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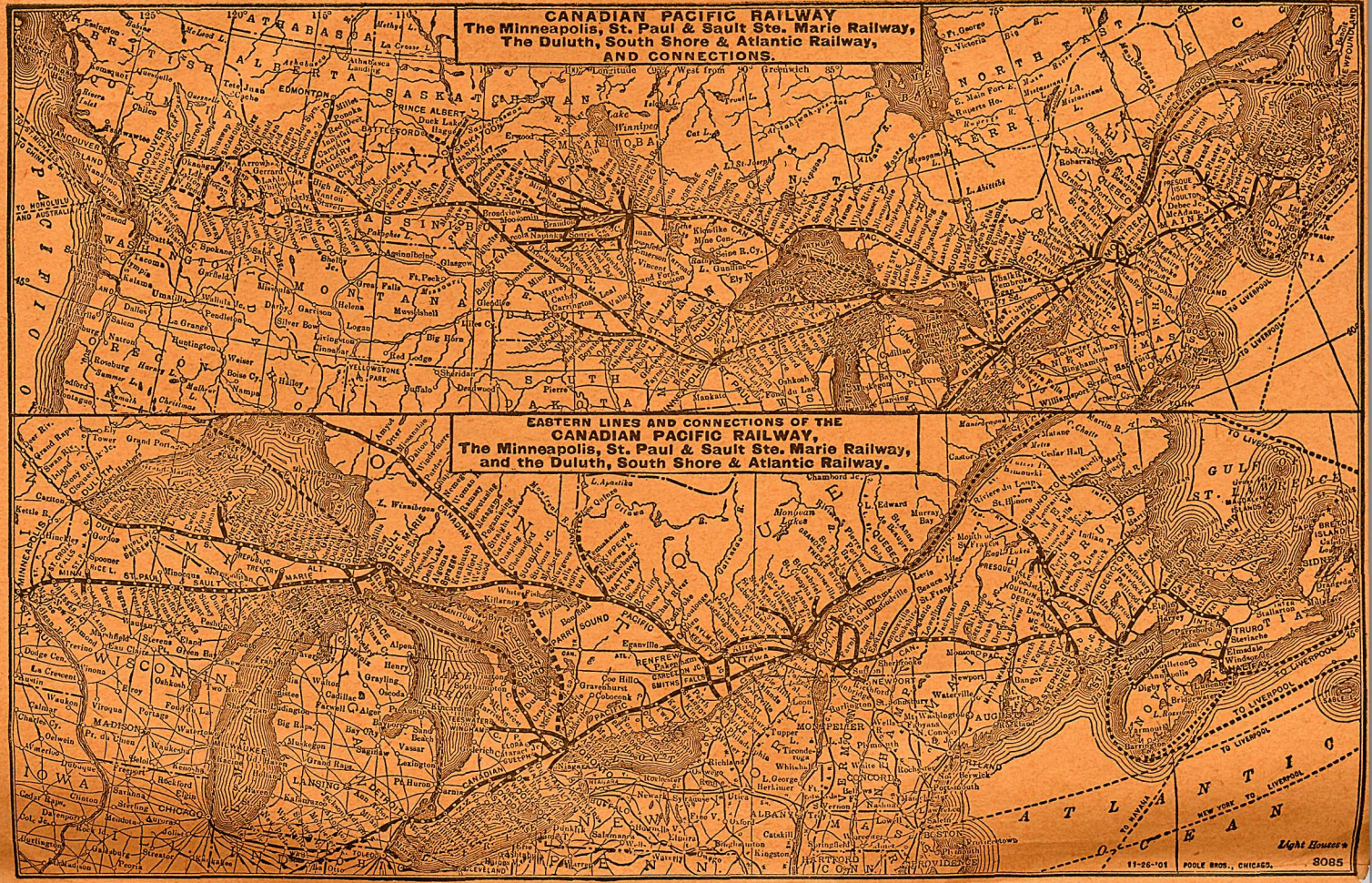
1902

Western Canada

MANITOBA ALBERTA
ASSINIBOIA
SASKATCHEWAN AND
NEW ONTARIO

1902


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway,
The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway,
AND CONNECTIONS.
EASTERN LINES AND CONNECTIONS OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway,
and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Light Houses
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Western Canada

MANITOBA

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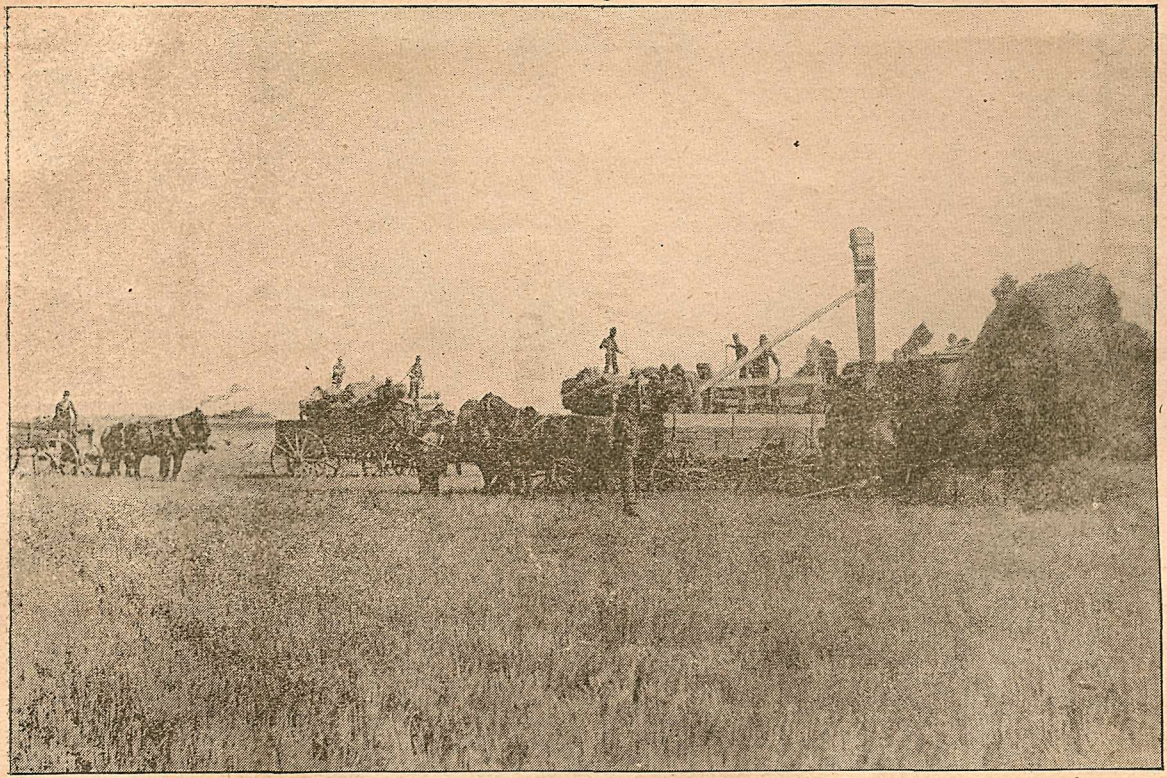
SASKATCHEWAN AND

NEW ONTARIO

How to Get There How to Select Lands

How to Make a Home

1902



THRESHING NEAR DELORAINE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

WESTERN CANADA

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Western Canada

CONSISTING OF

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Ontario.

THE COUNTRY TO SETTLE IN.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the North American continent. It is divided into the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and several Territorial Districts, the principal of which are Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Yukon, the latter being a great gold mining region. What is generally known as Western Canada comprises Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—the great stretch of fertile prairie lands lying between the Red River Valley and the Rocky Mountains—and that part of the Province of Ontario which lies to the north and west of the old settled districts.

The record of the growth of this portion of Canada is a tale of marvellous progress and advancement, of vacant lands being peopled, of thriving towns and villages arising where a few years ago the red Indian camped, of exports changing in one generation from bales of fur to thousands of train loads of golden grain.

The extraordinary rapidity with which Canada's wealth is growing is shown by the official figures of Canada's trade with foreign nations, which for the year ending 30th June, 1901, amounted in value to $386,903,153 (£79,446,232), being an increase of more than $5,000,000 (£1,026,694) over that of 1900, and of about $80,000,000 (£16,427,105) over that of the preceding year. The exports of the country, amounting to $196,487,632 (£40,346,536) were largely made up of the products of Western Canada.

These figures tell a story of a country fruitful and productive, with transportation facilities so perfect that the immense surplusage of products flows naturally to Europe and is there converted into cash. They tell of a country where poverty is unknown to the industrious; and where every man can gratify what to the European toiler must ever be an unattainable desire—the possession of his own farm and home. Western Canada's arms are still open, there are yet great stretches of virgin soil awaiting the ploughshare of the pioneer; but every year sees a contracting of the free land open for settle-

longer. The Dominion Government records show that last season thousands of acres of Government land were taken up. When to this is added the great number of farms purchased from railway and land companies, and computation is made on the basis that in most cases a settler is the head of a family, it will be seen that the population of Western Canada is rising with unexampled rapidity. The free land is, in many districts, now almost exhausted, but farms in the very best localities, in immediate proximity to railways, grain elevators, schools and churches, are obtainable by purchase on very reasonable terms. No industrious immigrant need fear inability to secure a location; on the boundless prairies "land hunger" is as yet unknown.

Western Canada, as described in this book, embraces New Ontario, a region about which great expectations of mineral wealth are entertained; Manitoba, the oldest settled portion of the great western prairie; Assiniboia, where the physical conditions resemble those of Manitoba; Saskatchewan, occupying the fertile valley of the great Saskatchewan River; and Alberta, lying along the foothills of the Rockies, with varied agricultural, mineral and ranching possibilities. This book is designed to give authentic information about this great territory to the prospective immigrant seeking a spot where there is a certain reward for intelligent industry. From it will be learned what the general features of the several divisions of Western Canada are, and what kind of farming suits each locality. Some districts are suitable for ranching, some for wheat growing, some for dairying, some for mixed farming. The information about each locality is supplied in part by residents, who, having themselves been successful, are willing to encourage new settlers by giving them the benefit of their experience. The story of success told in these pages by happy and prosperous farmers could be duplicated from no other part of the world. This book also contains information concerning the best way of getting to the West, full particulars of Government and railway land regulations, etc. It is a text-book of the natural advantages of Western Canada; and a guide book as well.

Topography and Climate of Western Canada.

The Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. G. M. Dawson, G.M.G., speaking of the Great Northwest of Canada, or The Interior Continental Plain, says: "Thus on the 49th parallel, constituting here the southern boundary of Canada, the plain has a width of 800 miles," and narrows gradually to the northward, extending to the Arctic Ocean. "The southern part of this great plain is not only the most important from an economic point of view, but is also that about which most is known. It includes the wide prairie country of the Canadian West, with a spread of 193,000 square miles of open grass land, an area more than twice that of Great Britain."

The whole country spreading from the forest region of the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, is very concisely described in "Climates of Canada," by P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, who says:

"The lowest area of the plains is that of Manitoba, the Red River from the south, the Saskatchewan from the west, and their tributaries all trending towards Lake Winnipeg and thence to Hudson's Bay. All this great area extending for some distance to the height of land in Dakota, U.S., shows evidences of once having been an immense inland sea, with its several beaches marking more or less distinctly the successive levels of the waters of what geologists have chosen to call the great post-glacial Lake Agassiz. A black alluvium of the richest nature covers practically the whole of this country, and makes the great wheat-fields of the Canadian Northwest, yielding their 'Manitoba No. 1 hard.' The lowest area of this region is limited westward by the Pembina Mountains, Riding Mountains, and the Porcupine Hills, having a general level of 800 feet. Westward the next area reaches a height of some 1,500 feet, and runs westward some 250 miles, when the next elevation of 2,000 feet is reached. This country, the Grand Coteau, rises till a height of 4,000 feet is reached in the foothills of the Rockies in the region about Calgary. This upland shows more evidences of deep erosion of the valleys of its streams, and has here and there bluffs with high hills and plateaus, notably the Cypress Hills, north of the American desert, with climatic peculiarities quite its own. This whole higher region, marked notably by a greater dryness, is essentially a grazing or ranching country. While cold, owing to the altitude and the exposure of the plains to the winds from the mountains, its dry plains are, nevertheless, covered with the peculiar bunch grass of the country, which has served to make the foothills of the Rockies the greatest stock-raising areas of the continent. The climate of the whole great prairie country of the Canadian Northwest is marked by seasonal rather than daily extremes, except in the higher foothills of the mountains to the west, where the daily range is notable." Referring in still more definite language to the climate of this splendid agricultural region, the remarks of Mr. R. F. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, will be read with much interest by those familiar with the climate of England and Eastern Canada: "The salient features of the climate of the Canadian Northwest Territories are a clear, bracing atmosphere, during the greater part of the year, cold winters and warm summers and a small rainfall and snowfall. The mean temperature for July at Winnipeg is 66°, and at Prince Albert 62°. The former temperature is higher than in any part of England, and the latter is very similar to that found in many parts of the Southern counties. The diurnal range, however, is different from any found in England, the average daily maximum temperature at Winnipeg being 78°, with a minimum of 53°, and at Prince Albert a maximum of 76°, with a minimum of 48°; and owing to these high day temperatures, with much sunshine, the crops come to maturity quickly.

"In April the monthly mean temperature of 40° is found in Alberta and Assiniboia, and passes eastward to Manitoba, indicating a spring slightly in advance of southwestern Ontario, on the 42nd parallel of latitude. Spring in April makes rapid strides in Manitoba, with an average day temperature of 48°.

"In considering the climate of the Canadian prairies, the fact should not be lost sight of that although the total rainfall averages only 13.35 inches for the Territories and 17.34 inches in Manitoba,

the amounts falling between April 1st and October 1st are respectively 9.39 inches, and 12.87 inches, or 70.3 and 74.2 per cent. of the whole. The average 12.87 inches in Manitoba is not far short of the average for Ontario during the same six months."

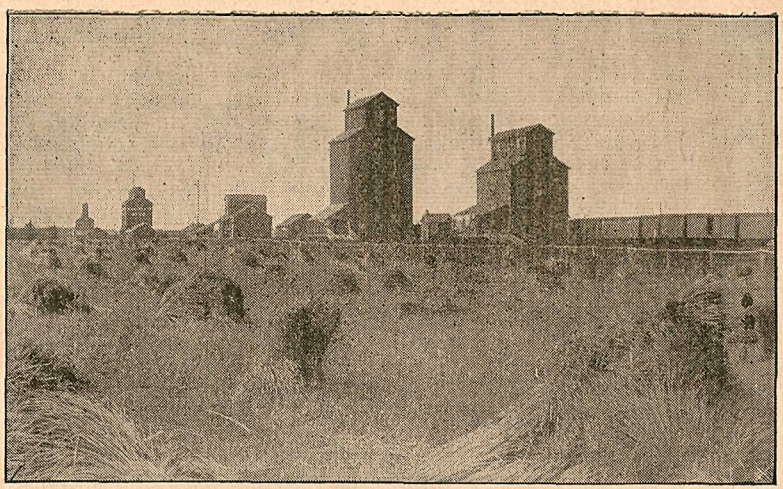
Again quoting from "Climates of Canada":

"The bright, clear cold of the ordinary winter day of Manitoba is most enjoyable. With little or no thawing and no sea of uncongealed great freshwater lake to supply dampness, the air is crisp and dry, and where in England or on the seacoast, with a few degrees of frost the air is chill and raw, many more degrees of cold in the Canadian Northwest is only enjoyable and stimulating.

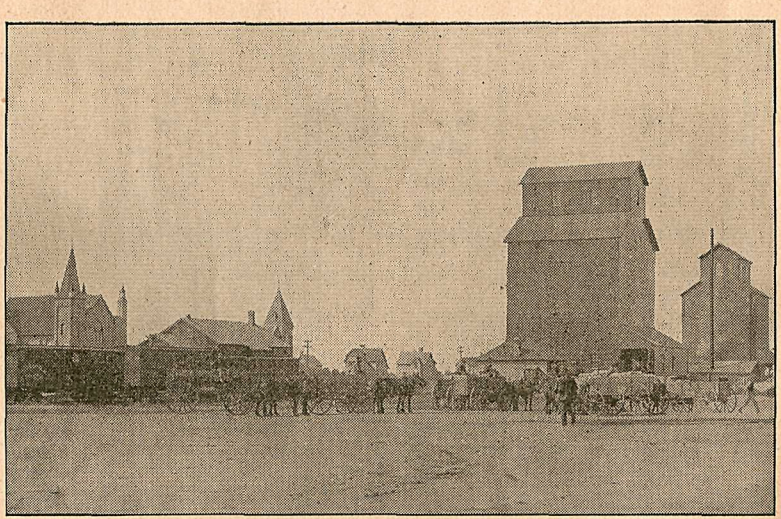
"The winter goes, as it comes, almost in a day. The crescent sun pours his powerful rays through the transparent atmosphere, and, when the thaw has begun, the great atmospheric disturbances, caused by the heated centres, cause the northwest wind to blow and lick up the water, which covers the plains, seemingly all in a day. One has not infrequently seen the water on the low ground a foot deep in the morning and gone in the evening; while in another day or two the black alluvium, which like the blackened plate of glass absorbs heat in seemingly enormous quantities, is dry and powdery on the fields ploughed in the autumn. Seeding proceeds when the frost is not more than four inches out of the ground. Then in a few days the prairie is dotted with the spring flowers. Seldom is the spring long, damp and cold. Spring comes, growth is phenomenal, and the harvest of spring wheat is ripened in the middle of August. With such a soil, marvellous in the amount of its plant foods, and with the long, bright, even occasionally hot summer day, the metabolism of the plant cells is so rapid as only to be likened to the growth of plants under glass. To the plodding, laboring, waiting husbandman of England or Scotland it seems so unreal as to be incredible that four, or at the most five, short months should yield for an area of 1,500,000 acres some 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and as much more of other grains, to feed the toiling millions of continental cities."

Men travel with teams everywhere, taking grain to market, hauling fuel, building and fencing material, etc. Stock will live out of doors, so far as the cold is concerned, but at times require to be fed with hay. They should, however, be housed at night. Everyone unites in testifying to the healthfulness of the country as it affects stock. Ploughing is general in the early part of April, though much of the land is usually ploughed in the preceding autumn. The snow disappears rapidly and the ground dries quickly. Winter closes promptly and decisively. Sowing is done during almost the whole of April, and is finished in May.

Dr. James Patterson, Dominion health officer in Western Canada, reports:—"That the climate is a good one for the development of man is shown by the fact, that those who have come here during the last 20 years have not deteriorated, but stand today the equal of any other people in mental or physical vigor, independent thought and action. That the climate is a good one for the propagation of our race is shown by our school population, which is larger in proportion to our whole population than most others. That our climate is not the severe one that it is believed by many to be, is shown by the average attendance at school of all children of school age,

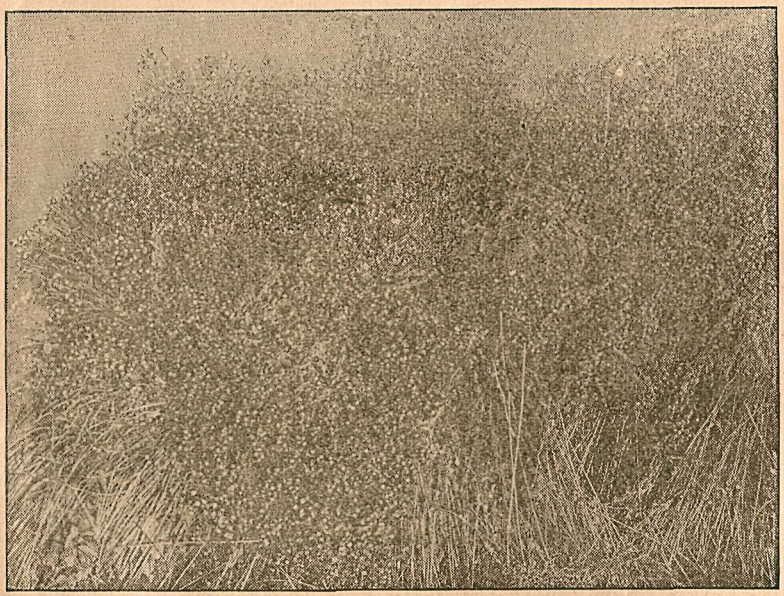


A GROUP OF GRAIN ELEVATORS—WESTERN CANADA.



DELIVERING GRAIN—WESTERN CANADA.

being about equal in winter and summer, except in sparsely settled rural districts. We enjoy special immunity from cyclones and blizzards, and whoever saw a dust or sand storm in Manitoba? The number of absolutely clear, sunshiny days in this country is not exceeded in any other good agricultural country habitable by white men. We have an average of 200 clear days out of 365. In Great Britain, on an average, 6-10ths of the sky is obscured by clouds every day in the year. With regard to disease, we have none whatever peculiar to this country or climate. We are absolutely protected by our climatic conditions from several of the most dangerous and fatal, whilst several of those which are common to all peoples on the face of the earth are comparatively rare, owing to our climate. For example, we have never had and never will have cholera, yellow fever, malaria or dysentery, so common and fatal to the inhabitants of warm climates. Inflammatory rheumatism is extremely rare as compared with its prevalence in cool, damp climates. Asthma rarely develops here, while many who suffer from it in the east are free from it in Manitoba. Consumption, which is the scourge of the British Islands and the United States, is as yet comparatively rare with us. Our pure, dry air, our sunshiny days, and opportunities for outdoor life are antagonistic to its existence."



A BUNCH OF FLAX—WESTERN CANADA.

MANITOBA

The Province of Manitoba is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Its southern frontier, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany, and the province itself is further south than the British Isles, Holland and Belgium.

