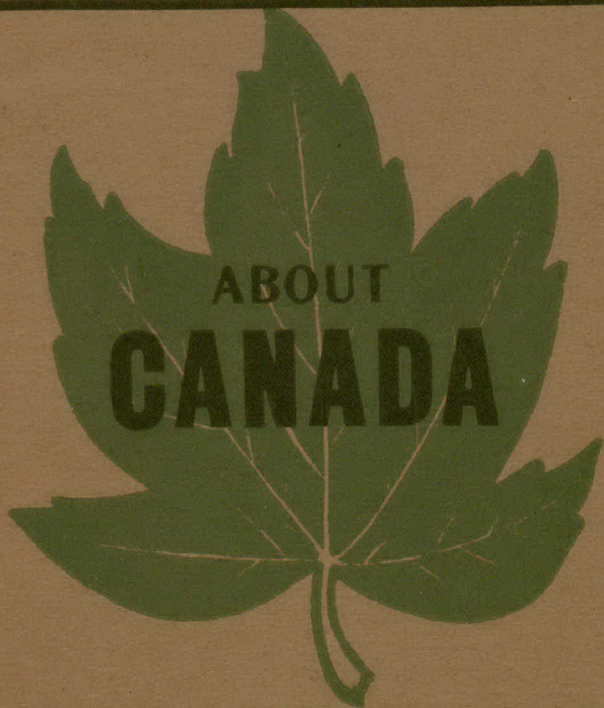


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One Thousand Facts



ISSUED BY THE EXHIBITION BRANCH,
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OF CANADA, MAY, 1905

Most of the figures herein given are for the fiscal year
June 30th, 1903, to June 30th, 1904.

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One Thousand Facts About Canada

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S SIZE.

Canada contains one-third of area of British Empire.

Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to the North Pole.

Only one-fourth of Canada is occupied, and only one-eighth is under cultivation.

Canada's proportion of population is only 1.5 to square mile.

England has 558 and the United States 21 to square mile.

Canada has nearly a million square miles of practically unexplored area.

Canada is bounded by three oceans.

Canada's sea coast line equals half the circumference of the earth.

Canada has 13,000 miles of coast line—7,000 being in British Columbia.

Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 miles deep.

Canada has enough land to give each inhabitant 400 acres.

Canada is larger in area than the United States.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms.

Canada is as large as 18 Germanys.

Canada is twice the size of British India.

Canada is larger than Australasia.

Canada is 18 times as large as France, 20 of Spain, 33 of Italy.

Canada's four organized Territories are larger than France and Germany.

Canada's three northern districts of Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin are larger than China (proper).

Canada has a continuous waterway of 2,384 miles from mouth of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior.

The Mackenzie River is, with its tributaries, 2,500 miles long—equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie with only 150 miles of a land break.

The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax.

Victoria City is half-way between London and Hong Kong.

Ontario is over 4 times as large as England.

Quebec is nearly 3 times as large as the United Kingdom.

Manitoba is as large as England and Scotland.

The two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have 275,000 square miles each.

British Columbia is the largest province—equal to 24 Switzerlands.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest province.

The Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales.

The Yukon District is almost as large as France.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is 3,000 miles long—1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S POPULATION.

(Based on Census of 1901.)

Canada's population by first census of 1665 was 3,251.

Canada's population in 1763 was 70,000.

Canada's population at Confederation, 1867, 3½ millions.

Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315.

Canada's population, estimated on June 30, 1904, 5,604,328.

Canada began 20th century with same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.

Canada has 132,101 more males than females.

Canada is adding to its population every year by immigration a number equal to Toronto's population.

Canada has more than one-half of the white population of all Britain's colonies.

Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent. of her population.

Canada has 87 per cent. of Canadian-born people: 4,671,815.

Canada has 8 per cent. of British-born people: 405,883.

Canada has, therefore, 95 per cent. of British-born subjects: 5,077,698.

