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FACTS ON CANADA

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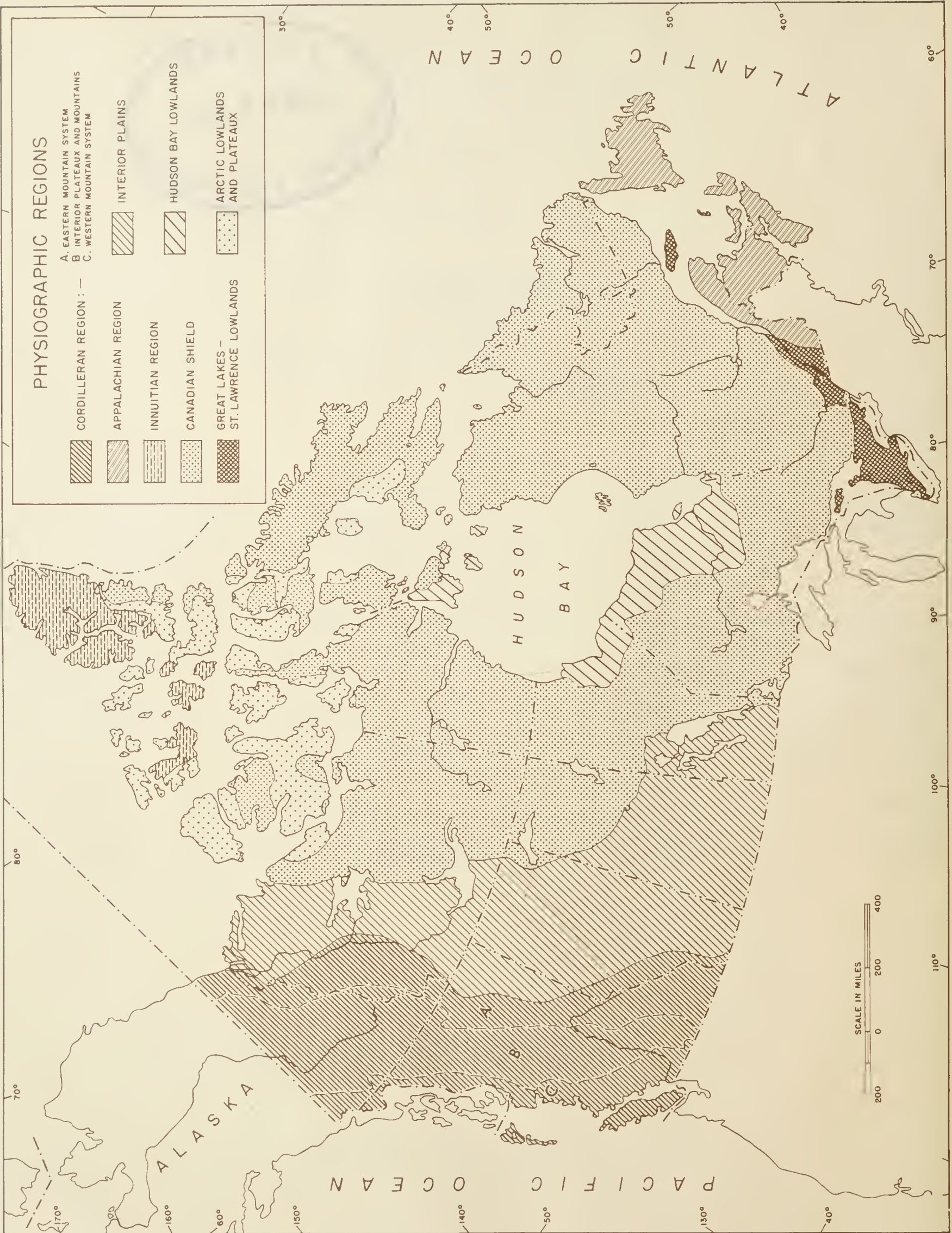
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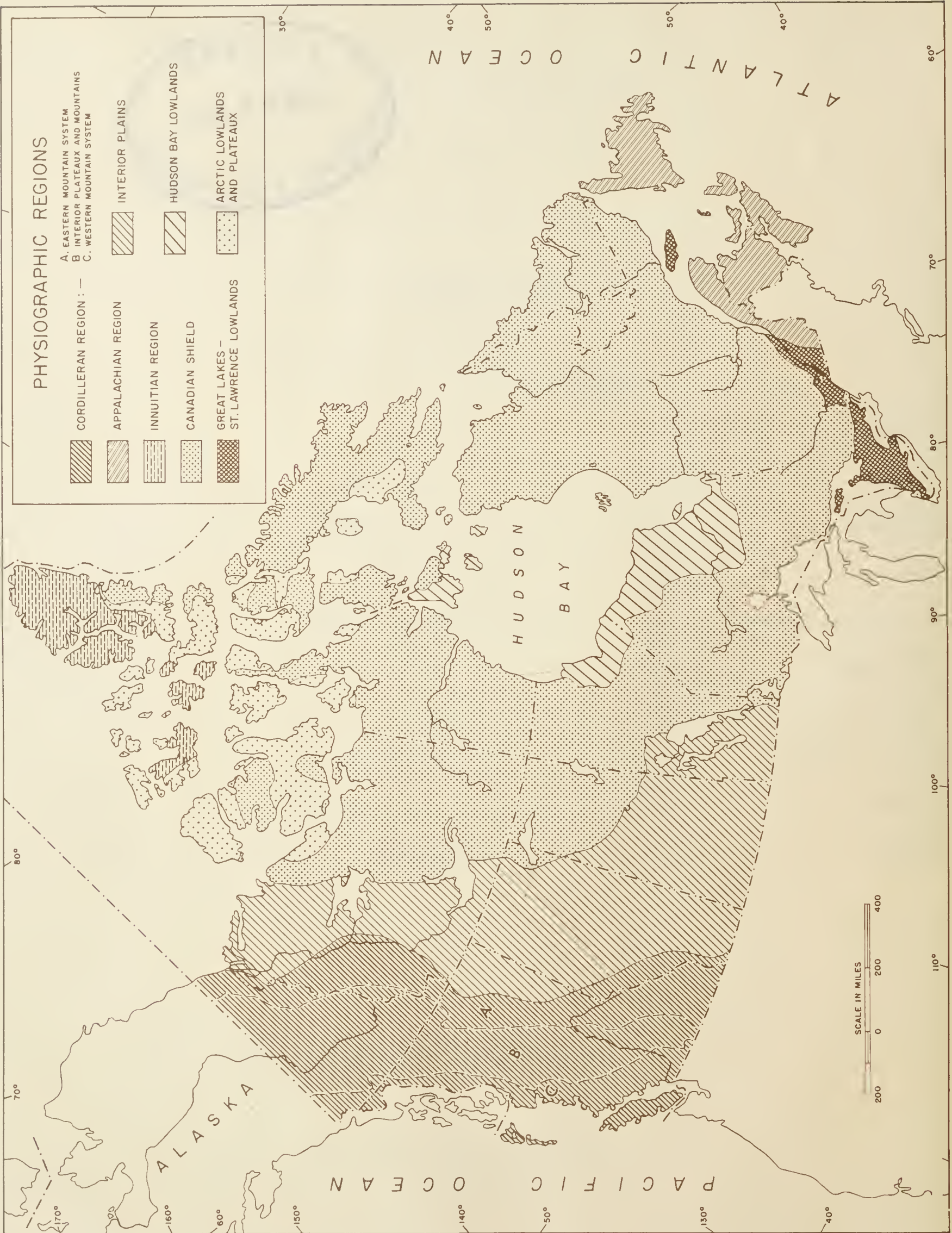


PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- A. EASTERN MOUNTAIN SYSTEM
- B. INTERIOR PLATEAUX AND MOUNTAINS
- C. WESTERN MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

- CORDILLERAN REGION : —
- APPALACHIAN REGION
- INNUITIAN REGION
- CANADIAN SHIELD
- GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE LOWLANDS
- INTERIOR PLAINS
- HUDSON BAY LOWLANDS
- ARCTIC LOWLANDS AND PLATEAUX

SCALE IN MILES
 0 200 400



GEOGRAPHY

Canada, with an area of 3.8 million square miles, is the second largest country in the world. It occupies the whole northern part of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska and Greenland.

Canada is divided into ten provinces, from East to West, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec, Canada's largest province and second in population and in economic production, is predominantly French-speaking, whereas Ontario, the largest English-speaking province, is foremost in population and economic production although second in size. In addition, the two Northern territories, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, account for approximately 38 per cent of Canada's area.

Canada has about a third of the world's known fresh water area, which forms over 6 per cent of the total area of the country. The outstanding lakes are the Great Lakes, though only part of them is in Canadian territory. The boundary between Canada and the United States passes through Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Other large lakes, lying entirely in Canada, include Great Bear (12,000 square miles), Great Slave (11,170 square miles), Winnipeg and Athabasca.

Canada possesses one of the great waterways of the world in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system, which carries deep-sea shipping from the Atlantic Ocean to the heart of the country, a distance of more than 2,300 miles. The St. Lawrence Seaway, passing through an extensive region rich in natural and industrial resources, has very large developed and potential power resources. The longest river in Canada, the Mackenzie (2,635 miles), flows into the Arctic Ocean. Other important rivers are the Yukon, Columbia and Fraser, flowing into the Pacific Ocean, and the Saskatchewan, Churchill and Nelson, flowing into Hudson Bay.

Canada is divided into five major geographical regions (the Appalachian region, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Canadian Shield, the Interior Plains and the Cordilleran region) and three minor regions (Hudson Bay Lowlands, Inuitian region and Arctic Lowlands and Plateaux).

The Appalachian region in the East, which comprises the Atlantic Provinces and part of South-eastern Quebec, consists mainly of rounded hills, with a few gently undulating plains. Farming and forestry are important land resources. There are coal and iron deposits. The adjacent seas provide one of the world's

richest fishing resources, productive of cod, haddock, herring, salmon, lobsters and oysters.

The low-lying land bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in Southern Quebec and Ontario constitutes the second region. The temperate climate and fertile soil of these lowlands make them suitable for extensive dairy farming and specialized crops, particularly fruit and tobacco. Cheap hydro-electric power from the St. Lawrence watershed has helped to concentrate industrial development in this region.

The Canadian Shield, with an area of about 1.6 million square miles, covers almost half of Canada. This great horseshoe-shaped area of ancient rock, surrounding Hudson Bay and stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arctic Ocean, is made up of rounded hills, a profusion of lakes and areas of muskeg (swamp). Most of the region is unsuitable for agriculture, its richness residing in its forests, minerals and water power. From the Shield is extracted much of the world's nickel, platinum, cobalt, and uranium, as well as gold, silver, copper and other metals. Extensive iron deposits are being exploited in Labrador.

West of the Shield lie the Interior Plains, stretching across Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Alberta and northward through the valley of the Mackenzie River to the Arctic coast. The southern part, known as the Prairies, is flat or slightly undulating, with few trees; these are the great Canadian wheat lands. The remainder of the area is largely forested. In several sections extensive deposits of oil and natural gas are found. The land rises from east to west, and, in the higher and rougher country, cattle are raised.

The Cordilleran region is a strip of mountainous terrain about 400 miles wide, which includes most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of Western Alberta. The Canadian Rockies and the Mackenzie Mountains form its eastern ranges; to the west are the mountains of the St. Elias and the Coast Ranges. Many peaks rise to over 11,000 feet, the highest in Canada being Mount Logan in the Yukon Territory (19,850 feet). In the interior of British Columbia are plateaux and fertile valleys famous for their cattle ranches and orchards. The coastal strips of the temperate Southwest support many dairy farms and market gardens. The wealth of the forest resources places British Columbia first among the provinces in the production of lumber and timber. It excels in fishery products, mainly the famous Pacific salmon. The mineral resources of British Columbia are remarkable for their variety and wealth.

CLIMATE

Canada, with its vast prairies, mountain ranges, great inland lakes, Arctic lands and coastlines on three oceans, inevitably experiences many types and extremes of climate. Few countries can match the variations which occur in a single year of Canadian weather.

Except for the Arctic, Canada lies in latitudes where there is a general west-to-east circulation of air masses. Sometimes cold Arctic air flows across the country from the northwest and at other times warm air of tropical origin moves up from the southwest. As these great air masses surge against each other, storm centres and "fronts" are formed between them. The continual movement of these air masses and frontal systems separating them are responsible for the variability of the weather and climate of Canada. As the large air masses move across the country they are influenced or modified by the land and water areas in their path, especially the major topographical features. The most important of these is the mountain system of British Columbia and the Yukon, which imposes an obstacle to the eastward passage of the lower layers of moist air from the Pacific. On the other hand, this mountain system usually shields the Pacific coast from winter invasions of cold air from the interior of the continent. The relatively low mountain ranges in Eastern North America are not high enough to have more than slight local effects on major air movements, and, if the general circulation pattern is favourable, cold Arctic air can readily flow southward and eastward across Central and Eastern Canada in winter, as warm moist air may move northward and eastward in the summer.

The effect of inland water bodies on Canadian climate is considerably less than that exerted by the mountains and plains, but their influence is often considerable in the lee of the water surfaces. Hudson and James Bays to some extent modify the weather of Northwestern Quebec during the season when open water prevails. The Great Lakes also influence local weather conditions in Ontario, while the Gulf of St. Lawrence modifies the climate of some parts of the Atlantic Provinces.

The climate of the islands off the Pacific coast and along the coastal belt of British Columbia is greatly modified by the Pacific Ocean. The mildest winter temperatures to be found anywhere in Canada occur in this area; January mean temperature at Victoria is

39°F. Favoured localities enjoy a frost-free growing season of 250 or more days. On the other hand, moisture-laden air from the Pacific produces heavy precipitation on the western slopes of the mountains, especially in the late autumn and winter seasons. The climate of the interior plateaux and valleys of British Columbia is dry, with much colder winters and warmer summers than on the coast. Although the rainfall is light in the southern interior valleys of British Columbia and would not of itself generally be sufficient for agriculture, the melting snow from the mountains provides abundant water for irrigation for extensive fruit-growing operations.

In general, the three Prairie Provinces are a nearly level plain, with the land sloping gently upward to the west and southwest. The Prairies experience frequent abrupt changes in air masses and, lacking any major modifying influences, may experience extremely cold weather in winter and very hot weather in summer. The "blizzard" is a phenomenon of the prairie winter. Subfreezing temperatures accompanied by strong winds and driving snow bring outdoor activities to a standstill. Another winter phenomenon of Southern Alberta is the "chinook"—a dry wind with above-freezing temperatures that sweeps eastward from the mountains following a period of sub-zero weather. Only infrequently does the chinook extend as far east as Regina, Saskatchewan. Summers are warm to hot on the Prairies, with the July mean temperature in the sixties. Even in summer, in spite of the warm days, the nights are usually pleasantly cool. Late spring and early autumn frosts are, however, recurrent threats to agriculture. Total annual precipitation is less than 20 inches over most of the prairie grain area, but, fortunately, about 75 per cent of the annual fall occurs during the growing season and is thus available to the crops.

Northwestern Ontario frequently lies directly in the path of severe winter cold waves which have moved eastward from the prairies or southward from Hudson Bay with only slight modification. As a result, the winters are quite severe, with winter snowfall ranging from 60 to over 100 inches. Spring arrives later than in Southern Ontario, but the summers are quite warm.

About three-quarters of Canada's population lives in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region. Summers in this area are warm to hot; but occasionally humid

tropical air which has moved up from the South produces sweltering weather for a few days. Autumn is a pleasant season.

