



# THE WINNIPEG



## AND Western Canada MARKET FOR MANUFACTURERS

City of Winnipeg's growth  
Warrants Increasing  
Demands at Your  
Factory Door

### POPULATION OF WINNIPEG

1902	48,411
1904	67,262
1906	101,057
1908	128,000
1910	140,000

20,000 Population in Suburbs

### TOTAL ASSESSMENT

Winnipeg Realty Values

1900	\$25,077,400
1902	28,615,810
1905	62,727,630
1906	80,511,727
1909	131,402,800
1910	157,608,220

1910 Tax Rate, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Mills

### BUSINESS GROWTH

Winnipeg Bank Clearings

1902	\$188,370,003
1904	294,601,437
1906	504,585,914
1908	614,111,801
1909	770,649,322

### BUILDING GROWTH

Winnipeg Building Permits

1903-4-5	\$26,264,500
1906-7-8	\$24,444,300
1909	\$9,226,325
1910 (1st 6 months)	\$9,835,500

Total 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  years \$69,770,625

## PRODUCTION PROVES PURCHASING POWER

### MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

#### A Statement of Facts

Year.	Bushels Produced.	Value Received.
1905—		
Wheat ..	84,506,857	\$65,915,348
Oats ..	66,311,800	25,198,484
Barley ..	13,447,800	6,723,900
Flax ..	478,130	645,475
Total for year 1905 .....		\$98,483,207
1906—		
Wheat ..	94,201,984	\$71,513,507
Oats ..	94,244,000	32,042,960
Barley ..	16,888,000	8,781,760
Flax ..	628,958	818,645
Total for year 1906 .....		\$113,156,872
1907—		
Wheat ..	70,922,584	\$75,177,949
Oats ..	74,513,561	41,727,575
Barley ..	19,187,449	10,553,096
Flax ..	1,710,500	2,052,500
Total for year 1907 .....		\$129,511,120
1908—		
Wheat ..	96,863,689	\$95,895,052
Oats ..	108,987,855	41,415,384
Barley ..	24,050,645	12,025,322
Flax ..	1,424,330	1,780,412
Total for year 1908 .....		\$151,116,170
1909—		
Wheat ..	118,109,000	\$115,746,820
Oats ..	163,998,752	46,759,575
Barley ..	30,542,000	13,743,900
Flax ..	8,599,000	6,118,300
Total for year 1909 .....		\$182,368,964
Total production for five years, \$674,635,964.		

#### LIVE STOCK VALUATION IN 1909

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$175,000,000

Western Canada's Growth  
Means Increased  
Factory Output  
in Winnipeg

### MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

	Land—Acres
Manitoba	41,169,098
Saskatchewan	155,092,480
Alberta	160,755,200

Only 8 per cent. of arable land under cultivation

### GRAIN ACREAGE, 1910

	Acres
Wheat	8,453,200
Oats	4,225,800
Barley	1,022,000
Flax	630,000

### HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

1907	28,647
1908	30,424
1909	39,081
1910 (5 months)	23,354

1910 increase over same period in 1909 is 78 per cent.

### RAILWAY MILEAGE

	Miles
1900	3,680
1908	9,365
1909	11,472

## GET CLOSE TO THIS MARKET

**CHEAP POWER TO MANUFACTURERS GUARANTEED.**—The development of 60,000 h.p. by the City of Winnipeg will be ready for delivery in the Spring of 1911. Cheap Sites—Twelve Years' Fixed Assessment—Greatest Railway Centre in Canada—Ideal Labor Conditions.

### POSITIVE PROOF OF PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURED OUTPUT

1900, \$8,606,248 | 1905, \$18,983,248 | 1910 (estimated), \$25,000,000

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Special openings for manufacturing farm and agricultural implements, including gas and steam tractors; paper and strawboard mills; chemical products; men's clothing; ladies ready-to-wear goods; food stuffs; starch factory; footwear; metal goods; wire nail factory; hardware specialties; flax and jute works; beet sugar factory; elevator machinery; automobiles

and commercial motor carriages; home and office furniture; leather goods; cereal foods; dairy supplies; building materials; stoves, ranges, furnaces, and heating plants; and twenty-five other lines.

Special reports prepared and mailed free of charge on the manufacturing possibilities of any of these lines of industries by addressing

**CHAS. F. ROLAND, Commissioner, Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau, WINNIPEG - CANADA**

An Official Organization composed of Representatives of Eighteen Business Bodies of Winnipeg

**THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.**  
PRESTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of  
High Grade Bank  
& Office Fixtures,  
School, Library &  
Commercial Fur-  
niture, Opera &  
Assembly Chairs,  
Interior Hardwood  
Finish Generally.



# TRISCUIT

Simply delicious  
with cheese or marmalade.

A wholesome luncheon, made from the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Triscuit, the Shredded Wheat Wafer, is the food for health and strength.

ALWAYS READY TO SERVE

At all grocers, 13c. a carton, two for 25c.

## People and Places

### NAVIGATING THE SASKATCHEWAN.

THERE is to be a steamboat route between Edmonton and Winnipeg. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been telling the western farmers so, and Hon. Dr. Pugsley has committed himself to the project just lately. I. R. Voligny, who surveys for the government, returned from a seven hundred-and-fifty-mile jaunt down the proposed Saskatchewan water route to the mission at the Pas in Keewatin. There will have to be a whole lot of work done before you hear the steamboat whistles; also money spent. Voligny knows—the work. The cost he leaves to Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

The 750 miles which Voligny has covered in his minute inspection of the river is only three-fourths of the distance between Edmonton and Lake Winnipeg. The long thousand miles is full of difficulties. For instance, there are rapids, one of the bugbears of river navigation—eight miles of them at one place. These are the Lacolle Rapids twenty miles east of Prince Albert. Here the water hurdles over a series of falls, and gathering impetus, rushes along in a mad torrent. Prince Albert citizens expect to harness ten thousand horse-power at Lacolle Rapids. Of course, the government's navigation scheme will require that a big lock be constructed at Lacolle. This will be an expensive undertaking. However, Lacolle Rapids are alone in being so formidable that they cannot be governed except by locks; the other rapids which interrupt along the Saskatchewan River, can be controlled by building small dams, thus raising the water. The next obstruction after the rapids to navigators is the channels. East of Battleford there is an Indian Reserve known by the highly picturesque name of Devil Park. At this point, the river takes a sweep outward, and there are located here a regiment of sandbars which hide the channel. The problem here for the engineers is to define the channel. This will be done by raising the water level and by concentrating the water.

The matter of navigating the Saskatchewan in great measure resolves itself into the possibility of fastening the leash on the swift river. The Saskatchewan takes its rise in the mountains, and its flow is influenced by the snow falling and melting in the hills. Could a storage reservoir be built, or some means adopted to restrain the impetuous waters, a great part of the navigation problem would be solved—at least the rapids difficulty; for the rapids which only during low water are dangerous, could be kept under sufficient depth to preclude the possibility of any treachery.

\* \* \*

### SOME BIG CHIEFS.

LAST week we remarked that the Duke of Connaught, who has been mentioned as the successor of Earl Grey, had been in 1869, when a young man visiting Canada, consecrated Chief of the Six Nations of Indians. Since then we have been looking up other white chiefs of the Redmen. His late Majesty King Edward, was a notable chief, and the Indians called him by a long, sonorous omen which meant in plain English "Son of the Great White Mother." King George has the buckskin coat, moccasins, and plumes of his Indian rank packed away at the Palace among his court dresses. His present Majesty came into a chief-