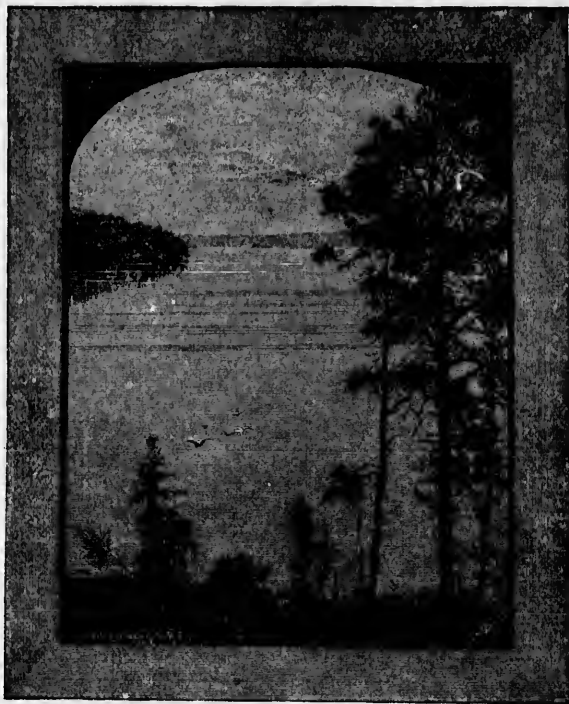


## SOIL, WOOD, WATER, AND HAY.

The North-west (say from Brandon to Moose Jaw) is principally prairie; occasionally interspersed with timber: small groves of poplar from three to twelve inches in diameter. The ground generally is a rolling prairie, but there are, occasionally, places which are so hilly they cannot be cultivated. In the spring time numerous sloughs

general, except in the valleys. The sub-soil, however, is mostly clay, and by digging to a depth varying from three to twenty feet, a plentiful supply of good water can be obtained. In many parts are beautiful lakes and ponds where ducks abound, and the prairie-chicken is found wherever there is timber, while the rivers are full of fish. All townships must not be judged from seeing one; for they



VIEW ON THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

are found, but these dry up as the summer advances. Streams, some swift, others sluggish, are found intersecting the prairie. As there is nothing approaching in quantity the rainfall of England, streams are not found close together, and all the smaller ones dry up in summer, and remain so until the early part of the year again. Springs are not at all

vary very much, some soils being suitable for grazing, others for cultivation and not for grazing. Although all the grasses to be met with are nutritious, and cattle will get fit to kill on grass alone—and good beef too.

Some parts of the country are sandy and of little value, and some are low-lying districts, but taken altogether it is a wonderfully fertile and healthy