



Grown Near Melville. Agricultural Exhibits are Held Annually at Melville

World's Greatest Wheat District

Five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the size of the German Empire, Prairie Canada constitutes the world's greatest wheat farm, a plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined width. This fertile prairie is watered and drained by three giant river systems. Canada's riverways and lakes make of this Last Best West one vast network of sunny slopes and fertile valleys. More than farms are making on these prairies. Here, on a wheat plain wider than that of Russia, richer than those of Egypt, India or Argentina, out of strangely diverse elements, a new nation is springing. The map of today shows us a wide wheat plain dotted by the people of the earth, with an ever lessening unsurveyed region. Year by year these maps change their complexion, and the "edge of cultivation," with the advance of colonization, having entered the Rockies in its western advance, now moves steadily northward.

Estimated Annual Wheat Production 800,000,000 Bushels

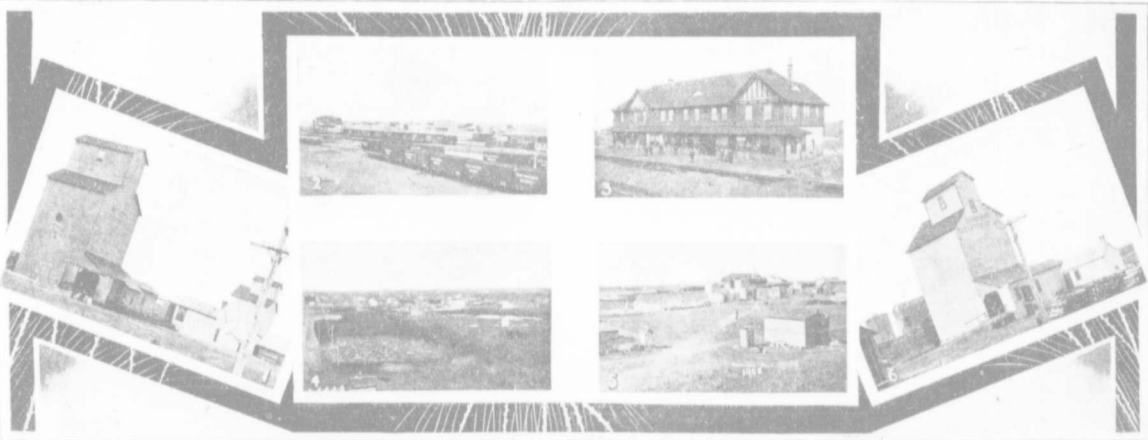
Canada is a country with a meagre past, a solid present, and an illimitable future. The railways of Western Canada gridiron a prairie land of 200 million fertile acres, only a fraction of which is cultivated, yet the estimate of the Dominion Government experts place the yearly crop of wheat, in the near future, based on one-fourth only of the land suitable for wheat growing being cultivated, at over eight hundred million bushels. This is four times as much as is imported by Great Britain annually from all of the wheat producing countries of the world combined.

Saskatchewan—Its Enviably Record as a Wheat-Raising District

As the future growth and importance of Melville will depend not alone upon the country immediately surrounding it, but to a large extent upon the entire Province of Saskatchewan, of which it is destined to be one of the leading trade centres, it will be interesting to prospective investors in Melville **really** to know something of the resources of this province.

Saskatchewan has both the area and the natural resources necessary for the building of an empire. It contains upwards of a quarter of a million square miles of territory, including 155,000,000 acres of land surface. Its greatest length from north to south is 760 miles, and its average width 300 miles. In 1901 the population was 91,279, and was confined mostly to a narrow belt of territory extending about 50 miles west of the Manitoba boundary. The census of June, 1906, gave the province a population of 257,763. It was estimated that the population at the end of 1909 was 400,000 and at the end of 1910 will be approximately half a million.

The central portion of Saskatchewan, extending to the edge of the great northern forest, is mixed prairie and woodland, admirably adapted to mixed farming and stock raising. The southern part of the province, with which Melville is chiefly concerned, consists for the most part of a gently rolling plain, dotted here and there with placid lakes and clumps of trees, with occasionally open, level prairie, where the plain, as far as the eye can reach, is unbroken by slope or declivity and the gaze is unobstructed by even a single tree. The soil in this section is probably unequalled for fertility in any other country of equal extent. Scientists have gone to great length in explaining why this is so. That it is so has been demonstrated by the enormous yields of grains produced.



1. Security Elevator 2, 4 and 5. View of Melville, 1908 3. G.T.P. Station 6. Atlas Elevator