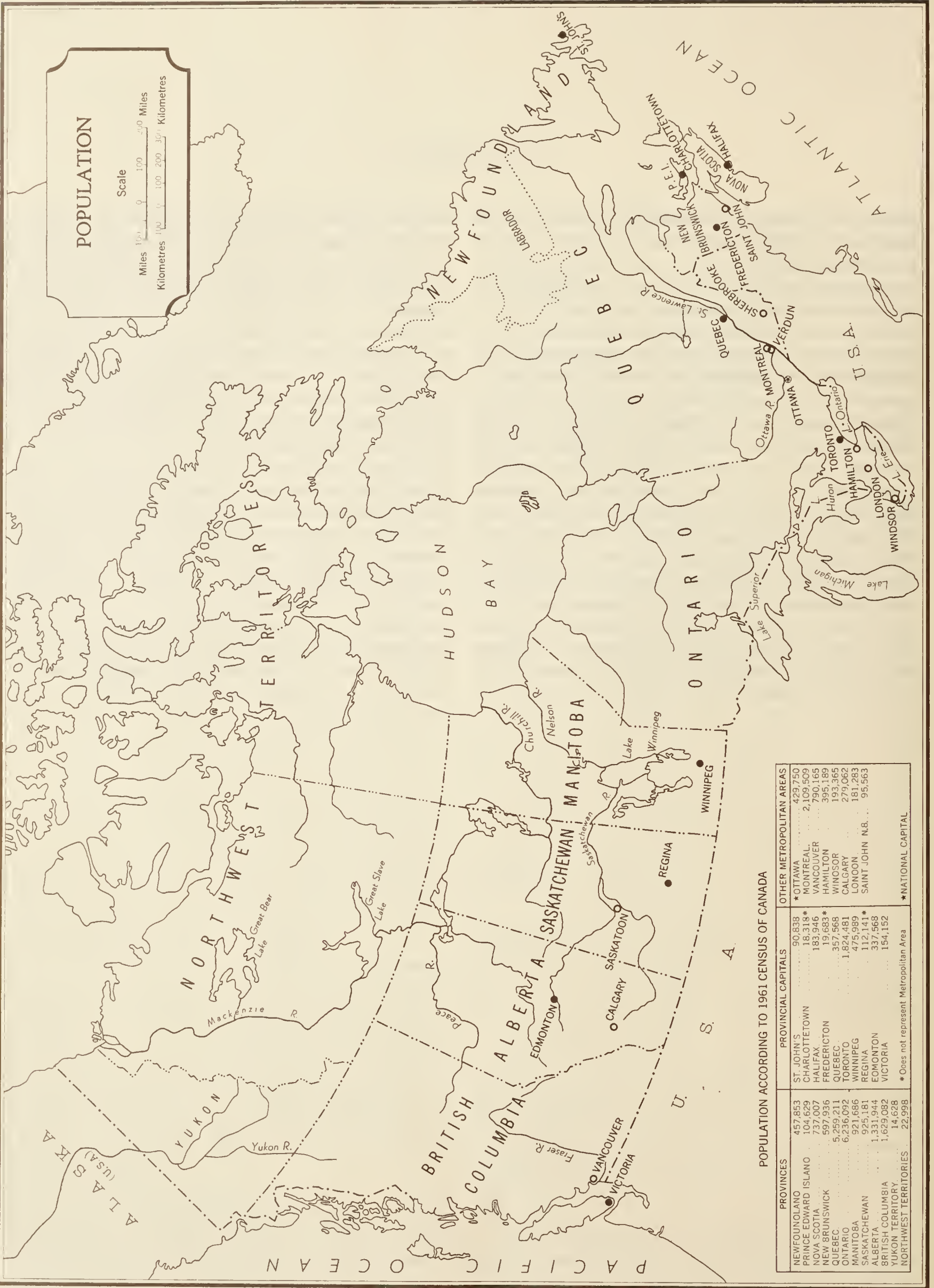
A feature of the usually ample precipitation is its even distribution throughout the year.

The Atlantic Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, although they are maritime in location, experience a continental type of climate, especially in winter. This is owing to the fact that the area frequently lies directly in the path of air masses moving eastward from the continental interior. The maritime influence is most marked in the cool spring and early summer, when fogs are prevalent, especially along the coast. The paths of storm centres from the eastern half of North America tend to converge over the Atlantic Provinces, with a result that the region has abundant precipitation and frequent strong winds and gales.

The boreal climatic region of Canada comprises most of the Yukon Territory and continental Northwest Territories, the northern part of the three Prairie Provinces, Northern Ontario, most of Northern and

Central Quebec, and the greater part of Labrador. This is the region covered by the different zones of the native boreal forest of Canada. The winters are severe, the lowest official temperature reading for Canada, -81°F. , having been recorded at Snag, Y.T., in February 1947. There are, however, a few months of summer in this region. Precipitation is light in the western part of the area but ranges between 20 and 30 inches in the east. Snowfall is particularly heavy in Central Quebec and Labrador, ranging from 120 to 200 inches on the average.

The part of Canada north of the tree line, which includes the Arctic islands, coastal areas of the Northwest Territories and the northern part of the Ungava Peninsula of Quebec and Labrador, has a mean July temperature of less than 50°F. Much of the area has continuous daylight during the Arctic summer and a long period of darkness during the cold season. While the Arctic is a cold land, the cold is more persistent than severe. The far northern section of the Canadian Arctic is the driest area in the country, with an average annual precipitation of eight inches or less.



POPULATION ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA

PROVINCES	PROVINCIAL CAPITALS	OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS
NEWFOUNDLAND	ST. JOHN'S	* OTTAWA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	MONTREAL
NOVA SCOTIA	HALIFAX	VANCOUVER
NEW BRUNSWICK	FREDERICTON	HAMILTON
QUEBEC	QUEBEC	WINOSOR
ONTARIO	TORONTO	CALGARY
MANITOBA	WINNIPEG	LONDON
SASKATCHEWAN	REGINA	SAINT JOHN N.B.
ALBERTA	EDMONTON	95,563
BRITISH COLUMBIA	VICTORIA	
YUKON TERRITORY		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		

* Does not represent Metropolitan Area

* NATIONAL CAPITAL

POPULATION

According to the 1961 census, Canada's population was 18,238,247 on June 1, 1961, an increase of about 4.2 million over 1951. Ontario and Quebec, the two most populous provinces, accounted for 67 per cent of this gain. Alberta and British Columbia accounted for 20 per cent, and the remaining six provinces and territories accounted for the other 13 per cent. The highest provincial growth rates on a percentage basis for the 1951-61 decade occurred, however, in Alberta, which increased 41.8 per cent, and in British Columbia, which increased 39.8 per cent. Ontario came next, with an increase of 35.6 per cent, Quebec with 29.7 per cent, and Newfoundland with 26.7 per cent. The remaining provinces showed the following increases: Manitoba 18.7 per cent, New Brunswick 15.9 per cent, Nova Scotia 14.7 per cent, Saskatchewan 11.2 per cent, and Prince Edward Island 6.3 per cent.

About half the population are of British stock, while almost a third are French-speaking descendants of the original French colonists. Nearly all the rest came to Canada in fairly recent years. People of German stock amount to 5.7 per cent of the total population; Ukrainian, 2.6 per cent; Netherlands, 2.3 per cent; Italian, 2.5 per cent; Scandinavian, 2.1 per cent; Polish, 1.1 per cent. Eskimos make up less than one per cent of the population of the country, while the registered Indian population of Canada now exceeds 200,000. The average rate of growth in recent years has been approximately three per cent for all of Canada.

French-speaking Canadians live for the most part in Quebec, where their forefathers settled 350 years ago; in other parts of Canada, however, there are about a million more French-speaking people. English and French are Canada's official languages, and both are used in the Federal Parliament and Courts and in their documents.

Most of the people living in Canada today are native-born. The French-speaking population has grown, mainly by natural increase, from about 63,000 in 1763 (when all French territory in what is now Canada was ceded to Britain) to slightly over 5.5 million according to the 1961 census. The English-speaking population—a mere 8,000 in 1763—has been increased by large numbers of immigrants from the British Isles and the United States.

At the time of the American Revolution (1776-1783), thousands of American colonists poured into Canada, and ever since there has been a constant movement of people between the two countries. The largest and steadiest flow of immigrants, however, has been from the British Isles, with smaller numbers from European countries. Between 1903 and 1918, well over 2,000,000 people entered Canada, many attracted by free land in the newly-opened West.

The flow of immigrants was slowed by the depression of the Thirties and by the Second World War. In post-war years (1946-1961 inclusive), more than two million people found new homes in Canada. These included 239,428 displaced persons and refugees, of whom 4,527 were Polish veterans, 31,638 stateless persons, and 37,566 Hungarian refugees (1956-1958). The largest immigrant groups were from Britain (592,514), Italy (273,971), Germany (241,005), the United States (156,641) and the Netherlands (149,187). Between 1947 and 1961, more than half a million immigrants received Canadian citizenship.

The earlier European immigrants to Canada settled mainly in the Prairie Provinces, and their customs and culture have enriched the life of Western communities. More recent arrivals are living in all the provinces, the largest number in Ontario. Canada has newspapers in more than 40 tongues, and over 50 radio stations devote some time to foreign-language broadcasts to serve the principal ethnic groups. But most immigrants adopt English or French as their own language and that of their children. A knowledge of either English or French is a prerequisite of Canadian citizenship.

At one time Canada was largely agricultural but now, with the increased importance of Canadian industry, has come a remarkable growth in the size of Canada's cities and in the development of new centres close to the expanding areas of the country's national resources. Even in the North, as at Whitehorse (Yukon), Inuvik and Frobisher Bay (Northwest Territories) and Schefferville (Quebec), communities have burgeoned and grown. Over two thirds of Canada's people now live in its urban areas, while fewer than one third live in rural areas. Despite some movements to the North, more than two thirds of the population live within 100 miles of the United States border.

HISTORY

The origins of Canada are to be found in the period, three and a half centuries ago, when the European states were establishing colonies outside the Old World. There were four points of access to the interior of North America, and England and France each chose two. The English made settlements midway on the Atlantic coast in Virginia and New England and penetrated the difficult waters of Hudson Bay to its southern tip. The French voyaged to what is now Nova Scotia and up the St. Lawrence River; later they sailed through the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Mississippi River, where they founded New Orleans. Thus the early history of Canada, as well as the continental interior, for over a century was as a French colony.

Two main lines of development can be seen in the history of New France: the creation of agricultural communities both in Acadia (Nova Scotia) and the St. Lawrence Valley, and, partly in competition with the former, expansion to the west with the aims of enlarging the trade in furs, converting the Indians to Christianity, and carving out a great empire as a New World adjunct to the ambitions of the Bourbon Kings in Europe. The first precarious settlements were made by Samuel de Champlain at Port Royal in Acadia and Quebec on the St. Lawrence River. In the fashion of the day, responsibility was first vested in companies chartered by the Crown, which drew their revenues from the fur trade and, in return, were expected to bring out settlers. Since, however, the companies were attracted more by the former than the latter, New France was reorganized as a royal colony in 1663. Inevitably it reflected the character of metropolitan France. The form of government was autocratic; only the Catholic religion was tolerated, and land was granted by feudal tenure. The conditions of frontier life, however, forced governors to make important modifications in the system, with the result that neither the operation of government nor the attenuated feudalism in New France created the discontent and grievances that were later to bring revolution in France itself.

The colonists organized the drive into the interior from the bases on the St. Lawrence River, and particularly from Montreal, founded in 1642 at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. The various, and often mixed, motives for this expansion have already been indicated. The broad plan was to

enclose the English colonies by a great arc running through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi; to find a way to the "western sea" and so to China; and to destroy the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company to the north. It was an ambitious and dramatic policy, which had a degree of success remarkable in view of the small population that attempted it and of the terrain itself.

By its very purpose, however, the French design assumed a continuing conflict with the English colonies. This was made still more bitter when the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe was added. The Seven Years' War brought the end of French rule in Canada, Acadia having already been lost in 1713. For a few years the established colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia (including the modern New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) and Quebec—the original elements of modern Canada—were but the poorer portion of the great British Empire in North America. The successful American revolution, however, created an independent country in the southern half of the continent, and left in question the future of the northern half.

The answers to that multiple question could by no means be assumed at the time, but may for a moment be anticipated here. The territory to the north of the United States was explored and possessed from the Atlantic colonies, the colony on the St. Lawrence, and through Hudson Bay. Unlike the other European colonies in the Americas, Canada did not revolt from its two European mother countries. It was severed politically from France in the eighteenth century; with the United Kingdom it worked out a developing and mutually satisfactory relation. Nor were the colonies that eventually became Canada absorbed by the United States, although, until the third quarter of the nineteenth century, there was reason to fear forcible annexation, and even later there were those on both sides of the boundary who argued that Canada could not, in its own interest, remain a separate country.

For more than half a century after the American Revolution, the colonies that formed British North America were politically separated from each other. During that time their problems were many. Except in the older parts of Quebec and Nova Scotia, the colonies were engaged in creating pioneer settlements, made up, in part, of political emigrants from the United States, who came to Canada as a result of

the Revolution. Later immigrants came from the British Isles and Europe, as well as from the United States. To the fisheries, fur trade, and agriculture, were added lumbering, ship-building, and some manufacturing. Roads were laid, and canals begun. War with the United States in 1812 interfered with these peaceful developments, and, internally, a series of political disputes on the degree of authority to be exercised by the elected assemblies led to armed uprisings in two of the provinces in 1837.

By the middle of the century a number of factors encouraged a movement for political union of the various colonies. One of these was the feeling that the western territories should be joined to the eastern provinces. Successors to the French explorers had, by the end of the eighteenth century, made their way to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. A few years later a settlement was made on the Red River (on the site of the present city of Winnipeg) and towns were begun on the Pacific coast. A second factor was the desire to co-operate in the building of a railway from the Atlantic coast to the central provinces. A third was the belief that political union would facilitate economic growth. Fourthly, an equally compelling reason, was the need for joint defence against attacks that then seemed possible from United States territory.

The British North America Act of 1867 created a new Canada, embracing four provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It provided for a federal union and for the parliamentary system already practised in the provinces, that is, cabinet or, in the Canadian phrase, responsible government. It also provided that further provinces could be added. By stages the coast-to-coast membership was completed by the addition of Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), and Newfoundland (1949). Alberta and

Saskatchewan moved from territorial to provincial status in 1905.

The huge area from Atlantic to Pacific and from the American border to the Arctic was, at the beginning of the twentieth century, occupied by not much more than five million people. Already railways across the width of the country had been constructed, and were an important element in making possible the settlement of immigrants. Wheat became an important article of export, moving by railway and inland waters to seaboard. The war of 1914, in addition to calling forth a large contribution of men, food, and munitions, hastened economic development, and, in particular, diversification of the economy. It brought, too, a new stage in the British Empire, or, as it was now coming to be called, the Commonwealth of Nations. Canada joined the League of Nations in its own right. In 1926 the report of the Imperial Conference described the equality of status of the self-governing members and the Statute of Westminster of 1931 gave legal form to that position.

Canada entered the Second World War on its own initiative and took an active part in it, and subsequently in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Diplomatic representation was rapidly increased to meet the requirements of the war and the events which followed it. Again, too, came another period of economic expansion following the world-wide depression of the Thirties. Diversification was an important aspect, but the most striking one was the development of the northern areas made possible by the discoveries of minerals and by air transport. This in turn has been accompanied by the movement of engineers, technicians and members of Canada's Armed Forces into the nation's last great frontier region for purposes of defence and exploration.

A CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY

CANADA: Many suggestions have been made as to the origin of the name *Canada*. The most probable is the Huron-Iroquois *kanata*, signifying a town or collection of huts or tents. Other suggestions of varying plausibility have been the Algonquin *cantata* ("welcome"), the Spanish *aca nada* ("nothing here") and *canada* ("a passage").

