

The winter climate is much more agreeable than that of Manitoba. It is not windy in the winter, and there is the entire absence of "blizzards." The snow is seldom deep, and the falls are not frequent, the winter weather being generally brilliantly clear and exhilarating. The summer climate is simply delightful. Being in a higher latitude than Manitoba the daylight is longer and one can easily read small type by natural light at ten o'clock at night in the end of June. This lengthened sun-shine also contributes to the ripening of grain; the quality of wheat varies inversely as to the distance from the northern limit of its growth. Frost need not deter the immigrant from coming here. This is indisputably a wheat growing country, and an occasional frost is what has visited every new settlement in every province of the Dominion. The June frosts, for example, which do so much damage in Ontario, are unknown at Prince Albert. Of all the localities tributary to Prince Albert perhaps the most inviting is that known as the Shell River country which lies northwest of the Saskatchewan, a region which is to be surveyed and opened up for settlement at once, and which is within easy reach of the town by a good trail. It is drained by a beautiful gravelled stream of clear water bordered by the most luxuriant hay meadows in the country. The whole region is interspersed with clumps of spruce of good growth, furnishing a supply of the building timber of the best quality. Clear lakes, generally abounding in fish are numerous; game abundant, and the quality of the soil itself is all that could be desired. Indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate the interesting features of this beautiful region which is of great extent, and is entirely unoccupied as yet by settlers, and untouched by the speculator, or the landed corporation. The reserves of the Hudson's Bay Company end with the north branch of the Saskatchewan; colonization companies have no footing here; no railway reserves have been established, and therefore the immigrant will find in this region a fair field with no interested speculator to stand betwixt him and his patent.

Prince Albert as It Is.

Summarized from "The Commercial," Feb. 2nd, 1891.

Parties who have visited this town since the railway reached it a few months ago invariably express surprise upon finding such a thriving place. They expected to find a little frontier hamlet of rudely constructed buildings, and with little sign of civilization. This was the belief of the representative of THE COMMERCIAL who visited Prince Albert a short time ago. But this idea is soon dissipated. Instead of this a well-built town of about 1000 population, with fine brick schools and churches and splendid private residences is found. Why is it, they ask, that Prince Albert has grown to be such an important place, situated as it was nearly 300 miles from a railway? Two main reasons can be given in explanation. First, there is the great wealth and wonderful natural advantages of the country surrounding, and secondly, the geographical position. In the latter respect, the place occupies a natural, geographical position for an important city. It marks the boundary between the great fertile prairie which extends westward from the Red River, and the great and valuable northern forest, which extends away through to Hudson's Bay. It is a natural railway terminal point. It is situated on a great system of