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SOME FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Worth Recalling on the Country's Natal Day.

THE UNION WILL BE THIRTY SEVEN YEARS OLD TOMORROW.

Canada is 37 years old if dated from Confederation.
Canada is 143 years old if dated from the British Conquest of 1759.
Canada is 371 years old, if dated from Cartier's first visit of 1534.
Quebec is 296 years old.
Montreal is 262 years old.
Halifax is 156 years old.
Toronto is 111 years old.
Winnipeg is 35 years old.
The Hudson Bay Company is 234 years old.
Confederation, under the name of a federal union, was first suggested in 1809 by R. J. Umacke, a Nova Scotian legislator.
Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation only five survive.
Of the 48 Colonies of the Empire, Canada takes the lead.
Canada was the first of England's colonies to ask for and receive self-governing powers.
Canada was the first colony to form a Confederation.
Canada has had eight governors-general since Confederation.
Canada has over 700 legislators.
Canada has 1 Peer, 5 Baronets, 2 C.M.G.'s, and 21 K.C.M.G.'s.
Canada contains one-third of the whole area of the British Empire.
Canada extends over an area equaling from Constantinople to the North Pole.
Only one-fourth of Canada is occupied.
Canada's proportion of population is only 1.5 to the square mile.
England's population is 558 to the square mile.
Canada has a million square miles of practically unexplored territory.
Canada is bounded by three oceans.
Canada is 3,500 miles wide from east to west, and 1,300 from north to south.
Canada has territory enough to give each inhabitant 400 acres.
Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms.
Canada is as large as 18 Germany's.
Canada's area is nearly double Britain's Indian possessions.
Canada is 18 times as large as France, 20 times as large as Spain.
British Columbia is the largest of Canada's provinces.
British Columbia could hold 24 Switzerland's.
Prince Edward Island is the smallest province.
The Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales.
The Yukon District is almost as large as France.
Canada has a continuous waterway of 2,384 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior.
Canada's Mackenzie River is, with its tributaries, 2,500 miles long.
Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie with less than 150 miles of a land break.
The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than the distance from London to London, England.
Victoria is halfway between London and Hong Kong.

Facts about Canada's Population.

Canada's population by its first census of 1665 was 3,251.
Canada's population in 1763 was 70,000.
Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315.
Canada's population today, estimated, nearly 6 millions.
Canada began the twentieth century with the same number of people as the United States began the nineteenth.
Canada has 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.
Canada has 132,101 more males than females.
Canada's population has increased by 11 per cent. during each of the last two ten-year census periods.
Canada's population on this basis of increase, will be 17 millions at the end of the twentieth century.
Quebec Province is the home of 1,322,115 of French descent.
Quebec Province has only 290,000 of British descent.
Ontario has 150,000 of French descent.

The Maritime Provinces have nearly 150,000 of French descent.
There are 10,000 of French descent in the Canadian West.

Facts about Canada's Immigration.

Canada received 123,364 immigrants in 1903.
Canada has received 244,892 immigrants in the last three years.
Canada's immigration for 1903 was nearly double that for 1902.
The 123,000 Americans who came to the west during the past five years represented 25,000 heads of families.
They brought in cash and settlers' effects totalling 13 millions—an average of \$360 per head.
Of the 123,000, 50,000 came in during 1903.
29 different countries and nationalities were represented in the North-west land allotment of 1903.

Manitoba and the Northwest.

Canada has the largest continuous wheat field in the world.
Canada's wheat field is approximately 300 by 900 miles in extent.
Canada's wheat-growing area in the west is, according to Prof. Saunders, 171 million acres in extent.
Canada has only 5 million acres under cultivation in the west.
Manitoba has only 10 per cent. of her lands taken up.
Canada's North-West land areas are 50 per cent. larger than ten of the Western States.
10 million acres of North-West lands were acquired for settlement in 1903.
31,333 homestead entries were made in the Northwest in 1903.
These were double the number for 1902, and as many as for three years previous.
Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers.
Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans.

Canada's Natural Products.

Canada's wheat crop has reached 100 million bushels.
Canada produces 125 million bushels of grain of all kinds.
Canada's wheat yield per acre for last 10 years averaged 18 bushels.
Average wheat yield of United States for last ten years, 13 bushels per acre.
Canada had, in 1891, 30 million acres of land under cultivation.
45 per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.
Canada's exports of agricultural products in 1903, 44 millions.
Canada's exports of animal produce in 1903, 70 millions.
Making a grand total of 114 millions.
Of the 70 millions' worth of animal products, Great Britain bought 62 millions' worth; the United States only 5 millions.
Great Britain buys 131 million dollars' worth of wheat per year.
Canada sells her 24 millions' worth Lord Strathcona asserts that within 10 years Canada can produce all the grain required by Great Britain.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 100 millions' worth of farm produce of all kinds out of the 555 millions' worth she bought.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 25 millions' worth of butter out of the 100 millions' worth she bought.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 25 millions' worth of cheese out of the 31 millions' worth she bought.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 16 millions' worth out of the 92 millions' worth she bought of bacon, hams and pork.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 11 millions' worth of cattle out of the 38 millions' worth she bought.
Canada sold the United Kingdom in 1903 nearly 3 millions' worth of apples.

