

# CANADA

*its  
Agricultural  
Resources and  
Opportunities*



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# CANADA

**T**HE DOMINION OF CANADA is the largest country on the North American continent, and one of the largest in the world. It has an area of 3,684,723 square miles, extending from the latitude of Italy to the Arctic Ocean. Its breadth from east to west is nearly 4,000 miles and from north to south over 1,600 miles.

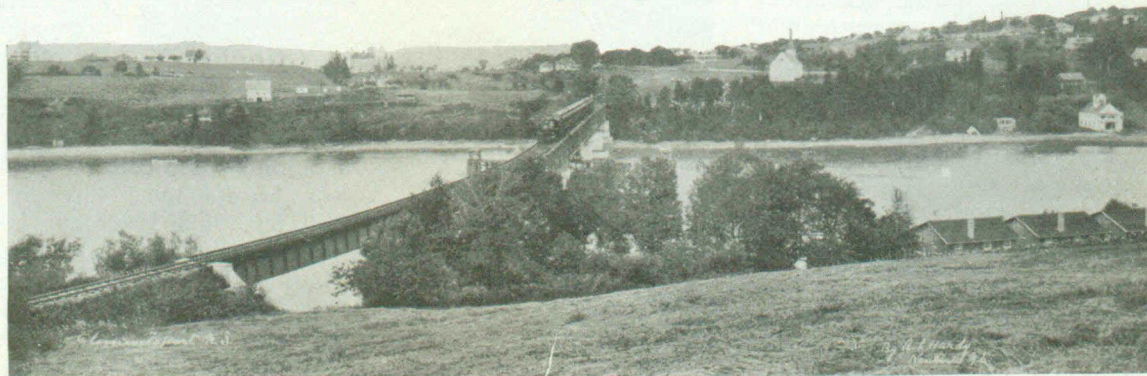
Canada possesses resources in proportion to its vast area. About 600,000,000 acres of the land surface are covered with forest growth. The mineral wealth although as yet only in process of being developed is known to be enormous and the annual mineral production is already more than \$300,000,000. Among the important minerals are coal, gold, copper, silver, nickel, lead, asbestos, oil and natural gas.

Two of the three greatest fishing areas in the world—the North Atlantic and the North Pacific—border the coasts of Canada. Fish from Canadian waters are of particularly high quality and the industry, although well developed in some areas, is as yet on a very small scale compared to what may be expected of it in the years to come.

A resource which has but recently begun to be valued at its true worth is the enormous power available from Canada's tumbling rivers and waterfalls. The available horse power is estimated, at low water flow, at over 18,000,000. In its supplies of cheap hydro-electric energy, one of the most essential requirements of successful manufacturing enterprise, Canada is in an exceptionally fortunate position.

But great as are the above resources and industries which have been developed out of them, the real background of Canada's prosperity is her fertile farm land. The area suitable for cultivation is estimated at over 358,000,000 acres of which only about one-fifth are under crop. Land is, therefore, still plentiful and inexpensive. In a number of provinces it may be taken free as Government grants to settlers who will develop it. These farm lands are perhaps the greatest opportunity the world offers today to those who want to better their circumstances and particularly to give their growing families a good chance in life.

Canada is a self-governing country under the British Crown. The part of the country into which settlement is going is divided into nine provinces, each with its own Government in charge of matters of a provincial nature. The provinces from east to west are, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. On account of their physical characteristics and geographical location the provinces are frequently grouped as follows: the Maritime Provinces, consisting of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; the Central Provinces, consisting of Quebec and Ontario; the Prairie Provinces, consisting of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and British Columbia. In the following pages these groups of provinces will be briefly described and the principal facts will be presented relating to their industries, and, particularly, to agriculture.



Typical Village and Landscape Scene in Eastern Canada



## THE MARITIME PROVINCES

THE MARITIME PROVINCES lie at the extreme eastern side of the Dominion of Canada, mainly between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean. The term "Maritime Provinces" is applied to them because of their proximity to the sea and the fact that they are almost entirely surrounded by water. One of them (Prince Edward Island), indeed, is actually an island.

The areas of the three provinces are, Nova Scotia 21,428 square miles, Prince Edward Island 2,184 square miles, and New Brunswick 27,985 square miles, a total area of 51,597 square miles. The three provinces combined are not nearly so large as any other one province of Canada, but on account of their location, history, resources and population they represent an importance in Canadian affairs far beyond their proportionate area. The combined population of the three provinces is a little over one million souls.

Although the Maritime Provinces have much in common with each other, each has its own physical characteristics.

Nova Scotia presents a great variety of physical conditions. The coast line is very irregular, deeply cut with bays which afford good harbours and convenient headquarters for the important fishing industry. The interior is a network of lakes and short rivers, the land being covered in many parts by second growth forest. The agricultural districts are, for the most part, in rich fertile valleys, or in what are called "dyked lands." These "dyked lands" are quite extensive areas of level soil which, in their natural state, were flooded at high tide, but which have been reclaimed by means of dykes. They produce extremely rich crops of hay, and are used exclusively for hay-growing and pasturage. Along the rivers and streams are to be found "intervale

lands," invariably rich and productive. The uplands are of varying degrees of fertility.

The three principal kinds of farming are fruit raising, dairying, and mixed farming, which latter may combine the first two with the raising of grain, roots and vegetables.

In Prince Edward Island every part is close to the sea, and as there are no important elevations the whole surface is but slightly higher than sea level. The landscape is a beautiful lowland, everywhere gently rolling. The soil is mostly a rich sandy loam of deep red colour, free from stones, and easily tilled.

On account of its great fertility, and the absence of barren or unsettled areas, Prince Edward Island has been appropriately called "The Garden of the Gulf"—the title being derived from the Gulf of St.

Lawrence, in which it is located. It is the most thickly settled Province in Canada, and at the same time the most exclusively devoted to agriculture. Agri-

culture is thriving, and to the settler who wants to farm on a not too extensive scale, in a well settled community, and within driving distance of the sea, Prince Edward Island offers almost irresistible inducements.

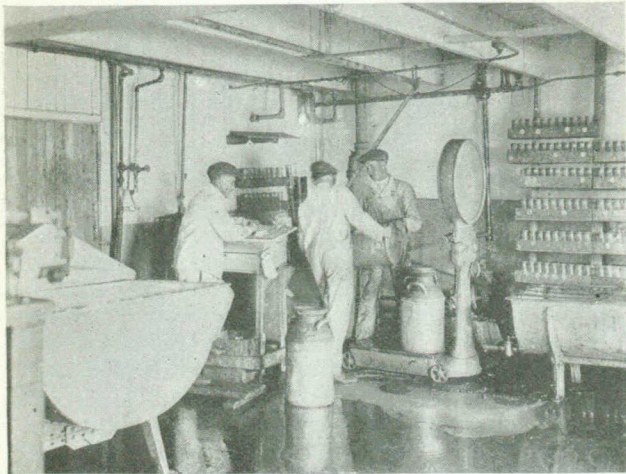
New Brunswick lies immediately to the north and west of Nova Scotia. It, too, is largely surrounded by the sea, having a coast line of about 600 miles, deeply indented with bays and fine harbours. The Province was originally one vast forest, interspersed with lakes and a network of rivers, and much of it is still covered with timber. The rivers

are large and important, the most notable being the St. John, often called "The Rhine of America," which runs for 400 miles through a fertile and delightful country. The landscape is rolling, but rarely rises to an elevation of more than 200 feet. There are considerable variations in the soil in different districts, but, generally speaking, it is fertile and suitable to all kinds of agricultural production. Less than one-half of all land suitable for farming in the province is at present occupied.



Dairy Cows in Meadow, Eastern Canada





Weighing and Testing Milk at a Canadian Farmers' Co-operative Creamery

Farming in New Brunswick is mostly of the "mixed" variety; that is, the farmer raises some fruit, some vegetables and root crops, some live stock, and some grain or hay, instead of specializing on any one of these crops. There are, of course, districts particularly suited to each of these products, and the settler who wants to specialize will have no trouble in finding a location to suit his special line of farming, but in most cases he will expect to combine most if not all of these branches of agriculture on his "mixed farm."

**Fruit Raising.** The principal fruit crop is apples. The high quality of the Canadian apple has made it very popular. Apple orchards begin to bear at from five to nine years, according to variety. Maximum crops are produced from trees about twenty-five years old, although many trees fifty years old are still heavy producers. A good orchard may be expected to produce eighty to one hundred barrels per acre.

Plums, cherries and pears are grown successfully. Peaches and grapes are grown in a small way, but not usually in commercial quantities. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are grown with great success.

Even a farm which is described as an exclusive fruit farm would be incomplete without one or two dairy cows, a few pigs, some poultry, and a few hives

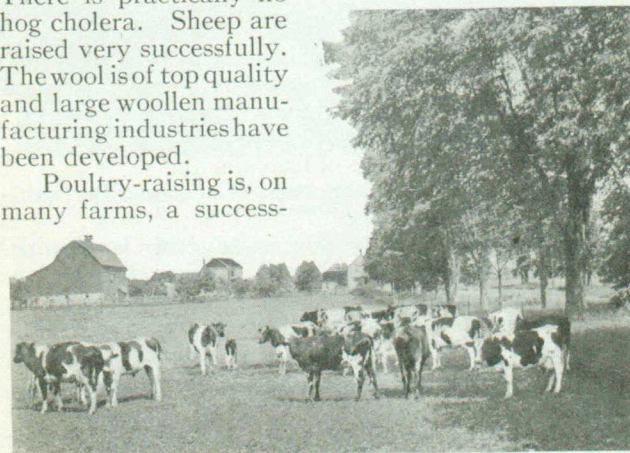
of bees. Land not occupied for fruit can be used to grow potatoes, turnips, mangolds, corn or hay. A farm of this kind offers the settler, for a reasonable outlay of labour and money, a very desirable living, and as the property is developed its value will greatly increase.

**Dairying.** Hay is an important crop, and is grown under two distinct conditions, on marsh or dyked lands, and on uplands. The principal varieties are timothy and clover, of which yields up to three or more tons per acre are obtained on the dyked lands. Good uplands produce 2 to 3 tons per acre.

Butter is the most important dairy product. Many new creameries have been built in the last few years and the business is in a flourishing condition. The market so far is local as the production does not exceed the home demand, and the results are absolutely sure. There is a considerable condensed milk industry. The supplying of milk for the local demands of the cities and towns is also important. The large population engaged in mining, lumbering, fishing, and transportation ensures a steady local demand for all products of the farm and the heavy influx of visitors in the summer months provides a splendid market during the season.

**Stock-raising.** Stock raising is, of course, inseparable from dairy farming. Farmers who give proper attention to their grazing lands do very well in raising beef. Hog raising is an important industry. There is practically no hog cholera. Sheep are raised very successfully. The wool is of top quality and large woollen manufacturing industries have been developed.

Poultry-raising is, on many farms, a success-



A Dairy Herd and Typical Scene in Eastern Canada



ful side line. Poultry and Egg Exchanges collect eggs by means of egg circles, grade them and market them.

**Mixed Farming.** Mixed farming in these provinces is a combination of fruit raising and dairying with the raising of grain, roots, etc. Returns are practically sure, and as the settler produces most of the requirements for himself and his family, the "high cost of living" has no terrors for him.

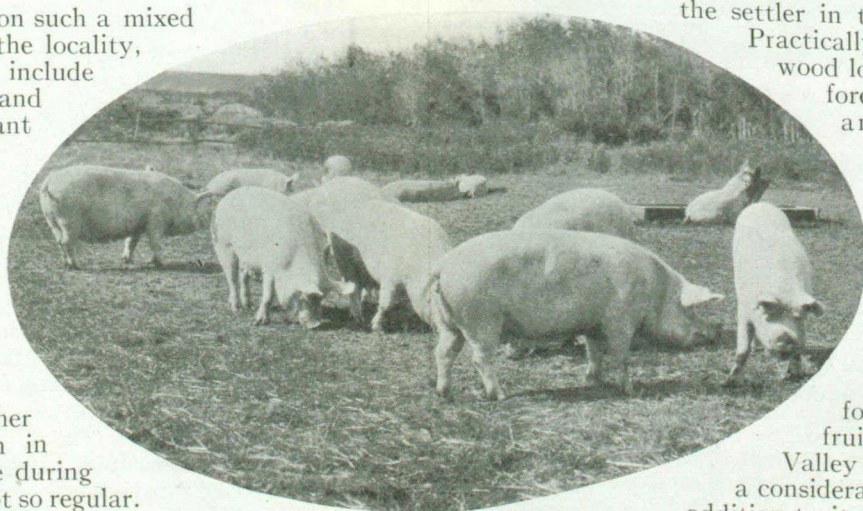
A mixed farm may vary greatly in extent, but 100 acres may be suggested as a fair size. The price of such a farm would depend very largely upon its location and the improvements already made. Generally speaking, land in the Maritime Provinces is offered at very moderate prices, and is remarkably good value.

