

11-D-02 DEC 11 1946

C.2

PROPERTY OF LIBRARY, BUREAU OF  
GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY  
Victoria Memorial Museum Bldg. Ottawa  
LENT TO ..... PLEASE RETURN  
DATE ..... AL 33 2908-5M-7-43

DEPARTMENT OF  
TRADE AND COMMERCE



CANADA

# A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

FROM THE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TWELFTH SERIES

1946

DISCARD  
ELIMINER

DISCARD  
ELIMINER

2 - 1947

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Number 4

25 cents per annum

LIBRARY  
NATIONAL MUSEUM  
OF CANADA  
OF CANADA

## C O N T E N T S

|         |                                 |         |                                     |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| No. 91  | A Fruit of Endless Age          | No. 107 | Canada Since Confederation          |
| No. 92  | The Ancient Symbol of Goodwill  | No. 108 | Events Leading Up to Confederation  |
| No. 93  | Tuna Fishing                    | No. 109 | Events Leading Up to Confederation  |
| No. 94  | The Muskrat                     | No. 110 | Events Leading Up to Confederation  |
| No. 95  | Pike-Perch or Pickerel          | No. 111 | Events Leading Up to Confederation  |
| No. 96  | Plants Add Beauty to the Home   | No. 112 | Canada A Sovereign State            |
| No. 97  | Basketball                      | No. 113 | Province of Prince Edward<br>Island |
| No. 98  | Co-operatives                   | No. 114 | Nova Scotia                         |
| No. 99  | Ambergris                       | No. 115 | New Brunswick                       |
| No. 100 | Rice                            | No. 116 | Quebec                              |
| No. 101 | Clothes Pins                    | No. 117 | Ontario                             |
| No. 102 | Canadian Corn Belt              | No. 118 | Province of Manitoba                |
| No. 103 | Estimate of Forest Production-1 | No. 119 | Saskatchewan                        |
| No. 104 | Estimate of Forest Production-2 | No. 120 | Alberta                             |
| No. 105 | Estimate of Forest Production-3 | No. 121 | British Columbia                    |
| No. 106 | The Desire of All Men           |         |                                     |

YFABLL  
YEVUUE JACOBUE  
AIAAAO TO

No. 91. - A Fruit of Endless Age

"Peace proclaims olives of endless age".

The olive may aptly be described as a fruit of "endless age" from so many points of view. It is the product of one of the first trees cultivated by gardeners of remote antiquity. Some specimens have been known to live to the grand old age of one thousand years. Ordinarily the trees bear fruit for several centuries, and as the excavations of Pompeii have proved the fruit can be preserved indefinitely when properly steeped in brine. As a matter of fact, the olive is older than the Ark, for according to Holy Writ, the twig brought back by Noah's dove was an olive leaf.

Growing slowly and seldom reaching a height of more than thirty feet, the olive tree seems comparatively small despite its girth but unusually picturesque. Not producing profitably before the seventh year nor fully until the thirtieth year, but plentifully thereafter, it served as the basis of a lasting rather than a fleeting business in the Mediterranean countries of Western Asia and Greece. Gradually it was naturalized elsewhere under similar climatic conditions and its fruit became an important product of Italy, France and Spain. Successfully introduced in California, Chile and Queensland and even in inland districts of the Eastern Hemisphere, it has attained the happy position of having a home on all six continents. Its wood is valued by the cabinet-maker.

Although the olive is regarded as a leading fruit of the world, it is too bitter to be palatable out of the hand as it is plucked from the tree. Dried ripe olives are popular in Greece. Pickled ripe olives, the black ones, are coming into favour as food in Canada but Canadians continue to look upon them as a novelty and to think of the pickled green olive purchased in the familiar bottle as a favourite table delicacy. Both the ripe and the well-known green olive are rich in fat and contain lime and other minerals.

Canadians consume large quantities of olives every year, and these are imported mainly from Spain. Our imports of sulphured olives or olives in brine amounted to 344,000 gallons in 1938 and in-coming supplies were maintained at about the same level for the next two years. In 1941, however, there was a drop to 160,000 gallons and a still further decline in 1942 to 59,000 gallons. From 1943 forward successive annual advances were shown by the records of imports, rising from 383,000 gallons in 1943 to 423,000 gallons in 1945.

---

No. 92. - The Ancient Symbol of Goodwill

"An olive-leaf he brings, pacific sign".

The household expression, "to bear the olive branch", comes to us from the ancient and traditional conception of the olive as the symbol of goodwill. Peoples of antiquity prized the fruit of the olive tree for its oil which served as a vegetable substitute for animal fat in their diet, as an ointment for the toilet of their wealthy and their heroic and as an article of commerce for their maritime trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that they thought of it in terms of national wealth and domestic plenty. Sacred to Pallas Athene, who was regarded as the goddess of victory and of agriculture and household arts as well as of wisdom, literature and fine art, it was used for the wreath or crown which was the highest reward of victors in the Olympic Games. In a primitive age when peace was achieved by war-like peoples only through victory, it was logical for the emblem of prosperity to typify the gift of peace and goodwill.



It is estimated that over half the olive crop of the world is used for the production of olive oil. In order to ensure oil of the finest quality, the ripe fruits are hand-picked rather than shaken from the trees. They are taken in cloths or baskets after removal of the skins and kernels to the mill where the fleshy part is subjected to gentle pressure without delay and the expressed oil is caught in tubs half filled with water. All impurities sink to the bottom of the water and the oil is taken off the top, filtered, clarified and bottled. Two pressings, which result in first and second grade edible oil, are usual; further pressings after the addition of hot water to give technical oils, each one resulting in oil of increasing inferior quality. Fermented fruit is utilized in the production of oil for the dyeing industry.

Olive oil is valued as a food in all parts of the world. As a popular ingredient of salad dressings, it assumes an important role in modern menu planning; as a substitute for butter in cooking, it is preferred by many because it burns only at a high temperature; as a preservative for canned sardines; and as a fattening food, it is often beneficial in cases of undernourishment. Olive oil is also used in pharmacy, and in manufacturing as an ingredient of high grade soap.

It is no secret that Canadian housewives and manufacturers too, found olive oil very hard to obtain during the war years. The principal reason for this scarcity was, of course, the fact that we were at war with Italy, and Italy had been our chief source of supply. Shipping problems also contributed to the supply problem.

