

The Canada of Opportunity

The Last and Greatest Transcontinental Railway—The Grand Trunk Pacific—Offers Unusual Opportunities for Making Profitable Investments in Lots in the Busy and Growing Towns located Along Its Line.

"The twentieth century is Canada's," says Sir Wilfred Laurier. The words are prophetic; yet the prophecy is already in process of fulfillment. In an age when towns are founded over night and become thriving cities—when a single season suffices for carving a profitable farm out of prairie and when express trains are bringing to Western Canada thousands who set straightaway about bearing each his share in development—need anyone wonder at the assertion that the present opportunities in this Last Best West will not be long available?

Picture to yourself an immense and fertile country the surface of which, as President Taft has observed, has been only scratched. That is Western Canada. Imagine, sprinkled over this domain, a vast army of prosperous workers, each creating opportunity, seizing opportunity and advancing his own fortunes. Fancy, further, treading close on the heels of this army in procession, another army of the ambitious, crowding in to share in the operation of the land.

Is it not plainly to be seen why Western Canada is prosperous? Why railway after railway is building? Why thriving towns quickly appear wherever the railway stops its trains? Why elevator capacity is doubling and redoubling, and why merchant and farmer and laborer rejoice in a general plenty?



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 Argentine, 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 **realty** 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