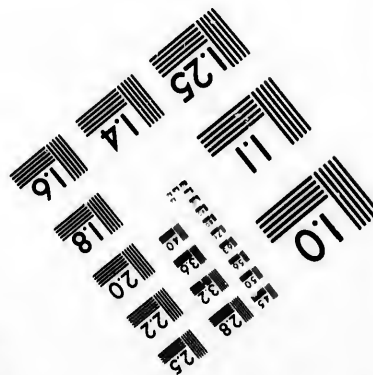
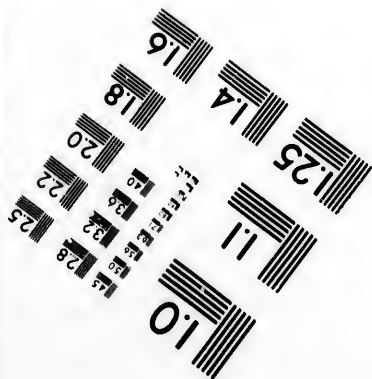
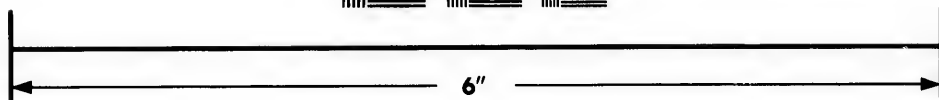
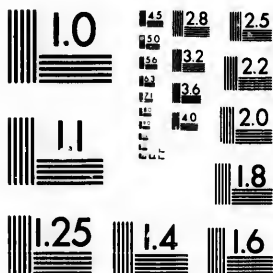


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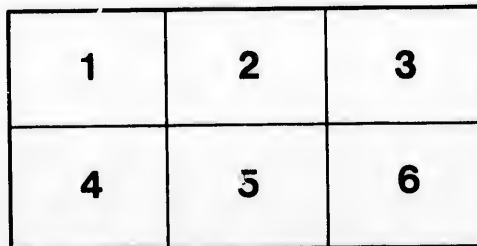
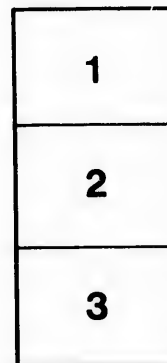
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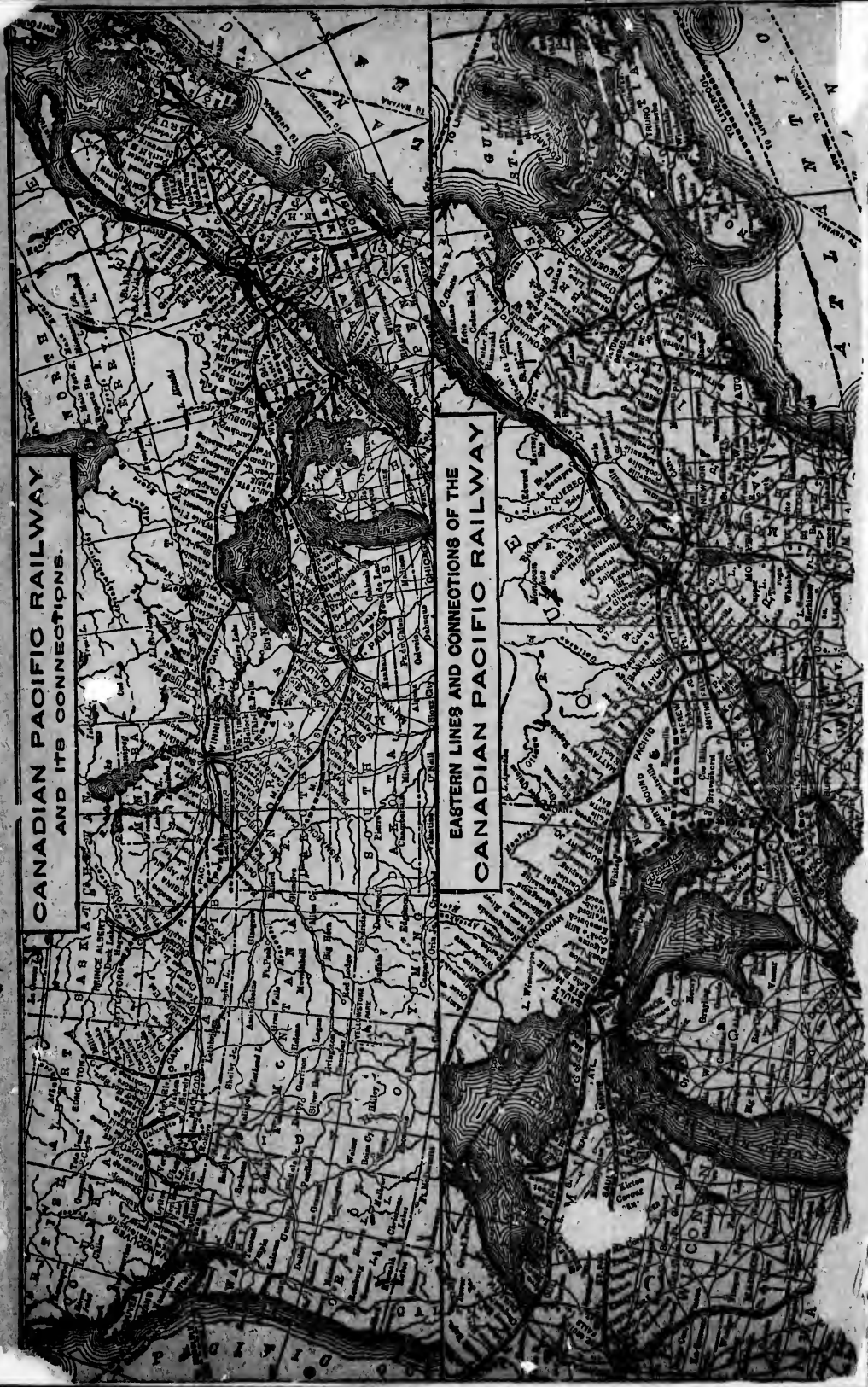
Assiniboia,

Alberta and

Saskatchewan.
1894

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND ITS CONNECTIONS.**

**EASTERN LINES AND CONNECTIONS OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**





Western Canada

MANITOBA,

ASSINIBOIA,

ALBERTA AND

SASKATCHEWAN.

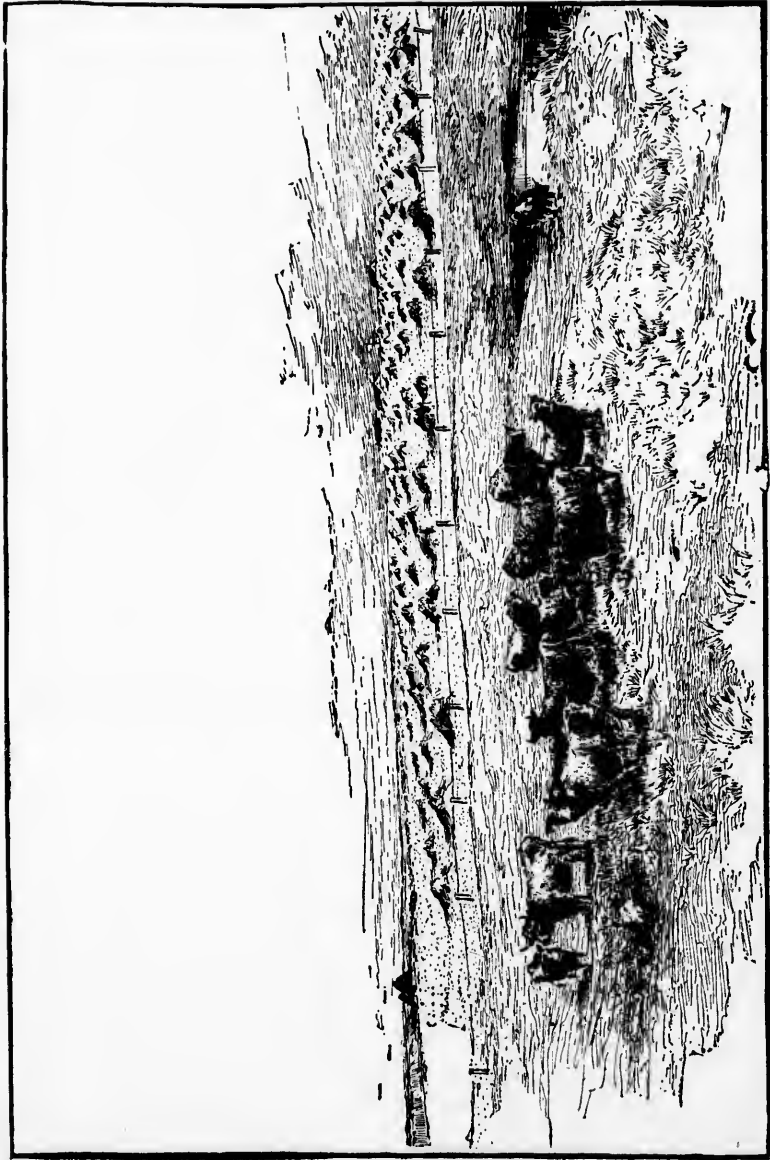
How to Get There.

How to Select Lands.

How to Begin.

How to Make a Home.

1894
Issued by C. P. R. ?



FARM SCENE NEAR CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

WESTERN CANADA

COMPOSED OF

MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA AND
SASKATCHEWAN.

THE COUNTRY TO SETTLE IN.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest of all British possessions. That part of it known as Western Canada, which includes the Province of Manitoba and the districts of Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan—the latter three generally known as “The Territories”—contains an area of 440,000 square miles, or about two hundred and eighty millions of acres, nearly all of which lies within the fertile prairie region.

The superior quality of the wheat and other cereals grown upon these lands and the greater yield per acre, when compared with any other portions of the continent, are now universally acknowledged, and, while the crops obtained are greater, the amount of labor required to produce them, owing to the nature of the soil, is less than in any other country. The climate and natural pasturage are both highly favorable to stock-raising, and as a result no finer cattle are to-day shipped across the Atlantic to the English market, than those which have matured upon the plains of Manitoba and the North-West territories.

The capabilities of the country have been thoroughly tested during the past ten years, and it is no longer a question for the intending settler whether it is a good thing to go to the Canadian West, but simply in what part of that great country it will be best to make a home. The work of pioneering is ended, and go almost where one will, he will find that settlement has preceded him.

The following pages if carefully read will impart a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the vast territory that is comprised in the words Western Canada. The reader will learn what the general features of the several divisions are, which localities are preferable for grain raising, for mixed farming, and for ranching. He will learn from this book where to seek that kind of land he thinks the best, which are the chief towns, markets, etc., for each division, and will find general information concerning the best way of getting to the west, and full particulars of government and railway land regulations, with other information bearing on the subject of settling in Western Canada.



FARM SCENE NEAR CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

MANITOBA

MANITOBA is the central one of the seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The southern frontier of the Province, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany, and the Province itself is further south than the British Isles, Holland and Belgium.

Manitoba has an area of 116,021 square miles, or nearly 74,000,000 acres, about the same area as is contained in England, Scotland and Ireland put together. It contains at the present time a population of about 192,000, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Eastern Canada. Of the remainder there are large colonies of Mennonites, Icelanders, Scandinavians, and Germans, the majority of whom had but small means on arrival in the Province, and at present they have comfortable homes and they are amongst the most prosperous settlements in the Province.

RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

The soil is a rich, deep, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay sub-soil. It is specially adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known to the world over as Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat.

Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Great Northern Railway, is authority for the statement that "the soil of the Red River Valley is the richest farming country that I have ever seen. It is not only rich, but it has also bright prospects."

GENERAL FEATURES.

Manitoba, although called the first Prairie Province of Canada, has large areas of forests, numerous rivers and vast water expansions. Its forests in the east, along its rivers, fringing its great lakes, and on its mountain elevations furnish the settlers with fuel. Its rivers—the Red, Pembina, and Assiniboine—give a great natural drainage system to all parts of the Province.

Its lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis—abound with fish, and entice many a Norseman from the rich soil of the prairies to the wealth that is alive in the waters.

Aside from the utility of these natural advantages put to a practical use, all combined, forests, rivers and lakes, have a mighty influence on the climate of Manitoba, increasing the rainfall.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Manitoba to-day enjoys in full the advantages of advanced civilization; railway communication, and telegraph lines branch out from Winnipeg to all parts of the Province, and wherever settlers are, may be found villages, schools, churches and postal facilities. Over 800 schools are under the control of the Government.

MIXED FARMING.

For years the nutritious grasses of the prairies and thousands of tons of hay in the low lands were allowed to go to waste for want of cattle to graze and feed upon them. Settlers are now availing themselves of this natural

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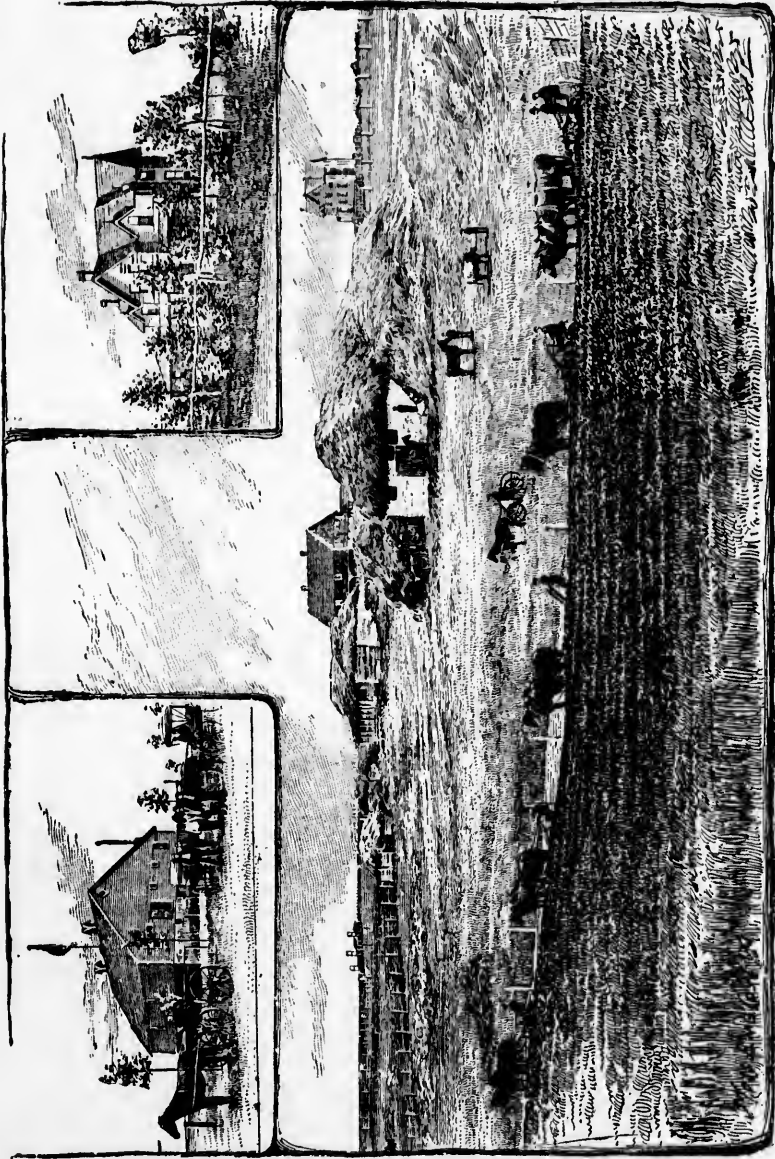
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FARM NEAR GRISWOLD, MANITOBA.

wealth, and are giving more attention to stock raising. This year (1894) the live stock in the Province is as follows:—Horses, 88,639; cattle, 183,968; sheep, 35,430; hogs, 68,367.

CROPS OF 1894.

The area under wheat was 1,010,186 acres; oats, 413,686; barley, 119,528; potatoes, 13,300; roots, 7,880.

The average yield was: wheat, 18 bushels per acre, oats, 30, and barley, 25.

The season was almost perfect for ripening grain and harvesting. The crop was harvested safely and the wheat graded No. 1 Hard, many samples being No. 1 Extra.

HOMESTEADS, &c.

Free homesteads can still be obtained in the newer parts of the Province in timbered districts, and thousands of acres of the best land in the Province, rich virgin soil—not a sod broken—near railroads, can be purchased at from \$3 to \$6 per acre, on very easy terms. The rush for land for the past few years has been to the south-western part of the Province, in the Pipestone district and along the extensions of railway from Souris and Deloraine to Estevan.

CHEAP FUEL.

Besides the large tracts of forest, both in and adjacent to Manitoba, there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the Province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata.