Just how severely our imports of edible olive oil dropped off during the war years is illustrated by the following figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1938 for instance, 346,000 gallons were imported, 261,000 gallons in 1939, 219,000 gallons in 1940, 34,000 gallons in 1941, 14,000 gallons in 1942, and about 7,000 gallons in 1943. Our meagre supplies during 1942 and 1943 came from the United States for the most part.

---

#### No. 93. - Tuna Fishing

Canada's tuna fishing industry is in its infancy -- just three years old as a matter of fact. In common with all other new undertakings throughout the ages, it appeals to stout hearts with a pioneering spirit and love of adventure. That is one reason why the fishermen of British Columbia have such a glint in their eyes these days. They are said to be tuna fishing conscious.

Tuna fishing is excellent sport. To capture a fish which is approximately ten feet in length and 1,500 pounds in weight, a lover of freedom and the possessor of a great fighting spirit, is no mean feat but a performance which requires hours of effort in some instances. The sport of catching "tuna" with rod and line from motor-boats originated at Avalon, California where the Tuna Club regulates the weight of rod and strength of line. This recreation has been adopted by sportsmen in Europe and in New Zealand.

Tuna, the largest member of the mackerel family - a family of important food fish, is found in all warm ocean waters and is particularly important in the Mediterranean and in the North Seas. It is known scientifically as *Thunnus Thynnus* and locally as the great horse-mackerel or albacore on the Atlantic coast, skip-jack on the St. Lawrence and tunny or "tuna" in California but to connoisseurs of food its red flesh is the "chicken of the sea".

On the Pacific coast, tuna fish can be caught only in the Japanese current. This current starts south off the Gulf of California and is but a few miles offshore along the coast of California. However, it works its way outward and is 150 miles offshore at Vancouver Island areas and continues to work its way outward until it is lost in the icy waters of the Aleutians. This means that Canadian fishermen must go at least 150 miles to fish for tuna. Such an industry necessitates not only thorough exploration of the Japanese current but a fleet of boats well equipped to weather a sudden westerly and to keep their course. The bigger, heavier and stronger boats of the war years paved the way for a new trend in fishing equipment and consequently for the birth of a new Canadian fishing industry which was unthought of in the pre-war days of small Canadian fishing boats ranging from 25 to 35 feet instead of 40 or more feet in length.

It is believed that the time is not far distant when tuna will be canned in Canada in commercial rather than in small experimental quantities and that fast streamlined boats over 100 feet in length, known as tuna clippers and similar to the ones now used off the coast of the United States, will be designed and built for catching tuna offshore for the Canadian tuna fishing industry on British Columbia coast.

This year they went out to the Japanese current, where tuna are caught about 150 miles off the west coast of Vancouver Island, fortified with scientific data. They will range farther this season too. In previous years they have only gone out 200 miles at most. This year some of the bigger boats are preparing to go 500 miles off shore.

---

#### No. 94. - The Muskrat

The muskrat is one of Canada's important fur-bearing animals. This large North American rat-like rodent is both aquatic and nocturnal in its habits. It lives on the shores of lakes and rivers and in swampy places; it swims and dives with ease and is active under the ice in winter. The musky odour from which it gets its name and from which the flesh is tainted is due to a thick liquid secreted in two small glands. Though seen abroad in the daytime it brings much of its food consisting largely of aquatic vegetation to shore to eat at night.

The fur of the muskrat is more highly esteemed than it once was and is popular in Europe. It was in vogue on this continent early in the 19th century due to a demand for it in making "beaver" hats but was superseded by silk for that purpose. The undercoat is soft, dense and grey but the outer coat is of long, shining dark brown hairs. The fur is made up in a variety of ways such as natural, plucked, plucked and pointed, and plucked and dyed black or desired shades of brown. It is employed in making gloves, collars, caps, capes, muffs, and trimmings as well as coats. The underparts which are light in colour are most effective for coat linings.

Muskrat pelts taken in Canada numbered 2,408,436 in 1942 and 2,068,468 in 1943, were valued at \$4,954,504 in 1942 and \$5,671,910 in 1943; average values were \$2.06 and \$2.74 in the respective years.

---

#### No. 95. - Pike-Perch or Pickerel

The pike-perch is one of Canada's more important food fishes. As a usual thing the fish frequents waters of moderate depth and spawns, in early spring, on



hard or gravel bottom in shoal waters. From the very beginning of life it shows a voracious appetite and the youngsters are not above gobbling up their own little kin. Minnows and other kinds of small fish are staples in the pike-perch diet.

Among the Canadian provinces Manitoba is much the largest producer of pike-perch, and as a usual thing has more than half of the country's annual catch to its credit. Ontario is also a big producer and landings of substantial size are made in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Smaller quantities are taken in several other areas. Ontario fishermen also land large quantities of a fish generally known as the blue pickerel and known to biologists as the blue pike-perch. The pike-perch occurs also in the Northwest Territories, the Hudson Bay region, and Labrador. In the United States it ranges from Vermont westward to the upper Mississippi Valley and southward to Alabama and Georgia. In the United States, incidentally, the fish is known by a wide variety of popular names, not only as the wall-eyed pike, for instance, but also as the jack salmon, the blowfish, okow, and green pike.

Pike-perch will take the hook, both the baited hook and the fly, and showing considerable gamey-ness, is of some importance as a sport fish. Canada's commercial catch, however, is landed mainly by gill-nets set from boats or, in some localities, by stationary nets. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan most of the catch is taken in winter fishing when the nets are set under the ice.

Canada's pike-perch landings - they averaged more than 14,240,000 pounds annually in the two years 1943-44 - are marketed in the fresh and frozen forms, with some of the fish filleted. A large part of the annual catch is exported to the United States and the remainder sold on the domestic market.

---

#### No. 96. - Plants Add Beauty to the Home

There is something very attractive about house plants, especially during the winter months. Some of these can stand a great deal of neglect in dry or draughty shaded corners, but most plants respond quickly either to good care or unsuitable environment, states an officer of the Central Experimental Farm.

Most flowering plants, like Geraniums, Cineraria, and Primula like plenty of sunshine, but cool temperature. The hot dry winter atmosphere of most Canadian homes ruins most attempts at indoor gardening. This is the usual cause of fine Cyclamen plants, obtained from the florists at Christmas, being a wreck in a week or two. Begonias of the Lady Mac and Christmas Cheer type, African Violets and Achemenes are the most satisfactory flowering plants for the average home where heat is plentiful and sunlight scarce.

