

CHRISTMAS 1910



*A Little Roll
of News From*



TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

REFERENCE LIBRARY

676.2. M12

*Manitosa Tree Press
Not in Peel*

\$ 15.-

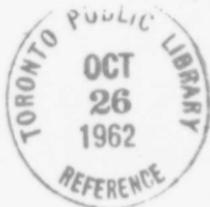
A LITTLE ROLL OF NEWS PRINT

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF PAPER-
MAKING, FROM THE ANCIENT PAPYRUS
MADE FROM THE REEDS OF THE
NILE, DOWN TO THE MODERN PAPER
MADE FROM CANADIAN PULPWOOD



WINNIPEG:

CHRISTMAS, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN



FROM THE PRESSES OF
THE FREE PRESS JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
WINNIPEG, CANADA

676.2

.M12



AS Pliny the Elder truly wrote more than twenty centuries ago, "The remembrance of past events depends upon paper (papyrus)"; yet, with the irony of fate, paper has failed to preserve any record of its own origin, and much of the early history of the art of paper-making is left to conjecture. The word "paper" itself may rightly be regarded as a living link in human speech which connects ancient Egypt with modern Canada. The former was the land of the early paper plant; the latter is the land of the latest paper tree. The existence of papyrus has been traced back to 2400 B.C., and without doubt it had then been in use a long time. "Papyrus" was probably the Egyptian name, with a Greek termination, of a sedge or bulrush of the Nile and the marshes of Egypt, which was used for making thin sheets primarily for writing upon, though some were used for wrapping. The Egyptians stripped the rind from the long stems, exposing the pith, which was then cut into thin strips. These were laid out flat side by side, forming a layer upon which other strips were laid at right angles to the first. The two layers were then compressed, so as to adhere to each other. Sometimes, perhaps generally, three layers were used. The article thus formed was the papyrus on which the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile wrote those records which, three thousand years and more after they were stored away, have been brought out again from the tombs of the Pharaohs into the light of today with their cuttlefish ink as distinct as though the writing was done but yesterday.





As the word "paper" preserves for us the name of "the paper-reed of the Egyptian stream," so the word "library" records the fact that books were once formed of the bark (liber) of trees. The French word "livre" traces its origin to the same source. Our English word "book" comes from the Anglo-Saxon word "boc," the beech tree, the bark and wood of which were used by the early Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic tribes for writing material. In modern times we have reverted to the ways of our ancestors and gone back to trees for the supply of paper to meet the world's ever-growing demand. The banks of the Nile were the earliest source of paper supply. The beech groves of Germany and Britain came next. And towards the close of the nineteenth century came the opening up of the Canadian spruce forests.

The world looks to this country with confidence that there will be no lack of Canadian spruce to supply paper for its needs. The centuries of the Pyramid-builders and the twentieth century, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has well said belongs to Canada as the nineteenth belonged to the United States, salute each other within the shades of our northern forests, whose dimensions are so vast that they seem almost incredible. The Cinderella of the forest trees of Canada has taken rank with the best of her sisters and become a source of incalculable national wealth.

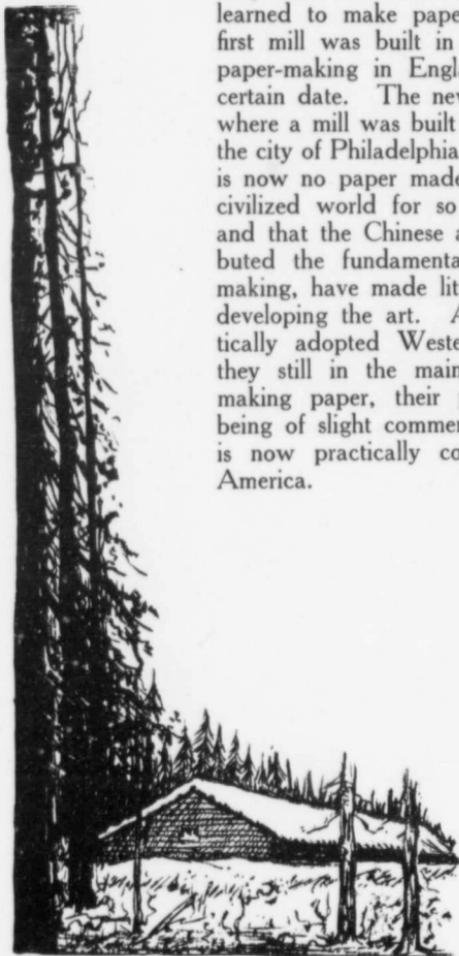




WHILE to Egypt belongs the credit of having first made paper from papyrus—from which the Egyptians also made boats, sails, mats, cloth and cords—China is in all probability entitled to claim that Chinese papermakers were the first to use the stalks of the cotton and the rice plants, small branches of the mulberry tree, various barks, bamboo leaves, etc., reduced to a pulp, as their material. The Egyptian papyrus—the material, but not the art—was introduced into Southern Europe about 325 B.C. as a consequence of the conquests of Alexander the Great, and was used very generally until the eighth century of the Christian era, when, together with parchment, it began to be replaced by paper made quite differently, upon a principle which has survived to this era. Papyrus is lost sight of in the twelfth century. The new paper was of Asiatic origin. Its fundamental difference from papyrus was that the raw material used in making it was first reduced to pulp, that is, the natural structure was broken down so as to separate the component fibres, which were then rearranged to form a thin sheet. In China, Formosa, Korea and very likely elsewhere in central Asia this principle was used certainly long before the Christian era. The probable course that paper-making took was from China and other Oriental countries to the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. It was known in Persia and Arabia early in the seventh century. The Saracens carried the art to Spain after their conquest of that country in the eighth century. The consequent disruption of



