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Descriptive Atlas

OF

WESTERN CANADA

Showing Maps of the Provinces of

Manitoba and British Columbia

And Districts of

ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, AND SASKATCHEWAN,

ALSO OF

The World and the Dominion of Canada.

Issued by Authority of

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,

OTTAWA, CANADA.
1899.

DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS OF WESTERN CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada comprises all that portion of the continent of North America north of the United States, except Alaska and Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. Canada is entirely self-governing and self-maintaining, and is not called upon to pay any taxes whatever to the mother country, its connection with Great Britain being almost wholly a matter of loyalty and affection. It consists (1) of seven Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, which in their self-governing powers and their relation to the general government correspond very closely to the different States in the American Union, and for all local laws they are practically self-governing; (2) of four provisional districts, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca, which correspond somewhat to the American territories; (3) of three other provisional districts, Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and the provisional territory of Yukon, which are administered by the general government; and (4) the District of Keewatin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The capital of the whole Dominion is Ottawa. Each Province and the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta joined together, have their own heads of government. The total population of the Northwest Territories is now about 135,000.

Size, Soil, Climate, and Population.

The area of Canada figures up to over 3,600,000 square miles, exclusive of the provisional district of Franklin, which is more than the total area of the United States, including Alaska, and not far short of being equal to the area of all Europe. About 557,000 square miles of this area is taken up by the Hudson Bay and lakes and rivers; when all the necessary allowances have been made there still remains in Canada an immense area with soil fertile enough and climate favorable enough for all the purposes of a highly civilized population. A prominent American journalist, who recently made a trip through Western Canada, says:

"The members of the Press Association made the acquaintance of the Canadians of the Northwest and learned something of the vast extent of their territory and of its great resources, which are destined to make it our most formidable commercial competitor in the world's markets for the sale of agricultural products. We learned that the Northwest Territory of Canada, instead of being a barren waste as taught by our geographies of a quarter of a century ago, is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 of people. Over 900,000 square miles of the Dominion of Canada are already occupied, and of the occupied area fully one-half has been 'improved.' The older provinces are, acre for acre, as suitable for agricultural pursuits as is the land in any other portion of the known world. Manitoba, the prairie province, is almost one vast wheat field, with its productivity unequaled anywhere. The No. 1 hard wheat grown there is unsurpassed; the average yield per acre is very high, being anywhere from 18 to 40 bushels, and even higher yields are very frequently known. It generally brings from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than the wheat grown in the more southern latitudes, on account of its quality. British Columbia is a land of almost infinite possibilities, not only because of its mineral and timber resources, but also because of its capabilities for agriculture and fruit growing. The territories are so vast an area, that no general description of them is possible, but it may be said that the great wheat valley of the Saskatchewan, the sheltered grazing country of Alberta, and the great wheat plains of the Peace River Valley in Athabasca are regions adapted in soil and climate to sustain a hardy and vigorous people." Within the past few years, there has been a wonderful immigration into the territories as well as into British Columbia and Manitoba. As railways are projected and constructed, the settlement is crowding to the front. Many of these settlers have formerly been residents of the American Union, while a large number have come direct from Europe, and their testimony is that they enjoy the climate, and that their prospects for making comfortable homes for themselves are beyond any question. Many of these also who are taking up these lands—the free homestead lands of Western Canada—are ex-Canadians, Canadians who have resided some time in the United States. Their attention is now being directed to newer Canada or Western Canada, the term by which it is familiarly known.

Canada's Forest Wealth.

Canada, like all new countries, depends for her prosperity upon the development and exportation of her natural products. These are of four great classes: (1) the products of her forests; (2) the products of her mines; (3) the products of her fisheries; (4) her agricultural products. Canada's forest resources, when both extent and quality are considered, are the finest in the world. The forest area uncut in 1891 was nearly 1,250,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the area of the whole country. The annual value of the timber and lumber produced is about $82,500,000. The annual value of the timber and lumber exported is about $33,000,000. About one-half of this goes to great Britain and about $14,000,000 in lumber and logs to the United States. Quebec and Ontario have unlimited supplies of spruce for wood pulp manufacture, the annual output of which reaches 200,000 tons. The uncut lumber of British Columbia, which includes Douglas pine, Menzies, fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock, is estimated to be 100,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Canada's Mineral Resources.

Canada is just beginning to realize the largeness of her mineral resources. The much-talked-of gold mines are those of the Klondike district, the extent of which is still uncertain, but which promise enormously. Much more definitely known and almost as productive are the gold mines of British Columbia and the newly discovered gold fields of Rainy River district in Northern Ontario. Fully as important as the gold mines in Canada are its coal fields. These are principally in Nova Scotia, the Canadian Territories, and British Columbia. The latter province is destined to be the coal supplying region of the whole Pacific Coast of North America. The yearly output at present is about 1,000,000 tons; the yearly output of Nova Scotia is about 2,500,000 tons. In Alberta there are coal fields having an area of 65,000 square miles, while that in Manitoba is about 15,000 square miles. Assiniboia also having most extensive coal fields. The quantity of coal underlying portions of this area is estimated at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile, part of it lignite and part bituminous. There are large deposits of anthracite in the Rocky Mountains, so that with low freight rates to the settled districts of the Northwest, and cheap coal at the mine's mouth, the fuel question of Western Canada is solved, without making use of the large wooded districts. Iron is found in abundance in both British Columbia and Ontario. Ontario has in its nickel mines of Sudbury a mineral treasure scarcely to be found elsewhere on the continent. Experts have estimated that 650,000,000 tons of this ore is actually in sight. Ontario produces petroleum and salt. Silver, copper, lead, asbestos, plumbago, mica, etc., are found in varying quantities.