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|---------|---|---------|--|
| 1497 | East coast of North America discovered by John Cabot. | 1758 | Final capture by Great Britain of Louisbourg, French fortress on Cape Breton Island. First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. |
| 1534 | Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé (Gulf of St. Lawrence), claiming the land for the King of France. | 1759 | Defeat of French by British on Plains of Abraham, Quebec. Death of British and French commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm. Surrender of Quebec. |
| 1535 | Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec) and Hochelaga (Montreal). | 1763 | Treaty of Paris: All French territory in what is now Canada ceded to Great Britain. |
| 1583 | Newfoundland claimed for England by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. | 1765 | Publication of first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens". |
| 1603 | Champlain's first landing in Canada (Quebec). | 1770-72 | Samuel Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake (modern Northwest Territories). |
| 1605 | Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, Nova Scotia). | 1774 | Quebec Act guaranteed to French-speaking inhabitants free exercise of the "Religion of the Church of Rome". Under it they retained French civil law and the seignorial land tenure system. |
| 1608 | Champlain founded Quebec. | 1775 | Outbreak of American Revolution. Invasion of Canada by Americans repelled 1775-76. |
| 1610-11 | Hudson explored Hudson Bay. | 1778 | Captain Cook, RN, visits Pacific coast. |
| 1616 | First Indian schools opened at Tadoussac and on the site of Trois Rivières. | 1783 | Founding, by United Empire Loyalists, of Kingston, Ontario, and Saint John, New Brunswick. |
| 1623 | First British settlement of Acadia (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and part of Maine). | 1788 | King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, opened. |
| 1634-35 | Exploration of Great Lakes by Nicolet. | 1791 | Constitutional Act passed, providing Upper and Lower Canada each with an elected assembly. |
| 1635 | Foundation of the first Grand Seminary (College) at Quebec. | 1793 | Alexander Mackenzie crossed Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific Ocean. Founding of York (Toronto). |
| 1642 | Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) by Maisonneuve. | 1809 | First Canadian-built steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec. |
| 1649 | Murder of the Jesuit missionaries Brébeuf and Lalemant by Iroquois Indians and massacre of the Huron Indians. | 1811 | Red River Settlement (Manitoba) founded by Lord Selkirk. |
| 1666 | First census: European population of New France, 3,215. | 1812-14 | War with the United States, ended by Treaty of Ghent. |
| 1670 | Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted. | 1817 | Rush-Bagot Agreement between Canada and United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes. |
| 1673-80 | Marquette, Joliet and later LaSalle explored the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. | 1825 | Opening of Lachine Canal (St. Lawrence River). |
| 1674 | Laval became first Bishop of Quebec. | 1833 | First steamer crossing of the Atlantic from Pictou, Nova Scotia, by the "Royal William", built at Quebec. |
| 1713 | Treaty of Utrecht: French abandoned to Great Britain claims to Hudson Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland. | 1836 | Opening of first railway in Canada, from Laprairie to St. John's, Quebec. |
| 1733 | Discovery of Lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye. | 1837 | Rebellion in Lower Canada (led by Louis Joseph Papineau) and Upper Canada (led by William Lyon Mackenzie). |
| 1734 | Opening of first road from Quebec to Montreal. | | |
| 1743 | The younger La Vérendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains. | | |
| 1749 | Founding of Halifax, Nova Scotia. | | |
| 1752 | <i>Halifax Gazette</i> , first newspaper in Canada. | | |
| 1754 | European population of New France, 55,009. | | |
| 1755 | Beginning of the last intercolonial war between Great Britain and France. Expulsion of the Acadians (French) from Nova Scotia. Establishment of first post office in Canada, Halifax. | | |

- 1839 Lord Durham's report submitted to the British Parliament.
- 1841 Upper and Lower Canada joined by the Act of Union; capital, Kingston.
- 1846 The Oregon Boundary Treaty between Great Britain and the United States extended the international boundary along the 49th Parallel to the Pacific Coast.
- 1848 Nova Scotia became the first province to obtain responsible government.
- 1864 Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences, forerunners of Confederation.
- 1866 Raids of Fenians (Irish-Americans) from the United States.
- 1867 British North America Act united the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald became the first Prime Minister.
- 1870 Manitoba entered Confederation.
- 1871 British Columbia entered Confederation. First national census (population 3,689,257).
- 1873 Prince Edward Island entered Confederation. North-West Mounted Police established.
- 1877 First export of wheat from Manitoba to United Kingdom.
- 1885 Completion of first transcontinental railway.
- 1886 Foundation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
- 1896 Gold discovered in the Klondike Valley, Yukon District.
- 1897 Canada established preferential tariffs, inaugurating Imperial Preference.
- 1898 Yukon District established as a separate Territory.
- 1901 First transatlantic wireless message received from England by Marconi at St. John's, Newfoundland.
- 1903 Signing of Alaskan Boundary Convention.
- 1905 Creation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- 1909 First recorded flight in Canada of a heavier-than-air machine carrying a passenger, at Baddeck, N.S. Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and the United States. Canada-United States International Joint Commission established.
- 1911 Defeat of Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.
- 1914-18 First World War: Canadian Expeditionary Force mobilized 619,636 men.
- 1919 Canadian delegation attended the Peace Conference and signed the Treaties of Peace.
- 1920 Canada joined League of Nations.
- 1922 Insulin discovered by Canadian doctors Banting and Best.
- 1923 First international (halibut) treaty negotiated and signed by Canada made with the United States.
- 1926 Imperial Conference, London: Balfour Declaration recognized autonomy of Canada and other Dominions.
- 1927 Canada opened first diplomatic post (Washington, U.S.A.).
- 1931 Statute of Westminster passed, giving legal status to Balfour Declaration.
- 1932 Establishment of Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission (later Canadian Broadcasting Corporation). Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Opening of new Welland Ship Canal, enabling ocean-going vessels to travel between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, avoiding Niagara Falls.
- 1939 Declaration of war against Germany by Canada, September 10. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan signed at Ottawa, December 17. Opening of Trans-Canada air service.
- 1940 Conference on defence of northern half of Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, New York, between Prime Minister of Canada and President of United States; Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence created.
- 1941 "Hyde Park Declaration" on pooling of Canadian-U.S. war materials. Canada declared war December 7 on Japan, Roumania, Hungary and Finland.
- 1942 Canada signed joint declaration by 26 united nations, binding each to employ its full resources against Axis Powers.
- 1943 Canadian, British and United States forces invaded Sicily. Sixth Anglo-American War Conference at Quebec City.
- 1944 Allied invasion of Western Europe. First Canadian Army commenced operations in Normandy.
- 1945 United Nations World Security Conference. Surrender of German Armed Forces signed at Reims, France. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference at Quebec.
- 1947 Canada first elected to the Security Council of United Nations.
- 1949 Canada ratified North Atlantic Treaty. Newfoundland entered Confederation as tenth province.
- 1950 Canada contributed sea, air and land forces to United Nations Command in Korea. Colombo Plan for aid to South and Southeast Asia drawn up.
- 1951 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade formed to serve with NATO forces in Europe. Canada ended state of war with Germany and signed Japanese Peace Treaty. NATO Council meeting held in Ottawa.
- 1952 Full diplomatic relations between Canada and Japan resumed. Mr. L. B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected president of seventh session of the UN General Assembly.
- 1953 Elizabeth II crowned Queen of United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories. Korean armistice agreement signed.
- 1954 Completion of Kitimat aluminum project. Canadian representation on International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina.
- 1956 Canadian participation in United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.
- 1957 Canada again elected to membership in Security Council of United Nations.
- 1959 Opening of St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.
- 1960 Canadian Bill of Rights given Royal Assent. Canadian participation in United Nations Force in Congo.
- 1961 Canada's Colombo Plan projects at Warsak, Shadiwal and Goalpara (Pakistan) and Kundah (India) completed.
- 1963 Canada a signatory to Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

GOVERNMENT



Sir John A. Macdonald
1867-1873
1878-1891



Sir John Abbott
1891-1892



Sir Mackenzie Bowell
1894-1896

Canada has a parliamentary system of government. Although, in the British North America Act, it possesses a form of written constitution, many of its legal and parliamentary practices stem from old unwritten British custom. The ten provinces of Canada are united under a Federal Government, which controls matters concerning the country as a whole—such as defence, trade and commerce, banking, transportation and external relations. The provincial governments have authority over such matters as education, property laws and health. Within the provinces, elected municipal bodies deal with local affairs.

Queen Elizabeth II, who stands as a symbol of free association among the nations of the Commonwealth, is, as Queen of Canada, the titular head of the Canadian state. Her representative in Canada is the Governor General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, usually for a five-year term.

Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate has 102 members, appointed on a regional basis by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister, and holding office for life. The 265 members of the House of Commons are elected by the people of Canada for a nominal term of five years. The Prime Minister may, however, at any time advise the Governor General to dissolve Parliament and call a new election. If the Government loses the support of the majority in the House of Commons, it is obliged either to resign or to call another election.

After an election, the party with a majority in the House of Commons forms the Government. If, however, no party commands a majority, a government can be formed by the coalition of two or more parties, though this has seldom happened in Canada. The leader of the party that has most elected members normally becomes Prime Minister and chooses a Cabinet from among his supporters in Parliament. He and his Cabinet colleagues are collectively responsible to the House of Commons. Cabinet Ministers head the various government departments, which are staffed by civil servants retaining their positions no matter what party is in power. The parties in the Federal Parliament are Progressive Conservative, Liberal, Social Credit and New Democratic Party (NDP).

Legislation may be introduced in either Chamber, with the important exception that no bill involving public expenditure, which is controlled by the House of Commons, may be initiated by the Senate. Bills



Alexander Mackenzie
1873-1878



Sir John Thompson
1892-1894



Sir Charles Tupper
May-July, 1896



Sir Wilfrid Laurier
1896-1911

must pass both Chambers three times. Although the Senate possesses the power to reject any but a money bill, it rarely does so. Before a bill can become law, it must be signed by the Governor General. It would, however, be contrary to long established constitutional practice (based on the unwritten custom already mentioned) for the Governor General to withhold his signature from any measure adopted by the two Chambers of Parliament.

Except in Quebec, which has an appointed Legislative Council as well as an elected Legislative Assembly, the provincial legislatures consist of single chambers. Under the Terms of Union with Canada, Newfoundland reserved the right to establish a legislative council at any time. In each province, a lieutenant-governor is appointed by the Federal Government as the representative of the Crown.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories are governed by commissioners appointed by the Federal Government, assisted by territorial councils. The Yukon Territorial Council, which consists of seven members, is entirely elective; the Northwest Territories Council consists of nine members, five of whom are appointed and four elected.

The criminal law is under the legislative jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament and is therefore the same throughout Canada. In 1960, Canada acquired, by Royal assent, a federal Bill of Rights. Property and civil rights are within provincial competence. Much of the civil law of the Province of Quebec is embodied in the Civil Code, itself based on Roman law. In the other provinces the civil law is based largely on common law. There are two federal courts, the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada. Each province has a series of courts. Judges are appointed and may not be removed before the retirement age of 75 except for misbehaviour.



Sir Robert Borden
1911-1917
1917-1920



Arthur Meighen
1920-1921
June-Sept. 1926



W. L. Mackenzie King
1921-1926
1926-1930
1935-1948



R. B. Bennett
1930-1935



John G. Diefenbaker
1957-1963



Lester B. Pearson
1963-



Louis St. Laurent
1948-1957

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Canada's evolution to the status of an international power with all the attributes of sovereignty began with Confederation in 1867. (At that time the provinces of Canada already enjoyed autonomy in their domestic affairs.) Thirteen years later, in 1880, a non-diplomatic Canadian Government representative was sent to Paris. Canada's external relations continued, however, to be conducted by Britain, although Canadian participation and consultation increased as time went on. In 1909, the Department of External Affairs was established, though, in its initial stages, it was little more than a clearing-house for communications between Britain and the Canadian Government on matters relating to the external affairs of Canada. Then, in 1919, Canadian representatives independently signed the Treaty of Versailles. In 1921, the Office of the High Commissioner in London was placed under the control of the Department of External Affairs and, in the ensuing two or three years, Canada participated more and more in the conduct of international affairs that affected it directly. In 1925, a Canadian advisory officer was posted in Geneva to represent Canada at the League of Nations.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926, which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". In 1931, the principle of equality within the new Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governor General had ceased to represent the British Government and had become the personal representative of the Sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as British representative in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments instead of through the Governor General. Thus responsibility for the conduct of Canada's external affairs passed from London to Ottawa.

The nature of the Commonwealth changed radically, particularly in the 1920's and since the Second World War, as a result of the accession to independence of a

number of former colonial possessions and mandated territories. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the clearest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives of recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia. Since its inception in 1950, a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan, to which Canada contributed approximately \$500 million.

Canada has participated in a number of other Commonwealth aid schemes. For example, it has contributed to a programme of technical assistance, initiated at the end of 1958, to Commonwealth countries not eligible for aid under the Colombo Plan. More than \$1 million had been provided under this scheme by 1962. Canada has also committed \$10.5 million over the three years beginning in 1961 to the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme. The Canadian contribution to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme during the first two years of its operation (1960-61 and 1961-62) amounted to \$1.5 million.

Outside the Commonwealth, one of Canada's most important schemes involves the provision of \$300,000 a year for educational assistance to the newly-independent French-speaking states of Africa.

The present members of the Commonwealth are Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaysia, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago and Uganda.

Canada's first diplomatic mission, the Canadian Legation in Washington, was opened early in 1927. At the outbreak of the Second World War there were only seven Canadian diplomatic posts. During the war, Canada's representation abroad increased rapidly, and, by mid-1963, there were Canadian high commissioners' offices in 12 countries and a commissioner's office in a thirteenth, embassies in 43 countries (not including 29 dual accreditations), and 14 consular offices, of which seven were administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce and one was honorary. Canada also possesses one military mission abroad and five permanent missions to international organizations, and is represented on three international truce supervisory

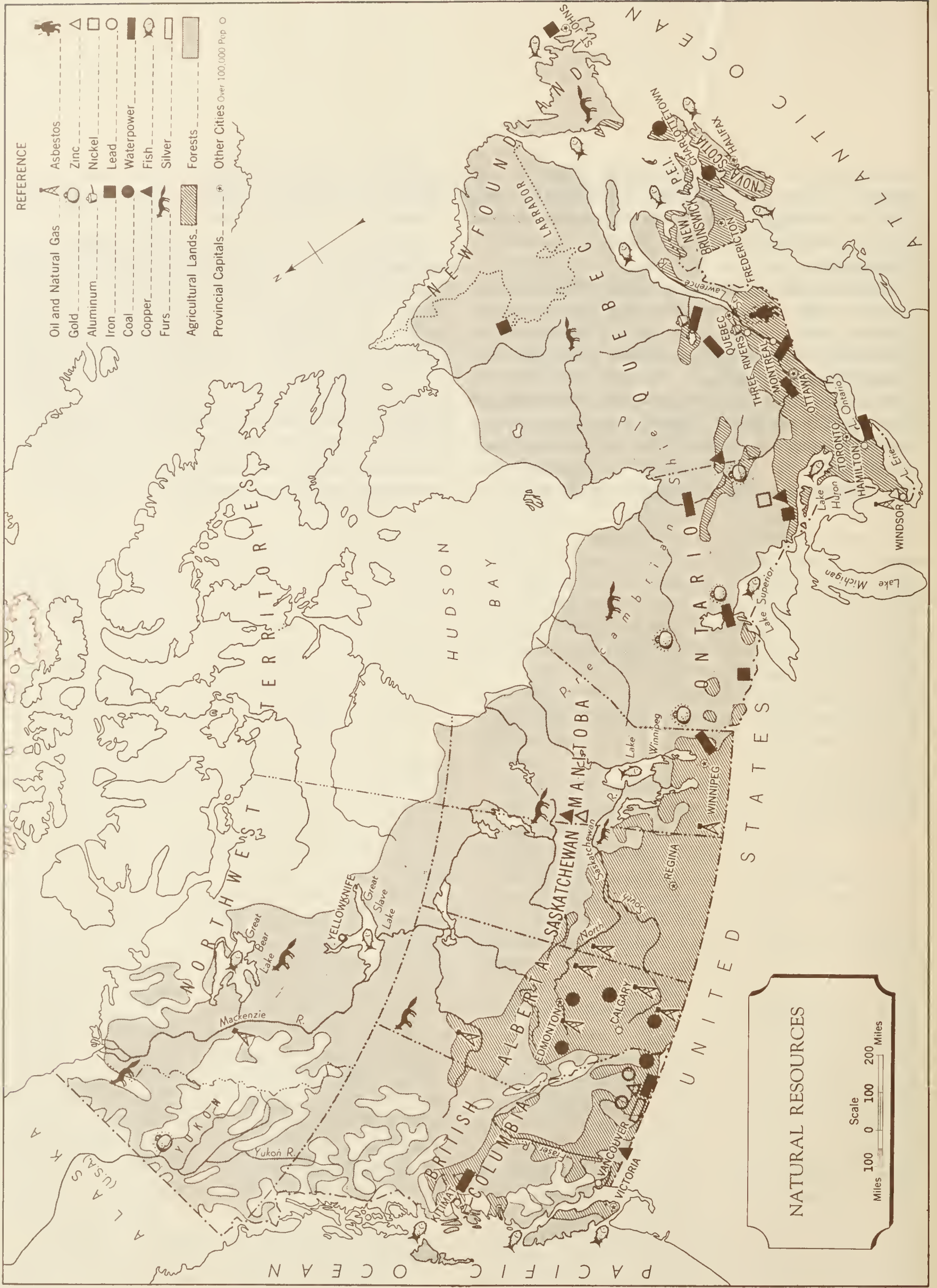
commissions. In Ottawa there are 58 embassies (including 17 whose ambassadors are resident in New York or Washington, D.C.), ten high commissioners' offices (including one whose head is resident in Washington).

Canada's part in the Second World War led to an equally active interest in the post-war settlement. Canada played its full part at the San Francisco Conference of 1945, and continues to support the United Nations. It has been a member of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council, and is a member of all the Specialized Agencies and a number of other important UN bodies. Canadian troops fought under the United Nations in Korea. Canada has contributed to the UN Emergency Force in the

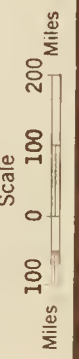
Middle East and the UN Force in the Congo and has supported UN efforts to maintain peace and security in various other parts of the world.

Canada's financial contribution to various United Nations agencies and to special UN aid programmes amounted to more than \$18.7 million in 1962.

Since the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949, Canada has supported not only the military aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty but also those provisions under which NATO members undertake "to strengthen their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being".



NATURAL RESOURCES



NATURAL RESOURCES

Canada is rich in natural resources. About one-sixth of its land area is suitable for agriculture. This is its most valuable natural asset. The St. Lawrence lowlands, cultivated for three hundred years, support thriving mixed farms. Abundant mixed crops are produced in the fertile valleys of the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia. The excellent wheat crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta constitute the chief agricultural product of these provinces; but, especially in Manitoba and Alberta, livestock-raising is also an important occupation. Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley, Ontario's Niagara Peninsula and British Columbia's Okanagan Valley are famous fruit-growing districts.