commercial relations with Egypt cut off the supply of papyrus and facilitated the substitution of true paper in Spain and other parts of Europe. The spread of the industry throughout Europe was slow, and its route and early development cannot be surely traced. Italy had its mills soon after Spain. France first learned to make paper in 1189. In Germany the first mill was built in 1390. For the beginning of paper-making in England 1330 is given as an uncertain date. The new world was reached in 1690, where a mill was built in Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. It is a curious sequel that there is now no paper made in Egypt, which supplied the civilized world for so many centuries with papyrus, and that the Chinese and other Orientals who contributed the fundamental principles of modern paper-making, have made little or no progress themselves in developing the art. Although they have characteristically adopted Western machinery to some extent, they still in the main cling to archaic methods of making paper, their production of that commodity being of slight commercial importance. The industry is now practically confined to Europe and North America.





TO recount the various experiments that were made with trees and plants from every zone until it was finally established that black and white spruce, Canada balsam, poplar, aspen and pine are the best material for making pulp would take up more room than is here available. Suffice it to say that spruce and balsam are valuable on account of the special quality of their fibre and also on account of their color. They are soft woods, easily ground, as are also poplar and aspen; the latter, however, have knots and black veins which spoil the color of the paper. Pine is too expensive a material. It is to be noted that experiments have determined that trees twenty years old make the best pulp. Spruce having been found to answer best all the requirements, it only remained to ascertain where the best spruce was to be found in greatest abundance, accompanied by the best facilities for the production of the pulp. It is a natural law that trees attain their highest excellence along the northern limit of their growth; the spruce of Canada was believed to be the best for pulp-making, and exhaustive experiments proved the belief to be sound. In a word, Nature has marked out Canada to be the leading pulp and paper manufacturing country in the world. It remains for the Canadian people, by insisting on wise methods of conservation being put into operation, to ensure the realization of the Dominion's great possibilities.

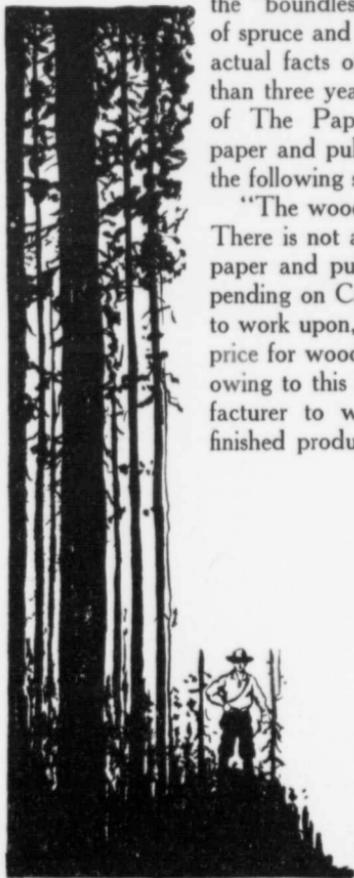




UNTIL within recent years the question of a possibility of comparative scarcity of the raw material of paper no more suggested itself than any question of the possible scarcity of the raw material of flour. Nor is this to be wondered

at, for explorers and Government reports spoke largely of the "boundless areas" and the "inexhaustible supplies" of spruce and other pulp-wood. The realization of the actual facts of the case may be dated from no longer than three years ago. In the issue for January, 1898, of *The Paper Mill*, the recognized organ of the paper and pulp makers of the United States, appeared the following startling admission:

"The wood situation to-day is a very serious matter. There is not a mill in the United States manufacturing paper and pulp that is not to a very large extent depending on Canada for its wood, and there is no basis to work upon, for the reason that there is no established price for wood either in this country or in Canada, and owing to this fact there is no basis for the paper manufacturer to work upon to establish a price for the finished product."





IT was in the following year that the publishers of the leading daily papers throughout the United States met in New York, and made no effort to conceal the alarm with which they viewed the situation. They passed resolutions calling upon the President and Congress to take action that only a few years before would have been considered rampantly radical. With the prodigious rate of increase at which the newspapers of the United States had been using "news print," and with the numerous other uses for pulpwood, the people of the United States awakened to the fact that the supply of pulpwood in most of the States was practically exhausted, while throughout the whole Union the consumption had far outstripped the reproductive capacity of the forests. Up to three or four years ago this was denied by those interested in certain departments of the pulp and paper trade in the United States. But with the mills of Wisconsin, planted in the midst of what had once been regarded as a perpetual supply, having to import pulpwood all the way from Quebec by rail, and with the mills of Maine, the State of "inexhaustible" spruce, also getting supplies from Quebec and from New Brunswick, the United States pulpwood famine could no longer be denied.





