

ndstone, and
nence owing
inding agri-
warehouses,
e marketed.
ng the lines
ers will find

RISON.

e producing
of the wheat

1890 Bu.	1899 Bu.
8.9	17.1
7.7	9.8
0.5	13.4
4.9	12.8
6.9	10.7
2.0	10.3

recently set-
ar, but they
nitoba, and

led portions
marketing
lement has
g. The new
and north-

connection with its line to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore the railways under operation and those which are certain to be built in the near future, give Manitoba an excellent position as regards communications.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

From a social standpoint Manitoba has every advantage that could be desired. Educationally, the Province holds a proud position, with its university, colleges, and schools. The school system is one of the best, the training of teachers and their qualifications being of a high standard. The schools are free, the organization being on what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants, practically reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a merely nominal figure. One-eighth of the land is set apart for school purposes.

Churches are found in all the new settlements, and missionaries of various religious denominations keep pace with settlement, and sometimes anticipate it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. The strict observance of the Sabbath is commented upon by visitors from districts where greater laxity is the rule. All the leading fraternal societies are represented, and whether it be in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands, one or more lodges may be found.

LAW AND ORDER.

The laws are cast on reasonable lines, and the guardians of the peace have little difficulty in its maintenance, owing to the law-abiding character of the population and to the fact that no favouritism of any kind is permitted or indulged in.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

The editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, one of a party of editors of agricultural papers, who travelled through Canada during the spring of 1903, declined it necessary to make an extended trip, in view of the number from the States crossing the line in search of permanent homes, and because of what he had heard in regard to conditions of soil, water, climate, topography, fuel, grasses, rainfall, and markets. He says:

"The Province of Manitoba comprises within its limits the famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forest, numerous rivers, and vast expanses of water.

"The soil is a rich, deep mould or loam, resting on a deep clay subsoil. It is well adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production, by 35,000 farmers, reaches over 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 23,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half is occupied. Cultivated grasses yield about two tons per acre, and native grasses a ton and a half.

"There can be no question but that dairying will become a great industry throughout the Northwest, and especially cheese making, as the climate is favourable and similar to that of Ontario.

"Crops grown are wheat, barley, oats, flax, rye, peas, corn for fodder, brome, potatoes, roots, etc. The soil is very fertile, and moisture ample. The long days make growth fast and push crops to maturity ahead of frost."

Assiniboia.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta; extending north from the international boundary to the 52d parallel of latitude, and containing an area of 34,000,000 acres. It has a length of about 450 miles east and west by 205 miles north and south. Travelling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the District is entered at a point 212 miles west of Winnipeg. It is divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia—each of which has its own peculiar characteristics, the former being essentially a wheat-growing and mixed farming country, and the western part of the latter especially adapted for ranching.

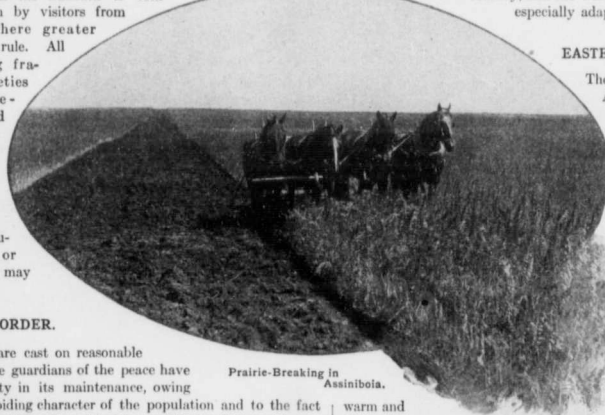
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

The eastern portion of Assiniboia, for a distance of some 120 miles west from its eastern boundary, is practically a continuation to the westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba, and although the soil is somewhat lighter than the deep black loam of the Red River Valley, it is productive, friable loam, producing excellent grains, and vegetables. The winter climate answers all requirements, both as to degree of cold and as to sufficiency of snowfall, for the production of the No. 1 hard wheat for which Western Canada is now noted.

This District, in conjunction with the Province of Manitoba, will one day be one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the American continent, and for the following reasons: 1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat-plant. 2d—It has a climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. 3d—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 especially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat so greatly prized by millers all the world over, and commanding a higher price than the softer varieties grown elsewhere.

The summers leave little to be desired in an agricultural country, cyclones or violent storms being thus far unknown.



Prairie-Breaking in Assiniboia.

y, and rail-
ded as the
The Grand
railway, will
rous settlers.
vince. The
he main line
mches from
ches cover
while others
p important
tem passes
y means of
it will make