Canada's Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of the shallow waters bordering on Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have for centuries been the most productive in the world. The Canadian fishing interest in these waters is very great. Cod, mackerel, haddock, halibut, herring, smelts, and salmon are the principal fish, and the annual "take" is over $20,000,000. About $2,500,000 worth of white fish, salmon, trout, herring, pickerel, and sturgeon are produced annually from the Canadian lakes. The salmon fishing of the rivers and great sea inlets of British Columbia brings about $4,500,000 annually. About one-half of the total product is exported to Great Britain and the United States.

Canada's Agricultural Produce.

Agriculture, including stock raising, dairying, and fruit growing, is Canada's greatest industry. Over 23,000,000 acres are under crop, and about 20,000,000 under pasture. Over 3,000,000 acres are under wheat cultivation. Ontario exports more than twice as much cheese as the whole of the United States, and her cheese product is recognized as the finest in the world. Canada exports to Great Britain alone $15,000,000 worth of cheese annually. In 1896, in Ontario alone, 170 creameries turned out over 6,000,000 pounds of butter at an average net receipt of 18½ cents a pound. By the cold storage facilities provided by the government, Canadian butter can be sent even from far inland points to Liverpool or London without the slightest deterioration. England buys $6,000,000 worth of Canadian bacon and hams annually, and Canadian beef is already famous on the London market. A great deal of Eastern and Southern Canada is well adapted to fruit raising. The Niagara-St. Clair Peninsula of Ontario is especially famous for its peaches and grapes. As to the capabilities of Canada as a grain-producing country, the statistics show that in all cereals it occupies a most important position, the wheat of Western Canada commanding several cents per bushel higher price on the world's markets than any other wheat. (Elsewhere figures are given showing average yields of wheat, and other grains, roots, vegetables, etc.) Stock raising is an industry that is most profitable, and in the newer districts the attention of the farmers is being directed toward this branch of agriculture with excellent results.

Interesting Trade Items.

Canada has made a great effort in the direction of encouraging home manufactures. Her most progressive and most staple industries are those concerned in the conversion of the raw products of the country into articles of common merchandise. Her steam horse-power in proportion to population is the largest in the world. The capital invested in factories as a whole amounts to over $400,000,000, with an annual output of over $500,000,000. Her total annual importation is now about $115,000,000, a great deal being from the United States. Canada's total exportation is about $138,000,000.

Canadian Cities.

Montreal (250,000) is the commercial metropolis of Canada. It is situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, and, though a thousand miles from the open ocean, the largest sea-going vessels reach its wharves with ease. It is the headquarters of Canada's two great railways—the Canadian Pacific system with its 8,000 miles of road, and the Grand Trunk system with its 5,000 miles of road. Through passenger trains run from Montreal to Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Montreal is the center also of the great inland navigation system of Canada.

Toronto (200,000), the capital of the province of Ontario, is the second city of Canada. While Toronto has a great local trade and many important manufactures, it is especially noted as an educational center. Quebec (80,000) is the oldest city of Canada, and one of the oldest upon the continent. Halifax (50,000), the eastern terminus of the Canadian railway system, has one of the finest harbors in the world. Winnipeg (32,000) is destined to be the centre of the great inland trade of Canada. Vancouver and Victoria are known as the coast cities, and are most progressive.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion as a Whole and the Provinces and Territory.

The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a federal union, having a general or central government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency, and the unity of the whole Dominion; and a number of local or provincial Governments, having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction; while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. Representatives to these governments are elected by the people, the House of Commons, or Federal Government now consisting of 213 members; the number of representatives in the local or provincial government varying according to the size of the province.

Having no standing army to keep up, the people of Canada are in the happy position of being left free to devote their time and means to peaceful development of the resources of their country, and nowhere in the world are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" more secure and untrammeled, or taxation lighter or more equitable.

Provinces of the Dominion.

Nova Scotia, population, 457,663; area, 20,600 square miles. New Brunswick, population, 321,285; area, 28,200. Prince Edward Island, population, 109,078; area 2,000. Quebec, population, 1,590,094; area, 347,350. Ontario, population, 2,261,499; area, 222,000. British Columbia, population, 98,173; area, 383,300. Manitoba, population, 155,500, area, 73,956. According to a Provincial census the population of Manitoba was 193,425 in 1896.

Executive Power.—In all these provinces there is a lieutenant-governor appointed for five years by the governor-general of the Dominion in council, and aided by an executive council of eight or less members, who have seats in the legislature and are responsible to the popular house in accordance with the principles of English parliamentary government.

Legislative Power and Local Government.—In Nova Scotia and Quebec there is a legislative council of 20 and 24 members respectively, appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council of each province. The assembly in these provinces consist of 38 and 73 members respectively, elected for four years in Nova Scotia, and for five years in Quebec, on a limited franchise based on property and income. In the five other provinces there is only one house, an elected assembly, viz.: Ontario, 94 members; New Brunswick, 41; Prince Edward Island, 30; Manitoba, 40; British Columbia, 33. In all these provinces there is manhood suffrage, limited by residence and citizenship, but in Prince Edward Island 15 are elected on a special real estate qualification. In all of these provinces the duration of the assembly is four years, unless sooner dissolved. Sessions are annual. In both houses members are paid. Members require no property qualification. The legislative powers of the legislatures are defined by the British North America Act of 1867. Widows and unmarried women, when taxed, can vote at municipal elections in Ontario and the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba and British Columbia all women who are taxed in their own right can vote at such elections.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Divided into eight provisional districts and one territory for the purposes of government. The government of the District of Keewatin is administered by the Governor-General in Council through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the District of Franklin, the Territory of Yukon, and part of the District of Ungava by the Governor-General in Council. The other districts are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed for five years by the Governor-General of Canada in Council and assisted by a small executive council. The system is now practically responsible government, as in the older Provinces.

DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS

OF

WESTERN CANADA

Threshing Scene, Western Canada.

Showing Maps of the Provinces of

MANITOBA

AND

British Columbia

AND

Districts of—

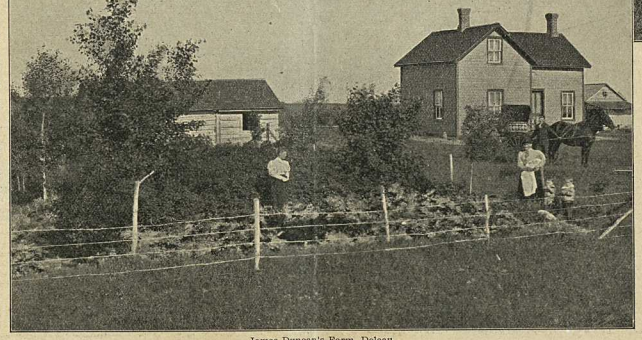
Assiniboia Alberta and Saskatchewan

ALSO OF

THE WORLD AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Harvest Scene, Western Canada.

(Populations as given are taken from the figures published in the last census returns. Since then there has been a steady increase in population.)



James Duncan's Farm, Deleau.

Issued by authority of HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, M. P., Minister of the Interior, Canada.

THE WORLD

Abyssinia H 31 (Kingdom) Ar., 150,000 sq. m. Pop.... 3,500,000

Afghanistan F 34 (Empire) Ar., 279,000 sq. m. Pop..... 4,000,000

Algeria F 28 (French Colony) Ar., 184,474 sq. m. Pop..... 4,429,421

Argentine Republic L 21 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 1,778,170 sq. m. Pop..... 3,954,911

Austria-Hungary E 30 (Monarchy) Ar., 240,942 sq. m. Pop..... 41,358,886

Azores Islands F 25 (Portuguese Possession) Area, 1,105 sq. m. Pop..... 253,594

Bahama Islands G 20 (British Colony) Area 5,450 sq. m. Pop..... 47,56.

Baluchistan G 34 (Empire) Ar., 130,000 sq. m. Pop..... 500,000

Barbados Island H 27 (British Colony) Area....166 sq. m. Pop..... 189,000

Belgium D 28 (Kingdom) Area, 11,373 sq. m. Pop..... 6,495,886

Bermuda Islands F 21 (British Colony) Area.....20 sq. m. Pop..... 15,952

Bhutan G 1 (Kingdom) Ar., 16,800 sq. m. Pop..... 35,000

Bolivia K 21 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 567,360 sq. m. Pop..... 2,919,549

Borneo, North I 3 (British Colony) Area, 31,106 sq. m. Pop..... 175,000

Brazil J 22 (Portug'se Rep.) Ar., 3,209,878sq. m. Pop..... 14,332,530

British Isles D 27 (Kingdom) Ar., 12,979 sq. m. Pop..... 39,824,563

Bulgaria E 30 (Principality) Area, 37,569 sq. m. Pop..... 3,309,316

Canada, Dominion of D 18 (British Colony) Ar., 3,653,946sq. m. Pop..... 5,248,315

Canary Islands G 26 (Spanish Prov.) Area, 2,866 sq. m. Pop..... 291,625

Cape of Good Hope M 30 (British Colony) Ar., 221,311 sq. m. Pop..... 1,527,224

Cape Verde Islands H 25 (Portug'se Col.) Area, 1,480 sq. m. Pop..... 114,130

Caroline Islands J 4 (Spanish Colony) Area....560 sq. m. Pop..... 36,000

Ceylon Isl. I 36 (British Colony) Area, 25,365 sq. m. Pop..... 3,006,466

Chile M 20 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 293,970 sq. m. Pop..... 3,712,45

China E 3 (Empire) Ar., 4,218,401sq. m. Pop..... 402,680,000

Colombia I 20 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 504,732 sq. m. Pop..... 3,878,600

Costa Rica H 19 (Republic) Ar.... 23,000 sq. m. Pop..... 300,000

Cuba G 20 Area, 41,655 sq. m. Pop..... 1,631,687

Denmark D 28 (Kingdom) Area, 15,289 sq. m. Pop..... 2,185,335

Dutch East Indies J 4 (Dutch Colony) Ar., 736,400 sq. m. Pop..... 34,600,000

East Africa, State of K 31 (Portug'se Col.) Ar., 301,000 sq. m. Pop..... 3,120,000

Ecuador J 20 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 120,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,271,861

Egypt G 30 (Turkish Tributary State) Ar., 400,000 sq. m. Pop..... 9,734,405

Eritrea H 31 (Italian Colony) Area, 50,000 sq. m. Pop..... 200,000

Falkland Islands O 21 (British Colony) Area ..7,500 sq. m. Pop..... 1,992

Can. Atlas.

THE WORLD (Continued.)