CANADA possesses not only more than one-third of the water powers of the world, but a far greater area of pulpwood than is now left to the lot of any other nation. The Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada recently gave the following figures of acreage of forest areas:

Canada	1,657,600,000
Russia	812,600,000
United States	500,000,000
Austria-Hungary	93,000,000
Sweden	49,000,000
France	23,000,000
Norway	17,000,000

Considering the relation of forests to water powers and the relation of water powers to electrical energy, and considering further the relation of forests to agriculture and manufactures, the conservation of our national forest wealth becomes the gravest problem in the whole range of our material life. As the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has well said: "In the conservation of our forests is involved the conservation of nearly all the other resources." To quote from a speech of Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., on the necessity of forest conservation: "Of all our wonderful resources none are more important than the forests. Their conservation is undoubtedly more vital to our future than is generally realized." "The trees," to quote Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "are a crop, like any other growth. When a crop is taken off, steps should be taken to re-



place it with another." In the same speech Sir Wilfrid said: "The forest, unfortunately, has many enemies. Man is bad enough, we all agree; but man is not so bad as the insects, and the insects are not so bad as fire." Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation, said in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in March last:

"According to the best calculations that could be made (and in the case of the United States they are fairly accurate), the United States has at the present time a total timber supply of about twenty-two hundred billion feet. That is a very large amount, but the consumption of the United States is pretty accurately known, and it amounts to one hundred billion feet per year. The annual growth is estimated at about thirty billions, so that the difference would be seventy billion feet per year of net consumption.

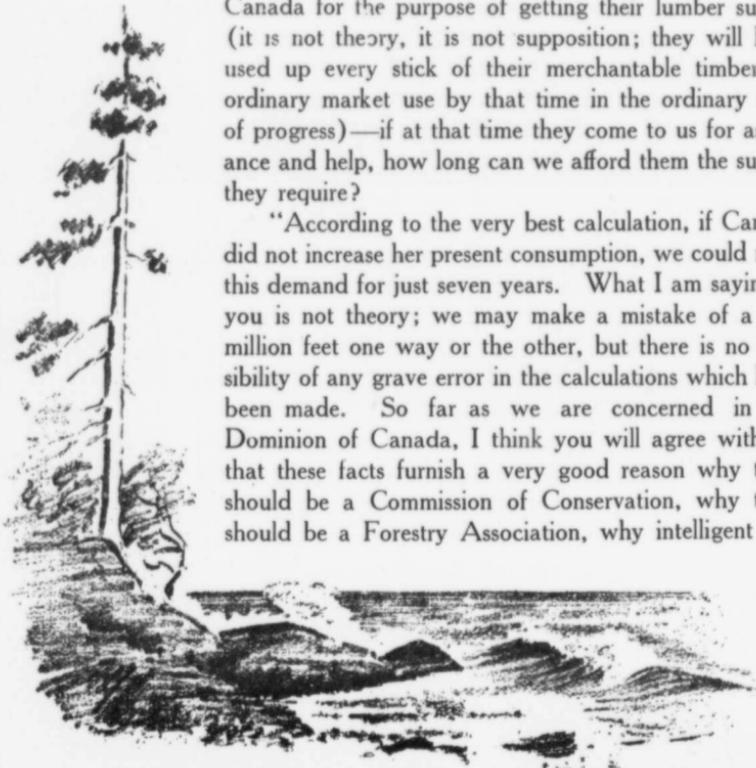
"There is, therefore, in the United States at the present time, about thirty years' supply of timber. At the present time there is a population of ninety millions. Their statistics are perfect in regard to population. That population will probably double in the next thirty or thirty-five years. They will then have in thirty-five years not less than one hundred and seventy or one hundred and eighty millions, as against ninety millions which they have at the present time. It is calculated the consumption of lumber at the present rate, which gives a supply for thirty years, cannot be maintained. The present rate will increase not only in proportion to the increase of the present population, but the per capita consumption of lumber is actually increasing year by year. They used more per head last year than the year



before, and the increase has been going on for some years past. That, of course, will stop, because as prices go up and other material begins to be used in increasing quantities, lumber will to some extent be replaced. But there is no possible ground for coming to the conclusion that the use of lumber will be any less during the next thirty years than it is now. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the average annual amount will be considerably in excess of what it is now.

“Put it at its very best possible figure and there cannot be more than twenty-five or thirty years’ supply. If, at that time, the people of the United States come to Canada for the purpose of getting their lumber supply (it is not theory, it is not supposition; they will have used up every stick of their merchantable timber for ordinary market use by that time in the ordinary way of progress)—if at that time they come to us for assistance and help, how long can we afford them the supply they require?

“According to the very best calculation, if Canada did not increase her present consumption, we could meet this demand for just seven years. What I am saying to you is not theory; we may make a mistake of a few million feet one way or the other, but there is no possibility of any grave error in the calculations which have been made. So far as we are concerned in the Dominion of Canada, I think you will agree with me that these facts furnish a very good reason why there should be a Commission of Conservation, why there should be a Forestry Association, why intelligent and



capable men, who have some regard for the future of the country, should give time, attention, consideration and discussion to these problems. For myself, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt whatever, if I live to the ordinary span of life, I shall see the Government of this country limit the annual amount of timber that will be cut, on the ground that the timber must be kept for the purposes of the people of Canada themselves, and if this is not limited properly, the supply will be forever gone."