Mineral Resources.

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada.
Canada's mineral production of 1903 was valued at 63 millions.
Canada has produced in the last 18 years 556 millions in minerals.
Canada has produced 200 millions in gold since 1862.
Of this nearly one half has come from the Yukon District.
Canada ranks fourth among the world's gold-producing countries.
Canada exported 31 millions' worth of mineral products in 1903.

Timber Industry.

Canada's forest products totalled 80 millions in 1903.
Canada exported, in 1903, 36 millions' worth of forest produce.
Canada has, it is estimated, a million square miles of standing timber.
Canada has the largest white pine areas left on the continent.
Ontario has set apart nearly 7 million acres as forest reserves.
Canada has the largest pulpwood forests in the world.
Canada has 47 pulp mills.
Canada exported, 1903, over 3 millions' worth of wood pulp.

Fisheries.

Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1903, 22 millions.
Canada exported, in 1903, nearly 12 millions' worth of fishery products.
Canada's fisheries have yielded, since 1869, 377 millions.
Cod comes first, to the value of 125 millions; salmon, 74 millions.
Canada has 100,000 employed in the fishery industry.

Marine.

Canada ranks seventh in the list of maritime nations.
Canada has 13,000 miles of coast line.
Canada has a registered tonnage of 7,000 vessels.
Canada has built 454 lighthouses, stations and lightships.
Canada has 1,633 steamboats under Government inspection.

Commerce.

Canada's volume of trade reached \$467,064,685 in 1903.
This represents an aggregate gain of 43 millions over 1902.
Canada's volume of trade has doubled in 8 years.
Canada's trade has increased 91 per cent. in 10 years.
These figures can be paralleled by no other country in the world.
Canada's imports for 1903 were \$241,214,961.
Of this, 26 per cent. were from Great Britain and 57 per cent. from the United States.

Education.

Canada has 19,000 public schools, attended by 1,105,000 pupils.
Canada spends 12 millions annually on her public schools.
Canada has 17 Universities and 53 Colleges.
These 70 educational institutions are attended by 15,000 students.
80 per cent. of all adults in Canada can write.
70 per cent. of all the people in Canada can read.

Temperance.

Canada's drink bill since Confederation is 500 millions.
Canada's drink bill is nearly 50 millions annually.
Canada's drink bill per head of population is about \$10.
England's drink bill is \$21 per head; the United States, \$17 per head.
171 million cigars and 178 million cigarettes were made in Canada in 1903.

Religious Denominations.

Canada's census specifies 45 different denominations.
Canada has over 8,000 priests and ministers.
The Catholic church has 2,500 priests; Methodists, 2,000 ministers; Presbyterians, 1,600; Anglican, 1,500 Baptists, 600.
There are 2,229,600 Roman Catholics in Canada.
There are 2,937,696 Protestants in 14 denominations in Canada.
There are 16,000 Jews in Canada.
There are 10,000 members of the Salvation Army in Canada.
There are 31,797 Mennonites in Canada.
There are 3,613 Agnostics in Canada.
There are 16,000 members of the Y. M. C. A. in Canada.
There are 10,407 Buddhists in Canada.
There are 5,115 Confucians in Canada.
There are 15,630 Greek church adherents in Canada.
There are 47 Mohammedans in Canada.

Some Big Things.

Mount Hooker is the highest mountain in Canada—16,760 feet.
Hudson's Bay is 600 miles wide and 1,300 miles from north to south.
Hudson's Bay would include Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium.
Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world.
Lake Superior is as long as from Montreal to London, Ont.
Lake Superior would hold two Switzerland's.
Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes are each larger than Vermont.
Lake Winnipeg covers a greater area than Maryland.

Canada's Railways.

Canada has nearly 19,000 miles of railways (steam).
Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars.
Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australasia.
Canada has 760 miles of electric railway mileage.
Canada had only 3,000 miles of railways at Confederation.
Passengers carried, 1903, 22 millions. Freight carried, 47 million tons.
Gross earnings, 1903, 86 millions. Working expenses, 67 millions.
The Canadian Pacific Railway is 7,319 miles long.
The Grand Trunk system is 3,162 miles long.
The Canadian Northern Railway is 1,500 miles long.

The Government Railways are 1,510 miles long.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be 3,600 miles long.
Canada gave the Canadian Pacific Railway 62 millions in cash and construction value, and 25 million acres of land.
The Grand Trunk lines have received 75 millions from all sources.
The Canadian Pacific Railway was built in 5 years, instead of 10, as called for by the contracts.
The Canadian Pacific Railway cost over 300 millions.
There are 6,500 miles of railway north of Lake Superior, whereas there was not a single mile at Confederation.
Lord Strathcona drove the last spike of the C. P. R., November 7, 1885.
Canada has spent 80 millions on 72 miles of canals—over a million a mile.