Netherlands D 28 (Kingdom) Area, 12,648 sq. m. Pop..... 4,625,658

Newfoundland D 18 (British Colony) Area, 42,734 sq. m. Pop..... 202,040

New Guinea J 6 (British Colony) Area, 88,200 sq. m. Pop..... 350,000

New South Wales M 6 (British Colony) Area, 309,175 sq. m. Pop..... 1,359,238

New Zealand N 8 (British Colony) Ar., 104,471 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Nicaragua H 18 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 49,200 sq. m. Pop..... 300,000

Norway D 28 (Kingdom) Area, 124,445 sq. m. Pop..... 2,000,000

Oran Prov. G 28 (Republic) Area, 92,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Orange Free State M 31 (Republic) Area, 48,000 sq. m. Pop..... 200,000

Paraguay L 22 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Area, 98,000 sq. m. Pop..... 2,000,000

Persia G 32 (Empire) Ar., 628,000 sq. m. Pop..... 9,000,000

Peru J 20 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 1,000,000 sq. m. Pop..... 4,000,000

Philippine Is. H 4 (Spanish Colony) Area, 114,326 sq. m. Pop..... 7,000,000

Portugal F 27 (Kingdom) Area, 35,490 sq. m. Pop..... 4,700,000

Portuguese E. Africa K 31 (Portug'se Col.) Area, 300,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Prussia E 29 (Kingdom) Area, 134,454 sq. m. Pop..... 34,500,000

Russia C 4 (Empire) Ar., 8,660,927 sq. m. Pop..... 100,000,000

Russia in Asia C 3 (Empire) Ar., 6,500,000 sq. m. Pop..... 10,000,000

Salvador H 19 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 7,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Sandwich Islands P 21 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 6,500 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Santo Domingo H 20 (Sp.-Am. Rep.) Ar., 18,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Senegal H 26 (French Colony) Ar., 115,000 sq. m. Pop..... 2,000,000

Servia E 30 (Kingdom) Ar., 37,000 sq. m. Pop..... 2,000,000

Sierra Leone H 26 (British Colony) Ar., 30,000 sq. m. Pop..... 1,000,000

Siam J 3 (Kingdom) Ar., 200,000 sq. m. Pop..... 6

DOMINION OF CANADA

Capital, Ottawa...D 14

PROVINCES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA C 5
Area, 383,300 sq. m
Pop. 98,173
Cap. Victoria D 5

MANITOBA...C 10
Area, 73,956 sq. m.
Pop. 193,425
Cap. Winnipeg C 10

NEW BRUNSWICK...D 16
Area, 28,200 sq. m.
Pop. 321,285
Cap. Fredericton...D 16

NOVA SCOTIA E 17
Area, 20,600 sq. m.
Pop. 450,396
Cap. Halifax E 17

ONTARIO.....D 12
Area, 223,000 sq. m
Pop. 2,114,321
Cap. Toronto E 14

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, D 17
Area, 2,086 sq. m.
Pop. 109,215
Cap. Charlottetown...D 17

QUEBEC.....D 15
Area, 347,350 sq. m
Pop. 1,990,994
Cap. Quebec...D 15

DISTRICTS.

Area, (exclusive of Franklin) 2,300,340 sq. m.
Alberta ..... C 7
Assiniboia...C 8
Athabasca...B 8
Franklin ...A 10
Keewatin...B 10
Mackenzie A 6
Saskatchewan C 8
Ungava.....C 15

TERRITORY.

Yukon .....A 2
Area, 198,300 sq. m

Can. Atlas.

