

LLOYDMINSTER AND ITS MARVELLOUS GROWTH IN FIVE YEARS

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.

Lloydminster, April 23.—The town of Lloydminster is the centre of the original fur colony that came from England in 1802. At that time the site of Lloydminster was a virgin prairie without even an Indian tent or a squatter's shack to mark the nucleus of the coming town. In the respect the town of Lloydminster differs from the rest of the most important towns along the C. N. R. like Vegreville, Vermilion and Battleford. At these places there was a half-way house, a cross-roads or meeting of the trails, a settler's shack or a store, around which the town began and grew. In many respects the town bears the character of the early settlement and the

Every Natural Advantage.

Settlers have no difficulty in obtaining abundant supplies of wholesome water for domestic use and for live stock. There are a number of small streams tributary to the larger rivers, besides a number of lakes which afford water for stock. Water is obtainable anywhere from five to fifty feet. Only rarely have settlers discovered alkali, and that only in traces. Fuel supplies are sufficient for the needs of the district. It is obtained from the native polar and cottonwood which grow here up to six and eight inches in diameter. The coal outcrops on the Battle river and superior grades are easily obtained direct from the

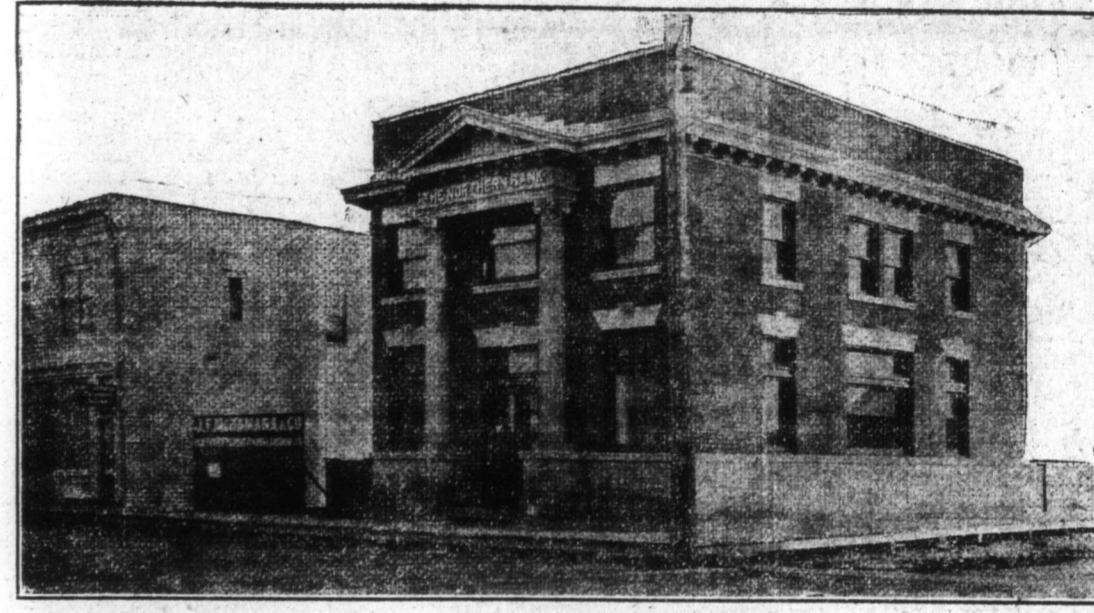
mine outside of Lacombe, Calgary or Edmonton. The exhibit of horses equalled in variety and quality the exhibit of the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition last year, especially in the light classes. Twenty-three horses took the ring in the saddle class. **Sheep Raising a Success.** Successful experiments in sheep raising have been made and there are several thriving flocks in the district while swine do well, as they do anywhere in the west. In this connection the patriotic citizen of Alberta can contemplate the future development of the various branches of the live stock industry only with pride. Without doubt we have in this province the physical basis for an enormous development in this great branch of agriculture. Feed and fodder is easily obtainable or cheaply produced. The climate promotes vigor of constitution and health in the animals. The soil is dry and well drained and disease is almost unknown among our herds and flocks. The greatest need is transportation and markets for our dressed meats, and export cattle. These facilities will no doubt come with the development of the country and the vigilance and concerted action of farmers' organizations.