Canada has only 5 per cent. of foreign-born people: 293,617.

55 per cent. of Canada's foreign-born population are naturalized.

Canada's population is 73 per cent. rural; 26 per cent. urban.

Canada has 61 centres of 5,000 population and over, 31 of population of 10,000 and over.

Canada's centre of population is near Ottawa, and is moving west.

Canada's western population 50 years ago, 8,000. To-day it is estimated at 800,000.

Canada's western population is 75 per cent. British and Canadian born; 25 per cent. foreign born.

Canada's west is being largely built up by Ontario's sons.

In 1901, 121,451 Ontario-born people had moved to the west.

One out of every $3\frac{1}{2}$ in Canada is of French descent.

1,649,371 out of 5,371,315 are of French descent.

Quebec Province has 1,322,115 of French descent and 290,000 British.

Ontario Province has 150,000 of French descent.

There are 10,000 of French descent in the Canadian west.

The United States census of 1900 shows 1,181,255 from Canada.

11.4 per cent. of the United States foreign population is Canadian.

In 50 years 3,250,000 Canadians have gone to the United States.

Canadian emigration to the United States increased from 6.6 per cent. in 1850 to 11.4 per cent. in 1900.

Density of population to square mile: Prince Edward Island, 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Ontario, 9.9; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S IMMIGRATION.

Canada received 130,330 immigrants, fiscal year to June 30, 1904.

Canada has received half-a-million immigrants in nine years.

Canada received, in 1904, 50,374 from Great Britain, 45,171 from United States.

Sixty per cent. of the immigration of 1904 was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants of 1904 speak English.

Canada paid \$5.71 per head to bring in and locate the 1904 immigrants.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 150,000 immigrants in 1905.

Each immigrant is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to Canada.

167,000 Americans have come to Canada in past seven years.

They brought, in cash and settlers' effects, 58 millions—\$350 per head.

27 different nationalities were represented in the foreign immigration of 1904.

Canada has 60,000 Galicians from Austria (including 7,729 arrived in 1904).

The Doukhobor migration of 8,000 from Russia to

Canada in 1899 was the greatest exodus of a whole people ever known.

The Doukhobors earned, in 1903, \$110,000 in railroad work, and spent \$300,000 in trade.

The Doukhobors have 422,700 acres of land, of which 180,000 have been taken up by them as homesteads.

Canada has 7,000 Mormons, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians.

Canada has 20,000 Chinese and 3,612 Japanese.

Canada has received 165,000 British immigrants in last nine years.

For every British immigrant in nine years there has been an American.

Sixty per cent. of total immigration for nine years has been English-speaking, 40 per cent. foreign.

The British immigration of 1904 increased 8,582 over 1903, the American decreased 4,302.

Cost of bringing immigrants to Canada, 1904: Continental, \$2.24 per head; Great Britain, \$4.68; United States, \$4.53; general average, \$3.98.

The immigration of 1904 was double that for 1902; treble that of 1899.

The British immigrants for 1904 were: 36,694 English, 10,552 Scotch, 3,128 Irish.

Foreign arrivals, 1904, were: Galicians, 7,729; Germans, 2,985; Hungarians, 1,207; other Austrians, 2,201; Scandinavians, 4,203; Russians and Finns, 2,806; French and Belgians, 2,392.

The immigration of 1904 averaged 2,500 per week.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S COMMERCE.

Canada's total volume of trade, year ending June, 1904, 464 millions.

An increase of 5 millions over 1903, and 50 millions over 1902.

Canada's volume of trade has more than doubled in ten years.

Canada's total revenue, year ending June, 1904, 70 millions.

Canada's revenue, 1870, 15 millions.

Canada's expenditure, 1904, 55 millions; 1870, 14 millions.

Canada's surplus for year ending June, 1904, 15 millions.

Increase in Canada's trade in 20 years, 1873 to 1893, 30 millions.