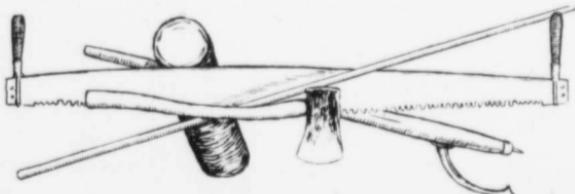
IN the forest areas of the Dominion, east of the Rocky Mountains, there are ninety species of trees, but the greater number of them are confined to an area comparatively small, though actually vast. In our northern forests the principal trees are the cedar, balsam (fir and poplar), aspen, white birch, tamarac or larch, Banksian pine and white and black spruce. Our great northern forests cover a total extent of territory equal to the whole of Russia in Europe, the German Empire, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy combined. The central line of the forest belt may be described as starting from the vicinity of the Straits of Belle Isle, following a southwesterly course till it passes to the south of Hudson Bay, and then turning northwestward and following that course all the way to the border of Alaska, opposite the mouth of



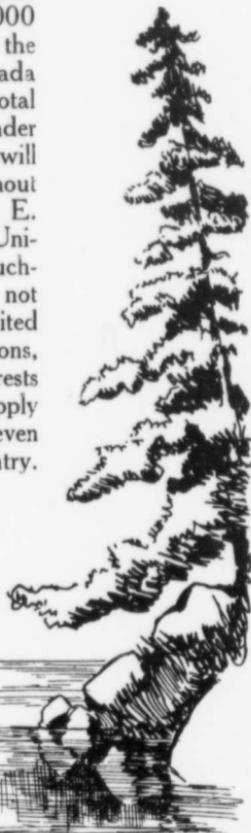
the Mackenzie River, the total distance being 3,700 miles. The breadth of the spruce belt taken at ten almost equal intervals in this total distance is as follows:

	Miles
From Halifax to Ungava Bay	1,000
In the Labrador Peninsula	950
From the north shore of Lake Huron to Richmond Gulf on the east side of Hudson Bay	800
From the International boundary on the northwest side of Lake Superior to Cape Henrietta Maria, on Hudson Bay	600
From the International boundary on the Lake of the Woods to Cape Tatnam, on Hudson Bay	600
From Yorkton to Fort Churchill	600
From Battleford to the limit of the forest on Reindeer Lake	600
From the summit of the Rocky Mountains on a northeasterly line passing through Lake Athabasca	800
From the watershed of the Pacific slope on a northeasterly line passing through Great Slave Lake	700
From the watershed of the Pacific slope on a northeasterly line crossing the Mackenzie River on the Arctic Circle	350

This gives an average breadth of 700 miles. If we multiply the total length by this breadth, the result is an area of 2,590,000 square miles as the approximate extent of our northern forests, in which the black and white spruces are the prevailing trees. These figures are taken from the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada.



Dr. Robert Bell, late the Director of the Geological Survey, estimated a few years ago that the total amount of pulpwood standing in the Dominion was 16,500,000 cords. The late Dominion Statistician, writing in 1900, said that at the then rate of consumption of pulpwood in the United States and Great Britain, namely, the product of 90,000 acres of spruce woodland annually, Canada could undertake to supply the demands of both these countries. "It would take fifty years to destroy the present existing spruce crop," he wrote. "But spruce reproduces itself, to the sizes best suited for pulp, in thirty years. As the first 90,000 acres cut over would have fifty years to reproduce the second growth, it is evident that the forests of Canada can stand all demands upon them without fear of total deprivation in the lapse of time." But it is only under proper forestry regulations that a spruce forest will afford a perpetual supply of pulpwood. Without proper methods of conservation, to quote Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, written three years ago, "the much-vaunted virgin timber wealth of Canada would not suffice to supply the annual consumption of the United States for more than twelve years." Later calculations, as stated by Hon. Mr. Sifton, show that the forests of the Dominion, as they stand, would suffice to supply the needs of the United States for no more than seven years, in addition to the present needs of this country.