Improvements in the District. The work of road building and bridge construction is progressing with the despatch that is necessary to keep pace with settlement. A trunk road is being built along the Fourth meridian, running up the country north and south of P. E. town. From this trunk road lateral roads and streets are being built by the local improvement boards with the assistance of the government of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The main road south crosses the Battle river by means of a steel bridge and leads to a splendid farming district which is being rapidly settled. Settlers, too, are going in large numbers to the north of the town along the C. N. R. bank of the northern Saskatchewan and beyond to Onion Lake, where there is also considerable trade carried on with the Indians by the merchants of Lloydminster.

Lloydminster has railway ambitions. At present plans are on the boards for a railway northwest to Cold Lake, which will develop the fish industry of Cold Lake which is one of the most famous lakes in Alberta. The main trunk line of the C. N. R. is being extended northward and a profitable winter trade has been established with both Lloydminster and Edmonton as a distributing point. The R. V. is hauled in sleighs to this point and shipped to Winnipeg and St. Paul. A charter for this winter trade has been granted by the Alberta legislature in 1907, but the tightness of the money market has temporarily delayed the commencement of the project.

Then, too, Lloydminster is a rival with the town of Vermilion for the Calgary branch of the C. N. R., but is right in line for the C. P. R. branch from Medicine Hat. In any case Lloydminster is bound to be a point of intersection with the main line of the C. N. R. and one or two roads traversing the west fields of Alberta in Saskatchewan northward from the main line of the C. P. R. system in the south. If the much talked-of Hudson's Bay route is ever realized it is town lies on the route and will be within ten days of the Atlantic seaboard.

Population Not Exclusively English. Though this district was first settled by the British, and the original intention was to populate a bit of Old Canada in western Canada, the population included no Canadians from every province and a large number of Americans. "Many disparaging comments have been directed against the original colonists, most of whom came out with little capital and less experience," said Mr. Geo. Flammank, secretary to Mr. J. F. Barr, "but if the natural resources of the district coupled with indomitable English pluck and beneficial intercourse with Canadian and American farmers, who have come into the district, have changed the green colonist into a successful and prosperous farmer. The fact that over 90 per cent for homesteads have been granted to these original settlers is convincing proof that they mean business and are here to make their homes." The mixture of settlement has provoked a healthy spirit of emulation in the young Englishmen of the district. In conversation with a number of the younger farmers at the agricultural show last fall I learned that it was the ambition of many of them to raise more wheat and oats to the acre, to grow fatter and heavier steers than their Ontario or American brothers. Such rivalry can only redound to the advantage of all in the community. This spring has witnessed the arrival of a number of prosperous and energetic Galicians, who are settling in the country south of Lloydminster about thirty-five miles. Recently a party of twenty-five arrived and put up at the immigration hall. I saw them on the train from Battleford where their colonist car was cut off and they were given one of the first class coaches. When they came into the first class car smothered protests were expressed by a few of the passengers which was gallantly ignored with courteous and refined scorn. The party included five brothers, one of whom has been in Canada for seven years and has done well. They each had from \$700 to \$1,000 in good Canadian bank bills and were glad to be at the end of their journey, especially the women, whose nerves had been taxed during a journey of 8,000 miles with the constant care of several curious and active children. They were all ready, lay baggage and children, to get off the train ten miles before it reached the station. The following morning the men of the party proceeded to outfit for the journey to their homesteads and to prepare to winter the cowboys' stock. They took their oxen and wagons and lumber and to-morrow will be on the trail of their new homes. While waiting my turn in the barbe shop this evening one of the business men of the town remarked to the reporter: "Things were bright in town today. These Galicians have a lot of money. I wouldn't mind if a party like that struck town every day."