Manitoba has an area about the same as is contained in England, Scotland and Ireland put together. Its width is 282 miles, and it extends 264 miles northerly from the 49th parallel. It comprises within its limits the famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forests, numerous rivers, and vast water expansions. Its forests in the east, along the rivers and fringing its great lakes, and on its mountain elevations furnish the settlers with fuel. Its principal rivers—the Red, Assiniboine and Pembina —give a great natural drainage system to all parts of the province, and smaller streams form a perfect network throughout the country. Its larger lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis —abound with fish, which are caught in immense quantities by organized companies for export to the principal cities of the United States and to supply the local demand. Aside from the utility of these natural advantages put to a practical use, all combined, forests, rivers and lakes, have a mighty influence on the climate of Manitoba in increasing the rainfall and supplying an abundance of moisture. The population of Manitoba has steadily and rapidly increased during the past ten years and now numbers 254,000 people, the greater proportion of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The majority of the settlers are from Great Britain and Eastern Canada. Of the remainder there are, besides many from the United States, large colonies of Mennonites, Icelanders, Scandinavians, Germans and other nationalities, many of whom had but small means on arrival in the province, and at present they have comfortable homes, and are amongst the most prosperous settlements in Manitoba. An evidence of the growth and prosperity of the province is given in the value of her farm buildings erected during 1901, which amounted to $1,434,880.

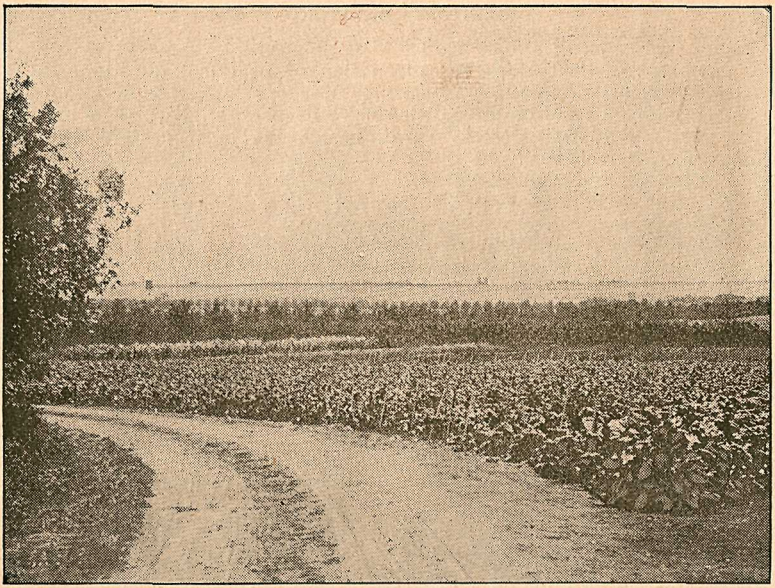
The soil is a rich, deep, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay sub-soil. It is specially adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years, about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported from the Province.

In alluding to the prosperity of Manitoba, the Northwest Magazine, of October last, published in St. Paul, Minnesota, says:—The crop of 1901 will be no unimportant factor in the history of Western Canada's development. While every year has seen a marked increase in growth and prosperity, the seasons of '87, '95, and 1901

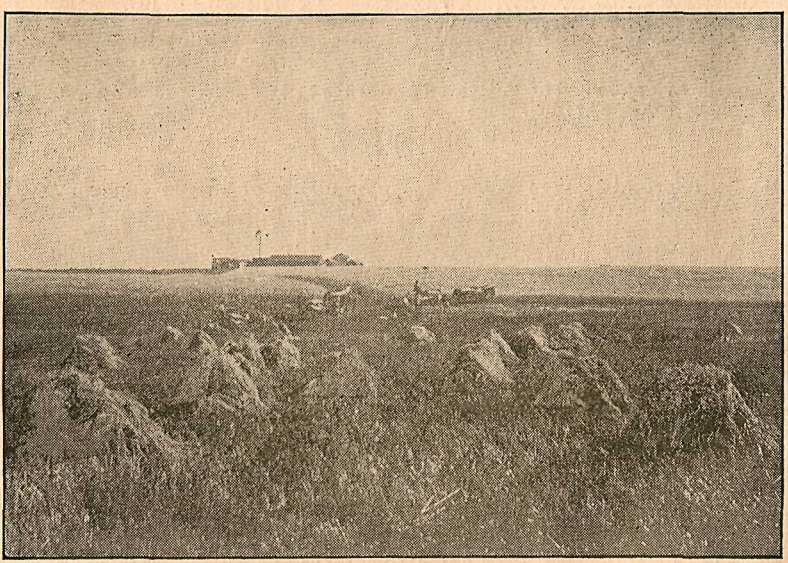
represent the flood-mark of the spring tides of the progress of the West. In the two former of these seasons, the material advance almost equaled the luxuriance and strength of the natural growth. The next result of this year's operations, in farm, ranch, office and factory, promises to be no whit behind the most favorable of its predecessors. Every form of enterprise will share in the general prosperity. Every district will participate in the benefits lavished by bountiful nature, and reflect in unmistakeable fashion the success that has rewarded the toil of its residents. In common with every other section of the province, that portion lying to the north and south of the main line of the C. P. R. for the last forty miles of its course in Manitoba has every reason to rejoice at the prosperity that will result from the harvest. Here, as elsewhere, all classes of men, and all branches of business, are beginning to reap the rewards of the most successful year in the history of the West. In the towns merchants have increased their stocks, in many cases by a hundred per cent., in anticipation of the biggest volume of business yet experienced; and every class of citizen is feeling the buoyancy and prosperity consequent on the abundance of the wheat harvest.

Social Advantages.

Manitoba fully enjoys all the advantages of advanced civilization. It has over 2,000 miles of railway within its boundaries, which have been built since 1878. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the province east and west, and it has branch lines running in all directions, and other railways also operate in Manitoba. Telegraph lines branch out from Winnipeg to all parts of the province. Wherever settlers are, may be found villages, schools, churches and postal facilities. There is a uniform system of non-sectarian schools which are supported partly by liberal grants from the Provincial Government and partly by a tax imposed on land for this purpose. Every child of school age is entitled to free tuition, under teachers who must pass a thorough examination and have special training for the work. A thorough practical education is assured in the public schools, which on January 1, 1901, numbered 1,352, there being 1,147 organized school districts. There are also 43 intermediate schools at central points, three Collegiate schools, five colleges (four in Winnipeg and one in Brandon), and a University. The school population has increased from 7,000 in 1881 to 62,664 in 1901, and 1,596 teachers are employed. All the religious bodies found in Canada are represented in Manitoba. There is no state church in Canada, every religion being alike in the eyes of the law. Churches of the leading denominations are established in the towns and villages, and even in the newer and scattered settlements arrangements are usually made for holding union services of the different denominations. There are numerous lodges of the different fraternal orders—Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Temperance, etc., etc.—throughout the country, and numerous Y.M.C.A.'s, Women's Aid Societies and sewing circles. The farmers have organized a number of societies, which are of incalculable value to the agricultural interests of the province. There are 51 agricultural societies, which hold annual fairs, besides a number



ROOT CROP, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MANITOBA.



A MANITOBA BARLEY FIELD.

of Farmers' Institutes for the discussion of practical questions, a Dairy Association, Cattle and Swine Breeders' Association and a Poultry Association. Municipalities have been organized in the settled portions—there being 85 rural, besides 15 incorporated cities and towns.

Mixed Farming.

For years the nutritious grasses of the prairies and thousands of tons of hay in the low lands were allowed to go to waste for want of cattle to graze, and feed upon them. Settlers are now availing themselves of this natural wealth, and are giving more attention to stock-raising and dairying instead of confining their efforts to wheat growing as formerly. In 1901 the number of horses in the province was 142,080; cattle, 263,168; sheep, 22,960; pigs, 94,680.

Crops of 1901

The crop area and total yield of grain, roots, etc., of Manitoba for 1901, were as follows, according to the official returns:—

	Acres in crop.	Total yield bushels.	Average yield to acre.
Wheat	2,011,835	50,502,085	25·1 bushels
Oats	689,951	27,796,588	40.3 "
Barley	191,009	6,536,155	24.2 "
Flax	20,978	266,420	12.7 "
Rye	2,707	62,261	23. "
Peas	879	16,349	18.6 "
Potatoes	24,429	4,797,433	196. "
Roots	10,214	2,925,362	286. "
	2,952,002	85,1[illegible]358 (grain)	

The average yield of cultivated grasses was two tons to the acre, and of native grasses 1½ tons.

Dairying.

A short history of the dairying industry of the Province may be dated back some fourteen years, when only a few farmers made a limited quantity of dairy butter, and even that was hardly enough to supply their own demand. The first Creamery was established in Manitoba in the year 1888, and six years ago there were about five creameries and nineteen small cheese factories, none of which made a large quantity.

In 1895 the Provincial Government, seeing the advisability of promoting this industry, undertook to advance the interest in dairying by a system of granting aid to farmers to establish co-operative creameries and cheese factories throughout the Province where companies of this kind were needed, and where there was a sufficient supply of milk.

In 1890 there were 30 Cheese Factories in operation; some of them later having been changed into Creameries.

In 1895 fourteen new Creameries were established, making in all 19 at that time in the Province. In 1896 five additional creameries were established, and later five more, making a total of 29. At the present time there are 30 Creameries and 32 Cheese Factories in operation and doing a very successful business, and dis-

tributed in such a manner as to reach almost every locality in the Province.

In 1896 the Government established a Dairy School in the City of Winnipeg, which has proved a great success and a great benefit to the Province generally. There has been a large attendance of students at every session. The majority of butter and cheese makers that are managing factories in Manitoba at the present time are those who have taken a course in the school. The Manitoba Government Dairy School is a free gift to all residents of the Province of Manitoba. The school is fully equipped with all modern machinery for giving instructions in both home dairy and creamery butter making, and factory cheese making.

The estimated value of the dairy produce manufactured in 1894, both in the factories and on the farms, was $34,000. In 1895 the actual export, taken from factory statements, was $198,000 worth; while in 1896 another grand advance was experienced, the value of the export being $247,000 worth. In 1898 the output was: Creamery butter, 965,025 lbs., valued at $179,494; dairy butter, 1,151,620 lbs., valued at $160,593; cheese, 800,000 lbs., valued at $69,367. The output for 1899 was:—Creamery butter, 1,002,809 lbs., valued at $188,026.68; dairy butter, 1,354,240 lbs., valued at $195,552.25; cheese, 848,557 lbs., valued at $86,980.16. In 1900 it was:—Creamery butter, 1,254,511 lbs., valued at $240,515; dairy butter, 2,083,920 lbs., valued at $301,145; cheese, 1,021,258 lbs., valued at $102,330. In 1901 it was:—Creamery butter, 2,460,650 lbs., valued at $442,424; dairy butter, 2,748,090 lbs., valued at $395,540; cheese, 1,039,392 lbs., valued at $88,348; total dairy products, $926,314.

Manitoba is pre-eminently a dairy country, being exceedingly healthy for cattle and stock of all kinds. The facilities for dairying in Manitoba are unexcelled by any Province in the Dominion of Canada. In nearly every district the water supply both for stock and use in the manufacture of cheese and butter, is bountiful. In many districts there is a pure running stream of water, which is a very important factor in carrying on mixed farming. The pasturage is very rich and nutritous, nature providing an abundant supply of various flavored grasses, so that the dairymen need never fear a shortage. One great faculty is that the soil of Manitoba does not have to be tilled in order to get pasturage or hay for winter fodder. Fodder corn for ensilage can be and has been grown to good advantage. Early maturing corn will grow abundantly and mature sufficiently any season for winter feeding purposes. Excellent corn crops were grown last year, which would produce twenty tons of good feeding material per acre. It requires very little labor to produce proper corn, and one great advantage is, the soil is being tilled when the corn crop is being cultivated, thus preparing the soil for wheat and other grain crops for the ensuing year. The climate is perfectly healthy. Manitoba being the natural home of the buffalo, it naturally follows that the dairy cattle cannot fail to thrive well, and be maintained in a perfectly healthy condition. The cool nights that invariably follow the hot summer days in this Province are a great advantage to the dairy industry. The milk can be kept sweet over night with little trouble; the cheese holds its flavor on the shelves for a good length of time. In short, the climate is all that could be desired; it is favorable for dairying, and where proper care is taken of the dairy cattle, there

is sure to be a good paying profit to the dairy farmers of the Province.

Lands for Settlement.

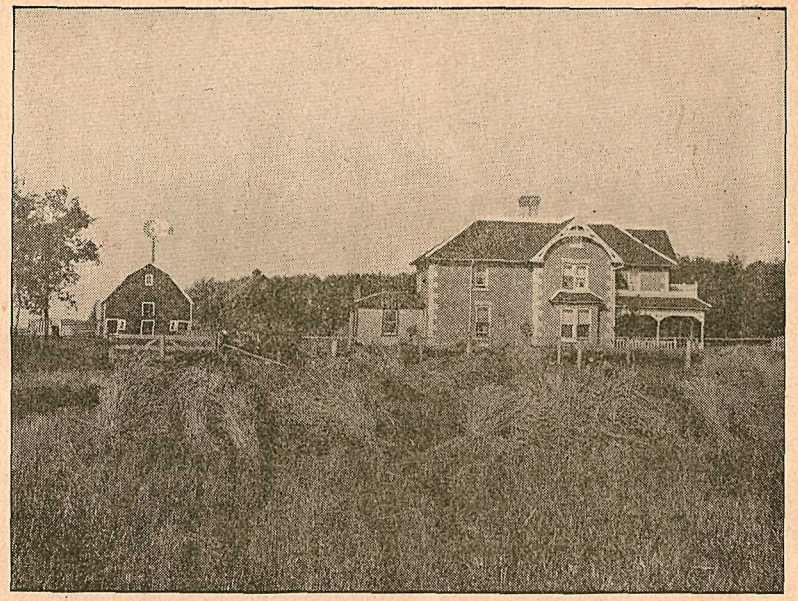
The impression that Manitoba is already "filled up" is incorrect. In the Red River Valley of Manitoba are in round numbers 2,800,000 acres, of which up to the present time only 750,000 have ever been cultivated. Again, south of the main line of the C. P. R. to the boundary of North Dakota, west of the Red River Valley are 4,600,000 acres, of which only 1,500,000 acres have been cultivated. To the north of the main line of the C. P. R., within reach of railroads, are another 4,600,000 acres, with only 1,250,000 acres cultivated. Here are millions of acres of the best land in the Northwest for sale on easy terms at prices ranging from $3.00 to $6.00 per acre.

Homesteads, etc.

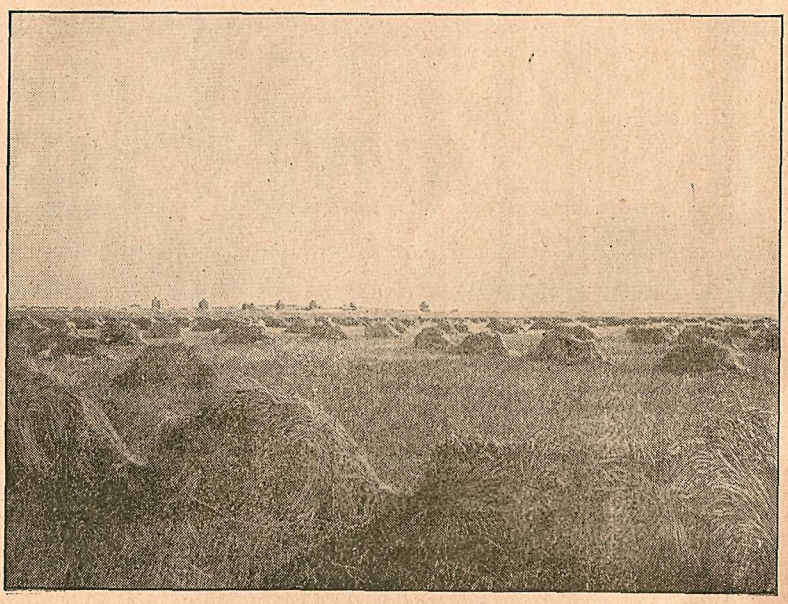
Homesteads can still be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River, and between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, on the west of Lake Manitoba, and in the Lake Dauphin and Swan River Valley Districts, through which railway communication with the great transcontinental system is now completely established, as well as in the extreme western portion of the province tributary to the Pipestone Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These districts are specially adapted for mixed farming, having abundance of hay and water, and with timber near at hand for building purposes. The province still affords a vast field for experienced farmers who can bring money with them to make the first improvements on land, to provide themselves with stock and implements and to carry their families through the first year. Manitoba has room for thousands, with a sure road for them to comfort and prosperity. The early settlers of Manitoba were all of this class, bringing in carloads of stock and plenty of money to keep them a year. The cost of transportation today is not one-third of what it was in the early 80's, when everything had to come by way of the United States. Lumber for building can be placed on homesteads for not more than half the cost of the early days, while machinery, feed, grain, groceries, dry goods, etc., can today be purchased at reasonable figures. In short, a settler with $1,000 can place himself as well as did the settler with $2,500 ten or twelve years ago, and in all parts of Manitoba products can be disposed of within a few miles of any settler, at the nearest railway station.

Rented Farms.

Opportunities occur in the older settled parts of the province to rent a farm for one year or longer. This enables the newcomer to make a start, and gives him time to select land of his own. The rental depends largely upon the kind and value of the improvements. Rented farms are generally secured during the winter or early spring. Some of the most successful farmers of Manitoba commenced life in the west by leasing a farm until they were able to secure one for themselves either by homesteading or purchase.



MR. M'GREGOR'S FARM NEAR CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



ON THE FAMOUS PORTAGE PLAINS—MANITOBA.

Cheap Fuel.

Besides the large tracts of forest, both in and adjacent to Manitoba, there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata.

The Manitoba Legislature has effected an arrangement by which this coal is to be supplied at a rate not to exceed $2.50 to $5 per ton, according to locality. With the extraordinary transportation facilities possessed here, controlled and regulated as far as possible by the Legislature, and with enormous deposits of excellent coal, easily and inexpensively available, Manitoba enjoys most exceptional advantages, assuring an ample and cheap supply to all her inhabitants.

Liberal Exemption Laws.

Manitoba has a liberal exemption law; that is, the law protects from seizure for debt, where no mortgage exists, a certain number of horses, cattle, swine and poultry, some household effects and a year's provisions, so that if a settler who has not mortgaged his property is overtaken by misfortune, through illness or other cause, he cannot be turned out of his house and home, but obtains time to pay his indebtedness and retains the means of living while he recovers himself. If he desires to borrow money, as he may sometimes do with advantage to himself, he can secure loans on his farm property from loan societies on easy terms of payment.

Cities and Towns in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the largest city in Canada west of Lake Superior, is about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is sixty miles north of the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, and forty miles south of Lake Winnipeg, a large body of fresh water teeming with fish, and with shores that are in many places heavily timbered. The city stands at the confluence of the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers, and almost on the eastern verge of the great prairies and plains that stretch to the Rocky Mountains. To the east is the rich gold-bearing region of New Ontario, which embraces the country from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, and is largely tributary to Manitoba. Winnipeg is a great railway centre. Ten main or branch lines radiate in all directions, and two other lines find entrance over the rails of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. The growth of Winnipeg has been phenomenal. In 1870 its population was 215; in 1874 it was 1,869, and the total assessable property, $2,676,018 ; in 1901, the population had risen to over 43,000 and $26,000,000 assessable property. Winnipeg is naturally a centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the Northwest, and the merchants carry immense stocks required to supply the varied wants of the farming, ranching, mining, fishing and lumbering, as well as the other industries which flourish throughout the country. Every branch of business is represented; all the principal chartered

banks of Canada have branches here, and there are a large number of manufacturing establishments, including furniture factories, flour and oatmeal mills, breweries, meat curing and packing factories, foundries, boiler and machine shops, cigar factories, coffee and spice mills, grain bag factory, soap works, tanneries, planing and sawmills, harness and saddlery factories, biscuit and confectionery factories, tile and brickyards, carriage works, marble works, oil mills, book binderies, tent and mattress factories, etc, etc. There are extensive stockyards, and an immense abattoir, arranged for slaughtering and chilling the meat for direct shipment to Europe, has recently been erected. There is ample cold storage in the city for dairy produce, etc.

Winnipeg is the political as well as the commercial centre of Western Canada. The Legislative and the Departmental buildings of the Manitoba Government, and the chief immigration, lands and timber offices of the Dominion Government for the west are located here. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has its chief offices in the west in Winnipeg, and also the head offices of its land department, where full information regarding the company's land can be obtained. The school system in this city is unsurpassed anywhere, besides the elementary schools, there being a Collegiate Institute, Normal School, four Colleges, and Provincial University, with several Business Colleges, Deaf and Dumb Institute, etc. Winnipeg has hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded, and no city of its size has a greater number of churches. All the national and fraternal lodges are strongly organized here. Winnipeg is a well built city, with a number of very fine public buildings and handsome residences, and possesses several public parks. On the east side of Red River is St. Boniface, where is located the Roman Catholic Cathedral and College, the Archbishop's palace, hospital, etc.

The largest towns in the province outside of Winnipeg are on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Ry.:—Portage la Prairie, 56 miles west, and Brandon, 133 miles west. These are progressive centres for a considerable area of fine farming country, each being a railroad junction point, and being well supplied with stores, etc. Throughout the province are other important towns, and at almost every station are grain elevators, stores, etc., giving the necessary business facilities for the neighboring settlements.

Settlers' Testimony.

The following are a few of the many letters which have been received from successful settlers, some of whom commenced in Manitoba with little or no capital:—

BIRTLE, November 20, 1901.