Increase in Canada's trade, 12 years, 1893 to 1904, 230 millions.

Canada's imports for 1904, 253 millions; exports, 211 millions.

Since Confederation the exports during 28 of the 38 years were greater to Great Britain than to the United States.

Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth as large as that of the United States.

At Confederation 60 per cent. of Canada's export trade was to the United States, 30 per cent. to Britain. In 1903, 58 per cent. was to Britain and 31 per cent. to the United States.

Great Britain bought, in 1904, goods from Canada to the value of \$4 per head; United States bought from Canada at the rate of less than \$1 per head.

Canada's volume of trade per head, 1904, \$85; 68, \$40. U. S. volume of trade per head, \$33.

Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for 7 years, 1895-1902, was 107 per cent., as against 47 of United States, 26 of Britain, 38 of Germany, 21 of France.

Canada's net public debt is 260 millions—\$46.55 per head.

Canada's net debt at Confederation, 75 million dollars—\$22 dollars per head.

Canada pays 11 millions annually as interest on her debt.

Britain is Canada's best customer—buying 85 per cent. of Canada's exports.

The industries of Canada total \$2,349,717,000.

Value of products of industries (1901), \$962,987,759 on 41 per cent. of capital invested.

Canada has 16 commercial agents abroad.

Canada's manufacturers have an invested capital of 441 millions.

One hundred millions of United States capital is invested in Canada.

Canada exported, in 1904, 29 millions in manufactures; or 48 millions including lumber.

Canada has 11,126 factories, employing 306,000 hands. Wages, 1901, 88 millions.

Value of manufacturing products, 1901, 452 millions.

Canadian banks have loaned 416 millions to Canadian manufacturers.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S WHEAT FIELDS.

Canada has the largest wheat field in the world, 300 x 900 miles.

Canada's wheat-growing area in the west is (per Prof. Saunder's estimate) 171 million acres in extent.

Canada has less than 5 millions of this area under cultivation, or only 3 per cent.

If one-fourth of the 171 million acres were under wheat, it would supply Britain three times over and the home market as well.

By 1915 there will, it is estimated, be 10 million acres under wheat, yielding 200 million bushels.

The Canadian west is capable of producing 3 billion bushels of wheat.

The Canadian west is capable of producing 20 times Britain's annual imports of wheat.

Canada's wheat crop, 1904, 80 million bushels (60 millions in the west),

Canada ranks tenth among the world's wheat-producing countries.

Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of the United Kingdom.

Canada's grain crop of all kinds reached (1903) 275 million bushels.

Prof. Tanner, the English agricultural chemist, says western Canada has the richest soil in the world.

Canada's wheat yield for the last ten years averaged 18 bushels an acre.

Wheat yield in the United States for same period, 13 bushels per acre.

Manitoba's average wheat yield for ten years, 21 bushels per acre.

Minnesota's yield for same period, 14; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11.

Wheat 62½ lbs. to the bushel has been grown at Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg.

Canada's western wheat contains 10 per cent. more albuminoids than the best European varieties.

One hundred pounds of Canadian flour makes more bread of high quality than the same weight of any wheat imported into Britain.

Lord Strathcona asserts that in ten years Canada can produce all the grain needed by Great Britain.

Great Britain imports annually 200 million bushels of wheat.

Of this, Canada sends her only 20 million bushels.

Eighty-seven per cent. of the wheat grown in Canada's west, 1904, was suitable for milling purposes.

Canada ranked first in wheat display at St. Louis Fair.

One hundred and fifty varieties of wheat and other grains were there shown from Canada.

Wheat was there shown grown 2,000 miles north of St. Louis.

United States exports of wheat and flour to Great Britain are fast declining.

Wheat production, 1904: Manitoba, 16.52 bushels to acre; North-West Territories, 18 bushels; North Dakota, 11.8; Minnesota, 12.8.

Canadian No. 1 hard wheat is the highest-priced wheat in the world.