MANITOBA

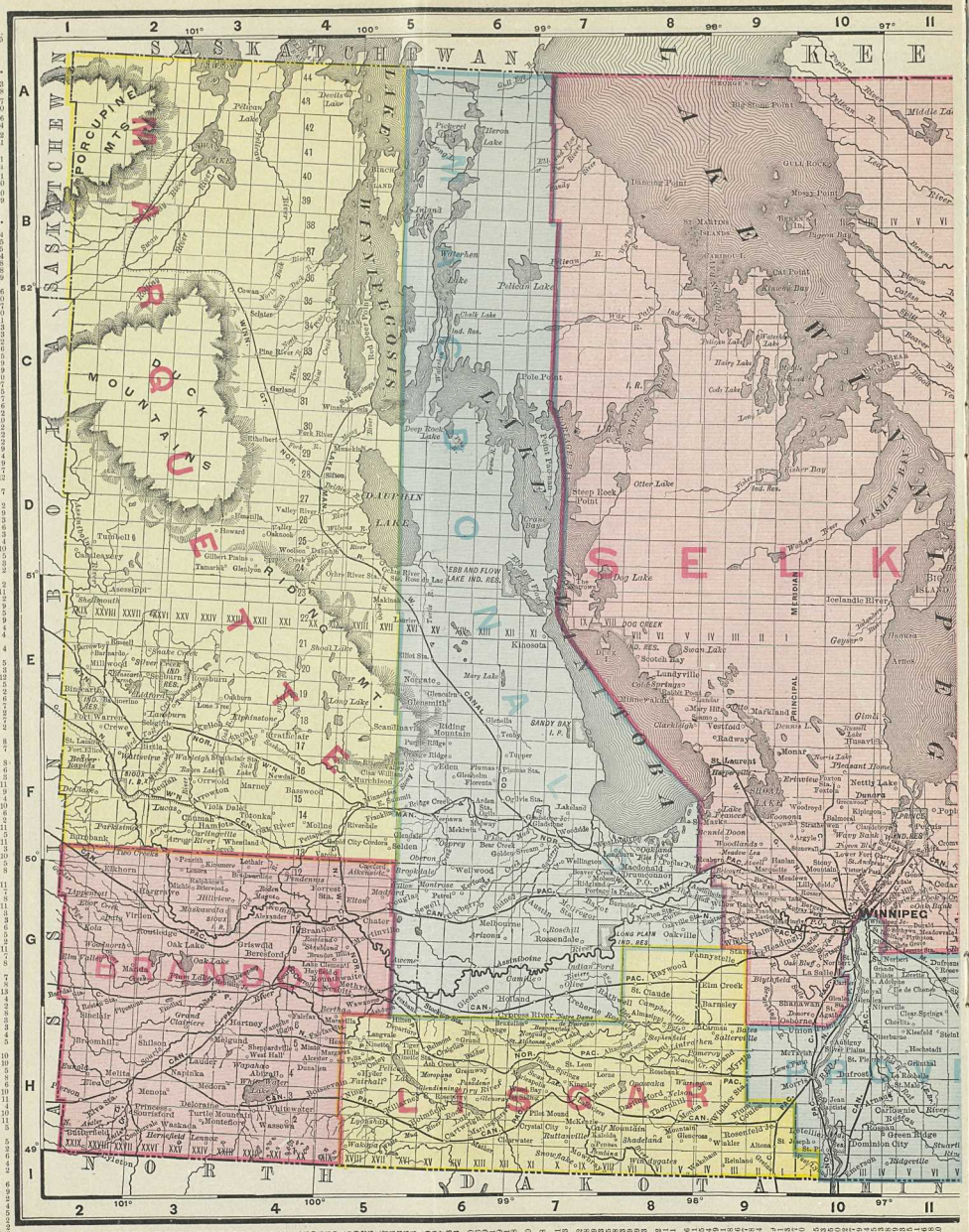
Area, 73,956 sq. m.
Pop. 193,425

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Brandon....G 3
Pop. 32,068
Lisgar.....H 7
Pop. 32,190
Macdonald E 6
Pop. 30,404
Marquette D 2
Pop. 17,751
Provencher
H 11
Pop. .....17,75[illegible]
Selkirk....D 11
Pop. 34,540
Winnipeg.G 10
Pop. 31,649

TOWNS, ETC.

Abigail.....H 4
Alkonside...F 5
Alcester ....H 5
Alexander...G 4
Almasippi...G 8
Altamont...H 8
Altona .....H 9
Arden Station
F 6
Argyle .....F 10
Arizona.....G 7
Arnaud .....H 10
Arnes .....E 11
Arrow River F 3
Arrowton...F 3
Assiatipi...E 2
Ash Creek..H 6
Ashdown...H 5
Assiniboine.G 9
Atwell .....F 9
Aubigny....H 10
Austin .....G 7
Awenne ....G 5
Bagot.....G 7
Baldur .....H 6
Balmerino..E 2
Balmoral ...F 10
Balsam Bay.F 12
Bardal .....G 2
Barnardo ...E 2
Barnsley ...G 9
Baswood...F 4
Bates .....H 9
Beaconsfield H 7
Beaudejour F 12
Beaver Creek
F 7
Beaver Rapids
F 2
Belcourt ...F 9
Belleview...G 3
Belmont ...H 6
Belsea .....H 3
Beresford..G 4
Bergen.....G 10
Bertha .....G 5
Beulah .....F 3
Binscarth ..E 2
Binscarth
Farm .....E 2
Bird's Hill..G 11
Birtle .....F 2
Blythfield..G 9
Bolsevain..H 5
Bonnie Doon F 9
Bradwardine F 4
Brandon ...G 4
Brandon Hills
G 4
Bridge Creek
F 5
Brierwood..G 3
Brokenhead F 12
Brookdale..F 7
Broomhill ..H 2
Bru .....H 3
Bruxelles ..H 7
Burnbank..F 2
Burnside ...F 7
Butterfield..H 2
Calf Mountain
H 8
Camille ....G 7
Campbellville
G 8
Carberry ...G 6
Carlingville F 3
Carlowrie ..H 1
Carman ....H 9
Carroll .....G 4
Cartier .....G 10
Cartwright..H 6
Casilearvery D 2
Cedar Lake.G 11
Chater .....G 5
Cherville ..G 11
Chumah ....F 3
Clandeboye F 10
Clan William F 5
Clarkleigh ..E 8
Clear Springs
F 11
Clearwater .H 11
Cold Springs E 8
Cook's Creek H 11
Coulter ....H 3
Cowan .....H 3
Craigielea ..H 6
Crecford ...F 5
Crewe .....F 2
Cronwell ...F 11
Crystal City H 7
Curtis .....G 8
Cypress River
F 7
Darlingford H 8
Darwin .....G 13
Dauphin ....D 4
De Clare ...F 2
Deerwood ..H 8
Delaun .....G 8
Deloraine...H 3
Dempsey ...G 4
Departure..H 5
Dominion
City .....H 10
Donore .....G 10
Douglas.....G 5
Drumcondra F 8
Dry River..H 6
Dufrost.....H 10
Dugald .....G 11
Dunallen ...H 4
Dunara .....F 10
Dundee .....G 11
Dunrea .....H 3
East Summit
F 5
Ebor .....G 2
Eden .....F 6
Elgin .....H 4
Elkhorn ....H 2
Elliot Station
E 6
Elm Creek..G 9
Elm Valley..F 5
Elphinstone E 4
Elton .....G 6
Elva .....H 2
Elva Station H 2
Emerson ...H 10
Ertaview ...F 10
Ethelbert ..C 3
Eunola .....H 2
Eustace ....G 9
Fairfax ....G 4
Fairfax
(Station)..H 4
Fairhall.....H 5


SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
PORCUPINE MTS
DUCK MOUNTAINS
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
LAKE MANITOBA
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE DAUPHIN
LAKE ST. MARTIN
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE ST. FRANCIS
LAKE ST. PETER
LAKE ST. ANNE
LAKE ST. LAURENT
LAKE ST. JOSEPH
LAKE ST. ANDREW
LAKE ST. CLEMENT
LAKE ST. JOHN
LAKE ST. MARY
LAKE ST. MARTIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISTRICTS OF

Alberta .....C 8
Assiniboia...I 24
Saskatchewan .....C 25
Area, 304,348 sq. m
Pop 66,799

