COST OF LAND.

Government and railroad wild lands can be bought for \$3 per acre. Wild lands are held by private parties at \$4.25 and improved lands from \$7 to \$9 per acre. The government gives onehalf of the land in each township to actual set. tlers.

have coal beds of their own. There would be "millions in it" if Minnesota had such coal mines.

FUR TRADE.

I have purposely omitted the fur trade as that was an important matter 100 years ago at this point. The climate induces the animals to wear the fur on the outside and that tempts the



Hedge of Native Maples

VAST MARKET.

Besides the northern water outlets for a market, as already described, and the Kootenay district of British Columbia, with its thousands of population engaged in mining enterprises, to be reached the present year by rail, there is an outlet to the east down the Saskatchewan by steamer to Lake Winnipeg, from thence it is expected rivers will be made navigable to Hudson Bay.

Here is the combination Northern Alberta and the Edmonton district offer as an agricultural proposition:

"Excellent and healthy 'climate." Free and cheap lands, both wild and improved. Enormous yields. A market so immense it cannot be over-supplied. It is an agricultural Kiondike to be obtained for the asking."

SASKATCHEWAN GOLD.

"The Saekatchewan Gold and Platinum Mining and Dredge Co.." is the name of an English organization recently formed with a capital of \$1,250,000. This company will take five mile leases on the Saskatchewan river and as soon as the ice goes out proceed to dredge for gold. The company claims to have improved methods for saving the gold in washing. As it is now, while there are many in Edmonton who 'ive right at home and subsist by mining during the summer with pick and shovel in the river on which the town stands, they do not seeme more than 10 per cent of the actual yield, the gold being so light it is washed away This English company expects to secure at least 50 per cent and if it does there is no occasion for long and hazardous journeys to new gold fields. You can then reach them by taking the Sio-Pacific cars at the Twin Cities and coming direct to Edmonton with only one change of cars.

COAL IN ABUNDANCE.

It is not always that a cold climate has the compensating feature of fuel, but Edmonton has certainly been kindly dealt with by mature. The steep banks of the Saskatchewan river are tall of a good grade of lituminous coal. It crops out on the surface and instead of sinking shafts they simply dig straight into the bank. The whole town rests on a coal bed.

At present it is only used for home consumption and the mining is crude. As it is delivered in town for \$2 per ton, it is a bonanza which banishes the rigors of the winter. While as it is now, it is a good grade and the only fuel used in town, better than Iowa and at least equal to the best Illinois coal brought to the Twin Cities, a better grade will undoubtedly be found when it bank greater depth. It is destined to le of export to the Northern country to the South save that they

cupidity of man to such a degree that Edmonton is still the largest primary raw fur market in America.

A RETROSPECT.

When I begin to recapitulate what I find here it seems marvellous. Gold at the very door and also the gateway to the Northern gold fields, rich i returns and immense in area. The greatest raw fur market in America. Agricultural resources rarely equalled and never surpa-sed. An unlimited supply of coal soon to be followed by flowing oil wells. An available and permanent market creating a demand greater and more rapid than the supply can be produced.

This is Edmonton, Canada, a town of 2,000 people, 1,360 miles from the Twin Cities, reached by the Soo-Pacific and its Canadian Pacific connection in three days' travel.

The railroads ought to style the route "G ing to Klondike by Rail.'

AVERAGE CROPS.

Results for the Past Three Years in Western Canada.

(Jovernment Bulletin No. 29).

The results of experimental tests of varieties of grain to gain information as to their relative

years can be given. For the last three years a similar series of test plots to those reported in this bul'ctin has been conducted under conditions as nearly uniform as it has been possible to secure. The average of the crops obtained are herewith presented.

OATS.

The twelve varieties of oats which have averaged the heaviest crops at the experimental farms of Western Canada during the past three years are the following :-

Experimental Farm for Manitoba.

Per Acre, Bush, Lbs,	Per Acre. Bush, Lbs.
Runger 86 16	G lilen Beauty 72 22
Larly Golden Provide 85 6	Rosedale . Per 71 20
American Beauty 85 20	Bavarian 69 24
Ho'stein Proli c 77 25	Improved Ligowa 69 4
Golden Grant 77 15	Joanette 69 4
Wh . 5 hours 73 1	Calumbus
	75 bushels 23 lbs. pcr

Experimental Farm for the N. W. Territories.

	r Ac sh, I			h. I	
Columbus			Improved Ligowo		
Holstein Prolific	16	3	Wide Awake		
American Beauty	. 89	ī	Early Archangel	83	1.4
Abundance		33	Early Golden Prolific	53	S
White Scho en			Abyssinia	Si	16
Golden Benuty	85	3	American Triumph	80	27

An average yield of 85 bushels 23.1bs. per acre.

The twelve varieties which have produced the largest average crops for the past three years on all the experimental farms, and hence may perhap he regarded as worthy of being placed at the head of the list for general cultivation are:-

Per Acre, Bush, Lbs,	Per Acre. Bush Lbs
American Beauty 72 10 Banner 72 7 Columbus 70 15 Golden Beauty 69 1 White Schonen 68 7 Farly Graden Prohife 67 26	Holstein Prolific. 67 18 Improved Lagowo 66 18 White Russian 65 25 Wallis. 65 18 Bavarian 64 2; Early Gothland 64 2
An average vield	of 67 bushels 32 lbs. per

acre.

The Abundance, which is also a very promising cat, averaged C1 bushels 17 lbs. per acre, within five lbs. per acre of the Early Gothland.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

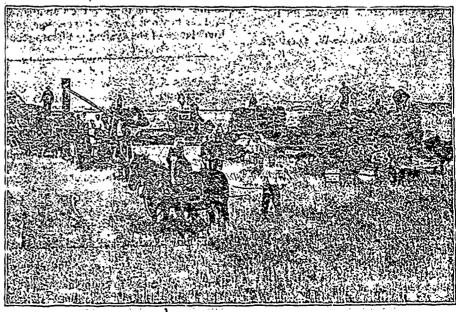
The six varieties of two-rowed barley which have averaged the heaviest crops during the past three years are the following:-

Experimental Farm for Manitoba.

Per Acre.	Per Acre.
Bush, Lls.	Bush, Lbs
Sidney	Thanet

Experimental Farm for the N. W. Territories.

Per Acre. Bush, Lbs.		Per Acre. Bush Lbs.
		Danish Chevalier 55 47
Beaver 57 Canadian Thorpe 56		Newton 55 46 Pr.ze Prolific 53 33



reliable as a guide to the selection of the best acre for all varieties named.

The six varieties of two-row

An average yield of 56 bushels 26 lbs. per

The six varieties of two-rowed barley which.