The principal crops on such a mixed farm would vary with the locality, but would probably include apples, potatoes, hay and oats. Oats is an important cereal crop, growing very successfully, and the crop is practically sure. Other important cereals are wheat and barley.

**Potatoes** are grown extensively and are of high quality. The Maritime climate seems to produce a higher quality of potato than in districts where moisture during the growing season is not so regular. In addition to supplying local needs, Maritime potato growers ship large quantities to other parts of Canada, and to the New England States. Occasionally, shipments are made to Cuba.

Another particularly successful crop is turnips, which are grown for local consumption and for export. Roots and garden produce such as carrots, beets, mangolds, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, watermelons, squash, tomatoes, etc., all do well.

**Fertilizing.** It is necessary to add fertilizer to the soil for best results. This increases the cost of farming, but is justified by increased yields and practical immunity from crop failures. While there is a great variety of soil conditions, there are plenty



Swine Do Well in Canada and Canadian Bacon is in Strong Demand

of farms to be had where the soil is naturally fertile, and can be kept so indefinitely if the fertility is regularly returned to it, as can be done where stock raising and general mixed farming are combined with the growing of crops.

Nature has been peculiarly generous in providing the farmer of Prince Edward Island with fertilizer. The soil, although rich in natural ingredients, requires certain qualities which have to be added, and these qualities are found in mussel mud, deposited by mussels in the bays and coves along the seashore. This mud is hauled by the farmers and distributed over their fields as a fertilizer. Combined with barnyard manure it meets all the needs of the land.

**Fuel.** The fuel problem causes little concern for the settler in the Maritime Provinces.

Practically every farm has its own wood lot on which is growing a forest of maple, birch, spruce and hemlock. Many of

these wood lots are growing rapidly into valuable timber. The wood brings high prices for fuel, staves, pulpwood, railway ties or sleepers, or lumber. In some years as many as two million apple barrels are required

for packing or shipping the fruit from the Annapolis

Valley alone, which affords quite a considerable industry in itself. In addition to its forests Nova Scotia has immense deposits of coal. Coal also occurs in New Brunswick. Natural gas is used to some extent for fuel in New Brunswick.

**Water.** Splendid supplies of water for domestic purposes are found in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. There are a vast number of little lakes and short rivers, and springs of pure water bubble up in almost every locality. The water is all pure and healthful, without excess of alkali or any mineral or foreign substance, and if springs are not found on every hundred-acre lot, usually a comparatively shallow well gives a permanent supply of good water. In very few districts has deep boring been found necessary.



**Climate.** Summer and autumn are delightful seasons. The spring is not early, but the rapid growth during the growing season makes up for the apparent disadvantage of a late spring. The rainfall is usually abundant and well distributed; during the growing season there are frequent showers, usually at night. Summers are not intensely hot, and winters are cold and bracing, and usually free from sudden changes. Sunny days are the rule. The winters extend from the end of November till March; seeding commences in April. They are not usually excessively cold. The snowfall necessary for sleigh transport and protection of vegetation is ample. The annual rainfall ranges from thirty to over forty inches, and is higher on the average along the southern coast.

**Social Conditions.** The population of the Maritime Provinces is mainly English speaking, although the French language is also extensively used. There are important and successful Danish settlements in New Brunswick.

Public schools are provided in all settled districts, undenominational in character and free to all. The common school course provides instruction in the first grades, after which the pupil may pass to a high school, and thence to the university. Business colleges are to be found in most of the towns and cities. Provincial normal schools are also provided for the training of teachers, and courses may be taken in technical and vocational training. There is no established church, but all of the leading religious denominations are well represented, and the utmost religious freedom prevails.

Telephones, the telegraph, rural mail delivery, railways, public roads, automobiles and the radio have actually placed every farmer's home on what might be termed the highways of the world. The settler on some pleasant orchard or dairy farm in these provinces need be no more shut off from the world's affairs than if he lived in London or Paris, and the settler's family may share in the same social enjoyments and pastimes as appeal to young people and womankind the world over.

Settlers may obtain information about their farm problems from either the Dominion or Provincial Departments of Agriculture, which are anxious to serve both old and new residents. This information, prepared by highly qualified agricultural experts, sometimes as a result of years of experiment, is entirely free for the asking. Many pitfalls and mistakes can

be avoided by seeking a little friendly advice from Government experts who have no purpose except to advise you aright.

Nova Scotia maintains an agricultural college at Truro, mainly for farmers' boys and girls from the age of sixteen years up. There are two courses, one a degree course, which opens the middle of October and the other a farm course, which opens on or about the first of April. There are also short courses in domestic science during the winter. A rural science school for teachers is held in July and August. There are high schools established in all the cities and in most of the towns and large villages, and in addition there are universities with power to confer degrees.

A number of important cities and towns serve as centres of the commercial and social life of the



The Fishing Industry of Canada already very important, is capable of much further Expansion

provinces. Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, with a population of about 60,000, is an important centre of trade and navigation, as is also Saint John, the principal city of New Brunswick, with its population of about 50,000. Moncton is a thriving business and railway centre of New Brunswick, and Fredericton, the capital of the province, is beautifully located on the St. John River. Sydney, Nova Scotia, is an important coal mining and iron-working city. Charlottetown is the capital of Prince Edward Island.

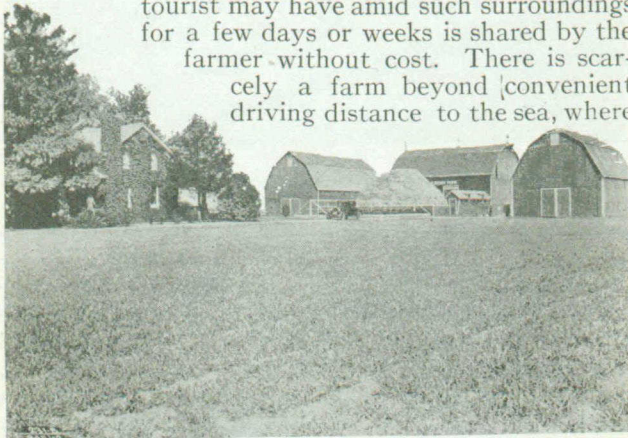


**Amusements and Receptions.** In addition to the social advantages which have just been mentioned, these provinces offer great inducements to all who enjoy outdoor life and vigorous sports such as hunting, fishing, boating, etc. New Brunswick is a veritable hunter's paradise. Moose and deer abound, and in the more remote sections bears may still be found. The moose, however, is the game animal for which New Brunswick is most widely famed. The settler finds in the wild game of the Province not only ample opportunity for sport, but a valuable adjunct to his table supplies. Juicy steaks of moose, venison or bear meat give a practical turn to the most royal sport in the world.

In the permanent interests of the settlers all game is strictly protected, and the hunting season extends for only a few weeks in the Autumn. A game refuge of 400 square miles has been established, where every species of game is allowed to roam unmolested.

New Brunswick possesses some of the finest salmon streams in the world, and trout are also found in abundance. The network of streams in the interior makes access to the hunting and fishing grounds very easy. Thousands of tourists visit the Maritime Provinces every year, and many have built permanent hunting lodges and homes for occupation during the season.

Prince Edward Island is a considerable centre for tourists, its admirable climate and splendid sea beaches being justly famed in other parts of Canada and in the United States. The enjoyment which the tourist may have amid such surroundings for a few days or weeks is shared by the farmer without cost. There is scarcely a farm beyond convenient driving distance to the sea, where



A Well Kept Farm in Eastern Canada

all aquatic sports can be indulged in to the heart's content. The fact that the Island is so well settled lends itself to social amusements and recreations of many kinds.

Nova Scotia also is able to present outstanding attractions to the tourist and holiday-maker. Indeed, the tourist traffic in all of these provinces is growing very rapidly—a fact of great importance to the farm settler, as the tourist trade practically brings a market for farm products right to his door. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which this business may be developed in the coming years.

**Other Industries.** The native forests of spruce, fir, birch, cedar, maple, pine, beech and hemlock are the source of great wealth and industry. Much of the area in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is still forest-clad. In addition to the important industry based on lumbering and paper making, the Provincial Governments derive an important revenue from permission to cut timber.

The coal fields, located mainly in Nova Scotia, but also in New Brunswick, are extensive and valuable. They support a considerable industry and the royalties on mining operations are an important source of revenue. Gold is found in some localities and there are extensive deposits of iron, gypsum, sandstone, granite, rock salt and natural gas.

The fisheries are of very great importance, particularly as many settlers combine fishing with their farm operations. The principal commercial fish are cod, lobsters, haddock, mackerel and herring.

Manufactures include sugar refineries, textile and boot and shoe factories, pulp and paper mills, butter, cheese, pork-packing, tanneries, iron works, machine and agricultural implement shops, saw mills, foundries, canneries, furniture factories and various industries connected with the manufacturing of products of the forests.

The business of transportation, by rail and steamship, is of considerable importance. Two trans-continental railways, in addition to local lines, furnish excellent railway accommodation. Railway communication with the Province of Prince Edward Island is maintained, summer and winter, by a railway car ferry. A large export trade is carried on mainly with Great Britain, the United States, the West Indies and South America.

**Type of Settler Required.** The information already given will indicate the type of settler most



likely to be successful in these provinces. Such a settler should be a married man with a family and with sufficient capital to make a fair start on a farm. The amount of that capital may vary greatly, but should not be less than two thousand dollars (£400). Additional capital, if available, can always be used to advantage. The settler should come with a full recognition of the fact that success is attained through hard work directed by intelligence and good judgment.

#### ***New Brunswick Lands under the Labour Act.***

Under this Act, farm lots not exceeding 100 acres in extent may be taken up by settlers in New Brunswick on the following conditions. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and must not be the owner of other land within the Province. An entry fee of eight dollars is required.

The applicant must build a house the first year of his residence, and during first, second, and third years must clear and cultivate the land until he has at least 10 acres in one block under cultivation. When the settler has complied with the regulations for three years, he will be entitled to apply for a grant of the land, which in due course will be issued.

The Blue Bell tract in Victoria county has an area of 50,000 acres and has excellent railway facilities. It is a rolling upland covered with a fine growth of trees free from underbrush. The soil is reddish loam with clay subsoil and well watered by the Tobique river; 12,000 acres are at present available in 100 acre lots for sale at one dollar per acre. The terms are twenty-five dollars cash and the balance in three equal annual instalments, the conditions of settlement being similar to those of the free grant lands. Land may also be bought through the Provincial Government Farm Settlement Board on very favourable terms. The highest price which the Board pays for any farm which it buys is three thousand dollars. Many farms of about 100 acres each, with some improvements, including buildings habitable but probably in need of repairs, can be obtained at from two thousand dollars to three thousand dollars. Farms are sold to the settler at the same price as the Board pays for them.



In a Canadian Garden

***Opportunities for Women.*** There is always a good demand for women labour, particularly as household workers, and qualified women of this class need not hesitate about throwing in their lot in the Maritime Provinces. In the summer months good positions may be obtained at the seaside and holiday resorts.

***Experimental Farms.*** A very valuable source of information is the Canadian Government Experimental Farms which are located at convenient points throughout the country and which are maintained for the purpose of giving farmers the best and most practical advice on all problems of agriculture. The Central Experimental Farm is located at Ottawa, Ontario, and there are also branch experimental farms, sub-stations and illustration stations. The system extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the work ranges from scientific methods to experiments of a very practical nature.

Settlers who are near enough to one of these farms to visit it personally are assured of a welcome and advice concerning these methods. Those at a greater distance may have the same benefit by writing and receiving reports and bulletins issued by the farms and written advice from the farm superintendents.