Extending in a belt 600 to 1,000 miles wide from Atlantic to Pacific, Canada's forests are one of the country's most important renewable resources. Besides supplying the lumber and pulp-and-paper industries with raw material, they control the run-off of surface water, thus preventing undue erosion, and provide shelter and food for wild creatures.

About 56 per cent of Canada's forest area, covering nearly 1,000,000 square miles, is productive—that is, capable of producing continuous crops of commercially valuable wood. The most important trees for commercial purposes are: spruce, balsam, hemlock, pine, Douglas fir, cedar, tamarack, birch, maple, poplar, basswood and elm. The first three of these are outstanding sources of wood-pulp.

Canada has vast mineral resources, still not completely explored. It is among the chief producers of zinc, lead, copper, gold, radium and uranium. Most of the known metallic minerals are found in the Precambrian Shield region. The deposits of nickel in Ontario and Manitoba and of asbestos in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are the world's largest. Lode gold is mined in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories; gold is also produced in Manitoba as a by-product of the base-metal industries. Pitchblende, a source of radium and uranium, occurs in the Northwest Territories, Ontario, Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba. In Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland (including Labrador) and British Columbia exist vast quantities of high-grade iron ore. British Columbia has large quantities of lead, sulphur, zinc, silver and copper. Alberta and Saskatchewan possess rich fields of oil and natural gas and large deposits of soft coal. Coal

is also mined in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The abundance of Canada's energy resources and the manner in which they have been developed have enabled Canada to achieve second place among the nations of the world in the *per capita* production of electricity.

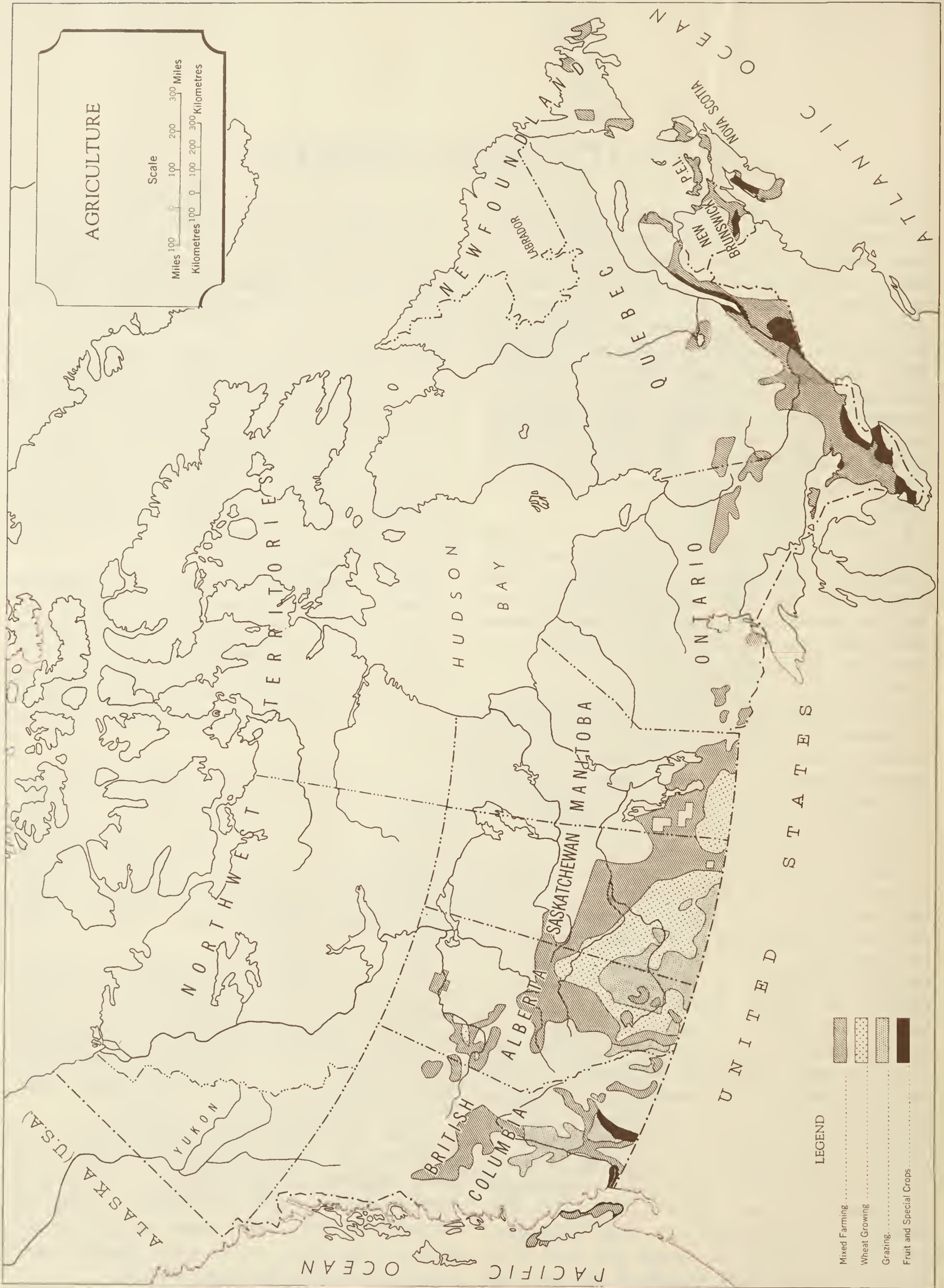
Most of the country's electricity comes from water power. By the end of 1962, nearly 28,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric capacity had been installed in Canada. More than 73 per cent of this total is generated in the heavily industrialized region of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes in Southern Quebec and Ontario. With British Columbia, these provinces possess most of Canada's potential hydro power, and they have developed the largest blocks of hydro-electric capacity.

However, since many of Canada's largest undeveloped water-power sites are remote from areas of use, planners have had to turn to thermal-electric power to meet the growing industrial demand. The commonest fuel used in thermal-electric plants in Eastern Canada is coal; in Western Canada, large quantities of oil and natural gas are also employed for the same purpose.

Canada's fishing-grounds are extremely productive. Projecting from the East coast is one of the largest continental shelves in the world, a wide area of shallow water in which cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, herring and lobster abound. The waters of the West coast yield salmon, halibut and herring. The 236,000 square miles of inland lake and river are stocked with lake trout, whitefish, sturgeon, perch, pike and pickerel.

Wild life has always been an important Canadian natural resource. There is still a wealth of game. The furbearers—beaver, mink, marten, muskrat, ermine, otter, seal, white and blue fox—are economically important, and can still be seen in their native habitat together with moose, elk, caribou, antelope, deer, bear, geese, ducks and grouse.

In their raw state, Canada's natural resources account for more than a quarter of the value of the country's exports. They are the basis of its thriving manufacturing industries. Yet, though vast, they are not unlimited. Wise conservation measures are of the utmost importance, a fact that is becoming more widely understood by the Canadian public.



AGRICULTURE

Scale



LEGEND

- Mixed Farming
- Wheat Growing
- Grazing
- Fruit and Special Crops

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture employs about a tenth of the total civilian working population of Canada and produces nearly a sixth of all exported commodities. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1962 was nearly \$3 billion. Wheat has long been the most important single crop, and livestock production has accounted for the largest share of agriculture's contribution to national income. The nation's agricultural output also includes feed grains, fruits, vegetables, oil-seed crops and tobacco. Commercial agriculture is carried on in every province.

Wheat is grown principally in the broad belt of fertile land stretching from Southeast Manitoba to Western Alberta. Although in recent years the area sown to wheat has declined, the average acreage for the ten-year period 1952-62 was about 23.6 million and the average yield about 20 bushels to the acre for the same period. Canada is the world's second largest exporter of wheat. Its hard spring wheat commands a premium on the world's market because of its quality. It is used for blending with home-grown wheat to improve the strength of the flour.

Dairy, beef cattle, hog and poultry industries have been maintained at high levels of production in recent years. In 1962, sales of dairy products were estimated at \$539 million; sales of cattle and calves (including beef cattle) at \$678 million; sales of hogs at \$329 million; and sales of poultry and eggs at \$295 million. Government inspection and standardized grading regulations guarantee the high quality of Canadian foods.

Canada is one of the world's major food-exporting countries. Its wheat, cattle, beef, pork, cheese, eggs, potatoes, apples, seeds and pedigreed livestock play an important role in feeding the peoples of many lands. In the past, Canada's agricultural markets have been in Britain, the United States and Europe, but the products of Canadian farms now find their way to every continent.

Ranging in size from an average of 135 acres in Eastern Canada to 545 acres in the Prairie Provinces, Canadian farms are mainly mechanized and are of several types. Dairy farms are concentrated in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. All regions have farms on which livestock are raised for market, but production is concentrated mainly in Ontario and Alberta. Grain farms are concentrated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, the Niagara Peninsula in Southern Ontario, and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia are the main fruit-growing regions, producing apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries, raspberries and strawberries in large quantities. Potato farms are found throughout Prince Edward Island and in the upper St. John River Valley, New Brunswick. Tobacco farms are located in Ontario and Quebec.

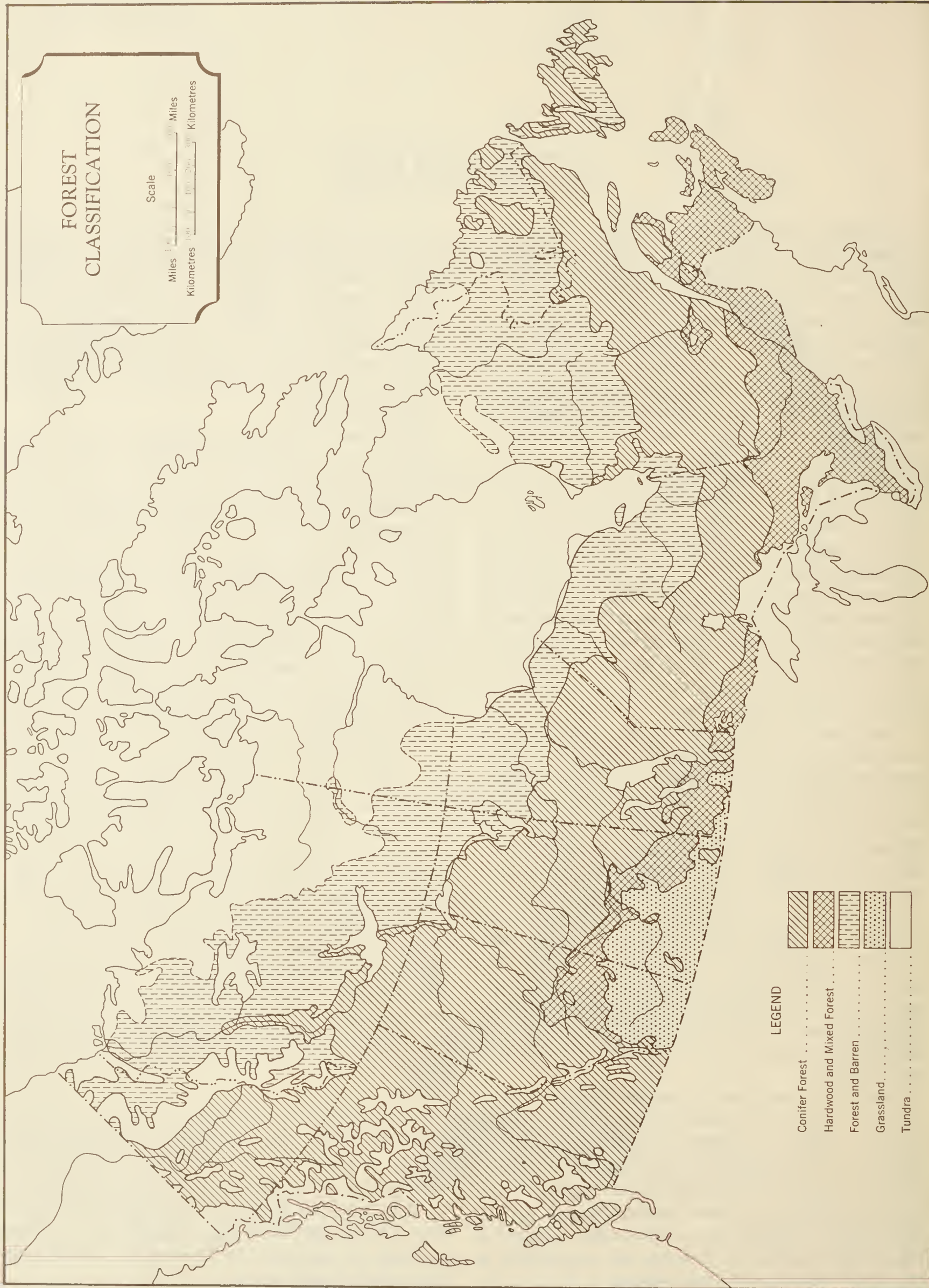
Government departments and colleges of agriculture render many services to Canadian farmers. The federal Department of Agriculture maintains an extensive research establishment, operating laboratories and experimental farms in every province. Inspection and grading services, health protection for farm animals, and the operation of production and marketing programmes are all undertaken by the Department. The Federal Farm Credit Corporation, the Farm Improvement Loans Act Administration, and several provincial agencies grant or guarantee loans to farmers. Most of the provincial departments have well-staffed extension services that help to carry information to the farmers.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act offers farmers alternative uses of marginal or sub-marginal land: a rural development programme that will increase income and employment opportunities in rural areas, and conservation and development of soil and water resources. It opens the way for the Federal Government to work with provincial governments and their agencies on projects to improve the economic position of depressed rural communities.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act provides for irrigation projects in drought areas of Western Canada. More than two million acres of sub-marginal crop land have been put into community pastures by this agency. The Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act is concerned with the protection of farmland against tidal flooding.

Income-protection measures are provided farmers in several forms. The Agricultural Stabilization Act aims at stabilizing prices of agricultural commodities. The Prairie Farm Assistance Act provides assistance to farmers in the Prairie Provinces in the event of crop failures, and the Crop Insurance Act provides assistance to provinces for provincially administered crop insurance programmes.

FOREST CLASSIFICATION



LEGEND

- Conifer Forest
- Hardwood and Mixed Forest
- Forest and Barren
- Grassland
- Tundra

FORESTRY

Canada is essentially a forested country having more than 1.7 million square miles under tree cover. Forest-based industries are the most important part of the Canadian economy and produce nearly a third of the nation's exports. They provide direct employment for five per cent of the labour force and account for 12 per cent of the net value of industrial production.

The present productive forest covers 614 million acres. About 80 per cent of this forest land is publicly owned and administered by the provincial governments, which dispose of the forest crop to the forest industries through a variety of terms of tenure. The remainder is made up of privately-owned forests and areas under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, in decreasing order, are the provinces that contain the largest quantities of merchantable timber. British Columbia accounts for about 37 per cent of the primary forest production, followed by Quebec with about 28 per cent and Ontario with 17 per cent.

There are more than 170 species of tree native to Canada, of which 31 are conifers. Spruce and balsam fir, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, white and red pines, jack and lodgepole pines and yellow birch provide most of Canada's lumber. Spruce, balsam fir, jack and lodgepole pines and hemlock are the principal species used in the manufacture of pulp and paper.

The average annual cut amounts to some 3,200 million cubic feet. Logs and pulpwood are the principal products, representing, respectively, 48 per cent and 40 per cent of the total quantity.

The forest industries employ some 300,000 persons and pay \$1.2 billion in salaries and wages. The pulp-and-paper industry has grown during the last 50 years into the country's leading industry. Canada's newsprint production of about 7,000,000 tons is more than three times that of any other country and accounts for about 50 per cent of the world's total.

Woods operations pay more than \$350 million in salaries and wages annually and provide over 82,000 man-years of employment. In a year, the lumber industry employs about 58,000 persons and has a gross

production value of roughly \$580 million. Wood-using industries producing a great variety of finished and semi-finished products account for a gross value of about \$860 million and employ some 75,000 persons. The sales value of the products of paper-using industries employing some 30,000 persons reach over \$530 million annually.

