

often take advantage of this source of revenue at intervals during the summer season to obtain supplies, they being able to earn from \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

FREE HOMESTEADS—HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Seven-tenths of the free homesteads in Northern Alberta are tributary to Fort Saskatchewan, a fact which should be borne in mind by all intending settlers. All that is necessary for one who is eligible and desirous of obtaining a homestead in this district is to visit any Dominion land agency, where, upon the payment of \$10, entry can be made. Males, eighteen years or over; widows and old maids are all eligible to a free home in the Canadian Northwest. Fort Saskatchewan and vicinity offers more inducements to the intending set-

tlers have lately been discovered which indicate the presence of the most precious of all gems—the diamond.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

Fort Saskatchewan is beautifully situated on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River (navigable for several hundred miles), commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. To the east the Beaver Hills (which geologists suppose were formed prior to the Rocky Mountains) loom up, forming a pretty background, and the old Union Jack a flag serenely from the lofty staff in the barracks square adds additional charm to the picturesque surroundings.

ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE.

The people of Fort Saskatchewan are an en-

terprising and progressive lot, and with good reason have unlimited faith in the prospects, present and future, of their town and surrounding district. In 1874 Mr. A. H. Lang took up the present townsite as a homestead, and named it for a number of years. In April, 1894 Mr. F. Fraser Tims, associated with two other gentlemen, purchased the townsite from Mr. Lang. Mr. Tims has the welfare of the town and district at heart, and few men are

year's experience at sea, came to Regina, where he erected the first frame store ever built in that town. This was in 1882. The rails were laid, but there was no station in Regina, and the townsite had not been surveyed. Mr. Tims here also acted as agent for the Dominion Express. About the same time, hearing that there was a good opening for a trading post at Swift Current, he took the opportunity to open another store in charge of his brother, W. C. Tims. In March, 1895, Mr. Tims sold out his Regina business, and moved to Swift Current, remaining there until the spring of 1898, when he finally settled in Fort Saskatchewan, opening up a general store. His stock of goods ran across the prairie, six hundred miles, by team. There was 40,000 pounds, and the



A GERMAN FAMILY.
Near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.



SCHOOL HOUSE,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

ter or capitalist than any other section of the Northwest Territories.

Fort Saskatchewan is the market town for Clover Bar, Beaver Hills, Limestone Lake, Victoria, Elk Lake, the Vermillion, Beaver Lake, Birch Lake settlements, and the Sturgeon River country. All of these settlements have good schools, churches, good roads, and in close proximity to any of them free homesteads can be obtained.

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FORT SASKATCHEWAN HOTEL,
On the North Side. MR. Z. ST. JOHN, Proprietor.



Mr. Frank Marling.



MANSON HOUSE,
Fort Saskatchewan.

PLENTY OF EVERYTHING.

There is an abundance of coal, plenty of firewood, fence rails, pure water, and magnificent grasses, and above all, a climate healthy beyond compare. All the rivers and lakes abound in fish and game, such as ducks, geese, prairie chicken, rabbits and deer, are plentiful, and for those who seek the fur-bearing animals, bear, fox, wolves, mink, otter and beaver can be obtained. In the line of minerals, besides gold, there is platinum, rubies, garnets, agates to be found along the Saskatchewan, and Indi-

better known throughout the Territories. Mr. Sims is enterprising, to say the least, and his popularity was well demonstrated when, on the 24th of last October, the electors of the new district of Victoria returned him by acclamation as their representative in the Legislative Assembly.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Born in Berlin, Ontario, on the 8th of February, 1854, brought up and educated in the city of Quebec, Mr. F. Fraser Tims, after nine years of commercial training, as well as one

which he considers the best portion of the Canadian Northwest. From 1888 to 1892 Mr. Sims was chairman of the School Board of Fort Saskatchewan, after which year he declined reelection. In 1893 he was one of the organizers of the Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, of which he is at present secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Tims has backed his confidence in Fort Saskatchewan with his money, and may well be called the father of the town. Mr. Frank Dillon Tims, deputy provincial auditor for the

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