Relative values in Liverpool market: Canadian No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.11; best Russian, \$1.05; Argentina, 99 cents; India, 91 cents.

Western Canada's estimated wheat acreage for 1905, 4 million acres. This should produce 72 million bushels, worth 54 millions.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S GREAT WEST.

Canada's Great West comprises two-thirds of her total area.

Canada will give 160 acres of land free in the west to every adult applicant.

Canada has 171 million acres of wheat lands in the west. . .

Western Canada's grain crop, 1904, yielded 75 million dollars to 25,000 farmers.

Canada's West is 50 per cent. larger than ten of the Western States.

26,167 homestead entries were made in the west in 1904.

They meant an addition of 67,000 to the population.

Homestead entries for 1904 were nearly double those for 1902.

Homestead entries have increased eighteen-fold in eight years.

There were 72,000 homestead entries in the last three years; representing 11 million acres.

Northwest land companies and railways sold, 1904, 1,267,187 acres, at an average per acre of \$4.39.

Lands sold from 1893-1904 10 million acres, at \$3.60 per acre.

Cochrane ranch lands sold, 1905, at an average of \$6 per acre.

The C. P. R. has sold 15 million of its 25 million acres of land grant: 10 millions to the Dominion in 1881, 5 millions to settlers.

The 5 million acres sold realized \$3.60 per acre.

Land sales in the west have increased twenty-five-fold in eight years.

The 26,167 homestead entries of 1904 were taken: 8,768 by Canadians, 7,730 by Americans.

Twenty-five foreign peoples made homestead entries in 1904.

Forty-six states and territories were included in the United States homesteaders of 1904.

Canada has given 57 million acres of land to railways in the west.

Manitoba has only ten per cent. of her lands taken up, producing 86 million bushels of grain in 1904.

Manitoba's average yield of wheat, 1904, 16.52 bushels; oats, 38. barley, 30; corn, 13.

Some Manitoba farms produced, 1904, 44 bushels of wheat per acre.

North-West Territories' average yield of wheat, 1904, 18 bushels.

2,821,000 acres in Manitoba will be sown in wheat in 1905, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1904.

1,259,758 acres in North-West Territories will be sown in wheat in 1905; an increase of 20 per cent. over 1904. 4,000,000 acres will thus be under crop in the west in 1905.

Manitoba's crop acreage, 1898, 2,161,114 acres; 1904, 3,650,545 acres.

North-West Territories' crop acreage, 1898, 430,258 acres; 1904, 1,818,118 acres.

Percentage of cultivated to arable land; Manitoba, 20.39; Alberta, 1.10; Assiniboia, 5.23; Saskatchewan, 0.02 per cent.

Manitoba's population has two of English speech to one of foreign.

North-West Territories have 84,000 of foreign birth; 74,870 of Canadian and British origin.

Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers.

Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans.

Winnipeg's population—now 80,000—has doubled in ten years.

Winnipeg's school attendance, 12,300.

Winnipeg built 2,244 buildings in 1904, at a cost of 10 millions.

Winnipeg is assessed at nearly 50 millions.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S NATURAL PRODUCTS (Other than Wheat).

Canada produces annually 125 million bushels of grain of all kinds.

Forty-five per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

Sixty-three million acres are occupied, one-half cultivated.

Eighty-seven per cent. of Canada's farmers own their holdings.

Canada exported, 1904, 37 millions of agricultural products.

Canada exported, 1904, 63 millions of animal products.

Making a total of 100 millions.

Canada exported, 1896-1904, 679 millions of agricultural products.

Canada has 1 billion, 787 millions invested in agriculture (1901).

Of this, 1 billion is in land, and 275 millions in live stock.

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 363 millions.

Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1½ billions.

Great Britain bought nine-tenths of Canada's natural product exports of 1904.

Great Britain buys 93 per cent. of Canada's butter, 90 per cent. of cheese, 76 of poultry, 99 of bacon.