I came to this district in 1887, from near Boston, Lincolnshire, England. My earthly possessions at the time I reached this place were $1.75, a wife and seven children. I rented a farm, got work around where I could for myself and my boys and started in and ever since we have worked hard and faithfully, and today I am the owner of 800 acres, and I think as fine a residence as there is in this district, a large frame house, plastered and painted, well furnished, heated by furnace; and frame and log stabling for 100 animals. On my farm I have 520 acres under cultivation and nearly

all fenced, and I have just finished threshing, having threshed 8,230 bushels of grain. I own 12 horses, 81 head of cattle, 15 hogs and all the equipment necessary for a farm. We are now enabled to live comfortably and easily, and my total liabilities are but small. We are convenient to railway station, creameries, mills (both lumber and flour), schools, churches and all conveniences as are found pretty generally in every part of this Province now.

My position is only that of many others and a position that any man may in a few years work himself into in this country by steady work. There is, as you will imagine, not much time for idling, at least until after one has got himself in a fair position. The climate here is excellent. The soil is rich and productive and for garden stuff and vegetables I have never seen its equal in any part of the world.

My advice to small tenant farmers at home and to the laboring class, particularly of agricultural districts, is to come to this country and make it their home if they are willing to work hard for a few years. A man should have a little capital with him, which would make it much easier for him. A man with from £200 to £400, coming to this country, working hard, and using good judgment in the expenditure of his money can soon put himself in easy circumstances.

W. E. COOLEY.

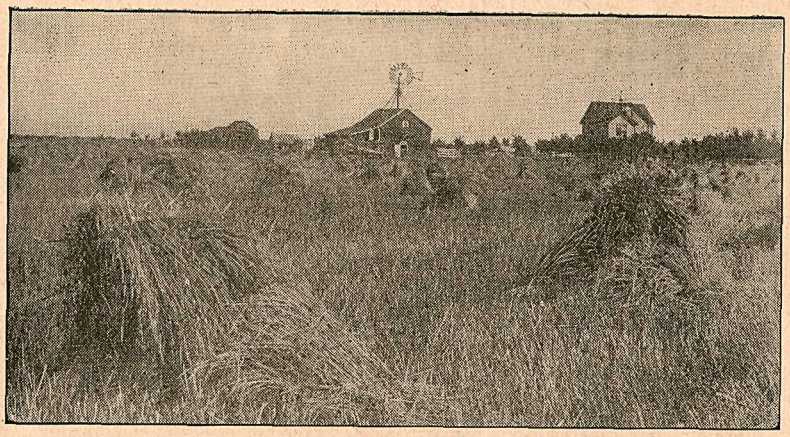
WASKADA, Man., October 1, 1901.

I came to this country in 1892 from South Dakota, arriving at Deloraine 14th of June. I had at that time two teams and a colt, two waggons, eight head of cattle, and $100 in cash, but no household effects. I lived west of Deloraine until 1895, when I moved to Waskada, and have lived here since. I have three-quarters of a section of land, three hundred acres, in crop this year. I think the wheat will average 30 bushels, and the oats 50 bushels to the acre. In 1900 my wheat averaged 15 bushels, and oats 40 bushels to the acre. In 1899 my wheat averaged 23 bushels and oats 55 bushels. I have 25 head of horses and 10 head of cattle. I am well pleased with both Government and people.

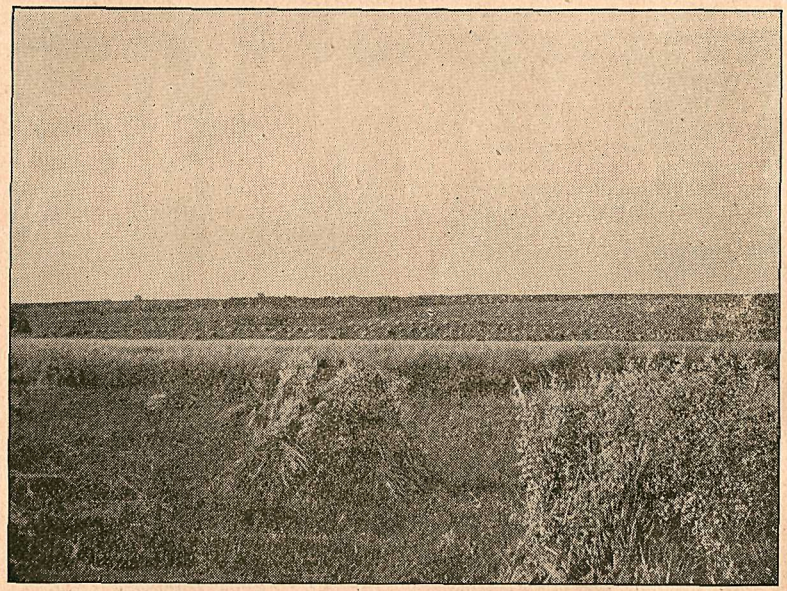
DANIEL RAMSEY.

NEEPAWA, Manitoba, October 10th, 1901.

I came from England in July, 1875, and worked to pay for my passage out, which cost me $300 for myself and my family. In 1877 I took up a homestead of 160 acres, and pre-emption 160 acres, for which I had to pay $160. I kept getting on better as my family grew up. I have three sons grown up now and farming themselves and doing well. I have done well myself, far better than I should have had I stayed in England. A man is bound to succeed here if he is not afraid of work. I have 320 acres of land, that is worth $9,000, and horses and implements worth $2,000, and have 4,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats for this year's crop. The wheat is worth 50 cents a bushel, and the oats 25 cents a bushel, giving my crop in all a value of $2,250. My threshing and hired help will cost me $500, which leaves me $1,750. I am farming 270 acres in all, but I always have 70 acres of summer fallow, which leaves 200 acres of crop, and I keep 50 acres for hay and pasture



MR. CONNOR'S FARM, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



OAT FIELD NEAR BRANDON, MANITOBA.

for cattle. I had no experience in farming before coming here, having been a game warden in Kent and Essex, England.

A. KILBURN, Sec. 19, 15, 15.

SWAN RIVER, Nov. 19, 1901.

I came to Manitoba in March, 1888, from Durham County, Ontario, and settled at Treherne on a scrub farm of 320 acres. I leased it for a term of five years, the only charge thereon being the payment of taxes, as the land had to be improved. I brought up a car load of effects, consisting of three horses, two cows, seeder, mower, rake, harrows, wagon, etc., being indebted to my friends in the East for the use of same until I had made money enough in this country to repay loan, which I soon did, with interest.

In a few years I leased another 320 acres adjoining, on the same terms and with the usual success; and again, later, I leased an additional 320 acres, and success still crowned my efforts. Lastly (the land in the vicinity of my farm being all taken up and cultivated), I looked around to increase my operations, and could only get another 80 acres. All the above being uncultivated land, I had to break it and bring it under cultivation, and now have under lease there altogether 1,040 acres, of which 800 acres are under crop.

In the summer of 1898 I purchased 2,400 acres of choice land in the Swan River Valley and have since increased it to 2,880 acres. Any intending settler coming to this country can get land in free homesteads, or any railway land. They can also get land to lease or improved land on shares; and if the first year or two they meet with reverses—not having experience—let them not be discouraged, but continue, with their sleeves rolled up, and soon their efforts will be rewarded. In a few years they will be independent, and bless the day they settled in Manitoba.

For grain growing this country cannot be excelled, the soil being first class, and possessing all the necessary qualities required to produce wheat of the finest grade, sometimes weighing 64 lbs. per bushel, the highest quality produced in the world, and producing all the way from 20 to 60 bushels per acre. Oats and barley also grow immense crops, and to perfection. Stock also does well, and grows fat through the summer. Vegetables—such as cabbage, onions, beet, cauliflower, radish, melons, citrons, squashes, beans, and cucumbers, give an abundant crop, and tomatoes do well also, but do not ripen on the bushes every year. Rhubarb grows to immense proportions; and turnips, carrots, and mangels do well. Small fruits—such as strawberries, gooseberries, saskatoons, cranberries, and cherries, grow wild in abundance; and tame fruits, such as red, white, and black currants, all kinds of raspberries, strawberries, and gooseberries, grow to perfection in gardens. Potatoes grow a heavy crop and floury. The climate is healthy and vigorous, and pleasant in summer, with cool nights.

Labourers and farmers who are industrious will do well here, and can start with a very small capital, which can be invested to good advantage in farming, and they will soon be on the road to prosperity.

There is vacant land in plenty, including railroad land sold on the ten-year instalment principle, which is very easy terms. There are homesteads and villages in plenty in districts just being opened up, which have the advantage of schools, churches, stores, and, in

fact, every requisite which the settler requires, including first-class land growing the finest crops, free land, and cheap land.

Any intending settler thinking of buying land can get full information from C.P.R. Land Commissioner, or from the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

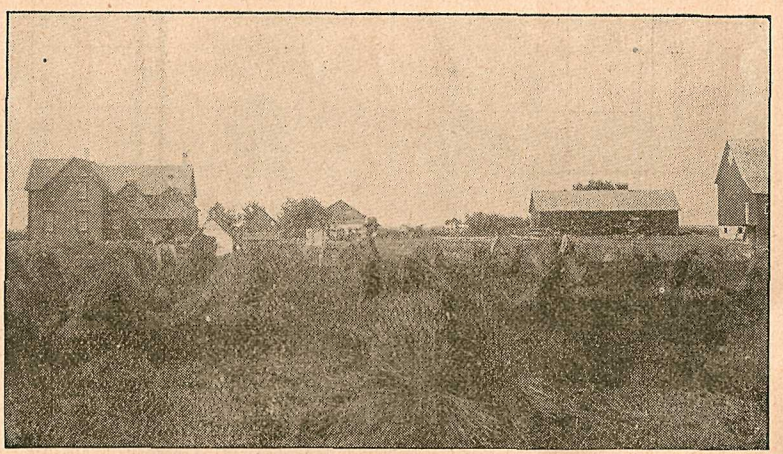
The annexed table, showing acreage of wheat, average yield of all grain, date of sowing, harvesting and length of season, will give the actual experience of one who came out to Manitoba with a moderate capital, and started farming on a small scale. Any man willing and able to work can do the same.

As will be seen, the lowest average I had of wheat was in 1896, being 14¼ bushels per acre; it was a very late spring, and an excessive rainfall was the cause. I grew wheat which averaged as high as 55 bushels to the acre for 25 acres, but the following table shows the average for each year.

The first yield of barley was put in on spring breaking, and was a very good crop considering. The first spring I did not have my land ready for wheat, but have given the date my neighbour began to sow his wheat.

This is a true record I have kept, and shows how a settler with limited capital can begin farming on a small scale and increase his acreage. At the present time I have 27 head of horses—20 of them working, 29 head of cattle, 15 ploughs, 8 wagons, 7 binders, 7 sets of harrows, 5 seeders and other implements to the value of $6,000 (all paid for), as well as 2,880 acres of land in the Swan River Valley, money out at interest on farm property, town property, etc., and a trifle in the bank, leaving us quite comfortable, happy, and contented with the country.

A. J. COTTON.



MR. BRYDEN'S FARM, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

Mr. Cotton's Record showing Work Began, Harvesting, Acres of Grain, and Yield

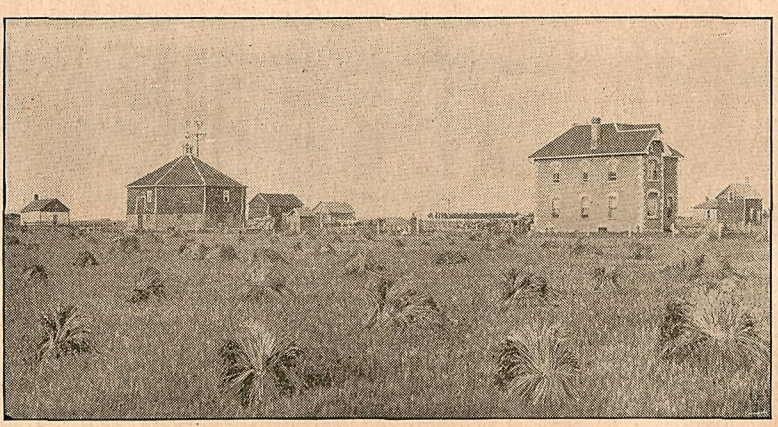
Began Farming in 1888		No. of Bushels Threshed each Year			Average per Acre			Dates began Sowing Wheat, etc., each Spring				Dates Sowing, Harvesting, and Freeze-up			
Years	Acres in Wheat	Bushels Wheat	Bush. Oats	Bush. Barley	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Began to Harrow	Began to Sow Wheat	Began to Sow Oats	Began to Sow Barley	Finished Sow Wheat	Began Cutting Wheat	Finished Cutting Wheat	Froze-up
1888	.....	.....	25	356	....	10	16	Apr. 1	Apr. 6	May 4	May 23	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 14
1889	62	1,371	.....	.....	23	.....	...	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	.....	.....	Apr. 11	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	" 21
1890	129	2,566	320	....	31⅓	32	....	Apr. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 30	.....	" 28	" 20	Sept. 4	" 5
1891	140	3,920	1,120	510	28	55	51	" 6	" 15	May 19	May 23	May 12	" 19	" 10	" 13
1892	153	4,437	1,414	570	29	61½	57	" 13	" 18	" 24	" 21	" 16	" 24	" 5	" 12
1893	200	4,378	1,000	428	22	40	43	May 1	May 2	" 24	" 31	" 19	" 15	Aug. 30	" 11
1894	230	8,400	2,140	460	30	61	38	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	" 22	" 29	" 16	" 6	" 23	" 15
1895	314	12,745	4,033	800	40	76	57	" 1	" 8	Apr. 29	" 10	Apr. 24	" 16	" 31	" 5
1896	320	4,536	2,920	542	14¼	36½	43	" 27	May 7	June 2	" 13	May 30	" 22	Sept. 9	" 1
1897	475	12 350	2 478	180	26	42	18	" 12	Apr. 19	May 15	" 20	" 11	" 16	Aug. 30	" 9
1898	515	16,026	7,783	585	31	59	45	" 8	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 3	" 13	" 29	" 7
1899	650	18,622	3,741	.....	29	93	...	" 12	" 24	" 25	.....	" 19	" 17	Sept. 1	" 30
1900	730	6,205	2,800	...	8½	35	....	" 3	" 9	" 2	.....	" 1	" 6	" 3	" 10
1901	764	17,954	654	719	23½	34½	34	" 1	" 8	" 16	June 21	" 16	" 10	Aug. 29	" 4

Delegates' Reports.

In the summer of 1901 the Colonization Society of the Province of Quebec appointed a delegation to go to Manitoba in order to see the advantages to be derived by the colonization of Manitoba. After visiting different parts of the country, accompanied by Rev. F. Blais, the Oblate missionary, the delegates have issued the following report :

We, the undersigned delegates of the Province of Quebec to Manitoba to study the advantages of the colonization of this Province, are pleased to be able to say to the residents of the Province of Quebec, that Manitoba offers exceptional advantages for farming, stock raising and dairying. We have visited the principal French-Canadian parishes, and have everywhere found abundant crops and general prosperity. We believe that the land in Manitoba is better suited to farming than any other we have yet visited. The climate is very salubrious, and we have found that frosts no longer occur late in the spring or early in the autumn. Good water is found everywhere. Land can be procured at reasonable rates, and we cannot refrain from advising those who for one reason or another should decide to leave the Province of Quebec to proceed at once to Manitoba. An intelligent and active farmer could surmount all obstacles in Manitoba, easier than in Quebec. The hay found on the prairies is of a far better quality than that found in the Province of Quebec. Wood for heating purposes can be procured in the woods or purchased at a very low price. Good prices are obtained for all products of the farm. The country is crossed by various railways, which enable the farmer to easily reach a market. The butter and cheese industry has made rapid headway during the last couple of years, and a large number of residents are reaping large profits.

DR. C. J. COULOMBE, L. MILOT, E. ROBERGE, U. BEAUDRY, C. PELOQUIN, J. A. GIRARD.



AFTER TEN YEARS IN WESTERN CANADA.

ASSINIBOIA

The district of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, and south of the District of Saskatchewan. Its breadth from east to west is about 450 miles, and it extends north from the International boundary to the 52nd parallel of latitude, a distance of 205 miles, comprising an area of thirty-four million acres. Travelling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the district is entered at a point 212 miles west of Winnipeg. It is divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia—each of which has its own peculiar characteristics, the former being essentially a wheat growing and mixed farming country, and the western part of the latter especially adapted for ranching. The population of Assiniboia is 67,650, of which 49,958 are in the Eastern and 17,692 in the Western Division.

Eastern Assiniboia.

Eastern Assiniboia is known as the Park country of the Canadian Northwest. The general aspect of the country, largely resembling Manitoba, is rolling prairie, dotted over with clumps of trees usually found bordering lakes, streams and meadows; in the hollows grow the heavy luxuriant grasses where the farmer obtains his supply of winter hay. The principal grains grown are wheat and oats. The ordinary yield of wheat is from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. All kinds of roots, too, are a sure crop. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are necessary, so that in this direction a large amount of time and money is saved. Nowhere can farming be done more easily, and nowhere can the frugal, earnest and industrious man start on a smaller capital. Coal in abundance is found in the South, in the district drained by the Souris River, and there is direct rail connection northwest with the main line of the C. P. R. and eastwardly to points in Manitoba.

This district is gradually becoming one of the greatest wheat producing sections of the American continent, for the following reasons: 1. It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2. A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3. On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4. Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5. Absence of insect foes. 6. Absence of noxious weeds. These conditions are especially favorable to the growth of the hard flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, that is so highly prized by millers all the world over, giving it a value of from 10c. to 25c a bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe and the older parts of Canada.

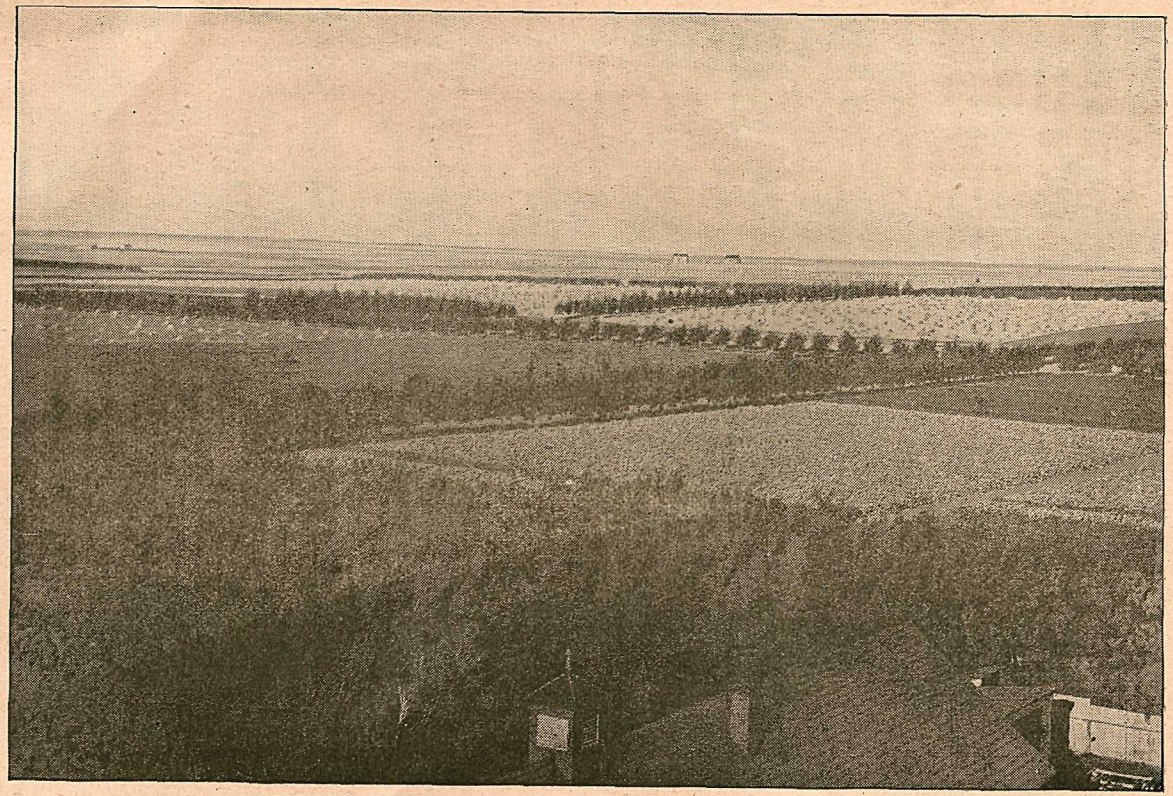
For agricultural purposes the districts of Moosomin, Qu'Appelle and Moose Mountain are wonderfully favored, lying as they do in the great stretch of the fertile belt. The Moosomin District is in-

cluded in the country between the Manitoba boundary on the east, on the north by the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River, on the south by the Pipestone Creek, a perfect paradise for cattle, and the 2nd meridian on the west. The Qu'Appelle District is that section which lies immediately west of the Moosomin to the height of land at McLean Station on the C. P. R., round to the Beaver Hills and south almost to the international boundary line. Included in this area are the famous Indian Head lands, where farms sell as high as $25.00 per acre, and the Pheasant Plains, no less fertile than the famous Portage Plains of Manitoba, where crops are phenomenally large. The subsoil is generally sandy clay, covered with about 12 to 18 inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seed bed, easy to work, and of the most productive nature. Generally speaking these remarks apply to all the eastern part of the district. The Beaver Hills and the Touchwood Hills, in the northern part, are especially well adapted for stock raising. The stretch of country between the C. P. R. main line and the international boundary and extending from the 2nd meridian to west of the Soo Pacific Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is attracting a very large number of settlers, as portions of it offer special inducements to those who wish to engage in grain farming on an extensive scale. Large tracts of land have been sold by the Railway Company to settlers of that class during the past season and there is sure to be great activity in that portion of Assiniboia during the present year. In the Eastern portion is the Moose Mountain, where timber is abundant and a large and prosperous settlement was established when the nearest railway communication was the C. P. R. main line, the railway station at that time being Moosomin. Although a very large number of homestead entries have been made during the past season good free lands are still obtainable within easy distance of the railway throughout the territory.