THE NORTHERN BANK, LLOYDMINSTER.

methods of the first colonists. A few of the original buildings remain, quaint little structures built of poles rather than logs, half way in style between a typical western shack and an eastern log cabin. Again, the careful observer will not go far until he discovers the English language spoken distinctly in the English way. On the other hand, he will also hear the English spoken in the American way and the Canadian way, for since the original reservation was broken up and the great agricultural and commercial possibilities of the district became advertised, settlers and business men from every part of Canada and the United States have been attracted to Lloydminster.

The district can boast several fine herds of pure bred cattle, including the best

of the farm and on the ranches. The country is generally open with patches of scrub and poplar. The land of pure bred cattle, including the best

Its Growth in Six Years.

Lloydminster has passed the experimental stage and in six years has grown to a population of 4,200 people, and destined to grow to one of the important points on the C. N. R. It is situated on the Fourth Meridian about midway between the Saskatchewan on the north and the Battle river on the south, being about 24 miles from the former. Situated as it is, then, on a fine expanse of fertile prairie drained and supplied with water by these two rivers, it has every physical and natural advantage that makes for the upbuilding of big centres of inland trade and commercial activity. In the article I designed to give a true statement of the resources of the great district of which the town of Lloydminster is the centre. The commercial activity of the town must eventually be conditioned upon the development of the agricultural and live stock industry of the surrounding country. This brings to mind what the late Lord Russell of Killowen, said at a dinner given to the delegates to the Colonial Conference in 1894. Speaking at that memorable function he said that if every city with its population and wealth in Canada were destroyed, the country would recover in a few years. But if, he said, the rural population, the horses, cattle and sheep were destroyed, the country would not recover in a century. This palpable truth is often ignored in the schemes of wise men.

The soil of the district, like the soil of every other district in this great fertile land, is deep, rich, black and productive, and, as one Yankee with just a little faculty for exaggeration, said: "It is a wonder it don't make the pebbles blossom." I had a good opportunity to study the fertility of the soil of this district last fall at the annual fall fair. A mammoth production of root crops and vegetables is the best test of the productivity of any soil. The exhibits in the various departments of class were among the finest I have ever seen in Alberta. In 1900 Lloydminster stood second in the competition

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Samples of Vegetables Grown by Mr. E. C. THOMAS, Near Lloydminster—1904

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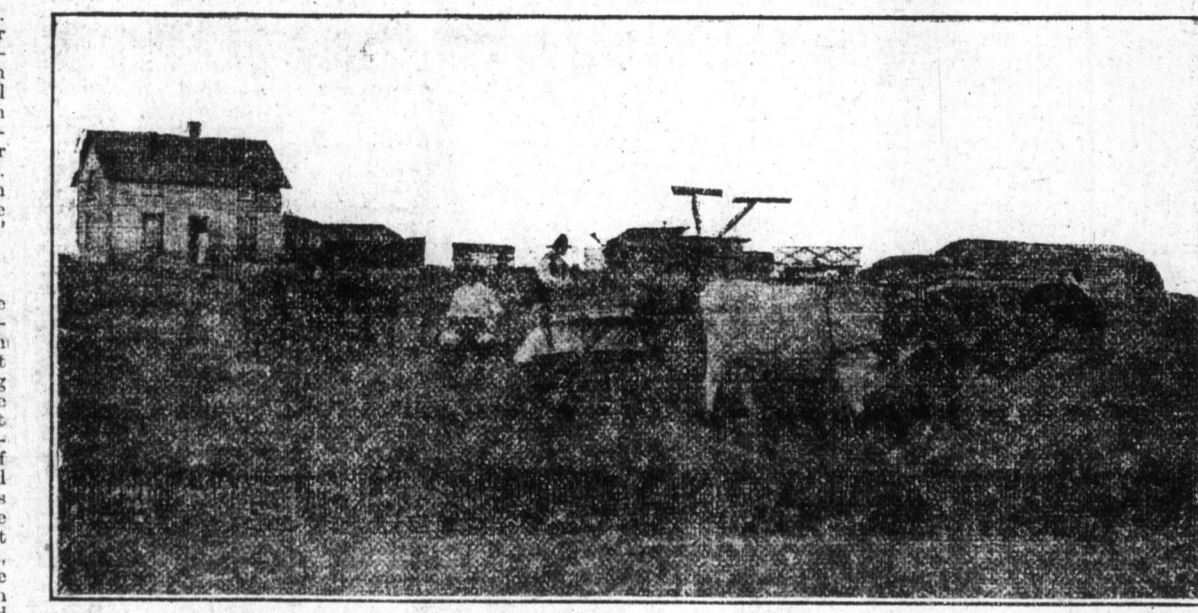