PHOTOGRAPH BY

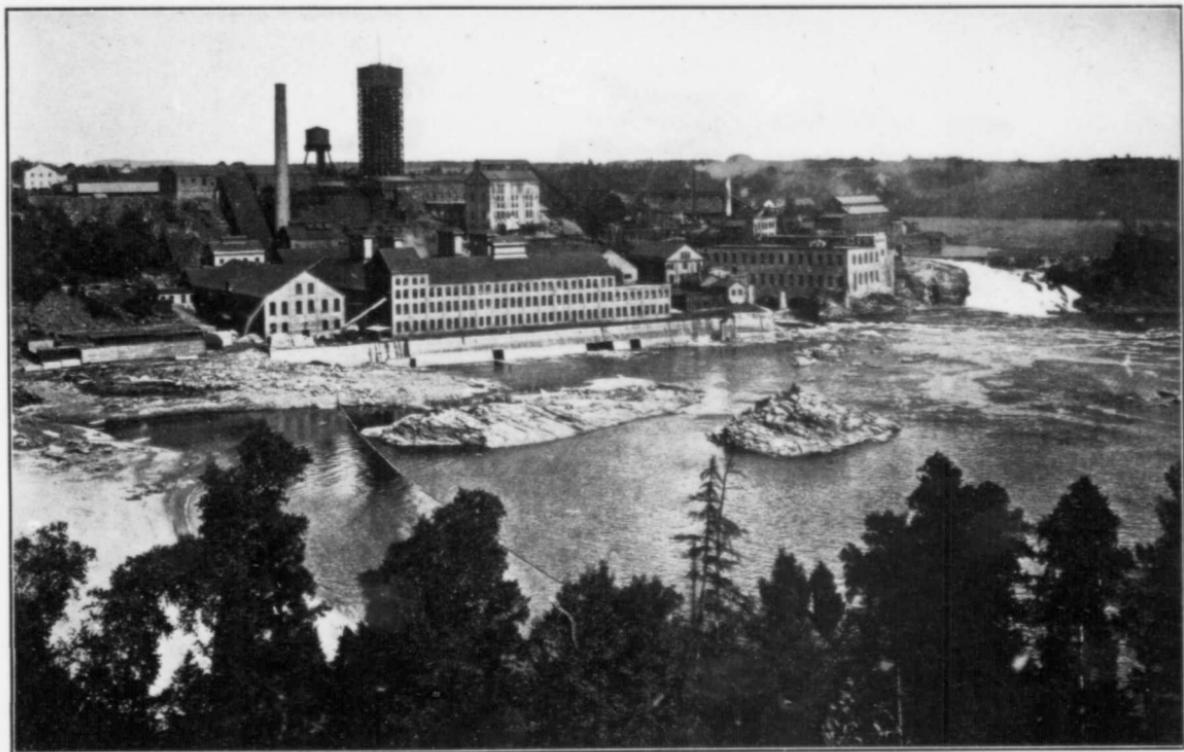


THE first paper mill in Canada was built at St. Andrew's in the Province of Quebec, in 1803, the year in which the Fourdrinier machine, which was to revolutionize paper-making, was introduced in England. The men who started that first Canadian paper mill obtained a thirty years' lease from the Seigneur of the district. The mill was a small one, and found its market in Montreal and Quebec. It was operated until 1834, when a freshet carried away the dam, and the Seigneur objected to its reconstruction. A newspaper proprietor, A. H. Holland, of the Halifax Recorder, built the second Canadian paper mill, near Bedford Basin, in Nova Scotia, about 1819; and the first mill in Upper Canada was built at Ancaster, near Hamilton, in the following year, but was soon abandoned. As the result of a bonus offered in 1826 by the Government of Upper Canada to the first paper mill that should be started in successful operation, two contestants ran a race in building. The contest was so close that the winner was only able to secure his prize by starting his mill on a Sunday. By 1842, Upper Canada had fourteen small paper mills. The census of 1851 showed that Upper and Lower Canada had five mills each, the returns of 1861 adding one mill in Lower Canada. The census of 1871 gave twelve mills to Ontario and seven to Quebec, and one each to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, these twenty-one mills employing 760 hands. The census of 1881 recorded thirty-six paper mills and five pulp mills, and that of 1891, thirty-four paper mills and twenty-four pulp mills. It was in the



decade 1880-90 that the era of pulp and paper manufacturing from wood may be said to have begun in Canada. Some samples of pulp and paper made in Canada were exhibited at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886, and though the suggestion that Canada could supply pulp to British paper mills was not then regarded seriously, actual shipments began shortly afterwards in quantity, and when wood pulp first figured separately in the trade and navigation returns in 1890 the value of the shipments had reached \$168,180. To quote the figures showing year by year the growth of the pulp-making industry of the Dominion would over-burden these pages with statistics. The latest official statistics available in regard to the pulp manufactured and the pulp and pulpwood exported are, respectively, the report of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior on the Forest Products of Canada in 1908, and the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st last. The former report says: "The returns of the manufacture of pulp are incomplete. The Forestry Branch has 70 mills upon its list, and only 45 reported." The mills which reported number 21 in Quebec, 10 in Ontario, 7 in New Brunswick and 7 in Nova Scotia. These 45 mills converted in the twelve months covered by the report 482,777 cords of pulpwood, valued at \$2,931,653, into 363,079 tons of pulp, of which 278,570 were mechanical pulp, 82,381 sulphite pulp, and 2,178 soda pulp. During the twelve months covered by the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce referred to, the total export of pulpwood was 794,896 cords, valued at \$4,356,391. This was all exported to the United





A LEADING CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP PLANT
General View of the Mills of the Laurentide Paper and Pulp Company at Grand' Mere, Quebec

States. The total amount of manufactured pulp exported was 4,989,094 cwt., valued at \$4,306,920. It was exported to the following countries: United States, 3,064,879 cwt.; United Kingdom, 1,084,789 cwt.; France, 83,500 cwt.; Belgium, 33,880 cwt.; Mexico, 16,336 cwt.; Japan, 12,604 cwt.; Argentine Republic, 3,928 cwt.; China, 3,350 cwt.; Cuba, 2,600 cwt., and other countries, 932 cwt.