Eastern Assiniboia offers an opening to the poor man if he will work and exercise economy, for after a year or two of hard work he finds himself in possession of a home, all his own, free from the harrassing conditions of a rented or mortgaged farm.

Western Assiniboia.

The eastern part of this section is similar to that of Eastern Assiniboia, and is favorable for mixed farming. With Regina and Moose Jaw as their centres, are two large areas, 50 by 90 miles, admirably suited for grain, stock and dairying. From Swift Current Creek, the region is fully equal to the Bow River District, in Alberta, as a stock country. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—the grass is usually the short crisp variety, known as "Buffalo Grass," which becomes to all appearances dry about mid-summer, but is still green and growing at the roots and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. It is amazing the rapidity with which poor emaciated animals brought from the east get sleek and fat on the Buffalo grass of the plains. The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the Railway Company's lands have thus an abundant supply of timber



PART OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel. About Maple Creek irrigation works are being actively prosecuted with most beneficial results.

The Cypress Hills, which may be dimly seen in the south from the railway, are especially adapted for stock raising, and as general farming is not extensively followed, the grass land that nature has so bountifully provided will not likely be disturbed by the plow, thus giving to the farmer on the plains adjoining never-failing hay meadows and unlimited pasture ground for his stock. The snowfall is light, the climate is tempered by the Chinook winds, and water and shelter are everywhere abundant.

Western Assiniboia is the great sheep raising district of the Northwest Territories. It would be difficult to conceive of a more favorable district for this branch of stock raising. The winters are mild enough to admit of sheep ranging out all the year round, and the herbage is the peculiar short, crisp growth so much relished by those animals. Flocks are usually divided up in lots of 2,000 to 2,500, each in charge of a single shepherd assisted by his dogs. Experienced men are much sought after on the sheep ranches.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits of the stockmen are large, as can be readily imagined when it is shown that $35 to $45 per head is paid for three and four-year-old steers on these ranges, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the ranch, and their share in the cost of the annual round-ups. Parties in search of land for stock-raising are advised to examine the country southwest of Swift Current Station, along the Swift Current Creek, south and west of Gull Lake, south of Maple Creek, the Valley of Mackay Creek that flows north from the hills and south of Irvine and Dunmore.

Dairying.

The latest approved system of Government supervision and management, on the co-operative plan, is in vogue in connection with all the creameries in the Territories. The Government appoints the local managers and takes entire charge of manufacturing and marketing the product for the patrons. An advance of ten cents per pound on the estimated cream equivalent, supplied by each patron, is made monthly, and the balance is paid them at the end of the season.

Both Eastern and Western Assiniboia are especially well adapted for dairying, and the industry has been making great strides during the past few years. Creameries have been established in different parts of the district, and are now in successful operation at Regina, Moose Jaw, Maple Creek, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Grenfell, Whitewood, Churchbridge, Saltcoats and Yorkton. They are yearly doing a largely increasing business, and are a profitable source of cash revenue to the settlers in their vicinity, British Columbia being an excellent market for the output. The natural inducements for the establishment of creameries are very great. There are nutritious grasses, and large ranges for stock, with a plentiful and pure water supply, and the climate is most favorable. For further information see article on "Creameries" on another page.

Towns in Assiniboia.

The principal town of Assiniboia is Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories. This is a railway centre and an active business place. The Legislature meets at Regina, and it is the headquarters of the Mounted Police, and other public offices. It has a population of 2,645. A branch line runs north through the Qu'Appelle District, and on to Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. Moose Jaw, with a population of 2,200, is another town 42 miles west of Regina, at the junction of the C. P. R. and the Soo line, running to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Sault Ste. Marie, where connection is again made with the Canadian Pacific Railway system. Medicine Hat, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, is the chief town of Western Assiniboia, where there are openings for enterprising men to utilize the natural gas for manufacturing, and to develop the pipe and fire clay deposits and native sandstone quarries. There are many other towns with schools, churches, and all the business establishments incidental to prosperous farming settlements. Dunmore is the junction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which runs westerly past the extensive coal mines at Lethbridge, to a point in the West Kootenay mining country through the Crow's Nest Pass and East Kootenay, opening up a vast country rich in minerals, which furnishes a good cash market for the products of the farms and ranches of Western Canada. The road to Lethbridge has been in operation for several years, and the whole line is completed to Kootenay Lake, where steamer connection is for the present made with the Canadian Pacific Railway system in Southern British Columbia. By the use of car ferries, freight for these mining regions reaches its destination without breaking bulk.

Settlers' Testimony.

CARON, August 19, 1901.

I came into this district in the spring of 1883, and worked for four years on the C. P. Railway. I took up my homestead in August, 1884. In the spring of 1886 I moved on to my farm, and had $400 to start with. I have now 960 acres of land, 20 horses and 80 head of cattle. On my homestead I have built a residence valued at $2,000, and have all necessary implements required to work my farm. I am well satisfied with this country and would recommend any young man who wishes to push himself forward to come here.

RICHARD WILSON.

PIONEER DISTRICT, Moose Jaw P.O., Aug. 21, 1901.

I came into this country in the spring of 1883, and took up a homestead. In 1884 I brought my family from Ontario. My outfit amounted to the value of $500.00. I have worked hard since coming here, and devoted all my time to agriculture. I have had good success with my crops. My crop average in summer fallow has been 35 bushels to the acre; stubble and breaking, 25 bushels to the acre. I worked three horses for the first ten years, and now work 23, and have 35 head all told. My cattle number 60 head; they are fed two months in the stable; the balance

of the year roam outside. Horses run on the prairie all winter, and come in fat, ready for spring work. My landed property amounts to 2,080 acres, of which I cultivate 800 acres, 320 acres is fenced for pasture. When I came to this country, we lived in a shack 12 x 14. My stable was built of straw and poles. My present dwelling house is a brick building, 22 x 32, and valued at $1,700; barn 36 x 76, stone basement, 9 feet high, cost $2,000. I have no hesitation in recommending this country as a field for settlement. To the poor man he can secure a good home and competence by hard work and industry. To the intending settler with some capital, with intelligence and work, he can reach the fountain head of independence sooner than in any other country in the world.

S. K. RATHWELL.

MOOSE JAW, September 12, 1901.

Ten years ago I reached here with my wife and a family of nine. My capital amounted to $34. I rented land for a year or two, and then purchased 480 acres of land. Since that time I have again bought an additional 320 acres, making 800 acres in all. This season I have in crop 200 acres wheat and 50 acres oats. The wheat crop will yield not less than 35 bushels to the acre. This year I have broken in addition to the land under crop, 350 acres. My stock consists of 20 horses and 35 head of cattle. I have built this season a brick residence, which cost when finished $2,700. I am well satisfied with this country, and although we meet with disappointments occasionally I safely say this is the country for men who wish to better their condition.

ALEXANDER ZESS.

CARON, August 16, 1901.

I came to Moose Jaw March 20th, 1890. I had one small team of horses, one lot of harness and one waggon, a set of sleighs. I had not one dollar when I landed here. I moved on my place on April 16th, and have lived there ever since. I have had some backsets in the way of losing horses, but I have now 235 acres of crop just about ready to start the binder. My wheat will go 30 bushels to the acre, right through 195 acres. I have 10 head of horses, 7 cattle, 2 waggons, 2 binders, 1 buggy, 2 plows, 1 cultivator and all other necessary tools to work my farm. I have now under cultivation 326 acres. I have a good barn that is worth about $600, and also I have about 125 acres fenced. I have plenty of water in the field, and also at the buildings. If a man will work in this country he can get along and do well, for I started with all the disadvantages a man could start with, and I am doing well.

A. W. TANNER.

CHURCHBRIDGE, September 21, 1901.

I moved from Winnipeg to this district in the summer of 1891, where I had stayed for two years and worked ordinary labor. As I found it somewhat difficult to make both ends meet, having a wife and four young children to support, I, therefore, decided to

CATTLE RANCH NEAR MAPLE CREEK, ASSINIBOIA.

PLUMS—INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

leave. When I left Winnipeg I owed various small sums of money, amounting in all to about $100. I homesteaded the land on which I am now residing, about seven miles north of the Village of Churchbridge. When I settled here I obtained a loan of $400.00 for the purpose of purchasing three cows, two heifers, one yoke oxen, $14.00 worth of small tools, etc., and $15.00 worth of lumber. I have built a good house 24 x 16, with an annex 16 x 28 feet. I have stables enough for all my cattle and horses, which now number: Cattle 67, horses 10 (6 of which are working horses), and 50 sheep. I have also the following implements, which I have purchased for cash—2 waggons ($150), 2 mowers ($110), 2 rakes ($60) cream separator ($100), cream tester ($5), 1 buggy ($115), besides all necessary articles, etc., in and around the house. My total liabilities do not exceed $300.00

My farming here consists principally of cattle raising and dairying. During the present summer my revenue from cream delivered to the Creamery in Churchbridge amounted to from $30.00 to $35.00 per month. My family now consists of wife and nine children, and I am confident that I would have found it extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to bring up my large family and get into the comfortable circumstances in which I am now, in any town or city, depending on labor for their support. Our cattle here fetch good prices; 3-year-old steers, $45.00, and the creamery being within convenient distance, our cream is sent twice a week and paid for in cash monthly, which is of great assistance to the farmers in this locality.

S. LOPTSON.

A Land Buyer's Statement.

COON RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 30, 1901.

In regard to Western Canada, will say I saw the land from Estevan to Manitoba, which is, I think, the best of the country, it is fine good black soil, clay sub-soil, good water; it was so far beyond my anticipation that I bought a half-section south of Carnduff, all or a little more than I was able to buy, but I learn since I got home that all land was raised 50 cents per acre in 10 days after I bought. The country is settling up fast; new buildings of all descriptions going up when I was there. I will tell you a few facts that I know for myself, and saw for myself, as I advise every one to do; wheat goes from 22 to 50 bushels to the acre, one man's wheat averaged 32 bushels and weighed 65 lb. to the bushel. He got 60 cents per bushel on $3.50 land. Vegetables grow rank, I saw hundreds of bushels of potatoes and anything that will grow on black soil, abundance of grass, the prettiest country I ever saw. I bought south half-section 3-1-32 $3.50 per acre C.P.R. land, good settlement; nobody need fear the people, I saw much refinement and culture, good society. They treated me with the greatest hospitality, I just felt at home up there. Schools and churches which I visited were satisfactory to me. It is just the place to get a start.

MRS. W. S. TETERS.

Delegates' Report.

Modale, Iowa., Sept. 23rd, 1901.

After visiting the Experimental Farm, which we found very prosperous under the management of Mr. Bedford, who kindly showed us many samples of the farm's products, which was conclusive evidence of the great fertility of the soil and its possibilities, we started for Regina, and saw much of the magnificent country before night overtook us. At Regina we stayed two days, driving out to the north and south; going north some twelve miles, and got much valuable information which was verified by the very beautiful crops, a large per cent. of which was in stook. We were rather egotistical, thinking we had seen heavy grain before, but as compared to the immense crops in the vicinity of Regina we had seen no equal. South-west of Regina the crops were also very good, but not so much of the land in cultivation.

On the Prince Albert line we passed through a very good country with a few exceptions. At Saskatoon we drove west, where we saw a very fine country with good crops and harvest well advanced. We were particularly impressed with this district, the small groves dotted over the prairie giving it the appearance of an old settled country. We are told that homesteads here can be got but a few miles away, and that there is land for sale at reasonable prices. We believe this to be a district that is well adapted to mixed farming, and think one would make no mistake by settling in this vicinity.

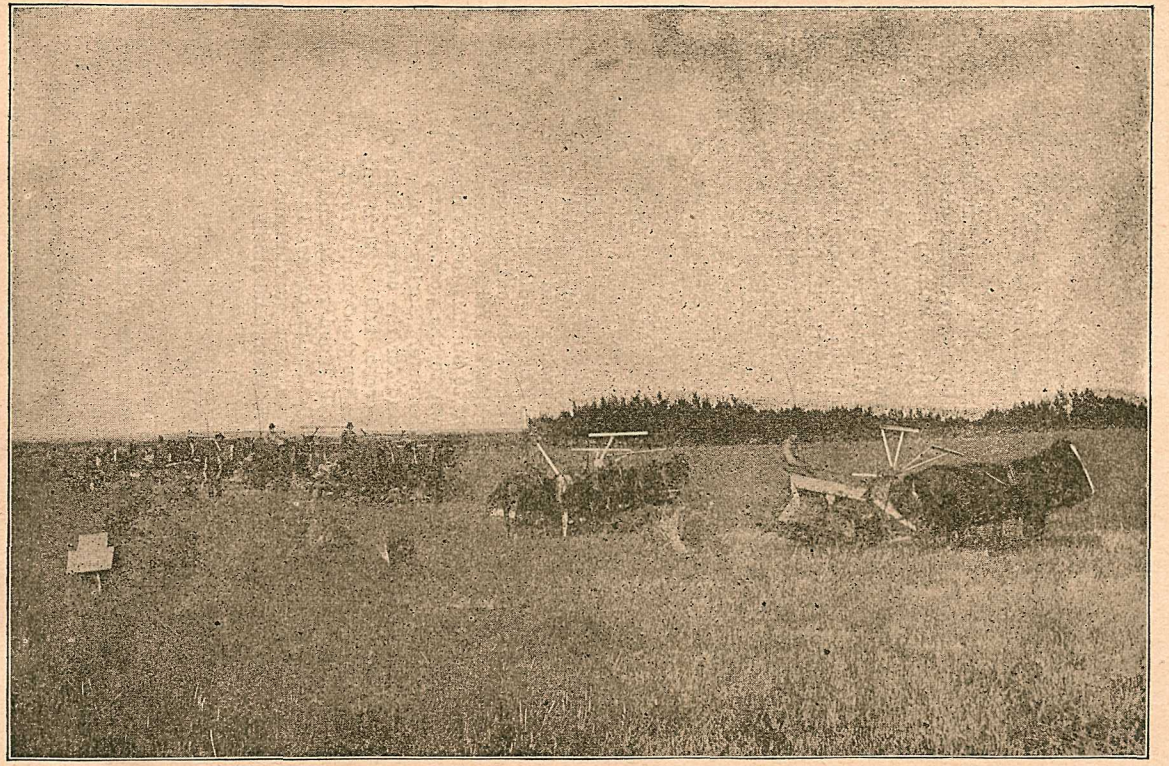
Returning to Regina, we went west to Medicine Hat, a very thriving little city of some 1,600 population. Here we were surprised to find several gas wells which will furnish heat and light for the city. Visiting the brick plant with Mr. Cochran, we were told they expect to use gas for all purposes where wood and coal have been used, the machinery now being run by gas, using but a small per cent. of the flow from their well. We believe this district cannot be excelled for ranching, and is very extensive, there being many good openings for those who wish to engage in stock-raising. The condition of the stock on the range is sufficient evidence to prove the statement.

We also drove two days in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, where we consider the land good for farming, but not so well adapted to raising stock, but little of the land is in cultivation, comparatively speaking. What grain we saw, however, was very good.

We bought land near Pasqua, and we think we can truly say we own some land in as good a country as there is in the world.

In conclusion, we wish to say to those who intend making a change to better their condition, by all means investigate the marvellous opportunities in Western Canada that are standing open to men of energy and push, who can here get just what they want, and on terms more favourable—quality considered—than can be had at any other place on the continent.

A. E. OCKERSON.
W. H. BOURN.



REAPING IN WESTERN CANADA.

SASKATCHEWAN

The district of Saskatchewan, which lies immediately north of Assiniboia, is the largest of the four provisional districts that were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. Its area is 106,700 square miles. It is nearly twice as large as England and Wales, and almost as large as England, Ireland and Scotland, and is capable of sustaining almost an equal population. It extends from Nelson River, Lake Winnipeg and the western boundary of Manitoba on the east, to the 112th degree of west longitude on the west, and lies between, or rather, slightly overlaps, the 52nd and 55th parallels of north latitude. The district is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, and its principal branch, the South Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle and sheep. The country is peopled with Canadians, Americans, Germans, Scotch, English, Russians and Old Country French—the total population being 25,672. In every settlement there are churches and good schools. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to the others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. Normal yield of wheat (Red Fife), about 30 bushels to the acre in favorable seasons, one to 1½ bushels sown to the acre. Oats, from 50 to 60 bushels, from three sown to the acre. Barley is now being grown entensively, there being a demand for the cereal in the district and never been a total failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market, at which they realize good prices for their products. The district is well supplied with good roads, and they are kept open winter and summer. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high bush cranberry, black currants, etc.,—grow in profusion, and small game is plentiful.

Towns.

Prince Albert, with a population of 2,275 is the chief town of the territorial division. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan, and is in the centre of an extensive farming district. A branch line runs between it and Regina; it is also the prospective terminus of the Northwestern Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Portage La Prairie, in Manitoba, and the Canadian Northern Road, running from the same place, is also being built towards it. The town was incorporated in 1886, is lighted by electricity, and is well supplied with stores, churches, schools, three sawmills, two large grist mills, with a

capacity of 100 barrels per day each, brick yards, two large breweries, newspapers, etc. It is a divisional centre of the Mounted Police.

Battleford (population 600) is another well situated town on the delta of the Battle River, west of Prince Albert, which has a sawmill, police post, Indian Industrial School, good hotels, etc. It is in the centre of a magnificent cattle country.

Saskatoon is a thriving place on the line of railway, from which the Battleford district is reached, and there are a number of other good business points between there and Prince Albert.

Stock-Raising, Ranching, etc.

The country is remarkably well-adapted for stock-raising, and large shipments are made annually in gradually increasing numbers. In fact, the better it becomes known the more its fitness for that purpose becomes apparent. Immense tracts of hay land are not only to be found south of the Saskatchewan, capable of sustaining countless herds, but on the north side there are areas of rich pasturage. Fresh water is everywhere abundant, and the country being more or less wooded, protection is afforded to the cattle, which, however, must be fed, and should be sheltered three months to four months every winter. For bands of from 100 to 500 it is unsurpassed. Horses winter out well, and can therefore be kept in large bands. Sheep, of which there are large shipments made, require the same care as cattle, and are better in small flocks.

Dairy Farming.

Any portion of this district will answer all the requirements for dairy farming. In and on the slopes of the Eagle Hills, or south of the Saskatchewan would be most suitable, owing to the luxuriance of the grass and prevalence of springs. North of the Saskatchewan there is abundance of grass in many places, particularly in the vicinity of Jackfish Lake and Turtle Mountain. In the former district an extensive creamery has been established which makes large shipments to British Columbia, and other creameries are erected at Prince Albert and Saskatoon, with skimming stations at from 15 to 20 points. An old resident of Saskatchewan, after many years' experience, says: "Pure water is in abundance everywhere. Nights are cool. The home demand has always been very large, so that dairy products command good prices. The luxuriant feed which the virgin soil produces, together with the bracing climate, gives vigorous health to domestic animals and renders them free from all diseases of a serious nature. We have a vast area of the best arable and pasture land awaiting to be utilized by the farmers, dairymen and stockmen. The wild grasses of this country make a first class quality of beef and butter, which is apparent to anyone who may come to the country and test them. We have also an abundance of pure water in our streams, and natural springs. We have also an ample supply of the best building material which can be supplied cheap, and also a comparatively cool climate in summer, so that we have exceptional advantages for making the best butter. The dairy industry, properly managed, will bring a great deal of money

into the country. With so many natural advantages all that we require is an earnest effort and skilful men to teach us and there is no reason why the products of Saskatchewan District could not compete with any country in the markets of the world."

Fisheries.

The fishing industry is largely carried on in Montreal and Candle Lakes, north of Prince Albert, and there are any number of smaller lakes and streams in which fish abound, principally white fish and pike, and sturgeon is plentiful in the Saskatchewan.

Settlers' Testimony.

EAGLE HILLS, Sept. 25, 1901.

I came from County Armagh, Ireland, and, after living in Ontario until 1884, landed in Battleford, November 30, of that year, a stranger in a strange land, and without a dollar, having, unfortunately, lost my pocket-book while travelling. I found good friends and plenty of work. The following year my family came out. The soil and climate exceeded my highest expectations. To-day I own 2,080 acres of good land with plenty of wood and water. Our threshing for the past 14 years has averaged per acre 22 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of oats, and 35 bushels of barley. We have had wheat run 42 bushels to the acre; oats, 85 bushels, and barley, 63 bushels. Vegetables grow wonderfully. We have had cabbages stripped of leaves that weighed 27 pounds. Tomatoes thrive well and cucumbers reach a foot in length. My farms are well stocked with cattle and horses, and I have myself been able to retire from active work with a handsome income.

R. G. SPEERS.

DUCK LAKE, Oct. 8, 1901.

Coming from France in April, 1893, with my family (wife and seven boys), I settled immediately as a farmer. Now, after nine years of experience, I can assert once more, that this country has given me the highest satisfaction in all respects, and that the yield of the cereals is every year higher than the yield I obtained in France. Therefore, I invite those who look for a quiet and happy home, to come and settle in this country. They are sure, (with order, work and a small capital) to find here happy ease and freedom. I am likewise very much satisfied with the breeding of stock. Since my coming to Saskatchewan, I have had always plenty of hay, and the boundless prairie covered with luxuriant grass offer inexhaustible wealth for numerous settlers.

E. CHARVET.

SASKATOON, Sept. 26, 1901.

