

the success of others. But such is not the case when settlers buy combination farms in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation block. This block of land contains about equal proportions of irrigable and non-irrigable areas and offers to the purchaser an opportunity to engage in mixed farming under almost ideal conditions. Here can be secured in the same quarter-section, side by side, land lying above the canal system for the production of winter wheat and the grazing of live stock, and irrigable land for other crops, such as alfalfa, barley, vegetables, etc., requiring abundant moisture. For farm purposes there is a never failing supply of water, which insures crops when the seed is placed in the ground, while the problem of a constant supply of water in every pasture for the use of the live stock is also solved.

The irrigated portions of the land will raise all kinds of grain and root crops and a sufficient supply of fodder for winter feeding.

The non-irrigated sections will grow winter wheat or fur-

nish the finest pasture for live stock to be found in the world.

The native grasses on the plains of Alberta are rich in fattening properties. So much so, in fact, that Alberta beef, shipped direct from the ranges, has come to be considered as fine as the corn-fed beef of the States.

Combination farms in this block may perhaps be regarded as one of the best agricultural propositions on the North American continent.

Irrigation in Western Canada

The most striking method of impressing upon the mind of the reader the vast importance of the irrigation movement in Western Canada, is by the presentation of comparative statistics. Below will be found a table setting forth the irrigated acreage of each of the States of the Union, where this method of farming is practiced, and, also the acreage actually



Irrigating Barley at Strathmore.

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