

A Catechism of Canada for Confederation Day, 1906

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SOME FACTS REGARDING THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales.
Nova Scotia has produced 16 millions worth of gold.
Nova Scotia's coal yield, 1905, over 11 millions worth; pig iron and steel, 73 1/2 million.
Nova Scotia has the thickest known coal seam (37 feet) in the world at Stellarton.
Nova Scotia shipped 325,000 barrels of apples in 1905.
Nova Scotia's fish products, 1904-5, 74 millions, leading all the other provinces.
Maritime provinces have 73 lobster plants, employing 1400. Value of product, 1905, \$3,091,000.
Nova Scotia's lumber industry employs 5000 men; New Brunswick, as many more.
Sydney, a village in 1801, population now 15,000.
1600 Vessels visited Sydney port in 1905.

HOW LARGE IS CANADA?

Canada is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles.
Canada contains one-third of area of British Empire.
Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to North Pole.
Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms.
Canada is as large as 18 Germany's, 20 Spain's, 33 Italy's.
Canada is larger than Australia and twice the size of British India.
Canada has a boundary line of 8000 miles between the United States.
Canada's sea coast equals half the earth's circumference.
Canada is 3500 miles wide and 1400 miles from south to north.

WHAT IS CANADA'S POPULATION?

Canada's population is now estimated at 6 millions.
Canada's proportion of population only 1.5 to square mile; U. S. 21; England, 538.
If Canada were populated as thickly as England it would have 114 billion people.
Canada's population by first census of 1867, 3,251,173.
Canada's population at Confederation, 3,212,000; 1901, 5,371,315.
Canada began 20th century with same population as U. S. began 19th.
Canada will, it is estimated, have 50 millions by another century.
Canada has 40 countries and nationalities in her population.
Canada has 132,101 more males than females.
Canada is adding to its population each year a number equal to Toronto's population.
Canada has more than one-half of white population of British colonies.
Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent of her population.
Canada has 87 per cent of Canadian-born people; 3 per cent British-born—95 per cent all told.
Canada has only 5 per cent of foreign-born people.
Fifty-five per cent of Canada's foreign-born population is naturalized.
Canada's population is 73 per cent rural; 26 per cent urban.
Canada's centre of population is near Ottawa, and is moving westward.
One out of every 3-1-2 in Canada is of French descent.
United States census of 1900 showed 1,181,255 from Canada, or 11.4 of the United States foreign population.
In 50 years 3-1-4 million Canadians have gone to the United States.
Density of population to square mile in Canada—Prince Edward Island, 61.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.6; Quebec, 4.8; Ontario, 9.9; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

WHAT ARE CANADA'S IMMIGRATION STATISTICS?

Canada has received over half a million immigrants in ten years.
Canada received 146,266 immigrants in 1905—an increase of 16,000 over 1904.
Of these, 102,614 were from Great Britain and Europe; 43,652 from the United States.
Sixty per cent of 1905's immigration was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-four per cent of 1905's immigrants speak English.
304,000 English-speaking immigrants arrived in the last three years, as against 107,000 foreigners.
Canada pays over \$5 per head to bring in and locate immigrants.
Canada will, it is estimated, receive 200,000 immigrants in 1906.
Each immigrant is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to Canada.
Nearly 200,000 Americans have entered Canada in the last eight years, bringing in cash and settlers' effects, 75 millions' worth.
Canada has 65,000 Galicians, 8,500 Donkhoros, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians, 7,000 Moravians, 20,000 Chinese.
Canada has received 200,000 British immigrants in the last ten years.
For every British immigrant in ten years, there has been one from the United States.
Sixty per cent of the total immigration for nine years was English speaking; 40 per cent, foreign.
Immigration of 1905 doubled that for 1902, trebled that for 1899.
Immigration of 1905 averaged 2,800 per week.

HOW DOES CANADA STAND FINANCIALLY?