I have had several years' experience in many of the northern, western and south-western States of America, and I have been nineteen years in the Canadian Northwest, seventeen years of which I have spent as a farmer in the Saskatchewan district, near the

now thriving little town of Saskatoon, and I do say with pleasure and pride for the place, that there is no spot now in North America that presents a brighter prospect for the man who is willing to work than there is around Saskatoon at the present time. The land is first class and the water is plentiful, easily obtained and of a good pure quality. For mixed farming and stock-raising there is none better. I have raised seventeen crops of wheat and never had but one fail to any material extent, and that one was in the early days when we were green in the Northwest, and had poor tools for cultivating the land properly. I have been able to raise the common tender sorts of garden vegetables; as for growing trees I have grown many thousand, and scarcely ever lost a tree.

Do not spend your time on rented farms, making money for someone else, but come to Saskatoon and be your own landlord. If circumstances cause you to wish to rent a farm, come where rent will not eat the life out of the business and bread out of your mouth, as it does in the east and south of us.

J. J. CASWELL.

DUCK LAKE, Sept. 24, 1901.

The climate and the nature of the soil are such that if farming is done in a logical and practical way, the best results may be expected. An ample supply of good water, wood and hay are also factors which plead in favor of this district, and make it worthy of the earnest attention of prospective farmers and ranchers.

M. J. DUBOIS.

DUCK LAKE, Sept. 25, 1901.

I am very glad to be in this country. I came in here from France in April, 1894, with my wife and four young children. I brought with me $160 only. Now, I have a homestead of 160 acres, with a good house, 30 head of cattle, 3 horses, pigs, poultry, etc., and all the farming implements required for a good cultivation. I also, this year, bought 160 acres of land. Therefore, I am very pleased with my new *patrie*, and I affirm that every good farmer can obtain quickly some very good results. The business increases rapidly and there is work well paid for all workmen.

B. GENTIL PERRET.

Delegates' Reports.

WINNIPEG, Man., 31st August, 1901.

We, the undersigned delegates from Cottonwood County, Minnesota, beg to give a statement of our observations regarding the country. At Saskatoon we left the railway track and drove around considerably. We liked the locality so well that each of us has purchased land there and intend subsequently to homestead as well. We found the crops excellent, and we consider that locality cannot be excelled for mixed farming. While on our drive we met a man who had been located there for about fifteen years, and in talking his experiences over we asked him for the average of his crop for the last three years, with which to compare the

average crop for the same period on land owned by one of the undersigned. His average crop was 22½ bushels per acre on land which could be purchased for $3 per acre. The average crop of the undersigned for the same period was eleven bushels per acre on land costing $30 per acre. So that, if this comparison is worth anything at all, it indicates that with the average crop for the past three years on the land of this man at Saskatoon, his land is worth from a producer's standpoint $100 per acre when compared with the land mentioned in Minnesota. From Saskatoon we went to Rosthern and drove for a couple of days to the North Saskatchewan River, and met a number of Minnesota Germans who were all pleased with the country, and stated that they liked the locality, the climate and its productiveness much better than they did their old homes in Minnesota. We found the same excellent condition of affairs at Prince Albert; but for ourselves we believe the district around Saskatoon and Dundurn to be as good as any person wants. We never saw more people in one locality who were well pleased with their prosperity and surroundings than we found in the districts mentioned. We have had abundant opportunity of noticing the crops wherever we have been, and we found very few that we could call ordinary crops; we considered them all magnificent.

In conclusion, we beg to say that we like the people; we like the country; we found all Government officials and private individuals willing to give us all assistance and information possible; everybody seemed perfectly satisfied, and we have come to the conclusion that a man with money can invest with profit and a poor man can become fairly well off in a reasonable time with hard work, and we have no hesitation in saying that if a person can get money together, sufficient to take him to the locality mentioned, the sooner he gets there the better. We expect to return next spring with a large number of our friends.

M. T. DEWOLFF,
W. R. JEFFERS,
GEO. P. JEFFERS.
D. R. KOUT,

YORKTON, Assa., Sept. 2, 1901.

I was one of two delegates from Sanilac County, in the State of Michigan, who visited Yorkton on the C. P. R.'s North-Western branch; and, as I am now about to return to report to those who appointed me as delegate, I think it only fair to state that wherever I have been, I have found the crops and garden truck of every kind in a magnificent shape. I spent some time driving south of Beaver Hills, and around Leach Lake, and that is the locality I can heartily recommend to those who desire a good mixed farming country. While out there I met a man named Frank Bull for whom I worked twenty years ago, who has a section of land and is doing so well that I am satisfied that I can make more money at mixed farming in the Yorkton district than I can where I am situated in the State of Michigan. I can confidently recommend that district to any farmer who desires to work hard, and he will surely succeed. The Canadian West, so far as I have seen it, is fully equal to the glowing accounts which have appeared from time to time.

SAMUEL FORBES.

WINNIPEG, July 15, 1901.

As delegates from Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, we have visited the Northwest Territories with a view to ascertaining whether the reports in circulation as to its being a good field for settlement were reliable and true, or not. We trust from our report that anyone reading same may find something that will encourage them to come and partake of the good things offering in this great territory. This is certainly the only term we can apply to it, after a trip of some three weeks' duration.

We left home on the 24th of June, and, after visiting several sections, returned to Regina, and looked around the country north to Lumsden and Balgonie where the crops looked very promising and heavy, continuing up the Regina and Long Lake Road we came to Saskatoon on the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River. The country there pleased us better than any we have seen. We drove out eighteen miles in a north-westerly direction through the Smith settlement. This is a wonderful district, the growth was splendid, all kinds of grains and roots were perfection. The older settlers had good buildings of all kinds and looked very prosperous, in fact, we came to the conclusion that we had found what we were looking for—a good country. While the nature of the soil changes and is in some parts light in others stony and again heavy, generally speaking it leaves nothing to be desired. Hay and water are also in abundance, and wood can be found along the river slopes. We have decided to locate there and shall certainly advise our friends to do likewise. We also trust that this report may have the effect of drawing the attention of land seekers to this district, and can honestly advise all such to locate there. They will find a good thing. As farmers ourselves from a good district in Michigan, we have come to the conclusion that properly farmed the Canadian Northwest will grow almost anything.

J. E. BLUM.
J. GRUMPPER.

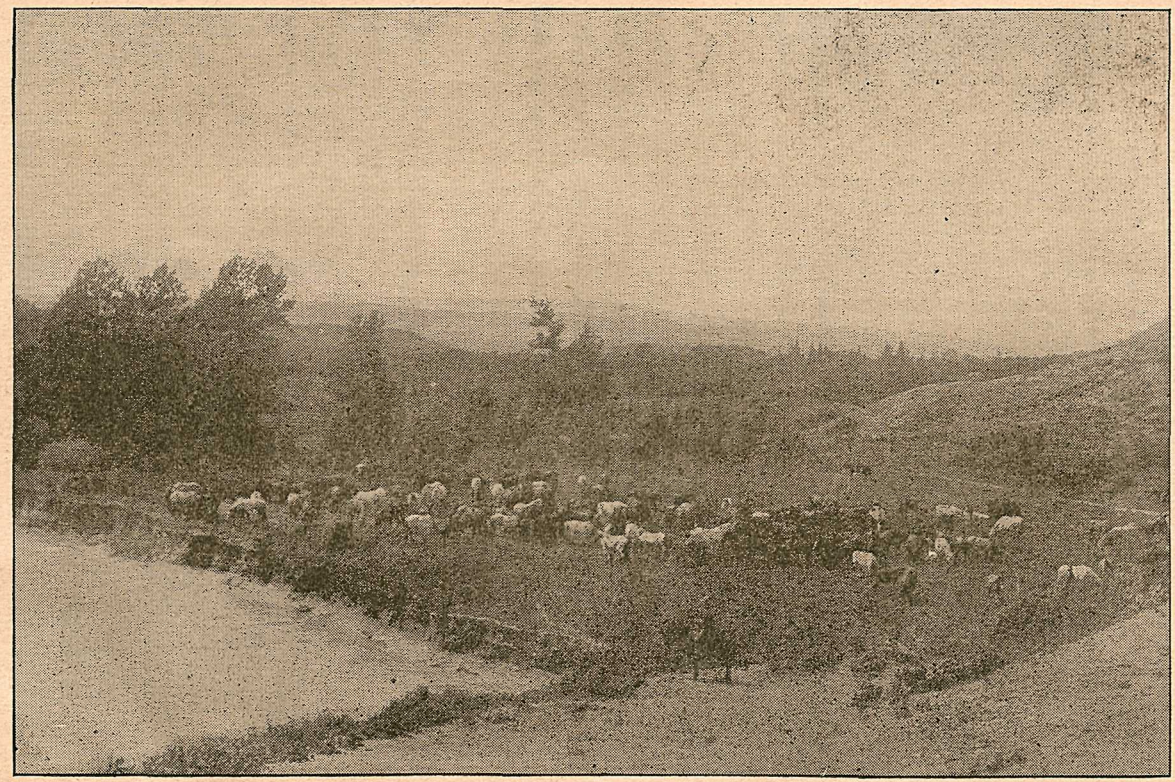
ALBERTA

Alberta is the most westerly of the several divisions of the Northwest Territories, and has an area of 106,100 square miles. It extends from the western limits of Assiniboia to the eastern limits of British Columbia, within the range of the Rocky Mountains, and is divided into Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. They are unlike in essential particulars and are, therefore, occupied by different classes of settlers. The Calgary & Edmonton Railway, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, passes through the two divisions from Macleod in the south, where it connects with the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad running into the Kootenay gold mining country, to Edmonton in the north, affording market and shipping facilities at a number of convenient points along the whole distance.

The population of Alberta is 65,926, the greater number of which came in during the past few years.

Northern Alberta.

Within the borders of Northern Alberta is a practically illimitable area of the most fertile land, well timbered and well watered. The surface of the country is gently undulating, and through the centre of the district the Saskatchewan River flows in a bed 200 feet below the level. Wood and prairie alternate irregularly. In some parts there are large plains free from timber and in others great areas of woods composed of large trees. The soil consists of a layer of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould, with little or no mixture of sand or gravel, bearing a growth of wild vegetation of a luxuriance seen in no other part of the Territories, and, indeed, seldom seen anywhere outside of the tropics. It is peculiar to this section of the country that the black mould is deeper on its knolls and ridges than in the hollows. With a soil of such depth and fertility, it is not wonderful that in ordinary good seasons a yield of oats of 100 to 114 weighed bushels to the acre has not been uncommon, and that less than 60 bushels is considered below the average, 80 to 85 bushels averaging 50 pounds to the bushel, being an ordinary yield; that barley will yield 60 bushels and wheat over 40, and potatoes of from two to three pounds weight are not a rarity. Of course, these yields have not been attained every year, nor in any year by every farmer, but they have been attained without extraordinary exertions, and prove that the capacity is in the soil if the tillage is given to bring it out. Fall wheat has been grown in several parts of Alberta during the past ten years with uniformly good results, the yield in some cases being as high as 60 bushels to the acre. Live stock of all kinds is raised extensively, including horses of all grades, from heavy draught to Indian ponies, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Native horses do well without sta-



THE ROBINSON RANCH—NEAR CALGARY, ALBERTA.

bling all the year round, but good stock of whatever kind requires good treatment to bring it to its best, when it is most profitable. There is a varied and nutritive pasture during a long season in summer; there is an abundant supply of hay procurable for winter feeding, and an abundant and universally distributed water supply. The climate is clear, equable and healthful, which make it a pleasant country to live in. There are very few summer or winter storms, and no severe ones. Blizzards and wind storms are unknown. As a consequence, a fine class of cattle can be raised very cheaply and with less danger of loss in this district than in some other parts. The advantages which tell so heavily in favor of the district for cattle-raising tell as heavily in favor of dairying. Native fruits —wild strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, saskatoon and cranberries, cherries and black currants—grow in profusion almost everywhere, and tobacco is successfully cultivated. All through the country small game, principally mallard and teal, prairie chicken and partridge, is very plentiful, and deer may not infrequently be found. Coal of excellent quality is found throughout the whole district from east of Medicine Hat to the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary to north of the Saskatchewan, River, being exposed on the cut banks of the Saskatchewan, Sturgeon, Red Deer, and other streams in abundance, and is procurable at from 60 cents to 75 cents a load by the settler hauling it from the mine himself, and is delivered in the towns at from $1.50 to $2.50 per ton. Settlers can supply themselves by paying a fee ranging from 10c. to 20c. a ton in some localities. There is plenty of wood for building material and fuel in almost every part of the district. Gold is found in the bars and benches of the Saskatchewan, Macleod, Athabasca, Smoky and other rivers in small but paying quantities. These are known as the "poor man's diggings," and some settlers after seeding when the water is low turn miners and make from $1.50 to $4.00 per day. Dredging operations have been carried on with varying success during the past few years, and with new specially designed machines now in operation, even a greater reward will attend the work. Last year the results were very satisfactory.

So high is the reputation that this section of the country enjoys, that settlement was made at a number of points before the railway was complete and in 1892, when the road was in full operation, a more regular stream of settlement began. There is, however, such ample room for choice of locations that thousands can find room for selection in the free sections. Partly improved farms can be purchased near the towns at reasonable figures, and railway lands, within ten miles of the line, for $3 to $5 per acre.

Southern Alberta.

Southern Alberta, which forms the extreme southwestern corner of the prairie region of Western Canada, stands unrivalled among the stock countries of the world, and now that it has direct railway communication with the markets of Eastern Canada and of British Columbia, is the most desirable one for stockmen. The country is level, open prairie in the eastern portion, but it is much broken along the western side by the foothills of the Rockies.

The true Chinook winds prevail during the fall, winter and spring months. Under their magic influence the snow fall is licked up

within a few hours, while the temperature will even more quickly rise to between 40 and 50 degrees above zero. Under these conditions, the brief spells of wintry weather are alternated with more or less protracted periods of warm, bright, spring-like weather, during which the ground is bare of snow, and the water is running in the streams and pools. It is this climate which has made Southern Alberta famous as a range stock country, and which enables cattle and horses to live in the open air the year around without shelter, and dependent entirely upon the natural grass of the country for food. The same advantages tell quite as heavily in favor of dairying and mixed farming. Hay is readily available, so that weak and young stock can be taken up and fed if necessary. The true Chinook belt extends from the international boundary line to Sheep Creek, about 150 miles, while its influence is felt eastward as far as Moosejaw, over 300 miles. North from Sheep Creek, with gradually lessening effect, it extends to the Red Deer River, about 130 miles further, when the clear cold climate of Northern Alberta takes the place of the more variable climatic conditions further south. The live stock industry is the chief one, although the conditions are fast changing from large herds to smaller ones which can be more easily handled and cared for. Now that this portion of the country has direct rail communication with the eastern and British Columbia markets, an immense impetus has been given to the live stock business. Grass fed steers bring from $35 to $40 for three-year olds, to $42 to $48 for fours, at the shipping point. As these steers pick up their own living on the ranges, and are never housed or fed, the profits are very large. Large numbers of young beef cattle are annually imported from the east to be fattened on the Southern Alberta ranges, and are again profitably shipped as matured beef to European and eastern markets. Mixed farming is now extensively carried on in Southern Alberta, and is very profitable. With a rapidly extending system of irrigation, this and other farming operations will develop very quickly. The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company has recently completed over 100 miles of waterway from the St. Mary's River, near the international boundary, to the neighborhood of Lethbridge at a cost of over $400,000, and is offering irrigated lands at from $8.00 to $10.00 per acre, and have disposed of considerable quantities to settlers during the past year. Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country. There are also largely operated coal mines at Lethbridge and at Fernie, in British Columbia, which supply Southern Alberta with cheap fuel, and new mines are being opened in the mountains of Southwestern Alberta, immediately west of Macleod, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, where thriving towns are springing up. In the farthest southwestern corner boring for coal oil is shortly to be commenced, with extremely probable prospects of success.

Chief Towns.

Calgary is a bright and busy city of 4,865 population, which is rapidly increasing. It is situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, about 70 miles east of the Rocky Mountains. It is the centre of the northern ranching districts of Southern Alberta, and supplies many of the smaller mining towns in the west. It is built principally of grey sandstone, and is the junction of the Calgary and Edmonton branches with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being a divisional point, with machine shops, etc. It is an important station of the Mounted Police, and in a variety of ways does a large and increasing business. It has waterworks, electric light, hotels, brewery, several churches and public and private schools, creamery, large abattoir and cold storage, large flour mill, cigar factory, and four chartered banks.

Edmonton on the north bank of the Saskatchewan is the market town for the farmers, traders, miners, etc., on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and for the trade of the great Mackenzie Basin, and like Calgary, is an outfitting place for those taking the inland route to the Peace River, and other gold-bearing streams rising in the Rocky Mountains. It is a prosperous town with a population of 2,626, is lighted by electricity and has all the modern adjuncts of thriving towns. Edmonton has several chartered banks, two flour mills, planing factory, pork packing factory, two breweries, two brick-yards, six churches, two hospitals, newspapers, public schools and every branch of business, both wholesale and retail, is represented. There are five coal mines near the town.

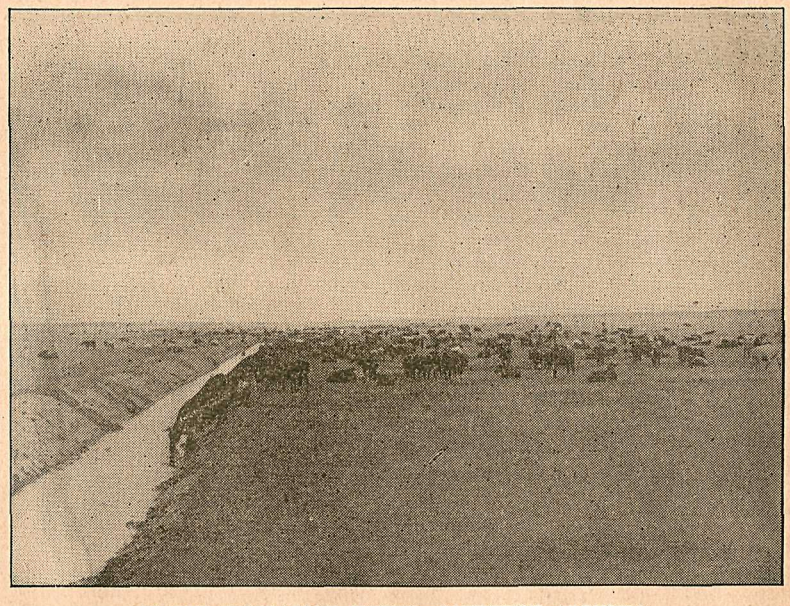
Strathcona (formerly South Edmonton), on the south bank of the Saskatchewan (population 1,250), and the present northern terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, is another rising centre where good hotel accommodation, stores, creamery, flour and oatmeal mills, tannery, banks, four grain elevators, carriage, foundry and machine shops, and pump factory, etc., are established. It has several churches and a public school.

Wetaskiwin is the busiest town between Edmonton and Calgary, and possesses some good stores, creamery, grain elevator, hotels, etc. It is the market for the Beaver Lake and Battle River settlements.

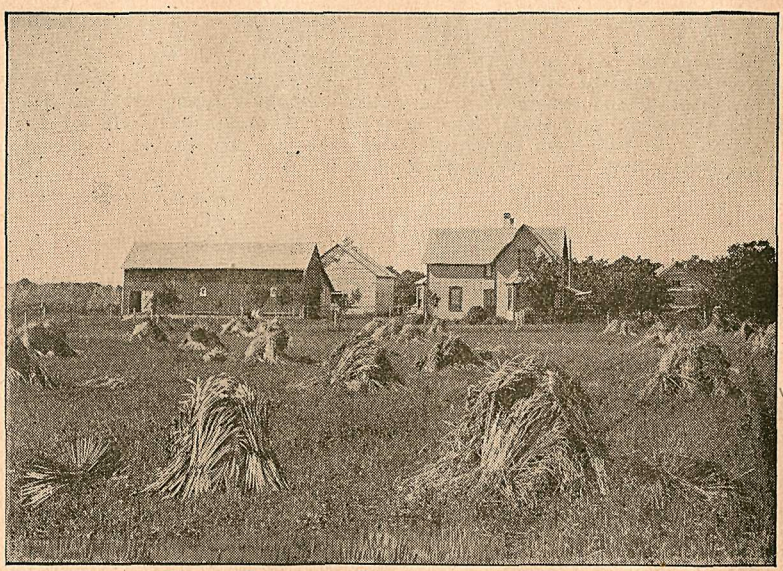
Macleod (population 1,200), on Old Man River, at the southern terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway and an important divisional point on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway line, is the chief centre of business and headquarters for the great ranching industry of Southern Alberta.

Lethbridge (population 2,326), on the Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. situated about thirty miles east of Macleod, is a coal mining town doing a good business, with large stores and several public buildings. With the recent construction of very extensive irrigation works to the west and south of Lethbridge, a large area of excellent land, tributary to the town, has become available for settlement.

There are also a number of other towns and villages throughout Alberta, which are growing both in wealth and population. At some of these manufacturing industries have been established, and those in the wheat belt have grain elevators, etc.



AT THE IRRIGATION WORKS—SOUTHERN ALBERTA.



"A WESTERN CANADIAN HOMESTEAD."

Cattle Raising.

There are countless herds of fat cattle on the ranges of Southern Alberta, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition are equal, if not superior to any range cattle in the world. Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus (black and red of the latter), are the chief breeds. There are some Holsteins and Ayrshires, but they are not generally used except where dairying is the main desideratum. For the small stock breeds where dairying and beef producing must materially go hand in hand, probably a good milking strain of Shorthorns will be found the most profitable. To illustrate the class of cattle produced, it may be mentioned that a train load of four-year-old steers from the Cochrane ranch after being driven 140 miles and shipped by rail 2,300 miles to Montreal, weighed at the end of the trip on the average 1,385 lbs. Four-year-olds and long threes have, for several years past netted the owners from $42 to $48 on the range; three-year-olds, $38 to $40 each; old cows from $24 to $28. Calves from six to eight months old are worth $14 to $16. During the past few years prices for all classes of cattle have steadily increased, and at the present time breeding herds which a few years ago, were sold for from $23 to $25 per head all round, cannot be purchased for less than $28 to $30. Bulls for breeding purposes are imported chiefly from Manitoba and the eastern provinces of Canada and from Great Britain. Breeding enterprises for furnishing bulls under the management of experienced men, would doubtless prove profitable ventures, and several are already being carried on, furnishing a class of stock not exceeded by many of the older established breeding farms of the east.