The Legislature has effected an arrangement by which this coal is to be supplied at a rate not to exceed \$2.50 to \$5 per ton, according to locality. With the extraordinary transportation facilities possessed here, controlled and regulated as far as possible by the Legislature, and with enormous deposits of excellent coal, easily and inexpensively available, Manitoba enjoys most exceptional advantages, assuring an ample and cheap supply to all her inhabitants.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, at the junction of the Red River and the Assiniboine, is the capital of Manitoba and the chief distributing city of the whole North-West of Canada. It is situated about midway between Montreal, the Atlantic Ocean summer terminus, and Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Pacific, and has a population of 35,500. The *American Land and Title Register* says of it:

“It is the great mart of a country of nearly 2,000,000 acres of rich territory; the seat of government of the keystone province of the Dominion of Canada; the centre of its political, social, literary, monetary manufacturing and educational interests.

“Its positive pre-eminence is yearly becoming more pronounced and commanding. Twenty years ago a small isolated settlement, then a struggling village, then a town; when, on the advent of the first railway, it rose, within a few years, to the proud position of one of the leading trade centres of the continent. Ten railways, branching like spokes in a wheel in all directions, gather the wealth of an inland empire to empty it at her feet.

“The navigation of the Red River, Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, the great Saskatchewan and other navigable streams, make tributary to it thousands of miles of important coast line.

The next in importance are Portage la Prairie and Brandon, both on the Assiniboine, the one 56 and the other 133 miles by rail west of Winnipeg. These are bright and progressive towns, each being a centre for a considerable area of farming country, and a railway junction point. Morris, Morden, Pilot Mound, Killarney, Plum Coulee, Manitou, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright, Holmfeld, Boissevain, Carman, Treherne, Holland, Glenboro, Souris, Melita, Deloraine and others, including the new town of Estevan, at the Souris coal fields, are market towns for the business of Southern Manitoba; and Virten, Carberry, Griswold, Oak Lake, Alexander and Elkhorn are large wheat centres in the centre, and the west on the main line of the C. P. R. In the north-western part of the province are the towns of Gladstone, Arden, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Birtle, Shoal Lake, Binscarth, Russell, etc., and north of Winnipeg are Selkirk, Stonewall; and the Icelandic village of Gimli on Lake Winnipeg.

CLIMATE OF MANITOBA.

The seasons in Manitoba are well marked. The summer months have bright, clear, and often very warm weather; but the nights are cool. The days are very long on account of the high latitude, and grain has some hours more each day for ripening than in southerly latitudes, thus making up for the comparative shorter season. Harvesting begins about the middle of August and ends early in September, all the grain coming pretty well together. The autumn months are considered the finest of the year. The atmosphere is serene and free from moisture, frequently for periods of several weeks.

That the winter is cold, there is no doubt, but the atmosphere is buoyant, the sun shines almost every day, and when it is very cold there is seldom any wind; the air is extremely bracing and health-giving.

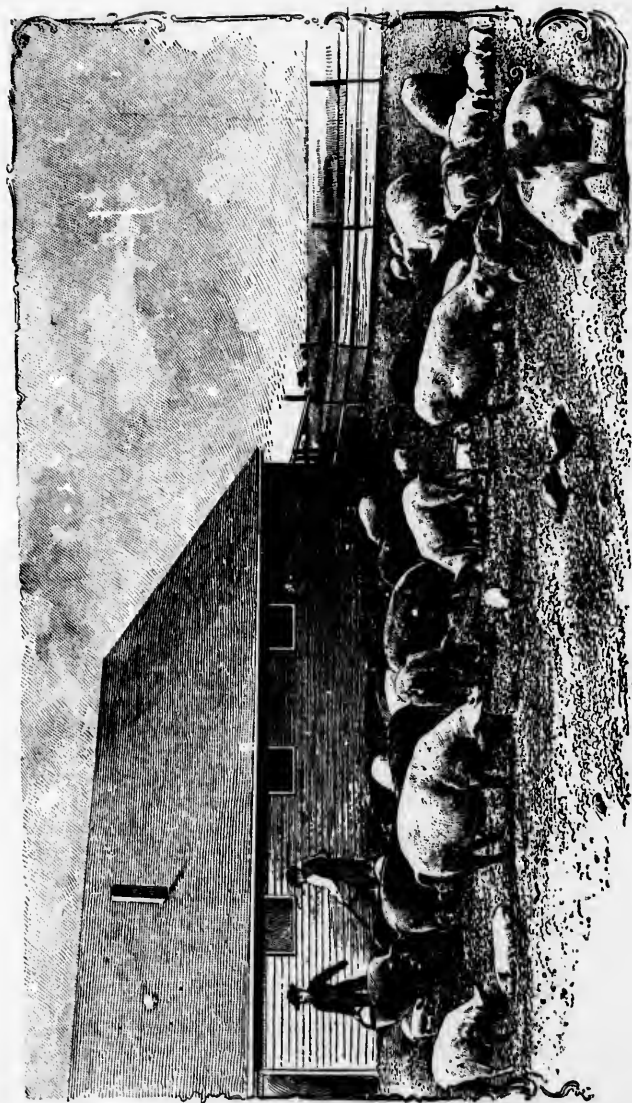
The dryness of the air is the secret of the degree of comfort experienced even when the mercury is very low, for that sensation of penetrating chill, which makes the cold weather of coast regions so severe, is not felt. Snow never falls to a great depth, and the railway trains across the plains are not seriously impeded by it. As this snow is perfectly dry, a person never has wet feet or soaked clothing by it. Men travel with teams everywhere, taking their grain to market, hauling fuel, building and fencing material, and doing all their work. Stock will live out of doors, so far as the cold is concerned, but require to be fed with hay. They should, however, be housed at night. Every one unites in testifying to the healthfulness of the country. Ploughing is generally in the early part of April, though much of the land is usually ploughed in the preceding autumn. The snow disappears rapidly and the ground dries quickly. Winter closes promptly and decisively. Sowing is done during almost the whole of April, and is finished early in May.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONY.

The following are a few extracts from a great number of letters received, speaking of Western Canada and the several writers' experiences in it:

CARTWRIGHT, September, 1894.

I landed in Winnipeg with my wife and child in May, 1890. I had only £12 10s on my arrival. I at once engaged to work on a farm by the year, and continued doing so for one year, gathering around me as much as possible of cows, cattle, etc., to enable me to start on a farm of my own. In 1891 I went



BRYCE'S PIG FARM, NEAR WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

on shares getting half crop for my own and wife's work, and in 1892 I bought my first horses to enable us to rent. In the year 1893 I rented a farm and took charge for myself. In 1894 I entered for my homestead (160 acres) being $\frac{1}{2}$ Section N. W. 2, Township 3, Range 14 W. and am now practically settled in Manitoba. I have 4 horses, 9 cattle, 11 hogs, 30 poultry; implements as follows: 1 waggon, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 mower, 1 binder, seeder, harness, churn, creamers, forks, etc., etc., and to-day I estimate that my property, land, etc., is worth £400. My family and I have enjoyed the best of health since we arrived in the province, and I can assure my old friends in Scotland, that others with industry and perseverance can in a few years do as I have done and be the owners of their own land without a dollar of rent to pay. I would add that any one with a knowledge of butter and cheese making and handling cows in this country cannot fail to make a good and independent living.

JAMES McMATH.

ROSEBANK FARM, Hamiota, Manitoba.

After twelve years residence in this country, and with a view of giving information to intending immigrants from the Old Country, I will give my experience as briefly as possible. To begin, I may here state I was a shepherd in the Old Country, had a wife and seven of a family—four boys and three girls—the two oldest were just beginning to work, and the rest were at school. I sailed from Glasgow on the 20th of May, and landed in Winnipeg three weeks from that date. I stayed just long enough to purchase such things as were absolutely necessary to make a start on a homestead—one yoke of working oxen, one cow, wagon, plow, etc., besides a supply of provisions to carry us up the country.

I settled 125 miles west of Winnipeg on the 10th of July. This was a great mistake I made, to begin with, as the season was too far advanced, and had I engaged to work till the following spring, I would have made a much better start.

As it was, I lived in a tent till I cut hay for my cattle and built a log house and stable. I then bought another yoke of oxen and two cows in the fall, making my whole stock, the first fall, two yoke of oxen and three cows. I broke twenty acres the following spring, and sowed the same with wheat, oats and barley. From twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat is about our average per acre, although we have had thirty-five on some occasions. Our oats run from forty to one hundred bushels per acre. I have now parted with the oxen, and have four teams of working horses, besides five colts and odd horses, forty-six head of cattle, and one hundred and eighty-eight sheep. I have now removed out of the old log building, having just put up a comfortable house of stone and lime; also stables of stone and lime. I often wonder there are so few who come out from the Old Country. We live under the same laws, and have a healthy climate, although a little colder for about three months than in England or Scotland. People coming in now have the privilege of riding on the cars, instead of driving from Winnipeg, as was the case twelve years ago. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from ocean to ocean, and branch lines are being pushed through as fast as possible to facilitate the export of grain and stock.

Some would, perhaps, like to know what amount of capital would be required to make a start with. This depends much on the man himself. If he comes to make a home here, and is willing to sacrifice a few home comforts, very little money will be required. The best way for such is to engage for a

year, till he gets into the ways of the country, and he is making money the time he is getting his experience. Others, again, who want to make a home immediately after coming, would require from £200 to £250 if they have families.

Lastly, I may say that as soon as a settlement is formed, schools and churches are opened, and in this country there is far more social enjoyment than where I came from at least.

JOHN RIDDELL,

HENSALL FARM, Virden, Man., Canada.

I came to this province from the Province of Ontario in the spring of 1884, and I find that my family and myself have enjoyed the best of health; our children have had the benefit of school privileges equal to those of the older Province of Ontario, and we are better financially than we were there.

We have not hitherto done much in the way of stock-raising, ours being especially an arable farm. We are now, however, going into mixed farming, believing it to be a more satisfactory system.

During the past seasons our wheat has averaged 27 bushels per acre and oats 53.

We have always kept from twenty-five to forty hogs, and have found them to pay well. I think it is desirable for a settler to have about \$3,000 (£600) to make a satisfactory start in this country. Of course, more would be better, but if he is possessed of a good constitution, energy, perseverance and common sense he will succeed.

Whilst I say \$3,000 to make a satisfactory start, of course a man can get along with a good deal less, but would have drawbacks to contend with.

I would advise any young man who is not an experienced farmer to engage for a year or two, at moderate wages, with a thoroughly practical farmer, and make up his mind to take hold of everything as it comes, and thus learn not only the principles but also the practice of farming.

JAMES ELDER,

BELMONT, Man., January 12, 1893.

I look upon the Canadian North-West as the most desirable field in America, if not in the world, for intending settlers of the right kind from the Maritime Provinces; that is, those trained to agriculture, whether farmers or farm hands, married men with families and means, or young men and young women without means. To every one who is able and willing to work there is abundance of room and opportunities to better their condition.

The kind of men wanted are those who are ready to take hold of work, who have an ambition and a determination to succeed. There is no such thing as failure with that class, whether with or without means. On the other hand, this is no place for loafers, grumblers or those who are waiting for something to turn up.

The prospects for immigrants to the North-West are better to-day than at any previous time. The country is being rapidly opened up and developed. The railway companies and government officials are ready to assist and advise immigrants upon their arrival, so that a great deal of the hardship the early settlers had to undergo land hunting is done away with. If any one contemplates moving, I say try Manitoba or the North-West. Come determined to rise and to make yourself a home. Depending upon God's providence and your own exertions, it will be strange indeed if you fail to better your condition.

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FARM SCENE NEAR CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

I began to farm in May, 1882, having previously homesteaded and pre-empted the east half of Section 12, Township 5, Range 15 West, Manitoba. My effects consisted of a yoke of oxen, wagon, breaker, harrow, pony, tent and about \$80 cash. My nearest neighbor was about five miles away, and the nearest store 22 miles. I brought two bags of Red Fyfe wheat with me and, as soon as I had enough prairie broken, seeded the wheat. I also planted two bags of potatoes; on the breaking they yielded 50 bushels.

I broke 35 acres that summer; cut with the scythe enough hay to last oxen and pony till next year. The wheat was then cut, and I had a good stack of No. 1 Hard from the two bags sown. A log house was then built before winter, and a granary 16 x 20. Thus passed the first year. The crop of 1883 promised well, so I bought a binder, the price being \$350, but I can buy a better one to-day for \$150. The wheat was slightly damaged by frost, and Brandon, 50 miles distant, was my nearest market. The crop was sold at a loss.

The crops of 1884 and 1885 had to be teamed to Brandon. Here let me say that I began wrong. I should have gone more into stock-raising, and fed my grain to hogs, and I could then have teamed \$150 worth of pork to market as easily as \$20 worth of wheat. But experience teaches. When the C. P. R. Glenboro' Branch was built I was 15 miles from the station, and wheat-raising began to pay. The N. P. Morris-Brandon Branch gave us a still nearer market, being five miles from Belmont and six from Baldur.

In 1888 I bought 160 acres of C. P. R. land two miles from Belmont, and in 1890 another 160 acres adjoining my homestead at \$6.00 per acre. This makes a section which gives me enough grain, meadow and pasture land.

I have 200 acres under cultivation, 140 of that being ready for wheat. My stock consists of six working horses, three 2-year-old colts, a pony and 14 head of cattle. I sold \$275 worth of stock this summer. In 1889 85 acres of wheat yielded 1,400 bushels, and 25 acres of oats 1,500 bushels. The crop of 1892 was lighter, 100 acres of wheat yielding 1,600 bushels, the lowest average, with one exception, since I began farming.

My wife manages the garden and raises all the small fruit we can use, having 200 currant bushes and the same number of gooseberries. There are apple trees under my care, two of which I expect to bear fruit next summer. We found it no trouble to raise watermelons, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, corn, or any other garden vegetable. The only thing in the garden line that failed to come to maturity was grapes.

CHARLES MARTIN,

Formerly of Heatherdale, Lot 59, Prince Edward Island.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN'S EXPERIENCE.

Messrs. Blasson and Johnston are two young Englishmen who came out to Manitoba in 1888. Mr. Blasson came out in May and worked out first on Messrs. Bouverie & Routledge's farm at Virden, and then on their own ranch in the Riding Mountain.

After working out and gaining some colonial experience, they bought a farm of 320 acres one mile from Virden on the C.P.R. They bought land from the Hudson's Bay Company, without any improvements on it, and in the fall we find them with house, stables, wells, pasture fenced in, and one hundred acres ready for the next year's crop. Fortune favored them, and they made \$1,400.00 (£280), their first year's attempt at wheat growing, doing all their own work and employing no hired help at all. Besides the \$1,400.00 wheat money,

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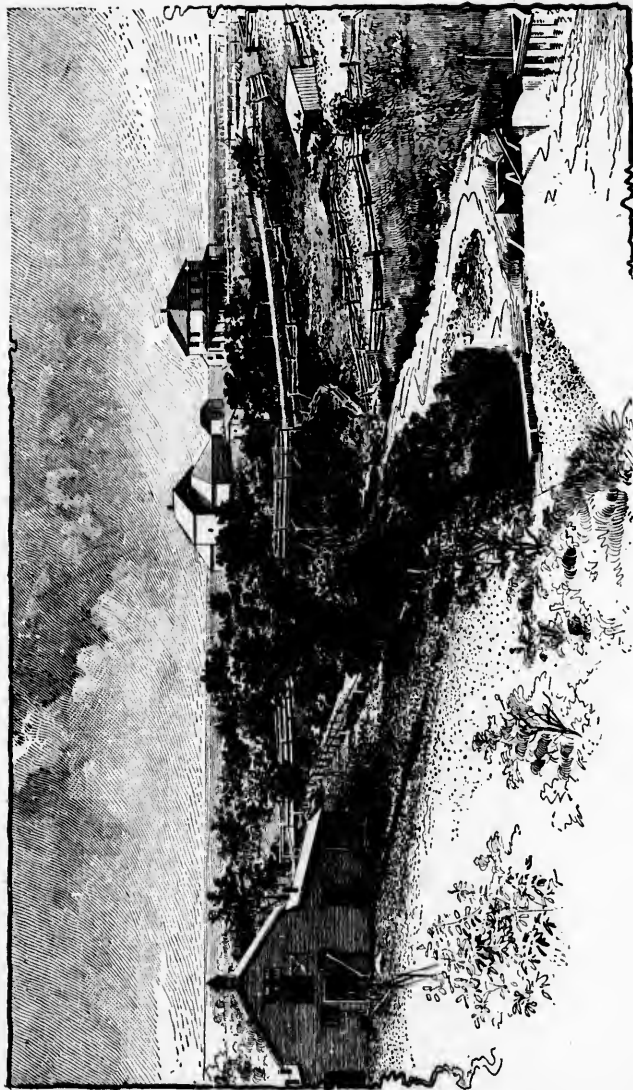
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CRAYE'S FARM, MORDEN, MANITOBA.

they made \$500.00 contract work with their teams for neighboring farmers. Success encouraged them to run a bigger crop, and the following year they had 160 acres—100 acres in wheat and 60 acres in oats. This year, again, success crowned their efforts, and we saw in the papers in the fall that "Messrs. Blasson & Johnston shipped the first three carloads of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat into Winnipeg, from the west," and at the fall show they took first prize for brood mare and colt, in the saddle, and driving class. They are raising horses, both Clydesdales and blood stock. Then they bought another 160 acres, and have broken up one hundred acres. They now have over three hundred acres under cultivation, and one hundred fenced in for pasture, with Gophe Creek running through it. The whole of the work on this farm has been done by these two young fellows themselves, without any hired help at all, except at harvest time.