Canada's net debt is \$206 millions—\$47 per head.
Canada's net debt at Confederation, 75 millions—\$22 per head.
Canada paid, 1905, 10 1/2 millions interest on her debt.
Canada's revenue, 1905, consolidated fund, 71 millions; 1870, 15 millions.
Canada's expenditure, 1905, 63 millions, in 1870, 14 millions.
Customs dues collected, 1905, 42 millions, excise revenue, 13 millions.
Duties collected from Great Britain, 1905, 11 millions; from U. S. 204 millions.
HOW DOES CANADA STAND INDUSTRIALLY?

Canada is destined to become the great industrial storehouse of the world.
The capital of Canada's industries is valued, 1901, \$2,340,717,000.
Value of products of industries 1901, \$962,957,739 on 41 per cent of capital invested.
Canada's manufacturing capital has trebled in 9 years—from 137 to 441 millions.
100 millions of U. S. capital is invested in Canada.
Value of manufacturing products, 1901, 452 millions.
Canada's banks have loaned over 400,000 millions to manufacturers.
Canada exported, 1905, 57 millions in manufactures and lumber.
Canada has 11,126 factories, employing 306,000 hands. Wages, 1901, 88 millions.
Canada has 16 commercial agents in other countries.

HOW DOES CANADA STAND COMMERCIALLY?

Canada stands third among nations in per capita of her total trade.
Canada's total volume of trade 1905, 470 millions; estimated for 1906, 500 millions.
Canada's trade shows an increase of 30 millions over 1905, and 77 over 1902.
Canada's volume of trade has more than doubled in ten years.
Increase in Canada's trade in 20 years, 1873 to 1903, 30 millions.
Increase in Canada's trade, 13 years, 1883, to 1903, 233 millions.
Canada's imports, 1905, 266 3/4 millions; exports, 203 1/4 millions.
Since Confederation the exports during 20 of the 39 years were greater to Great Britain than to U. S.
Canada bought, 1904, 60 per cent of her imports from U. S.; 24 1/2 from Great Britain.
Nearly one-half of Canada's total trade is with U. S., one-third with Great Britain.
Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth as large as that of the U. S.
Canada's trade 13 times greater than that of Canada, but trade only six times greater.
At Confederation, 60 per cent of Canada's export trade was to U. S., 30 per cent to Great Britain.
In 1905, 50 per cent was to Great Britain and 37 per cent to U. S.
Great Britain bought, 1905, goods from

Canada nearly \$6 per head; U. S. bought from Canada, 88 cents per head.
Canada's volume of trade per head, 1905, \$84.50; 1868, \$10.
U. S. volume of trade, \$33 per head.
Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for 7 years, 1895-1902 was 107 per cent, as against 47 of U. S., 26 per cent of Britain, 38 per cent of Germany, 21 per cent of France.

WHY IS CANADA CALLED A GREAT WHEAT COUNTRY?

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 300x300 miles.
Canada's wheat growing area estimated, per Prof. Saunders, at 171 million acres.
Canada has only 3 per cent of this under cultivation.
If one-fourth were under cultivation, it would supply Great Britain three times over and the home market as well.
Canada's wheat farm is capable of producing one billion bushels.
Canada's wheat crop totalled, 1905, 95 1/2 bushels; 84 millions from the west.
Canada ranks 10th among the world's wheat growing countries.
Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of the United Kingdom.
Canada has the richest wheat soil in the world in the west.
Canada's wheat yield, 10 years, averaged 18 bushels to acre; U. S. 13.
Canada's western wheat contains 10 per cent more albuminoids than best European varieties.
100 pounds of Canadian flour makes more bread of high quality than same weight of any wheat imported into England.

WHY IS CANADA A RICH MINERAL COUNTRY?