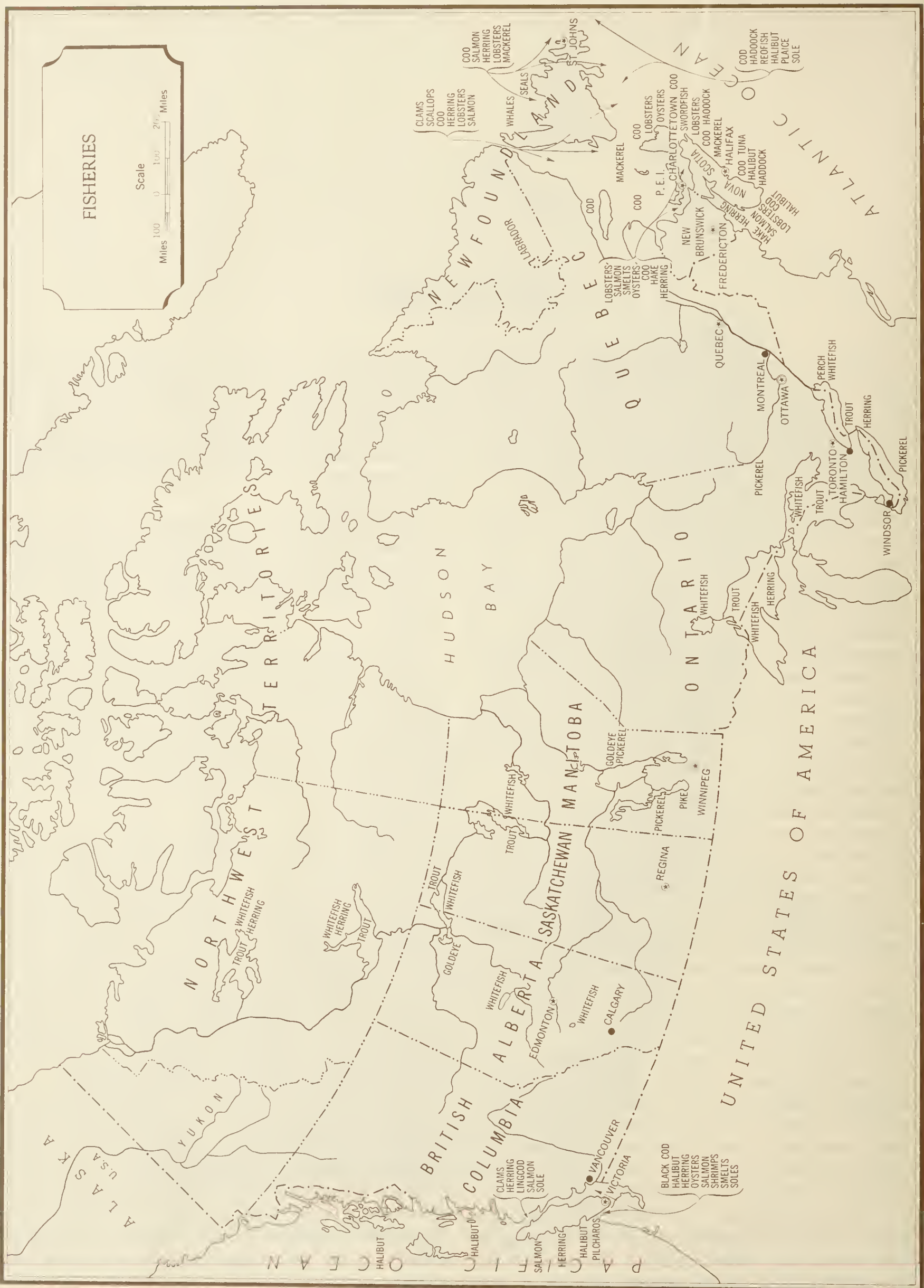
Forest products are the most important single component in Canada's international trade. The export value of these commodities amounts to some \$1,595 million, while imports are valued at some \$266 million.

Lumber exports totalling nearly 5 billion board feet valued at about \$355 million are sent to nearly 50 countries and territories throughout the world. Wood-pulp exports amount to 2.6 million tons valued at \$347 million. Some 6.5 million tons of paper, valued at nearly \$800 million, are exported from Canada every year. Newsprint accounts for over 6 million tons of these exports.

Research on forestry, forest products and forest insects and diseases conducted by government and industry in Canada has attracted wide attention. Considerable progress has been made in the development of effective fire protection and fire-fighting techniques, notably in the use of aircraft for fire detection and control. Spraying by aircraft against infestations by forest insects has been developed to a high point of efficiency. Aerial photographic mapping has been accelerated to permit the completion of extensive forest inventories. Steps have been taken towards the establishment of sustained-yield forestry systems.

Government and industry are doing much to encourage public interest in Canada's forests through publicity and educational campaigns. Professional training in forestry is provided at four Canadian universities. These and several other institutions offer specialized training in allied fields such as biology and engineering. Technical forestry training is offered in Canada by six forest-ranger schools and one junior college.

FISHERIES



FISHERIES

Canada's history and development are closely related to its fisheries. The waters of the East coast first became known to European fishermen toward the end of the fifteenth century. By 1530, more than 500 ships from Europe harvested cod off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia each year.

With an annual catch of about two billion pounds by its efficient modern fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the waters of the great inland lakes, Canada now is not only high on the list of fish-producing countries, but is also a leading supplier of fishery products to other countries. The marketed value of Canadian fishery products is approximately \$200 million. About 65 per cent of the annual catch is exported and plays an important part in foreign trade. Over 100,000 people are directly employed in the industry in full-time and seasonal operations, and many other secondary industries rely on the fisheries for much of their trade.

Canada is playing an ever-increasing role in the fisheries affairs of the world. Now signatory to seven international agreements, Canada co-operates with about 20 countries in the conservation and development of some of the earth's major sea and freshwater fishery resources.

Atlantic Fisheries: The deep-sea fishing operations in the Atlantic are in waters covering the upland portions of the ocean bed between the outer edge of the shore fisheries and the continental shelf. These submarine plateaux ("banks"), with an area of 70,000 square miles, extend from southern Newfoundland to the area off southwest Nova Scotia. They yield huge catches of cod, haddock, redfish, plaice and sole, and fair quantities of halibut.

The coastal waters are also extremely prolific, with an even greater variety of pelagic, groundfish and shellfish species, including salmon, herring, smelt, mackerel, cod, caplin, squid, lobsters, scallops, clams and oysters. Canada's lobster industry, entirely in Atlantic waters, leads the world in production.

The value of an average Atlantic catch for a year is about \$60 million. In New Brunswick is located the largest sardine-canning factory in the Commonwealth.

Salted codfish is a high-ranking export, particularly of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Cod, together with other groundfish, also provides the basis for a large and expanding fresh and frozen-fish filleting industry. Fish meal and various types of oil are important products. The whale and seal fisheries, although not up to the level of former years, are still of fair importance.

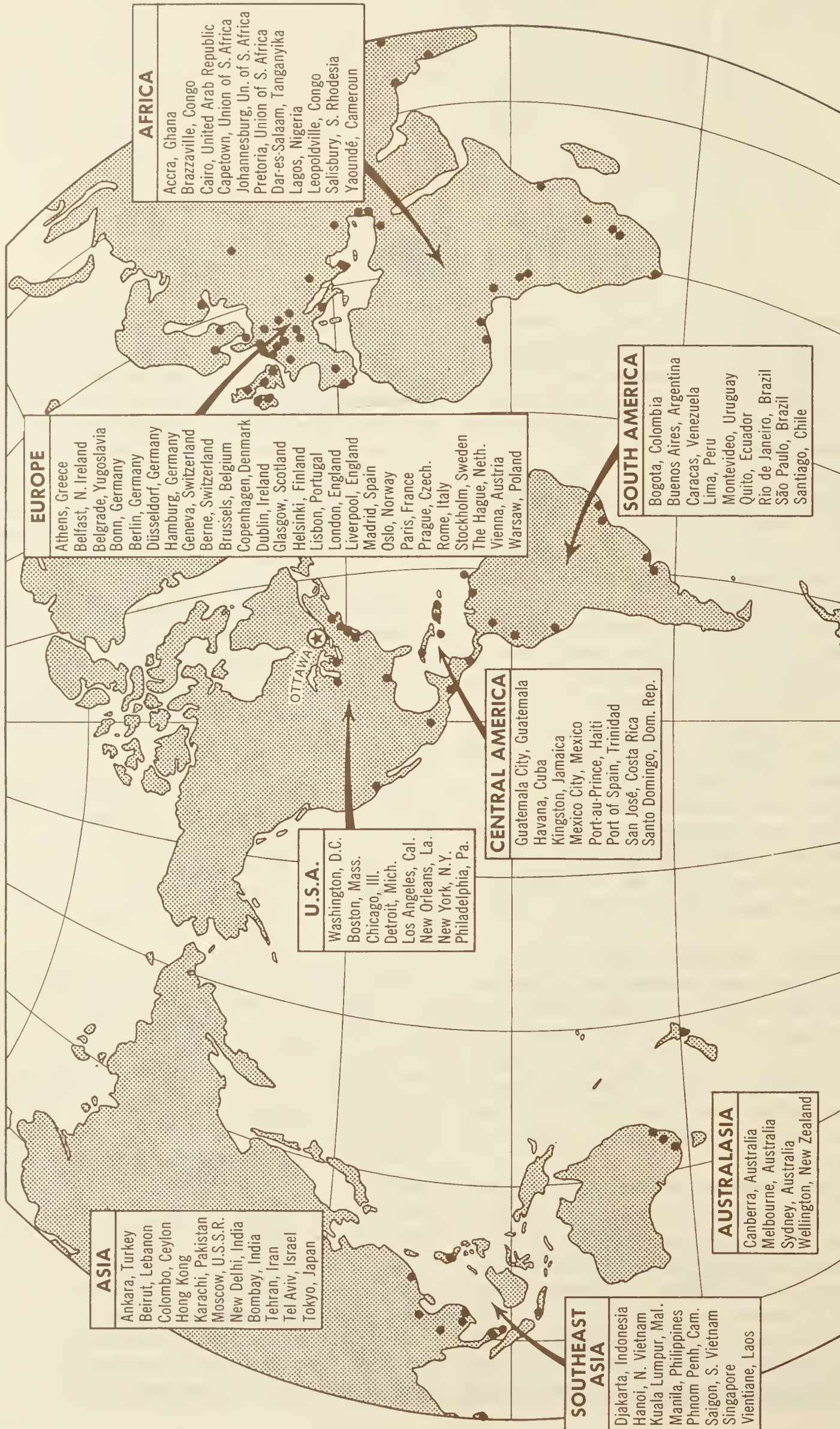
Pacific Fisheries: Fish and by-products have an aggregate value to Pacific fishermen of more than \$38 million. Ranking first in importance is salmon, most of which is canned, though an increasing amount is marketed in the fresh or frozen state. The extensive development of the salmon fisheries has made British Columbia first among the provinces in the net value of fish production. Other commercial fisheries of this area include herring, halibut and sole. Valuable vitamin oil is obtained from the livers of cod, halibut and grayfish.

Inland Fisheries: Freshwater commercial fishing has become an important source of revenue in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories. Over a third of the production of these fisheries comes from the Great Lakes and about a third more from the lakes of Manitoba. The remainder comes from some 600 smaller lakes.

The Great Lakes abound in such species as whitefish, blue pickerel and yellow pickerel. Eels are the most important fish in Quebec. The many lakes and rivers of the prairies supply whitefish, pickerel and other species to a large market. The whitefish and lake-trout fishery of Great Slave Lake, the Northwest Territories, is the largest of its kind in the world.

General: Modern refrigeration methods have made possible the export by Canada of large quantities of frozen fish. Smoked, salted, canned and dried fish are also marketed abroad, as are oils and meal.

The Parliament of Canada is the sole legislative authority in the regulation of the fisheries of Canada, both coastal and inland, and makes laws for the protection and conservation of the fisheries in all the provinces. The provinces, however, have property rights in the non-tidal fisheries.



CANADIAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

FOREIGN TRADE

Canada is fifth of the world's major trading nations, after the United States, Germany, Britain and France. Few other leading countries show as great a degree of market concentration in their trade as Canada, whose resources have been largely developed in direct response to demands of the United States and British markets. Language, close political and social ties, and proximity in the case of the United States, have influenced the movement of merchandise between Canada and these two countries.

The annual proportion of Canada's domestic exports to the United States is about 60 per cent; to Britain, 15 per cent; to other Commonwealth countries, 5 per cent; and to all other countries, 21 per cent. The United States provides about 70 per cent of all Canada's import requirements, while Britain supplies 9 per cent, other Commonwealth countries 5 per cent, and all other countries, 16 per cent.

Of Canada's exports, roughly 31 per cent are represented by raw materials, 31.2 per cent by partly manufactured items, such as asbestos fibre and wood pulp, and 37.4 per cent by fully or chiefly manufactured items, which include such products as dried apples, wheat flour, newsprint, automobiles and farm implements. Of Canada's imports, about 77.4 per cent are classed as fully or chiefly manufactured, 6 per cent as partially manufactured, and 17 per cent as raw materials.

Canada's exports are drawn largely from its forests, farms and mines. Wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals account for over two-thirds of the nation's exports.

Leading exports, in order of importance, are newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, nickel, aluminum, copper, uranium, iron ore, asbestos, synthetic rubber and plastics, petroleum, farm implements and machinery, whisky, rolling-mill products, fish, zinc, flour, iron pigs, ingots, billets and blooms, chemical fertilizers and barley.

Iron and its products have for many years accounted

for over a third of Canada's total imports, with non-farm machinery heading the list of commodities. Other leading imports, in order of importance are: automobile parts, petroleum, electrical apparatus, aircraft and parts, engines and boilers, passenger cars, tractors and parts, rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, cotton fabrics, paperboard and paper, fuel oils, synthetic plastics, wearing apparel, bituminous coal, sugar, raw cotton and fresh vegetables.

Much of Canadian development in the past decade has been directed towards the creation of new export capacity, as new resources have been opened up or additional production facilities provided for the older basic industries. Some new investments have also been made in areas where they displaced imports. This process of growth and expansion has, at the same time, extended Canadian demands for imported goods and services both directly and indirectly. Increased export capacity has been particularly notable in such basic fields as minerals, metals and forest products, and has led to more diversification in Canadian exports.

Canadian imports, in turn, have been influenced to a marked degree by changes in economic activity in Canada, and in the various areas of demand so affected. There has been a general rise in the level of Canadian imports, which reflects an increase in the population to over 19,000,000 in 1963, higher and more widely distributed incomes, changing tastes and sources of supply for many products.

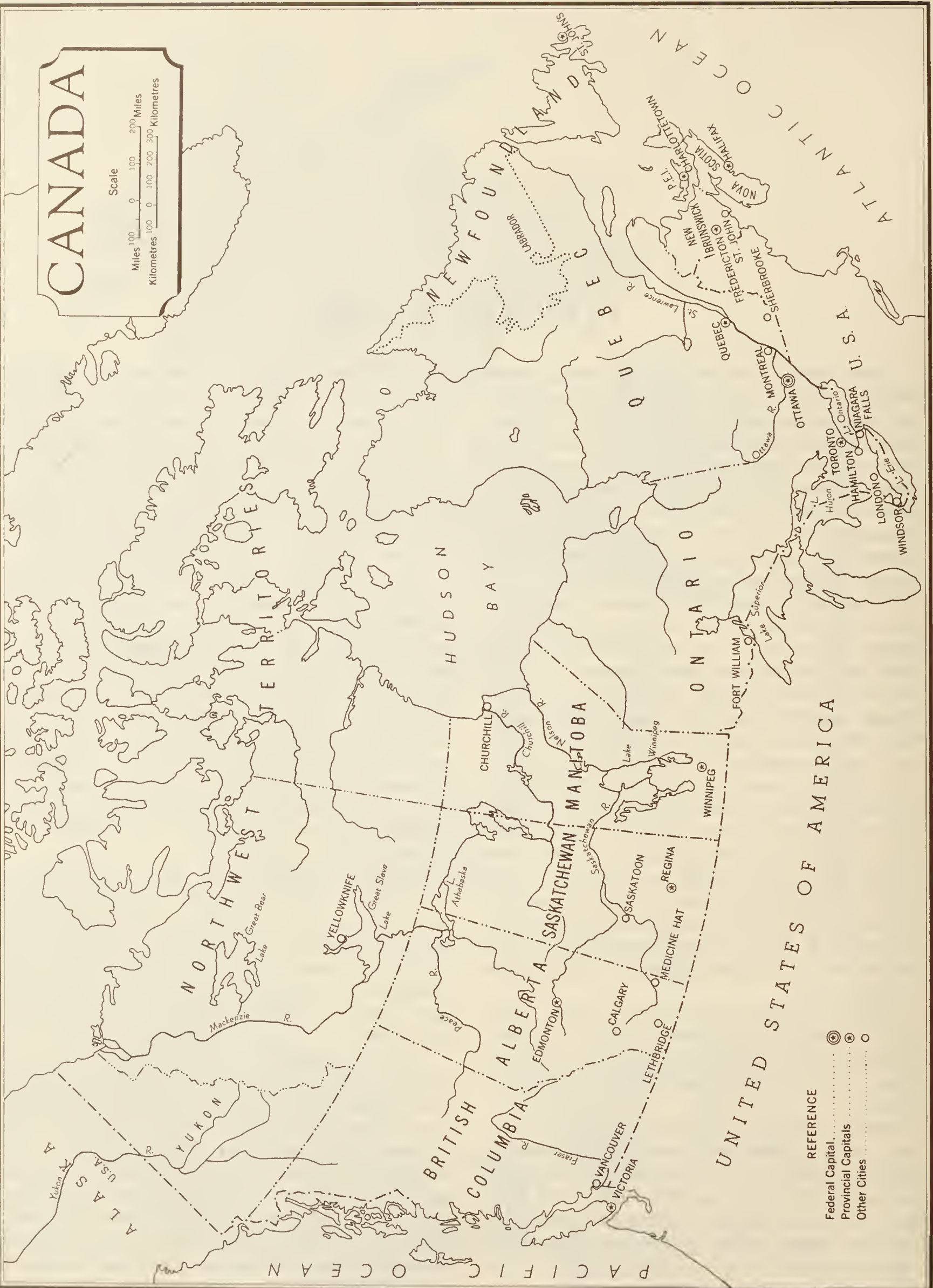
The development of Canada's resources is made possible, in part, by the inflow of foreign capital, which is a leading factor in the Canadian balance of payments. Foreign long-term investment in Canada was estimated at approximately \$25,000 million at the end of 1962. Direct investments in foreign-controlled enterprises amount to some \$13,000 million, or more than half the total. On the other hand, Canadian long-term investments abroad amount to some \$6,000 million. The inflow of foreign capital has broadened and diversified the Canadian economy.

