

Climate

There is no place on this western hemisphere that enjoys more bright sunlight, during the year round, than Alberta, and it enjoys at least fifty per cent. more than the average.

The Spring is the most trying; not because it is particularly wet or severe, or long, but because, with a mild winter, one expects to see a correspondingly early spring. The winter is shortened mostly by its often being nearly New Year before there is any winter weather to speak of.

The Summer once entered upon, the weather is superb; between the days of bright, life-producing sunshine, copious warm showers fall, bathing the rich soil like a hot-bed, and forcing vegetation forward in rapid and rank profusion.

The Autumn Weather of Alberta is perfect. Towards the end of September, the air gets chilly at night, with frost enough to make the roads crisp in the morning; the sun rises in matchless splendor, the blue vault of heaven is unmarked with even the shadow of a cloud, the atmosphere clear and light, bright and invigorating, thrilling every pulsation of feeling, sharpening the intellect, and infusing ruddy energy into every part of the body.

When Winter sets in, there are bright, keen days, with low reading of the thermometer, alternating with days of great warmth. Considering both latitude and altitude, the thermometer may be several degrees below zero in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a south-west wind (Chinook) may spring up, and in a few hours the temperature will be 40 or 60 degrees above zero, and for days, and often weeks, in the winter season, Albertans enjoy summer weather consequent on these south-west warm winds. Usually cold weather sets in about the first of January, and continues, with intervals of Chinook weather, until the beginning of March, when the real cold weather is past. After that time occasional cold snaps of a few days occur.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN, lying north of Assiniboia, is the largest of the four Provisional Districts which were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. Its area is 106,700 square miles.

In shape it is an oblong parallelogram, which extends from Nelson River, Lake Winnipeg, and the western boundary of Manitoba, on the east, to the 112th degree of west longitude on the west, and lies between, or, rather, slightly overlaps, the 52nd and 55th parallels of north latitude. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle and sheep.

The principal towns and villages of the district are Prince Albert, Battleford, Duck Lake, Saskatoon and Kinistino.

The Battleford District

Mr. S. A. Macfarlane, who has been in the North-West for many years, states that the indications were, that immigration was about to largely set in towards the Battle River and North Saskatchewan Valleys. He spoke highly of the Battle River section. "Why," he said, "there is no finer country in the world, and no better crops are raised in any section