PLOUGHING NEAR LLOYDMINSTER

for standing crops. The country lies uniformly flat, some places very gently rolling, and slopes towards the south and the Battle.

grasses and prairie which afford abundant and excellent pasturage or hay, individual merit of the several animals the their number a census—a real country

A Real Country Here. The settlers of the district count among their number a census—a real country



HOMESTEAD OF Mr. W. PHILLIPS—3 Miles From Lloydminster.

considerable dispute the contestants finally agreed to have their dispute decided by lot. The lot fell to Fred Jankowski who is now the councillor for division three, which comprises that part of township 32 lying south of White Whale Lake and the Alexis Indian Reserve, and range 4 lying between township 32 and the Saskatchewan river.

Other public buildings to be erected this year are a new town hall, drill hall and barracks and public assembly rooms. Several private buildings including a new

Laumont, Rev. Mr. Howard officiating. Wheat sowing is almost completed, and oats are well on the way. The wheat acreage is not large. Prairie fires have done considerable damage in this vicinity. Felix Dzanek's stable and hay were burned. Mr. Anderson has put up about five miles of "frost fence." Sam Yonox is back from Manitoba. Chipman, April 21.



Cattle on the Ranch of Mr. C. HAYES, Near Lloydminster.

general store have been contracted for. The provincial government of Alberta has installed a splendid local telephone exchange with long distance connection with Edmonton.

The pride of Lloydminster is the new squadron of the Saskatchewan Light Horse. This is known as "Squadron IV" with a strength of seventy-four men. Of this squadron Col. Evans says that "it has the material for the crack squadron of the west. Ninety per cent of the men have seen active service in India, the Sudan or South Africa. It is under the

At the preceding meeting Herman Plant was appointed road overseer for division one, and Hudson Woodman, road overseer for division 2. At this meeting Andrew Anderson was appointed road overseer for division three. At the previous meeting Herman Plants had been ordered to expend \$150 of the cash in the treasury in conducting on the township line between 31 and 32 in range 3. Mr. Woodman had been ordered to expend an equal amount for the same purpose on the range line between ranges 3 and 4 in township 31. At this meeting Mr. Andrew Anderson was ordered to continue the work of construction.



Harvesting Oats on SUTTON BROS. FARM—2 1/2 Miles From Lloydminster.

command of Major G. C. Hodson, South died to expend \$100 on the most fashionable Mohai, who came through that terrible day at Hart's river with Bruce of the Goose-nail Bay of White Whale Carriers. He was shot through the lung. There is also Sergt. Major Grunow, a veteran of Tel-el-Kebir, and were the council adjourned to meet at the

Joining the Roads. Tokio, April 22.—Eason Katon started today for St. Petersburg to arrange for Russian connection with both the Japanese railroads in Korea. Two experts accompanied him.

knkers in the world... Bulk. By all Grocers. AT ALL GROCERS... STRAYED... LAST NOVEMBER, TWO... TO MY PREMISES FALL... LEGAL... BACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON... PARLEE... TO FUNDS TO LOAN... AUCTION... Type By Wireless... IN ENGLAND... DRUG STORE... AM'S FLY AND DESTROYER... L. GRAYDON... HARD PHARMACY