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada.
Canada's mineral production reached 68 1/2 millions in 1905.
Canada's mineral exports totalled 32 millions in 1905.
Canada has produced, in the last 20 years, 650 millions' worth of minerals.
Canada has produced 235 millions' worth of gold.
Nearly one-half came from British Columbia, nearly one-half from the Yukon.
Canada produced in 1905 14 1/2 millions' worth of gold.
Canada ranks high among world gold-producing countries.
Canada has 100 millions invested in mining.
Canada's mineral production has increased 600 per cent since 1880.
Canada has produced 33 millions' worth of nickel.
Canada has the greatest nickel deposits in the world.
Canada has the best and richest asbestos in the world.
Canada has the greatest nickel-silver-cobalt mines in the world.
Collieries have yielded three millions in two years.
Canada produced 17 1/2 millions' worth of coal in 1905.
Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal bearing lands.
Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years, if mined at the rate of four million tons a year.
Canada's copper production, 1905, 7 1/2 millions' worth; silver, 3 1/2 millions' worth; lead, 2 1/2 millions' worth.
Canada supplies 85 per cent of the world's corundum supply.
Canada has 16 blast furnaces and 18 rolling mills.

WHAT IS CANADA'S WEALTH IN AGRICULTURE?

Canada produced, 1905, 300 million bushels of all kinds of grain.
Farmers comprise three-fifths of Canada's population.
Canada's farmers have three times as much productive capital invested as all other enterprises combined.
Average value of agricultural products per head, \$77; United States, \$62.
Sixty-three million acres are occupied in Canada, one-half cultivated.
Eighty-seven per cent of Canada's farmers own their holdings; 90 millions of agricultural products and 63 millions of animal products—nearly 100 millions.
Canada exported, 1896-1905, 713 millions worth of agricultural products.
Canada had, 1901, 1 3/4 billions invested in agriculture.
Of this, one billion in lands, 787 millions in agriculture.
Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 363 millions.
Great Britain bought 9-10ths of Canada's natural product exports of 1904.
Great Britain bought, 1904, 93 per cent of Canada's butter, 90 per cent of cheese, 90 per cent of bacon, 76 per cent of poultry.
Canada sold Britain, 1904, 24 out of 234 millions' worth of cheese, four out of 101 millions' worth of butter, 12 out of 145 millions' worth of bacon, 13 out of 145 millions' worth of wheat, 10 out of 44 millions' worth of cattle.
Canada sold Britain, in 1904, 78 out of 384 millions' worth of farm produce she bought.
Canada has 6 1/2 millions invested in dairying.

HOW IS CANADA'S WEST PROSPERING?

Western Canada's population 50 years

ago was 8,000; today, 1,117,000. Seventy-five per cent of this is Canadian or British born.

Only six million acres of the west under cultivation, three per cent of whole area.
Western Canada's wheat crop of 1905 yielded 80 millions in value to 30,000 settlers.
Today, 750,000 animals are being pastured—one half being cattle, the rest horses and sheep.
Canada exports over 10 millions' worth of cattle yearly.
Canada has 24 annual "round-ups" in her ranching country.
Twenty thousand different ranching brands are registered in the Canadian west.

Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta.
C. P. R. is building a 400-mile canal between Calgary and Medicine Hat to cost 5 millions.
This will reclaim 1 1/2 million acres of land and make available a similar area for ranching.
Twenty thousand cattle were sold in 1905; 60,000 in 1904.
Eighty-eight thousand hogs were sold in 1905, and 25,000 sheep.

Canada has 28 life saving stations.
Tonnage of vessels built, 1905, 21,865.
Total shipping, 1905, 76 million tons.
Canada has a continuous waterway of 2384 miles from St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Mackenzie River, with its tributaries, is as long.
Canada has 6000 miles of waterways from St. Lawrence to Mackenzie with land break only 150 miles.
St. Lawrence is largest river in North America.
Gulf of St. Lawrence is 5 times the area of Switzerland.
Hudson Bay is as large as the Mediterranean.
Canada's ports may be nationalized.

WHAT ABOUT CANADA'S BANKING SYSTEM?

