

Hudson's Bay Company's employees and the wandering traders. Millions of acres await settlement, and the land is free to whoever will come and possess it. Besides these free lands offered by the Dominion, the Canadian Pacific Railway have some selected lands along the line of railway they offer at a very low figure.

Although this stretch of country in the upper valley of the North Saskatchewan is only newly opened up, settlement has already made considerable progress, and enough has been done to show the grand results which can be reached. At St. Albert and Sturgeon river districts, outside of Edmonton, and in the settlement around Red Deer, crops have been produced, which equal in quality and yield the best figures ever reached in any portion of this continent. Thirty to forty bushels of wheat is the common report, and in other grains and root crops correspondingly large yields can be secured. But outside of grain raising the advantages in mixed farming are such as can be met with in few if any other districts. The settler has a hay growth unbounded, provided by nature, and containing a succulence and nutrition, such as is not possessed by the finest cultivated hay in the Atlantic slopes of the continent. Brush and timber are to be found in every locality, furnishing excellent winter shelter for live stock, and fuel for the settler, if he wishes to burn wood. In this matter he has a valuable alternative, for coal is abundant all along the banks of the North Saskatchewan, and is now dug out of the river banks with the most primitive appliances, and sold in the town of Edmonton at the low figure of \$2.50 a load, which means as much as a team can haul on a wagon. In the two elements of fuel and pure water, the north Saskatchewan valley has undoubtedly greater advantages than any other agricultural district on the continent of North America. The farmer near the river at Edmonton can cut down logs for his own buildings, or he can dig the coal for his own use.

Southern Alberta

To-day Alberta stands unequalled among the cattle countries of the world; and the unknown land of a few years ago is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British market.

There are now in the ranges of Alberta hundreds of herds of fat cattle, 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 Angus bulls have been imported at great expense; but the interest on the outlay has indeed been both satisfactory and encouraging, and the young cattle of the Alberta ranges would compare favorably with the barnyard cattle of Great Britain. With a local market which annually consumes from 18,000 to 20,000 beeves, and the demand ever increasing; with the great market of the world within easy access, with our natural advantages enticing the most experienced cattlemen from the American Territories and British Columbia to invest in the business here, who can tell what will be the future of this industry, which has grown with such gigantic strides in so few years.

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