These are the sort of men wanted in a new country; men with a little capital, who know how and are willing to work and increase it. They started with a capital of \$3,000 each, and made \$1,900.00 their first crop, and \$2,000.00 the second. Next year they will run 200 acres in wheat, 50 oats, and 40 timothy grass for hay. At a fair valuation of their land, buildings, horses and farm implements, as they stand to-day, they are worth \$11,000.00—a very fine increase on their capital outlay, \$6,000.00, three years ago.

They are thorough believers in working out for a while before starting, and would strongly advise any intending purchasers to gain some practical experience before investing their capital. They say that if a young man is ever going to succeed in any colony, he must work and learn to do things for himself, and not pay a premium, as a pupil, to sit and watch other men do them.

ASSINIBOIA.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, and extends north from the International boundary to the 52nd parallel of latitude, and contains an area of thirty-four million acres. 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 latter especially adapted for ranching. In both, minerals are found, and on the bars of the Saskatchewan river gold mining is profitably carried on.

EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

There is nothing to mark any difference between Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, which is known as the Park country of the Canadian Northwest. The general aspect of the country is rolling prairie, dotted over with clumps of trees usually found bordering lakes, streams and meadows; in the hollows grow the heavy luxuriant grasses where the farmer obtains his supply of winter hay. The principal grains grown are wheat and oats. The ordinary yield of wheat is from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. All kinds of roots, too, are a sure crop. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are necessary, so that in this direction a large amount of time and money is saved. Nowhere can farming

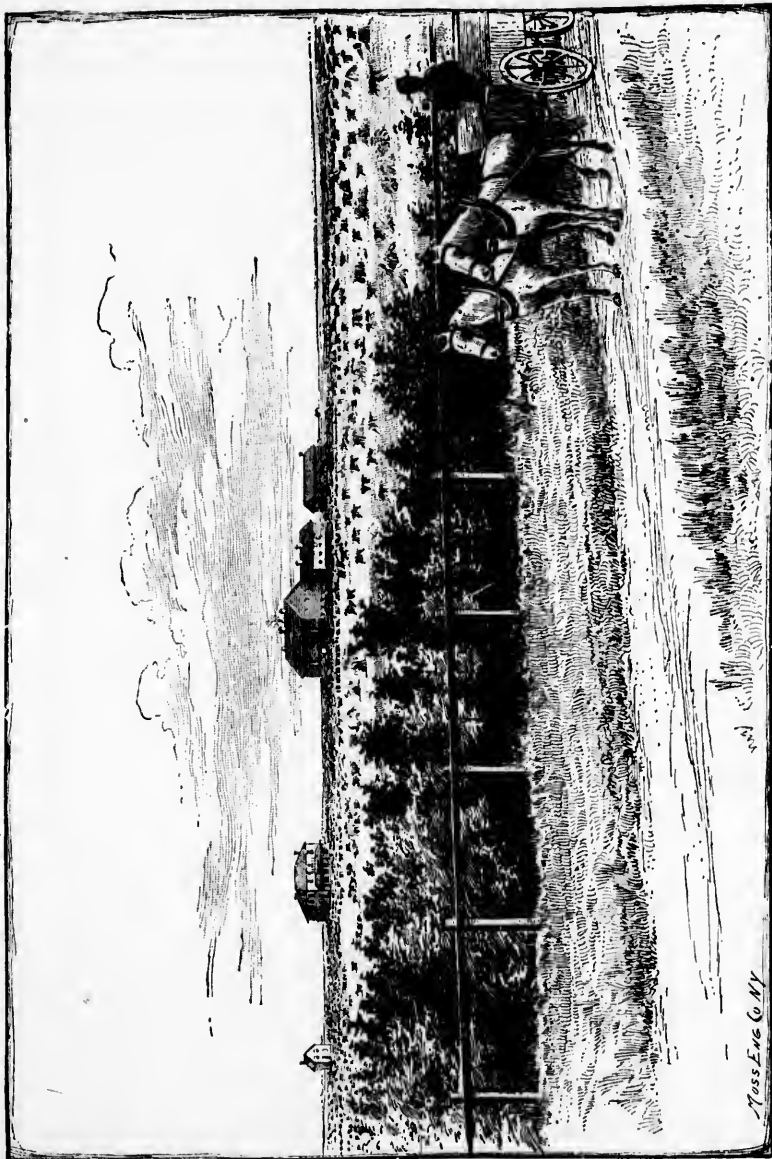
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FARM SCENE, INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

Toss E. Co. N.Y.

be done more easily, and nowhere can the frugal, earnest and industrious man start on a smaller capital.

Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River, and there is direct rail connection north-west with the main line of the C.P.R., and eastwardly to points in Manitoba. This district, including the Province of Manitoba, will one day be one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the American continent, for the following reasons:—

1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2nd—A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3rd—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 favorable to the growth of the hard flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, that is so highly prized by millers all the world over, giving it a value of from 10c. to 25c. a bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe and the older parts of Canada.

The great bulk of the wheat crop for 1894 reached the highest grade, No. 1 Hard.

As an agricultural district Moosomin is a wonderfully favored one, lying as it does in the great stretch of the fertile belt. The area is about 25 miles broad by 72 miles in length, bounded on the east by the Province of Manitoba, on the north by the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and to the south by the Pipestone creek, a perfect paradise for cattle. The soil is generally loam, covered with about 12 to 18 inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second plowing makes a fine seed bed, easy to work and of the most productive nature. Generally speaking these remarks apply to a large eastern part of the district.

Eastern Assiniboia offers an opening to the poor man if he will work and exercise economy, for after a year or two of hard work he finds himself in possession of a home, all his own, free from the harassing conditions of a rented or mortgaged farm.

WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

This region is fully equal to the Bow River District in Alberta as a stock country. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses,—the grass is usually the short, crisp variety, known as "Buffalo Grass," which becomes to all appearances dry about mid-summer, but is still green and growing at the roots and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. It is amazing the rapidity with which poor emaciated animals brought from the East get sleek and fat on the Buffalo grass of the plains. The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the Company's lands have thus at hand an abundant supply of timber suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

The Cypress Hills which may be dimly seen in the south from the railway, are especially adapted for stock raising, and as their elevation is sufficient to make general farming an uncertainty, the grass land that nature has so bountifully provided will not likely be disturbed by the plow, thus giving to the farmer on the plains adjoining never failing hay meadows and unlimited pasture ground for his stock. The snow fall is light, the climate is tem-

pered by the Chinook winds, and water and shelter are everywhere abundant.

Great herds of range cattle roam all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large as can be readily imagined when it is shown that \$40 per head is paid for steers on these ranges, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the ranch, and their share in the cost of the annual round-ups.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal settlements are in the district south of Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat. Parties in search of land for stock-raising are advised to examine the country south-west of Swift Current Station, along the Swift Current Creek, south and west of Gull Lake, south of Maple Creek, the Valley of Mackay Creek that flows north from the Hills and south of Irvine and Dunmore.

TOWNS OF ASSINIBOIA.

The principal town of Eastern Assiniboia is Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories. This is a railway centre and an active business place. The Legislature meets at Regina, and it is the headquarters of the Mounted Police, the Indian Department in the Territories and other public offices. A branch line runs north through the Qu'Appelle district and on to Prince Albert, on the North branch of the Saskatchewan. Moosomin, Broadview, Grenfell, Wolseley and Qu'Appelle are other towns in the eastern district, and Fort Qu'Appelle is beautifully situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, 18 miles north of the railway. Moose Jaw is another town 42 miles west of Regina. Medicine Hat, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, is the chief town of Western Assiniboia, and Dunmore is the junction of the branch railway which runs westerly to the extensive coal mines at Lethbridge.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Eastern Assiniboia is much the same as that of Manitoba, but Western Assiniboia feels the effects of the Chinook winds, which come from the Pacific Ocean, and remove much of the snow that falls during two or three months of the year. This circumstance, together with the rich growth of grass, has of late brought parts of Assiniboia into favour with cattle, sheep and horse raisers.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONY.

TREGARVA, January 26th, 1894.

I commenced work in May, 1883, on the east half of Section 22, Range 20, Township 19, about twelve miles north of Regina. I had then three oxen; I have now seventeen head of cattle, fourteen horses, and four swine. I have been a continuous resident on my farm ever since. I have 320 acres under cultivation; also 160 fenced in for pasture.

I would recommend mixed farming. In this district there is plenty of pasture in summer, and it pays well to have stock enough to eat up our rough feed in winter. Cattle, horses, and swine all do wonderfully well here—I have tried them all.

I came here from Ontario (County of Grey, township of Egermont) and am a Canadian by birth. I like the country. The winter, I admit, is severe. Nevertheless, I consider this the best country ever I struck for any man that

is willing to work to build up a home. But this is no place (there is positively no show here) for men who sleep till eight or nine in the morning, and then waste time during the rest of the day growling about the country. Such men had better stay in sight of their mothers' chimneys. I might say dairying pays well here. I have paid most attention to raising wheat, and I am not in the least discouraged on account of the low prices this year.

The country being new, I have been anxious to know what the soil would produce. I have tried the different kinds of grain—wheat, barley, oats, peas, rye; also roots—potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangels, beets, etc., and find where the land is well wrought it gives good returns. There has been considerable stubble-sowing here—that is, land broken, often not even back-set, and then as many as two or three crops sowed on it without ploughing. That will not do, as there is but little return for work of that kind. The man who comes here expecting a crop by half-working his land will be disappointed. A man needs at least \$500 capital at the outset.

PETER B. KELLY.

PASQUA, Assinibolia.

In the spring of 1889 we came to the Moose Jaw District from the County of Huron, Ontario, (that is, my wife and seven children and myself), with the following outfit: A team of horses, one cow, some implements and household goods, and about \$50 in cash, and all willing to work. We rented a piece of land with a house, put in about twenty acres crop, which furnished seed for the next year. We then entered for a section of land (640 acres). We have now a very comfortable house (frame), also a granary 16 x 24, good stabling, although rude, three horses, four oxen, two cows and some young stock, and all the implements necessary to work our farm. Our second boy has also taken a half section, so that in all we have 960 acres of land, the finest soil I ever saw under the sun. We are situated near the Moose Jaw Creek, about two miles from Pasqua station, surrounded by all the conveniences known to eastern life.

ALEX. DELGATTY.

FORRES, Assinibolia.

I consider the Cypress Hills to be one of the best cattle ranges in the country, especially the range between Swift Current and Medicine Hat. My experience has been mostly in the part lying between Maple Creek and Forres, and I consider this to be the best part of the range, being situated in the Chinook belt, and sheltered by the Cypress Hills, together with the large number of coulees and ravines, which afford splendid grazing ground and shelter, and the large number of creeks and lakes that are in the district, and the rich grazing lands, all tend toward the advantages possessed by this district as a cattle range.

This district is also suitable for horse raising, as the many large bands will show, and after running at large all winter, they come out in the spring fat and in fine condition. I would advise anyone coming to this country to start raising horses and cattle, and to settle somewhere in this district, for, as I said before, I firmly believe we have the best range in the country.

G. E. NUGENT.

I arrived at Wapella on the 27th of March, 1892, from Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and was so well satisfied with this district that I made entry for a homestead. I have no hesitation in saying that many of the farmers in the

Maritime Provinces, with the same amount of labour they put on their farms there, would soon better their circumstances; and to those who are not prosperous, and living on poor farms, I would say this is the country to come to. I have been told that people coming to this country would need a good deal of capital to get started. I don't know any place where it is so easy for a person with small means to get a start as in this country. I know people who came here with little or no money and have done well; in many cases they have been the most prosperous. I have met with many from the Eastern Provinces and the Old Country, but I have not met one who would be willing to go back to their old homes again to farm.

ALLAN McQUARRIE.

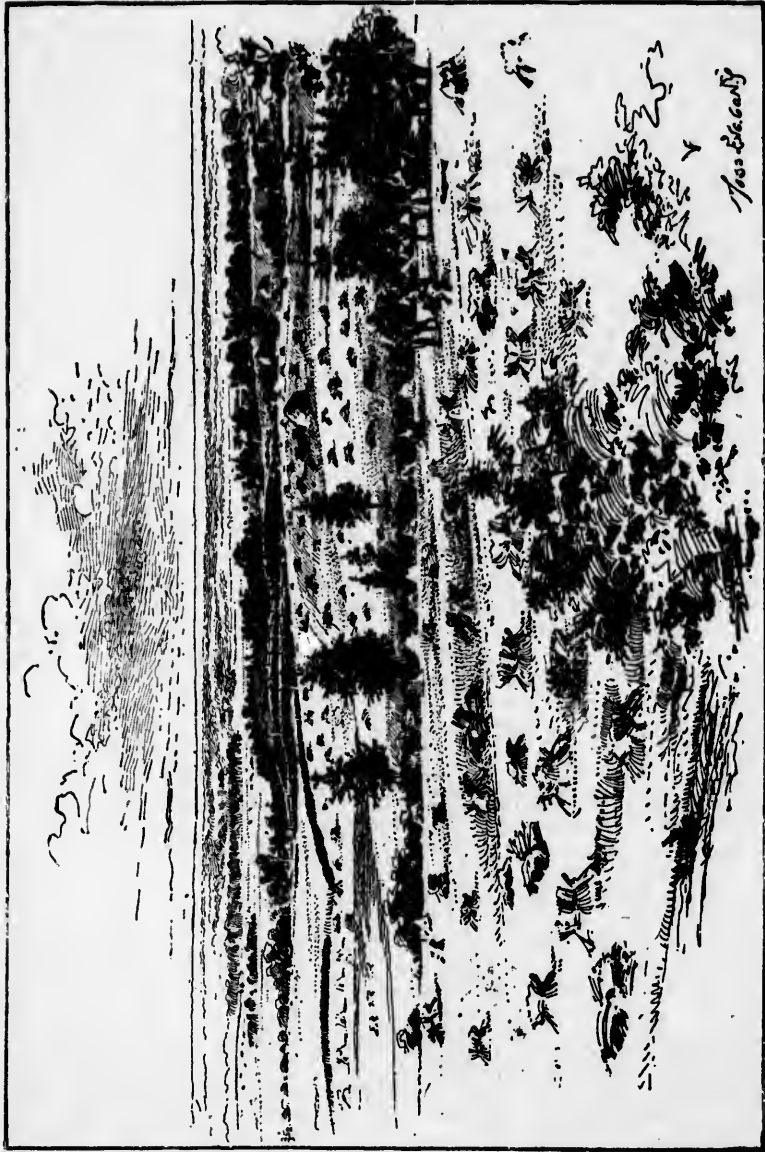
Formerly of Toney River P.O., Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATCHEWAN, lying north of Assinibola, 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 the 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. Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rosstherne, Duck Lake, Shell River, Batoche, Stony Creek, Carlton, Carrott River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of which there is a great quantity of the best land open for selection free to homesteaders, *i.e.*, settlers who take up Government land to cultivate and live upon it. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to the other. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. Normal yield of wheat (red fyfe), about thirty bushels to the acre in favorable seasons; one to one and a half bushels sown to the acre. Oats, about sixty bushels, from three sown to the acre. Barley has not been grown extensively, there being no demand for any quantity of this cereal in the district, but it has always given a good yield in favorable seasons. There has never been a failure of crops. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high bush cranberry, black currants, etc.—grow in profusion, and small game is plentiful.

TOWNS.

Prince Albert, with a population of 1600, is the chief town of this territorial division. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North



FARM SCENE NEAR PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

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Saskatchewan, and is in the centre of an extensive farming district. A branch line runs between it and Regina, and another line from Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba, is in course of construction. It is well supplied with stores, churches, schools, mills, newspapers, etc. Battleford is another well-situated town, on the delta of the Battle River, west of Prince Albert; and Duck Lake, on the railway, forty miles from Prince Albert, and Saskatoon are the other towns.

CLIMATE.

The climate is healthy, and free from endemic or epidemic diseases. It is bracing and salubrious, and is undoubtedly the finest climate on earth for constitutionally healthy people. Average summer temperature, about 60°. The reason of the equability of the temperature in summer has not yet been thoroughly investigated, but the water stretches may be found to account for it. Spring opens about the beginning of April. Seeding is generally completed in May. Third week in August is usually the time when harvest begins. During winter settlers are generally employed in getting out rails for fencing, logs for building purposes and fuel, and in attending to cattle and doing work which cannot be undertaken during busy seasons of spring or summer.

STOCK-RAISING, RANCHING, ETC.

The country is well adapted for stock-raising on a moderate scale, such as would be suitable for mixed farming. Cattle must be fed, and should be sheltered three months to four months every winter. For bands of from 300 to 500 it is unsurpassed. Horses winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle, and are better in small flocks.