The outlay in cattle ranging is meeting with satisfactory and encouraging reward, there being ready sale at the ranches. In Northern Alberta this branch is but in its infancy, but is developing rapidly. The local market annually consumes from eighteen to twenty thousand beeves, with a growing demand, while the great market of the world is within easy access. The number shipped for England is annually increasing.

Horse Raising.

In breeding horses, Alberta occupies a somewhat similar position to Canada that Kentucky does to the United States. Owing to the high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, and its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cold water, it is pre-eminently adapted for breeding horses, and the Alberta animal has already become noted for endurance, lung power and perfect freedom from hereditary and other diseases. There are, in Alberta, several grades of horses varying in point of quality from the hardy Indian pony (Cayuse), to the beautiful, well-formed thoroughbred. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France and trotting stock from the United States have been imported at great expense, and the result is that the young horse of Alberta will compare with any in Canada, and finds a ready market in England and Belgium. Good three-quarter bred Clydes and Shires

which at maturity will weigh 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., have been selling at three years old readily for $75 to $100. Good quality of other classes bring from $40 to $100. During the past two years shipments of polo ponies were made to England with successful results. A large number of Alberta bred horses were taken to South Africa, and there on the rough veldt under most trying circumstances held their own with picked horses from all parts of the Empire, the United States, etc.

Sheep.

For sheep, there are thousands of acres of rich grass lands well watered, and adapted in every way for first-class mutton, and fine wool, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleeces, are almost unknown. There is a railway running through the centre of the grazing lands and markets for mutton and wool are within reach. The clear, dry, bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early, owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm, roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10 tons to the 100 head), and attention is all that is wanted. The popular breeds are Shrops and Downs, and in some cases they are crossed with Merinos.

During the last ten years many hundreds of thousand cattle, sheep and horses have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grasses, without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hillsides or in clumps of trees on the bottom lands. The cattle and sheep when taken off the pasture are fat and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are in capital condition.

Hogs.

The favorite breeds are Berkshires, Small Yorkshire Whites and Tamworths, which, if fed until they will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. dressed, quoted (winter of 1901), at $4.50 to $6.50 per 100 lbs. for consignment to pork packing and curing establishments. Those who are patrons of any creamery can always rear several pigs and find an active demand for them, and a good market—and one that is expanding greatly—is always attainable to those who have a surplus of coarse or inferior grains, which can best be utilized in developing pigs to proper weight. Hog raising can be increased indefinitely with great profit to the farmer as the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

Poultry.

One of the most profitable branches of farming in the Canadian West is the production of eggs, especially if these can be obtained during the winter months, when prices range from 30c. to 40c. a dozen. There is also a ready demand for fowls for home consumption, the supply not nearly equalling the demand. This climate cannot be equalled for the rearing of turkeys, the dryness and altitude being especially favorable for this profitable bird. Geese, which are exceedingly hardy and easy to rear, grow to a large size

on the rich pasture without very much care or extra feeding. There are great possibilities for shipments, both east and west, of poultry, raising of which has been found very profitable.

Dairying.

The conditions for carrying on dairying successfully are most favorable in Alberta, and although the industry is yet in its infancy, great strides have already been made in that direction. There are eight Government Creameries in operation, of which number four will be running all winter. Besides these, there is a private creamery at Bowden and one at Red Deer. Good prices are obtained for the output of butter which finds a ready market principally in British Columbia. The main creameries established by the Government, are situated at Calgary, Olds, Innisfail, Tindastoll, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. Besides these a number of tributary cream receiving stations are established along the line of railway in such a way that they are within reach, practically, of all the farmers who may desire to patronize them. The main creameries are supplied with first-class cold storage rooms and other modern improvements. A regular weekly refrigerator service is furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which makes it practicable to ship perishable food products to the British Columbia markets in the pink of condition. The dairy industry in Alberta is carried on under similar conditions to those existing in Assiniboia, already referred to. The average prices realized for Alberta Government Creamery butter, during the last two years, have been over 20c. per pound for the summer season, and 23½c. per pound for the winter season at the creameries. It will be seen, then, that the patrons have realized 16c. and 19½c. net per pound of butter during the summer and winter seasons respectively. In connection with the creamery work the government has carried on at Innisfail the collection of eggs, reference to which is made on another page.

Markets.

Alberta is the nearest agricultural country to the rich mining regions of both northern and southern British Columbia, which are rapidly developing, and with which a large and growing trade has already been established, which is immensely increasing yearly since the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; and the whole Mackenzie Basin is supplied from Edmonton, which is an outfitting and supply depot for prospectors in the copper areas and gold-bearing streams north and west whose headwaters are reached from that town. The trade of this vast district is immense and gradually increasing, as mining and trading in the north expand, the fur trade alone reaching $500,000 annually. The establishment of flour and oatmeal mills, creameries, etc., ensure an excellent market for the products of the farm.

The ranchmen of Southern Alberta find a ready market for their stock practically at their very doors through buyers who supply the English, United States, Eastern Canadian and British Columbia markets, and the small farmers have a home market as well as one in British Columbia.

Minerals.

Alberta possesses untold wealth in her immense mineral deposits. For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North and South Saskatchewan and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca rivers. Gold colors are found in many streams and rivers in Alberta. Large veins of galena have been located which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital alone is wanting to make them treasures of wealth to the country. Copper ore in enormous quantities has also been found said to contain 60 per cent. of pure copper. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of Alberta.

As to the quantity of the coal deposits of Alberta, it is impossible to form any estimate, the whole country being underlaid with rich deposits of anthracite, bituminous, semi-bituminous and lignite. The coal mines already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada with fuel for centuries. Lignites are now mined at Medicine Hat, Cypress Hill, Red Deer, Otoskiwan, Edmonton, Sturgeon River and Victoria, and are obtained at the pit's mouth at from 65c. to $2.50 per ton. The semi-bituminous is mined at Lethridge (where $1,500,000 have been invested), Pot Hole, Milk River Ridge, Woodpecker, Crowfoot and Knee Hill Creek, and is obtained at from $1.50 to $3.00 per ton. The true bituminous is mined at Waterton River, Pincher Creek, on each of the South, Middle and North Branches of the Old Man River, on High River, Sheep Creek, Fish Creek, Bow River and Canmore, and fetches similar prices to the semi-bituminous. Anthracite is mined at Anthracite (four miles from Banff), and is sold aboard cars at from $2 to $5 per ton, according to grade. There are extensive collieries at Lethridge, Canmore and Anthracite, and at Frank and Blairmore new mines are being operated. The Government issues permits to mine on Dominion lands at the following royalties: 10c. per ton for lignites, 15c. for bituminous, and 20c. for anthracite.

Soft coal is so plentiful that the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is assured to Albertans for all time to come.

Game in Alberta.

Alberta is an attractive country for the sportsman. Wild duck of all varieties, geese, prairie chicken, blue grouse, snipe, partridge, and other small game are usually plentiful, while in the north and the mountain regions of the south, deer, moose and other large game are by no means uncommon. Bands of antelope are also often seen on the plains in the south. Trout, from the brook trout to salmon trout, abound in all the streams and lakes of Southern Alberta.

Settlers' Testimony.

PONOKA, ALTA., November 9th, 1901.

I came from Iowa, April 17th, 1900, in search of a home; came doubting whether I would be satisfied; but it was a surprise to me; found the country better than I expected, and all that it was claimed to be. Purchased 380 acres and also took a homestead, for an investment of $500.00 I have been offered $3,500.00 in eighteen months.

I do not regret coming to Alberta, although I left the choicest portion of the United States, for to me it means a home without a mortgage or landlord's lien. Land is of better quality than any place I have ever seen; is easily worked after once broken, and for productiveness has no superior on the continent. We have a good healthy climate, free from sudden storms; tornadoes and cyclones are unknown. I see no reason why a sober, industrious person cannot succeed. We have the land well watered, timber, coal, abundance of grass, and, in fact, acknowledged to be the best cattle country in the world. For proof of this, we export cattle to Liverpool, taken from the grass without being fed grain. We have people here from all parts of the United States, who seem well pleased with the country, and also with the Canadian Government, and prefer living under it, rather than being a tenant at will, as is often the case in the overcrowded portions of the East. Taxes are a mere trifle, yet we have all conveniences that can be expected in a new country, such as schools, churches, etc. It will be but a few years until land will sell for as much per acre as in the most favored portions. Since I left Monona County, Iowa, and came here, there have been 45 families from my home county, and all that came here (but one exception), located in Alberta, and the influx has only commenced.

EDMUND CHRISTIE.

BITTERN LAKE, NOV. 10, 1901.

I bought a farm last year, and had 22½ acres summer fallowed. Not having grain enough for seed, I let a neighbor have five acres of it. The balance of it I put into oats, about 15 acres, which yielded me between 1,600 and 1,700 bushels, 1¾ acres, wheat, which gave me 60 bushels; the balance I had in garden stuffs, 100 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of bagas, 50 bushels sugar beets, 30 bushels carrots, and other small garden products. We have had a very successful season, and are very hopeful for the future. I can confidently recommend this country to any man who has a little means with which to start.

W. W. TRELEAVEN.

MACLEOD, November 18th, 1901.

I came to Southern Alberta twenty-four years ago without any capital. Eighteen years ago I commenced farming and stock raising and have been doing so ever since. I now own two sections of land, $1,280 house, 300 head of cattle, 50 horses and all farming machinery required to cultivate 250 acres of land, and $10,000 worth of other property, all of which I have made off the farm and stock. I farm 250 acres of land, cutting about 50 acres green for feed; that with the straw from the other two hundred acres gives me enough winter food for my stock. There is unlimited summer pasture. We raise all kinds of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax, and roots of every variety. I will give you the amount of grain I threshed for the past three years: 1899, ten thousand bushels; 1900, seven thousand five hundred; 1901, seven thousand, all of good quality, none damaged in any way; and I sold it at good profitable prices. Wheat

buyers say that they get no better wheat anywhere than they do here. For mixed farming I do not think that Southern Alberta has its equal in the Dominion of Canada.

D. J. GRIER,

BENTLEY, ALBERTA, November 18, 1901.

Last season the first crop was raised in this valley of the Blind Man River. It was all on new breaking, and considering that fact was remarkably good. No threshing machine was brought in, so it was all fed in the sheaf. We expect a thresher in soon to thresh out the present crop, and there will be somewhere near 20,000 bushels to thresh in the valley, with a prospect of three times that much a year from now. Where there were but two homesteads in the valley July 1st, 1899, there are now over 150 settlers, and a population of nearly 800. Settlers are now locating in townships 42, Rge. 3 and 43, Rge. 2, over twenty miles up the valley from this post office, and there is still a large tract of fine land in and beyond those townships, open for entry.

The soil is a black loam on clay subsoil, with some sand in the loam in places, which makes an ideal soil for vegetables and roots. I raised 240 bushels of potatoes this year, of as fine a quality and with as little trouble in cultivation as one could desire. I had ten acres of an experimental farm this past season, on which was raised three kinds of field peas, white hulless barley, "Success" beardless which grew and ripened to my satisfaction. I am satisfied that we can raise pork here as cheaply as anywhere on peas and barley, and of a finer quality than any corn fed pork in the world. Beef can also be produced at a small cost. Cattle are still feeding on the prairie at this writing, and two years ago cattle were not hand fed until after the 1st of January. Horses, except those kept up for work, ran on the prairie the past two winters without feed or care, and a pair of colts, 3 years old next spring, and which I will break to harness this winter, have not cost me $2.00 each for feed, and care since I bought them with their mothers over two years ago. We have many fine springs of the purest water here; good wells can be got at from 18 to 40 feet; there is plenty of timber for fuel and fencing, while spruce and tamarac building timber, can be got a few miles west. Coal will be found soon without a doubt, as it is picked up along the river in the spring, having come down on the ice. The summers are cool, with no bad winds or electric storms, and the past two winters were a genuine surprise to us in their mildness and freedom from severe storms, extreme cold, and such unpleasant winter weather as we had been used to in Wisconsin. The settlers in this locality are nearly all from the States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Colorado, Washington and California being represented. A saw mill on Gull Lake supplies us with native lumber at from $12.00 to $20.00 per M., and the lake itself is well stocked with fish. Another sawmill is being built 16 miles up the river, and will soon be running. On the Blind Man River, and on the outlet from Gull Lake, to the river, are some of the finest water-power sites, some of which will undoubtedly soon be utilized. A flour and feed mill would find a paying business, after another year, and other lines of trade and business are needed at once.

W. B. MCPHERSON.

Delegates' Reports.

WINNIPEG, September 3rd, 1901.

We, the undersigned have made a close examination of the North Western lands, and would say there is no country that we have ever seen either in the United States of America or England, that can compare with the fertile soil of Manitoba, and Northern Alberta for mixed farming. We took a five days' trip to the Vermillion District last week and found bats that measured 6 ft. 1 in. in height and grains the largest we ever saw. These oats ran 125 bushels per acre, and 48 lbs. to the bushel. The general average of oats run from 85 to 90 bushels per acre. Wheat is simply grand; there is no better grain grown anywhere; it is a common crop that does not bring 40 bushels, and as high as 53 bushels per acre. We found cattle all through the Canadian Territories that excel all. We would say to intending settlers who wish to secure homes of their own, that this part will suit almost all who wish to enjoy a comfortable climate; the weather is nice and bracing with warm day-time and always cool at night. Parties wishing to purchase lands can buy farms from $2 to $5 per acre, or homestead as they prefer.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON,
Knightsville, Clay Co.,
Indiana, U. S. A.

JAMES MARSH,
Fontanet, Vigo Co., Ind., U. S. A.

We, the undersigned, intending settlers from Washington, can corroborate the above statement as being true in every particular, as we have also been to the Vermillion district,

JAMES WALKER, Belmont, Washington.
J. R. THOMPSON, Belmont, Washington.

CALGARY, February, 14, 1901.

Having travelled hundreds of miles north and south in Alberta District for the purpose of determining its adaptability for mixed farming, and having had 25 years' experience travelling in the United States, I am forced to the conclusion that no better land can be found on the continent of America for mixed farming or cattle raising. The climate is almost perfect. The soil is a deep black loam with clay subsoil and capable of growing cereals in profusion as well as growing all kinds of roots. Coal to be had in nearly every part of the country. Schools and churches everywhere. Calgary, the chief city of Alberta, is very attractive and on account of its situation will soon become a second Winnipeg. Good markets for all produce, and good prices. Government lands to be had within 8 to 20 miles of the Edmonton R. R., north, while there are almost whole townships untaken around Calgary of the very best land within 8 to 15 miles, which will surely double in value every 10 years.

HENRY HASKINS (Delegate),
Duluth, Minnesota.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 6th, 1901.

We, the undersigned delegates from Jefferson County, in the State of Nebraska, beg leave to state that we are now on our way home, well satisfied with our treatment throughout the whole trip. We spent most of our time around Lacombe, on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and found that as far south-east as 35 miles from that point the land was well taken up, and of good quality. We believe the soil in this locality is the best we ever saw, and the crops are excellent in every respect. The oats were the largest and the wheat the finest we have ever seen; and the brome grass and timothy hay grown on new ground were simply a marvel. We saw potatoes grown on the sod that beat anything we have ever seen before. Garden stuff of every kind was in very fine condition, and wherever we had an opportunity of testing water we found the same in every case of excellent quality. We made special enquiries regarding climatic conditions and found everyone living in that section of Canada in love with the climate, and we are satisfied any person coming, even from one of the warmer States, would find the climate agreeable and perfectly satisfactory very shortly after their arrival. We did not see anybody dissatisfied with any of the conditions of the country, but all appeared to be glad that they had come to the district. Land is being taken up very fast, and we do not wonder, as it is of excellent quality. We saw several fields of oats into which we walked, and although we are each over 5 ft. 6 in. in height, the oats just about hid us from view; and the heads on the straw were very excellent. We have no hesitation in saying that if a man with a fair amount to start with can reach this district, the sooner he gets there the better; and this is the report we intend to make to our friends. We are taking back samples of oats and brome grass and flax which we have picked from the soil ourselves, and they will be an illustration to our people of what this magnificent country can grow.

J. M. SCHERRER.
H. E. SCHERRER.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 6th September, 1901.

We, the undersigned Bohemian delegates, representing a number of farmers in Saline County, Nebraska, having returned from a visit to the Ponoka District, in Alberta, desire to state that we found the conditions of land, etc., in that locality more than equal to our expectations. Two of the undersigned have purchased lands in the Sharphead Indian Reserve, and one other has bought railway land. The soil is very rich, and as an instance of its richness one of the undersigned took note of a piece of land which, on the 20th June this year, was only just broken up. On his return within the last week he found oats growing on the said breaking, running five to six feet high, with magnificent heads on. We found very fine wheat, barley and peas growing in this locality. We had an opportunity of visiting some of those settlers who were growing garden truck, and we can truly say we never saw better vegetables in our lives. We made enquiries as to the supply of water, and found that it could be obtained almost anywhere at a reasonable depth. We had an opportunity of seeing some of the weather and

climate in the locality, but made further enquiries from those who lived there, and we can safely consider the climate a good one, and everybody we met seemed to be very contented and happy, and we saw no one who was desirous of leaving the land unless he could sell at a higher price and buy somewhere else more cheaply. We visited a number of the Bohemians from our own State, who have settled in this locality, and found them all very well satisfied with their new homes, and we think the fact that we ourselves have purchased land with the intention of settling in Canada, is the best proof of our opinion of that country. We saw some oats grown in the district of Ponoka, and measured it ourselves, and found it was 7 feet 8½ inches, with magnificent heads. We are returning to our homes to-day well pleased with our trip and able to make a satisfactory report, which we trust will induce a number of our people to follow in our footsteps in the Ponoka district.

JOSEPH HYNEK,
JOHN SHIMERDA,
FRANC SLEPICKA,
ALOIS SLEPICKA,
JOHN VOSTREZ.
JOHN F. SLEPICKA,

Mexico, Indiana, August, 1901.

I truly think Canada offers a fine opening for a young man or a man who is renting land in Indiana. One hundred and sixty acres of good black land will cost you only ten dollars at the time you enter for it, and by plowing and cultivating five acres each year for three years, gives you one hundred and sixty acres of good land for $10. This land can be bought from the railroad companies, private corporations or the government for $3 to $4 per acre.

From a financial standpoint, I believe that for a series of years (five), a young man can make $16 in Canada, whereas he would only make $1 here, and I feel sure that I spent more money to get my eighty acre farm in White County, Indiana, cultivated than it would cost me to cultivate eight hundred acres in Canada. This may seem a strong view to take of the matter, but when you take into consideration the clearing, ditching, fencing and the expensive breaking in of the stumps, and then compare the expense to that of land needing only the breaking you will conclude that it is not such a wild statement as you might at first think.

I enjoyed the balmy, breezy atmosphere, which was bracing and refreshing and the nights which made it so pleasant for sleep.

On making inquiries regarding the winters in this country I learned that the people never suffer from the cold, as the weather is dry and invigorating, and in a great many places farmers and herders allow their stock to run outside the year round.

One great advantage to settlers in Western Canada is the free creameries established by the government and run exclusively in the interests of the farmer.

I visited Thomas Daley, a farmer near Edmonton, Alberta, who showed me oats he had raised, some of which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition last year. The same yielded 110 bushels to the acre in 1899.

FRANK FISHER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5, 1901.

After visiting other parts of Western Canada, we, delegates from Illinois, United States, inspected Northern Alberta. Our first stop was at Olds, around which place there is a splendid country, and the crops first-class. The grain was all heavy in the head, well filled, and we imagine that any kind of vegetables can be grown to perfection in that locality. At one man's farm we saw onions, lettuce, potatoes, turnips, radishes and, in fact, everything that is grain in a market garden growing there in perfection. And here we would like to add that the prairie and other flowers might easily make this place as delightful to live in as the older parts of our own country.

We then went to Red Deer, and found the land pretty well taken up in this locality. All the farmers there seemed to be prosperous and in good spirits. The worse fault we found in this locality was the desire on the part of those who had land to acquire more.

From thence we went to Wetaskiwin, where we found all kinds of grain in first-class condition and growing somewhat taller than in other parts. Harvesting was then fairly commenced, and, judging from the conversations we had, the yield would be something very much above the average. We saw in this locality Timothy hay finer than we had ever seen standing out of doors; and clover will grow three tons to the acre.

We visited the Edmonton country and found the same to be excellent north and south of the Saskatchewan River. The land is very rich with a clay sub-soil, and as a consequence the grain is very tall; in fact, we saw some oats that were over six feet high. So far as we could learn from our own short personal experience and from conversation with the settlers who had been there for several years, the climate is comparatively mild, and the winters are very fine. We naturally enquired about the danger from summer frost, and readily came to the conclusion that any danger there might be from such in any locality where we visited would disappear entirely upon cultivation of the land.

We made special enquiries regarding the quality and quantity of water from Olds north as far as Edmonton, and found that water of very excellent quality, was easily obtained at shallow depths, and we did not see any traces of alkali in these localities.

We found some splendid samples of Fall wheat, and it is our opinion that this will make the most successful grain grown in that country. We saw it in the field, and "magnificent" is the only word we can apply to it.

Some of us have already purchased our farms, and the balance are in negotiation for other pieces, which we consider a fairly good recommendation for the country, even without the statements given above.