We sell Britain 24 out of 34 millions worth of cheese she buys.

We sell her 4 out of 101 millions worth of butter she buys.

We sell her 12 out of 66 millions worth of bacon she buys.

We sell her 13 out of 145 millions worth of wheat she buys.

We sell her 10 out of 44 millions worth of cattle she buys.

In 1904 Canada sold Great Britain 78 out of 584 millions' worth of farm produce she bought.

For every \$100 worth of natural products sold Great Britain by Canada in 1904, other countries sold her \$747 worth.

Total value of cheese exported, 1868, 1 million; 1904, 24 millions.

Cheese produced in Canada, 1891, 108 million lbs.; 1901, 220 million lbs.

Canadian flour sold to Japan, 8 months of 1903, \$6,000 worth; same period 1904, \$82,000 worth.

Good root crops are grown on the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers.

Total export of farm produce, 1904, from Canada, 85 millions' worth.

Capital invested in dairying, \$6,315,000.

Canada now exports hundreds of tons of honey.

Canada exhibited at St. Louis 94 varieties of apples, 34 of pears, 24 of plums, 16 of peaches, 70 of grapes, 20 of small fruits.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada.

Canada's mineral production in 1904 reached 60 millions.

Canada's mineral exports reached 33½ millions in 1904.

Canada has produced, in the last 20 years, 600 millions' worth of minerals.

Canada has produced 200 millions in gold since 1862.

One-half of this has come from the Yukon since 1896.

Canada produced in 1904 \$16,400,000 in gold.

The Yukon produced 10 millions worth of gold in 1904.

Canada ranks fourth among the world's gold-producing countries.

British Columbia has produced nearly 100 millions in gold, all told.

Canada's Yukon gold-field is 125,000 square miles in area.

Yukon placers have produced more gold than any other placer mines in the world.

Canada's mineral production has increased 600 per cent. since 1886.

Capital invested in Canadian mining, 104 millions.

Nickel was accidentally discovered in Sudbury in 1882.

Canada has produced 35 millions worth of nickel.

Canada has the greatest nickel deposits in the world.

Canada produced nearly 5 millions in nickel in 1904.

Sudbury's nickel mines have reached a depth of 1,200 feet.

Canada has the best and richest asbestos in the world.

Gold was accidentally discovered on Klondyke Creek, Yukon, 1896.

Canada produced 14½ millions worth of coal in 1903.

Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal-bearing lands.

British Columbia produces over 1 million tons of coal a year.

British Columbia produces 200,000 tons of coke a year.

Fernie, B.C., has 1,140 coke ovens.

Fifteen thousand miners are employed in the Boundary country of British Columbia alone.

The Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years if mined at the rate of 4 million tons a year.

Mineral bounties paid, 1904; pig iron and steel ingots, \$893,641; lead, \$182,229.

Canada produced 5½ millions worth of copper in 1904.

Canada produced 1¼ million worth of iron ore and pig iron in 1904.

Canada supplies 85 per cent. of the world's total product of corundum.

Canada produced \$1,637,000 worth of lead in 1904.

Canada produced \$2,127,000 worth of silver in 1904.

Canada produced nearly 1 million worth of petroleum in 1904.

Canada's mining exhibit at St. Louis ranked among the best.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S TIMBER AND PULP INDUSTRY.

Canada has the largest white pine areas on the continent.

Canada's forest products totalled 80 millions in 1903.

Canada exported, in 1904, 33 millions of forest products.

Canada has, it is estimated, a million square miles of standing timber.

The Dominion Forestry Branch distributed over 3 million seedlings.

British Columbia exports 120 million feet of lumber a year.

Canada has over 100 paper and pulp mills.

Canada stands tenth in this respect in the world.

Of this 100, 62 are pulp mills.

Their product in 1903 reached \$5,219,000.

Of this, 57 per cent. was exported, chiefly to the United States.