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Abernethy...I 29
Adair ¶
Agricola ¶
Alkins.....J 21
Alrirle .....H 7
Alameda .....I 32
Alameda Station.....I 32
Aldina ¶
Allson.....L 6
Alma ¶
Alvena .....E 24
Angus Ridge ¶
Antelope .....J 30
Anthracite..H 5
Antler .....L 33
Arcola .....K 31
Armstrong Lake ¶
Arrochar ¶
Athabasca Landing...A 11
Aylesbury..H 26
Balcarres.....I 29
Balgonie .....J 28
Baljennie ¶
Ba ff.....H 5
Baury .....I 13
Bassano.....I 12
Batoche .....E 25
Battle Creek ¶
Battleford...E 20
Bears Hill ¶
Beaumont ¶
Beaver Hills ¶
Beaver Lake C 12
Beddington...H 8
Belle Plaine..J 26
Belle Prairie ¶
Benbecula ..J 32
Bethune.....I 26
Blenfalt .....J 31
Birch Hills ¶
Birson ¶
Blackfalds ..P 9
Blackwood...I 29
Bladworth..H 25
Boharm .....I 25
Bonarm .....J 25
Bonnington G 24
Boscurvis..I 32
Boucher ....K 25
Bowden.....G 8
Bowell .....I 15
Bow Island..K 14
Brancepeth ¶
Bredenbury..I 32
Bressylor ...E 19
Brice ¶
Broadview ..J 32
Brooksdale ¶
Bruederheim ¶
Brunton .....L 12
Bulbead .....K 6
Bulls Head..K 15
Burdett.....K 13
Burrows .....J 33
Callmount ¶
Calgary .....H 9
Cannore ...H 6
Cannington Manor...K 33
Cardston ¶
Carlevale ...L 35
Carlton .....E 23
Carnlchael..J 19
Carlyle .....K 32
Carnduff...L 33
Carnousie ¶
Caron .....J 25
Carsedale ...I 27
Carstairs...H 8
Carven .....I 27
Cascade.....H 5
Cash City...F 8
Casella .....I 13
Castle Mountain .....H 5
Cayley .....I 9
Chamberlain I 25
Chaplin.....I 23
Cheadle.....H 10
Chekney....I 20
Chin .....K 12
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† Postoffices, not named on map.

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NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

SCALES.

Statute Miles, 39 = 1 Inch.

Kilometres, 64 = 1 Inch.

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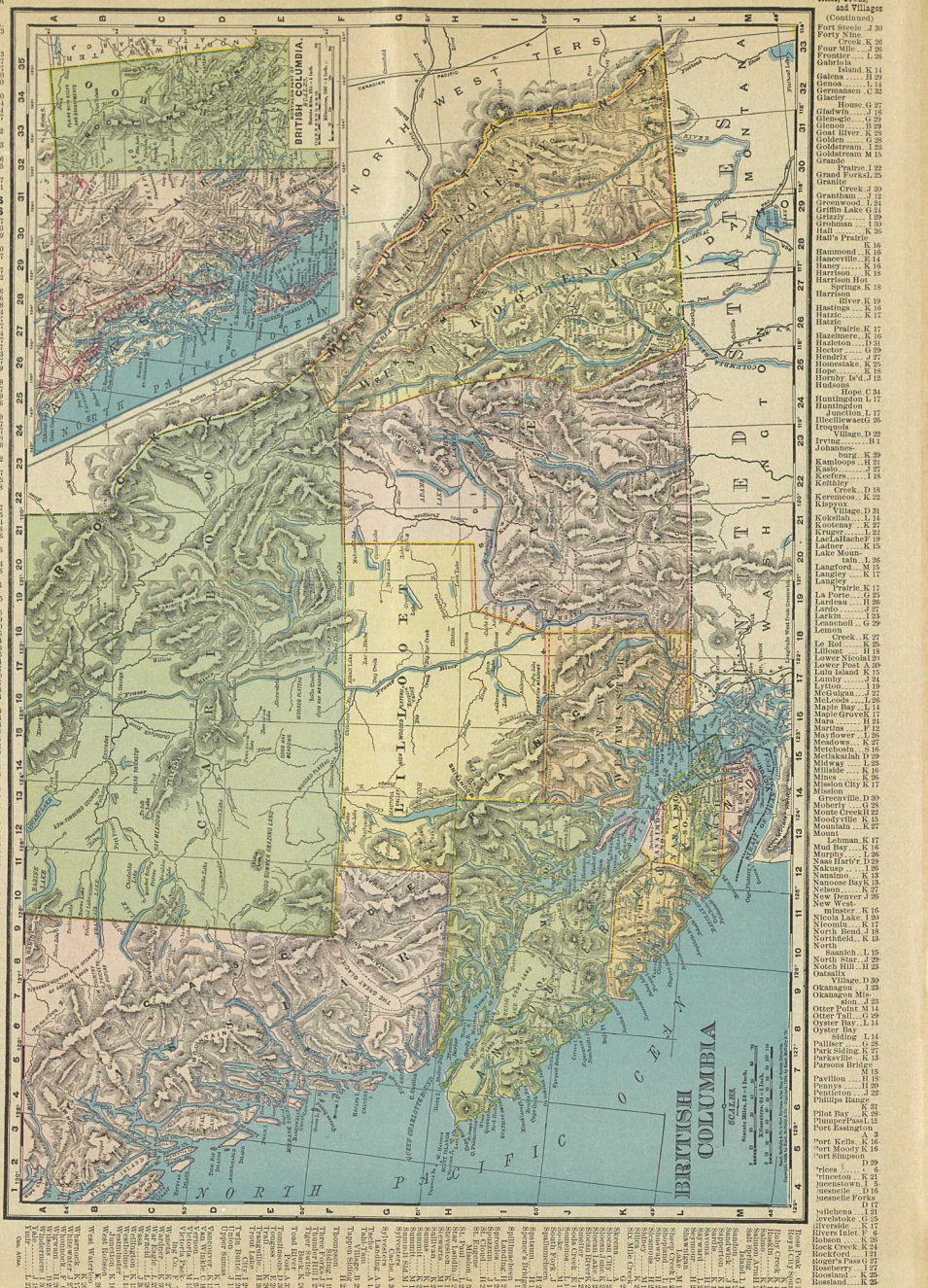
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
COAST RANGE
SELKIRK MOUNTAINS
PURCHASE
WEST TERRITORIES
MONTANA
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
Victoria
Vancouver
Nanaimo
Nelson
Kamloops
Prince Rupert
Fort Simpson
Fort Nelson
Fort Hamilton
Fort Selkirk
Fort Cassiar
Fort Rupert
Fort Shepherd
Fort St. James
Fort St. John
Fort Hamilton
Fort Selkirk
Fort Cassiar
Fort Rupert
Fort Shepherd
Fort St. James
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort Simpson