Canada's banking system is regarded as one of the soundest in the world.
Canada has 34 chartered banks, with 1300 branches.
Canada's banks have 85 millions of paid-up capital, 70 millions of reserves in circulation. Assets 815 millions; liabilities 692 millions.
Canada's banks have increased their assets by nearly 700 millions since Confederation.

IS CANADA AN EDUCATED COUNTRY?

Eighty per cent of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent of all the people can read.
Canada has over 20,000 public schools, or one to every 300 of population.
Canada's schools are attended by 1,128,523—one to every 4-1-2 of population.
Canada has 30,000 school teachers.
Canada spends over 12 millions annually on public schools.
Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges, attended by 15,000.
Canada has given 11-2 millions to Canadian libraries.
Literates in Canada, 1801, 1,750 per 1,000; 1901, 1,236.

IS CANADA A GREAT RAILWAY COUNTRY?

Canada leads in railway mileage, based on population, having 1 mile to 290 people; U. S. one to 378; France, one to 1317.
Canada has 21,394 miles of steam and electric railway, costing over one billion dollars.
Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia, New Zealand, etc.
In actual railway mileage Canada ranks 8th.
Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain.
Canada is building 5,000 miles of railways.
Railway passengers carried, 1905, 228 millions, freight 41 million tons.
Gross earnings, 1905, 115 millions, net 33 millions.
One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the west.
C. P. R. operates 8,568 miles in Canada, employing 36,000.
C. P. R. cost 257 millions, Canada gave it 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.
Lord Strathcona drove last spike in C. P. R. N. E. 1885.
G. T. R. operates 4,177 miles, employing 28,000.
Canadian Northern operates 2,400 miles; Intercolonial 1488.
Grand Trunk Pacific main line will be 3600 miles long, costing 100 millions, 23 branch lines will be built.
One thousand miles of new railway were built in Canada in 1905.
Canada has 800 miles of electric railways, costing 80 millions.
They carried, 1905, 203 million passengers, 30 times the population.
The route from Vancouver will be 2000 miles shorter by G. T. P. route than via Suez Canal.

WHAT OF CANADA'S CANAL SYSTEM?

Canada has spent over 80 millions on 72 miles of canal—over a million a mile.
Canada's canals are now free of tolls.
3 times as great a tonnage passes through the Sault canals as through the Suez.
Canada ranks 7th in list of maritime nations.
Canada has 7000 vessels registered.
Canada has nearly 100 lighthouses, lightships, etc.
Canada has over 100 steamboats under inspection.

WHAT ARE CANADA'S TIMBER RESOURCES?

Canada has the largest white pine forests in America.
Canada has the largest pulp wood forests in America.
Canada's forest products total 80 millions yearly.
Canada's timber exports have reached 30 millions.
Canada has, it is estimated, one million square miles of standing timber.
Canada has, it is estimated, 330 billion feet of timber under Dominion control.
The Dominion Forestry Branch has distributed over 5 million seedling trees.
Canada has over 100 paper and pulp mills.
Canada stands tenth in this respect in the world.
Their product is over 5 millions annually.
Canada has set apart 20 million acres of forest reserves.

WHY THAT WEARINESS

Nerve force is gone and you feel half dead.
Impossible to give strength because your blood is thin and unwholesome.
What's to be done?
Supply new vital energy, and give the body new elements to rebuild with. You get this in Ferrozone which builds and strengthens till every organ does just what nature expects of it.
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SELECTED RECIPES

SORAMBLED EGGS WITH HAM

Break four eggs into a bowl and beat two tablespoons of warm water and beat enough to break up well, but not to a light froth. Put a level tablespoon of butter into a small saucepan and when it is melted turn in the eggs; when the egg begins to set stir and season with a salt-spoon of salt and a few dashes of pepper. Do not stir much and do not cook until hard. When the egg is almost set stir in two round tablespoons of finely minced ham and serve at once.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE

Beat the yolks of three eggs light, add one cup of sugar and the juice and grated yellow rind of one lemon. Mix one-quarter cup of flour with cold water to make a smooth, add one-half cup of boiling water and stir. Add the beaten eggs and sugar and pour into a paste-lined plate. Cool and serve, dusted with a little powdered sugar over the top.