Canada has the largest pulp-wood areas in the world.

Canada has set apart 12 million acres in forest reserves.

Canada has set apart 3,210,240 acres in two Rocky Mountain Parks of British Columbia.

Ontario has set apart nearly 7 million acres as forest reserves.

Quebec has set apart 1,620,000 acres as forest reserves.

Ontario and Quebec derive half their revenue from their forest wealth.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S INDIANS.

Canada has 107,978 Indians.

They decreased by 255 in 1904 over 1903.

They cultivate 45,000 acres of land.

Value of their farm produce, \$1,980,000.

Value of their fishing and hunting, \$1,132,000.

Wages earned, 1904, nearly a million and a half.

9,785 Indian children attend 298 schools.

221 Indian youths are learning trades in industrial schools.

Canada spends \$300,000 a year on her Indians.
29,000 of the Indians are Protestant, 34,915 Roman Catholic, 11,269 pagans—outside of the far north.
The Indians own 37,830 horned stock and 32,635 horses.

FACTS ABOUT CANADIAN RANCHING AND IRRIGATION.

Canada has 100 million acres of grazing land in the west.

Twenty-five years ago the cattle trade of the west totalled 25 head.

800,000 animals are now being pastured in the Canadian West.

One-half of this number is cattle, and the rest sheep and horses.

The animals being pastured are double the number of three years ago.

522,000 head of cattle were sent to Great Britain in 1903, an increase of 103,000 over 1902.

Canada exported 11 millions worth of cattle and sheep in 1904.

Canada has, all told, 5½ million cattle; 1½ million horses.

20,000 different ranching brands are registered in the Canadian West.

Canada has 24 annual round-ups in her ranching country.

The first carload of cattle was shipped from the west in 1885.

Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta.

These are made up of 160 different canals and ditches.

The C. P. R. are building a 400-mile irrigation canal between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

This will cost 5 million dollars.

It will reclaim 1½ million acres of land and make available another 1½ million acres for ranching.

This area when reclaimed will support a population of 500,000.

One hundred miles of this new system is under construction, irrigating 300,000 acres.

In addition, 1 million acres are being reclaimed around Lethbridge.

FACTS ABOUT EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Canada has 20,081 public schools.

Canada's public schools are attended by 1,128,532 pupils.

Canada has 30,970 public school teachers.

Canada spends over 12 millions annually on public schools.

Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges.

These 70 educational institutions are attended by 15,000 pupils.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent. of all over 5.

Seventy-six schools in North-West Territories in 1886, 640 in 1902.

Forty-eight Carnegie libraries in Canada.

One-and-a-half millions have been given by Carnegie to Canadian libraries.

Illiterates in Canada, 1891, 1,750 per 1,000; 1901, 1,266.

Quebec Province shows a decrease of 29 per cent. of illiterates in 1901 over 1891.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S RAILWAYS.

Canada has 20,378 miles of railway, steam and electric.

Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand.

Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country.

In actual railway mileage, Canada ranks eighth in the world.

Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain.

Canada had only 3,000 miles of railways in 1867 at Confederation.

Canada is building 5,000 miles of railways.

Railway passengers carried, 1904, 23,600,000.

Freight carried, 1904, 48½ million tons.

Railway gross earnings, 1904, 100 millions.

Working expenses, 1904, 74 millions. net earnings, 26 millions.

Seven thousand miles of railway north of Lake Superior; not a mile in 1867.

One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the west.

The Canadian Pacific Railway operates 7,439 miles in Canada.

C. P. R. employees, 1894, 25,000; now 35,000.

Canada gave the C. P. R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

The C. P. R. was built in 5 years instead of 10, as per contract.

The C. P. R. cost over 300 millions.

Lord Strathcona drove the last spike on the C. P. R., November 7, 1885.

Grand Trunk system operates 3,139 miles in Canada.

