

Certainly the city of Winnipeg has continued to receive all its share of Canada's industrial growth. Provincial returns show that seventy-one charters for purely industrial companies were issued in 1911 with a combined authorized capital of \$7,695,000, Winnipeg being named as the headquarters of each company registered. Not only have new companies located, but older industrial firms have found it necessary to extend their working capital to take care of the growing trade, nineteen firms having increased their capital from \$2,330,000 to \$6,360,000 during the year. What English city could show such marked progress as this in the small space of twelve months?

A Manufacturing City

Many of the old folks at home would not be a little surprised to know that at the close of 1911 no less than 267 big manufacturing establishments were operating in Winnipeg with invested capital of \$36,000,000 employing over 15,000 hands, with a monthly pay-roll amounting to three quarters of a million dollars. The annual output of Winnipeg industries in that year was estimated at \$40,000,000 which in view of the government census in 1906, showing the output to be \$19,983,000, is not a little satisfactory.

If one is looking back over the past year, however, there is one event that stands out above all others—the completion of Winnipeg's big municipal power plant which is now serving the city with electric current. Undoubtedly the adoption of a three cent rate for domestic lighting with equally low prices for electric power for manufacturing is the greatest inducement the city has yet offered for further industrial development.

There is a splendid electric car system which is being constantly augmented—stretching miles away from the city's centre to every point of the suburbs which rival some of the beauty spots of the home-life of the older Eastern cities.