

PREFACE

The Industrial Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, offers every facility at its command in the locating of Settlers, development of enterprises and manufactories at all points, and desiring to increase the industries along its lines invites particular attention to the superior advantages offered at numerous stations for additional manufacturing plants and to the many desirable business openings in this territory, as indicated in the following detailed information, showing population, industries located in each town, manufacturing and business opportunities, and such other information as would be of value to the prospective settler, manufacturer, or business man looking for a new location.

It will be of interest to note a few figures, which will show some of the enormous wealth producing powers of the Great Canadian West. For instance the Grain Crop of the four Western Provinces, according to the Official Return for the Fiscal Year ending 31st March, 1909, was 355,042,449 bushels, which included, wheat, 141,106,231 bushels, oats 178,610,406 bushels, barley 28,841,108 bushels, flax 4,784,786 bushels, rye 68,891 bushels, peas 37,027 bushels. The wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces in 1909 produced 119,744,655 bushels, from which it is estimated the Producer received from actual sales over \$118,000,000, and still retained seed and feed requirements.

In addition to the grain crop, it was estimated at the end of 1909 that the potato crop would yield \$3,831,000, turnips and other roots \$300,000, hay and clover \$2,377,000, cattle \$7,277,000, hogs \$1,784,000, sheep \$167,851.53. The live stock values are at Winnipeg and do not include consumption at local points, which would necessarily very much increase the above figures. Dairying, creameries and poultry farming yield large revenues.

It is estimated by the Geological Survey Department of Canada that the total coal content of the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with Eastern British Columbia, is 143,490,000,000 tons covering an approximate area of 22,506 square miles. In the above total it is estimated that the various classes of coal occur in the following proportions:

Anthracite	400,000,000 tons
Anthracite and semi-anthracite	860,000,000 "
Bituminous and semi-anthracite	43,070,000,000 "
Coal and Lignite Coal	21,000,000,000 "
Lignite	78,160,000,000 "
	<u>143,490,000,000 tons</u>

The total coal production of the Province of British Columbia for the year 1909 was 2,406,600 tons; Alberta 2,174,329 tons and Saskatchewan 208,902 tons.

In 1909 British Columbia produced in minerals alone \$24,443,025, of which coal yielded \$7,022,666, copper \$5,918,522, gold \$5,401,000, silver \$1,239,270, lead \$1,709,259, coke \$1,552,218, and other materials such as marble, granite, etc., \$1,600,000.

Lumber produced \$12,000,000 in B.C., and this is an industry which is carried on extensively in the northern parts of the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as in Western Ontario. In the latter province, west of the Great Lakes, the development of iron and other minerals is now in active operation.

The fisheries of the Pacific Coast alone produce something like \$3,000,000 annually and employ 12,000 men. In addition to this there is the celebrated White Fish, a product of the inland lakes.

There are many important industries awaiting increased development and amongst others may be mentioned the canning of fruit and vegetables. The production of all fruits and vegetables is growing rapidly, and there is already a large field for the establishment of fruit canneries.

The live stock industry lends itself to much greater development than is at present the case, and in this relation there is a wide field for meat packing and refrigeration.