In conclusion, we would say that we think the country is a good one for a man to invest his money in, and cannot be equalled for a poor man who is willing to work; and it is our intention, on returning to those who chose us as delegates, to report that they can make no mistake in taking up their abode at as early a date as possible in the Canadian West.

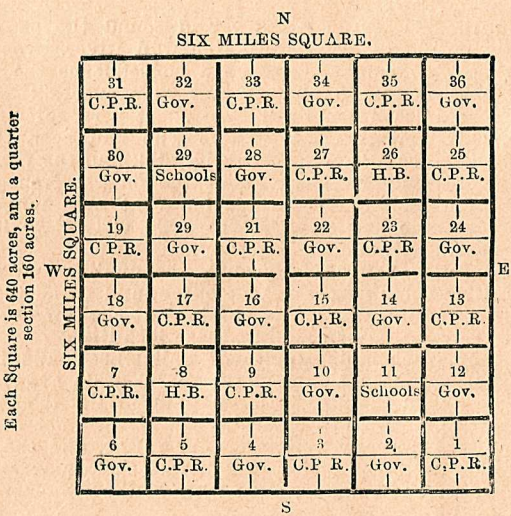
W. A. SHONKWILER,
A. M. ARRINGTON,
Atwood P.O., Douglas Co., Ill.
D. G. HARRISON,
Morrison P.O., Whiteside Co., Ill.

SYSTEM OF LAND SURVEY.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have now been accurately surveyed by the Dominion Government, and parcelled out into square and uniform lots on the following plan: The land is divided into "townships" six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile each section, and these are again sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west.

The following is a plan of a township:

Township Diagram.



Government Lands, open for homestead (that is for free settlement).—Sections Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands for sale.—Sections Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

School Sections.—Sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

FREE HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for homestead entry.

Homestead Duties.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:—

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for Patent

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. Application for patent must be made within five years from the date of the homestead entry, otherwise the right thereto is liable to forfeiture.

GOVERNMENT MINERAL LANDS.

Coal Lands.

If surveyed, can be purchased by one individual to the extent of 320 acres, price $10 per acre for soft coal, $20 per acre for anthracite. He is not compelled to work the claim. Purchaser has to pay royalty of ten cents per ton.

Right to Explore for Coal.

On staking out boundaries, run lines north and south, east and west, marking on each post the name of individual staking same, and date of such staking; then apply to Minister of the Interior, who will grant right upon payment of $10 to explore for 60 days on expenditure of at least $2 per day. At expiration of 60 days a further extension may be granted if asked for. This right to explore enables parties to satisfy themselves whether there is sufficient coal on the property to warrant a purchase. If the land is surveyed no staking is necessary.

Synopsis of the Regulations for the Disposal of Quartz Mining Claims on Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (including the Yukon Territory).

Every person 18 years of age and over, but not under, and every joint stock company holding a Free Miner's Certificate, may obtain an entry for a mining location.

A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, and is not transferable. The annual fee for a Free Miner's Certificate for an individual is $10, and for a Free Miner's Certificate to a joint stock company, from $50 to $100, according to the nominal capital of the company.

The holder of a Free Miner's Certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim not exceeding 1,500 feet long by 1,500 feet wide, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode, or vein, and marking out the line between them. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the name of the person locating and the date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of the line.

The claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the District within which it is situated, within 15 days after the location thereof, if located within 10 miles of the office of the Recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. In the event of a claim being more than 100 miles from a Recorder's Office, and situated where other

claims are being located, the Free Miners, not less than five in number, may appoint a Free Miner's Recorder, but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

An expenditure of not less than $100 per year must be made on the claim, or a like amount paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid in connection with the location, the locator may, upon having a survey thereof made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at the rate of $5 per acre cash, but if the surface rights have already been disposed of, at $2 an acre.

A location for the mining of iron, mica and copper, not exceeding 160 acres in area, may be granted, provided that should any Free Miner obtain a location which subsequently is found to contain a valuable mineral deposit other than iron, mica or copper, his right in such deposit shall be restricted to the area prescribed for other minerals, and the remainder of the location shall revert to the Crown.

The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the Crown forever, whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales of the products of all mines therein, but not exceeding five per cent., and the same royalty shall be collected on the sales which may be made prior to the issue of the patent.

A liberal supply of timber for house building purposes and fuel is granted free to settlers on payment of a small office fee for the permit.

For full information as to the conditions of tender, and sale of timber, coal or other mineral lands, apply to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont., or to any of the Dominion Land Agents, Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them, and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, N.W.T., or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

For disposal of the public lands by free-grant or sale, the Dominion has established the following agencies, at which all the business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:

Government Land Offices.

(Figures are inclusive.)

Winnipeg District.—Includes all surveyed townships, Nos. 1, to 25, north; ranges—all east of 1st meridian, and ranges 1 to 8 west; also townships 1 to 4, ranges 9 to 14, and townships 5 to 7, ranges 9 to 12 west. Agent, Winnipeg.

Brandon District.—Townships 1 to 4, range 15 west to 2nd meridian; townships 5 to 7, range 13 west to 2nd meridian; townships 8 to 12, range 9 west to 2nd meridian. Agent, Brandon.

Minnedosa District.—Townships 13 and 14, ranges 9 to 22 west; townships 15 to 20, ranges 9 to 23 inclusive west; townships 15 to 21, ranges 24 to 25; townships 15 to 22, range 26; townships 15 to 24, range 27; townships 15 to 26, range 28; townships 17 to 26, range 29. Agent, Minnedosa.

Dauphin District.—All townships lying to the north of the district of Minnedosa. Agent, Dauphin.

Alameda District.—Townships 1 to 9, ranges 1 to 30 west 2nd meridian. Agent, Estevan.

Regina District.—Townships 10 to 18, ranges 1 west of 2nd to 30 west of 3rd; townships 19 to 21, ranges 7 west of 2nd to 29 west of 3rd; townships 22 and 23, ranges 10 west of 2nd to 29 west of 3rd; townships 24 to 30, ranges 2 west of 2nd to 29 west of 3rd; townships 31 to 38, ranges 2 west of 2nd to 10 west of 3rd. Agent, Regina.

Yorkton District.—Townships north of and including township 17, ranges 30 to 33 west 1st meridian; townships north of and including township 19, ranges 1 to 6 west of 2nd meridian; townships north of and including township 22, ranges 7 to 9 west 2nd meridian; townships north of and including township 24, ranges 10 to 12 west 2nd meridian; townships 24, ranges 10 to 12 west 2nd meridian; townships 24 to 38, ranges 13 to 20 west 2nd meridian. Agent, Yorkton.

Lethbridge District.—Townships 1 to 18, ranges 1 to 24 west of the 4th meridian; townships 1 to 12, range 25 west of the 4th meridian to B. C. Agent, Lethbridge.

Calgary District.—Townships 19 to 30, ranges 1 to 7 west 4th meridian; townships 19 to 34, ranges 8 to 24 west 4th meridian; townships 13 to 34, range 25 west 4th meridian to B. C. Agent, Calgary.

Red Deer Sub-District.—Townships 35 to 42, range 8 west 4th meridian to B. C. Agent, Red Deer.

Edmonton District.—Townships north of and including township 43 from range 8 west of 4th meridian to British Columbia. Agent, Edmonton.

Battleford District.—Townships north of and including township 31, range 11 west of 3rd meridian to 7 west of 4th meridian. Agent, Battleford.

Prince Albert District.—Townships north of and including township 39, range 13 west of 2nd meridian to 10 west of 3rd meridian. Agent, Prince Albert.

From time to time the boundaries of the different agencies are liable to alteration as the progress of settlement renders advisable. In every case, however, ample notice is given to the public of any changes made in the land districts, and in the case of colonists newly arriving in Manitoba, they can obtain the fullest possible information in regard to all land matters by enquiring at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration in Winnipeg.

At the offices in the districts, detailed maps will be found showing the exact homestead lands vacant. The agents are always ready to give every assistance and information in their power.

Labor registers are kept at the Government Land and Immigration offices and may be made use of, free of charge, by persons seeking employment as well as by farmers and others seeking help of any kind.

RAILWAY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the Main Line and Branches, and in the Lake Dauphin District in Manitoba and in Northern Alberta. The Railway Lands are for sale at the various agencies of the company in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, at the following prices:

Lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, average $3.00 to $6.00 an acre.

Lands west of the 3rd meridian, including valuable lands in the Calgary District and Northern Alberta, generally $3.00 per acre; in special locations $3.50 to $5.00 per acre.

For the convenience of investors, maps showing in detail the lands and prices have been prepared and will be sent free to applicants.

Terms of Payment.

The aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments; the first to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder annually thereafter.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices:—

160 acres at	$3 00	per acre,	1st instalment	$71.90	and nine equal instalments of			$60.00
" "	3 50	"	"	83.90	"	"	"	70.00
" "	4.00	"	"	95.85	"	"	"	80.00
" "	4.50	"	"	107.85	"	"	"	90.00
" "	5.00	"	"	119.85	"	"	"	100.00
" "	5.50	"	"	131.80	"	"	"	110.00
" "	6 00	"	"	143.80	"	"	"	120.00

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction from price will be allowed equal to ten per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

General Conditions.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:—

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserves from sale, under the regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects are granted by the Company over their railway.

Southern Manitoba and Assiniboia Lands.

The lands of the Manitoba South-Western Railway Company are administered by the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the same regulations as above. They are situate immediately north of the international boundary, and extend northward 21 miles, and from range 13 in Manitoba westward to the Missouri Coteau.

The Manitoba South-Western lands are subject, in addition to the purchase money, to the payment of a survey fee of ten cents per acre.

Thriving Towns.

The Company offer for sale at their Land Office in Winnipeg most desirable Town Lots in the various towns and villages along the Main Line east of Brandon, and along all branch lines in Manitoba.

The terms for payment for these lots are:—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest at eight per cent. If paid for in full at time of purchase, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed.

For full information apply to

F. T. GRIFFIN,
Land Commissioner C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.
or to
W. Toole, District Agent for Alberta, Calgary.

British Columbia.

For descriptive pamphlet of British Columbia and particulars of lands and town lots for sale by the Railway Company, in that province write to the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.

or to A. TAYLOR,
District Land Agent, Nelson, B. C.

Information as to prices and terms of purchase of railway lands may be obtained from all station agents along the Company's main line and branches. In no case, however, is a railway agent entitled to receive money in payment for lands. All payments must be remitted direct to the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.

The Canadian Northwest Land Company.

This Company own 1,750,000 acres of selected land in Manitoba and Assiniboia. These lands are on sale at the various land agencies of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. For maps and further information application should be made to the office of the Land Company at Winnipeg.

Stop-Over Privileges.

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over is required.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

Freight Regulations for their Carriage on the C.P.R.

1. The rates in this tariff are subject to the General Notices and Conditions of Carriage printed in the Company's form of Shipping Receipt, and will apply only on shipments consigned to actual settlers, and are entirely exclusive of cartage at stations where this service is performed by the Railway Company's Cartage Agents.

2. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live Stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Waggons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (all second-hand); Lumber and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain; small quantity of Trees or shrubbery; small lot Live Poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Waggons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

3. Car Rental and Storage of Freight in Cars.—Under this tariff when freight is to be loaded by consignor, or unloaded by consignee, one dollar ($1.00) per car per day or fraction thereof, for delay beyond 48 hours in loading or unloading, will be added to the rates named herein, and constitute a part of the total charges to be collected by the carriers on the property.

4. Should the allotted number of Live Stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

5. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock contract.

6. Less than Carload Shipments.—Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Waggons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand) and second-hand Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Waggons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied

by Household Goods. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed.

7. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged the regular classified tariff rates. While the Canadian Pacific Railway is desirous of continuing to give liberal encouragement to settlers, both as to the variety of the effects which may be loaded in cars, and the low rates thereon, it is also the duty of the Company to protect the merchants of the Northwest by preventing as far as possible, the loading of merchandise of a general character in cars with personal effects. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, are, therefore, strictly enjoined to give their personal attention to the preventing of the loading of contraband articles, and to see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs.

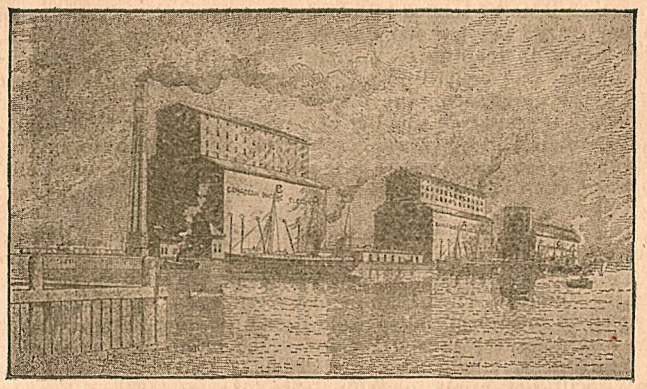
8. Top Loads.—Agents must not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous, and is absolutely forbidden.

9. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

10. The Carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car, and weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs., the additional weight will be charged for at rates shown.

11. Minimum Charge.—Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rate.

12. Settlers' Effects ex connecting lines must be charged full rates from Canadian Pacific Railway Junction points.



GRAIN ELEVATORS, FORT WILLIAM.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Settlers' Effects.

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least a year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest: provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, and one sheep or swine for each acre so secured.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application), giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oaths:

I..... do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for any use in manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, free of duty:

I..... do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories), with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate) and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

No Cattle Quarantine.

The regulations regarding the quarantine of settlers' cattle for ninety days before entering Canada, have been cancelled and no delay whatsoever is now being experienced at the boundary line beyond that ordinarily required for inspection.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

How to Obtain a Ranch.

If it is the intention to embark in the business of raising cattle, horses or sheep on a large scale, an extent of ground equal to the rancher's requirements can be obtained under lease from the Dominion Government on the following easy terms:

The lease shall be for a period not exceeding twenty-one years. The lessee shall pay an annual rental of two cents an acre. The lessee shall within three years place one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by his lease; at least one-third the number of cattle stipulated for shall be placed on the range within each of the three years from the date of the order-in-council granting the lease. Whether he be a lessee or not, no person shall be allowed to place sheep upon public lands in Manitoba and the Northwest without permission from the Minister of the Interior. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

Capitalists coming to this country and wishing to engage in this business will find thousands of acres of unoccupied meadow lands, possessing every attraction and advantage from which to choose a location.

Capital Required.

The question "How much is necessary?" is a difficult one to answer. It depends upon circumstances. Very many men have gone into Western Canada without any capital and have prospered. A little capital, however, makes the start easier and saves valuable time. Some statements of what can be done upon a certain capital, say 500 dollars (£100) or 1,000 dollars (£200), or 3,000 dollars (£600), may, nevertheless, be advantageous.

This information has been given by many writers, in tables of various kinds and for various localities, but all amount to about the same conclusions, namely:—

The 500 dollars (£100) will set a man down upon some western quarter-section (160 acres) obtained as free homestead, or one chosen among the cheaper lands belonging to the railway company, and enable him to build a house and stay there until his farm becomes productive and self-supporting.

In this connection a practical farmer of some years' residence in Manitoba speaks as follows:

"Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing by homesteading. A single man can start on an outlay of $385, made up as follows: One yoke of oxen and harness, $100; plow, harrow, etc., $40; stove and kitchen furnishings, $40; bedding, etc., $20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log house, $50; provisions, $90; seed, $30. A farmer with a family of five would have to lay out $240 more, bringing his outlay up to about $600.

"A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the fifth of April; he can break ten acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the ten acres under crop, and can break 30 acres, and backset the 40 acres in the fall ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about $60 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring.

It must not be forgotten, however, that hundreds have arrived at Winnipeg without any money, and by first working on wages have prospered and become substantial farmers.

When to Go.

The best time to arrive in Western Canada for those who have decided where they will locate, or for young men expecting employment on a farm, is March. The latter will then have opportunities of visiting different sections, if they desire, before the busy season sets in, and the actual settler with a family will be able to get settled before the farm work claims his attention. Those wishing to make a prospecting tour with the idea of becoming settlers should start during the summer or early fall—from the beginning of June to the end of August—when the conditions are most favorable for the selection of land.

Educational Facilities.

The management of the school system in the Territories is vested in a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of four members of the local government and four appointed members without votes—two Protestants and two Roman Catholics. A school district comprises an area of not more than twenty-five square miles, and must contain not less than four resident ratepayers and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen, inclusive. Any three qualified ratepayers may petition for the formation of a school district, and upon its proclamation the ratepayers therein may establish a school and elect trustees to manage it. These trustees have power to erect and equip buildings, engage certificated teachers, levy taxes and perform such other acts as may be necessary for the proper conduct of a school. The classes of schools established are denominated Public and Separate. The minority of the ratepayers in any organized public school district, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish a separate school therein, and in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate school, shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof. Any person who is legally assessed or assessable for a public school shall not be liable to assessment for any separate school established therein. Schools are maintained by legislative grants and by local taxation. The school year for which grants may be paid does not exceed 210 teaching days. The legislative grant is paid as follows:—For each day a school (with an average attendance of at least six pupils) is open, $1.40; for every pupil in average daily attendance an additional grant of $1.50 per school year; for a teacher holding a second class certificate 10 cents,

or a first class certificate, 20 cents for each day such teacher is actually engaged in teaching; to each school according to its grading on inspector's reports a sum not exceeding 15 cents per day. The grant paid in no case exceeds 70 per cent. of the salary earned by the teacher. High schools receive a special additional grant of $75 per term. The average salary paid teachers is $44.39 per month. In the programme of studies provision is made for teaching the elementary subjects, and such additional subjects as are required for teachers' examinations and university matriculation. The last half hour of school may be devoted to such religious instruction as the trustees may determine. On 1st January, 1901, there were 492 schools in operation with 592 teachers and 20,343 pupils. Towards the support of these schools the Legislature expended $168,322. The people take a keen interest in their schools, and provide means for giving children as practical an education as can be obtained in the older provinces, or any other part of the civilized globe.

Macdonald Manual Training Schools are established at Regina and Calgary for the children of the public schools and for the teachers-in-training.

Harvest Hands.

So bountiful are the harvests that it is now necessary to bring in from Eastern Canada from 10,000 to 20,000 farm laborers to work in the wheat fields. These earn good wages, and many remain and become actual settlers themselves. Cheap rates are offered to points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and special trains run for their accommodation. Those who go are given certificates and when they have them properly filled out and signed by the employer to the effect that the holder has done one month's farm work he is returned to his destination at a low fare. Agents meet each train en route, with maps of the province on which is marked the number of laborers required in each locality. By this means laborers are easily directed to where they can obtain work without any delay, and all confusion and congestion in large centres are avoided. The special laborers' excursions run about the middle of August, when harvesting operations are commencing, and steady employment can be obtained during that month, September, October and part of November to take off the crops and complete the threshing of the same.

Cost of Supplies.

There are a large number of towns, villages and hamlets scattered throughout the entire country from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, at which articles needed by farmers are readily obtainable. Reasonable prices are charged, generally, but not always, a very small advance on eastern figures. The general stores in the smaller villages usually carry full lines of luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. The large implement firms have agencies in almost every settlement and lumber yards have also been established.

Irrigation.

In the southern portion of the District of Alberta and the western portion of the District of Assiniboia it is now generally recognized that during the majority of years irrigation is necessary to ensure the production of grain or fodder crops, the rainfall during the

growing season being too small to produce certain crops by the ordinary methods of farming. The aridity of these districts, while necessitating irrigation, really constitutes one of the chief features in the great success which has attended stock raising and dairying therein, the dry summer seasons being accompanied by an almost total absence of flies, and resulting in a natural curing of the prairie grass in such a manner that the nutritive qualities are retained, and stock grazing outside during the winter will keep in good condition.

With irrigation to produce good fodder crops every year ranching and dairy or mixed farming in these portions of the Territories offer many attractions to the immigrant who does not want to go in for purely farming operations, and very satisfactory development in both of these lines has taken place during the past few years. Irrigation in these districts has now extended entirely beyond the experimental stage and the experience of the past few years has conclusively proved that the crops of grain, including wheat, oats and barley, and fodder crops, including timothy, bromus and alfalfa, as well as all kinds of roots and vegetables raised by means of irrigation will compare favorably with crops of a similar character produced in the ordinary way in any other portion of the Northwest Territories.

The large and healthy growth of irrigation development in the districts referred to is entirely the outcome of the efforts of the resident population to supply fodder which is the only need to make the arid portion of the Territories an ideal stock and dairying country, and is not in any sense attributable to efforts to "boom" irrigation or the construction of irrigation works.

The irrigation works constructed and in operation in the different portions of the arid region may be divided into the following districts:

	Canals and Ditches in operation.
Calgary District	70
High River District	14
Macleod District	11
Pincher Creek District	15
Lethbridge District	18
Maple Creek District	25
Battleford District	6
Regina District	10
	169

These ditches or canals comprise a total length of some 469 miles, and the acreage susceptible of irrigation therefrom is approximately 614,684 acres. The larger number of these ditches and canals are private undertakings, constructed for the irrigation of lands belonging to individual owners or ranch companies, but some of the larger works such as those constructed by the Calgary Irrigation Company, the Springbank Irrigation District, and the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, are corporate undertakings designed to supply a large quantity of water and reclaim large areas of land as business ventures. Good farms susceptible of irrigation from these large canals can be obtained at from $8.00 to $10.00 per acre,

with the further advantage that under the Northwest Irrigation Act an absolute title is obtained to the water required for irrigation, and the irrigation farmer is not subjected to the disputes and troubles regarding water rights which have hampered irrigation development in other portions of Western America.