CANADA

Scale

Miles 100 0 100 200

Kilometres 100 0 100 200 300



REFERENCE

- Federal Capital (⊙)
- Provincial Capitals (⊕)
- Other Cities (○)

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR

The growth of large-scale manufacturing in Canada dates from the First World War, which made heavy demands on the metal-working industry. Between 1919 and 1939, many new industries were established and new skills acquired. During the Second World War secondary industry expanded very rapidly. The continued expansion of the Canadian economy is illustrated by the rise in gross national product from \$16 billion in 1949 to \$40 billion in 1962 and by the increase of the index of industrial production from 100.0 to 190.0 during the same period. The annual value of Canadian manufactured products is now more than double the combined value of the primary products of its agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mines and electric power. In 1963 the manufacturing industries employed approximately 1.6 million of the 6.6 million persons at work in Canada. Agriculture, at one time the largest employer of labour, comprised a total of only 650,000 workers in the same year. The main centres of Canadian industry are the southern parts of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Canada's manufacturing depends to a large extent on its own natural resources, and many types of processing industries are located close to the original product.

The development of vast relatively new sources of energy—oil, natural gas, uranium—and the continued expansion of low-cost hydro-electric power, which is basic to such industries as the aluminum, pulp and paper, electro-metallurgical, electro- and petro-chemical industries, have greatly advanced Canada's industrial base. Of great importance also is the growth of non-ferrous metal and iron-ore developments made possible by the opening of previously inaccessible resources of minerals through the application of new methods of discovering, exploiting and transporting the ore. The St. Lawrence Seaway, opened in 1959, contributes greatly to economical transportation.

The number of persons with jobs in Canada today, estimated at 6.6 million, represents over 36 per cent of a population of over 19 million. Close to 73 per cent of these workers are males. Ontario and Quebec have 37 and 27 per cent of the workers respectively. The Prairie Provinces account for about 18 per cent, while about 8 per cent are in the Atlantic Provinces and another 9 per cent in British Columbia.

In 1963, a quarter of Canada's workers were employed in manufacturing. Services had 26 per cent of the working force, trade 16 per cent and agriculture about 10 per cent. About 7 per cent of the labour force was employed in the construction industry, 7 per cent in the transportation, storage and communications industry group, and about 7 per cent in others, such as finance, forestry, and mining.

Legislation affecting the labour force is chiefly a provincial responsibility. In all provinces, labour has the protection of a workmen's compensation act, and in most there exists legislation regulating hours of work and safeguarding the safety and health of workers. The provinces have collective bargaining legislation. Workers in industries under federal jurisdiction are subject to federal labour legislation.

The Canadian Labour Congress, over a million strong since its formation in 1956, and the Confederation of National Trade Unions represent between them some 83 per cent of organized labour. In all, more than 30 per cent of Canada's labour force, excluding farm labour, belong to labour unions.

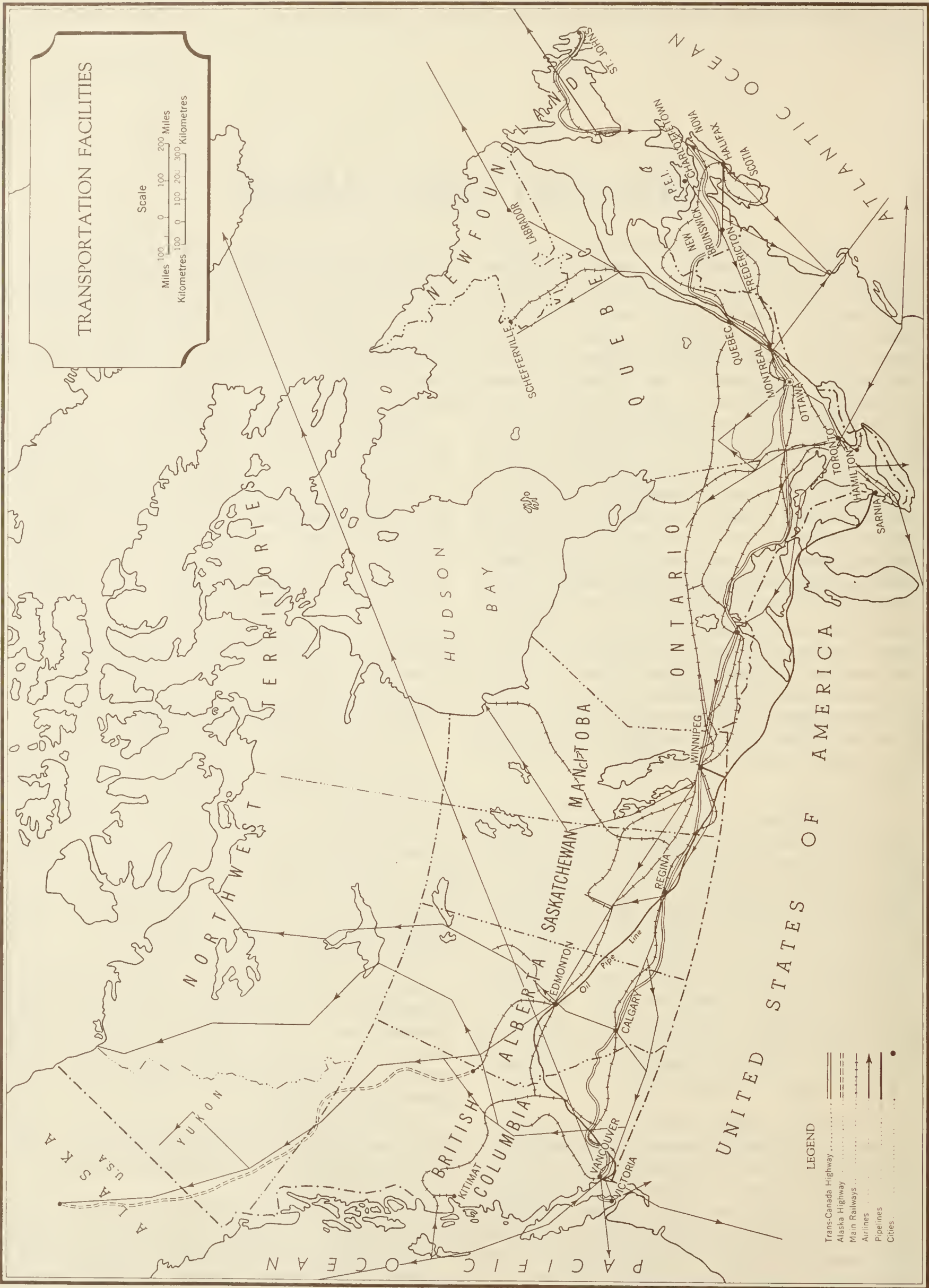
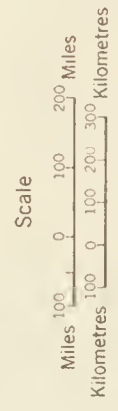
A large proportion of Canada's employees work a five-day, 40-hour week, particularly in the highly industrialized Province of Ontario, and in the Western Provinces. For most non-office employees in manufacturing, the standard work week is 40 hours or less and for most office employees 37½ hours or less. A standard work week of five 8-hour days is also generally in effect in such industries as railway transport and public utility operation. Hours of work tend to be slightly longer in retail trade.

Annual vacations with pay are provided for under a federal law which applies to Federal Government undertakings, and under eight provincial laws. Eight provinces have laws covering annual vacations with pay. However, workers throughout the country have vacations and public holidays whether they are required by law or not.

A federal equal-pay law, and similar laws in eight provinces, require that women be paid at the same rate as men if they are performing the same work in the same establishment.

Six provinces and the Federal Government have laws prohibiting discrimination by employers toward workers or by trade unions in admitting members, on grounds of race, colour, religion or national origin.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES



- LEGEND
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Alaska Highway
 - Main Railways
 - Airlines
 - Pipelines
 - Cities

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation plays a vital part in the life of the Canadian nation. Population is distributed over a territory more than 4,000 miles wide; production is concentrated largely inland; in normal times, one third of Canada's total production is for export. Consequently, a large part of the country's produce has to be moved long distances to market. Further, Canada's favoured position in relation to the world's airways gives it a special interest in international air transport.

Canada has two of the largest railway systems in the world — the Canadian Pacific, a privately-owned corporation, and the Canadian National, a government-owned system formed by the amalgamation of several private lines. Total main-line railway mileage in Canada in 1962 was over 44,000, of which about 23,000 miles were operated by Canadian National Railways and 17,000 by the Canadian Pacific, the two major systems thus operating 90 per cent of the total mileage. Railway construction in Canada is still in progress, with several new lines recently completed or under construction to serve new mineral developments in the northern areas.

By 1963, there were some 284,000 miles of surfaced and 147,000 miles of unsurfaced road in Canada to serve more than 4.5 million private vehicles and 1.2 million commercial vehicles. The year 1962 saw a Canadian ambition of long standing achieved—the nearly 5,000-mile Trans-Canada Highway was completed. This is a paved, all-weather road running from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, which took over 13 years to build. The Trans-Canada Highway makes it possible for the first time for a person to drive a car from coast to coast and remain within Canada the whole way.

Canada's status as one of the world's major trading nations is also dependent on the shipping industry. At the beginning of 1963, there were 22,000 Canadian flag vessels of all types, most of them freighters engaged in Great Lakes or coastal trades; these ships had a total gross register tonnage of some 2.8 million. Canada's external trade is carried on mostly by foreign vessels. Total cargoes moving through Canadian ports annually amounts to some 42 million tons inbound and 60 million tons outbound. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, including the St. Lawrence Seaway, form one of the most important inland waterways in the world. The Seaway, completed in 1959, was a joint effort by

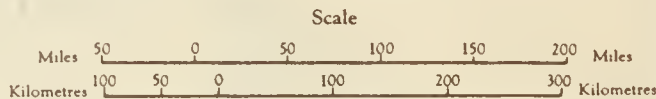
Canada and the United States. Since its completion and the deepening of the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, it has been possible for ships 730 feet long and drawing 27 feet of water to travel the 2,300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of Lake Superior. A ship making this voyage passes through 15 locks, which raise it to 602 feet above sea level. The main cargoes passing through the Seaway are iron ore, wheat and coal. In addition to improving navigation, the Seaway produces close to 2 million kilowatts of power, which is shared equally by the United States and Canada.

Pipelines for crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas have become an important part of the national transportation system. There are a total of 8,500 miles of oil-carrying lines in Canada, the longest covering the 1,850 miles between Edmonton and Toronto. There are three major gas-pipeline systems in operation—Alberta to Ontario and Quebec, Alberta to the State of California, and northeastern British Columbia to Vancouver and the State of Washington. There are some 27,000 miles of pipeline in the gas systems operating in Canada. The three major petroleum-products lines in operation, from Sarnia, Ontario, to Toronto, and from Montreal to Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, make a total of approximately 900 miles of pipeline in this field.

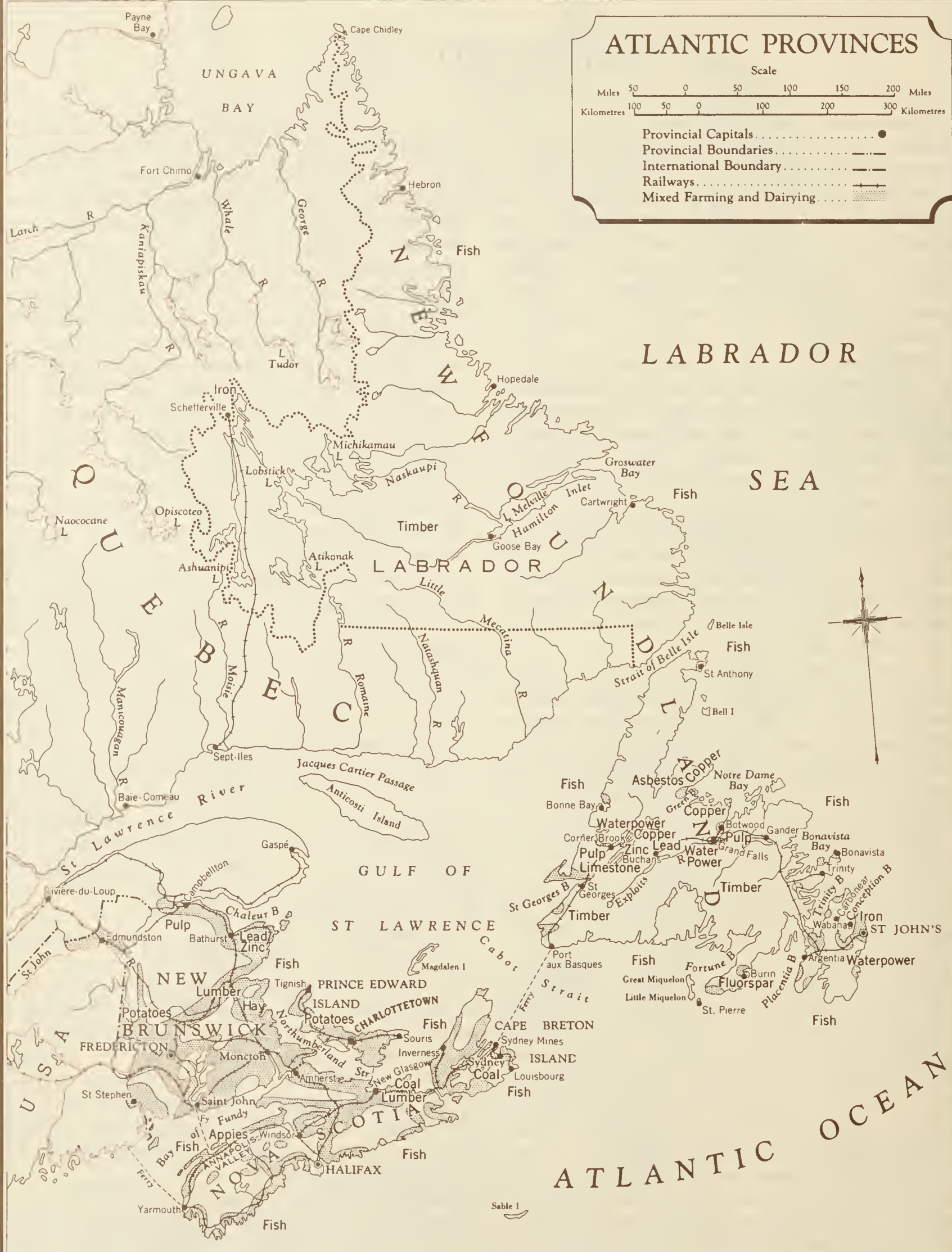
Civil aviation began its growth following the First World War, with Canadian "bush pilots" pioneering transportation to new northern mining areas. In 1937, Trans-Canada Air Lines, a government-owned company, was created to establish a transcontinental air service. In addition to the principal east-west services, TCA now operates to centres in the United States, the Caribbean and Western Europe. Canadian Pacific Airlines was formed in 1942, with the amalgamation of some ten smaller privately-owned airlines by the Canadian Pacific Railways. CPA now operates across the Pacific Ocean to the Orient, across the North Pole and the Atlantic Ocean to Western Europe, and to South America. A growing number of independent companies are operating in all parts of Canada. Some 5 million passengers and 115,000 tons of goods were carried by Canadian airlines in 1962.

