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The "Ready Made" Farms, which have been so widely discussed are the means of settling farm lands rapidly, on the very best lines, as dictated by experts of the Company. It is necessary to make the terms as easy as possible and with that end in view the Company has extended their term of payment from one tenth cash and nine annual instalments to one twentieth cash and nineteen annual instalments. Arrangements may be made with the Company to loan up to \$2,000 on a half section of land, for improvements. The buildings erected by the Company include a number of different types, all of which are finished in a superior manner and finally painted with three coats of paint, the barns also being painted with two coats. Fifty acres are broken and seeded. Stock valued at \$300 may be supplied by the Company on a year's term.

These farms are the means of helping the settler to immediately develop his land and the system of supplying practically everything excepting machinery is of the greatest assistance. The largest supplying and experimental farm is at Strathmore, near Calgary, where a very large portion of the Hotel and Dining Car Service of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway is also supplied.

Fred Engen, Saskatoon

One of the fathers of Saskatoon who has shared in probably more than his due responsibility in its development is Mr. Engen. His experiences in up-to-date farming are wonderfully successful and he has demonstrated the possibilities there are for the man with brains who will use them in this modern business.

In 1911 from an area of 2600 acres he produced 78,000 bushels of flax—a yield of approximately twenty-nine bushels to the acre, and selling that crop, valued at the then market price, netted Mr. Engen a sum in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. But that crop and those figures fade into insignificance before the magnitude, the immensity, of his undertakings last year. His cultivated area is nineteen sections, or in precise figures, 12,160 acres of land. Of this, eight sections alone, aggregating 5,120 acres, are under flax, the remainder being used for wheat, oats and barley. The scientific method introduced in soil culture, plowing, packing, discing, etc., and in seeding and seed-testing fertilization and the like are evidencing their results as never before. The average yield of the eight sections of land, situated near Rosetown, last year was thirty-five bushels per acre—or a total of 179,200 bushels of flax. In his flax fields last fall, several engines have been working, each gas tractor drawing six eight-foot binders, and cutting a swath of forty-eight feet. Those who have visited the farm while reaping has been in progress, have been impressed almost to awe with the magnitude of the scale upon which things are done, and with the unwonted magnificence of the crop. The other land owned by Saskatoon's leading agricultural authority is nearer Saskatoon, being only about seven miles away. Upon this land, abundance of wheat, oats, and a little barley have been produced last year; but it is the Rosetown farm which has attracted the greatest admiration, if indeed there is any choice between the two. As a progressive farmer, Mr. Engen seems to know no peer. He has tried almost all manner of experimentation upon his land, from grass to grain, and his entire cultivated acreage this year is seeded for the production of small grains.

Mr. Engen realizes the importance of mixed farming in utilizing his farm near Saskatoon for experimental purposes along this line.

Many of Mr. Engen's schemes are not made known to the public but there are those inside who see his influence used for very many progressive and kindly moves in this district.



The New Fairbank-Morse Building, Saskatoon

Memorial Fountain

The City Improvement League of Montreal has made a very nice gift to the City in the shape of a Drinking Fountain. Many of the members of the League were desirous of perpetuating the memory of the late Prof. L. E. Gregor, of McGill University, who gave valuable assistance to the work of the League, and acted as one of the secretaries. Accordingly a subscription list was opened, and the money thus raised has been expended on a Drinking Fountain which was entrusted to our Canadian sculptor, Philippe Hébert.

The League has just had the pleasure of asking Mayor Lavallée to accept the Fountain for the City, and while suggesting that Fletcher's Field, as the great playground of the children, would be a suitable site, has left this with the Civic authorities.

It is likely that the inscription on the pedestal will simply be

"L. E. Gregor"

"Un Bon Citoyen", "A Good Citizen".

The Use of the School House

The increasing use of schoolhouses as social centres is one of the signs of the times. In Chicago, during the past winter, not only were a greater number of schoolhouses opened for this purpose, but the attendance at each of them was also much larger than in the previous year. On two evening each week since December 1 thirteen of these schools have been filled with persons seeking wholesome amusement or educational advantages of which their circumstances or their occupations would otherwise deprive them. It is evident that the enthusiasm with which opportunities of this kind have been grasped in New York and in other cities which have adopted the idea has been reflected in Chicago. The plan has passed out of the experimental stage and become an established factor in the social work of the cities.—New York Post.