on Vancouver Island, centre of coal mining industry; good harbour and large trade in coal; population 6,000. *Rosland*, an important mining centre; population 8,000; *Nelson*, 6,000.

Railways, Etc.—Miles of railway 1899, 1,152. Capital invested in railways and telegraphs, over \$50,000,000.

Education, Etc.—Schools undenominational and supported by Government. Instruction free; attendance compulsory. In 1898 there were 261 common, 29 graded, 4 high, and 35 Indian schools; total enrollment, 17,648; expenditures, \$290,255. At census of 1891 there were 23,619 Church of England adherents, 20,843 Roman Catholics, 15,284 Presbyterian, 14,298 Methodists, 3,098 Baptists.

Government in hands of Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Represented in Dominion Parliament by 6 Representatives and 3 Senators.

INFORMATION

As to the advantages offered by Western Canada can be had by writing any of the following, and thus securing a set of pamphlets issued by the Government:

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Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

W. F. MCCREARY,

Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

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W. T. R. PRESTON,

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

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