

The eastern part of the district is known as the Park Country of the Canadian North-West. The surface is rolling, dotted over with clumps of trees, usually found bordering the shores of lakes or meadows. The valley of the Pipestone is considered the most attractive section. *Coal in abundance* is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. This district, including the Province of Manitoba, will one day be the

Greatest Wheat-Producing Section

of the American continent, for the following reasons:—

1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2nd—A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3rd—On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4th—Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5th—Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are specially favorable to the growth of the hard flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, that is so highly prized by millers all the world over, giving it a value of from 10c. to 25c. a bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe and the older parts of Canada.

The whole of the crop of 1893 in Manitoba and the several districts of the North-West Territories has been harvested without loss from drought, frost or similar destructive agencies. The great bulk of the wheat crop will reach the highest grade, No. 1, Hard.

Eastern Assiniboia

Moosomin is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on section 33, township 13, range 31, west of the 1st principal meridian of the Dominion Lands Survey. It is 220 miles west of Winnipeg, and nine miles west of the western boundary of Manitoba. On entering the Provisional District of Assiniboia from the east along the line of railway it is the first town reached, and it is therefore called the "gateway city" of the Territories. It is the capital of the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia.

As an agricultural district Moosomin is a wonderfully favored one, lying as it does in the great stretch of the fertile belt. The area is about 25 miles broad by 72 miles in length, bounded on the east by the Province of Manitoba, on the north by the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and to the south by the Pipestone creek, a perfect paradise for cattle. The soil is generally loam, covered with about 12 to 18 inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second plowing makes a fine seed bed, easy to work and of the most productive nature.

The general aspect of the country is rolling prairie; in the hollows grow the heavy luxuriant grasses where the farmer obtains his supply of winter hay. The principal grains grown are wheat and oats. The ordinary yield of wheat is from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. All kinds of roots, too, are a sure crop. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are necessary, so that in this direction a large amount of time and money is saved. Nowhere can farming be done more easily, and nowhere can the frugal, earnest and industrious man start on a smaller capital.

It offers an opening to the poor man if he will work and exercise economy, for after a year or two of hard work he finds himself in possession of a home, all his own, free from the harrassing conditions of a rented or mortgaged farm.