#### ***How to Secure Land in Nova Scotia.***

The following questions and answers cover points which will occur to every intending settler.

Q. Where can I get good land in Nova Scotia?—A. About two-fifths of the Province is farm land in addition to approximately one million acres of open pasturage.

Q. How much will it cost?—A. From \$20 to \$100 per acre for good agricultural land. From \$5 to \$25 per acre for ordinary rough or pasture land. From \$125 to \$700 per acre for orchard land according to the number of years bearing. From \$100 to \$400 per acre for dyked marshed land.

Q. From whom do I buy it?—A. All lands are privately owned. Consequently, they must be bought from the owner direct.

Advice concerning the Province of Nova Scotia may also be had from the Agent General for Nova Scotia, 31 Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.



## THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Quebec and Ontario are frequently referred to as the Central Provinces of Canada. Although a glance at the map in the centre of this booklet will show that, geographically, Manitoba is the central province of the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec are the chief centres of population and industry. They are the two largest provinces in Canada and between them contain more than half the total population of the Dominion. They are also, in a sense, a centre around which the other provinces have been built into the Dominion; the name Canada was applied to the areas along the St. Lawrence River and north of the Great Lakes, now included in Quebec and Ontario, long before a dominion reaching from coast to coast had been conceived even by the boldest Canadian statesmen.

In the following pages Quebec and Ontario are discussed in some detail, particularly with reference to agricultural conditions and the opportunities which they afford for settlers.

## QUEBEC

QUEBEC is the largest of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Its area is 594,434 square miles and it extends from east to west a distance of 1,350 miles. The population is about 2,562,000. For almost its entire length, the Province of Quebec touches the banks of that majestic highway of navigation, the river St. Lawrence. Much of the Province is excellently suited for agricultural production. Quebec City, the capital of the Province, is an important port on the St. Lawrence. Montreal is the largest city, not only in Quebec, but in Canada, and is the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. It is situated on an island 179 miles up the St. Lawrence from Quebec City, and claims the distinction of being the largest inland port in the world.

**Land Available.** Throughout the well settled districts of the Province there are no free improved lands. All the farms are privately owned, but there are always some on the market for sale, ranging in price from twenty dollars per acre up, according to location, the proximity to markets and other factors.

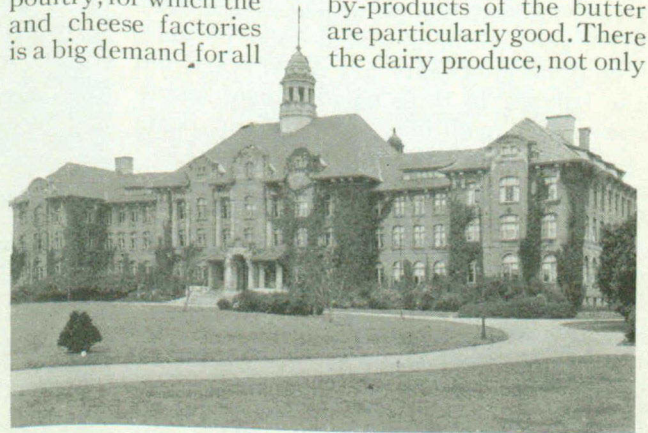
In the newer districts there are still large tracts of agricultural land awaiting development. According to the regulations of the Quebec Department of Colonization, Quebec, the full price of each 100 acres is \$60. The purchaser must pay one-sixth of the purchase price in cash and the balance of the price of sale in five equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent from the date of sale, and must also do certain improvement duties.

**Climate.** The climate of Quebec is enjoyable although the summer in the eastern and northern parts is rather short. Spring begins with the first days of April, and seeding on the farm lands in the western and southern parts of the Province commences towards the end of that month, while elsewhere it is delayed until about May 15th. The summer season is generally temperate. Cereals, tomatoes and many fruits ripen outside in the southern part of the Province.

**Dairying.** In no other Province is dairying followed with greater success and remuneration than in Quebec. It has become the chief branch of farming and is the most widespread industry in the rural districts. There are 1,600 factories in the Province for the manufacture of dairy products, mostly owned by the farmers themselves on the co-operative plan.

Cheese is one of the principal dairy products, the annual production exceeding 45,000,000 pounds. The output of butter is over 66,000,000 pounds yearly.

Dairying is made doubly profitable when combined with the production of pork and the raising of poultry, for which the by-products of the butter and cheese factories are particularly good. There is a big demand for all the dairy produce, not only



One of the Fine Buildings of Macdonald Agricultural College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada



in the home markets, but abroad. Owing to an adequate rainfall every year there is excellent pasture, and, as a rule, generous crops of hay and roots.

**Mixed Farming.** Many advantages accrue from a well conducted mixed farm, that is a farm on which dairying, stock raising, the growing of some grain, hay, fruit, the raising of poultry, beekeeping, and in several districts the culture of tobacco, are combined. A farm of one hundred acres or less in Quebec, worked on the "mixed" policy, offers very substantial returns. For the farmer with limited capital who contemplates settling in Quebec, mixed farming is the most profitable in which to engage.

**Maple Sugar.** Since the earliest settlement of Eastern Canada the maple tree has played an important part in the farm life of the country. The beauty of the tree, and particularly of its foliage when tinged to crimson and gold by the first frosts of autumn, led to its leaf being selected as a national emblem, and Canada is often spoken of as "The Land of the Maple."

There is, however, much to recommend the maple tree in addition to its beauty. It is among the most valuable of Canada's hardwoods, and is used extensively for flooring and for the manufacture of furniture. But its most remarkable quality is found in its sap, from which peculiarly delicious syrup and sugar are produced. On the approach of spring the trees are tapped and the sap is allowed to trickle into buckets. It is subsequently boiled down in evaporators to the consistency of syrup, or allowed to crystallize into sugar as may be desired.

Quebec is the largest producer of maple syrup and maple sugar in Canada. The average farm in Quebec has from 600 to 1,000 maple trees available for sugar making, though there are some farms where three or four thousand trees are brought into use as producers of maple sugar and maple syrup. The maple sugar season comes at a time when other farm operations are not pressing, for the winter is passing and the land is not ready to be worked.

**Tobacco Growing.** Tobacco is grown in many countries and under a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions. In this field Canada is becoming an important competitor. Already Canada ranks as the greatest tobacco producing country in the British Empire, and the importance of this crop is being more and more recognized. Over 10,000 acres in



Sheep are Raised Successfully in Every Province of Canada

Quebec are planted to tobacco, and the annual crop is nearly 8,000,000 pounds.

**Beekeeping.** Apiculture or beekeeping is growing in favour and farmers are being encouraged to combine it with mixed farming or follow it as an independent industry. There is an abundant variety of wild flora in the Province, most of which yields good honey flows.

**Fruit Growing.** Fruit is not grown as extensively for the home and outside markets in Quebec as it is in some of the other provinces of Eastern Canada. Nevertheless, there are substantial quantities of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits such as gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, strawberries and currants produced. Most farmers have several apple, pear, plum or peach trees and bushes for small fruits, on which they grow sufficient for their own needs and often a surplus to sell. The district around Montreal is widely famous for its melons and apples.

**Fertilizing.** Some kind of fertilizer must be used on improved farms in order to maintain the productivity of the soil. In Quebec, where most of the farmers raise horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in small or large numbers, comparatively little, if any, artificial fertilizer is required.

**Fuel.** The principal fuel used in the homes throughout the rural districts is wood, of which there is an abundant supply everywhere. On almost every farm there is a bush or wood lot from which the supply can be cut. Coal is the chief fuel used by householders in the cities and towns of the Province, and also for manufacturing. The timber resources of Quebec constitute one of the great assets of the Province. Electricity, produced from water-power, is extensively used.



**Water.** There are unlimited quantities of excellent drinking water in all parts of Quebec. The average depth necessary to obtain an adequate supply of water from a well is about twenty feet. In some districts good fresh water can be found at a depth of ten feet, while in others it is necessary to bore deeper. Springs, rivers and lakes are everywhere to be found.

**Northern Quebec.** The physical characteristics of Northern—more properly termed Central—Quebec, traversed by the Canadian National Transcontinental Railway, from east to west, render this country highly promising for agriculture. It is ideal for mixed farming, the activity in the neighbouring mining fields offering attractive markets for general produce. The climate is cold but dry during the winter; throughout the summer the days are warm and the evenings cool. These climatic conditions are conducive to steady, continuous and rapid growth. The possibilities of this country are attractive. To assist the settlement of the country the Provincial Government of Quebec has expended several million dollars upon the construction of roads and bridges and the building of schools.

**Type of Settler Desired.** There is no free land offered in Quebec, although, as already explained, land in the newer districts may be bought at very small cost. The more capital a settler has the better, of course, but there are good opportunities for those with moderate means amounting to, say, \$2,000 to \$2,500, to acquire their own farms. For household workers there is a continuous demand, and good wages are offered.



Tobacco Growing is an Important Canadian Industry

**Other Industries.** Apart from agriculture, which is the basic industry of Quebec, as it is of the Dominion as a whole, there are several important industries in the Province which are enabled to operate at an advantage owing to the wealth of water energy available.

Articles of a wide variety are manufactured, such as timber products, the raw material coming from the immense forest wealth of the Province, boots and shoes, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, paper, cotton, garments, iron and steel, asbestos goods, aluminum, etc. Shipbuilding is a considerable industry. The immense works of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, where all kinds of railway equipment and rolling stock are made, are in Montreal.

**Forests.** In a country with such varied physical features there is not only a great diversity of agricultural products, but also of natural resources. Next in importance to agriculture and manufacturing in Quebec is the timber trade. Only a relatively small portion of the enormous forest area of the Province has been worked over, so with the immense tracts of timber yet uncut, the industries depending upon the forest give promise of thriving many years to come. In the north the predominating trees are pine, spruce, fir, and other evergreen varieties, while further south appear maple, poplar, basswood, oak and elm trees, with many other hardwoods. A large part of the timber is cut for the purpose of being manufactured into pulp, and subsequently into paper. Large pulp and paper mills have been erected at many suitable points in the Province.

**Minerals.** The mineral resources of Quebec are very important. The province is the world's chief source of supply of asbestos, and has also important resources in copper, iron, mica, molybdenite, and graphite.

**Fisheries.** Quebec's fisheries employ more than 9,000 men. The principal catch are cod, lobster, herring, salmon and mackerel. The inland waters abound in trout, pickerel, whitefish, pike, sturgeon, and other kinds of fish. Fish hatcheries have been established by the Dominion Government at several places, for the purpose of stocking the lakes and rivers of the Province.

**Social Conditions.** All the institutions necessary to enjoyable social life are found in Quebec. The opportunities for acquiring higher education are



many. There are four universities in the Province. In every city and town and in some of the larger villages there are high schools and collegiate institutes where students are prepared for the universities, the cost of instruction being borne by the Provincial Government. For those desiring to study advanced or scientific agriculture there are three agricultural institutions, namely, the Oka Institute in the county of Two Mountains, the Ste. Anne de la Pocatière School in the county of Kamouraska and the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, recognized as one of the best equipped in North America.

Both Montreal and the City of Quebec are famous centres of social life and high culture.

Railways, steamship lines, motor cars, good roads, telephones, the telegraph, and radio telephony bring rural and urban municipalities into easy touch with one another, not only within the Province but all over the Dominion, and with the world beyond.

**Recreations.** The opportunities for amusement and recreation in Quebec are many and varied. In a province with an abundance of mountains, lakes, rivers and streams, the settler may be assured that he need not want for pleasant diversion from his toil. Good fishing may be enjoyed in almost every lake and stream and some excellent fresh water salmon are caught in the rivers tributary to the St. Lawrence. Excellent hunting is possible in the woods and hinterland of Quebec, where bags of moose and deer are assured, and perhaps a brown bear.

**Tourist Traffic.** The beautiful scenery, summer climate, and other attractions bring many thousands of tourists to Quebec every year. The forests, especially in the northern part, abound in game, both fur-bearing and otherwise, and the rivers and streams teem with fish, while wild game fowl are very plentiful. In the Laurentides National Park, a district of 2,640 square miles, north of Quebec, caribou, partridge, and trout are found in abundance. Nearly 200,000 square miles of territory in Quebec have been set apart by the Legislature both for forest reserve and for the preservation of fish and game.