DAIRY FARMING, ETC.

Any portion of this district will answer all the requirements for dairy farming. In and on the slopes of the Eagle Hills or south of the Saskatchewan would be most suitable, owing to the luxuriance of the grass and prevalence of springs. North of the Saskatchewan there is abundance of grass in many places, particularly in the vicinity of Jackfish and Turtle Mountain. Pure water in abundance everywhere. Nights are cool. The home demand has always been very large, so that dairy products command good prices.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONY.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 1st, 1894.

I am a native of England, having been born and raised in the City of London, where I was apprenticed to the mathematical instrument making trade. I came to Canada in 1876, settling first at London, Ont., engaging in the business of steam-pipe fitting and brass finishing. There I succeeded very well, disposing of my business in 1877, after which I decided to make my home in the west. During the summer of 1879, I prospected thoroughly various parts of the country, and chose the Prince Albert district as a result of what I had seen. I located a homestead and pre-emption at Red Deer Hill, and at once began farming operations. My family arrived in the spring of 1890, and we have since resided on the farm. We were among the first

settlers of this part of the district. At that time there were no schools, churches, or other organizations, but as settlement began to progress we soon overcame that difficulty and now have schools and churches in our immediate neighborhood. There were only a few acres of land under cultivation some of which has been worked continuously since 1880. I have never had a failure of crops from any cause, nor have I heard or known of a failure of crops during my time in the Prince Albert district. Bad farming does not constitute crop failures. My wheat crop has averaged every year twenty bushels per acre and over. Crops of oats and barley have been abundant, and I would say the average yield of these grains would be about thirty-five bushels per acre. I have given gardening considerable attention and have invariably been successful and find that all vegetables do remarkably well and attain enormous size. I have engaged largely in stock-raising, having at present about seventy head of cattle. We have paid special attention to dairying, making for some years past eighty pounds of butter per week for which as well as for the other products of our farm we have always found a good market.

Having gained a livelihood and brought up a large family and succeeded in surrounding myself with all the necessaries of life and many of the comforts of civilization, with good stock, all necessary implements, etc., and possessing six hundred and forty acres of the richest known land, my experience has led me to offer this testimony to the special adaptability of the Prince Albert district and surrounding country as an unsurpassed region for purposes of stock-raising and mixed farming, and also as a field presenting all requisites to success to the new settler.

ROBT. GILES.

WINGARD, Saskatchewan, Dec. 18, 1893.

I have been settled here, in the neighborhood of Duck Lake, for about three years, having previously lived for over seven years near Prince Albert. During that period I have been practically engaged in mixed farming and being personally acquainted with the bulk of the farming community through a wide district, I have had ample opportunities of forming an accurate opinion of the capabilities of the country and of the progress, present condition and future prospects of the farming industry. To put my experience into a single sentence I would say, speaking generally, that almost every farmer I know is much better off now than when I came into the country, and this in face of the fact that prices of grain, etc., have, in sympathy with the world's markets, continuously declined to the present unprecedentedly low level. This is perhaps the best proof that can be adduced of the sterling value of the Saskatchewan valley as a farming country. While the agricultural interests have become so depressed in Britain and other countries during recent years, it can be truly said that if the farmers here are not advancing rapidly and positively, they are holding their own and are comparatively better off in most respects than their fellow agriculturists elsewhere, and if, as some people think looking to the present price of wheat, it is to become a question of the survival of the fittest, the Saskatchewan farmer can look to the future with greater equanimity than many of his compeers.

Mixed farming is the rule here, the natural conditions being very favorable and, of course, good farming is just as requisite to success as it is anywhere. Grain of all kinds does well. Wheat is a staple, yields well and is a first class sample. Roots are a sure and heavy crop. Grass is rich, hay and water abundant and wood ample for all requirements. The winter of

1892-3 was the most severe in my experience, but where ordinary foresight had been exercised in providing sufficient food and shelter, cattle did not suffer, while many horses ran out all the time without detriment. The present winter has been highly favorable so far. Yesterday, December 17th, with a steady west wind the thermometer rose to 55 in the shade and the snow went off rapidly. It is the custom to let young and spare horses run at large all winter, and so far as native bred animals are concerned they are all right, but imported horses of higher class should be stabled. Some farmers bring their steers and young cattle through the winter without stabling, but my own practice is to put them all, old and young, under cover during the coldest weather. In a locality where comfortable stabling can be run up so cheaply as here there is no occasion to take risks.

I have found the climate very healthy. The summer is not too warm and although the normal winter is decidedly keen, it is dry and bracing, and for people who are sufficiently clothed, fed, and housed, the cold weather is not only endurable but enjoyable, while the spring and fall seasons are particularly pleasant.

WM. CRAIG.

U. S. FARMERS' TESTIMONY.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 1st, 1894.

I visited Prince Albert this week in the interest of our farmers in northern Michigan, and though only able to spend one day there. I covered considerable ground and saw and talked with no less than eight or ten farmers, and all were greatly pleased with the Saskatchewan country. I failed to find one man who had any complaint to make. It is certainly a beautiful and productive country and I am only too glad to recommend it.

Before closing I must mention my visit to one Mr. Thompson, living about four miles from Prince Albert. Mr. Thompson is formerly from Ontario, and said he got his crops in earlier every spring than in Ontario, and that he liked the winters here very much better than there. The farmers are all comfortable here. Mr. Thompson had a piano and upholstered furniture, and his three handsome daughters said nothing could induce them to return to Ontario.

H. H. EATON.

Boyne Falls, Mich.

Delegates from the State of Vermont visited Western Canada with the view of reporting upon the country for their friends in the Eastern States. The following are extracts from the several reports:

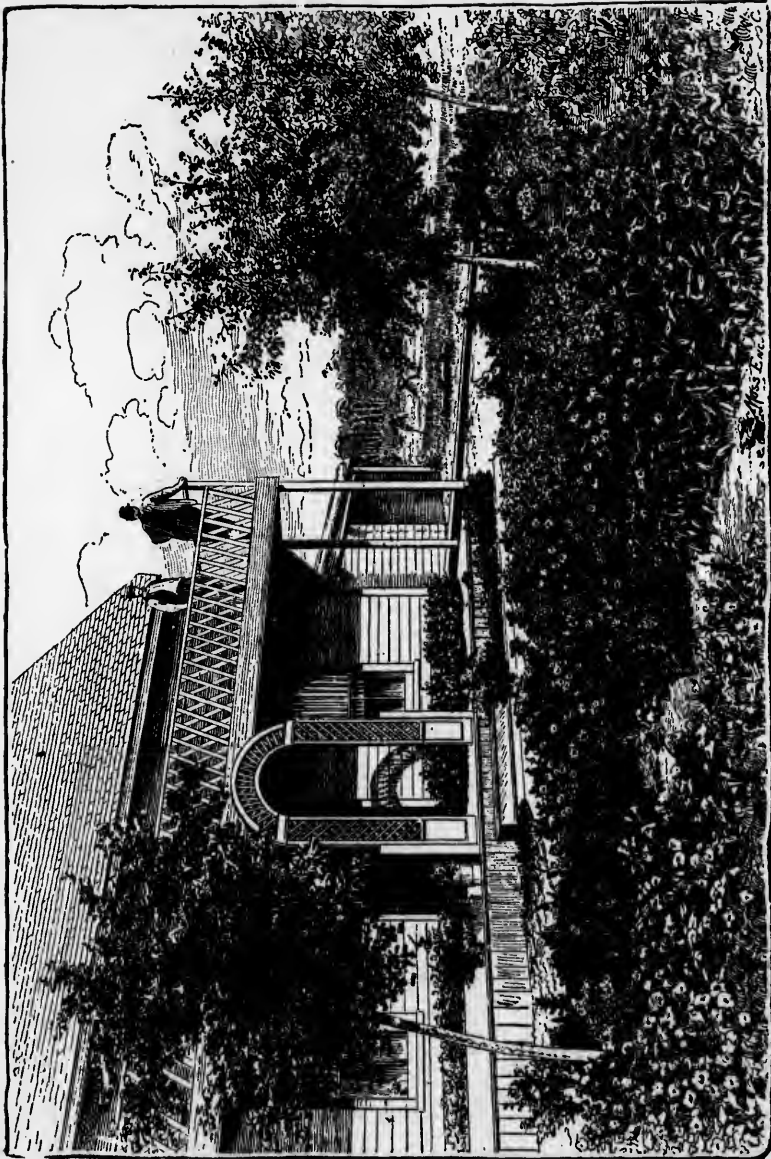
"I will only say that I saw the best wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle and land that I have ever seen. I think it is the place for a poor man."—*S. C. Pollard, Essex, Vt.*

"The best wheat, oats, potatoes and barley I have seen are at Prince Albert and Stony Creek."—*Ezra Rinney, Jericho, Vt.*

"It is the best place for a poor man to make a home for his children."—*W. A. Pollard, Wesiford, Vt.*

"I can most heartily recommend it to anyone who wants a cheap home with a good living and money laid up for the future."—*Arthur Ellis.*

"The soil is wonderfully rich, producing a variety of luxuriant grasses that make the finest hay in the world. There is no place in America where a



FARM HOUSE AND GARDEN NEAR EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

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man can create a comfortable home in so short a time, and my advice to every young and middle-aged man is not to allow this land to be taken or given to railways without making a selection first, as no doubt these fine farming lands that are given by the Canadian Government to those who wish to become settlers will be very soon taken and made 'homes plenty.'—*A. F. Goff, Richford, Vt.*

'I consider the country well adapted for mixed farming, and the pioneers have little to contend with in making a home for themselves and families compared to what the old pioneers of the New England States had.'—*E. J. Wilder, Sheldon, Vt.*

"I should say that the country would make a fine home for a young or middle-aged man. The lands are so very low in price or free to homestead that those who go there with the intention of getting a home in earnest must succeed."—*M. W. Rounds, Enosburgh Falls, Vt.*

All the other delegates made similar report.

A party of Delegates from the State of Maine, reporting upon Western Canada as a field for settlement, say :

"We started out to inspect the Carrot River and Stony Creek districts, and we believe that this is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest, country on the continent of America, as all the requisites for successful farming are found here in great abundance, and of a very fine class; the water is first class, and there is just enough timber for building purposes and fuel, without it being in the way for farming operations. We spent four days looking over this country, and stopped one night at Mr. Myers' place. We saw his cattle, and would not believe our own eyes when he informed us that they had not had a roof over their heads all winter, and had been fed on the hay made from natural grass of the prairie; the cattle were all in first-class condition, and most of them even fat. Everything bore evidence of prosperity in this country. Mr. Myers grew 35 bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre, and oats weighing 45 lbs. per bushels, with 90 bushels to the acre, and barley with a yield of 60 bushels an acre. We then visited the Stony Creek district, and had a look at Mr. Campbell's farm there. He raised 432 bushels of oats on $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, weighing 42 pounds per bushel, and as fine a lot of oats as was ever grown.

"We noticed that the prices paid for farm produce were such that, with reasonable care and good management, a poor farmer in the Canadian North-West ought to become independent in a few years. The climate is a very agreeable one, and although it certainly is cold here in the winter time, still anybody does not seem to feel it as much as in the eastern countries, it being extremely dry. During the most severe storm of the season we drove all day, the driver without gloves of any kind, and not even an overcoat on, while some of our party were very thinly dressed, and had no cover for our hands whatever, and we cannot say that we suffered from the cold very much.

"In conclusion we wish to state that the best evidence we can give of our entire satisfaction with the country is this: that as soon as we possibly can we are going to sell out our property in the State of Maine and move to the great Canadian North-West, where we intend to take up land and make our future home, and our advice to every man, woman and child, in the State of Maine particularly, and the United States generally, is: 'Go and do likewise.'

"A. H. PRICE, North Fryeving, Maine; C. MURPHY, Maine; F. A. RUSSELL, Andover, Maine; E. MURPHY, Maine."

ALBERTA.

The most westerly of the several divisions of the North-West Territories, which extends from the western limits of Assiniboia to the eastern limits of British Columbia, within the range of the Rocky Mountains, is divided into Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. They are unlike in essential particulars and are therefore occupied by different classes of settlers.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

This division of the territory contains a large extent of farming land unexcelled for grain and root crops and vegetables by any on the continent of America. Live stock of all kinds is raised extensively, including horses of all grades, from heavy draught to Indian ponies, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Native horses do well without stabling all the year round, but good stock of whatever kind requires good treatment to bring it to its best, when it is most profitable. There is a varied and nutritive pasture during a long season in summer; there is an abundant supply of hay procurable for winter feeding, and an abundant and universally distributed water supply. There are very few summer or winter storms, and no severe ones. Blizzards and windy storms are unknown. The winter climate is less severe than that of the districts along the Saskatchewan further east on account of the Chinook winds. As a consequence, a better class of cattle can be raised more cheaply and with less danger of loss in this district than in some other parts. The advantages which tell so heavily in favor of the district for cattle raising tell as heavily in favor of dairying. There is a large flow of rich milk for a long season, and the quality of the butter made here is unsurpassed. Native fruits—wild strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, saskatoon and cranberries, cherries, and black currants—grow in profusion almost everywhere, and tobacco is successfully cultivated. The best varieties of grain are raised, and vegetables are profitably grown.

The Macleod & Edmonton Railway, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, passes through the two divisions from Macleod in the south to Edmonton in the north, affording market facilities at a number of convenient points along the whole distance. Land of the very best quality is found on both sides of the river, as well as in the neighborhood of the railway stations, for over a hundred miles south of it. Coal is mined in the banks of the Saskatchewan, and on the bars of the river a small but paying quantity of gold is taken out during the summer and autumn months. A number of settlers after harvest earn from \$2 to \$5 per day washing gold out of the river bottom. Building timber is plentiful and is easily procurable. So good is the reputation that this section of the country enjoys, that settlement was made at a number of points before the railway was complete, and in 1892, when the road was in full operation, a more regular stream of settlement began. There is, however, such ample room for choice of locations that thousands can find room for selection in the free sections. This, however, will not continue to be the case for many years.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Southern Alberta, which forms the extreme south-western corner of the prairie region of Western Canada, stands unrivalled among the stock countries of the world. The country is level, open prairie in the eastern portion, but is much broken along the western side by the foothills of the Rockies. Cattle and horses graze out all the year round. With good management, the profits to stockmen are large, \$40 per head being paid for steers this year on the ranges, the animals only costing their owners the interest on the original investment in stocking the ranch and their share of the annual round-up. Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country.

CHIEF TOWNS.

The principal towns of Alberta are Lethbridge, Macleod, Cardston and Pincher Creek in the south, Calgary in the centre, and Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert in the north.

CALGARY is a bright and busy city of about 4,500 population. It is situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, about seventy miles east of the Rocky Mountains. It is the centre of the ranching districts of Alberta, and supplies many of the smaller mining towns to the west. It is built principally of white stone, and is the junction of Macleod and Edmonton branches with the Main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is an important station of the Mounted Police, and in a variety of ways does a large and increasing business. It has waterworks, electric light, excellent hotels, several churches and schools and first-class stores.

EDMONTON, on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, is the present market town for the farmers, traders, miners, etc., on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and is a prosperous and well laid out town with a population of nearly 2,000. It is lighted by electricity, and has all the modern adjuncts of thriving towns.

SOUTH EDMONTON, on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, and the present terminus of the Macleod & Edmonton Railway, is another rising centre where good hotel accommodation, stores, etc., are established.

WETASKIWIN is the largest town between Edmonton and Calgary, and possesses some good stores, hotels, etc. It is the market for the Beaver Lake settlements.

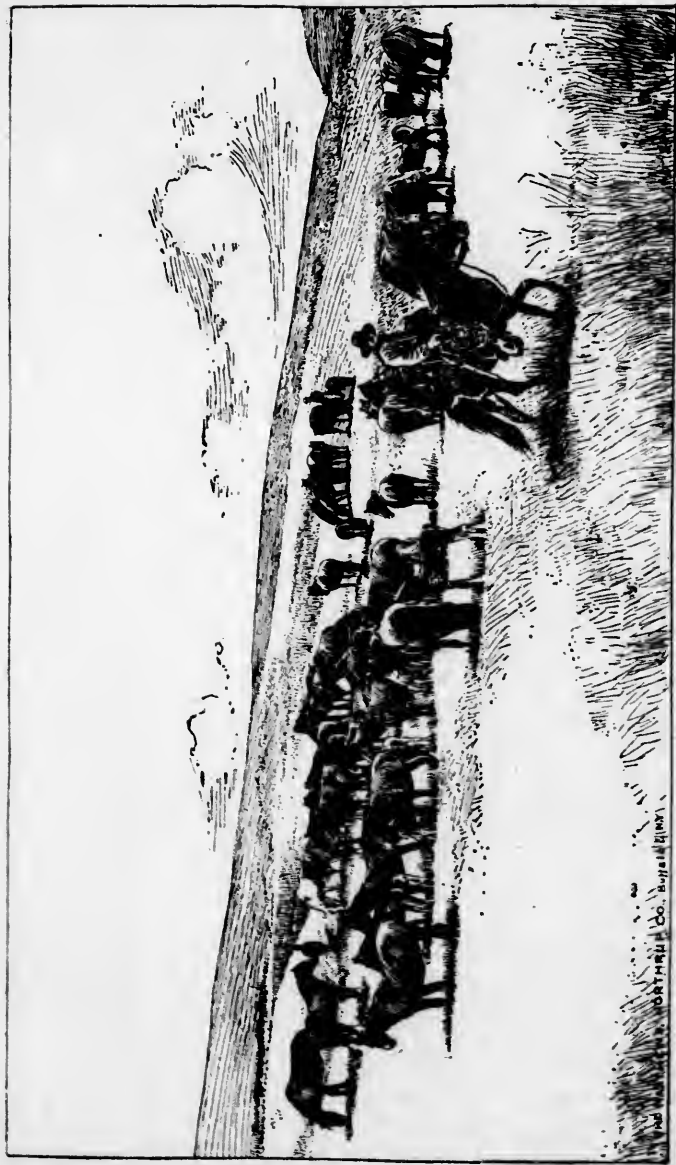
LACOMBE is 20 miles north of Red Deer in the centre of a good farming country.