F news print, that is to say, paper on which newspapers are printed, the total production in Canada is now about 200,000 tons a year, and the total annual consumption by the newspapers of the Dominion is between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. The little roll of news print accompanying this booklet is a reproduction in miniature specially made by the Laurentide Paper Company, of the form in which the news print supply of the Free Press comes, in rolls which run from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds in weight, from the plant of the Company at Grand' Mere, in Quebec. The annual output of that plant is 60,000 tons of ground wood, 25,000 tons of sulphite or chemical pulp, 60,000 tons of news print, and 12,000,000 feet of lumber. The Laurentide Paper Company has more than 1,000 men in its plant, and more than 2,500 men in the woods, and has created at Grand' Mere, which was a hamlet



with only a few score inhabitants until the Company began its operations, a model town with a population of about 6,000—a town which it is both a surprise and a pleasure to visit. To attempt to describe the various mills and other structures which make up such an extensive up-to-date plant for the manufacture of wood pulp, paper, cardboard and lumber as that of the Laurentide Paper Company at Grand' Mere, is out of the question in this booklet. But a word must be said about the town which the Company has created. It is picturesquely situated on the St. Maurice River, the power for the operation of the plant being derived from the St. Maurice Falls, which also supply the power for the electric lighting of the town. It is a place of beauty in addition to being a place where nothing has been overlooked that can contribute to the welfare of the community. The houses are well-planned and well-built. There is a hospital, there are schools, churches, club houses, parks, and, in a word, everything needful to make life comfortable and pleasant for the dwellers in Grand' Mere. A matter of which mention should not be omitted in speaking of the Laurentide Paper Company is that the most thoroughgoing methods of conservation are carried out in the management of the Company's timber limits, which are of great extent. They are managed in accordance with scientific forestry principles, with every provision for protection from fire; and the cutting is done with due regard to the preservation of a future supply. By these methods a perpetuity of supply is assured.





It has been estimated by a German statistician that the total amount of paper of all sorts produced annually in the whole world is 8,000,000 tons, and that of this total 55 per cent. is produced in Europe, Germany producing 17 per cent., Great Britain, 11 per cent., France, 7 per cent., Austria-Hungary, 5 per cent., Russia and Finland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Norway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the 43 per cent. credited to this continent, the United States produces nearly 40 per cent., and Canada about 3 per cent. Canada, it may be noted, has the largest consumption of paper per head of population, the statistics being as follows: Canada, $64\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per annum; Great Britain, 55 pounds; Sweden, 53 pounds; Finland, 52 pounds; United States, 50 pounds; Germany, 46 pounds; Norway, 36 pounds; Switzerland, 33 pounds; Holland, 32 pounds; France, 30 pounds; Austria-Hungary and Belgium, 24 pounds, and so on down the list, until we come to Bosnia, which consumes only a small fraction over one pound per head of the population. It has been said that the consumption of paper is a measure of a country's civilization; if that saying is to be taken as having some truth, the statistics of paper consumption may well be regarded by Canadians with satisfaction.



The Manitoba Free Press

Has Marked the Christmas Season in previous years by the presentation:

- In 1901**—Of a miniature sack of "No. 1 Hard" Manitoba Wheat.
- In 1902**—Of a miniature sack of Reindeer Pemmican, made at Fort McPherson, a Hudson's Bay Company post, sixty-five miles within the Arctic Circle, and 2978 miles northwest of Winnipeg, accompanied by an illustrated booklet bound with a deerskin thong.
- In 1903**—Of a Gopher's Tail, mounted, as a "good luck bringer," accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Gopher, given in print for the first time.
- In 1904**—Of a pen made from a quill of a Canadian Wild Goose, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Wild Goose, given in print for the first time.
- In 1905**—Of a Flint and Steel, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the Origin of Fire, set forth in print for the first time from a manuscript journal of an officer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated in the year 1817.
- In 1906**—Of a Pipe of Peace, with an illustrated booklet containing certain Indian legends of the origin of the Calumet, and some account of the usages in connection therewith.
- In 1907**—Of a little Barrel of Flour made at the Hudson's Bay Company's mill at Vermilion, 400 miles south of the Arctic Circle, from wheat grown in the Peace River country, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of wheat growing and flour milling, ancient and modern.
- In 1908**—Of a package of Caviar from Lake Winnipeg, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of the history of Caviar, and a Cree legend of the Sturgeon, given in print for the first time.
- In 1909**—Of a Beaver's Tooth, mounted, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of the Beaver's Works and Ways, of Indian Legends about the Beaver, and of Curious Old World Beliefs, of the Magical and Medicinal Powers of Castoreum and Beavers' Teeth.

Facts About the Free Press

WINNIPEG

GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

Sworn Average Circulation of the Daily Free Press.	Sworn Average Circulation of the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer.
1901	13,862
1902	15,341
1903	18,824
1904	25,693
1905	30,048
1906	34,559
1907	36,852
1908	37,095
1909	40,890
1910 (10 months)	45,404
1902	10,672
1903	13,640
1904	15,801
1905	15,654
1906	21,300
1907	23,816
1908	27,425
1909	27,050
1910 (10 months)	26,645

VOLUME OF ADVERTISING CARRIED BY THE DAILY FREE PRESS.