The two most important world aviation bodies—the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association—have their permanent headquarters in Montreal.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES



- Provincial Capitals ●
- Provincial Boundaries - - - - -
- International Boundary - - - - -
- Railways + + + + +
- Mixed Farming and Dairying [stippled pattern]



ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The history of the Atlantic Provinces—Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—is a long one by North American standards. To this region came John Cabot in 1497, followed by the fishermen of Portugal, England, France and Spain. On the mainland, known as Acadia to the early French settlers and later as Nova Scotia to the English, the first attempt at colonization in Canada was made in 1604. Newfoundland's first colony was established in 1610. In the long struggle between France and Great Britain for North America, Acadia changed hands several times. The English claim to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia was recognized in 1713 by the French and in 1749 Halifax was founded by the British Government as a military and naval base. By 1758 the entire territory was in British hands, though France retained fishing rights on parts of the Newfoundland coast until 1904. The British population was increased after 1776 by 30,000 refugee Loyalists from the United States. Prince Edward Island became a separate province in 1769 and New Brunswick in 1784. Settlement was discouraged in Newfoundland until the nineteenth century. Formerly the oldest British colony, and later a self-governing dominion, Newfoundland became a province of Canada in 1949, following a plebiscite.

The combined area of the Atlantic Provinces is 208,100 square miles, 5.5 per cent of the total area of Canada. Prince Edward Island is low-lying, with fertile, red soil. Nova Scotia, with its northern portion, Cape Breton Island, is rocky and deeply indented on the Atlantic side: in the west are fertile valleys, sheltered by low hills. New Brunswick has an undulating surface. In the northeast are extensive timber areas. Newfoundland, Canada's most easterly province, consists of the rugged island of that name and Labrador, on the mainland, an equally rugged region stretching north to the Arctic waters.

The provinces have a population of nearly 2,000,000, over 10 per cent of the total population of Canada. The majority are of British stock. The proportion of Canadian-born is high. The largest city is Halifax, capital of Nova Scotia, with 183,946 people; next is Saint John, New Brunswick, with 95,563. St. John's, Newfoundland, has a population of 90,838;

Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, 19,683, and Charlottetown, capital of Prince Edward Island, 18,318.

Primary and secondary education are free and compulsory throughout the area; there are 16 universities and colleges.

Manufacturing is today the chief source of income; mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry rank next. A thriving iron and steel industry at Sydney, which uses iron ore from Newfoundland and coal from nearby mines, is the largest producer of manufactured goods in Nova Scotia. Wood and paper products, the chief manufacture in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, are also important in Nova Scotia.

The chief agricultural products are apples, hay, clover, potatoes, dairy and poultry products, oats and turnips. Agriculture is the main industry of Prince Edward Island; P.E.I. and New Brunswick produce 85 per cent of Canada's seed-potato crop, and export abroad about a third of their output. The Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia produces apples in quantity. The forests, boglands and rocky shores of Newfoundland provide little land for farming, but numerous rivers are capable of supplying hydro-electric energy in large quantities.

Bituminous coal and gypsum, found mainly in Nova Scotia, and lead, zinc and barytes from New Brunswick are among the important minerals from the Atlantic Provinces. Nova Scotia produces almost a third of Canada's coal. Iron ore is mined in Newfoundland and in Labrador. The province's lead-zinc-copper development and asbestos reserves are also of importance.

The four provinces account for more than half the value of fish produced annually in Canada. Cod, lobster, haddock, halibut, herring and "sardines" are the leading varieties. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick produce fine oysters.

The forest industries are vital to the economies of New Brunswick and Newfoundland; lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper are produced in large quantities.

The ports of St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B., open all year round, carry a substantial part of Canada's Atlantic shipping. The airports at Gander and Goose Bay make Newfoundland an important link in the air route between North America and Europe.

QUEBEC

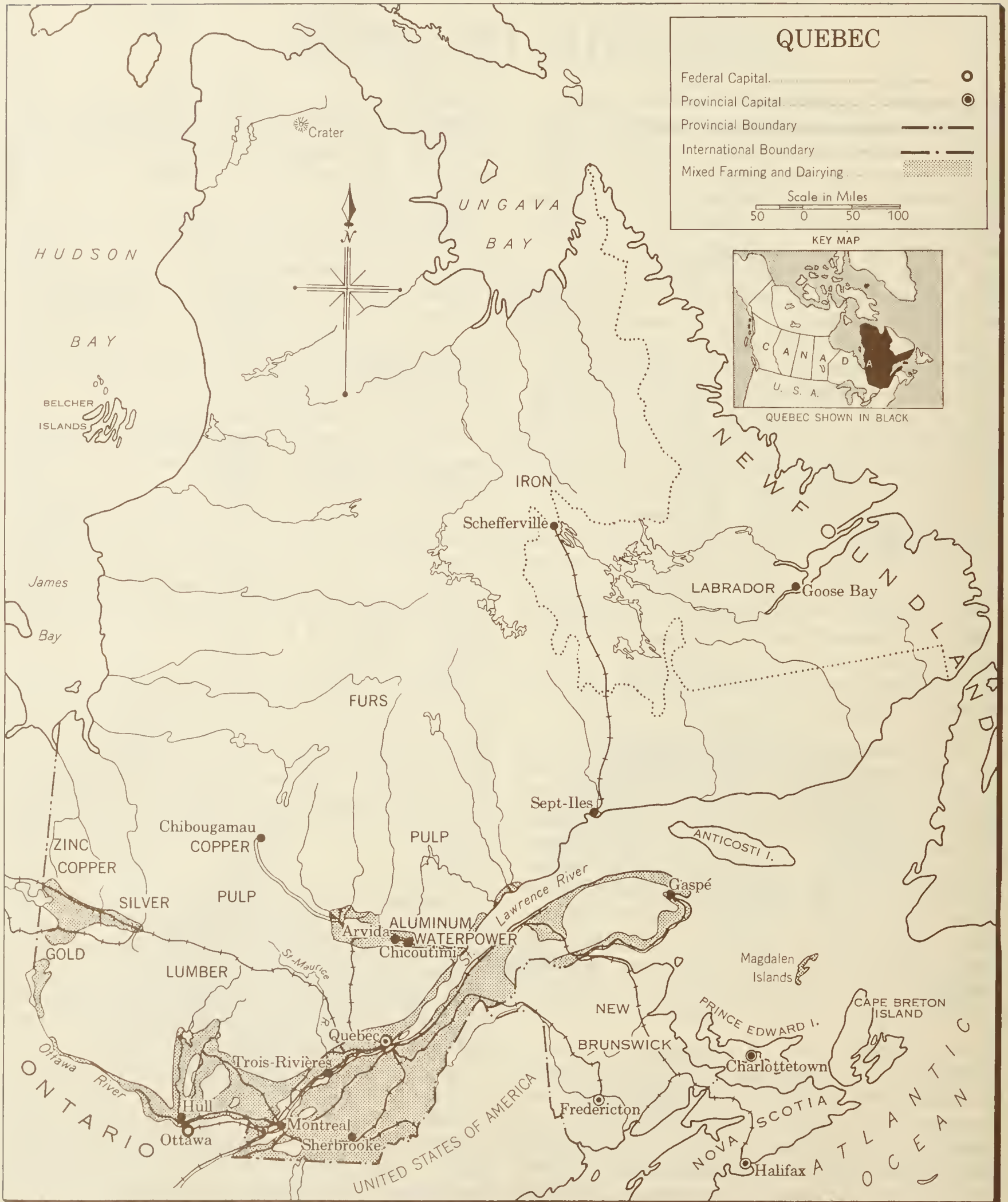
- Federal Capital. ●
- Provincial Capital. ◎
- Provincial Boundary - · - · -
- International Boundary - · - · -
- Mixed Farming and Dairying ▨



KEY MAP



QUEBEC SHOWN IN BLACK



QUEBEC

Quebec, Canada's largest province, is often called "the Cradle of Canada". Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence on his voyage of discovery in 1534, and from the settlements founded later by France along the river, the fur traders and explorers blazed the trail for continental development. In the south they reached the Gulf of Mexico, in the West the foothills of the Rockies. The provincial capital, Quebec, dates from 1608, and Montreal, the largest city in Canada, with a metropolitan population of some 2.2 million, dates from 1642.

The 63,000 colonists of New France came under British rule following the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Their language, religion and institutions were established by law and given a permanent place in Canadian life. Canada grew as a nation of two cultures, English and French, with the centre of its French traditions in the Province of Quebec.

The area of Quebec is 594,860 square miles, about 15 per cent of the total area of the country. The rugged Precambrian Shield covers 90 per cent of the province while the southern part lies in the sloping, fertile St. Lawrence lowlands. In the southeast lies the Appalachian Plateau extending into the Maritimes and the United States.

Most of Quebec's 5.3 million people live in the southwestern part of the province, one third of them near Montreal. Eighty-two per cent of the people of Quebec are of French origin and 88 per cent are Catholics. Almost all of the Canadians of French origin are descendants of the original colonists of New France.

Public education is financed through local taxes and provincial grants. Schools are either Catholic or Protestant. The majority of them are French, though their curriculum includes the study of English. At the same time French is taught a few hours each week in English schools. The province has six universities, several normal schools and a number of institutions

specializing in such subjects as vocational and domestic science, agriculture, art and music.

Its historical interest, distinctive culture, vigorous artistic and musical traditions, natural beauty and outdoor sporting facilities have made Quebec one of the most popular vacation areas in North America.

Almost two-thirds of Quebec's population is urban. The economic life of the province is closely linked with the great waterway of the St. Lawrence. Montreal, the world's largest inland port, is almost 1,000 miles from the Atlantic. Its favourable location has been responsible for the concentration there of many large industries.

Quebec produces almost a third of all Canadian manufactures. Pulp-and-paper manufacturing and preparation of food and beverages are the leading manufacturing industries of the province. Clothing and other textile products, metal smelting, chemicals, leather goods, railway equipment and tobacco are also important. The aluminum plant at Arvida, near the Saguenay River, is the world's largest producing unit for this metal. Nearby is located the Shipshaw power development, with an installed capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts.

Next in importance to manufacturing is agriculture. There is an extensive dairy industry in the St. Lawrence Valley and in Southern Quebec. Hay, clover, oats, and potatoes are the main farm crops. Tobacco and sugar beets are also important. Maple syrup and maple sugar are produced in large quantities for the Canadian market.

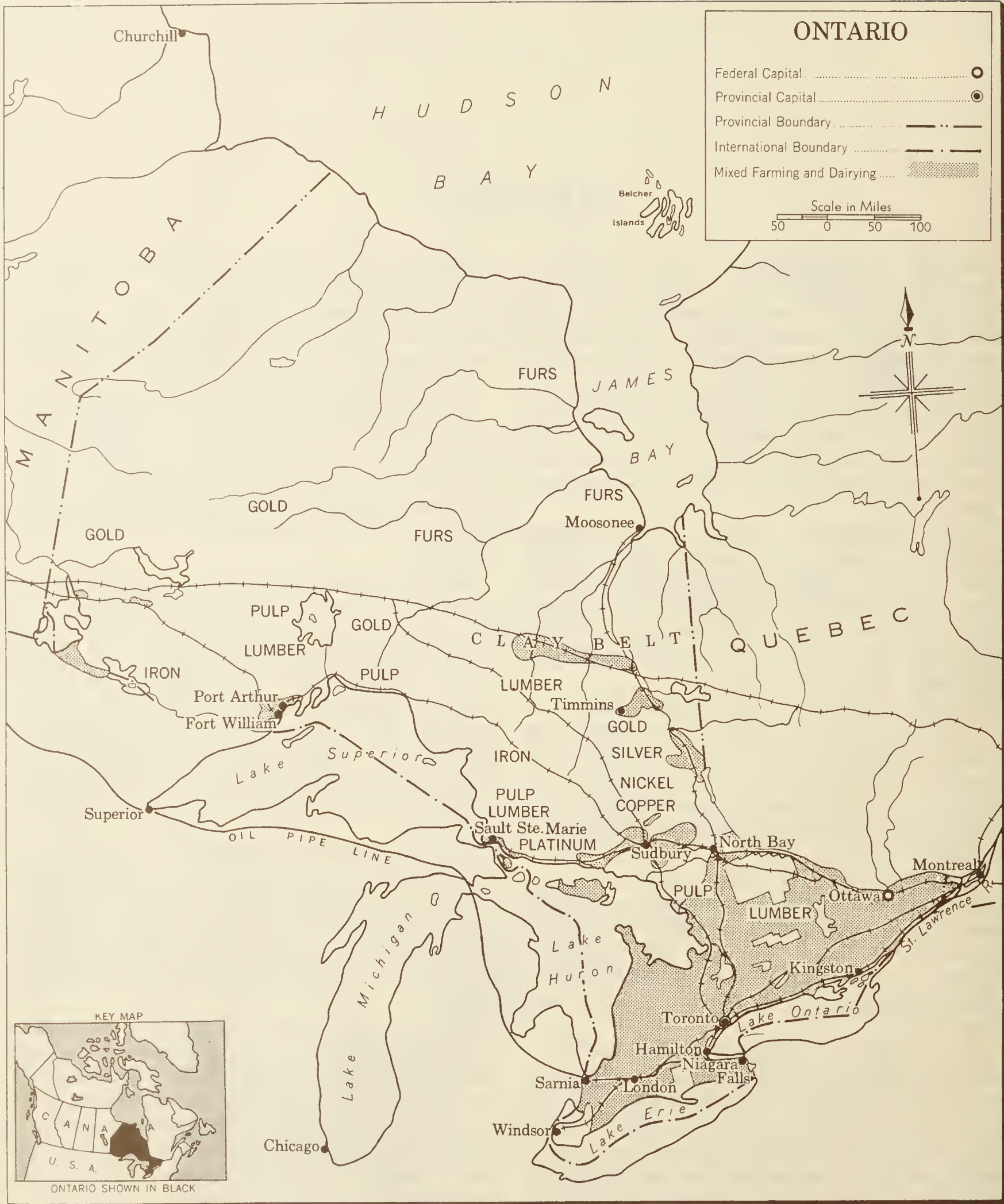
Forestry, mining and electric power follow manufacturing and agriculture in importance. The vast forests of the Canadian Shield are the prime source of wood for the province. There also are found gold, copper, zinc, silver and many other metals. Extensive iron deposits near the Labrador boundary have recently been developed. In Southern Quebec, nearly 62 per cent of the world's asbestos is mined.

ONTARIO

Federal Capital ○
 Provincial Capital ●
 Provincial Boundary — — — —
 International Boundary — · — · —
 Mixed Farming and Dairying [stippled pattern]

Scale in Miles

50 0 50 100



ONTARIO

Before 1763, Ontario was an unnamed territory known only to Indians, explorers, missionaries, fur traders and a few families settled near French garrisons. The first large-scale settlement took place in 1784, when 10,000 loyalists, who chose to remain under British rule after the American Revolution, moved to the region which is now Southern Ontario. In 1791 this region was separated from Quebec and became a province with the name of Upper Canada. Its first legislature was opened at Niagara in 1792 and its first newspaper appeared in 1793. More settlers came from the United States and large numbers from the British Isles. The name of Ontario was adopted at the time of Confederation in 1867. The population of the province was then about 1,500,000. The era of railway building, which began in British North America about 1850, stimulated new industries and Ontario gradually changed from an agricultural to an industrial region.

The province stretches 1,000 miles from east to west and slightly more from north to south. It is the second largest province, its 412,582 square miles being 11 per cent of Canada's total area. The whole of Northern Ontario forms part of the Precambrian Shield, a geological area of ancient rock and overlying forest, rich in minerals, timber and waterpower. Ontario's developed farming areas, most of its population and its heavy industries are concentrated in the south and the upper St. Lawrence Valley. Five of the 12 largest cities in Canada are in this area: Toronto, the capital of Ontario and second largest city in Canada, with a metropolitan population of nearly 2,000,000, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and London.

Ontario has the largest population of any of the provinces—over 6.4 million or a third of Canada's total. Some 67 per cent of the people are of British stock, and 10 per cent of French. About 81 per cent are Canadian-born. Groups of European extraction have added to their numbers in recent years, as a result of post-war immigration.

The province has compulsory education to the age of 16. There are over 60 institutions of higher learning with a combined enrolment of nearly 36,000. The

University of Toronto, with an enrolment of about 15,000 full-time students in the 1963-64 session, is the largest in Ontario. Toronto, the chief publishing city in Canada, is the cultural centre of Ontario. Its Royal Conservatory of Music was founded in 1887 and its symphony orchestra, the first in Canada, in 1908.

Ontario is Canada's chief industrial province, producing about half the country's manufactured goods. The province's abundant supply of natural resources and its proximity to the largest markets in North America have proved to be most valuable industrial assets, while the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway has opened further avenues of economic activity. Ontario produces nearly all the motor vehicles, heavy electrical machinery, rubber products, agricultural implements and primary iron and steel made in Canada. Other important industries include non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper, petroleum products and slaughtering and meat packing.