RED DEER is on the river of the same name half way between Calgary and Edmonton, and is one of the most progressive places in the district.

INNISFAIL is a prettily situated and prosperous town 76 miles north of Calgary, with several stores, hotels and a grist mill.

OLDS is a rising town 55 miles north of Calgary, around which there is a well settled country.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 20 miles east of Edmonton, is the headquarters for the Mounted Police in that district, and the distributing point for the Beaver Hill and Vermillion region.



HORSE RANCHING, ALBERTA.

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MACLEOD, on the Old Man River, at the southern terminus of the Macleod & Edmonton Railway, is the chief centre of business for that section of country.

LETHBRIDGE, the terminus of the C. P. R. branch from Dunmore, on the line of the C. P. R., situated about thirty miles east of Macleod, is a progressive coal mining town doing a good business.

PINCHER CREEK, in the foothills of the Rockies, is the centre of an excellent stock country.

CARDSTON, on Lee's Creek, 15 miles from the boundary, is the centre of a well settled and prosperous district.

CLIMATE.

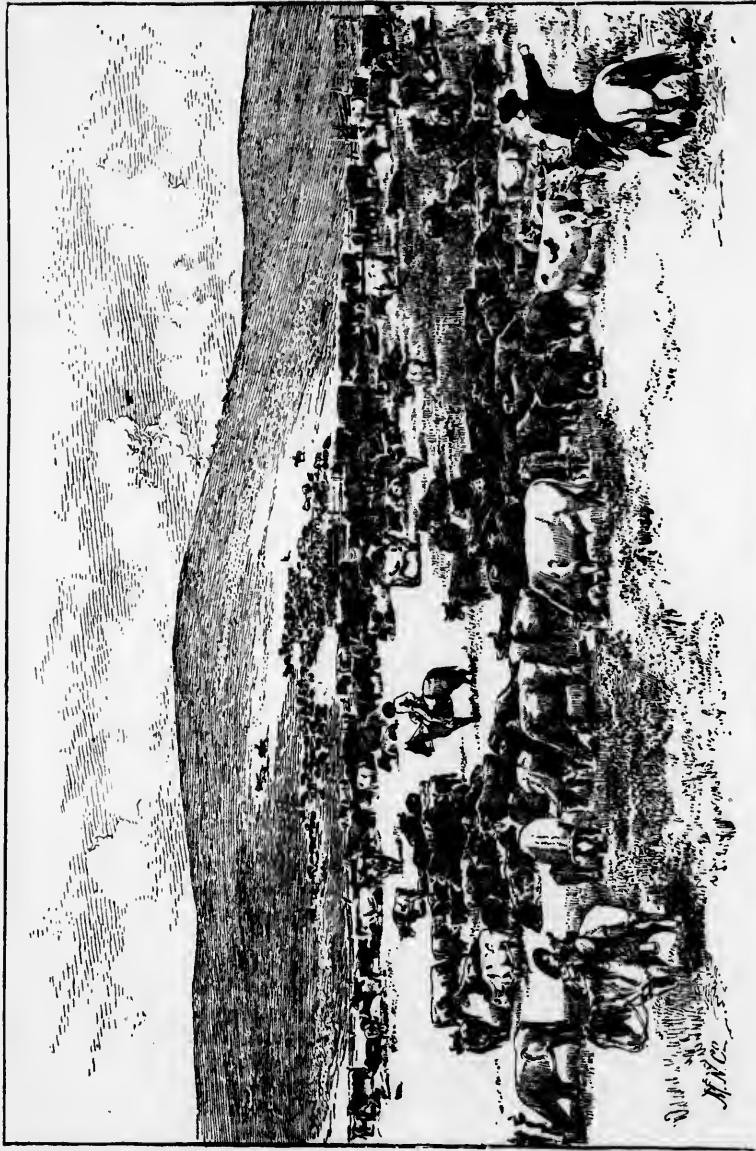
The climate of Northern Alberta is much like that of Manitoba, though not so cold in winter, and the winter is shorter. The Chinook wind reaches the Edmonton country to some extent and tempers the climate. No one finds fault with the winter, and no crops have ever been touched with frost in that district. It is a mistake to suppose that snow is regarded with dislike by settlers, except in the great ranching districts. There is, however, a good deal of complaint on those rare occasions when the snowfall is very light; and the new-comer should not be anxious on the score of that which older hands all regard as a benefit, facilitating as it does many operations for which there is hardly time in the summer.

In Southern Alberta the conditions are different. The action of the Chinook winds is more direct and stronger than in the north, with the result that the snow fall is much lighter and does not remain on the ground for any length of time. The country is mainly composed of extensive rolling prairie covered with the most nutritious grass, which, being self-cured in the fall of the year, affords food for cattle and horses during the winter. This endless supply of fodder, coupled with the comparative mildness of the climate, makes Southern Alberta a most valuable grazing country, and has led to the establishment of the ranches already mentioned.

HOW TO OBTAIN A RANCH.

If it is the intention to embark in the business of raising cattle, horses, or sheep, on a large scale, an extent of ground equal to the rancher's requirements can be obtained under lease from the Dominion Government on the following easy terms:

Settlers can obtain leases of public lands, not exceeding four sections (2,650 acres) in the vicinity of the settler's residence. The lease shall be for a period not exceeding twenty-one years. The lessee shall pay an annual rental of two cents an acre. The lessee shall within three years place one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by his lease; at least one-third the number of cattle stipulated for shall be placed on the range within each of the three years from the date of the order-in-council granting the lease. Whether he be a lessee or not, no person shall be allowed to place sheep upon lands in Manitoba and the North-West without permission from the Minister of the Interior. Leases of grazing lands to other than settlers, or in larger quantities than that specified above, are granted only after public competition. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.



CATTLE RANCHING, ALBERTA.]

Maps showing the lands now under lease can be seen at the Land Commissioner's Office, in Winnipeg. Maps can be secured there free of cost, showing the lands open for sale in the ranching districts and their prices.

Capitalists coming to this country and wishing to engage in this business will find millions of acres of unoccupied meadow lands, possessing every attraction and advantage, from which to choose a location.

CATTLE RAISING

There are countless herds of fat cattle on the ranges of Southern Alberta, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition are equal, if not superior, to any range cattle in the world. Shorthorns, Herefords, and Angus bulls have been imported at great expense; but the interest on the outlay is both satisfactory and encouraging, and the young cattle of the Alberta ranges would compare favorably with the barnyard cattle of Great Britain. In Northern Alberta this branch is but in its infancy, but is developing rapidly. The local market annually consumes from eighteen to twenty thousand calves, with a growing demand, while the great market of the world is within easy access. The number shipped for England is annually increasing.

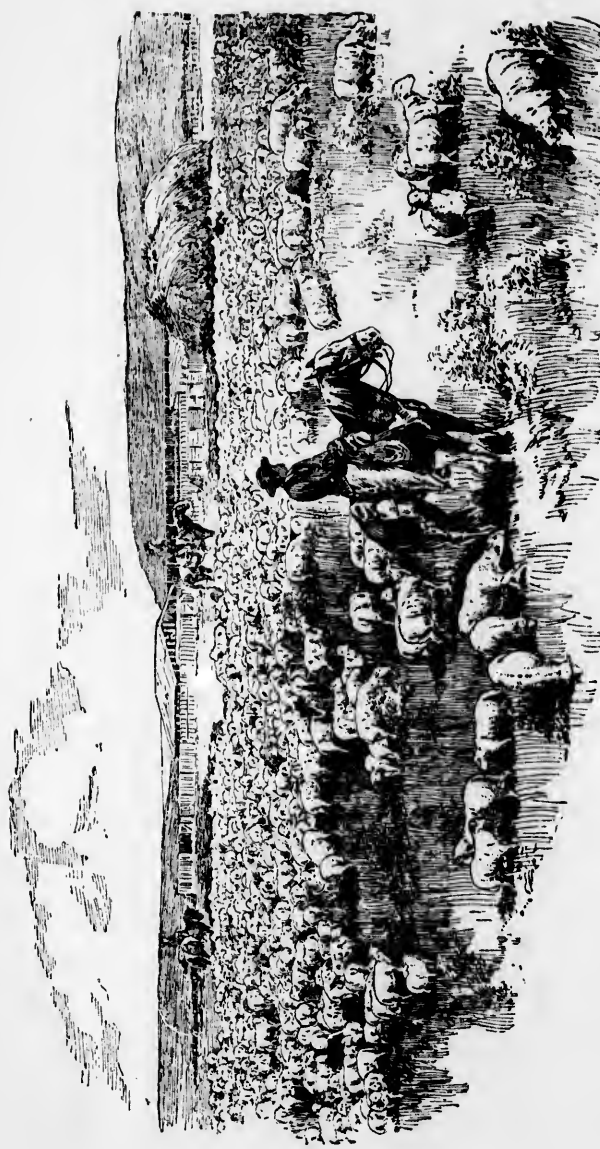
HORSE RAISING.

In breeding horses, Alberta occupies a somewhat similar position to Canada that Kentucky does to the United States. Owing to the high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, and its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear cold water, it is pre-eminently adapted for breeding horses, and the Alberta animal has already become noted for endurance, lung power, and perfect freedom from hereditary or other diseases. There are in Alberta several grades of horses, varying in point of quality from the hardy Indian pony (Cayuse) to the beautiful, well-formed thoroughbred. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France, and trotting stock from the United States, have been imported at great expense and the result is that the young horse of Alberta will compare with any in Canada.

SHEEP.

For sheep, there are millions of acres of rich grass lands, well watered and adapted in every way for first-class mutton and fine wool, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleeces, are almost unknown. There is a railway running through the centre of the grazing lands and markets for mutton and wool are within reach. The clear, dry, bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early, owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm, roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10 tons to the 100 head), and attention is all that is wanted.

During the last six years many thousand cattle, sheep and horses have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grasses, without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hillsides or in clumps of trees. The cattle and sheep when taken off the pasture are fat and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are rolling fat.



SHEEP RANCHING, ALBERTA.

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MINERALS.

Alberta possesses untold wealth in her immense mineral deposits. For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North and South Saskatchewan River. Gold colors are found in many streams and rivers in Alberta. Large veins of galena have been located which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital alone is wanting to make them treasuries of wealth to the country. Copper ore in enormous quantities has also been found, said to contain 60 per cent of pure copper. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of Alberta. A forty-foot seam of hematite iron, said to contain 67 per cent of iron, exists at the base of Storm Mountain quite close to the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and other large seams exist in the Macleod district, in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.

As to the quantity of the coal deposits of Alberta, it is impossible to form any estimate. The coal mines already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada with fuel for centuries. At Lethbridge one and a half million dollars have been already expended in developing the coal mines of one company. At Anthracite, over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in opening up the hard coal deposits of that vicinity. Semi-anthracite coal has been discovered at Rosebud, anthracite near Canmore, and there are vast bituminous deposits in Crow's Nest Pass in the southern district, and at Edmonton and other districts in the north.

Soft coal is so plentiful that the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is assured to Albertans for all time to come.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The following letter from a well known fruit-grower in Santa Rosa, California, shows the adaptability of Northern Alberta for the cultivation of fruit :

SANTA ROSA, Pomona Co., California, Aug. 15, 1894.

When starting out on the train north from Calgary, the land was a little disappointing to my eye after seeing so much rich California soil, but as we proceeded north, I was more and more surprised at the evidences of great fertility and especially to find such a great number of species of native berries and wild flowers. From Olds to Fort Saskatchewan the number of species is surprising, almost equalling the tropics in valuable native wild grasses, superb fruits and handsome flowers. I think the hardy apples and cherries would prove profitable if planted on the *sandy* soil near Lacombe and Ponoka, especially if protected by belts of poplar. Belts of trees around vineyards and orchards over here raise the enclosed space several degrees, hasten the ripening of crops and ward off the killing frosts.

LUTHER BURBANK.

Proprietor of Experimental Grounds,
Santa Rosa, Cal.

OLD SETTLERS' TESTIMONY.

STURGEON RIVER, September, 1894.

I came here in 1880, and settled in this district, twelve miles from Edmonton, after having thoroughly inspected the whole country. To-day I have 400 acres, and am thoroughly satisfied with my position and prospects. I have safely harvested excellent crops, and enjoy the advantages of a good market. The climate is healthy and invigorating, and we have never been

visited with devastating cyclones. The springs are earlier than in the Red River district. There is any quantity of fuel, wood being plentiful, and coal can be got at Egg Lake for \$1 per waggon load. No other country, in my opinion, offers the same opportunities to men who wish to secure a home and are willing to work as this does.

WM. NICHOLSON.

EDMONTON, September, 1894.

I have lived here for the past twenty-six years, and so satisfied am I with my condition that, after visiting Eastern Canada and parts of the United States two years ago, I would not accept the best farm I saw in exchange for mine and be compelled to live in the east. I have always had good crops and a good market. If any one fails here, it is his own fault and not the country's, for I know of no place where it is easier to make a comfortable living. With energy, prudence and industry success must invariably attend every settler's efforts.

KENNETH McDONALD.

RED DEER, February, 1894.

came to the Northwest in the autumn of 1883. My object was to see whether a man in my position, with impaired health, limited means, and a large family, could likely live and rear a family in a fairly respectable way. I was favorable impressed with the beauty and fertility of many places I examined, from Southern Manitoba to the Sturgeon River, north of Edmonton, but Red Deer, for several reasons, suited me best then and suits me still. This is, to a great extent, purely a matter of fancy. In so vast a country, with such varied and abundant resources and possibilities, it is quite impossible for any one locality to monopolise all the good things; all those who make such a claim may well be suspected of sinister motives.

I returned in April, 1884, with a wife and ten children, a man and maid servant and nurse girl, and am living on the spot where I first drove down my tent pins. At that time there was no railway north of Calgary. Our household effects, farm implements and supplies had to be carted in by half-breed freighters at 1½ cents per pound; and our cattle were driven the 100 miles from Calgary in such daily stages as they could stand, going by the way, the young men with a team, tent and supplies camping wherever night overtook them. Then there were no people in the country with the exception of some half-dozen whites and a few half-breed families. What is now known as the Red Deer district, reaching from south of Innisfail to north of Lacombe, was an uninhabited desert. There was not one post office between Calgary and Edmonton, 200 miles; no school, except on Indian missions, and only a fitful existence there; no minister of the gospel or church for the 200 miles from Calgary to Edmonton, and east and west many hundred miles.

We set to work to rear our log shanty. We could indulge in very little lumber; lumber was a luxury; common sawed boards cost \$30 per thousand, but mud was cheap, and with a plentiful supply inside and out we managed to make a warm, if not handsome habitation. We went to work with a will, and we made a living and kept up out of the mud.

We had much to encourage our industry. The soil was rich and productive, the climate, in my judgment, the best in Canada. That does not say that we have not at times severely cold weather. Nor does it say that we

can grow all the vegetables, or many of the fruits that can be grown successfully in some other parts of Canada. But the atmosphere is dry, the winters are short, many of them very mild, so that cattle and horses are absolutely independent of the stall, except, of course, working teams or milch cows. Hay, however, is abundant, so that in more severe winters, or a cold snap, or storm in mild winters, feed is abundant, and no loss need ever occur. The springs are early as a rule. There is a vast preponderance of bright weather. The autumns are long and delightful. The rainfall is under the average for Canada, but for the ten years we have been here we have had no approach to a killing drought. There are few severe storms, no blizzards, nor hot winds. Taken all round, it is a delightful, healthy climate. We have rich and abundant pasturage, pure water, good supply of wood, an inexhaustible supply of coal. These are some of the natural advantages which seduced us in the early days, and our love to the country has not decreased with the years. Civilization has come to us in the forms of post office, school, church, society, railway, law and order, open accessible markets, the best all-round prices for farm produce anywhere that I hear or read of.