	Agate Lines Display.	Agate Lines Classified.	Agate Total Lines.
1902	3,853,504	1,334,038	5,187,542
1903	5,009,616	1,793,554	6,803,170
1904	5,027,324	1,979,952	7,007,276
1905	5,820,450	2,192,625	8,013,075
1906	6,067,050	2,717,625	8,784,675
1907	6,201,300	2,938,200	9,139,500
1908	4,415,550	2,074,875	6,490,425
1909	4,962,858	2,789,200	7,752,058
1910 (11 months)	5,734,742	2,894,992	8,629,734

PRESS CAPACITY

The figures given represent the number of 16-page papers which can be printed in an hour.

1900 (Cox Duplex, limit 8 pages)	4,000
1904 (Hoe Pony Quad and Full Quad)	34,000
1910	72,000

PAPER CONSUMPTION BY THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

1899	550,000	Pounds
1900	644,640	"
1901	999,217	"
1902	1,290,492	"
1903	1,972,098	"
1904	2,791,356	"
1905	3,573,704	Pounds
1906	4,160,398	"
1907	4,624,701	"
1908	4,138,089	"
1909	4,551,492	"
1910†	5,046,642	"

† 10 months.

WINNIPEG

The Capital of the Province of Manitoba, the Financial Centre
and the Commercial Metropolis of Western Canada

Population, 1910, (estimated)	145,000
Total Assessable Property, 1910	\$157,608,220
Rate of Taxation, 1910	10.8 Mills
Building Permits, 1910 (11 months)	\$14,136,200
Local Improvements, 1910 (11 months)	\$1,005,662
Area of Public Parks, 1910, acres	500
Area of City, acres, 1910	13,999

Growth of Population.

1874 (year of incorporation)	1,869
1885	19,574
1898	39,384
1902	48,411
1903	56,741
1904	67,262
1905	79,975
1906	101,057
1907	111,729
1908	122,250
1909	135,000
1910 (estimated)	145,000

Growth of Assessment.

1901 (real and personal property)	\$26,405,770
1902	28,615,810
1903	36,373,400
1904	48,214,950
1905	62,727,630
1906	80,511,725
1907	93,825,960
1908	102,790,170
1909	107,997,320
1910	157,608,220

Bank Clearings.

1901	\$106,950,720
1902	188,370,003
1903	246,108,006
1904	294,601,437
1905	369,868,179
1906	504,585,914
1907	599,667,576
1908	614,111,801
1909	675,171,910
1910 (11 mo.)	853,272,712

Inland Revenue Receipts.

1901	\$ 537,958
1902	637,881
1903	775,783
1904	914,189
1905	1,000,685

Local Improvements.

1901	\$ 327,029
1902	387,201
1903	469,394
1904	432,689
1905	907,803
1906	1,071,633
1907	903,302
1908	880,380
1909	1,232,169
1910 (11 months)	1,214,764

Building Permits.

	No. of Buildings.	Value.
1901	796	\$ 1,708,557
1902	972	2,408,125
1903	1,593	5,689,400
1904	2,268	9,651,750
1905	4,099	10,480,150
1906	4,176	12,760,450
1907	2,827	6,309,950
1908	1,769	5,513,700
1909	2,942	9,226,335
1910	3,240	14,136,200

Customs Returns.

1901	\$ 975,880
1902	1,492,469
1903	1,936,811
1904	2,601,252
1905	2,705,051
1906	3,620,072
1907	3,144,554
1908	4,132,021
1909	3,343,520
1910	5,001,624

1906	\$1,148,723
1907	1,028,209
1908	1,216,337
1909	956,036
1910	931,088

Some Figures About Canada

Total area of Canada	3,729,665 sq. miles
Land	3,603,909 " "
Water	125,756 " "
Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in extent.	

POPULATION

1901	5,371,315
1910 (estimated March 31st)	7,489,781
Canada began 20th century with same population as United States began the 19th.	

EDUCATION

No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Expenditure.
22,971	34,896	1,214,457	\$19,370,538

CANADIAN FINANCES—1909

Net Public Debt	\$323,930,279, or about \$45.08 per head.
Estimated Revenue, 1909-10	97,500,000
Expenditures	81,000,000
Surplus (consolidated fund)	16,500,000

CANADIAN POST OFFICE STATISTICS—1909

Number of Offices	12,479
Letters of all kinds despatched	479,670,000
Post Office Expenditures	\$6,592,386

Canada was the first country in the Empire to have penny postage.

CANADIAN TRADE

Imports

	1909	1910
Home Consumption	\$298,205,957	\$309,756,608

Exports

Domestic	\$242,603,586	\$261,512,159
Aggregate Trade	\$540,809,543	\$571,268,767

United States Government Agencies in Canada—189 Consular and Trade.
Fifty-seven countries trade with Canada.

CANADIAN BANK STATISTICS—1909

Bank Clearings for Canada	\$5,204,253,267
Capital of Chartered Banks (paid up)	97,808,617
Total Reserve Fund	77,847,333
On Deposit in the Chartered Banks	868,235,850
Savings Deposits	112,760,471
of which \$59,938,920 was in the Government Savings Banks.	