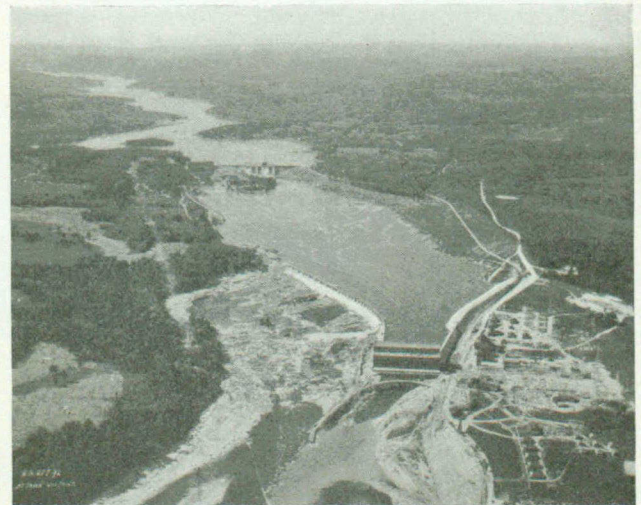
**Opportunities for Women.** In all the cities and towns of Quebec there is a general demand for domestic servants, particularly so in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, etc. No competent young woman seeking employment need have any fear of not finding congenial work at good wages.

## ONTARIO

ONTARIO, the second largest province in Canada, exceeded in size only by Quebec, has an area of 407,262 square miles. It is fully three and a third times the size of the British Isles, and is almost twice the size of either France or Germany. The population is about 3,270,000, the largest population of any province. In length it extends over 1,000 miles and its greatest breadth is 885 miles.

Ontario is divided into two main geographical divisions—Old Ontario, well settled, with splendid farms, rich fruit lands and a variety of established industries lying to the south along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario and Erie; and New or Northern Ontario, comprising an extensive domain in the northern section of the Province, measuring in area 330,000 square miles, with great possibilities for agricultural, forest and mineral production.

Old Ontario is one of the most prosperous belts of country within the British Empire, and is particularly well suited for general agriculture and fruit raising. The soil for the most part is clay loam or sandy loam, well supplied with spring water and with an adequate rainfall, so that a wide variety of the best products, pasture grasses, cereals of all kinds, and



Canada's Enormous Water Powers furnish Cheap Electricity for Industries and Domestic Use



vegetables is grown; also excellent apples, pears, plums; peaches of superior lusciousness, grapes and small fruits such as cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. There are also in Old Ontario the large industrial and commercial cities of Toronto, the capital of the Province; Hamilton, Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion; London, Peterborough, Kingston, Brantford, Kitchener, Oshawa, Woodstock, Stratford, Guelph, Galt, Chatham, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Owen Sound, Belleville, Sarnia, etc., all served by main line and branch rail-



Harvesting a Field of Canadian Oats

ways and having all the advantages to be found in modern cities. These cities serve as distributing points for the products of the farm, not only throughout the Dominion but all over the world.

New Ontario is that section of the Province which lies principally north of Lake Nipissing, French River, Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and the United States boundary to Manitoba. It is for the most part a region of forests, mineral lands, rivers and lakes. The forest area covers nearly 200,000,000 acres rich in timber, and possessing inestimable resources of pulp wood. While the mines produce immense quantities of minerals, the resources of the country in this direction are still largely unexplored. There are also twenty million acres of fertile agricultural land awaiting settlement, well adapted for the production of general farm crops, dairying and the raising of live stock.

**Mixed Farming.** The average farmer combines the growing of grain, roots and grasses; the raising and feeding of live stock, including poultry; the production of milk for the home dairy, the cheese or butter factory, the condensed milk factory and for the town and city; and in many sections the cultivation of a few acres of orchard. He has learned the

wisdom of transforming his grain, root and fodder crops into live stock, beef, bacon and fowl, and the various dairy foods. Thus his industry yields a larger cash return, farm labour is better distributed and the productiveness of the soil is preserved, which means the assurance of permanent prosperity to an agricultural community. Mixed farming can be engaged in with substantial returns on a farm of 100 acres or even less, and on a larger farm with proportionately higher profits. For the farmer with limited capital mixed farming is perhaps the most encouraging, for any disappointment or loss in one branch of his stock or produce may be well taken care of by the other revenue producers. Owing to the invigorating climate, pure water, nutritive grasses, grains, and roots, etc., Ontario is an excellent part of Canada for the raising of every kind of live stock. Sheep thrive notably well in Ontario; so do horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. For every product of the farm there is a ready market.

**Dairying.** For many years dairying has been a very profitable branch of farming in Ontario. Butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, and ice cream are made in large quantities. There are over one thousand establishments in Ontario for the manufacture of creamery butter and factory cheese, the two principal dairy products of the province.



Paved Roads in Many Parts of Canada now Give the Farmer Easy Access to His Market Town

The climate and soil are particularly favourable to the growing of succulent grasses and hay, roots and grain for foodstuffs for cattle. Hog and poultry raising are profitable adjuncts to dairying and are being more generally followed. The prices paid for milk, cheese and butter return a fair margin of profit to the farmer, and there is a ready market for everything he can produce.



**Live Stock.** The raising of pure bred live stock as an industry in itself is becoming more and more popular in Ontario. Some of the best horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs in North America are raised on farms in the Province. There is no more enjoyable livelihood than operating a stock farm and it may be made not only enjoyable, but profitable. The breeding of high grade live stock as a branch of mixed farming assures particularly satisfactory returns.

**Fruit Growing.** As a fruit growing province, Ontario is in the front rank. The fruit growing section extends from east to west for a distance of over 400 miles, and from north to south for 50 to 150 miles, where apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes and a variety of small fruits flourish. Peaches and grapes, however, do best in the Niagara Peninsula, one of the most beautiful and fertile fruit growing districts in the British Empire. These fruits grow abundantly out of doors, and some varieties of the peaches cannot, it is claimed, be equalled for size and flavour anywhere else in the world.

Excellent fruit lands can be purchased throughout the Province. The best apple lands ready for planting can be bought at prices ranging from forty dollars to one hundred dollars an acre. In the Niagara district, good peach and cherry lands sell as low as one hundred and fifty dollars and as high as three hundred dollars per acre. Specially favoured locations, however, run as high as one thousand dollars and one thousand two hundred dollars an acre. In the newer districts along Lake Erie, light or peach soils may be purchased at prices varying from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars, and heavy soils for other fruits from forty dollars to one hundred dollars.

**Tobacco.** The south-western part of the province of Ontario is the principal centre of tobacco growing in Canada, where the soil and climatic conditions are exceptionally favourable for the production of high grade leaf. One of the chief



Fruit Trees along an Ontario Highway

reasons for the recent development of the tobacco industry is the tariff preference of 25 per cent granted in 1926 by the British Government on tobacco grown in the British Empire. There are great possibilities ahead of the industry in Ontario and in other parts of Canada.

**Beekeeping.** As a branch of agriculture beekeeping is gaining in popularity and there is a growing number of apiarists devoting their entire time to this occupation with profitable results. With good beekeepers the average annual production of honey is over fifty pounds per colony. There are over 300,000 bee colonies in the Province. With its reasonably temperate climate and abundant flora in the spring and summer months, Ontario is peculiarly well adapted to successful beekeeping.

**Maple Sugar.** As in Quebec the manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup may be combined in Ontario with mixed farming to advantage. Almost every farm in many districts of Old Ontario has its maple tree bush.

**Fertilizer.** On virgin soils that have been overgrown with timber, the settler will not need to use fertilizers for three or four years to get the desired volume of production from his crops. In the meantime he can raise stock, which will provide manure for fertilizing. The land on improved farms requires fertilizing, and if the mistake of not keeping as many head of stock as possible is made, then artificial fertilizers must be used. On the whole the soil of Ontario is remarkably fertile and if the policy of rotation of crops is followed, the fertility of the land is naturally maintained and the amount of fertilizer required is lessened.

**Water.** In every part of Ontario water can be found in generous quantities. There are numerous large and small fresh water lakes, rivers, streams and springs, so that it is not surprising that in some parts good water is



found a few feet below the surface and the average depth from which an adequate supply can be obtained from a well is twenty feet. In many places it may not be necessary to bore more than ten feet.

**Fuel.** There is an abundant supply of wood in the rural districts of Ontario, which forms the chief article of fuel in most of the farmer's homes. In the cities and towns coal is more generally used as fuel. Gasolene, paraffin and electricity are being more and more extensively used to provide the motive power for the farm machinery, because they are cheaper, more conveniently handled, and, for many purposes, more satisfactory than coal.

**Climate.** Old Ontario, owing to its latitude and its proximity to the Great Lakes, is even milder than many districts further south. The most southern part of the Province is in the same latitude as Southern France. In New Ontario the winter is colder and longer. There is not as much difference in the summer temperature as might be expected, and the winters are quite bearable. The climate is favourable to the growing of grain, hay and vegetable crops, and to dairying and stock-farming.

**New Ontario.** Broadly speaking, New Ontario comprises that part of the province of Ontario stretching north and west from Lake Nipissing. Generally speaking it is thickly covered with trees of moderate size, spruce predominating, but some areas have been burned over, and so can be cleared more readily. The general conditions are such as to hold out attractive prospects for the settler of the pioneer type, inured to bush life and prepared to face difficulties during the opening years of occupation. It may be described as a land of the greatest promise to all who are prepared to "rough it" for a few years, and who are endowed with the capacity to work hard. The merchantable timber, mostly pulpwood, finds a ready sale locally for pulp and papermaking or for export in the raw condition, and it is upon this asset that the new arrival must depend for his living until the land has been cleared sufficiently to permit it to be brought under the plough. In favourable circumstances the first crop may be reaped in two years.

The Clay Belt lies immediately adjacent to the extensive rich mining dis-

tricts of Northern Ontario, among the largest and wealthiest mineral zones in the world, the rapid development of which, with the creation of new towns and cities, provides a continually expanding market for farm produce of every description.

**Western Ontario.** The agricultural zone measures about 70 miles in length and 100 miles in width, the area of first-class agricultural land being nearly a million acres. Clover and grasses thrive luxuriantly, and the sale of clover seed for pasture is an outstanding specialty of the district. Dairying is a highly profitable enterprise in this district, which has good railway service. Several butter factories and creameries have been established.

**Farm Lands.** Farms may be purchased at from two thousand five hundred dollars to one hundred thousand dollars with markets and other advantages, such as railways, good roads, schools, churches, etc., close at hand. The vendor will usually accept a partial payment in cash with mortgage security for the balance. The price is not for leasehold but for a sale in fee simple. There are various reasons for farms being offered for sale. Having prospered, many farmers sell their farms and retire into the comfort of a home in town or city. In other cases the owners are men engaged in business, who rent their farms, which generally means a falling off in attention and fertility and a consequent wish to sell, and in others there is the desire to realize a good profit. Some of these farms are offered at value, others at less, giving the opportunity of a good investment to the man of some capital who desires a healthy, independent life.

In the districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming lots of approximately 80 acres may be obtained



Horses are Still Used Extensively for Farm Work, and the Quality of Farm Horses Found in Canada Arouses the Admiration of all Visitors



either by purchase or free grant. The price is 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth in cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at six per cent. The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over eighteen years of age. The conditions of the sale demand that the purchaser go into actual and *bona fide* residence within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, clear and cultivate at least ten per cent of the area of the land and reside thereon for three years. Most of the new land open for settlement is in Northern Ontario.

**Other Industries.** Ontario has about half the factories of all Canada, and produces almost every kind of manufactured article. There are over 16,000 factories in the Province.

Cheap power has acted as a tremendous stimulus to all kinds of industrial activity. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Provincial Government, supplies light and power from Niagara Falls and elsewhere throughout the Province at about what it costs to produce and deliver. This commission is one of the greatest government-owned public utility organizations of its kind in the world.

Among some of the goods manufactured in the province are iron and steel products, machinery, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, automobiles, pianos, organs, gramophones, pulp, paper, clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, carpets, woollen and cotton goods, bicycles, glass, canned goods, etc. The excellent transportation facilities throughout Ontario are a factor towards encouraging industrial concerns to establish plants in the Province. Every county is crossed by a railway, and a constantly improving system of trunk highways is making the motor truck popular as a medium for transporting shipments of goods over comparatively short distances.