The country still has room for bona fide farmers, with a little capital; and a whole lot of sense and push, and stay-with-it-ness; but for adventurers, ne'er-do-wells, and birds of passage, there is no room. It is particularly adapted to mixed farming, possessing every known condition for successful dairying. I am persuaded there is no better country open for settlement to-day.

LEO GAETZ.

U. S. SETTLERS' TESTIMONY.

OLDS, Alberta, Sept. 10, 1894.

I came here last November and stayed two months and liked the country so well that I returned this spring with a carload of stock. My stock has thrived splendidly and far above my expectations. I have seen the fattest cattle in this country that I ever saw, and the nicest grain in all my travels. Hogs do well here. I have been in the best of health since I arrived, and in all I think this is the best place for mixed farming I know of. I have farmed for the past 25 years, both in Iowa and Nebraska, and in making a home for myself prefer Alberta. I would advise any man who wants a home to come here and grow up with the country and have a home of his own. There are cheap lands, plenty of wood and good water, plenty of grass and lots of game and fish.

B. R. BRIGGS.

LOUISVILLE, Alta, Aug. 14, 1894.

This is to certify I have been in this country one and a half years. I am a native of England, and have lived in the States of Illinois and Nebraska, having farmed in England, also in the two latter States. I am 70 years of age. I have just harvested my crop of barley, and the oats are ready to cut; wheat is just changing color (red fife variety); lucerne, sowed this spring, 15 inches high on last year's breaking, I think will be a perfect success. I am experimenting on a small scale with other varieties of cereals, also several varieties of vegetables. I have potatoes (which will freely mash for table use), and carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, squash, turnips, celery, an early corn (in tassel and ear), tomatoes, etc. I do not expect the corn or tomatoes to fully mature this season; with these exceptions I have never, with my fifty years' practical

experience, seen or raised as fine crops of grain with as little work performed for the same, and it is the same with our vegetables.

Myself and son, C. O. Wigg, are located on West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 32, 44, 22.
WM. WIGG.

OLDS, Alberta, Sept. 11, 1894.

It is a matter of pleasure to me to be able to say a good word for this great North-West where there are free homes of fertile soil for the thousands, yes, millions. The great majority of the Nebraska colony will join me, I believe, in stating that the soil here has proven itself "drouth proof." The crops of wheat, barley, oats and flax are good, and vegetables are A 1 where they have been given any attention. Potatoes are mammoth in size and of a good quality.

Anyone with \$300 to \$500 wanting to know the best investment cannot miss it in planting his "pile" in Alberta.

O. S. MOORE.

WETASKIWIN, Aug. 23, 1894.

I came here from Washington, U.S.A., one year ago last spring and am now located on Sec. 16, tp. 45, range 19. I am well pleased with this country. I have traveled over most parts of the United States, and from what I have seen of Alberta am now of the opinion that it compares favourably with the best portion of the United States for either grain or mixed farming. This country is not so liable to summer frost as Washington State. This country has produced an excellent crop this season, most of which is now in stack. The grass here is the most nutritious that I have ever seen and the climate very healthy.

AUGUST T. SCHNEIDER.

WETASKIWIN, Aug. 13, 1894.

I wish to inform you of my success and give my opinion of this new country. I came from the State of Michigan, landed on my claim May 4th, 1893, and last year I raised 400 bushels of grain on sod with only one small team to work. This year I have 36 acres in crop. The barley is now ripe and ready for harvest; wheat and oats are turning and will be ripe in a few days. I have tested all kinds of vegetables and vines that I raised in Michigan, and have tomatoes and beans that give promise of a fine crop. My barley will go from 40 to 50 bushels and oats from 60 to 75. I consider this one of the best countries for mixed farming that is now open for settlement in America. All the crops are better than I expected could grow on land so poorly cultivated. I have great confidence in this country. I am located in Township 45, range 22, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, Alberta.

N. NEWSTED.

CALGARY, Alberta, May 6, 1894.

Replying to your question as to how I thought Innisfall and Edmonton would prosper as a dairy country, I would say that in my judgment that they are more particularly adapted for that purpose than any other. The cattle do extremely well on the long nutritious grass of the prairie and should give a good quantity of milk on this alone, while the facilities for raising grain and feeding them with their other food, are very fine, thus getting nearly double the quantity of milk of many other places. The creameries which are being established should be a great inducement to the dairy interest, and should be

encouraged by progressive farmers, as in using a separator 10 per cent more cream is obtained than by the old style of raising cream in pans, besides getting from 3 to 5 cents more per pound for creamery butter, and all labor for the farmer being done away with except milking.

Alberta is sure to become one of the strong dairy points in Canada and is one of the most prosperous provinces.

R. E. STEELE,

Of Pescadero, San Mateo Co., California.

BEAVER LAKE, September, 1894.

I came here from Clay County, Kansas, with Messrs. Milly, Boster, McGregor, Postle, Dipple, Mullen, and Lewis, and we have all taken up homesteads near Sick Man's Lake. I am delighted with this country and am satisfied there is no better land on the continent. The statements regarding the fertility of the soil and the resources of the country, which we read, have all been borne out by the facts, and my experience is that there has been no exaggeration of the actual condition of affairs here. I left 125 acres of corn standing on my old farm in Wakefield County, Kansas, because it was burnt up. Here I see no evidence of drought. In taxation, the rate here will be trivial, compared to the burdens we had to carry in Kansas. All our party will remain here, sending for our families, and next year I have no doubt we shall be followed by a couple of hundred of our old neighbors.

GEO. HACKNEY.

Wakefield, Clay Co., Kansas.

BEAVER LAKE, September, 1894.

With eight others I came from Clay County, Kansas, where I had lived for eleven years, and after inspecting different parts of the country decided to settle in this section, not because it is any better than other districts, but because it is as good as any, and exactly meets our requirements in there being plenty of land for our old neighbors in Kansas, who will, to the number of a couple of hundred, follow us here as a result of our favorable reports. The soil is the most fertile I ever saw, and there are large areas unoccupied. I never saw such wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and garden vegetables in all my life as I have seen in Northern Alberta, and the wild fruits are in profusion everywhere. In Kansas we were taxed to death on everything we possessed; in this country I find our only taxes will be for the maintenance of schools, of which the Government pays a large proportion. Here we have no personal, State, or Federal tax, and the school tax will be merely nominal.

JAMES MILLY.

Industry, Clay Co., Kansas.

EDMONTON, Sept. 5th, 1894.

I came to Edmonton August 19th, 1894, from Minneapolis, Kansas, with the view of looking at this country and judge for myself as to the merits of the country. I read a great deal about the Edmonton district and Northern Alberta and like a great many others I thought it couldn't be possible that so far away in this northern country there could be such a land of sunshine and flowers and such bountiful harvests; but since I have been here I have traveled over four hundred miles of country and have examined the crops and soil thoroughly and I don't think its equal can be found in any country especially for mixed farming. I find the country equally as good or better than has been represented. Too much can't be said in its praise. The soil is a black

loam with a regular clay sub-soil. The town of Edmonton is a model city of about two thousand inhabitants. It has all the modern improvements and is a thrifty go ahead town. Its citizens are of the best class of people. It is not full of howling hoodlums like most western cities. Don't conceive the idea that I have been sent here by some corporation or Railway Company as a delegate, for such is not the case. I came here with the view of locating and have bought land and calculate to locate as soon* as possible.

N. LAMBERTSON.

LE DUC, Edmonton District, Oct. 1, 1894.

We are very anxious that our friends and neighbors in the Western States should know how well pleased we are with this great, healthy, fruitful and park-like country. The land is richer than anything we have ever seen. The abundance of heavy building timber, of pure water, fire-wood, and coal, and the natural advantages of the land constitute an income in themselves to the new as well as to the old settler. As a rich pastoral district for cattle raising, we know of no place superior to the Edmonton district. Our crops of oats average from 80 to 100 bushels; wheat 35 to 45, and barley 40 to 60—far surpassing anything we had hoped for. Our vegetables of all kinds grow immense in size and yield, and are never hurt by frost. When we think of the severely tasked agriculturalist to the south of us, and the often dismal outlook for a return for their labor, we wonder that all do not emigrate here in a body. We have used our feeble efforts to spread our impressions of this country among some, and trust you will further do so if possible.

LEONARD D. BLADES, Section 22, Township 49, Range 4, of Freeland, Minn.; MIKE BARRETT, Section 2, Township 20, Range 25, of Michigan, Kalkaska Co.; JOHN HICKEY, S. E. Quar. Sec. 14, Township 50, Range 25, of Clarke Co., S.D.; WILLIAM FOSTER, N. E. Quar. Sec. 14, Township 50, Range 25, of Clarke Co., S.D.; JOHN TAYLOR, S. E. Quar. Sec. 24, Township 50, Range 25; WILLIAM FOGLE, Section 15, Township 51, Range 25, of Puget Sound; THOMAS CURTIN, Section 22, Township 51, Range 26, of Nebraska; JAMES REED, Section 26, Township 54, Range 24, of Nebraska.

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

In 1893, a number of British delegates visited Canada. The following are extracts from their reports:

Mr. Reuben Shelton, of the Grange Farm, Paddington, Nottingham, England, says:

"After having travelled across the Dominion of Canada, from the Eastern Coast to the Western, a distance of over 3,000 miles, and having been driven over more than 1,000 miles of her agricultural districts, I can conscientiously say (and I have all through felt the responsibility of my position as a delegate) that I like her land, I like her laws, and I like her people. Of the general high standard of quality of the land, I do not believe there can be any doubt in the minds of men who have had the privilege of seeing so much of it as I have done. There are without doubt many millions of acres of as fine, black soil, easy working, fertile land, awaiting settlement in the North-Western territories as the most fastidious farmer could wish to cultivate.

Canadian law, as applied to agriculture, is, I think, all any farmer could expect or desire. Taxation on the land is merely nominal, only amounting to a very few cents per acre. The education system is said to be second to none

in the world, and will, I believe, commend itself to everyone, especially to parents of young children, who may be contemplating settlement as farmers in Canada. A general school endowment fund is provided by setting aside two sections of Government land in every township in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; that is, the income from the eighteenth part of the whole is devoted to educational purposes, which leaves, so far, only about 25 per cent. to be provided by the general body of owners. Schools, with their properly qualified teachers, are to be found in the outlying and most thinly populated parts I visited. . . . We were everywhere told that, owing to the fine, bright, clear atmosphere unaccompanied by wind, the cold is not felt to anything like the extent the state of the thermometer would indicate, and that but little personal inconvenience is felt. Anyway, the fine, healthy appearance of the people, and especially the children, would seem to bear out these statements.

From the abundance of testimony of settlers who have been out farming in Canada for the last ten or fifteen years, together with what I have seen, I am quite convinced that many a man there has been getting a very satisfactory return for his labor and small amount of capital, while many have been struggling and falling in the attempt to make ends meet in the Old Country, where successful farming generally is now a thing of the past. I feel every confidence in recommending Canada to the notice of all classes of British agriculturists, but especially to young, strong men, with or without capital, who are blessed with habits of sobriety, industry and perseverance."

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire, deals with another phase. He says :

"One great advantage in this country is that a man is in no danger of being rented upon his own improvements; he homesteads according to Government regulations, or he buys his land of some one else and pays for it by instalments, unless he has money to cover the purchase. He enters upon it, and whatever he spends upon it in improvements is his own absolute property. If he goes too fast and gets into debt, that is his own fault, and dearly he may have to pay for it. Though these men may not have much capital, they have been successful in becoming possessed of their own estate, building up a homestead, and bringing up their families in plenty and comfort—a result which they would not be able to attain were they to remain in the Old Country and live a hundred years."

AMERICAN OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Extracts from letters by late Hon. C. H. Harrison, ex-mayor of Chicago, to the Chicago Mail :

"What cunning chaps the Hudson Bay Company people were! For long years they told the world that this was a region only fit for fur-bearing animals; and now that the iron horse has snatched the reins from this great cormorant, we find in this great North-West a country capable of supporting millions of happy agricultural people. Rivers abound, running in deep cut banks, into which the lowest and flattest land can be drained. Wood is not so far off that it cannot be had in sufficient quantities for domestic purposes, and coalfields lie so close to the water courses that it can be transported by water if the rail fails to do the work. In the summer season the sun pours down a flood of heat. My Alpaca coat was quite sufficient when standing on

the platform, and from ten to five I was constantly tempted to unbutton my vest. The nights are cool now, and, we are told, are always so. The people are thriving, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has built a road with which none of our Transcontinental railroads can compare. It is thoroughly laid, smooth, and finely ballasted. The depots or stations are built with taste, and the bridges are erected with great strength. In the far west, experimental farms are worked so as to give the emigrant actual knowledge of what the soil is capable of producing.

"Cattle ranches are scattered over the country. After leaving the wheat land, near Virden, I saw far off on the prairie a lady galloping, with long skirt, on a horse with banged tail. Habitations became scarce and ranches few. Many lakes were passed, covered with geese and duck. Sometimes we could see young broods of the latter, about the size of partridges, on small streams, not over 20 feet from our train. The plain is now the Coteau de Missouri, but not arid, as the same plain is on the Northern Pacific road. The whole country is pleasantly green, with patches of town diversifying the landscape.

"At Medicine Hat, 600 miles west of Winnipeg, we crossed the south fork of the Saskatchewan River. Here, and for a long distance, it is a navigable, fine stream, some 400 yards wide. Sixty miles from the foot hills of the Rockies lies Calgary, a town of 2,000 people, the centre of the great ranch district, where ranches of many thousand horses abound. The grazing country is said to be very fine, and extends far south down into Montana. The plains here are very fine, and the bunch grass is pretty green. It grows good wheat, but better grass."

Extract from a letter by the late United States Consul, J. W. Taylor, at Winnipeg, published in New York Sun :

"The area of the wheat district of Central Canada, between Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior for its eastern and the Rocky Mountains for its Western boundary, and latitudes 50° to 60°, has been ascertained to be of uniform productiveness, and by no means a narrow selva beyond the international boundary, I will venture to add a further instance from the central wheat district of North America. At its southern margin in Minnesota and Iowa seldom more than two well-formed grains are found in each cluster or fascicle forming the row; in Northern Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba three grains become habitual; and from heads of wheat brought to me from Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan, and Fort Vermillion, on the Peace River, I have separated five well-formed grains from each cluster or group forming the head, which is decisive evidence that the perfection of the wheat plant is attained near the most northern limit of its successful growth."



GERMAN HOMESTEAD NEAR MORDEN, MANITOBA.

SYSTEM OF LAND SURVEY.

The Provinces of the North-West have now been accurately surveyed by the Dominion Government, and parcelled out into square and uniform lots on the following plan: The land is divided into "townships" six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile each section, and these are again subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west.

The following is a plan of a township:—

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

N.

SIX MILES SQUARE.

Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter section contains 160 acres.	W. SIX MILES SQUARE.	31	32	³³ C.N.W.	34	35	36	E. A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square.
		C.P.R.	Gov.	or C.P.R.	Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	
		30	29	28	27	26	²⁵ C.N.W.	
		Gov.	Schools.	Gov.	C.P.R.	H.B.	or C.P.R.	
		19	20	²¹ C.N.W.	22	23	24	
		C.P.R.	Gov.	or C.P.R.	Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	
		18	17	16	15	14	¹³ C.N.W.	
		Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	or C.P.R.	
		7	8	⁹ C.N.W.	10	11	12	
		C.P.R.	H.B.	or C.P.R.	Gov.	Schools.	Gov.	
		6	5	4	3	2	¹ C.N.W.	
		Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	C.P.R.	Gov.	or C.P.R.	

S.

GOVERNMENT LANDS OPEN FOR HOMESTEAD (that is, for free settlement).—
Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE.—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Section Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33, along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, can be purchased from Canada North-West Land Company.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.—Section Nos. 11, 29, are reserved by Government for school purposes.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S LANDS FOR SALE.—Section Nos. 8 and 26.

