

MANITOBA is already fairly well settled in the southern districts, but homesteads can still be secured in some of the outlying parts of this highly favored province. The natural resources of the country are as great as those of any other part of the North American Continent. The soil is generally a rich loam of great depth, particularly well adapted for the growth of wheat. The province is well supplied by nature with wood, hay and water. Railways, schools, churches and thriving towns are now scattered all over the country. The population is made up of Canadians, Americans, and people from every country in Europe, so that the intending settler, no matter what his nationality, can settle among his own countrymen.

SASKATCHEWAN Saskatchewan, the central province of the Northwest, has an area of 250,650 square miles.

It is Canada's greatest wheat province and contains 155,092,480 acres of land suitable for cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and wheat growing, with many tempting inducements for manufacturing. The southern portion of the province is generally an open plain with Regina the capital and Moose Jaw the chief divisional point of Saskatchewan as the centre, and is adapted to grain growing on an extensive scale. The southwestern portion beyond Moose Jaw was until recently devoted chiefly to ranching, but during the last few years it has become settled up rapidly by homesteaders of different nationalities and promises soon to become a vast wheat field. Swift Current, the next divisional point, 110 miles west of Moose Jaw, has become a large grain and business centre, and every station along the line of railway gives evidence of the occupation of the land by farmers.

The valley of the Saskatchewan in the central portion of the province extends from Alberta on the west to Manitoba on the east and is remark-