**Minerals.** Ontario has been richly endowed with mineral wealth. The silver mines at Cobalt

and the gold mines at Kirkland Lake and Porcupine are among the most productive in the world. Ontario contains about 90 per cent of the whole world's supply of nickel. Copper is also mined in large quantities. Platinum, lead, petroleum, natural gas, salt, corundum, mica, feldspar and stone and clay products also contribute to the prominence of Ontario in the mining world. Many of the manufactories are closely associated with the mining industry.

**Tourists.** Like other provinces of Canada, Ontario has a very important tourist industry.

Indeed, Ontario probably leads all of the other provinces in this respect. The pleasant summer climate and the multitude of beautiful lakes, streams and islands are an irresistible attraction to the tourists, and every year sees the traffic greater than the year before. The tourist traffic, by promoting local prosperity and local demand, contributes directly to the success of the farming community.

**Recreations.** There is an immense expanse of forest in the Province where deer and moose roam. The lakes and streams abound in fish of various kinds from the royal sturgeon of often one hundred pounds in weight, to the pugnacious black bass,

speckled trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel. Algonquin National Park, measuring in area about 2,000 square miles, is maintained by the Provincial Government in its natural state and is a veritable paradise for the lover of hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. There is a wealth of scenic beauty in the Province, some of the most popular spots being the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, the Georgian Bay district, the Muskoka Lakes, etc. Niagara Falls, of course, is one of the chief scenic wonders of the world.

**Social Conditions.** Within the past few years a number of factors have made a vast improvement in the social conditions throughout the rural districts of the Province of Ontario. The extension of good highways, women's institutes, community halls,



Sunflowers, which reach an enormous size, are grown successfully for stock fodder



*Canada's Great Lakes, Great Rivers and Great Railway Transportation Systems Bring the Markets of the World to the Settler's Door*



PACIFIC OCEAN

Prince Rupert to Yokohama 3815 m.  
Vancouver to Yokohama 4970 m. 1912-1913  
Sapporo 5100, Manila 6000, Hongkong 6100, Calcutta 6170 m.  
Vancouver to Honolulu 2719, Sydney 6840, Auckland 6200  
Vancouver to London 8852 m.  
Vancouver to London 8852 m.  
Vancouver to London 8852 m.

CHURCHILL LIVERPOOL 2936 m.

Montreal to Belfast 2445, Glasgow 2638 m.  
Liverpool 2760 m. (Summer Route)

Montreal to London 3241 m.  
Hamburg 3393, Southampton 2907 m.

Halifax to London 2790, Glasgow 2830 m.  
Liverpool 2969, Port of Spain 2135 m.  
Halifax to London 2790, Glasgow 2830 m.  
Halifax to London 2790, Glasgow 2830 m.



agricultural fall fairs, have greatly improved the conditions of rural life. The motor car and the extension of electric and steam railways have provided the means of social and business intercourse that were not possible a few years ago. The telephone, too, by making it possible for a settler in the remote reaches to engage in conversation with anyone within a radius of several hundred miles, has done much to dismiss the loneliness and consequent handicaps that were inseparable in earlier days from the life of the pioneer settler. Now, the radio, as the radio-telephone is popularly called, is another factor that is playing an important part in the improvement of the social conditions throughout the country.

Schools and churches are to be found in every municipality. Education in the public schools is free and school attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. Roman Catholics have the right to attend separate elementary schools. Excellent collegiate institutes or high schools are maintained for secondary education in more than 300 places where instruction is given free or in some instances for a nominal fee. There are also seven normal schools in Ontario for the training of teachers, and in addition two of the universities in the Province have faculties of education for the purpose of training teachers in high school work. Technical and continuation schools are established in some of the leading centres, that in Toronto being noted for its buildings and up-to-date equipment. For higher education there are no less than five universities. The chief agricultural college of the Province is at Guelph. The Ontario Government also maintains agricultural demonstration schools, while the Dominion Department of Agriculture has a large experimental farm at Ottawa and other agencies for emphasizing and demonstrating the advantage of agriculture in different parts of the Province. In many of the rural districts and villages, as well as the cities and towns, are well equipped public libraries, there being over 400 of these institutions throughout Ontario, and in addition the Department of Education provides an excellent system of travelling libraries.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is a beautiful city situated on a spacious harbour on the northern shore of Lake Ontario and is one of the leading social centres in the Dominion; Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is also located in Ontario. Other important Ontario cities are Hamilton, London, Windsor, Brantford and many smaller centres.

### THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

THE group usually spoken of as the Prairie Provinces includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The combined area of these three provinces is more than 750,000 square miles and the population is somewhat over two million.

The Prairie Provinces stretch westward from the boundary of Ontario and Hudson Bay to the crest of the Rocky Mountains and the Province of British Columbia. From south to north they extend from the United States boundary at the 49th parallel to the 60th parallel. They contain the great prairie regions of Western Canada, but they are by no means all prairie. They include great lakes and rivers, immense forest areas, and untold mineral wealth, but it is for their fertile plains—"The Bread Basket of the World"—that they are most famous. They supply more wheat to the markets of the world than does any other country, and this notwithstanding the fact that there are great areas in these provinces still to be brought under cultivation.

#### *The Canadian Prairies*

The prairies, which have made these provinces famous the world over for their production of wheat, oats, barley and flax, are vast areas of fertile land, level or slightly hilly, with occasional elevations that can be described as low mountains, and drained by rivers sunk into deep valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, black or chocolate in colour, from one to several feet in thickness, resting on clay. As a rule, it is free from stone, although here and there are deposits of loose boulders which may, in most cases, be easily removed. There are areas so sandy



Ploughing Prairie Sod with Tractor Engine



as to be of little value for agriculture, but these comprise only a small portion of the whole.

For the most part the prairies in their natural state are covered with a rich growth of native grass, which makes excellent hay; and is very suitable for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. Except on the higher elevations and along the water courses there are no trees, and for the most part the settler can plough a mile-long furrow without encountering an obstruction of any kind. Many rivers, chief among which are the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, drain the prairie country. The surface drainage in many places gathers into depressions which have no outlet, or which overflow only in periods of high water. These little lakes, or sloughs, as they are called, are generally only a few acres in

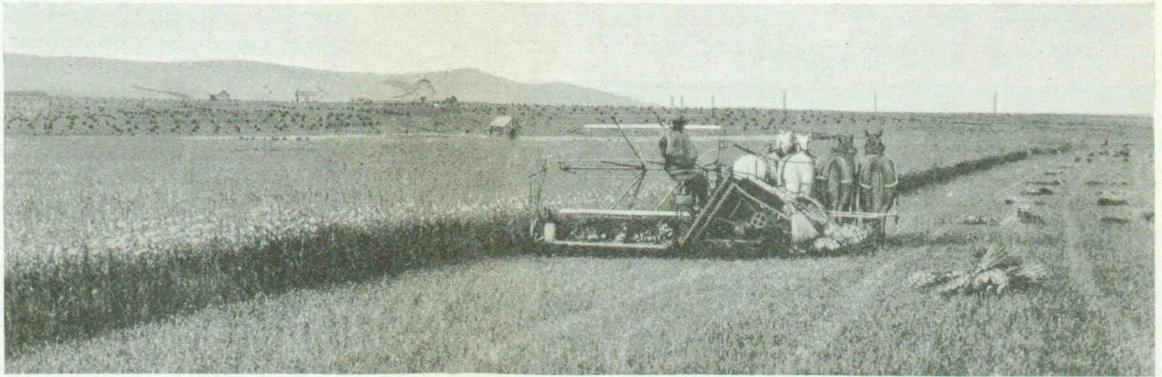
extent, but they are valuable as reservoirs of water for live stock, and for the rich hay which grows about them down to the water's edge. They are also the breeding place of millions of wild ducks and other waterfowl.

The prairies may be said to begin at the Red River in Manitoba, where they are about 50 miles wide. Westward the prairies widen, until at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains they show a width of about 200 miles. This vast triangle, nearly 1,000 miles in length, is one of the greatest wheat-producing areas in the world.

### *The Park Country*

Immediately north of the prairie lies a country of a somewhat different nature, but equally attractive to the settler. The soil is much the same as that of the prairies, but the surface is dotted with groves of small trees, which give it a park-like appearance, for which reason it is commonly referred to as the "park country." As one continues northward, the groves become more numerous and the trees thicker until they merge into belts of merchantable timber and scrub forest. No finer dairying or mixed farming

country can be found anywhere. The groves furnish natural protection from the heat of summer and from the storms of winter, and the settler is usually able to cut his own supply of logs for building purposes, and of smaller trees for firewood and fencing. The park country is, as a rule, well watered, with many rivers, lakes and sloughs, and with natural springs of pure water breaking forth from hillsides or along the steep banks of the water courses. Wells dug a



Harvesting Oats on a Grain Farm in Western Canada

depth of fifteen to thirty feet in most cases tap an ample supply of water for domestic purposes.

**Climate.** The climate of the Prairie Provinces is healthful and invigorating. Spring opens in April, when seeding begins. In May the heat is greater than it usually is in the Eastern Provinces. The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool, and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops, and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The winters are cold, the thermometer sometimes registering as low as 40 degrees below zero, and the snowfall is moderately heavy, except in the southwestern part, where it is very light. The winter weather is healthful and invigorating. The air is clear and crisp. By day, the brilliant sunshine has the effect of dispelling any dampness, and produces a sense of exhilaration. Most people prefer this dry cold to the damp, foggy weather in countries with a more temperate climate. The annual rainfall is comparatively light, but the greater part of it



comes during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmers.

The climate of Alberta, although similar to that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, presents certain important differences. In Southern Alberta both rainfall and snowfall are light, and the warm Chinook winds, which come over the Rocky Mountains, make the winters much milder than would otherwise be the case, and periods of severe cold are not usually of long duration. In the south the Chinooks occur more frequently than in the Central and Northern divisions, and usually traffic



Combine Harvesters, which Reap and Thresh in one Operation, are extensively used in Western Canada

is on wheels the year round. Elsewhere, however, the snow generally remains at sufficient depth for good sleighing.

Usually the season's work on the land begins in April and seeding is completed in May. In Southern Alberta these operations are done somewhat earlier. The fall or autumn is regarded as the most pleasant season of the year, the air being comfortably crisp and cool. All harvesting operations are carried on and completed in the open.

**Grain Farming.** Manitoba, the oldest of the Prairie Provinces, first brought fame to Western Canada in an agricultural way, for the quality of its wheat. The warm, sunny days, cool nights, and rapid growing season combine to produce wheat of exceptional hardness and flour-making quality, and "Manitoba Hard Wheat" has become known as a standard of excellence wherever grain is ground into flour. According to the general practice, and the one which is most recommended, grain-growing is combined with stock raising and dairying, but it is usually to his grain fields that the new settler turns for his first results. The soil is mostly a heavy black or chocolate-coloured loam on a clay sub-soil.

The land throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is surveyed into sections one mile square. Such a section contains 640 acres, and a farm may consist of a quarter section, a half section, or any other area. Generally speaking, a half section is considered a favourable size. The settler on new land begins by ploughing (breaking) the sod, with ploughs drawn by oxen, horses or tractor. The fresh sod is pulverized, usually by means of disc harrows, and the first crop is sown. Such land as can be prepared by about the middle of May, or even a little later, may be sown to wheat; oats, barley or flax may be sown until early in June. During the summer months the new settler will be employed in breaking more land, fencing a pasture-field, building house and barn, digging a well, etc., or if he is pressed for money he may spend part of the time working on contract for a neighbour. He should, during this first season, make a start in stock raising, even if his investment must be limited to one cow, a brood sow and some poultry. Nor should he neglect a good garden, which will be a great help in keeping the family table supplied and in reducing living expenses.

In July he will cut and stack native prairie hay, which he may obtain on his own farm, or perhaps on unoccupied lands nearby, and in August his crops will be ready for the reaper. If his acreage is small he may, the first year, arrange with a neighbour to cut it, exchanging other services in return. A contract will be made with the owner of a threshing machine to do the threshing at a certain charge per bushel, and the grain, except what is required for seed and feed, will then be hauled to open market, or, if he prefers, he can ship it in car lots to the terminal



Cultivating Alfalfa (Lucerne) on a Canadian Farm



elevators. He may dispose of his grain through the Wheat Pool, or sell to any one of the many commercial firms engaged in the grain business. In case he ships his grain, he receives a receipt for it, showing the quantity and the grade; he can borrow money at any bank on this receipt, and can sell his grain at the market price whenever he wishes to do so.

