

IMMIGRATION.

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NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN CALENDAR YEARS		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30	FISCAL YEARS		
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
AUSTRIANS			155	228	320	BRITISH
FRENCH AND BELGIANS	545	413	233	402	654	
HUNGARIANS			370	545	1,048	
GERMAN	505	790	476	984	1,048	41,702
IRISH	733	1,307	943	983	1,811	AMERICAN
SCANDINAVIAN	734	1,300	714	1,700	2,451	
SCOTCH	1,400	747	699	1,476	2,553	
RUSSIANS AND FINLANDERS			1,310	1,730	3,770	40,473
GALICIAN	5,500	6,700	4,002	4,702	6,550	CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND MISCELLANEOUS
OTHER NATIONALITIES	3,832	12,519	1,941	8,924	7,902	
ENGLISH AND WELSH	9,475	8,570	4,120	9,401	19,005	
FROM UNITED STATES	9,119	1,945	8,543	17,387	30,383	37,000
TOTAL	31,900	44,543	23,905	40,149	67,369	128,964

"There is much good stock of all kinds and there are many good stockmen in the Northwest, but there is room and need for more stock, greater diversity, more fertility and humus, fewer acres of wheat and more bushels. It is a big country and a good country, in which men with brains and energy can surely prosper.

"Canadian laws and customs are quite similar to those of this country, and in some respects, as they affect the farmer, even better. The people are courteous, kind, and hospitable, and ever ready to extend a welcome to those from this side the line who go in search of competence and a home."

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

So much has been said and written of Northern Alberta that it seems scarcely possible to put forth anything new. Northern Alberta comprises that great fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles more, past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. It is a country well wooded and well watered, where a settler with little means does not need to expend all his capital to provide shelter for himself and his stock. If he has no timber on his own land, he can for 25 cents get a permit from the Government and cut 1,801 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 200 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings. (The same regulations exist for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia.) As for water, at high points on the prairies, out of the sides of the hills and in the coulees flow springs of water that remain open the year round. The purest water can be obtained at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

The town of Edmonton, which is about the centre of the District, is in latitude 53° 29' north and longitude 113° 49' west. It is, therefore, as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool and York in England, or Hamburg in Germany; farther south than any part of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden; and 455 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

SCENERY.

The scenery is of varied beauty. No stern, rugged, and awful mountains, nor long, dead monotony of flat, treeless prairie strain the vision here. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dell, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the bright blue skies above, and the deep magnificent valleys of the great Saskatchewan and other smaller but not less beautiful water courses lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

COAL.

Inexhaustible supplies of coal underlie the whole country and crop out on the sides of the valleys, rendering the work of mining so cheap that the fuel is sold at the mouth of the pit at a nominal figure, whilst it is delivered in the bins of the householders of Edmonton at a very low price.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A system of free public schools, the same as exist in all the Territorial districts, has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers. The average cost to the settler for school maintenance is from \$3 to \$8 a year. The Government liberally supports all public schools.

Religious privileges are fully and freely enjoyed by all denominations. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Lutheran churches are ably represented by resident and travelling clergymen.

GAME.

Game is either rare or plentiful, according to locality and season. The most plentiful are ducks of many varieties, the grouse (generally called prairie chicken), and the hare, known as the rabbit. To these add, in lesser numbers, geese, swans, loons, pelicans, cranes, partridges, snipe, plover; moose, red, black-tailed, and other deer; and of the furry tribe, too, many of the small variety of wolf, called coyote, a few skunks and foxes, an occasional black or brown bear and timber wolf; badger, ermine, lynx, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, and wolverines.

There are trout, catfish, and carp, and goldeyes occur in that and other streams and lakes. In several lakes, such as Pigeon, St. Anne, and Lac a Biche, the beautiful and nutritious whitefish abound.

(The foregoing will apply with equal force to Manitoba and the other districts.)

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The water supply is ample and wholesome from a sanitary point of view. The air is clear, pure, and aseptic, containing a large proportion of ozone—the natural air purifier. As to the soil in reference to its influence on health, it is only necessary to say that it does not breed the miasmata of malaria, which is the cause of ague in its many forms; nor, owing to the altitude and low mean temperature, can malaria ever exist.

The climate is not only invigorating to adults, whether in full health or otherwise, but seems to have a special influence in developing strong and healthy children. No better climate for children than that of Northern Alberta is to be found in America.

Sufferers from consumption, asthma, chest and throat affections, rheumatism, ague, and many other diseases are always greatly benefited and frequently cured by a residence here.

TOWNS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The most important town in Northern Alberta is Edmonton, with a population of about 5,000. Its situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River is an advantageous one. Across the river, on the southern bank, is the town of Strathcona, with a population of 1,500. From both these points settlers find it an easy matter to "make" the outlying settlements.

Another important town is Fort Saskatchewan, twenty-five miles to the east. An excellent district is that lying along the Vermilion River, as are also the Beaver Lake and Birch Lake districts, to the south of it.

Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific are such important towns as Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, and Leduc.

RAILWAYS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs in a line almost due north from Calgary to Edmonton. Branches are projected from two or three points along this line, running east and west to connect with the line projected