The province's industrial development is due in part to an abundant supply of cheap electricity, the output of which reached a high of more than 36 billion kilowatt-hours by the end of 1962. The St. Lawrence Power Project, one of Canada's largest engineering undertakings, was completed in 1959. Other Ontario hydro projects include the construction of two thermal-electric power stations, a small nuclear station at Chalk River, which began operations in 1962, a larger nuclear project, at Douglas Point, scheduled for completion shortly, and a six-year development programme in Northeastern Ontario, which will add 528,000 kilowatts to the province's capacity by 1966.

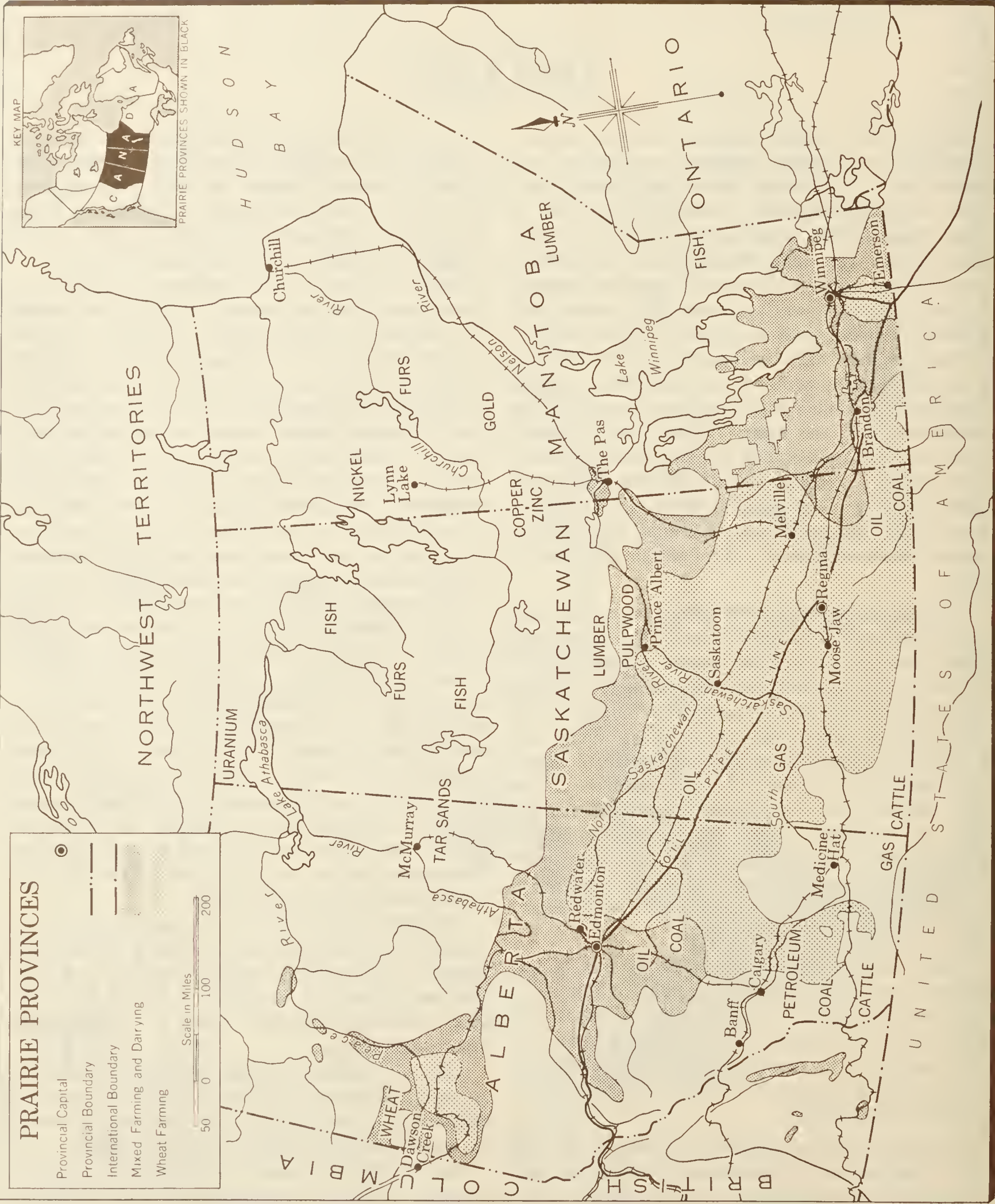
Agriculture ranks second to manufacturing as a source of income. The chief agricultural products are livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs, tobacco, fruit and vegetables. The Niagara fruit belt, in the same latitude as Southern France, is famous for its peaches and grapes.

Ontario contains one of the richest mineral fields in the world, producing nearly every mineral of economic importance except coal and tin. The leading metals are nickel, uranium, copper, gold and iron ore.

Some 83,605,000 acres of accessible forest supply newsprint, which is exported throughout the world.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

- Provincial Capital
- Provincial Boundary
- - - International Boundary
- ▨ Mixed Farming and Dairying
- ▩ Wheat Farming



PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada's Prairie Provinces, extend westward about 900 miles (1440 kilometres) from Ontario to the Rockies and cover 758,000 square miles (1,950,000 square kilometres)—about 20 per cent of Canada's area.

The major part of the three provinces consists of the great central plain, covered with grass in the south and wooded in the north. The Precambrian Shield (a rocky expanse dotted with rivers, forest and muskeg) covers much of Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Western Alberta lies in the foothills and ranges of the Rockies, where are situated the well-known holiday resorts of Jasper, Banff and Waterton Lakes National Parks.

Fur traders and missionaries were the first to travel through the region, during the French regime in the eighteenth century. Large-scale settlement did not begin until the next century. The Province of Manitoba was created in 1870 and enlarged to its present size in 1912. Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the vast Northwest Territories and organized as provinces in 1905.

The population of the Prairie Provinces came mainly in the wave of settlement which swept into the West during the first two decades of the present century. In 1891 the total population of the Prairies was less than 200,000; by 1921 it had increased to nearly 2,000,000. At that figure it remained practically constant for nearly 30 years, but, with the post-war surge of prosperity, the total today exceeds 3.2 million.

More than 700,000 students attend the provincially-supported schools. In the rural areas, consolidated schools to which children are brought daily in school buses are common.

Although agriculture remains an important source of income, the rapid development of the manufacturing, mining and construction industries has made it yield its primary position in the Prairie economy.

Nevertheless, the great central plain forms one of the most important wheat-exporting areas of the world. Its large, highly-mechanized grain farms often cover an area of more than one square mile. In 1962 the Prairies produced 538 million bushels of wheat, 97 per cent of the total wheat production for the country. Other field-crop production for the Prairies included 322 million bushels of oats, 158 million bushels of barley and 15 million bushels of flaxseed.

The mineral production of the Prairie Provinces in 1962 was valued at \$974 million, second only to Ontario among the geographical areas of Canada. During the year, over 238 million barrels of crude petroleum valued at \$561 million was produced—over 95 per cent of the Canadian total. Natural-gas production totalled 820 million M.c.f., valued at over \$80 million—or 86 per cent of the Canadian total. Natural gas is found in Alberta and Saskatchewan and oil in all three provinces. Crude-petroleum reserves at the end of 1962 were estimated at over three billion barrels. The crude-oil reserves of the Athabasca oil sands of Alberta are estimated at over 250 billion barrels. Alberta elemental-sulphur production of approximately 500,000 tons in 1962 was worth \$8 million, 90 per cent of Canada's total, and is expected to approach 4 million tons by 1965. Bituminous coal is mined extensively in Alberta, while lignite and brown coal are found in southern Saskatchewan. Uranium is being mined in the Beaverlodge area of the Lake Athabasca region, while deposits of gold, copper, zinc, silver, nickel and cadmium are being exploited in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Manitoba discoveries of lithium, chromite, nickel and copper have increased Canada's importance as a source of minerals. Extensive salt deposits are being worked in all three provinces. Iron-ore deposits in Saskatchewan and Alberta are at present being appraised and developed, as are helium deposits in Saskatchewan. The estimated value of Saskatchewan's non-metallic mineral and structural materials production was \$18,500,000 in 1962, including potash, sodium sulphate, salt, clays, sand and gravel. The most important of these is potash, since Saskatchewan's potash deposits may well be the largest in the world. Potash production in 1962 was valued at over \$2 million.

Manufacturing industries are increasingly important to the economy of the Prairie Provinces. The gross value of production of the industry in 1962 totalled \$1,972.9 million and employed almost 95,000 persons. This, compared with the total of \$777.3 million in 1946, illustrates the rapidity of the development of the industry in the area. The present ranking of major industrial groups is as follows: foods and beverages, \$824 million; products of petroleum and coal, \$239 million; chemical products, \$77 million, and wood products, \$64 million.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial Capital ●

Provincial Boundary - · - · -

International Boundary - · - · -

Mixed Farming and Dairying [stippled pattern]

Wheat Farming [dotted pattern]

Scale in Miles

50 0 50 100

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia, Canada's third largest province in area and population, includes Canada's entire Pacific coast area and the adjacent islands. The area was discovered by Captain James Cook, Royal Navy, in 1778. In 1793 Alexander Mackenzie, an employee of Canada's North West Company, became the first white man to reach the Pacific overland through the numerous mountain ranges which extend parallel to the coast throughout the length of the province. Its largest city and largest island are named after Captain George Vancouver, RN, who charted its coastline in 1792-94.

In the early years of the nineteenth century there was keen rivalry for the fur resources of the region among traders from Canada, Britain and the United States. Large-scale settlement began with the gold rush to Fraser River in 1858 and in 1871 the colony became the sixth province of Canada.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 linked the new province with the rest of the country. During the present century, the opening of the Panama Canal and the expansion of trade with the Orient has further stimulated the development of British Columbia.

British Columbia's area is 366,255 square miles, about 10 per cent of Canada's total. Ranges of the Cordillera mountain system, including the Rockies, cover most of the province. Long, winding inlets form a deeply-indented coastline about 7,000 miles in length. The warm off-shore Japanese Current makes the climate mild by Canadian standards, and the heavy rainfall in the coastal region nourishes thick forests and luxuriant vegetation.

Immigration, mainly from other provinces, has given British Columbia the second highest rate of population growth among the provinces in recent years (the highest is Alberta's). Its population, less than 700,000 in 1931 and now over 1,600,000, is of predominantly British origin and is highly concentrated in the south-west. Metropolitan Vancouver, Canada's Western ocean port and third largest city, has a population of about

800,000. Victoria, the provincial capital, has a population of more than 155,000.

There are over 1,200 provincially-supported schools and 101 private schools. The University of British Columbia, located at Vancouver, and its affiliate, Victoria College, in 1963 had a combined enrolment in excess of 14,300.

Dense stands of Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, spruce, lodgepole pine, balsam and other trees make lumbering the leading industry of the province and account for 60 per cent of the cut lumber of Canada. About 40 per cent of the provincial income derives from forest products.

Salmon, herring, halibut, sole and cod are the principal species in the fisheries of the province and contribute about 35 per cent of the net market value of the total Canadian catch.

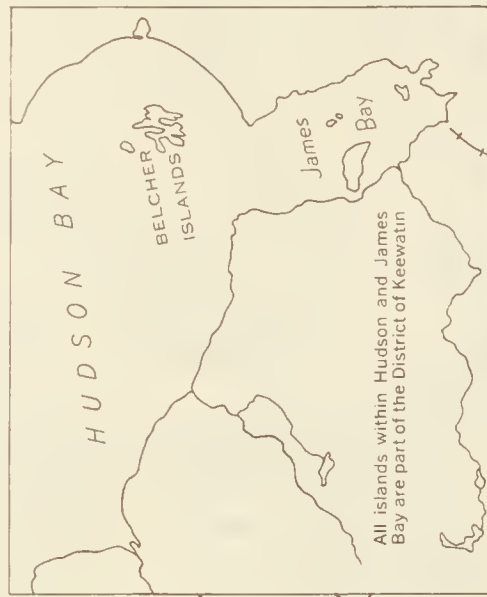
Extensive irrigation has made possible diversified agriculture in the fertile valleys of the province. Dairying, truck and poultry farming predominate in the Fraser Valley, while fruit orchards flourish in the Okanagan and West Kootenay valleys. There are cattle ranches on the dry inland plateau and a promising grain-growing region in the Peace River district of the northeast.

Mining is the oldest and second largest industry of the province, based primarily on large deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and coal. The largest smelter in the British Commonwealth is located at Trail and ore from the Sullivan mine at Kimberley supplies about 95 per cent of Canada's lead production. Extensive exploration and development of petroleum and natural-gas resources in the northeastern region of the province are in progress.

With ample hydro-electric resources, British Columbia stands third in Canadian manufacturing. Major industries include sawmills, pulp and paper, petroleum products, fish processing, veneers and plywoods, slaughtering and meat packing. In *per capita* wealth, purchasing power and production, British Columbia leads the nation.

TERRITORIES

- Existing Road
- Road under construction
- Railroad
- Railroad under construction.
- Seal of Government for Northwest Territories: Ottawa
- Seat of Government for Yukon



TERRITORIES

North of the 60th Parallel is an area of nearly 1.5 million square miles stretching 2,400 miles from East to West and extending to the North Pole. This region, divided into the Yukon and Northwest Territories, comprises more than 40 per cent of Canada.

To the extreme Northwest is the Yukon Territory. With an area of more than 205,000 square miles, the Yukon is a rugged land of broad plateaux between forested mountain ranges. Minerals are the prime source of revenue. The famed Klondike gold has been displaced by silver, of which metal the Yukon is Canada's major producer. Other minerals include lead, copper, zinc and tungsten. Sources of additional income are forestry and trapping. Extensive areas are being explored for oil and gas.

Yukon winters are cold, with extremely low temperatures in northern regions. Summers are warm, with long hours of daylight. There is little rain or snow.

The all-weather Alaska Highway and many territorial roads connect the main communities with Alaska and British Columbia and also aid in mineral development. Airports at Whitehorse, Mayo and Dawson City receive flights from Vancouver, Edmonton, Seattle and Fairbanks, while a railway connects Whitehorse with the Alaskan port of Skagway. A microwave system and land lines connect Yukon communities with points in the United States and Canada. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has a radio station in Whitehorse and four relay stations elsewhere in the territory.

The Yukon offers fine big-game hunting. Sports fishing is becoming increasingly popular. In addition, many tourists are attracted by the scenery of the Yukon and the relics of its early days.

The population of the Yukon is 15,000 (whites, Indians and a few Eskimos). The territory is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Federal Government and an elected seven-man Council. The capital is Whitehorse. Natural resources are administered by the Federal Government. A Member of Parliament represents the Yukon in the Canadian House of Commons. Law is enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

East of the Yukon are the Northwest Territories, with an area of more than 1,254,000 square miles and a population of 24,000, including 8,324 Eskimos, 5,485 Indians, and 10,191 whites. The Territories are governed by a federally-appointed Commissioner and

a nine-man Council. Five members are appointed and four are elected by residents of the Mackenzie District. The Council meets at least twice a year, once in Ottawa and once at some point in the Territories. Its legislative powers are broadly comparable to those of a provincial legislature, with administration carried out by the Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Regional offices have been established throughout the Territories. The Eskimos have made their own contribution to northern industrial development, thereby improving their own social and economic prospects. Among the special sources of income available to them are the arctic-char fishery and the creation of carvings, prints and other handicrafts.

More than 2,000 miles from East to West, the Territories possess great variety of terrain. High mountains are found west of the Mackenzie River Valley, on Ellesmere Island in the extreme north and Baffin Island in the east. Between lie lowlands interspersed with muskeg and numerous lakes, the largest being Great Bear and Great Slave. Above the tree-line is the relatively barren Arctic tundra. Summers in Mackenzie District can be warm, but above the tree-line the climate is Arctic, as ice-choked waters keep the area cool. Winters are extremely cold, but snowfall is relatively light.

Mining is the principal industry in the Territories, Yellowknife being the centre for gold production. Other minerals include silver, copper, nickel, tungsten and oil. Much of the mining activity is centered in Mackenzie, but millions of acres are also under exploration for oil. Furs are a valuable source of income to many residents, and Great Slave Lake possesses thriving commercial fisheries.

Education facilities are improving. In September 1962, more than 50 schools operated by the Department of Northern Affairs had an enrolment of almost 5,000 Eskimo, Indian and other children.

An increasing number of hospitals and nursing stations are being built throughout the North and a low-cost housing programme is helping to improve living conditions. Family-welfare services include rehabilitation centres and welfare offices.

Almost 2,000 miles of road are in use in the Territories. The most important road in the Northwest Territories is the Mackenzie Highway from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Yellowknife.