Canada's Indians.

Canada has 108,233 red men.
10,000 Indian children are being educated in nearly 300 schools.
Canada spends \$800,000 a year on her Indians.
41,000 of the Indians are Protestants; 42,000 Roman Catholic.
17,000 of the Indians are pagans.

Important Time in Every Girl's Life.

Is Between Fifteen and Eighteen Years of Age—How to Avoid the Dangers that Arise During this Period.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical change she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good motherly advice and a long treatment of Ferrozone, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical event. Ferrozone is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures bearing down pains, nervousness, and prevents headaches. Ferrozone revitalizes young girls, gives them vim, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrozone, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic.
Mrs. W. E. Michel, of Richmond, writes: "I can strongly recommend Ferrozone as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrozone for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for her. Before using Ferrozone she was anaemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozone has built up her whole constitution and given her strength and vitality. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozone. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls quickly."

The highest point to which a man can ascend without affecting his health is 16,500 feet.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the marvellous tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the cheek, the cherry ripeness of the lips, the iridescent brilliance of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting will depend upon the purity of the colors with which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty depends on the purity of the blood. Paint, powder and cosmetics won't avail to preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifier, because it provides for nature that pure blood with which alone she can paint. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to face and form that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residuum, which accumulates with constipated habit.

CONSUMPTION BEGINS WITH COUGH

The cough racks and tears the tender tissues of the throat. Inflammation supervenes and then serious bronchial or lung trouble is established. The important time is at the beginning. Stay the progress of the cough by using fragrant, healing Catarrhazone, which reaches every part of the bronchial tubes, throat and lungs. Catarrhazone destroys disease germs, stops the cough, heals sore spots, and clears the nose and throat of discharge. Catarrhazone soothes, never irritates. Guaranteed for every form of catarrh. For lasting cure use Catarrhazone Two month's treatment \$1.00, trial size 25c.

THAT ROBBERY.

Examination of Alleged Pickpockets Adjourned Until Saturday Next.

BARON DE HALEWYN TELLS HIS STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

Important Evidence Given by Mrs. Sadler of Calais.

In the robbery case Wednesday afternoon the Baron de Halewyn one of the victims of the robbery, and Mrs. Sadler of Calais, who saw three men counting money on the train, was taken, and an adjournment was made until Saturday forenoon.

When the court had reassembled, Mr. McLeod, announced that the prisoners had consented to allow themselves to be photographed.

Col. Marsh said he believed that it was necessary to photograph the prisoners in the interests of justice, and the law gave him power to have it done. He was glad they had given their consent, and it would save the trouble of having it done by force.

Baron de Halewyn being sworn said he resided in Montreal and was secretary to the French consul general. He arrived in St. John on Thursday last and left on Friday evening. Was invited to St. John to attend the Champlain celebration. Met Mr. D. Russell Jack while in St. John. Arrived at the station in St. John on Friday last, about half an hour before the C. P. R. train left. Met Count de Bury in the station on arrival, but was only with him a short time. Had seen Count de Bury several times during his stay in St. John, and he accompanied him to the Bank of Montreal, where witness cashed a check for \$60. Witness put the money in his pocketbook. Had no doubt that the pocketbook shown in court was his. There were not very many people at the depot when witness arrived, but the train seemed to be crowded. He remembered conversing with Count de Bury and David Russell prior to getting on board of the train. He and the consul general had to almost force their way into the car. The only one of the prisoners whom he could remember having seen near the entrance to the car was Prisoner Grant. Witness missed his pocketbook immediately after he boarded the train, and had only time to notify Count de Bury of his loss when the train started. Less than fifteen minutes before he had the pocketbook out and put his checks into it. When he lost his pocketbook he only had five cents left for himself and his chief. He notified the conductor of his loss and also wired the station master to look for it. He saw the prisoners at McAdam after they had been arrested. Also saw Mayor Baxter who informed him that he had lost \$90. Besides the proceeds of the check there was about \$18 in the pocket-book.

Cross examined by Mr. McLeod witness said he could not remember the denomination of the bills in his pocket-book. He thought he got five tens and two fives. He could not remember what bank they belonged to. His suspicion was the backs of some of the bills were either yellow or olive color. He had opened his chief's trunks near the entrance of the car to get something out and naturally impeded the progress of the other passengers. It was not unusual that he should be jostled somewhat, but he thought it was a little bit accentuated. He saw Prisoner Grant either on the car platform or in the passage way but did not remember having any conversation with him. Witness was not present when the prisoners were searched but afterwards saw the money that was taken from them. Some of the bills looked like those he had had stolen from him. Could not identify any of the prisoners as the persons who had taken the money from him. He had not felt himself justified in making the charge against the prisoners while at McAdam.

Mrs. Margaret Sadler who was next called, said she resided at Calais, and (Continued on page 8, 3rd column.)