CANADIAN INSURANCE—1909

Life:

Total Premiums	\$ 26,507,750
Amount in force	780,370,232

Fire:

Policies in force	1,863,459,522
-------------------------	---------------

CANADIAN WATER POWERS

According to Government estimate Canada has available 25,682,907 horse power in accessible localities.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES—1906

The capitalization of Canadian manufacturing industries, as set forth in the returns of the special census taken in 1906, which are the latest statistics available, was \$846,585,028. The annual pay roll in that year was \$165,100,011. The production of manufactured goods in that year amounted to a total value of \$718,352,603.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS—1909

Capitalization	\$1,354,784,874
Mileage	24,104 miles
Passengers carried	32,683,309
Freight carried	66,842,258 tons
Under construction or contract	2,454 miles

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Telephones	130,000
Telegraph wires, mileage	117,338
Telegraph Stations	3,000
Invested in Canadian Telegraphs, about.....	\$7,000,000

CANADIAN CANALS—1909

Tolls were abolished by the Canadian Government on April 27, 1903. Since then all canals and locks in Canada have been free.

Total tonnage of vessels passing through Canadian Canals	24,370,600
Freight, tons	33,720,748
Passengers carried	272,222

CANADIAN FISHERIES

Value of Fish caught in Canada, 1908	\$25,451,094
Men employed.....	822,184

CANADIAN MARINE

Total Navigation, 1909.....	32,000,000 tonnage
25,000 men are employed on Great Lakes during navigation.	
Number vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports (exclusive of coasting).....	73,719; tonnage, 40,701,603

CANADIAN MILITIA.

Establishment, 1909.....51,560 Officers and men, with 8,814 horses

CANADIAN NAVY.

The estimates of expenditure in connection with the carrying into operation of the Canadian naval policy, as stated by the Government in the Dominion House of Commons in February last, total \$11,730,000 for construction of ships and buildings and \$3,680,000 for annual cost of maintenance.

Canada has 30 Religious denominations and 23,886 churches.

Canada is the largest exporter of cheese in the world.

Canada was first in Wheat display at St. Louis—showing 150 varieties. Canada has largest Wheat yield per acre in the world—21.51 bushels in 1909.

Canada Total Mineral Yield, 1909.....\$90,415,763

Late Western Figures

Acreage Under Grains, 1910.

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals
Wheat	3,514,132	4,642,000	616,853	8,772,985
Oats	1,554,000	2,103,000	561,640	4,218,640
Barley	657,520	237,000	147,150	1,041,670
Flax	41,020	393,000	18,390	452,410
Totals	5,766,672	7,375,000	1,344,033	14,485,705

GRAIN CROP, 1910.

(Estimated.)

Wheat	101,236,413	bushels
Oats	108,301,090	bushels
Barley	16,993,170	bushels

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 1910.

Head of Lakes	25,450,400	bushels
Interior	54,282,900	bushels

WESTERN CATTLE TRADE.

	Exported	Local Sales	Stockers	Feeders (East)	Butchers	Total
1909	72,356	64,323	1,304	7,666	23,809	169,458
To November—						
1910	48,511			31,079	37,238	179,167

SHEEP RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG.

1909	24,221.	Average price per head, \$6.30
To Nov., 1910	24,381	

HOGS RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG.

1909	128,073.	Average price per head, \$7.33
To Nov., 1910	81,309	

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	1909.	1910.
Manitoba	\$3,669,590	\$5,436,073
Saskatchewan ...	\$ 390,555	\$ 663,375
Alberta	\$ 820,873	\$1,251,908

POPULATION OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

(Estimated for 1910.)

Manitoba	497,000
Saskatchewan	378,000
Alberta	323,000
Total	1,198,000

**IMMIGRATION INTO WESTERN CANADA
1910.**

From Great Britain and Ireland	59,790
From Other Countries	45,206
From United States	103,798
Total	208,794

In five years ending March 31st, 1910, Immigrants have brought cash or settlers' effects into the country as follows:—

British—Cash	\$ 37,546,000
“ —Settlers' Effects Valued at	18,773,000
United States—Cash	157,260,000
“ —Settlers' Effects Valued by Customs Officers..	110,082,000
Non-English Speaking—Cash	2,419,220
Total	\$326,080,220

Total Arable Land in three Provinces, 357,016,778 acres. Allowing for root crops, hay and gardens, less than 20,000,000 acres or 5.8 per cent. of the total arable land is yet under cultivation.

Prof. Saunders estimates that Western Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat lands.

The three Prairie Provinces have 5,000 Schools and 160,000 Pupils.
Western Canada has 557 Branch Banks.

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE IN WESTERN CANADA

Construction in 1909:

C.P.R. built 404 miles
G.T.P. built 403 miles
C.N.R. built 250 miles
1,057 miles new railway in one year.

Construction in 1910:

Grading—

C.N.R. (14 lines)	380 miles
C.P.R.	535 miles
G.T.P.	350 miles

Steel Laid—

C.P.R.	344 miles
C.N.R.	300 miles
G.T.P.	140 miles

Total present railway mileage in Western Canada, 11,472 miles.