Ferns, and most foliage plants, as well as African Violets, are the most suitable plants for bright north or east windows. Ivy, Wandering Jew, and Angel's Tears grow in even less light but Coleus are more brightly coloured in sunlight.

Soil varies for different plants from the mixture of gritty sand and leaf mould suitable to cacti and succulents to the heavy clay loam preferred by the Geranium. In general, an open loam soil with plenty of decaying root fibre is best as a basis. Sand or leaf mould can then be added to suit individual requirements.

Water for house plants is best supplied from the bottom by standing the pot in shallow pans 1" - 1½" deep until the moisture reaches the surface of the soil. This will only need to be done once or twice a week. Plants growing

rapidly in sunshine at high temperature will need water more often than those under opposite circumstances.

Hot, dry air is not only detrimental to the growth of house plants but encourages the development of white fly, red spider and aphids, which are annoying pests. The best method of controlling such pests is to stand the pots, where possible, on a trayful of moist gravel and to syringe the foliage occasionally with a fine spray of cool water.

---

#### No. 97.- Basketball

Basketball has climbed high on the sports ladder in recent years. Invented in 1891 by James Naismith, a Canadian, the first printed statement about the game appeared in the following year. Certain rules govern plays and special rules for women, adopted in 1899, have some modifications of the men's game.

Basketball is played on a floor which measures approximately 40 feet by 70 feet. In the line-up there are five players on each team -- centre, right and left forwards, and right and left guards. The guards are opposed by the forwards of the competing teams and the centre to the centre. There are four officials, referee, umpire, scorer and time-keeper. The game consists of two halves of 20 minutes each, with a rest period of 10 minutes between halves.

With the centres standing with their feet in a circle located at mid-floor, the referee puts the ball in play by tossing it at a greater height than either of the centres can jump, in such a way that it will drop between them. The ball may be caught or batted around by the centre men. It may be shot with one or two hands by passing, dribbling, or shooting, but a player may not run with the ball or kick it. Violation of any rule constitutes a foul.

A goal is scored by throwing or batting the ball into the basket of the opposing team and counts two points. A goal from a foul is a free throw for the basket at not less than 15 feet. The foul throw, if successfully dropped through the basket, counts for one point.

Figures on the production of basketball equipment are not compiled separately by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but are included with the miscellaneous sporting goods -- lacrosse, croquet, etc. The Bureau's records show that sporting goods in this category were produced in Canada in 1944 to the value of almost \$50,000.

---

#### No. 98. - Co-operatives

Co-operative business organizations in Canada are definitely in a substantial business category. In 1945 total business of such organizations, the overwhelming percentage of which are farmers' co-operatives, amounted to \$585,650,000, an increase of 270 per cent compared with the aggregate volume of business done ten years earlier, according to the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

There were at the end of the year under review 739,604 shareholders or members, more than double the number in 1936. Of the total business of \$585,650,066 done in 1945, \$500,481,627 was in sales of farm products. Assets of all the co-operative business organizations in Canada on July 31, or end of crop year 1944-45,



amounted to \$172,565,590, or more than twice the value in 1936. Working capital advanced from \$15,797,223 in 1936 to \$40,163,231 in 1945.

It is estimated that marketing co-operatives in the Dominion handled approximately 28 per cent of the main farm products entering channels of trade in 1944-45. Of the total dairy products marketed, co-operatives handled 17 per cent; livestock 17 per cent; eggs and poultry, 12 per cent; wool, 47 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 27 per cent; honey, 21 per cent, maple products, 36 per cent; tobacco, 89 per cent, and grains and seeds, 46 per cent. The value of farm products marketed in 1945 was 40 million dollars more than in 1944.

But the business of co-operative business organizations in Canada is not limited to the sale of farm products. They sell a variety of supplies and merchandise to their members and patrons. In 1944-45, these sales amounted to \$81,360,855, an increase of 15 million dollars over the previous year. The organizations also do a considerable mutual fire insurance business. There are 409 such companies with a net insurance risk of \$1,436,293,369 with net assets of about \$16,000,000. Net losses paid in 1944 totalled about \$3,000,000.

Saskatchewan leads among the provinces in the number of shareholders or members in co-operatives and in the value of business with 237,842 and \$191,164,-395 respectively in 1944-45. Alberta is in second place with 149,196 members and a total business for the year of \$99,080,370. Ontario is third in volume of business with \$77,507,707 and is in fifth place in number of members (57,715), being exceeded by Manitoba with 116,043 members and Quebec with 61,713.

There were 2,375 co-operative telephone systems in operation in Canada with an investment in excess of \$22 million, and 110,388 connected telephones at the end of the year 1944. In addition, co-operatives provide services, such as housing, lodging, and boarding facilities, transportation, medical and hospital care, and funeral services.

---

#### No. 99. - Ambergris

Finds of ambergris, a substance formed in the stomach and intestinal tract of the sperm whale have meant sudden wealth to a few fortunate individuals. But these finds are rare, especially in Canadian waters. This substance, when taken directly from the whale, is of a deep gray colour, a waxy consistency, and a disagreeable odour, which gradually becomes sweet and earthy on exposure to the air. When treated by manufacturers of perfume, ambergris becomes one of the most useful of natural bases.

Every once in a while cases are reported in which Canadians think that something they have found in coastal waters is the valuable ambergris, states the Dominion Department of Fisheries. Unfortunately the odds are against a genuine find. Sperm whales do occur in some Canadian waters but they leave little ambergris floating around in this part of the world.

In British Columbia recently three substantial pieces of dull greyish materials were found floating in provincial waters. The finds were submitted to the Fisheries Experimental Station at Vancouver for examination, but all were found to be of no value. One of the substances turned out to be a jellyfish; another was apparently a piece of weathered waste, and the third was either a resin or a piece of raw rubber.



Not very much ambergris in its natural form is imported into Canada. The supplies we do get come mostly from the United States, according to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

---

#### No. 100 - Rice

Although we in Canada are so wheat conscious, except perhaps at breakfast time when we turn to oats, it is a fact that rice furnishes to the dietary of mankind a larger contribution than any other foodstuff. Canadians are fond of rice but the annual consumption cannot make even a near-approach to that of the people of China, Japan or India.