Farming by means of irrigation is a novelty to immigrants from the older portions of the Dominion of Canada, from Great Britain, and from several of the European countries, but to the immigrant from those portions of the older countries where irrigation is practiced, and from the Western portion of the United States, the opportunity of obtaining a good irrigated farm affords a primary inducement to locate and make a home for himself and family in Southern Alberta or Western Assiniboia.

The rapid mining development which is taking place in the adjoining Province of British Columbia has created a splendid market for all the products of the irrigated farms in Alberta and Assiniboia, and has done much to put irrigation on the satisfactory basis which it now occupies. Many owners of irrigated farms are devoting themselves entirely to the growth of timothy as hay for that market, and are finding ready sale for all their product at from $9 to $11 a ton.

Milling in Western Canada.

Wheat-flour milling is the most important manufacturing interest in Western Canada, and the product not only finds a ready market throughout the whole Dominion, but is exported to Great Britain, Newfoundland, China and Japan and Australia. Mills are located at different points throughout the country, one at Keewatin having a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, and another at Winnipeg of 2,500 barrels, and the total daily capacity of the 66 mills reaches 13,230 barrels. There are also oatmeal mills in operation at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Pilot Mound, and Strathcona, having a daily capacity of 750 barrels.

Grain Elevators.

The grain elevator system throughout Western Canada is perfect, the facilities now existing being sufficient to handle, if necessary 100,000,000 bushels of grain in less than six months' time. The magnificent system affords a ready market at all seasons of the year, the farmer being enabled to have his grain unloaded from his waggon, elevated, cleaned and loaded on the cars in an incredibly short space of time at very moderate charges. It is within the right of anybody or company to erect an elevator anywhere in Manitoba and the Territories under exactly the same terms and conditions as those already built, the markets being open to anyone who chooses to engage in the business. There is no monopoly. Farmers are also given the privilege of loading their grain into the cars from their waggons. In 1891 the total storage capacity was 7,628,000 bushels; since that time it has increased to over 24,000,000 bushels, as follows :—

	Bushels.
Canadian Pacific Ry., Port Arthur and westwards	21,926,000
Canadian Northern Railway	2,100,000
Warehouses	310,000

Experimental Farms.

Experimental farms have been established throughout Canada by the Government. One of these is at Brandon, Manitoba, and the other at Indian Head, Assiniboia. Although only 175 miles apart, the conditions are entirely different.

These farms exist for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable varieties of, and the best methods of cultivation for, cereals, grasses, roots, and other field crops; the hardiness and general suitability of the different varieties of fruits and vegetables, and also the best fodders for cattle and other stock. Considerable attention, also, has been given to the eradication of injurious insects, noxious weeds, and fungus diseases. The system of experimental farms has already aided in solving the question of scientific farming, and in the future will be a still more potent influence. As practical educators the farms are of immense value.

Agricultural Societies.

There are about 50 agricultural societies in the Northwest Territories, with a large membership. Of the receipts of those societies one-third is contributed by the Federal and Territorial Governments. A number of Farmers' Institutes are also connected with them.

Encouragement of Pure Bred Stock Importation.

Owing to the comparatively recent settlement of Western Canada, especially the Northwest Territories, it is not to be expected that establishments for the rearing of pure bred stock could yet be numerous enough to meet the growing demands of the country for that class of stock. There are now a large number of pure bred animals raised in the West, but in order to facilitate the importation of the best blood on the continent of America, the Territorial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have joined hands, and perfected arrangements whereby pure bred bulls can be brought from any point in Ontario to any point in the Territories at a uniform rate of $5.00 per head. The railway company grants free transportation and the Government takes charges of the practical work and pays any deficit which may arise. Several hundred brood sows and pure bred boars were also brought into the Territories in 1899 under a similar arrangement, and sold by public auction to settlers requiring them.

The railway company also endeavored to create a greater interest in the breeding of improved cattle and hogs by distributing in Manitoba and the Territories, for the free use of settlers eight car loads of pure Shorthorn bulls and four car loads of boars of the Tamworth, Berkshire and Yorkshire varieties. These animals were placed with responsible farmers on the condition that neighbouring settlers are to have their service free for two years in the case of bulls, and one year in the case of boars, at the expiration of the term the animals become absolutely the property of the farmers with whom they were placed.

Western Canada Creameries.

Reference is made elsewhere to the dairy industry in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It can be further added that the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government at Ottawa continues to manage the creameries in the Territories. There were in operation during 1901, twenty creameries, with several contributary skimming and cream-collecting stations. As a result of the past season's business, seven more of these creameries have, through the assessment of one cent per pound of butter, repaid the loans which were made to them by the Department at the time when the arrangement was first entered into. The output of the largest creamery in 1901 was 121,419 lbs. of butter, and the total butter output was 672,125 pounds.

There is now considerable balance of revenue, from the manufacturing charge of 4 cents per lb. of butter at several of the creameries, over the expenditure for operating and maintaining them. Any such balance in the manufacturing account is credited to the loan fund, and when the indebtedness to the Department has been paid, the amount is placed to the credit of the patrons of the creamery.

A large proportion of the butter is marketed in British Columbia. A limited quantity is sent to China and Japan and also to the Yukon. During the past season about 200,000 lbs. were forwarded to Montreal for export to Great Britain, where satisfactory prices have been realized.

The Refrigerator Car Inspector at Montreal reports this butter as having arrived there, after a journey of 2,000 miles by rail, in better condition than some other butter coming less than 100 miles, thus dmonstrating the practicability of successfully shipping butter from the far West to England.

Four of the creameries in Alberta were operated during the winter of 1900-1901. In addition to these there is one in Assiniboia running during the winter of 1901-02.

In connection with the creameries, the Department undertakes the collection and disposal of eggs on account of their patrons. In 1901 eggs were collected at the Churchbridge and Grenfell Creameries in Assiniboia and at the Red Deer Creamery in Alberta. During 1902 the collecting will probably be extended to include fifteen creameries. A circular issued by the Department gives the following information regarding the system :—

"The eggs will be handled in cold storage and by refrigerator cars from the time they arrive at the creameries, until they reach the merchants at points of distribution. That will permit them to be preserved in a fresh condition to insure the highest market price at the time of disposal. A monthly advance of 10 cents per dozen will be made to those who furnish eggs. The eggs will be sold to the best advantage, and after deducting the cost of cases, collecting, handling, freight charges, &c., the balance will be paid to the patrons at the end of the season. The cream drivers will collect the eggs while on their regular rounds, at a price per dozen, to be settled by agreement between them and the directors of the creameries. An expert egg man will be employed at the Calgary Cold Storage to inspect all eggs. Eggs will not be received if they are more than one week old. It will be understood when a patron furnishes eggs, that he agrees to the foregoing condition."

HOW TO REACH THE CANADIAN WEST.

Colonists having arrived in Canada at Quebec or Montreal in summer, or Halifax, or St. John, N.B., in winter, travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories, or British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct. Settlers from the Eastern States travel via Montreal, Prescott or Brockville, and thence by the Canadian Pacific; but if from southern and western New York or Pennsylvania via Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto and North Bay, thence Canadian Pacific Railway; those from the Middle States either by Toronto, or by Sault Ste. Marie and Portal, Assiniboia, via St. Paul; from the Middle Western States by Portal (or, if for Manitoba by Gretna, Manitoba); from the Pacific Coast States by Vancouver or Sumas, or through the West Kootenay mining regions and Canadian Pacific from Rossland and Nelson. On the same fast transcontinental trains with the first-class cars are colonist cars, which are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principles as those of first-class sleeping cars, and equally as comfortable as to ventilation, etc. They are taken through, without change, all the way from Montreal to Manitoba. No other railway can do this. No extra charge is made for this sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the company at the point of starting at a cost of $2.50—ten shillings. The curtains may be hung around a berth, turning it into a little private room. In addition to this, men travelling alone are cut off from families by a partition across the car near the middle, and smoking is not permitted in that part of the car where the women and children are.

The trains stop at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot coffee and tea and well-cooked food may be bought at very reasonable prices. The cars are not allowed to become over-crowded, and the safety and welfare of passengers are carefully attended to. Every possible care is taken that the colonist does not go astray, lose his property or suffer imposition. Where a large number of colonists are going to the west together special fast trains of colonist sleeping cars are despatched.

No other railway in America offers such good accommodation to colonist passengers as does the Canadian Pacific.

All trains are met upon arrival at Winnipeg or before reaching that city, by the agents of the Government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who give colonists all the information and advice they require in regard to their new home.

In cases where some locality for settlement has been selected, at which friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further west, every information can be obtained at the railway company's land office, or the Government Immigration Office in Winnipeg, a short distance from the railway station.

Special round-trip explorers' tickets can be obtained at the Company's Land Office, the full price of which will be refunded if the holder purchases 160 acres or more. In this way land hunters are enabled to make a personal inspection of the land free of cost for themselves.

Most men wish to examine and choose for themselves the section which seems to them the most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are assisted in doing this by officials appointed by the Government for the purpose. Meanwhile, the family and baggage can remain at the government immigration house in safety and comfort. Providing themselves with food in the city markets, they can cook their own meals upon the stoves in the house, and with the bedding that has served them during their journey, they can sleep in comfort in the bunk bedsteads with which the rooms are fitted. Should they prefer, however, to stop at an hotel, they will find in Winnipeg public houses of all grades, where the total cost for each person varies from $1 (4s.) to $3 (12s.) a day, according to circumstances, and good boarding houses are numerous, at which the charges are somewhat lower.

It sometimes happens that the intending settler has not much more than sufficient money to carry him as far as Winnipeg. In that case he will be anxious to begin immediately to earn some money. The Dominion Government has an agency at Winnipeg, whose business it is to be informed where labor is needed. Societies representing almost all the nationalities of Europe have been formed in Winnipeg, and will welcome and see to the welfare of their respective countrymen.

At certain seasons farmers are on the look-out for able men and pay good wages, generally averaging $15 (£3) to $20 (£4) per month and board, and during harvesting as high as from $25 (£5) to $40 (£8) per month and board is paid. The girls of a family usually find employment in Winnipeg and other towns, in domestic service, in hotels, shops, factories and establishments employing female labor. Good wages are paid to capable girls and there is usually a greater demand for them than can be supplied.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Among the publications issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are pamphlets or folders entitled "British Columbia," "The Gold Fields of Cariboo and Kootenay," "Northwestern Ontario Gold Fields," "The Klondike and Gold Fields of the Yukon," "New Route to Hawaii and Australia," "Around the World," "New Highway to the Orient," "Fishing and Shooting," "Westward to the Far East," and "East to the West" (guides to the principal cities of Japan and China, either by the west or east), "The Climates of Canada," "Banff and the Yoho Valley of the Rockies," "Swiss Guides in the Canadian Rockies," "A trip to Hawaii," "Historic Quebec," "Montreal" and a series of "Summer Tours," which can be obtained free of charge from agents of the Company.

NEW ONTARIO

The Rainy River District.

While this pamphlet is chiefly devoted to a description of the prairie regions of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to the unsettled lands of Northwestern Ontario. To those who prefer a land of river, lake and forest to a prairie country—or to those who prefer to remain nearer the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the Rainy River District presents many attractions.

Before reaching Manitoba, the traveller on the C.P.R. passes through the northern portion of this region, but the fertile belt estimated to contain about 600,000 acres of good agricultural land, lies principally in the Valley of the Rainy River. The Rainy River forms for some distance the boundary between Ontario and the United States. It is a fine navigable stream from 150 to 200 yards wide, and connects the Lake of the Woods with Rainy Lake, a distance of about eighty miles. The river passes through a rich, alluvial tract of a uniform black loam of great depth. Nearly all the land fronting on the river is suitable for agriculture, and a considerable settlement already exists there. Fort Frances, the principal town on Rainy River, has a sawmill and several flourishing stores and industries; its population is about 1,400. The region is reached during the season of navigation by steamer from Rat Portage, on the main line of the C.P.R. The climate in winter, while being perhaps a few degrees colder than that of older Ontario, is remarkably healthful and pleasant, and the snow fall is not deep. Vegetation is luxuriant in the extreme; all the cereal and grass crops common to Ontario grow there, and garden crops flourish exceedingly. The country is well wooded with pine, oak, elm, ash, basswood, soft maple, poplar, birch, balsam, spruce, cedar and tamarac. Lumbering operations are extensively carried on, and there are well-equipped sawmills on Rainy River, Rainy Lake and at Rat Portage. As a mining region the Rainy River district is yet in its infancy, but its possibilities in this regard are known to be very great. Numerous and valuable discoveries of gold and other minerals have been made throughout the district, and at the prescent time the country is attracting the attention of capitalists and investors. There are several important gold mines now being worked on the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and Seine River, and elsewhere mining operations are being actively carried on. Thus the mining and lumbering industries combined, afford the settler the best of markets for his produce at prices considerably higher than can be secured in Eastern Ontario. The lands are owned and administered by the Government of Ontario (Department of Crown Lands, Toronto), and are open for settlement in 160 acre lots free,

with conditions of residence, cultivation of ten acres for every 100 located and erection of buildings.

Any person may explore Crown Lands for minerals and mining lands may be purchased outright or leased at rates fixed by the Mines Act. The minimum area of a location is forty acres. Prices range from $2 to $3.50 per acre, the higher prices for lands in surveyed territory and within six miles of a railway. The rental charge is at the rate of $1 per acre for the first year and from 30 cents to 15 cents per acre for subsequent years, according to distance from a line of railway and whether the land is situated in surveyed or unsurveyed territory; but the leasehold may be converted into freehold at the option of the tenant, at any time during the term of the lease, in which case the first year's rent is allowed on the purchase money. At the expiration of ten years, if all conditions have been complied with, the lessee is entitled to a patent without further cost and free from all working conditions. A royalty of not more than three per cent. is reserved, based on the value of the ore, less cost of mining and subsequent treatment for the market, but not to be imposed until seven years after the date of the patent or lease.

The Wabigoon Country, Rainy River District.

North of the country, bordering on the Rainy River, described above, and directly on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a section to which the Wabigoon River gives its name. Attention was first drawn to it a few years ago by the Ontario Government establishing there what was called a "Pioneer Farm," for the purpose of demonstrating the agricultural capabilities of the country, which had hitherto remained undeveloped. The precise location of the farm is 215 miles east of Winnipeg, and 80 miles east of Rat Portage. After one year's successful experiment the land was thrown open for settlement (that is, in the spring of 1896), since which time it has been rapidly taken up. The settlers consist almost entirely of a good class of Ontario farmers, and the development of the country is being pushed forward with energy. The little town of Dryden, on the C.P.R., and Wabigoon are the business centres of the district. They possess a number of stores, hotels, railway stations, small sawmill, etc., and have steamboat communication via Lake Wabigoon with the mines in the vicinity.

The land is not free grant, but it is sold to actual settlers only, at fifty cents per acre (consequent upon certain improvements), one-fourth down and the balance in annual instalments. How much agricultural land there may be available at this point has not as yet been definitely ascertained, but it is known to be limited in extent. The chief advantages of the country are as follows: First, the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through it, which renders access easy at all times of the year, and places it within the reach of such centres as Rat Portage and Winnipeg. Second, good markets are to be found in the mining and lumbering camps near-by, and also at Rat Portage, a thriving town on the C.P.R., and the centre of the milling and mining industries of the district. Third, the land, although not a prairie, is easily cleared. Some stretches are entirely destitute of timber, having been swept by forest fires, and require only a little underbrushing before the plough starts to

work. Elsewhere the growth is light, and may be cleared with much less labor than is required in heavily timbered countries. At the same time, sufficient large timber for building purposes is to be found here and there, so that it will be seen, the advantages of a prairie and of a timbered country are here combined to a large extent. The country is well watered, and possesses a good soil and a good climate. It is adapted to mixed farming, but particularly to dairying and stock-raising.

Thunder Bay District.

In the vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William, two important points on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, there are a number of townships of good agricultural land similar to that of the Rainy River Valley, besides a country rich in gold, silver and iron. The land here is given as free grants, subject to settlement duties, and is attracting a good many settlers from the United States. The principal movement of settlers to this district is occurring in the Slate River Valley, the White Fish Valley, south and southwest of the two towns, and the township of Dorion, east of Port Arthur, on the main line of the C.P.R.

The Dominion Government maintains a Settlers' Home at Port Arthur, and an agent of the Department of the Interior, Mr. R. A. Burriss, is located at this point.

Algoma and Nipissing.

Eastward along the north shore of Lake Superior, the country is found to be wild and rocky in the extreme. Whatever may be its mineral wealth, which has not as yet been ascertained to any extent, it is certainly not suited to agriculture. At Sault Ste. Marie, however, at the junction of Lakes Superior and Huron, another stretch of country adapted for settlement is reached. The country to the north of Lake Huron is known as the Algoma District, and includes St. Joseph and Great Manitoulin Islands. It contains a large proportion of fertile land, but sparsely settled, yet considerable development has already taken place. Already there are thriving settlements not only on the large islands of St. Joseph and Manitoulin, but here and there along the north shore also, from Gouldis Bay, about twenty or twenty-five miles north-east of Sault Ste. Marie, to the valley of the French River, some 200 miles to the eastward, and elsewhere. The country is fairly accessible, the Canadian Pacific running through it from end to end, and this fact, together with its nearness to centres of population, and the cheapness of its land, 50 cents per acre, renders it an attractive field for settlement. There seems to be no doubt that it will one day become the seat of very large sheep-raising, dairying and stock-raising interests, for which purpose it is pre-eminently adapted.

Sault Ste. Marie is the central point of the Algoma District. The town is easily reached either from older Ontario or the United States. It is situated on the "Soo line," a branch of the Canadian Pacific, connecting with St. Paul and Minneapolis, in the west and Boston in the east. In addition several steamship lines call there. Large pulp and paper mills, iron smelters and other industries are making Sault Ste. Marie an important industrial centre. The Al-

goma Central Railway is also being constructed from Sault Ste. Marie northwards, and will aid materially in the development of the country.

The land, while very rich, is not in an unbroken, continuous stretch, as is the case in the southern portion of Ontario. Its physical characteristics and appearances are entirely different, and is adapted to special lines of agricultural production. Taken as a whole, the country may be described as an undulating plateau or table-land, elevated some 600 or 1,000 feet above the sea level, covered for the most part of a vigorous growth of forest. Between the ridges and protected by them, stretches of arable land, often unbroken for thousands of acres, wind in and out. As a dairy, stock and sheep-raising country, it has all the advantages of cheap land, good transportation facilities, rich soil, good water and cheap building material, while its climate is unexcelled for the production of vigorous stock and vigorous men.

The Algoma and Nipissing districts are known to be rich in a variety of minerals. Gold, silver, copper and iron have been discovered to the north of Lake Huron, and elsewhere, and it contains the most extensive nickel deposits in the world, which are now being worked in the vicinity of Sudbury.

The Temiskaming Country.

Another agricultural section in the northern part of the province is the Temiskaming country, which borders on Lake Temiskaming, a broadening of the Ottawa River. It is in the Nipissing District, and about two hundred and fifty miles north of Toronto, in a direct line. It is reached from Mattawa on the C.P.R., partly by railway, along the eastern bank of the Ottawa River, and afterwards by steamboat on Lake Temiskaming.

The whole country is overlaid by a rich, alluvial soil, level in character, and equal in fertility to any in the province. The land is thickly timbered with a somewhat small growth, but for the most part may be cleared without excessive labor. Its capabilities as to climate and productiveness are very similar to those of the country above described, but its unbroken character gives it an additional attraction. There is a very extensive area of very fertile farm land in this section, 600,000 acres of which have been placed on the market at fifty cents per acre. The country is attracting quite a number of settlers from the older parts of Ontario and Quebec, and is well worthy of attention. The region of the Upper Ottawa is to-day one of the most important lumbering districts in Canada, and affords the settler an excellent market for the products of the farm, while the excellent market for pulp wood, with which the country is covered, furnishes the new settler a source of income.

A pamphlet giving full particulars regarding New Ontario may be obtained on application to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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THE MINING, LUMBERING, FISHING AND FARMING REGIONS OF **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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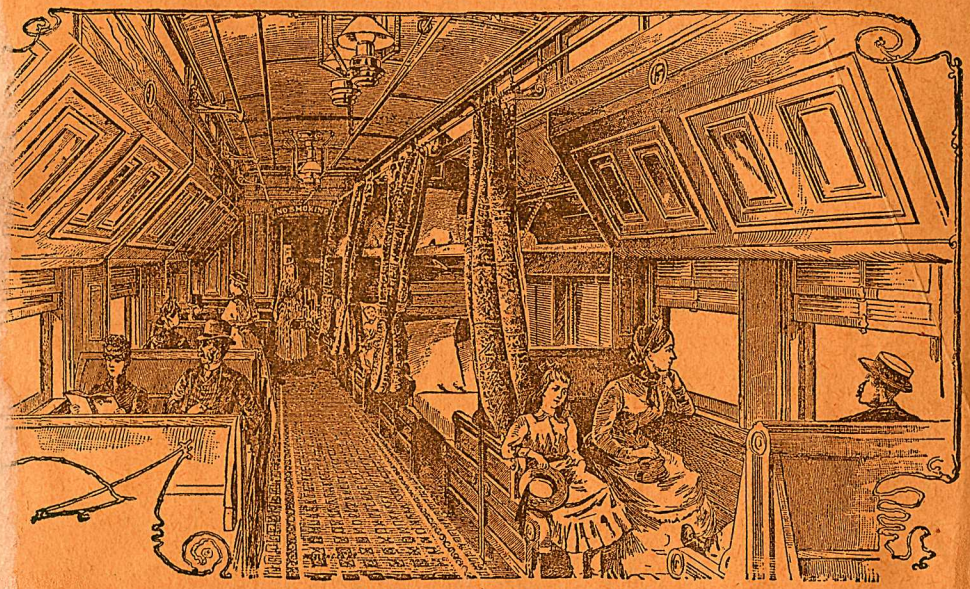

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