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New Westminster, a flourishing town with 6,678 inhabitants, is in the centre of the largest and most productive agricultural district of the Province; and Nanaimo, with a population of 4,595, is a thriving coal-mining town and port on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Besides these a number of towns in the mining districts have recently come into existence, and they are developing in keeping with the industries surrounding them.

AVERAGE CROPS.

Results for the Past Three Years in Western Canada.

(Government Bulletin No. 29.)

The results of experimental tests of varieties of grain to gain information, as to their relative productiveness and usefulness, are much more reliable as a guide to the selection of the best sorts when the average experience of several years can be given. For the last three years a similar series of test plots to those reported in this bulletin has been conducted under conditions as nearly uniform as it has been possible to secure. The average of the crops obtained are herewith presented.

Oats.

Of the twelve varieties of oats which averaged the heaviest crops at the experimental farms of Western Canada, during the past three years, the highest at the Brandon (Manitoba) farm was "Banner," which yielded 86 bushels 16 pounds per acre; the lowest being "Columbus," yielding 68 bushels 11 pounds per acre. The average yield at this farm was 75 bushels 20 pounds per acre.

At the farm at Indian Head (Assiniboia), "Columbus" (the highest) yielded 92 bushels and 19 pounds per acre; "American Triumph" (the lowest) yielded 80 bushels 27 pounds. The average yield was 85 bushels 23 pounds per acre.

Two-Rowed Barley.

Of the six varieties of two-rowed barley which averaged the heaviest crops, during the past three years, the highest, at the Brandon farm, was "French Chevalier," 48 bushels 46 pounds per acre; the lowest, "Beaver," 37 bushels 37 pounds. Average, 42 bushels 31 pounds per acre.

At the Indian Head farm "French Chevalier" was first, with 60 bushels 23 pounds per acre; and "Prize Prolific" lowest, with 53 bushels 33 pounds per acre. The average of the six varieties was 56 bushels 26 pounds per acre.

Six-Rowed Barley.

Of six varieties showing highest yield, at the Brandon farm, "Mensury," with 54 bushels 11 pounds per acre, was the highest; "Summit," 46 bushels 15 pounds, the lowest, the average being 51 bushels 1 pound per acre.

Six varieties at the Indian Head Farm showed "Rennie's Improved" to stand first, with 61 bushels 45 pounds; "Trooper" being lowest of the six, with 57 bushels 1 pound per acre. The average was 60 bushels 6 pounds per acre.

Wheat.

Considerable interest is always manifested in wheat averages. For the three years the highest of twelve spring varieties grown at the Brandon farm was "White Fife," having 38 bushels 47 pounds; the lowest of the twelve varieties being "White Russian," with 32 bushels 50 pounds. The average of all varieties was 35 bushels 28 pounds.

At Indian Head the result for twelve varieties showed that "Huron" headed the list with 44 bushels 20 pounds; "Harrison Bearded" being the lowest, with 40 bushels 40 pounds. The average of all was 41 bushels 41 pounds per acre.

Potatoes.

At Brandon "Pierce's Extra Early" was first in twelve varieties on the three years' test, yielding 388 bushels 47 pounds per acre; the lowest being "Early White Prize," with its yield of 312 bushels 57 pounds. The average was 343 bushels 50 pounds per acre.

"Lee's Favorite" at the Indian Head farm, on the three years' test, stood first of the twelve varieties, having to its credit 350 bushels 36 pounds; the lowest being "Late Puritan," with 267 bushels 36 pounds. The average yield was 300 bushels 15 pounds per acre.

The above are compiled from the report of the Government Experimental Stations, and the figures given, although phenomenally large, may be accepted as strictly correct. The figures show the results for three years, and it is not too much to say that no other country in the world can show averages approaching the yield of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

COST OF CULTIVATION.

At a meeting of a Farmers' Institute, recently held at Portage la Prairie, the question of the cost of producing an acre of wheat was discussed. Mr. Sirrett, a prominent farmer, and a member of the Manitoba legislature, gave the following figures:

	Per acre.
Plowing	$1.50
Harrowing three times	.45
Drilling	.20
Rolling	.10
Seed wheat, 1½ bushels	.90
Cutting, twine, and stooking	.70
Stacking	.40
Threshing	1.00
Marketing	.60
Total	$5.85
Interest on investment and depreciation of implements and stock	1.00
Rent	1.50
	$8.35

"This estimate is sufficient to pay for thorough work," added Mr. Sirrett, "and if applied will insure a crop of 18 bushels per acre at least, with a possible yield of 28 on good wheat land, according to season. At an average cost of 38 cents per acre on summer fallow, the cost would be $10.20, yield 35 bushels, or at a cost of 32 cents per bushel."

Mr. Treleaven of Portage la Prairie, presented the following estimate, a little in excess of the above, yet showing that there is profit in raising wheat in this country, if the season is favorable and the yield an average one:

	Per acre.
Plowing	$1.25
Seeding and harrowing	.65
Cutting and stooking	.90
Twine	.25
Threshing	1.50
Drawing to market	.75
Seed	1.00
	$6.30

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Does farming pay? In reply to this crucial question the under-noted figures give the average results of seven and three-quarter years' farming.

	Value on taking possession.	Value in 1897.
Land	$ 664	$1,964
Buildings	34	478
Fences	7	141
Implements	55	404
Produce on hand	15	178
Live stock of all kinds	254	938
	$1,029	$4,103
		1,029
Gain in seven and three-quarter years		$3,074

Being an average increase of nearly $400 a year.

Homestead Regulations, Etc.

The homestead regulations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories enable a settler over eighteen years of age to enter for 160 acres of free land, and, after three years, upon the fulfillment of the conditions of settlement, patent therefor is issued by the Crown and the settler thus becomes the absolute owner of his land. The only cost to him is from $10 to $15 in the way of registration fees. Full particulars may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. In addition to the free grant above referred to thousands of acres of land can be purchased at a low rate from railway and land corporations as well as from private firms.

The Canadian Government Agents, who have been appointed at different points in the United States, will furnish an intending settler with a certificate which, on presentation to the Ticket Agent at the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, entitles him to a reduced rate to point of destination. Full particulars regarding this can also be obtained from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or any of the Canadian Government Agents in the United States.

The customs laws of Canada provide that settlers' effects, which have been the property of the settler for one year, will be admitted free of duty.

Many of the household necessaries which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, and they may prove very useful; but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while.

Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances for special reasons which the colonist will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very likely to breakage, especially on long railway journeys to the West.

Agricultural laborers should not bring any of their tools with them as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best kinds, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada.

Mechanics and artisans, when they have been encouraged to come out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices, and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey causing them trouble and expense.

In the case of settlers from the United States, they can secure a car at very low rates, or a car can be hired by one or more settlers, in which case it is better to take along your stock if you own them, but do not buy, as stock of all kinds can be had at reasonable prices, and they can be purchased on arrival. Machinery unsuited for farming in Western Canada should not be brought, but the settler should first of all bring his bedding and clothing.

It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary to start farming. The answer depends upon the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has about 100 pounds sterling, or $500 clear, on reaching the country, he is in a position to make a fair beginning on free grant land, though not on a large scale. It should be remembered, however, that numbers of prosperous men have begun life on the prairies with barely enough to take them there. They have in many cases made their way by working as hired men, at seeding and harvesting time, while during other months of the year they performed the statutory and necessary work on free homesteads they had acquired from the government. Many of the most successful have been farm laborers in the old country. Some capital is, of course, necessary if an improved farm is to be taken.

FURTHER INFORMATION

As to the advantages offered by Western Canada can be had by writing the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, and thus securing a set of pamphlets issued by the government or by addressing any of the following:

Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.
W. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.
The High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.
Canadian Government Office, Liverpool, England.
J. A. Kirk, Halifax, N. S.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
C. R. Devlin, 14 West Moreland St., Dublin, Ireland.
P. Doyle, Quebec.
J. Hoolahan, Montreal.
S. Gardner, St. John, N. B.
M. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich., U. S.
D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich., U. S.
James Grieve, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., U. S.
J. S. Crawford, 102 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo., U. S.
Benj. Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., U. S.
T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis., U. S.
C. J. Broughton, 1223 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill., U. S.
W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb., U. S.
W. H. Rogers, Watertown, S. Dak., U. S.
Alfred S. Rollo, Leuark Hotel, Boise City, Idaho, U. S.
N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S.
J. H. M. Parker, 542 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minn., U. S.
William Ritchie, Grafton, N. Dak., U. S.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, etc.

Provinces, Districts, Territories.	Entered Confederation or Organized.	Square Miles. Land.	*Water.	Total.	Population, Census of 1891.
PROVINCES.					
Ontario	Entered Confederation 1867	219,650	**2,350	222,000	2,114,321
Quebec	Entered Confederation 1867	344,450	42,900	347,350	1,488,535
Nova Scotia	Entered Confederation 1867	20,550	†50	20,600	450,396
New Brunswick	Entered Confederation 1867	28,100	†100	28,200	321,263
Manitoba	Entered Confederation 1870	64,066	9,890	73,956	152,506
British Columbia	Entered Confederation 1871	382,300	‡1,000	383,300	98,173
Prince Edward Island	Entered Confederation 1873	2,000	‡	2,000	109,078
DISTRICTS.					
Keewatin	Organized 1876	498,000	258,000	756,000	Unknown
Alberta	Organized 1882	99,255	745	100,000	
Assiniboia	Organized 1882	89,340	1,000	90,340	98,967
Saskatchewan	Organized 1882	108,000	6,000	114,000	
Athabasca	Organized 1882	239,500	11,800	251,300	
Mackenzie	Organized 1895	481,200	182,000	563,200	
Ungava	Organized 1895	276,000	180,000	456,000	
Franklin	Organized 1895		Unknown		Unknown
TERRITORY.					
Yukon	Organized 1895	196,300	12,000	198,300	
		3,048,711	557,885	3,606,546	4,833,239
Labrador Coast (estimated at 10 miles wide)				7,000	4,000
Newfoundland				42,734	197,411
				3,656,280	5,034,650

*The area of inland waters is estimated.
**This area does not include the portions of the Great Lakes within the territorial limits of Canada.
†This area does not include the Gulf of St. Lawrence nor the territorial seas.
‡This area does not include the territorial seas.