WHOLE WHEAT MUFFINS

Sift together two cups of whole wheat flour, one cup of cornmeal, one cup of flour and a level teaspoon of salt. Stir in two tablespoons of sugar and one-half yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoons of water and enough water to make a drop batter. Beat hard for five minutes, cover and let rise over night. Fill greased and heated iron pans two-thirds full by cutting the dough out with a knife and not kneading or cutting it down. Bake and serve warm.

TRIPE LYONNAISE

Cook one pound of tripe in boiling water until tender, then cut in small pieces. Put one rounding tablespoonful of butter into a pan, add the same amount of chopped onion and when it is yellow add the tripe, cook four minutes and season with salt and pepper and a tablespoon of vinegar; serve hot.

The Park Cop—Come on! Git up out here!

The Tramp (dreamily)—Wot's de matter, porter? Goin' ter make up de berths?

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel).

"What did Riggles do to make himself so famous?"
"Mostly like public."

HOW ABOUT CANADIAN INSURANCE?

Life insurance in force in Canada, 1905, 630 millions in 718,081 policies.
Assessment insurance in force, 1905, 137 millions—total of 767 millions.
Assets of life insurance companies doing business in Canada, 1905, 102 millions.
Fire insurance in force in Canada, 1905, 1-1-4 billions.
Fire losses paid, 1905, over six millions.
Guarantee policies in force, 1905, 40 millions; accident, 153 millions.
Total fire insurance, 1899-1905, 215 millions; losses paid, 146 millions.

WHAT WERE SOME FIRST THINGS IN CANADA?

First census, 1665.
First colonization movement from France, 1605.
Beaver first used as Canadian emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.
First newspaper published in British North America, Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1772.
First settlement in Quebec, 1618.
First Roman Catholic church built in Canada at Port Royal, 1608.
First Canadian Bank (of Montreal) started in 1817.
First steam railway built in Canada, 1826—the St. Lawrence and Champlain.
First steamship to cross the Atlantic, the Royal William, from Quebec in 1833.
First cable built in Canada in 1879.
First C.P.R. train crossed the continent, July 12, 1886.
First telegraph line built in 1846 between Toronto and Niagara.
First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August 12, 1868.

WHAT IS CANADA'S WEALTH IN WATER POWERS?

Canada surpasses the world in its possession of water power.
The minimum Niagara flow represents three millions horse power, one-tenth more than Victoria Falls, Africa.
Niagara power in sight when developed will aggregate 700,000 horse power.
Eleven million horse power can be developed from Lake Superior on the Canadian shore.
Equalling total amount of power now in use in the United States for manufacturing.
Over one million horse power exists within a 50 mile radius of Ottawa.
Quebec government has sold 50 powers in eight years.

WHAT ARE SOME OF CANADA'S BIGGEST THINGS?

Canada has the largest wheat field in the world.
Canada has the largest grain elevator in the world, capacity 7 million bushels.
Canada has the largest lift lock in the world, at Peterboro.
Canada has the largest flour mill in the world, at Montreal.
Canada has one of the three largest canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Marie.
Canada will have the longest bridge span in the world at Quebec.
Canada has the richest nickel, corundum, asbestos and cobalt mines in the world.
Canada has the largest nickel producing mine in the world—the Creighton.
Canada has the largest zinc smelter in the world, at Frank, B. C.
Canada has the thickest known coal seam (47 feet) at Stellarton, N. S.
Canada has the largest gold field in the world, in the Yukon.
Canada has more than one half of the fresh water of the globe.
Canada was the first British colony to form a Confederation.