Rice is grown in many countries, British India, China, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Siam, United States, the Philippines and Japan being the world's principal producers. When the latter country entered the war, shipping lanes were endangered, and our eastern sources of supply were difficult to reach. It was thus that several South American countries entered the picture as rice producers.

Our fondness for rice is reflected in the amount imported every year. In 1939, our imports ran to considerably more than 80,000,000 pounds, but with the entry of the Japanese into the war there was a sharp reduction to a low of 48,000,000 pounds in 1942; there was an upward rebound in the following year to 94,000,000 pounds, and in 1945 the total was 57,000,000 pounds.

Burma, the United States, Hong Kong and British India accounted for the bulk of our imports of rice in 1939, with smaller quantities from Japan and Siam. By 1940, however, Burma accounted for only about one-half the quantity she shipped in the preceding year, receipts from Japan fell very sharply, Brazil entered the trade, and supplies from the United States were more than maintained.

The year 1941 saw further changes in the sources of our rice supplies: British India continued to account for large amounts, but imports from Burma and Hong Kong dwindled; Mexico and San Domingo came into the picture. In 1942, no rice came from eastern countries, but Mexico, San Domingo, Peru and the United States provided our supplies. In 1945 Mexico and the United States were the only sources, and in the past two years the United States alone has been sending rice to Canada, being shipped in under control of the International Emergency Food Council, of which Canada is a member.

---

#### No. 101. - Clothes Pins

Trying to hang out the weekly wash without clothes pins is like attempting to mend a garment without a needle. But that is just the dilemma faced by many Canadian housewives during the war years. Even yet they are on the scarce list, but the supply picture is reputed to be brightening. Thus history again repeats itself, for during the course of World War I, also, these important little domestic gadgets were hard to get.

Several factors contribute to the supply picture in general. Due to the absorption of manufacturers in production of war needs, clothes pins, among many other things, were pushed to the side lines to some extent. Statistics of production prove this point. Marriages reached a high point in recent years, thus creating a new demand, for no home is complete without clothes pins. With the return from abroad of almost all Canadian servicemen and servicewomen, many of whom will or have established

homes for themselves, there is still greater demand.

When viewed in the light of perhaps the most important factor -- production -- which dropped from a five-year pre-war average of 793,000 gross to a wartime average of 657,000 gross, the shortage becomes clear. This means in effect that the pre-war housewife got her share of the annual production, which proved to be ample, while under war-time conditions, with the greater competition for the smaller supplies, there was bound to be a shortage. The recent arrival of a shipment of clothes pins from Mexico will help to alleviate the situation.

There are several different types of clothes pins made in Canada. Some housewives favour the more tenacious "snap-on" type, while others like the less elaborate "push on" models; the additional feature of the "snap-ons" is the little metal spring that supplies the adhering qualities. Before the outbreak of war most clothes pins were made of wood, but as with many other things the war helped to develop new materials and opened up new vistas for their use. As a result, manufacturers are not offering to the public clothes pins made of plastic and of aluminum.

---

#### No. 102. - Canada's Corn Belt

Canada has a corn belt, an expanding corn belt, a corn belt not parallel but comparable to the famous corn belt of the United States which lies largely in the Great Mississippi Basin where Indian corn, or "maize" is the chief crop. The Canadian corn belt, situated in the south-western section of Ontario, is spreading eastward along the shores of Lake Ontario.

Maize is but another of the valuable discoveries made by Columbus in 1492. Cartier found large fields of it at Hochelaga (Montreal) and Champlain reported that it was under cultivation nearly everywhere from Nova Scotia to the valley of the Ottawa. Today Indian corn is cultivated from Canada to Argentina and as a result of its importation into Spain by its discoverer, is grown in parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

The colonists called this important cereal of the western world "Indian corn" to distinguish it from the corn of Europe. From early times the word "corn" had been used as a general term in the Old World for all kinds of grains employed in bread-making and had been applied specifically in each country to the principal breadstuff as, for example, in England to wheat and in Scotland usually to oats.

Corn is an important crop in Canada, and this year production of shelled corn is estimated at 10,147,000 bushels as compared with 10,365,000 in the preceding year. Excessive rainfall and flooding in the major corn producing area of southwestern Ontario early in the season, followed later by drought conditions, are largely responsible for the reduced output. The average yield for the country as a whole is set at 41.2 bushels per acre, 3.8 bushels below the long-time average. Manitoba, the only province outside of Ontario to produce shelled corn, seems to be abandoning this crop. In this area, from a record of 2,025,000 bushels in 1941, production has dropped markedly until this year it totalled only 163,000 bushels.

Fodder corn acreage was reduced nearly 20,000 acres this year, but somewhat higher yields resulted in a total production of 3,723,000 tons as against 3,637,000 tons a year ago.

---



No. 103. - Estimate of Forest Production --1

The demands on Canada's forest resources were at a high level during the war years, and for the next few years at least, indications are that still greater demands will be made on our timberlands. Production of newsprint paper has increased, and the call for other papers and for wood pulp continues strong both at home and abroad. Canadian lumber is urgently needed in vast quantities, both for home consumption and for export to other countries.

It has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that the forest production of Canada in 1944 involved the cutting of 2,508,046,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber. This constitutes only the depletion for use and to it must be added the volume of merchantable material destroyed by fire, which in 1944 amounted to 327,630,000 cubic feet. Insects and tree diseases destroy annually about 500,000,000 cubic feet of wood, so that the drain on our forest resources in 1944 was approximately 3,335,676,000 cubic feet. About three-fourths of this amount was used and one-fourth was wasted.

Even if total depletion is replaced by total growth, it must be recognized that the very large old trees still being cut in the remaining virgin forests will not be replaced, because their production under management would require several hundred years. This means that industries depending on very large timber must be prepared to adapt themselves to the use of smaller logs when the ancient giants of the forest have all been felled.

According to the latest available estimates Canada possesses 311,201 million cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which 191,347 million cubic feet are considered to be accessible to commercial operations. The accessible timber consists of 250,250 million feet board measure of saw timber and 1,685 million cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel and other products.

---

No. 104. - Estimate of Forest Production -- 2

As far as value is concerned, pulpwood was the most important forest product in Canada in 1944, with a total of over \$124,000,000; it headed the lists of products in this respect in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Logs and bolts, with a total value exceeding \$115,000,000, came second for the Dominion as a whole and first in British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Firewood came third on the value list with more than \$44,000,000. The total value of all forest products in 1944 was \$301,571,000, an increase of more than 12 per cent over the preceding year.

Comparing forest products on the basis of equivalent volume of merchantable timber, logs and bolts headed the list in 1944 for the Dominion as a whole and came first in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and formed the second most important item in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Pulpwood was the next most important item in the Dominion, according to volume, coming first in Quebec and New Brunswick, second in Ontario and British Columbia, and third in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. Firewood came third for Canada, and first in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Quebec led the Dominion for volume of forest production and was first in quantity production of pulpwood, firewood, poles and piling, wood for distillation and fence rails; it came second in logs and bolts and fence posts. British Columbia was the second most important province for volume, coming first for logs and bolts and hewn ties; it held third place for poles and piling. Ontario was first with

round mining timber, and came second for firewood, pulpwood, poles and piling and wood for distillation, and third for logs and bolts and hewn ties.

New Brunswick came second for hewn ties and round mining timber, and third for pulpwood production. Saskatchewan came third for firewood and fence posts. Alberta was the most important producer of posts, and came second with regard to fence rails. In Manitoba, firewood, logs and bolts, pulpwood and poles were the most important items. Finally, in Prince Edward Island the greatest volume of forest production consisted of firewood, logs and bolts and fence rails.

---

No. 105. - Estimate of Forest Production -- 3

The logs and bolts cut in the forests of Canada in 1944 were converted into 4,512,232 M feet board measure of sawn lumber and into other sawmill products with a total net value of over \$96,000,000. Less than two per cent of the logs and bolts cut in the Dominion in 1944 were exported unmanufactured.

Of the sawn lumber manufactured, about 42 per cent was exported but a large part of this was planed or matched after being sawn and considerable value added to it in this way before being exported. The remainder of the lumber sawn was used in the rough for structural work in Canada or went into Canadian wood-using industries as the raw material in the manufacture of sash, doors and planing mill products, furniture, boxes, etc.

About 17.3 per cent of the pulpwood cut in 1944 was exported before being manufactured into pulp but 65 per cent of this exported material was rossed or barked pulpwood whose value was considerably increased by this preparation before exportation. About 82.7 per cent of our total cut of pulpwood was used as the principal raw material in the pulp and paper industry -- one of the most important manufacturing industries in Canada. In pulp-making, the first stage in this industry, the value added to the raw pulpwood amounted to over one hundred and seven million dollars in 1944. About 27 per cent of this pulp was exported and the remainder was made into paper and paperboard in Canada. The value added to the pulp at this stage was over one hundred and forty-five million dollars. The value added to the pulpwood by manufacture in the pulp and paper industry as a whole was over two hundred and sixty-five million dollars.

The wood cut for distillation and charcoal burning is all consumed in Canada. The firewood, hewn ties, poles, round mining timber, posts and rails are largely used locally and if exported they are used in the form in which they leave the woods and would not receive any further manufacturing if they were retained in Canada.

A total of 2,332,157,000 cubic feet of home-grown and imported forest products valued at \$270,731,000 was consumed in Canada in 1944, including wood used in the form in which it was taken from the woods and wood used as raw material in Canadian industry. Of the total quantity used in Canada, less than one-half of one per cent was imported.

---

No. 106. - The Desire of All Men

Longevity is desired by all men from the cradle to the grave. Despite the words of the Psalmist to the effect that an extension from his limit of "three score years and ten" to "four score" will be sorrowful, life is sweet to the end. When it



has been lived, it is understood and because it is understood it has something to give to the inexperienced life that is following it. No one wants to part with it whether it be healthy, pleasant and happy or painful, lonely and sad.

This desire to prolong life to or beyond the allotted span has caused men to take an intense interest in the ancestry, the environment and the habits of those who have attained it. Records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that irrespective of sex, the expected life span of the average one-year old Canadian child has been extended 2.31 years during the period between the 1931 and 1941 censuses. The one-year old Canadian girl extended her expected life span by 3.09 years and the one-year old boy extended his by 1.53 years.

The expected life span of the average one-year old Canadian girl is now 68.73 years and that of a one-year old Canadian boy, 66.14 years. In 1931, the expected life span of the average one-year old girl was 65.64 years and that for the one-year old Canadian boy 64.61 years. At the age of ten, the average Canadian girl may expect to live another 61.08 years, or 2.36 years more than was the expectancy in the same age group in 1931. Among the males, 10 years of age, the expectancy of life was 58.70 years in 1941 as compared with 57.96 in 1931, an extension of 0.74 years.

At 20 years of age, the average Canadian woman has in prospect 51.76 years of life as compared with 49.76 in 1931. Among the men, 20 years of age, the longevity period in 1941 was 49.51 years as compared with 49.05 in 1931. On reaching 30 years of age, the average woman may expect to live 42.81 years as compared with 41.38 in 1931, and the average man 40.73 years as compared with 40.55.

On attaining her 40th year, the average Canadian woman has 33.99 years of life ahead, whereas the average man has 31.87 years in prospect. In 1931, the average life expectancy of women at 40 years was 33.02 and of men 31.98 years. At 60 years of age, the life expectancy period for women was 17.62 years in 1941, whereas in 1931, the average was 17.15 years. For men at 60 years, the life expectancy period was 16.06 years in 1941, having fallen from 16.29 in 1931. At 70 years of age the average woman may expect to live 10.93 years as compared with 10.63 in 1931, and the expectancy of the average 70 year old man is now 9.94 years compared with 10.06 in 1931.

---

#### No. 107. - Canada Since Confederation

Canada celebrates the founding of the Canadian nation on July 1st of each year. This date was fixed by royal proclamation, in 1867, following the passing of the British North America Act by the British Parliament. This national holiday is known as Dominion Day. Dominion Day is to Canadians what Independence Day is to Americans and Bastille Day to the French.

But the Canadian nation was not born of revolution. It evolved through a series of constitutional processes culminating in Confederation in 1867. The colonies which joined originally in the federation were Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

With astonishing rapidity the Dominion proceeded to extend itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In 1869 the Dominion acquired the vast territories of the Hudson's Bay Company out of which have been carved the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1871, British Columbia came into the confederation and in 1873, Prince Edward Island also joined. Finally, in 1895, Canada took over from the

United Kingdom the islands of the Arctic Archipelago. The face which Canada now presents on the map was finally formed only 28 years after the initial confederation.

From the constitutional point of view the year 1867 is a dividing line between two periods in Canada's history. With the cession of the French colonies to the British by the Peace of Paris, the first period of British rule began. From the year of this treaty, 1763, to Confederation the great constitutional achievement was the winning of responsible government. From Confederation to the present day the great constitutional achievement has been the winning of Canada's sovereignty within the British Commonwealth.

---

#### No. 108. - Events Leading Up to Confederation

From 1763 to 1774 Canada was governed by the authority of a royal proclamation. In this proclamation by George III the British crown and the Imperial Parliament asserted their absolute sovereignty over all the North American colonies.

In 1774 the Quebec Act was passed by the Imperial parliament. The western territory which France had claimed, extending as far as the Mississippi and south to the Ohio, was included with Canada in what was called the province of Quebec. This vast territory was to be governed from Quebec. The French civil law which had been repealed by the Royal proclamation of 1763 was re-established along side of the English criminal law. The Quebec Act as well ordained that the Roman Catholic clergy should continue to receive "their accustomed dues and rights".

After the American Revolution and the influx of the United Empire Loyalists it was apparent that a French type of government was no longer adequate throughout the whole of Canada. In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed by the British parliament, separating Canada at the Ottawa river into two parts each with its own government. By virtue of this act, Upper and Lower Canada came into being. Lower Canada, chiefly French, retained the old system of laws, that is, French civil law and English criminal law. Upper Canada had English law in both civil and criminal fields. In Lower Canada there was to be a legislative council of not less than fifteen members appointed for life by the governor, acting on the authority of the king and an assembly of not less than fifty members, elected on a property holding franchise. Upper Canada was provided with a legislative council of not less than seven members appointed by the governor and an elective assembly of not less than fifteen. As the chief executive officers and the direct representatives of the Crown, a governor and a lieutenant-governor were provided for each province. The governor and lieutenant-governor could convoke or dissolve their legislatures, refuse assent to bills or reserve them for the pleasure of the Crown. All acts of the colonial legislatures could be disallowed by the home government within a period of two years.

---

#### No. 109. - Events Leading Up to Confederation

In 1838 Lord Durham was sent to govern both Canadas with instructions to inquire into the political situation made precarious by the Papineau rebellion in Lower Canada and the Mackenzie rebellion in Upper Canada and to make recommendations on the form of government to be granted to the colony.

He recommended the union of the two Canadian provinces at once, the ultimate union of all British North America and the granting of this large state full self-government.

In 1840 the Act of Union was passed to carry out the initial recommendation



of Lord Durham's report. The law provided for the union of Lower and Upper Canada under a single government to consist of a governor, a legislative council and an assembly. The governor and the legislative Council of not less than twenty members were appointed by the Crown, the members of the council to hold office for life. The Lower House or House of Assembly consisting of eighty-four members was to be chosen by popular suffrage, forty-two members from each of the old provinces. This equal division temporarily gave the advantage to Upper Canada which at that time had a smaller population than the sister province.

The most important omission from the Union Act was the fact that the law did not deal with the executive principle at all, and that no reference whatsoever was made to responsible government, the crux of the Papineau and Mackenzie trouble in 1837. So far as the executive principle was concerned the law showed no advance over the constitutional legislation of 1791.

The germ from which responsible government developed is to be found in Lord John Russell's dispatches of September 7 and October 16, 1839 rather than in the Act of Union. The latter instructions contained the significant sentence "The importance of maintaining the utmost possible harmony between the policy of the legislature and of the executive government admits of no question, and will of course be your anxious endeavour to call in your councils and to employ in the public service those persons who by their position and character have obtained the general confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the province." A long struggle was necessary before the responsible government became fixed as one of the fundamental customs of the Canadian constitution.

---

#### No. 110. - Events Leading Up to Confederation

Under a series of governors the Canadas approached and veered away from the accomplishment of responsible government, depending on the personality of the Governor. Nevertheless considerable progress was made under this governorship toward the recognition of at least the principle of responsible government. Robert Baldwin precipitated a discussion of what the governor viewed as "theoretical points of governments" by calling for copies of Lord John Russell's dispatches of 1839 and by moving a series of six resolutions, the essence of which was the recognition of cabinet responsibility in colonial government. Sydenham at once drew up four amendments to Baldwin's proposals. They were introduced in the assembly by Samuel Bealey Harrison and were adopted. In conjunction with the contents of Russell's dispatch of October 14, 1839, the adoption of the Sydenham-Harrison Resolutions made responsible government inevitable.

Under Sir Charles Bagot, the progress towards responsible government was accelerated. The admission of the French Canadians to the ministry during his regime and the increasing functions exercised by the ministry during his illness marked great steps forward in the struggle for responsible government.

Under his successor Sir Charles Metcalfe, the process was once again retarded and it was not until Lord Elgin arrived as governor that responsible government was finally achieved. It was in the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill in 1849 with the consequent furore over its endorsement by the governor and Elgin's refusal to shift responsibility in a matter of purely local concern to the imperial authorities that established completely the custom of responsible government. Extreme Tories sent petitions to England asking Parliament to intervene and demanding the disallowance of the Rebellion Losses Bill. In the end Lord Elgin's course was fully sustained and his offer to resign was refused by the Colonial Office.

By the end of Lord Elgin's administration many of the principles that the reform group had been fighting for so consistently had been recognized. No appointments to office were thenceforth to be made by the governor except after consultation with his cabinet. It was clearly established that the Governor must not identify himself with any specific political party and that he could not interfere in any election. Matters of purely local concern and application were not to be referred to the home government for decision. In Elgin's administration the governor ceased to attend regularly cabinet meetings.

Similar battles to the one in Upper and Lower Canada were being waged on a smaller scale in the provinces by the sea. By 1855 the evolution of responsible government in New Brunswick was entirely completed. In Prince Edward Island it was in 1863 that the legislative council was made elective and thus the last stage of its self-government was achieved. In Nova Scotia through the efforts of Joseph Howe responsible government was won by 1848.

---

### No. III. - Events Leading Up to Confederation

Returning to the picture of the two Canadas the union did not bring political stability. In 1864 the opportunity for change came when New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were considering a federal union.

In that year Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, after having received the assurance of the British Colonial Office that there would be no interference from the United Kingdom, arranged for the calling of a convention of delegates from the maritime provinces to meet in Charlottetown in September in order to consider plans for legislative union. The deliberations were interrupted at an early stage by the arrival of a delegation of eight members from United Canada who had previously received permission from the Maritime delegates to attend their conference. The Charlottetown convention, in secret session, agreed on a popularly elected Lower House and a system of equal representation in an Upper House. It adjourned to Halifax and Saint John and finally postponed further deliberations until a conference of all the British North American provinces could be arranged to meet at Quebec in the following month.

The Quebec convention assembled on October 10 and adjourned on October 28. Its actual working time did not exceed fourteen days and its sessions were held behind closed doors. Thirty-two members constituted this constitutional convention which was the first of its kind in the British Empire. The results of the Quebec conference were incorporated in seventy-two resolutions which became the basis of the British North America Act of 1867. The delegates of the Conference promised to get their respective legislatures to ratify the resolutions. The Resolutions recommended a federal union of all British North American provinces under the British Crown. They provided for a federal government and for provincial governments in each of the provinces and they enumerated the powers and duties of the federal and the provincial legislatures leaving all the undefined residue or "reserved powers" to the federal government. The battle for ratification began when the seventy-two resolutions of the Quebec Convention were submitted, en bloc, to the respective legislatures. All provinces accepted them except Prince Edward Island who joined some years later.

Federation could not have been accomplished had not responsible government already been a reality in British North America. Responsible government had been achieved in all of British North America except British Columbia by 1863. The Canadian confederation is peculiar in one regard. It is the only case on record



to that time in which a group of colonies practically remade their own constitution in a peaceful way.

After ratification by the provinces concerned, the British North America Act was passed on 29th March, 1867 by the British Parliament. It was substantially unchanged from the proposals presented by the Canadian delegates. The royal proclamation fixing the 1st of July as Canada's official birthday, followed immediately the passing of the act.

---

No. 112. - Canada A Sovereign State

Since Confederation there has taken place a steady development of the powers of the Canadian nation. The development in the status of the Dominion was evident at the successive Colonial Conferences, the name of which was changed in 1907 to Imperial Conferences. At the close of the First Great War, on the initiative of Sir Robert Borden, then Prime Minister of Canada, the Dominions secured recognition as signatory powers of the Treaty of Versailles and were accepted as members of the League of Nations. The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was clearly defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926, attended by Prime Minister King and the late Justice Minister Lapointe. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee defined the relative position of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions. The committee made the following statement which was endorsed at the conference:

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The statute of Westminster, an Imperial Act which was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1931 recapitulated the principles declared at the Imperial Conference of 1926.

Thus to-day the evolution is completed. The nation born in 1867 stands within the British Commonwealth as a sovereign state.

---

No. 113. - Province of Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, with a population in 1941 of 95,000 is the smallest province of the Dominion. Charlottetown is the capital city. The Province is about 120 miles in length, with an average width of 20 miles and has an area of 2,184 square miles. It lies just off the coast, east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia and is separated from both provinces by Northumberland Strait, from 10 to 25 miles wide.

The Island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay, north of the town of Summerside, and by the mouth of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie Bay on the north side. Its rich, red soil and red sandstone formations are distinctive features, and no point on the island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level.

Its climate, tempered by the surrounding waters of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil

and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The Province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

---

No. 114. - Nova Scotia

The province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by 50 to 105 miles in width and has an area of about 21,068 square miles, somewhat smaller than that of Eire. The mainland is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto; the Island of Cape Breton forms the northeast portion. The latter is separated from the mainland by the narrow Strait of Canso and includes the famous salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or. The population of Nova Scotia in 1941 was 578,000, having increased since 1871 — the first Dominion-wide census following Confederation — from 388,000. Halifax is the capital city.

On the Atlantic side, the mainland is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms; it is deeply indented and has numerous harbours providing safety for the large fishing fleets that support the extensive fishing industry of the Province. The slopes facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are sheltered from the Atlantic by low mountainous ridges not exceeding an altitude of 1,500 feet and running through the centre of the Province. In striking contrast to the Atlantic side, they present fertile plains and river valleys especially adapted by climate and situation to the growth of apples, pears and other fruits.

---

No. 115. - New Brunswick

New Brunswick is nearly rectangular in shape and may be compared in size to Scotland with an area of 30,405 square miles. The Bay of Chaleur at the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait at the east, the Bay of Fundy at the south, and Passamaquoddy Bay at the southwest, provide the Province with a very extensive sea coast. It adjoins the State of Maine on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest. The population of New Brunswick has increased from 286,000 in 1871 to 457,000 in 1941. Fredericton is the capital of the Province.

Conformation of New Brunswick is, in general, undulating, but to the east it attains its highest elevation of 2,690 feet in the vicinity of Grand Falls on the St. John River. In the northeastern half of the Province there are extensive areas of Crown lands carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. Numerous rivers provide access to the extensive lumbering areas and to attractive hunting and fishing resources. The Province is watered to the west and south by the River St. John which, in its course of 400 miles, runs through country famed for its distinctive beauty.

While the forest resources are of first importance economically, the large areas of rich agricultural land are found in the numerous river valleys, especially that of the lower St. John, and in the broad plains near the coast. Natural gas and petroleum are obtained in limited quantities and coal mining on a moderate scale is carried on in the Minto Basin at the head of Grand Lake.

---

No. 116. - Quebec

Quebec is the largest province of the Dominion and occupies the area of British North America east of Hudson Bay, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (including the Coast of Labrador). It has an area of about



595,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of France, Germany and Spain, but a large part of the surface is made up of Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield, which renders it unsuitable for agriculture.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence penetrate across the entire width of Quebec and divide the Eastern Townships and the Gaspé Peninsula to the south from the larger area of the Province to the north. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge parallel to the river and rises from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet from which it descends gently to sea-level at Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The population of the Province in 1941 was 3,332,000, comparing with 1,192,000 in 1871. Quebec City is the capital of the province.

With the exception of the treeless zone, extending north of latitude 58°, most of the Province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forest in the southwest to the coniferous forests in the east and north. In addition to extensive timber limits, which form the basis of a great pulp and paper industry and has available water-power resources, at ordinary minimum flow, almost equal to those of Ontario and Manitoba combined.

Its asbestos deposits have long been known for their quality and extent and promise to become still more important as a possible source of magnesium as a by-product. Relatively recently, extensive developments of gold and copper in the western part of the Province have taken place and the mineralized area is being extended year by year. Quebec is in second place in mineral production among the provinces of the Dominion. Its fisheries in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are an important resource. The climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence Valley and of the Eastern Townships are well suited to general farming operations, including dairying and the production of vegetables on a commercial basis.