**Methods of Marketing.** All grain is sold according to grades established by the Canadian Government. Government inspectors decide the grade. Much of the grain for export is handled through elevators, located at almost every railway station, and owned principally by the Wheat Pool, or by grain companies or milling companies. The regulations require all grain dealers in Western Canada to be licensed and bonded, for the protection of the farmer against loss through improper treatment or financial irresponsibility. At the elevator at his nearest railway station the farmer may deliver his grain, and receive cash for it; or if he prefers to have it held for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price, he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket on which is stated the number of bushels of a certain grade to which he is entitled. If he prefers to load his product into a railway car without dealing with the elevator, this can be easily done over a loading platform which, by law, the railways must build at every station where one is required.

An important development of recent years has been the Canadian Wheat Pool. The Wheat Pool owns or operates elevators at many country points, but a farmer is not obliged to sell his grain through the Pool unless he so desires. Membership in the Wheat Pool is entirely voluntary, and the farmer can choose for himself whether he will sell his grain through the Pool or to one of the many commercial grain firms engaged in the business. The existence of the Pool and of the commercial grain firms assures competition in both service and prices paid.

In addition to the grain elevators at the farmer's nearest railway station, immense interior storage elevators are provided by the Canadian Government at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, and

at Calgary and Edmonton, in Alberta. Most of the wheat is shipped by railway train to Port Arthur or Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, where it is stored again in huge elevators, until such a time as it can be loaded into boats for transportation to Liverpool and the other great grain markets of the world. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur provide storage room for over 66,000,000 bushels of grain. There are also extensive elevator facilities at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, for shipping grain destined for points in Asia, the Orient, the Pacific coast of America, or Europe via the Panama Canal. It may fairly be claimed that nowhere in the world is the handling of great quantities of grain better organized, or carried on more to the advantage of the farmer, than in Canada.



Cutting Wheat with Self-binder in Western Canada: Grain Elevators at Railway Station in the Distance

**Canada's Supremacy.** Not only are Canadian methods for the producing, marketing, and handling of grain of the most efficient kind, but the quality of the grain itself is such as has established Canadian supremacy the world over. The prizes awarded at international shows for the world's best wheat have gone to growers in Western Canada fifteen times since 1911. This remarkable showing is due in part to the pains which are taken both by the Government and by individual growers to produce the finest quality of wheat, but it is also due to the soil and climatic conditions of Western Canada which make the production of the world's highest quality possible. What is true of wheat is also true of the other principal cereals such as oats, barley, flax, etc. Western Canada's supremacy in the production of these grains is not seriously challenged by any other country.

**Stock Raising and Dairying.** As has already been said, stock raising and dairying should be combined with grain farming. Even in the most favoured



countries there are years of short crops, and the settler who has his cows, sheep and swine to fall back on in an "off" year is in a much more comfortable position than he who depends entirely upon grain. There is also on every grain farm a great amount of rough by-product which cannot be marketed in its natural state, but which makes excellent feed for stock.



Irrigating an Alfalfa (Lucerne) Field in Western Canada

The general practice is to keep a number of cows and ship the cream to a nearby creamery. The farmer receives a cheque for his cream, usually by return mail, and as creamery butter commands a higher price than dairy butter, it is more profitable to sell the cream in this way than to make it into butter on the farm. Male animals and others unsuited for milch purposes find a ready market as beef. Manitoba beef steers have been first prize winners at the principal exhibitions in the United States.

Swine are successfully raised in all provinces, and are a natural by-product of the dairy business, as they consume the skimmed milk which would otherwise be wasted. They can also be fed grain which has been damaged from any cause and is not readily marketable. Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds appear to be most popular. Large abattoirs provide a ready market for the product.

Sheep are not so generally kept as might be expected, although many farmers are beginning to realize their value as a side-line on the farm. All the usual kinds of poultry—hens, ducks, geese, turkeys—are successfully raised.

**Irrigation and Dry Farming.** The light rainfall in some portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan

has led farmers to devise means of conserving moisture or increasing the water supply. There are two methods by which this can be done; irrigation and dry farming. The country, fortunately, lends itself very readily to irrigation, as it lies for the most part in gentle slopes receding from highlands or foothills. It is also fortunate in possessing immense supplies of water which pour down in mountain rivers that are at flood tide in midsummer, during the season when water is needed for irrigation.

Irrigation projects may be undertaken either by corporations or by associations of farmers formed for the purpose, or in some cases by individual farmers. The right to use the water for irrigation purposes must be obtained from the Dominion Government, but no charge is made for this privilege other than a nominal license fee. As a rule the water is brought in ditches to the boundary of the settler's farm by the irrigation company; from that point on the farmer handles it himself, but has the advice of the company's engineers as to the running of his ditches and the advice of agricultural experts as to the proper use of water. Although land which is under irrigation costs more per acre than non-irrigated land, the production is much greater and surer, and well established irrigated farms are much in demand. The advantages of irrigation in the growing of all kinds of grain crops, roots, vegetables and fodders have been amply demonstrated. Sugar beets are grown extensively on irrigated areas in Alberta.

Dry farming is the name given to the practice of keeping land fallow every second or third year for the purpose of conserving the moisture in the soil and thus having an average of more than one year's moisture for one year's crop. The land is ploughed deep so that it will receive moisture readily and hold a good supply of it. The surface of the land is worked to prevent evaporation. The practice of ploughing a percentage of the total acreage and leaving it fallow for a year is generally followed on "dry" farms, but is unnecessary under irrigation.

**Hay and Pasture.** One of the greatest attractions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces is the abundance of native hay and pasture available. During the early days of agricultural development in these Provinces, farmers made no attempt to raise tame hay, as the wild varieties met all their requirements, but as settlement increases this condition changes, and now a number of cultivated grasses for



pasture and hay crops are successfully grown. Clover and alfalfa have also been introduced with success for pasture and fodder purposes. The growing of cultivated grasses and especially clover and alfalfa, is recommended in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. Sunflowers are being grown extensively for silage. As high as 20 to 25 tons of green silage can be grown from an acre of the mammoth Russian sunflowers, which make, when cured in a silo, a very rich forage, especially for beef and dairy cattle. Corn (maize) and green oats also make a good forage.

**The Farm Garden.** All the hardy garden crops such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery, beans, peas, etc., grow abundantly and at the cost of but little effort. Pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, etc., are successfully grown out of doors, as are also strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all hardy small fruits, many of which are found growing wild. Apples are grown in some localities, but require favourable conditions. Early varieties of corn (maize) do well, and are becoming an important crop. Bees are kept extensively and the production of honey is rapidly increasing.

The prairies are conspicuous for their great natural flower wealth and still more for the wealth and brilliancy of the garden flowers. All the common annuals and perennials bloom well, and ornamental trees and shrubs thrive likewise. Trees can be successfully grown on the prairie with proper cultivation; indeed, the whole appearance of the prairie country has been changed in the last twenty-five years by the planting of trees which are furnished to settlers free of charge for this purpose by the Government. Almost every farm in the older sections now has its grove of trees which serve as a wind-break and contribute to the beauty of the landscape.

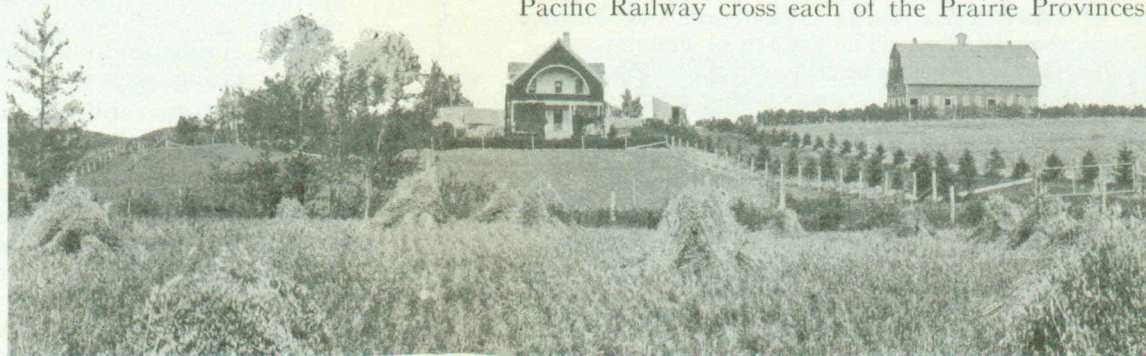
**Fertilizing.** Owing to the natural richness of the virgin soil of the prairies, artificial fertilizer is not required nor is it used even on land that has been cultivated for many years. Successful farmers, however, know that no matter

how naturally rich a soil may be it cannot be expected to maintain the highest standard of fertility when continually cultivated without some kind of manure, and so they are finding that the most satisfactory and profitable method is to keep as many head of live stock as possible. Mixed farming in Western Canada is consequently becoming more popular, for in addition to the manure provided by live stock for the land, even a few head of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs mean extra cash returns from the farm. A combination of grain growing and stock raising is held by the best authorities to be the ideal method of farming.

**Fuel and Water.** In the northern part of the country there is an abundance of timber. This provides fuel for farmers near at hand, and elsewhere, particularly along the rivers and unelevated areas, there is considerable timber growth. In the Province of Saskatchewan the lignite deposits are being commercially developed, and the product finds a ready market in Manitoba. In Alberta, it is computed there is sixteen per cent of the total available coal supply of the world. This coal is shipped to all parts of the prairie country and even to other provinces. Alberta has also enormous supplies of natural gas, which is extensively used for fuel, as well as for power and light.

Several important rivers flow through the country, and there are numerous large lakes, in addition to a great number of smaller ones. In most districts a good supply of water for domestic and farm use can be obtained from a well sunk to a depth of ten to thirty feet, but in some sections it is necessary to go much deeper.

**Transportation.** The transcontinental lines of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway cross each of the Prairie Provinces.



A Successful Settler's Home in Western Canada



From each of these main lines branch lines radiate in all directions. Railway stations are usually located at intervals of about eight miles along each line of railway, and at each of these stations a country town springs up, which is the marketing centre for the community. The system of country roads is designed to offer the greatest possible facility for reaching the markets and shipping centres. Even where no road has been graded, the prairie trails are usually hard and smooth.



A Swather at work in a Western Canada Wheat Field. The Windrows of Grain are subsequently gathered up and threshed by a Combine Harvester

A railway from The Pas to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, a distance of about 470 miles is being rushed to completion. In addition to providing a shorter route to Europe, this railway is opening up a region of great mineral wealth. No country in the world offers more favourable conditions to aerial transportation than Western Canada, with its wide stretches of level plains and its clear atmosphere.

**Other Industries.** While production in these provinces is essentially agricultural, there are a number of other industries of considerable significance within their borders. The growth of manufacturing has been in recent years notably rapid. Flour milling, meat packing, pulp and paper making, brick, tile and pottery making, are extensively engaged in, and there are substantial factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, wire fencing, leather goods, clothing, soap, carriages, etc., in the larger centres. There is a great wealth of minerals, and the opening up of extensive new mineral areas will undoubtedly result in a great increase in mining, transportation, and manufacturing activity. Coal mining and the oil industries are particularly important in Alberta, and great developments of copper mines are under way in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Lumbering is

conducted on an extensive scale. The fishing industry is quite important, as is also the production of furs.

**Amusements and Recreations.** The Prairie Provinces present opportunities for a great variety of amusements and recreations. Each province has many lakes and wooded districts which furnish delightful holiday resorts, and as almost every farmer has his automobile, these holiday places are centres of attraction throughout large areas. A large public park has been reserved in Saskatchewan by the Dominion Government.

In the Rocky Mountains, which extend from the southern boundary of Alberta several hundred miles in a northwesterly direction, there are innumerable streams that abound with game fish, and wild animals such as mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer and bear are to be found. Hunting them provides abundant exercise and excellent sport. The opportunity for the healthful recreation of mountain climbing is without limit. The Dominion Government has parks reserved for public use in the mountains to the extent of 4,357,660 acres.

In the northern part are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and white tail deer and black bear may be hunted. There are good sport and considerable revenue to be derived from hunting or trapping coyote or prairie wolf, badgers, foxes, mink and other fur-bearing animals. Trout, whitefish, pike, perch, tullibee and suckers, abound in the lakes and rivers.

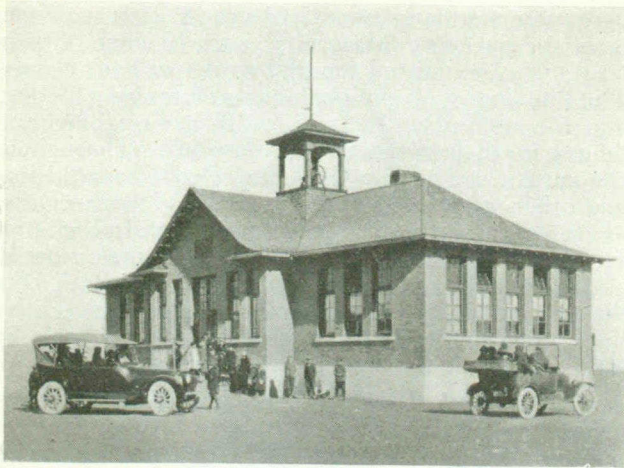
On the prairies the numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese and wild ducks are plentiful.

Baseball, lacrosse and football, the three principal outdoor games played in Canada, all have their devotees in the rural districts during the summer months; so too have golf and tennis. In winter, hockey, curling and dancing hold the chief place on the recreation program.

**Education.** In all the provinces of Western Canada education is compulsory. It is the proud boast of Canada that every child, regardless of the financial circumstances of his parents, is assured a sound education.

In Western Canada the rural schools are about three miles or so apart in the settled districts, and education is free. In some rural districts, where the population is scattered over a wide area, there are consolidated schools, to which the pupils are conveyed at the expense of the school districts in horse or motor vans each morning and returned to their





A High Standard of Free Education is Maintained in All Provinces of Canada. A Typical Schoolhouse in Alberta

homes in the evening. The vehicles used in transporting the children afford proper protection from inclement weather, and during the coldest months of the winter are heated.

There is no taxation of pupils for attendance in the public schools in any district in which their parents reside. Ten children of school age in a district are sufficient to permit of the formation of a school district, while an average attendance of six will entitle the school to an annual grant by the Government. All expenses, teacher's salary included, are paid by this grant and a general taxation of all privately owned land within the district, whether occupied or unoccupied, or owned by parents or those having no children. The teachers are all duly certified. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, approximately one-eighteenth part of the surveyed land is set apart to assist in the maintenance of schools. From the sale of these lands a fund is created, the interest on which is used to share the cost of education in the province, thus reducing the expense to the tax payers in any district. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character.

High schools and collegiate institutes for pupils who graduate from the public schools and wish to continue their education or to prepare for the university are to be found in all the cities and larger towns. Each province has one or more universities.

In a large new country like Western Canada, although every effort is made to supply schools as

quickly as population moves into any district, it must be apparent that there are districts in which schools have not yet been established. Settlers moving into such districts are, however, not left without means of education. The Department of Education in each province has established a system of giving the usual public school education by means of correspondence lessons. By this means the advantages of education are extended to children in frontier settlements where no school has yet been built or children in other districts who for any reason are unable to attend the public school. No charge is made for the service and the usual free text books are provided. In some of the provinces adults, who may wish to improve their education, are also enrolled.

**Social Conditions.** Though Western Canada offers to the agricultural settler opportunities that cannot be equalled anywhere else in North America, combined with exceptional educational facilities, these alone might not be sufficiently attractive. The normal man or woman is concerned also about the social conditions in the country or district in which he or she is thinking of settling. In this respect also Western Canada has much to offer. All the institutions incidental to established society are well represented in Western Canada. A network of railways provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities, towns and villages. There are more miles of railways in proportion to population in Canada than in any other country in the world. In addition to the railways good roads are being rapidly



Thousands of Canadian Farmers Drive in Their Motor Cars to Attend an Agricultural Exhibition



provided everywhere, and are constantly being improved. The motor car, the telegraph, the telephone, the radio are now in general use in every district. Perhaps no modern invention in recent years has so linked the isolated farms with the outstanding events of far away cities as has the radio. With it the best musical programs, the outstanding speakers, the latest market



Threshing from the Sheaf in Western Canada

quotations and news of the day, with many other matters of interest and enjoyment, are part of the daily entertainment. By this mysterious and wonderful discovery isolation has been reduced to a meaningless term and distance in some respects is a mere figure of speech. It is an interesting fact that transmission is much clearer on the prairies than when subjected to the "interference" of industrial districts.

The Provincial Governments take an active interest in the improvement of social conditions and the development of the community spirit. They have established and assisted travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs, women's institutes, agricultural fairs. Schools and churches are in every settlement. Almost every community has its local newspaper. The rural mail delivery reaches out to serve farm homes in many districts. Rural mail carriers sell post-age stamps, and take applications for and accept money in payment for money orders and postal notes.

In some districts rural hospitals have been established by Government and municipalities, the maintenance being paid for

by government and municipal grants and small fees from the patients. Maternity cases, in some of these hospitals, are treated for two weeks without charge. The buildings and equipment are thoroughly modern and the medical and nursing staffs are qualified graduates in their respective professions. Throughout the rural districts the Canadian Red Cross Society and other organizations, such as the Victorian Order of Nurses, are extending nursing service. In each province the Provincial Board of Health carries on an active campaign for the betterment of health conditions, particularly along educational and preventive lines. The public health nurse visits the schools by legal right, and the homes when desired.

**Cities and Towns.** The needs of the farm population of the Prairie Provinces are served by a number of important cities and many smaller towns. Winnipeg, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, in Manitoba, with a population of over 200,000 is the largest centre. It is a manufacturing, distributing and transportation centre of great importance, and is also the capital of Manitoba. In Alberta, Calgary is an important commercial and manufacturing city. Edmonton, the capital of the province, has also important commercial interests, and is the seat of the University of Alberta. In Saskatchewan the capital is Regina and the university city is Saskatoon. These cities, and many smaller ones, are thriving centres, and the growth of the urban population keeps pace with the development of the whole country.

**How to Secure Land.** Generally speaking there are two principal ways in which land may be acquired—by purchase outright, or as free grant from the Government. In the earlier period of the country's history much of the cheap land was issued as free grants, usually described as "homesteads." Naturally, those free lands nearest to railways, and otherwise suitable, were first selected, with the result that while there are still large areas of free lands available most of them are so far from railways that they are not recommended to the settler unless he is prepared for strictly pioneering conditions. To the settler who is prepared to go back some

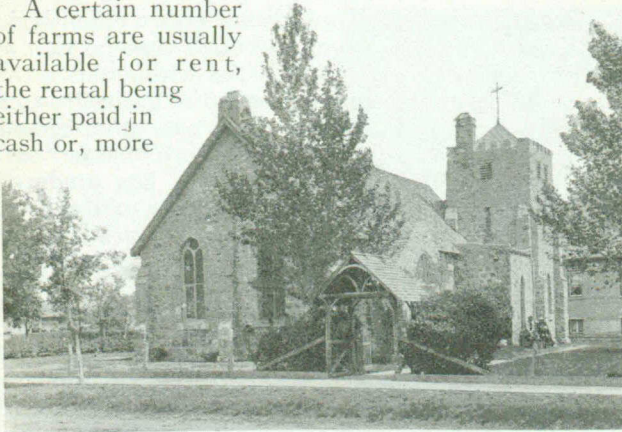


Typical Prairie Grazing Land in Western Canada



distance and build up a herd of dairy or beef cattle they offer attractions, but they are usually too far from markets to make the growing of grain for export profitable. There are, however, large areas close to railways and in every way desirable which can be bought from present owners at very moderate prices. In the prairie provinces these prices for land without improvements may be said to average about \$20 an acre. They can usually be bought upon long terms, up to thirty-two or thirty-four years, with payments amortized in such a way as to be really less than a rental each season.

A certain number of farms are usually available for rent, the rental being either paid in cash or, more



Canada is a Land of the Utmost Religious Freedom. Churches of all Leading Denominations are Established, not only in Cities and Towns, but in Rural Communities

generally, in a proportion of the crop agreed upon between landlord and tenant. In other cases owners will sell on what is known as the "croppayment plan" under which the purchaser agrees to pay the owner a certain proportion—usually half—of the crop until the price of the farm is paid. This is a plan which often proves an advantage to the settler starting with small capital.

**Taxation.** In the Prairie Provinces the principal applied to farm land taxation is that it should be based on the value of the land without regard to improvements. The farmer is, therefore, not required to pay taxes on his buildings, stock, implements or any personal property he may have. The rate varies in different provinces and different municipalities, being governed mainly by the amount expended on local road improvements, education and similar enterprises. These expenditures are under the control of the taxpayers through their elected representatives.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA is the most westerly province of Canada and differs sharply in many respects from any of the other provinces. It comprises all the Pacific seaboard belonging to the Dominion. Its area of 355,855 square miles embraces many coast islands, the largest being Vancouver Island, on the southern point of which Victoria, the provincial capital, is situated.

Speaking generally, British Columbia is a highly mineralized, mountainous country, with intervening valleys and plateaux of arable and pasture lands, great forests, and extensive waterways. The coast waters and inland rivers teem with fish. The fertile valleys offer scope for extensive agricultural development along varied lines, the warm southern valleys being famous for their fruits. Few countries can show a greater per capita annual production from agriculture, mines, forests and fisheries than British Columbia. The scenery of the province cannot be excelled for majesty and beauty anywhere in the world and the climate generally is remarkably pleasant. There are four principal ranges of mountains from north to south—the Rocky and Selkirk ranges and the Coast and Island ranges.

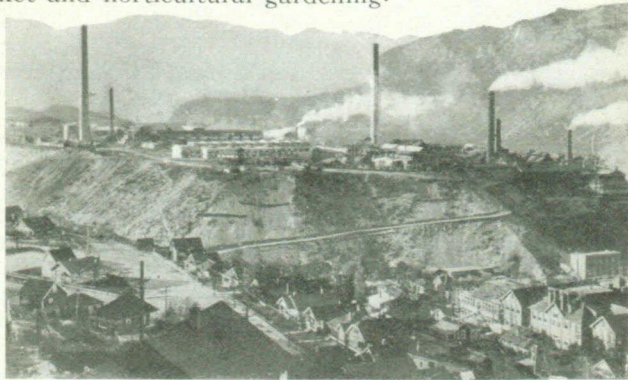
The lines of two trans-Canada railway companies cross the province, in addition to hundreds of miles of branch lines. There is also good steamship transportation on the coastal and inland waters. The population is approximately 600,000.

The natural resources of British Columbia are almost beyond estimate. Conditions in the province are favourable to intensive settlement and development along agricultural lines, and, to those with substantial capital, in an industrial way. Moreover, it is an inviting country, because of the desirable climate and natural beauties, in which to make a home.

Much of the land in the province is heavily timbered, and is consequently somewhat expensive to clear, but there are large arable tracts in the Central Interior and Peace River districts that are more or less free from timber. Cleared and developed land can, of course, be purchased. Fruit growing lands in particularly favourable locations such as in the Okanagan Valley command as high as one thousand



dollars an acre, and land for mixed farming is sold at a price based on the location, proximity to markets and the state of development to which it has been brought. Comparatively little grain is grown in British Columbia. The agricultural possibilities lie in fruit growing, dairying, stock raising, poultry keeping, the raising of hay and root crops, and market and horticultural gardening.



A Smelting Plant in British Columbia. Canada's Mineral Wealth is almost unestimated

**The Climate of British Columbia.** Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, amounting to 11 degrees latitude northward from the 49th parallel, the climate of British Columbia is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. On Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influences of the Japan ocean current, which, though not as pronounced as those of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Europe, exercise a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. There are some districts where the rainfall is so light that irrigation is necessary in order to bring the land under productive cultivation.

In the Selkirks, on the other hand, the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall.

Taken on the whole, the climate of the province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude. While grain is grown extensively only in limited areas, the conditions in every way are extremely favourable to mixed farming—which embraces stock raising, bee and poultry keeping, the raising of hay, the growing of roots and, especially, fruit growing.