SUMMER'S MOST STRIKING ORNAMENTS

With the reign of white in summer fashions, there has come a return to favor of the mother-of-pearl ornament. This iridescent, old-fashioned shell is once again very much in evidence, and for a girl to be without a trinket showing the pearly tints of its polished surface is to argue herself not in touch with what is most modish in the world of dress.
A very appropriate and charming revival this is, too, for there is perhaps no jeweled knock-knock which looks so chaste and dainty with sheer hot weather garb. The mother-of-pearl ornament in its guise of 1906, however, is far removed from the pieces of opalescent shell jewelry which our grandmothers affected. Today they serve a practical as well as an adorning purpose, while old-time fantastic effects have given place to simple and graceful designs which appeal to the woman of fastidious taste as well as to her sister who seeks novelty and faddishness in everything she buys.
In greatest popular demand are the mother-of-pearl buckles and pin-buttons of various shapes and innumerable sizes. These wonderfully useful accessories express a note of chaste elegance in tailored attire. In fact, the morning gown or shirt waist suit which does not boast a set of purest white or opalescent pearl buckles is without the hall-mark of summer's smartest negligee frocks.
Particularly worthy of notice among the buckle sets are the tiny oval buckles an inch or less in length, which are used as stock pins. These come with or without pin attachments and if they are not employed actually to hold a collar in place, they are tacked on as a finish for tailored frocks, or bows and loops of ribbon.
The circular buckle which cinches the lingerie belt has had a popularity of two years' standing. This summer sees it in countless unique and unusual shapes, the most striking of all being a large pointed buckle having central pearl slides instead of the more ordinary gilt prongs. To no company delicately tinted frocks, these buckles are chosen with a view to the

most prominent color in the mother-of-pearl, and should the material be green or pink or lavender, when the cream-colored shell rests against it a green or pink or lavender cast dominates the opalescent lights which wave across its surface.
Nor are these wonderfully fair ornaments employed exclusively for belts and stocks. White or tinted ties and pumps are also set off by oddly shaped buckles of pearl run through by a ribbon bow which graces the footwear just over the instep.
While it is as a gown accessory that the mother-of-pearl trinket is brought in to most decided favor, as summer advances, hair and hat ornaments, together with all sorts of fancy novelties promise to gain a very decided vogue. Already we have side combs, selling at from one to five dollars a pair, according to the choicer markings of the shell, and when these are laid among golden, or silvery gray locks, the shimmering pearl bands present an indescribable beauty. Hat pins in pure white or opalescent pearl are rendered still more lovely by insects of tiny rhinestones.
A rather romantic interest attaches itself to the way in which the mother-of-pearl reaches us. The finest specimens come from the coast of Japan. There deep sea divers bring the oyster shells up from the bottom of the ocean in quantities, and they are opened in search of valuable genuine pearls. The shells are then thrown to one side, and finally shipped in bulk to London, whence they are brought to this country and polished by hand to make the smooth glistening mother-of-pearl as we see it in the summer's most striking and fetching ornament.

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(From the Philadelphia Press).
"Out of a job, eh?"
"Yeh. De boss said he was losin' money on de thing I was makin'."
"Dat so? Wot was you makin'?"
"Mistakes."



When the stork brings the baby—and you can't nurse the little one—feed only

Nestle's Food

It's the perfect substitute for mother's milk. In summer and winter, always the same.

Sample (enough for 8 meals) sent free to mothers.

THE LEEMING, MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

"A WORD FROM THE WISE."

"The Irving is mightier than the pen"

"GET THE HABIT" SMOKE IRVING CIGARS AND SAVE THE BANDS

J. HIRSCH, SONS & CO. MAKERS MONTREAL

See that your Tweed Suits are **Hewson Bannockburns**

You are sure to get a mighty handsome suit—a mighty good wearing suit—and a mighty satisfactory suit in every way.

HEWSON BANNOCKBURNS are all pure wool, that wears. You will be pleased with our new Scotch designer's efforts. Insist on seeing the Hewson trade mark on every piece you buy.

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening