

## MORE PEOPLE IN WEST

Census Shows Addition of 90,000 Citizens Since 1911—  
Urban Growth Slower

A preliminary return of the results of the quinquennial census of the western provinces, taken last June, gives the population of cities, towns and villages in the three provinces. In nearly all cases increases are shown, although the growth of urban population has not been nearly so great as was the case during the boom times of the two previous five-year periods. Swift Current, for which the count is not yet compiled, is omitted, and all the figures are subject to final revision. The total gain in population of the thirty cities and towns enumerated is approximately ninety thousand, as compared with a gain of over 150,000 between 1906 and 1911.

## Capital Cities' Gains.

Winnipeg, the largest city in the middle west, increased its population from 136,035 in 1911 to 162,999 in 1916, being a gain of 26,964, or nearly 20 per cent., in five years. For the ten years 1906 to 1916 Winnipeg shows an increase of 72,852, or more than 80 per cent.

In Saskatchewan, Regina leads with 26,112, although a decrease of 4,108 has taken place. Both Saskatoon and Moose Jaw show material gains since 1911.

In Alberta, Calgary still stands first with a population of 56,353, followed by Edmonton with 53,792. Of the population of the latter, 12,420 represents that of the former city of Strathcona, now municipally part of the provincial capital. In 1911 Strathcona had a population of 5,579, and in 1906 one of 1,550.

## Comparative Figures.

The comparative figures in detail are as follow:—

Manitoba.			
(Cities).	1906.	1911.	1916.
Winnipeg .....	90,153	136,035	162,999
Brandon .....	10,408	13,839	15,225
St. Boniface .....	5,119	7,483	11,022
(Towns).			
Minnedosa .....	1,299	1,483	1,831
Souris .....	1,413	1,854	1,845
Virden .....	1,471	1,550	1,618
Dauphin .....	1,670	2,815	3,200
Neepawa .....	1,895	1,864	1,854
Portage la Prairie .....	5,106	5,892	5,860
Selkirk .....	2,701	2,977	3,399
Transcona .....	.....	.....	3,357
Saskatchewan.			
(Cities).	1906.	1911.	1916.
Moose Jaw .....	6,249	13,823	16,889
North Battleford .....	824	2,105	3,145
Prince Albert .....	3,005	6,254	6,436
Regina .....	6,169	30,213	26,105
Saskatoon .....	3,011	12,004	21,054
Weyburn .....	996	2,210	3,054
(Towns).			
Melville .....	.....	1,816	2,100
Estevan .....	887	1,981	2,140
Alberta.			
(Cities).	1906.	1911.	1916.
Calgary .....	11,967	43,704	56,302
Edmonton .....	11,167	24,900	53,794
Lethbridge .....	2,313	8,050	9,437
Medicine Hat .....	3,020	5,608	9,269
Red Deer .....	1,418	2,118	2,203
Wetaskiwin .....	1,652	2,411	2,048
(Towns).			
Coleman .....	915	1,557	1,559
MacLeod .....	1,114	1,844	1,811
Camrose .....	412	1,586	1,692
Castor .....	.....	1,650	755
Raymond .....	1,568	1,465	1,206

Mr. W. A. Ross, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been appointed manager of Calgary clearing house, to succeed the late John G. Crerar.

## CROP AREAS AND RETURNS

Wheat Result is 159,000,000 Bushels—Labor and  
Saskatchewan's Thrashing Operations

The crop results now provisionally estimated by the census and statistics office are a total yield of wheat of 159,123,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,085,300 acres, a yield per acre of 15.78 bushels as compared with 29 bushels last year and 15.67 bushels in 1914. The total yield of oats is now placed at 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield per acre of 34.55 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year and 31.12 bushels in 1914. The yield of barley is 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre, and of rye 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres, or 20.30 bushels per acre. For the three prairie provinces the estimated yield of wheat is 138,542,000 bushels; of oats, 232,409,000 bushels; of rye, 659,000 bushels; of barley, 22,862,000 bushels; and of flaxseed, 7,707,000 bushels. The yields of remaining crops are reported for the first time this year as follows: peas, 2,166,000 bushels from 150,280 acres; beans, 541,400 bushels from 32,500 acres; buckwheat, 6,720,000 bushels from 341,500 acres; flaxseed, 7,759,500 bushels from 710,000 acres; mixed grains, 10,333,000 bushels from 397,770 acres; and corn for husking, 6,271,000 bushels from 173,000 acres. For peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and corn for husking these acreages represent the areas actually harvested after deduction from the areas sown in Ontario and Quebec of proportions estimated to have been entirely unproductive through drought.

## Quality of Grain Crops.

Correspondents of the census and statistics office were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat 78, spring wheat 88, all wheat 70, oats 75, barley 72, rye 84, peas 66, beans 74, buckwheat 71, mixed grains 74, flax 76, and corn for husking 67. In Manitoba the quality of spring wheat is 44 per cent., in Saskatchewan it is 60, and in Alberta it is 73. The estimates of quality are high in the maritime provinces and in British Columbia, the average for Canada being reduced by rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and by drought in Quebec and Ontario.

The condition of root and fodder crops is about the same as a month ago, the average points in percentage of a standard or full crop ranging for all Canada from 71 for potatoes and sugar beets to 77 for fodder corn.

## Thrashing Returns in Saskatchewan.

The most outstanding feature of the fortnightly crop report issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture is the shortage of labor to complete the thrashing. From all over the province reports show that when the thrashing operations were suspended owing to snow and rain the men started to return to their homes in Eastern Canada. This, added to the recall of the soldiers, will cause an acute labor shortage directly work is resumed by the machines. A careful calculation shows that only about 28 per cent. of the crop in the province is thrashed, and in a great many districts 90 per cent. of the crop is still in stock. The following estimates show the amount of grain still to be thrashed in the nine crop districts of the province:—

	Acreage.	Acres thrashed.	Acres to be thrashed.
1. South Eastern .....	1,215,128	486,051.6	729,076.4
2. Regina-Weyburn ..	1,532,407	536,342.9	996,054.1
3. South Central .....	1,641,542	328,308.2	1,313,233.8
4. South Western .....	304,484	30,448.4	274,035.6
5. East Central .....	1,221,737	256,347.2	1,025,389.8
6. Central .....	2,030,688	611,906.4	999,996.6
7. West Central .....	767,243	153,448.3	613,794.7
8. North Eastern .....	518,468	103,692.4	414,771.6
9. North Western .....	570,484	285,242.0	285,242.0

Mr. Charles K. Ives, Halifax, manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been awarded the first prize offered for the largest percentage of increase in new business over allotment in a six months' competition, among all the company's Canadian agencies.