**Grain Farming.** Grain is not grown extensively in British Columbia as yet, although that portion of the Peace River district which lies within the province promises to become a substantial grain growing area. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced.

**Stock Raising and Dairying.** There are excellent opportunities in British Columbia for the settler to give special attention to stock raising and dairying, the most profitable branches of mixed farming. The province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, also of producing sufficient dairy products, but a very substantial sum is still spent on importing dressed meats and dairy produce. This indicates that there is a ready market for beef cattle, bacon hogs, fresh mutton, butter, milk and cream.

Mixed or diversified farming is followed with success in practically all parts of British Columbia. In most districts there are rich native grasses and abundant fresh water.

Sheep raising is capable of great expansion. Among the most favourable locations for sheep raising are the southern portion of Vancouver Island and the islands in the vicinity, but the business can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

The raising of bacon hogs is a profitable undertaking owing to the demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard. There are at present several packing plants in the province, and as the live stock industry develops, undoubtedly more will be established. Hogs can be easily raised in any district.

Dairying is a sure and steady money maker in any of the agricultural districts of the province. In



addition to providing an assured revenue, the keeping of dairy stock increases the fertility of the land. There is a constant demand for all the products. There is every reason to expect a wonderful future for dairying in the province, as it will be, even with increased production, many years before the local supply will be large enough to take care of the home market.

**Poultry Raising.** Canada occupies a very prominent place among the poultry-raising nations of the world, and British Columbia is one of the leading provinces of the Dominion in this branch of industry. The holding of the World's Poultry Congress in Canada in 1927 was a recognition of the important place the Dominion occupies in poultry matters, and is resulting in greater interest being taken in the possibilities which poultry-raising affords. Nowhere are these possibilities greater than in British Columbia.

As an instance of the suitability of British Columbia's climate and general conditions to poultry-raising the record of "Maizie," a white leghorn hen owned by the University of British Columbia may be mentioned. Maizie distinguished herself and broke the world's record by laying 351 eggs in 365 days. Eggs to the value of \$1,625 have been sold from this one hen and reservations have been made which will bring the total to \$2,900. Maizie's eggs find a market not only in all parts of Canada, but in the United States and as far away as Australia.

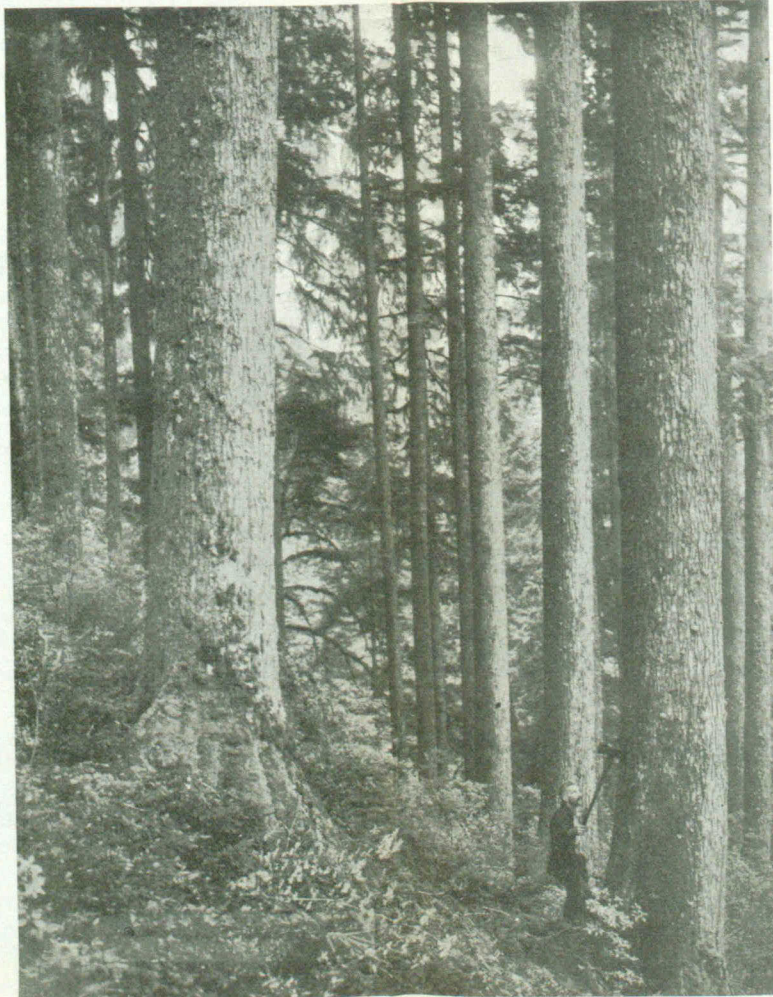
Poultry-raising in British Columbia may be carried on either as the

chief industry of the farm or as a supplement to other branches of agriculture. It is usually under the direction of the women of the household and, if well managed, provides a substantial revenue.

**Fruit Farming.** The fame of British Columbia as one of the best fruit growing countries in the world is already widespread, and yet its possibilities have only been very slightly developed. Fruits from British Columbia, particularly apples and cherries, have won the highest honours at international exhibitions because of their flavour and quality. While

apples are the principal fruit grown, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and all varieties of small bush fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, are grown in commercial quantities in many districts.

Considerable capital is required to purchase a fruit-bearing farm. Prices range from about \$300 to as high as \$1,000 an acre, according to the location, the size and condition of the buildings, the proximity to markets and other advantageous factors. Fruit farms in the province run from ten to twenty acres on the average. If fruit production is combined with the keeping of a few head of dairy cattle and bacon hogs, a very satisfactory revenue is assured, and the fertility of the soil is maintained. The wisdom of combination farming is being appreciated by the farmers. Fruit growing alone quickly impoverishes the soil and consequently affects the size and flavour of the product.



The Forests of Canada are among the Finest and Most Extensive in the World



In recent years the co-operative system of marketing fruit products has been extended, so that now a farmer can deliver his products to the nearest fruit produce exchange and receive the prevailing market prices.

**The Farm Garden.** It naturally follows that in a country where the climate is so favourable to fruit growing, poultry and bee keeping, flowers and vegetables can easily be grown. Indeed, few places in the world can grow flowers so excellently as many sections of this province, where Spring begins early in March and the growing days extend well into October. Celery, tomatoes and potatoes are cultivated with remarkable results. The advantage and pleasure that a garden affords need no emphasis.

**Hay and Pasture.** Throughout the province, especially in the well watered valleys, native grasses grow in abundance and provide good pasture for live stock and generous crops of hay. These grasses are very nutritious, even in the districts where the rainfall is small. Cultivated grasses grow in profusion. Alfalfa and maize for fodder are crops which yield large returns, and in some districts where climatic conditions are particularly favourable, three crops of alfalfa are cut in one year. The average yield of hay and fodder crops is from one and a half to as high as three tons per acre.

**Fuel and Water.** It can be readily understood that in a mountainous country there is an abundance of excellent water. It is so in British Columbia. Besides several large rivers, such as the Fraser, Skeena, Columbia, and Thompson, with their tributaries, there are many lakes and mountain streams. Where wells have to be dug, an abundant supply can usually be obtained at a depth of ten to thirty feet.



Canada Affords First Class Opportunities to the Poultry Raiser. The World's Record for Egg-laying is held by a British Columbia Hen

As to fuel, the settler need have no concern whatever. In addition to several rich coal mines on Vancouver Island and the Mainland, there is a phenomenal wealth of timber, so that there is usually a plentiful supply of wood close at hand.

**Irrigation.** Some of the interior valleys of British Columbia, notably the Okanagan Valley, have such sparse rainfall that irrigation is necessary for the successful production of most classes of fruit and fodder crops. The soil is particularly rich, and when sufficient water is applied, very large yields are obtained. The mountains surrounding the valleys afford a permanent source of water, which comes down their sides in scores of mountain streams, and is turned to good advantage in watering the orchard and meadow lands on the lower levels, and sometimes is also used to produce power for the convenience of the settlers. Irrigation increases the labour in farming any stated area of land, but it also increases the production, and renders the settler to a large degree independent of weather conditions.

**Lands.** The public lands of British Columbia are administered by the Department of Lands, under a Minister of the province, and specific information on the subject can be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Lands, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. Large tracts of land along the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Mainland Coast still remain unalienated, but to a large extent they are so heavily timbered that, even after being logged off, the stumping and bringing under cultivation presents substantial difficulties. The settler on such lands must be prepared to expend a good deal of time, money and energy before he can expect to realize profitable returns.

For mixed farming or stock-raising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River district and a considerable portion of The Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River district, however, more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.



Provision is made for the granting of leases for homesite purposes not exceeding 20 acres in area, and, if certain regulations in regard to residence and improvements are observed, a free grant may be made. The province also gives a free grant of 160 acres on the completion of certain residence and improvement obligations to any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, a woman deserted by her husband, or a single woman or bachelor over eighteen years of age. If a settler does not wish to carry out the conditions necessary to obtain a free grant of 160 acres, he may purchase the land at a price ranging from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per acre, twenty-five per cent of which is payable at the time of purchase and the balance in three annual instalments. The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction and administration of the province, acquires certain public lands and sells them to settlers on easy terms of payment.

**Transportation.** Besides the network of railways in the province, the rivers, lakes and the Pacific Ocean provide revenues for transportation. Several steamship companies operate a fast service of ships to all the principal points on the Mainland Coast and the islands in the Coast waters. There is a good boat service on most of the inland rivers and lakes and in a number of places the boats connect with railways. Already the province has a considerable mileage of improved highways, and roads are being extended as rapidly as possible into the sparsely settled districts.

**Amusements and Recreation.** In a province with such a wealth of majestic scenery and with such an extensive seaboard no one need ever be at a loss for opportunities for amusement and recreation. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit British Columbia to enjoy its scenic wonders and the facilities for various kinds of sport, such as mountain climbing, boating, fishing and hunting.

Indeed, the tourist industry has become a very important factor in British Columbia's prosperity. It is estimated that automobile tourists spend in the province annually over \$30,000,000. Railway and steamship tourists probably spend at least as much more. This enormous tourist business creates a great demand for farm products right at the farmer's door.

For the lover of big game hunting, there are grizzly and black bears, panthers and mountain lions in the more remote mountain districts. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and a variety of smaller animals are numerous. Game birds which may be shot in season are ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover and snipe. In nearly all the rivers and lakes and in the coast waters there is an abundance of fish, such as halibut, salmon, salmon trout, etc.

In all the cities, towns, villages and settled districts, baseball, football, lacrosse and cricket are popular. At Vancouver and Victoria there are large theatres, beautiful parks, public museums and libraries. There are, too, large national parks in the province under the control of the Government of British Columbia or of the Dominion.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighbourhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the playgrounds of the world.

**Taxation.** Outside of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities, the land taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government, and expended in public improvements, roads, trails, wharves, bridges, etc., in assisting and maintaining the schools and in the administration of justice. The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property; the rate on incomes ranges from one per cent on two thousand dollars and under, up to 10 per cent on twenty



Canada is Famous for the Beauty of its Lakes and Mountains



thousand dollars and over. Farmers are exempt from taxation up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property, on unpaid purchase money on land, and on household furniture. There is a tax of five per cent on the assessed value of wild land, and other taxes ranging from one to four per cent on coal and timber lands.

**Other Industries.** The chief industries apart from agriculture in British Columbia are lumbering the manufacture of pulp and paper, engaged in on an extensive scale owing to the enormous timber wealth of the province, fishing, mining and shipbuilding. It is estimated that the stand of commercial timber exceeds 336 billion feet. Douglas fir, cedar and spruce are the principal kinds of trees, many of them being enormous in size. Sawmills are located in many places throughout the province, and the products find a ready market in Canada and in other countries of the world.

The fishing industry is very important in British Columbia. Nearly one-half of the fish caught in the waters off the coasts of Canada and in the inland lakes are found in the waters off the coast of the province and in the rivers that empty into the Pacific. Salmon and halibut are the principal fish caught.

British Columbia is also rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. There are enormous resources of coal of excellent quality in different parts of the province, which supply all local needs and also find a ready market in the United States.

Meat packing and fruit canning plants are located at different points. The fruit packing industry is very important.

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Any reader who desires further information about agricultural resources and opportunities in Canada is invited to write to:—

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Deputy Minister*

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