G. T. R. employees, 1894, 19,000; now 26,000.

Canadian Northern system will be 2100 miles long at the end of 1905.

Canadian Government Railways are 1,519 miles long.

Grand Trunk Pacific will be 3,600 miles long, and will cost 125 millions.

Five hundred and thirty-four miles of new railways built in Canada in 1904.

Canada has 767 miles of electric railways.

Canada's electric railways have cost 80 millions.

They carried, in 1904, 181 million passengers—30 times the population of Canada.

Canada has spent over 80 millions on 72 miles of canals—over a million a mile.

Canada's canals are now free of tolls.

Three times a greater tonnage passes through the Sault canals than through the Suez.

Canada ranks seventh in list of maritime nations.

Canada has 7,000 vessels registered, with tonnage of 8½ million tons.

Canada has nearly a thousand light-houses, light-ships, etc.

Canada has 1,033 steamboats under inspection.

Canada has 28 life-saving stations.

Three hundred and twenty-eight new vessels were built in Canada in 1904.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S BANKS.

Canada has 35 chartered banks with 1,100 branches.

Canada's banks have 79 millions of paid-up capital.

Canada's banks had 72 millions of notes in circulation, October 31, 1904.

Sixty years ago there were only 17 banks, with 6 millions in circulation.

Canada's banks have assets of 694 millions; liabilities, 554 millions.

Canada's banks have increased their assets by over 600 millions since Confederation.

Capital of the Bank of Montreal originally, \$350,000; now, 14 millions.

Only 6 other banks in America or Europe have a larger capital.

Capital of the Bank of Commerce, 10 millions.

Canada has 1,000 post office and Government savings banks.

They have 216,000 depositors, with 62 millions on deposit.

Twenty-three millions additional are in special savings banks.

Four hundred and twenty-three millions are deposited in chartered banks.

Forty millions are deposited in loan companies, private banks, etc.

Grand total savings of 548 millions, or \$100 per head.

Discounts by chartered banks, 1904, 452 millions.

Bank deposits of 1904 showed increase of 50 millions over 1903.

Canada has 250 branch banks in the Northwest; 1 at Confederation.

Winnipeg has 21 banks; bank clearings, nearly 300 millions.

Montreal is the largest banking centre in Canada; Toronto, second; Winnipeg, third; Ottawa, fourth.

Bank clearings, 1904, in eleven Canadian cities, \$2,795,440,800

Deposits in Canadian banks have increased 164 per cent. in 10 years.

Loans have increased 106 per cent. in same period.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1904, 23 millions.

Canada exported, in 1904, over 10 millions' worth of fishery products.

Cod comes first in value, salmon next.

Canada has 100,000 employed in the fishing industry.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth 12 millions.

Nova Scotia comes first in fishing industry; British Columbia, second; New Brunswick, third.

Canada has 16 fish-breeding establishments.

13,905 seals were caught in 1904 by Canadian sealers.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S POST OFFICES, TELE- GRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Canada has 10,460 post offices, as against 3,638 at Confederation. Over 1,000 are in the Canadian West.

Letters mailed, 1868, 18 millions; 1904, 259 millions.

Post cards mailed, 1904, 27 millions.

Money orders issued, 1904, nearly 29,652,000.

Newspapers, books and parcels mailed, 1904, 27 millions.

Canada's postal revenue, 1904, \$6,306,420; expenditure, \$6,001,636.

Canada has 36,000 miles of telegraph wires, overland and cable.

They would cross Canada 8 times if in line.

Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires.

Canada contributed five-seventeenths of the all-British Pacific cable.

Canada's initiative made possible the great enterprise.

Canada was the first colony of the Empire to have a penny post.

Thirty years ago Graham Bell experimented with the telephone at Brantford.

Telephone instruments in use in Canada, 1904, 81,500.

253,970,000 telephone messages were sent in 1904.

There is 1 telephone to every 65 of population.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Canada has a militia force of 46,000.