FREE HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

The entry must be perfected within six months of its date by the settler beginning to reside upon and cultivate the land, unless entry is obtained after the 1st of September, in which case it need not be perfected before the 1st day of June following.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

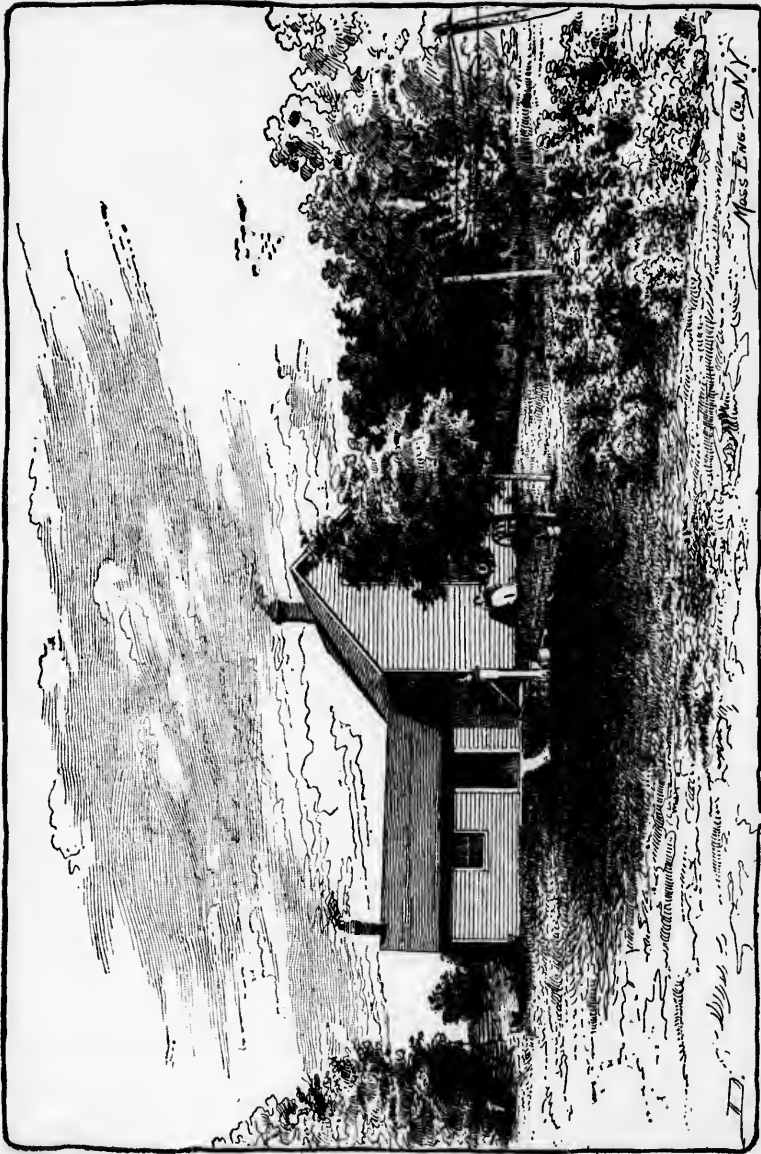
After perfecting his Homestead Entry as described, the settler must continue to reside upon and cultivate the land for which he holds entry for three years from the date thereof, during which period he may not be absent from the land for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

Upon furnishing proof, which must be satisfactory to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, that he has fulfilled the conditions as to residence and cultivation before specified, the settler will be entitled to a patent from the Crown for his homestead, provided he is a British subject by birth or naturalization.

If the homesteader desires to obtain his patent within a shorter period than three years he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price ruling at the time, upon proof that he has resided thereon for twelve months from the date of perfecting entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres under cultivation.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

may be made before the local agent, or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable; no fee, however, being charged if the application be made at the land office. Application for patent must be made within five years from the date of the homestead entry, otherwise the right thereto is liable to forfeiture.



FARM HOUSE NEAR CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

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GOVERNMENT MINERAL LANDS.

COAL LANDS.

If surveyed, can be purchased by one individual to the extent of 320 acres, price \$10 per acre for soft coal, \$20 per acre for anthracite. Purchaser has to pay no royalty, nor yet compelled to work same.

RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR COAL.

On staking out boundaries North and South, East and West lines marking on each post the name of individual staking same, date of such staking; then apply to Minister of Interior, who will grant right to explore for 60 days on expenditure of at least \$2 per day. At expiration of 60 days a further extension may be granted if asked for. This right to explore enables parties to satisfy themselves whether there is sufficient coal on the property to warrant a purchase.

MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL, OR PLACER MINING.

Size, maximum, 1,500 ft. x 600 ft., and in any other shape so that the length does not exceed three times the breadth. Courses of boundaries any direction desired: along the river or otherwise. The boundaries to be four straight lines, opposite sides or ends parallel except in cases where from prior locations that cannot be obtained, in which case the Superintendent of Mines will permit that condition to be waived. To be staked out by claimant personally, marking his name, date of staking, etc., thereon; if in timber to cut out and well blaze the boundaries. After staking, has 60 days to register with local Land Agent, pays fee \$5, receives receipt. All assignments *must* be endorsed on back of original receipts, and if unconditional, on filing same with agent and on payment of a fee of \$2 a receipt in favor of assignee will be issued. Development to be at least \$100 per annum in actual mining operations, proof of such development to be filed with the agent; failure to do so will be considered as an abandonment of claim.

So soon as \$500 development has been performed on claim, he may purchase, paying \$5 per acre. If any unsurveyed territory, must furnish survey and description of same, or deposit \$50, for which sum the Department of Interior will so soon as possible make the necessary surveys. No royalty on any of the output of minerals.

One party can only take one claim on the same lode, ledge or mine; cannot stake out for another. If not recorded within 60 days after staking it at that date becomes vacant Dominion lands.

The Minister of Interior, on application, may grant for iron an area to the extent of 160 acres if he be satisfied of the good faith and ability of the applicants to operate that area.

Quarry lots whether for building material, lime, slate, or clay for pottery, bricks, etc., can be taken up under these regulations, that is to the area not exceeding 1,500 ft. x 600 ft., etc., recording, assigning, etc., as heretofore, development at least \$100 per annum, and the Minister assumes the right to sell the same to the claimant at price agreed upon, or work the same under a royalty not exceeding 5 per cent. on output.

PLACER MINING

The size of claim varies from 100 ft. in width extending across bed of ordinary stream from bank to bank, to an area of ten acres where there is a large area.

A liberal supply of timber for house-building purposes and fuel is granted free to settlers on payment of a small office fee for the permit to cut.

For full information as to the conditions of tender, and sale of timber, coal, or other mineral lands, apply to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario: the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any other of the Dominion Land Agents, Manitoba, or the North-West Territories.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-West Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

For disposal of the public lands by free-grant or sale, the Dominion has established the following agencies, at which all the business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:

GOVERNMENT LANDS OFFICES

(Figures are inclusive.)

Winnipeg District—Includes all surveyed townships, Nos. 1 to 25 north; ranges—all east of 1st meridian, and ranges 1 to 8 west; also townships 1 to 4, ranges 9 to 14, and townships 5 to 7, range 9 to 12 west. Agent, Winnipeg.

Souris District—Townships 1 to 4, range 15 west to 2nd meridian; townships 5 to 7, range 13 west to 2nd meridian; townships 8 to 12, range 9 west to 2nd meridian; townships 13 and 14, range 23 west to 2nd meridian; townships 15 and 16, range 29 west to 2nd meridian. Agent, Brandon.

Little Saskatchewan District—Townships 13 and 14, ranges 9 to 22 west; townships 15 to 20, ranges 9 to 24 west; townships north of and including township 15, ranges 25 to 28 west, and townships north of and including township 17 in range 29 west. Agent, Minnedosa.

Lake Dauphin Sub-District—Townships north of and including township 21, ranges 10 to 24 west. Agent, Lake Dauphin.

Coteau District—Townships 1 to 9, ranges 1 to 30 west 2nd meridian. Agent, Estevan.

Qu'Appelle District—Townships 10 to 18, ranges 1 to 30 west 2nd meridian; townships 19 to 21, ranges 7 to 30 west 2nd meridian; townships 22 and 23, ranges 10 to 30 west 2nd meridian; townships 24 to 38, ranges 21 to 29 west 2nd meridian; townships 32 to 38, ranges 1 to 6 west 3rd meridian; townships 31 to 38, ranges 7 to 10 west 3rd meridian. Agent, Regina.

Touchwood District.—Townships north of and including township 17, ranges 30 to 33 west 1st meridian; townships north of and including township 19, ranges 1 to 6 west of 2nd meridian; townships north of and including township 22, ranges 7 to 9 west 2nd meridian; townships north of and including township 24, ranges 10 to 12 west 2nd meridian; townships 24 to 38, ranges 13 to 20 west 2nd meridian. Agent, Yorkton.

Swift Current District—Townships 1 to 30, ranges 1 to 30 west 3rd meridian; township 31, ranges 1 to 6 west 3rd meridian. All business transacted at Regina.

Lethbridge District—Townships 1 to 18, ranges 1 to 24 west of the 4th

meridian ; townships 1 to 12, range 25 west of the 4th meridian to B.C. Agent, Lethbridge.

Calgary District—Townships 19 to 30, ranges 1 to 7 west 4th meridian ; townships 19 to 34, ranges 8 to 24 west 4th meridian ; townships 13 to 34, range 25 west 4th meridian to B.C. Agent, Calgary.

Red Deer Sub-District—Townships 35 to 42, range 8 west 4th meridian to B.C. Agent, Red Deer.

Wetaskiwin Sub-District—Townships 43 to 49, range 8 west 4th meridian to B.C. ; townships 50, ranges 8 to 20 west 4th meridian. Agent, Wetaskiwin.

Edmonton District—Townships north of and including township 51, range 8 west of 4th meridian to B.C. ; township 50, range 21 west of 4th meridian to B.C. Agent, Edmonton.

Battleford District—Townships north of and including township 31, range 11 west of 3rd meridian to 7 west of 4th meridian. Agent, Battleford.

Prince Albert District—Townships north of and including township 39, ranges 13 west of 2nd meridian to 10 west of 3rd meridian. Agent, Prince Albert.

From time to time the boundaries of the different agencies are liable to alteration as the progress of settlement renders advisable. In every case, however, ample notice is given to the public of any changes made in the land districts, and in the case of colonists newly arriving in Manitoba they can obtain the fullest possible information in regard to all land matters by inquiring at the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands in Winnipeg.

At the offices in the districts, detailed maps will be found, showing the exact homestead lands vacant. The agents are always ready to give every assistance and information in their power.

For the convenience of applicants, information as to prices and terms of purchase of railway lands may be obtained from all station agents along the Company's main line and branches. In no case is a railway agent entitled to receive money in payment for lands. All payments must be remitted directly to the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.

RAILWAY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway lands consist of the odd numbered sections along the Main Line and Branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River Districts. The Railway Lands are for sale at the various Agencies of the Company in the United Kingdom, Eastern Canada and the North-West Territories, at the following prices :

Lands in the Province of Manitoba average \$3 to \$6 an acre.

Lands in the Province of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd Meridian, average \$3 to \$4 an acre.

Lands West of the 3rd Meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary District, \$3 per acre.

Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River Districts, \$3 per acre.

For the convenience of investors the following Maps, showing in detail the lands and prices, have been prepared and will be sent free to applicants :

- A. Province of Manitoba.
- B. Eastern Assiniboia.
- C. Cypress Hills District.
- D. Calgary District.
- E. The Saskatchewan Valley.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

If paid for in full at the time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance will be given ; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under the regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilise the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The Land Grant of the Manitoba South-Western Railway Company is administered by the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the same Land Regulations as are printed above. It consists of over 1,000,000 acres of the choicest land in America, well adapted for grain growing and mixed farming, is a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary, and from range 13 westward.

The terms of purchase of the Manitoba South-Western Lands are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THRIVING TOWNS.

The Company offers for sale at its Land Office in Winnipeg most desirable Town Lots in the various thriving towns and villages along the Main Line east of Brandon, and along all branch lines in Manitoba,

The terms for payments for these lots are :—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months. If paid for in full at time of purchase a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. For further particulars apply to

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner, C. P. Ry. Co., Winnipeg.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS ON THE C.P.R.

A.—*Carloads of Settlers' Effects*, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: LIVE STOCK, any number up to but not exceeding TEN (10) head, all told; viz.: Horses, mules, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs; HOUSEHOLD GOODS and personal property (second-hand); WAGGONS, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); FARM MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS (all second-hand); LUMBER and SHINGLES which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a PORTABLE HOUSE may be shipped; SEED GRAIN; small quantity of TREES or SHRUBBERY; small lot LIVE POULTRY or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey.

B.—*Less than Carloads* will be understood to mean only HOUSEHOLD GOODS (second-hand); WAGGONS, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and second-hand FARM MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS. Less than carload lots should be plainly addressed.

C.—*Merchandise*, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and if shipped, will be charged the Company's regular classified tariff rates.

D.—Should the allotted number of Live Stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be taken at the ordinary classified tariff rates, over and above the carload rates for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of live stock. (These ordinary tariff rates will be furnished by Station Agents on application.)

E.—*Passes*.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

F.—*Top Loads*.—Settlers are not permitted, under any circumstances, to load any article on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous, and is ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN.

G.—Carloads will not be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

J.—*Carload Rates*.—The rates shown in the column headed "Carloads" apply on any shipment occupying a car, and weighing 20,000 lbs. (10 tons) or less. If the carloads weigh over 20,000 lbs., the additional weight will be charged for at proportionate rates. (Example, \$205.00 "per car" is equivalent to \$1.02½ per hundred lbs., at which rate the additional weight would be charged.)

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

Settlers' Effects, viz. :—Wearing apparel, household, furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least a year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada: provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions :—One animal of meat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry: and one sheep for each acre so secured.

All stock is subject to 90 days quarantine at the International Boundary, the cost of such detention being defrayed by the Dominion Government. Such stock may not be imported after the first of September and during the winter season.

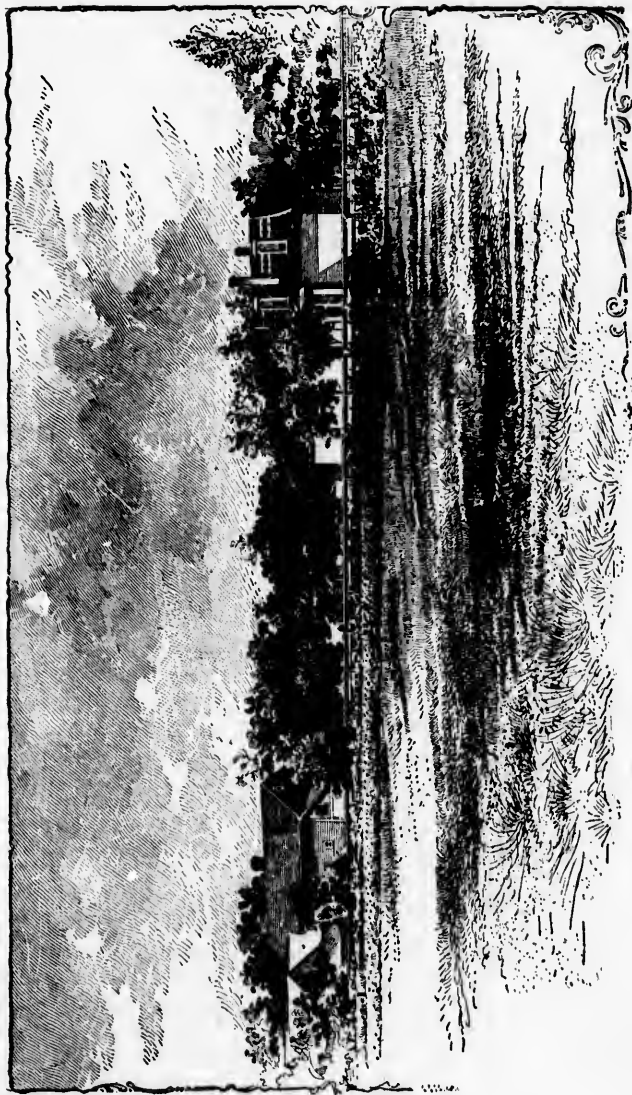
The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oaths :—

I.....do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that any and all musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements named or included in this bill of entry have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least one year before removal, and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn to, at..... }
day of.....189 }

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba or the North-West Territories, free of duty:

I.....do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the North-West Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate) and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.



THE BEAUDRY FARM, LA SALLE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE CLIMATE.

The climatic conditions of Western Canada have been given in detail in previous pages, but the following opinion of a well-known authority, Dr. Mitchell, of Yale, Michigan, U.S.A., who recently visited Manitoba and the Territories, refers to the country as a whole. In a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, Dr. Mitchell says :

"In regard to the healthfulness of the climate, I wish more particularly to say a few words. Having lived for years in Ontario, Michigan and California, I feel free to say that in none of them have I seen such a healthy looking lot of people. The climate conditions are pre-eminently favorable to health and unfavorable to hepatic, catarrhal, and pulmonary affections. The appearance of the people, when compared with those who suffer from the cold, raw, damp winds of the lakes, is very well marked, the latter having a thickened yellow skin with a sluggish circulation, while those of the Canadian North-West have a skin that the circulation can be seen through. The dryness and lightness of the air is very bracing and invigorating, and gives a feeling of buoyancy and energy to both mind and body, and makes the man of middle age feel as though he has renewed his youth ten or fifteen years.

"There is quite a diversity of climate, so that everyone could make a selection suitable to his own individual necessities and requirements. Those wishing a cold, steady winter could find it between Winnipeg and Regina, and those wishing a mild winter would be suited between Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton, the climate being quite mild for 200 miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountains."

