

ably fertile and attractive and contains extensive areas of first class wheat lands. Throughout the district are thriving towns and prosperous settlements. The branch line running from Moose Jaw north westerly and the Company's shortline to Edmonton via the Pheasant Hills and Wetaskiwin branches, pass through the choicest portion of this favored territory.

ALBERTA is situated immediately east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the State of Montana, and west of the Province of Saskatchewan, covering an area of 253,000 square miles. It is characterized by a mild climate in winter and cool breezes in summer. Its location gives it the benefit in winter of the Chinook winds, which follow an easterly direction from the currents in the Pacific Ocean, whence they receive their warmth. In Southern Alberta the snow in winter rarely lies longer than four or five days at a time, when it is melted by this wind, thus making the winters mild and filling the creeks and ponds with water for the stock on the ranches.

The wild grasses are most nutritious, as has been demonstrated by the thousands of cattle sold from the different ranches, all in first-class condition for the market. From an almost purely ranching district Southern Alberta has, within a comparatively few years, developed into one of the most important grain growing and mixed farming sections of Western Canada. Winter wheat of the very finest quality is now one of the chief products of the soil and under the name of "Alberta Red" has earned a world wide reputation. The equable temperature in summer, with the grasses and pure cool mountain streams mentioned, made Alberta one of the best countries to be found for CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKING, as well as all other branches of diversified agriculture.

There is a local lumber supply at Edmonton and other points, but the finer grades are obtained from British Columbia.