This force can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as a first line of defence.

Canada has 300 rifle associations with 22,000 members.

Canada's Militia Department costs 2½ millions a year.

Canada has 600 Mounted Policemen, costing half a million.

They patrol an area as large as Europe.

They are sub-divided into 80 posts, from Hudson's Bay to Rocky Mountains, from United States boundary to Arctic Ocean.

Canada sent 8,372 men to South Africa during the Boer War.

Of this number, 224 died and 252 were wounded.

Strathcona's Horse numbered 597.

Canada expended \$2,830,000 in sending the 8,372 men to South Africa.

Canada will hereafter maintain the defences at Halifax and Esquimalt.

This will cost Canada an additional 2 millions a year.

This will necessitate raising the regular Canadian force to 2,000.

Canada will spend, 1905, nearly \$1 per head for military purposes, as against \$8.30 in England.

FACTS ABOUT SOME FIRST THINGS IN CANADA

First census taken in Canada in 1665.

First colonization enterprise, 1605, when de Poutrincourt settled Port Royal with European settlers.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.

The beaver first appeared as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.

First newspaper published in British North America was the Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1752.

First settlement in Quebec, 1618.

First Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada was M. de Laval, 1659.

First Catholic church built in Canada at Port Royal, 1608.

First Canadian bank—Bank of Montreal—started in 1817.

First steam railway built in Canada, 1836.

First steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Royal William, from Quebec, in 1838.

First canals begun in Canada in 1779 along the St. Lawrence.

First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, the Victoria, 1859.

First C. P. R. train crossed the continent, July 12, 1886.

Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, August 5, 1868.

First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August 12, 1868.

First copy of Toronto Daily Globe issued, March 5, 1844.

Northern Railway opened in Ontario, May 16, 1853.

North-West Territory acquired by purchase, 1870.

British Columbia admitted to Dominion, 1871; Prince Edward Island, 1873.

King's College (Toronto University) opened in 1843.

SOME GENERAL FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Canada is 38 years old, dating from Confederation.

Canada is 146 years old, dating from British Conquest of 1759.

Canada is 372 years old dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535.

Quebec is 297 years old; Montreal, 263; Halifax, 157; Toronto, 112.

Victoria is 61 years old; Vancouver, 25; Winnipeg, 36.

Hudson's Bay Company is 235 years old.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only 5 survive.

Of the 48 colonies of the Empire, Canada takes the lead.

Canada was the first colony to ask for and receive self-governing powers.

Canada was the first colony to form a Confederation.

The British North America Act is Canada's Magna Charta.

Forty-two extradition treaties of Great Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has over 700 legislators, federal and provincial.

Canada has had 113 Governors-General, 1534-1905.

Canada has 45 different religious denominations.

Protestants number 59 per cent.. Catholics, 41 per cent.

The ages of 16 members of the Dominion Government average 55.

There are 293 flour mills in the Northwest, with a daily capacity of 18,500 barrels of flour.

There are 1,025 elevators in the Northwest, storage capacity of 45 million bushels.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world—at Port Arthur—capacity, 6 million bushels.

Two thousand threshing outfits were in use in Manitoba, 1904.

Average tax, municipal and school, on a 160-acre farm in Manitoba, \$12.

Fire insurance in force in Canada 1 billion, 140 millions.

Life insurance in force in Canada 548 millions.

Loan company and building society assets, 167 millions.

Fort Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, is as near Liverpool as Montreal.

The British flag was raised on Ellesmere Land, 1904, 1,200 miles north of the U.S. boundary.

Over 1 million ballots were cast in Dominion elections of 1904.

There have been ten general elections since Confederation.

There have been 6 Premiers of Canada and 8 Cabinets since then.

Niagara power within sight, when developed, will aggregate 700,000 h.p.

Canada is hereafter to mint her own gold.

Nine millions of United States money is in circulation in Canada.

Diminution subsidies to provinces, \$4,402,502.