---

#### No. 117. - Ontario

Lying between Quebec on the east and Manitoba on the west, Ontario is usually regarded as an inland province but its southern boundary has a fresh-water shore line on the Great Lakes of 2,362 miles while its northern limits have a salt-water shore line of 680 miles on Hudson and James Bay. There is a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James Bay. The most southerly point in the Province, in fact the most southerly point in the Dominion, is Middle Island. The population of Ontario in 1941 was 3,788,000 as compared with 1,621,000 in 1871. Toronto is the capital of the Province.

As in Quebec, the surface of Ontario follows the conformation characteristic of the Precambrian Shield except in the Ontario Peninsula where the surface is low and level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the north-eastern corner of Lake Superior. Northwest from the Height of Land, the slope descends very gently to Hudson Bay where a large marginal strip (the Hudson Bay Lowlands) is less than 500 feet above sea-level.

Mining is a very important industry in the wide-spread Precambrian area; as in the adjoining Province of Quebec, Ontario, although lacking in native coal, is rich in other minerals and contributes almost half of the total mineral production of the Dominion. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, zinc, magnesium, dolomite, gypsum and other metals are mined commercially. Petroleum, natural gas and salt are also produced on an important scale in the Ontario Peninsula.

The geographic position of Ontario on the Great Lakes waterways system permits coal to be economically transported from Pennsylvania and iron ore from Minnesota to provide the basis of a large iron and steel industry. A rich iron-ore development in the Steep Rock district west of Port Arthur has recently come into production. An abundance of natural resources has made Ontario the foremost industrial province.

Possessed of excellent soil and wide variety of climate, general farming is carried on extensively. In the Niagara Belt, fruit farming has been scientifically developed and is a highly specialized industry throughout the Ontario Peninsula. Vast forest resources in proximity to hydro power are the basis of large wood-using industries and the forests of the north are a rich fur preserve.

---

No. 118. - Province of Manitoba

Manitoba, with an area of 246,512 square miles, is roughly the size of France, and it is the most central of the provinces. The 1941 census recorded the population of that year at 730,000; in 1901 the population was 255,000. Winnipeg is the capital of the Province. Together with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta it constitutes the famous Prairie Belt or Interior Plain section of the Dominion -- world renowned for the quality of wheat.

The Province has a considerable area of prairie but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast (on a rocky belt along its northeastern boundary, bordering Hudson Bay); great areas of northern mixed forests; large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,800 square miles; a belt of treeless prairie extending to the southeastern corner of the Province; and patches of open prairie overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The surface of the Province as a whole is comparatively level, the average elevation being between 500 and 1,000 feet; the greatest height of 2,727 feet is Duck Mountain northwest of Lake Dauphin.

About three-fifths of the Province, east and north of Lake Winnipeg, is underlain with Precambrian rock in which the presence of rich deposits of base metals has been confirmed, as in Ontario and Quebec.

The Province, although regarded as basically agricultural, possesses a wealth of water-power resources (Manitoba ranks after Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia in this respect) that, together with mineral and forest riches, have brought an expanding industrial development.

---

No. 119. - Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba and Alberta extending like each of the Prairie Provinces, from the International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel of latitude which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The area of the Province is 251,700 square miles and the seat of Government is located at Calgary. The population of Saskatchewan in 1941 was 896,000, a nine-fold increase since the turn of the century.

The northern half of the Province is abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and the topography is one of low relief. The Precambrian Shield, which covers most of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, penetrates over the northern third of Saskatchewan and has given evidence of potential richness of mineral wealth.

This area is also rich in timber resources while the southerly two-thirds of the Province is generally fertile prairie with soil of great depth. In normal.



years there is sufficient moisture for rapid growth and the abundant sunshine during the long summer season in this northern latitude quickly ripens the crops.

---

No. 120. - Alberta

Alberta, lying between Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains has an area of 255,285 square miles. The population of Alberta was 796,000 in 1941, representing a ten-fold increase since the turn of the century.

Like Saskatchewan, the southern part of the Province is comprised of the dry, treeless prairie belt, changing to the north into a zone of poplar interspersed with open prairie. This gives way to mixed forests covering the more northerly parts. The Precambrian rocks enter Alberta at its northeast corner, so that, excepting the fringe of mountainous country on its western border, practically the whole of the Province is overlain by arable soil of great depth.

Alberta has two marked features: (1) the great valley of the Peace River, which has already resulted in the extension of settlement farther north than in any other part of Canada; and (2) the wonderful grazing lands in the foothills district which, rising sharply on the west, commence the ascent that continues to the very peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The southern half of the Province, rising towards the west, lies at a general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; but in the northern half, the slope descends until elevations of well under 1,000 feet are reached at Lake Athabaska in the northeast corner.

Alberta has the most extensive coal resources of any province of the Dominion and has become the leading producer of petroleum and natural gas. Lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, but ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. In the southern prairies there are considerable areas where quantity and distribution of the natural precipitation makes permanent agriculture precarious and, in these areas, a number of large irrigation projects have been developed, taking their water supply from rivers rising in the mountains which form the western boundary of the Province. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than in more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the Chinook winds.

The coal and oil resources have provided the basis of an industrial development and Edmonton has become the railhead for the north country.

---

No. 121. - British Columbia

British Columbia, the third largest and the most westerly province of the Dominion, includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver Island, the area of the latter being about 12,408 square miles. The population of British Columbia has grown from 179,000 in 1901 to 818,000 in 1941. Victoria is the Provincial Capital.

The predominant feature of the Province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspersed with valleys, many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. As a rule, the agricultural areas of these valleys are relatively small and broken, but there are two large areas in the Peace River Block and the Stuart Lake District that are rich and have great agricultural possibilities.

The shore line of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and has wonderful scenic aspects.

The wealth of forest resources supports the lumbering and pulp and paper industries and places British Columbia ahead of the other provinces in the production of lumber and timber. The Province also excels in fishery products, chiefly on account of its catches of the famous Pacific salmon. The mineral resources are remarkable for their variety and wealth. Production of the metals, gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc has played an important role in the economic life of the Province since its early days, while valuable coal deposits on Vancouver Island, and at Crowsnest and Fernie in the interior, have been worked for many years. In regard to water-power resources, British Columbia ranks after Quebec and Ontario.

---



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010718520