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The question "How much is necessary?" is a difficult one to answer. It depends upon circumstances. Very many men have gone into Western Canada without any capital and have prospered. A little capital, however, makes the start easier and saves valuable time. Some statements of what can be done upon a certain capital, say 500 dollars (£100), or 1,000 dollars (£200), or 3,000 dollars (£600) may, nevertheless, be advantageous.

This information has been given by many writers, in tables of various kinds and for various localities, but all amount to about the same conclusions, namely :—

The 500 dollars (£100) will set a man down upon some western quarter-section (160 acres) obtained as free homestead or one chosen among the cheaper lands belonging to the railway company and enable him to build a house and stay there until his farm becomes productive and self-supporting.

In this connection a practical farmer of some years' residence in Manitoba speaks as follows:

"Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing by homesteading. A single man can start on an outlay of \$335, made up as follows: One yoke of oxen and harness, \$115; plow, harrow, etc., \$40; stove and kitchen furnishings, \$40; bedding, etc., \$20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log house, \$50; provisions, \$90; seed, \$30. A farmer with a family of five would have to lay out \$240 more, bringing his outlay up to \$625.

"A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and

build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the fifth of April; he can break ten acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the ten acres under crop, and can break thirty acres, and backset the forty acres in the fall ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about \$60 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring."

It must not be forgotten, however, that hundreds have arrived in Winnipeg without any money, and by first working on wages have prospered and become substantial farmers.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The progress of district school development evinces a wholesome desire on the part of all classes to encourage education. The schools of the Territories may be said to have come under the operation of a recognized school law in April, 1886. In 1887 there were 111 schools, 125 teachers, and 3,144 pupils; while in 1894 the register showed 330 public Protestant schools, 2 Protestant separate schools, 33 Roman Catholic public schools, 10 Roman Catholic separate schools, and the number of pupils closely approximated 8,000. The expenditure for schools in 1887 was \$36,397.47, and in 1893 \$121,056.94. In the various school districts since June, 1886, the debentures for building school houses, furnishing, purchasing sites and general equipment, up to July 1894, amounted to \$165,575.

THE DANGER OF DEBT.

One of the dangers the settler must avoid if he wishes to prosper is Debt. The temptation to purchase agricultural implements and horses on *credit* is almost irresistible, and has proved a source of trouble to many a settler. Another fruitful source of evil is endeavoring to accomplish too much, placing a larger acreage under crop than the settler can handle without the aid of hired help. The successful farmer is most invariably those who, commencing with a small capital, have in the first years of their farming operations confined the area, say, not exceeding 100 acres. Such an area of ground if prepared by summer following, can be done without hired labor and with an inexpensive outfit of machinery.

ELEVATOR STORAGE CAPACITY OF WESTERN CANADA.

The following table shows the storage capacity of the elevators on the various lines of railway in Western Canada:

	Bushels.
C. P. R. Main line.....	7,415,700
C. P. R. Deloraine branch.....	1,166,000
C. P. R. Glenboro' branch.....	631,000
C. P. R. Emerson branch.....	147,000
C. P. R. Souris branch.....	642,000
C. P. R. Stonewall branch.....	31,000
C. P. R. Other branches.....	26,400
Grand Total C. P. R.....	10,060,600
G. N. W. C. R.....	84,000
N. P. R.....	561,500
M. & N. W. R.....	654,000
Grand Total.....	11,467,100

In 1891 the grand total was 7,623,000 bushels and in 1892 was 10,366,700 bushels.

The daily total capacity of flour mills is 8,270 barrels, and oatmeal mills 190 barrels per day.

HOW TO REACH THE CANADIAN WEST.

Colonists having arrived in Canada at Quebec or Montreal in summer or Halifax in winter, travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories, or British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct. Settlers from the Eastern States travel via Montreal, Prescott or Brockville, and thence by the Canadian Pacific; but if from Southern and Western New York, or Pennsylvania via Niagara Falls, Toronto and North Bay, thence Canadian Pacific Railway; those from the Middle States either by Toronto and North Bay, or by Sault Ste. Marie or Portal, Assiniboia, via St. Paul; from the Western States by Portal (or, if for Manitoba, by Gretna, Man.); from the Pacific Coast States by Vancouver, Huntingdon, B.C., Osoyoos or Kootenay. On the same fast trains with the first-class cars are colonist cars which are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principle as those of the first-class sleeping cars, and equally as comfortable as to ventilation, etc. They are taken through, without change, all the way from Montreal to Manitoba. No other railway can do this. No extra charge is made for the sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the Company at the point of starting, at a cost of \$2.50—ten shillings. The curtains may be hung around a berth, turning it into a little private room. In addition to this, men travelling alone are cut off from families by a partition across the car near the middle, and smoking is not permitted in that part of the car where the women and children are.

The train stops at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot coffee and tea and well-cooked food may be bought at very reasonable prices. The cars are not allowed to become overcrowded, and the safety and welfare of passengers are carefully attended to. Every possible care is taken that the colonist does not go astray, lose his property, or suffer imposition. Where a large number of colonists are going to the west together special fast trains of colonist sleeping cars are despatched.

No other railway in America offers such good accommodation to colonist passengers as does the Canadian Pacific.

All trains are met upon arrival at Winnipeg, or before reaching that city, by the agents of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who give colonists all the assistance and advice they require in regard to their new home.

In cases where some locality for settlement has been selected, and friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further west, every information can be obtained at the Land Office in Winnipeg.

Special round-trip explorers' tickets can be obtained at the Company's Land Office, the full price of which will be refunded if the holder purchases 160 acres or more. In this way, land hunters are enabled to make a personal inspection of the land free of cost to themselves.

Most men wish to examine and choose for themselves the section which seems to them the most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are assisted in doing this by officials appointed by the

Government for the purpose. Meanwhile, the family and baggage can remain at the Government immigration house in safety and comfort. Providing themselves with food in the city markets, they can cook their own meals upon the stoves in the house, and, with the bedding that has served them during their journey, they can sleep in comfort in the bunk bedsteads with which the rooms are fitted. Should they prefer, however, to stop at an hotel, they will find in Winnipeg public houses of all grades, where the total cost for each person varies from \$1 (4s.) to \$3 (12s.) a day, according to circumstances, and boarding houses are numerous, at which the charges are somewhat lower.

It sometimes happens that the intending settler has not much more than sufficient money to carry him as far as Winnipeg. In that case he will be anxious to begin immediately to earn some money. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have each an agency at Winnipeg whose business it is to be informed where labor is needed. Societies representing almost all the nationalities of Europe have been formed in Winnipeg, and will welcome and see to the welfare of their respective countrymen.

At certain seasons farmers are on the look-out for able men and pay good wages, generally averaging \$20 (£4) per month and board. The girls of a family usually find employment in Winnipeg and other towns, in domestic service, in hotels, shops, factories and establishments employing female labor. Good wages are paid to capable girls, and little time is lost in getting a situation.

NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

While this pamphlet is more especially devoted to a description of the prairie regions of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, it may not be inopportune to also refer to another District, as yet but little known, which offers many inducements to those seeking homes and who prefer remaining near the eastern provinces of the Dominion to settling on the western plains. This is the Rainy River District, in North-Western Ontario. Before reaching Manitoba, the traveller on the Canadian Pacific Railway passes this region at some distance to the north. It has many advantages of great importance to the husbandman, lumberman and miner. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent land, the fertility of which is evidenced by the fact that the soil is uniformly of a rich black loam of a great depth. Agriculturists have already made considerable progress, and several prosperous settlements have grown up. The country is well wooded with magnificent pine, oak, elm, cedar, hemlock and Balm of Gilead, or gum wood (which grows to a great height, some of the trees 2 feet in diameter, having no branches within 60 feet of the ground), and lumbering operations are carried on upon an extensive scale. Millions of feet of logs are rafted yearly down the Lake of the Woods to Rat Portage and Norman and sawn there, and the Manitoba and western markets supplied. Mining is another source of wealth, and gold, iron, mica and other minerals have been discovered about Rainy Lake, the work of developing which is just commencing to be prosecuted very vigorously. In the Lake of the Woods district, further north, however, gold mines are worked on a yearly increasing scale. Any person may explore Crown lands for minerals, and mining lands may be purchased outright or leased at rates fixed by the Mines Act. The minimum area of a location is 40 acres. Prices range from \$2 to \$3 per acre, the higher price being for lands in surveyed territory and within six miles of a railway. The rental charge is at the rate of \$1 per acre for the first year and 25 cents per acre for subsequent years; but the leasehold may be converted into freehold at the option of the tenant at any time during the term of the lease, in which case the first year's rent is allowed on the purchase money. A royalty of not more than 2 per cent. is reserved, based on the value of the ore less cost of mining and subsequent treatment for the market. The climate of the Rainy River district is healthy and invigorating, the scenery charming, and the possibilities of the district very great. The land is owned and administered by the Government of Ontario (offices at Toronto), and free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under 18 years of age residing with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over 18, or to a married man not having children under 18 residing with him; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 80 acres additional, at the rate of \$1.00 (four shillings) per acre, payable in four annual instalments with interest, and the patent may be issued at the expiration of three years from the date of location or purchase, upon completion of the settlement duties. Rainy River itself is a fine navigable stream 150 to 200 yards wide, and more than 80 miles long, connecting Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, and forming the boundary line between the United States and Canada. This district is reached during the season of navigation by steamer from Rat Portage, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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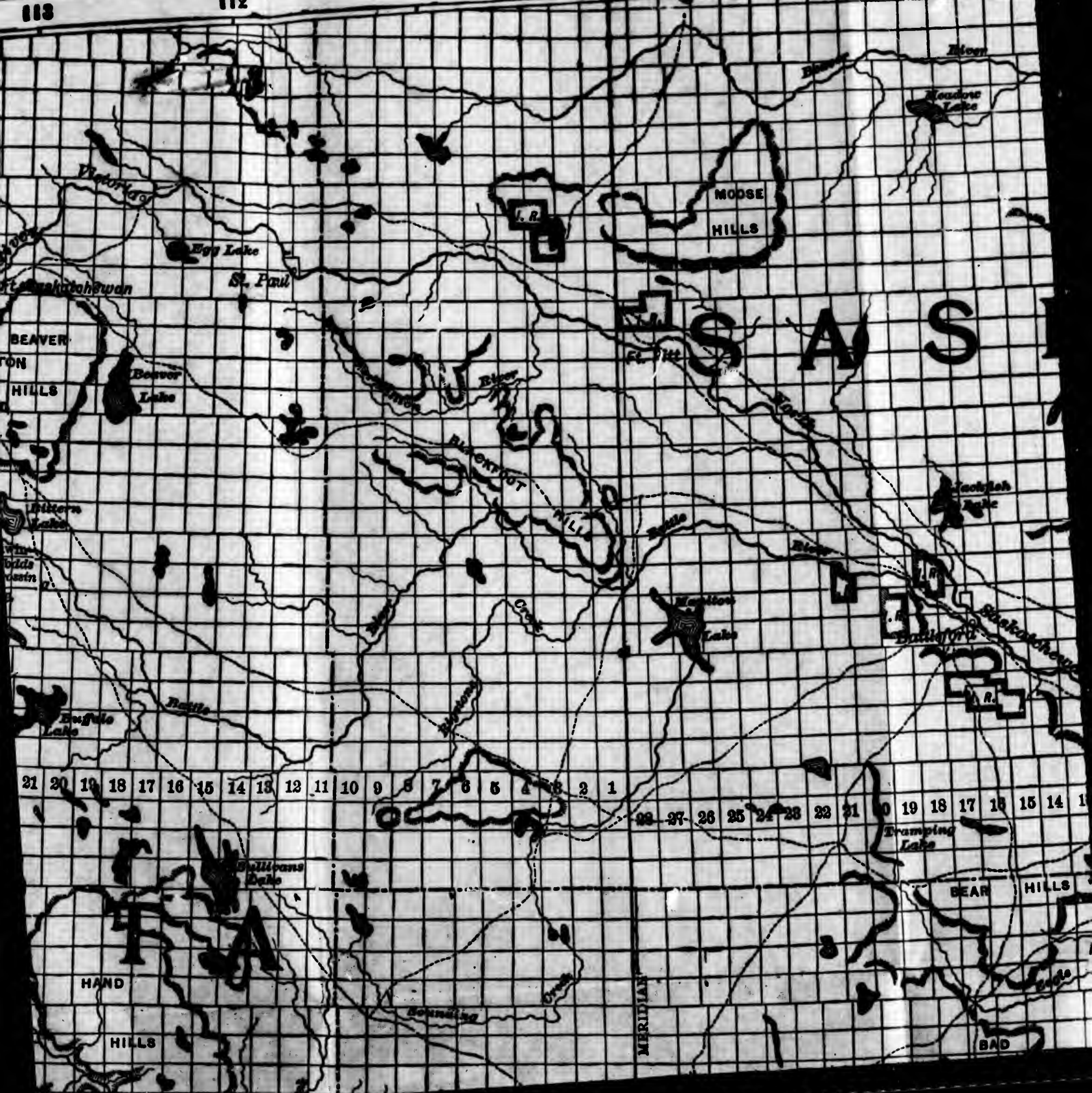
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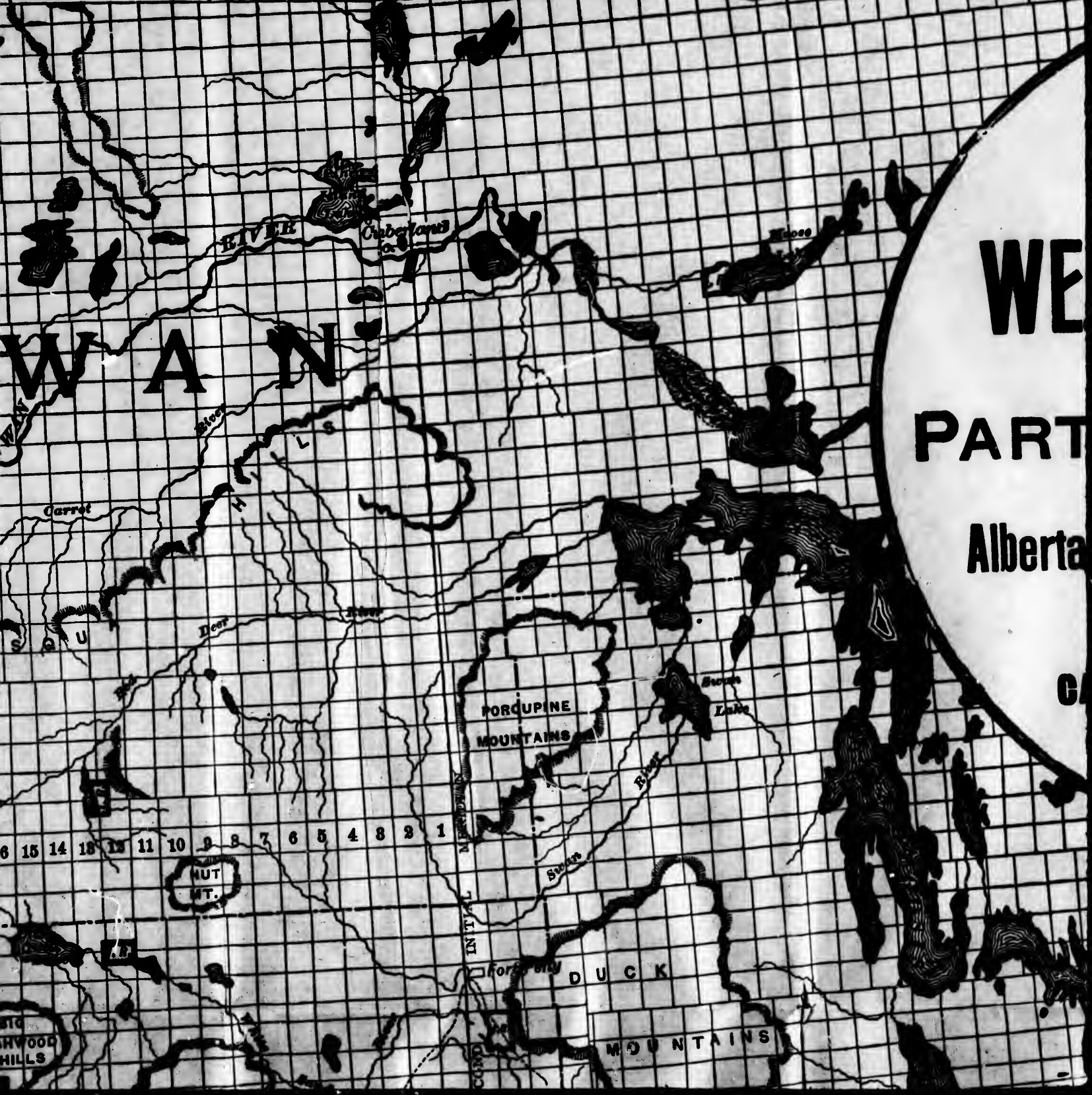


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 Showing System of Land Survey
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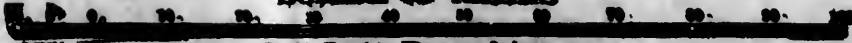
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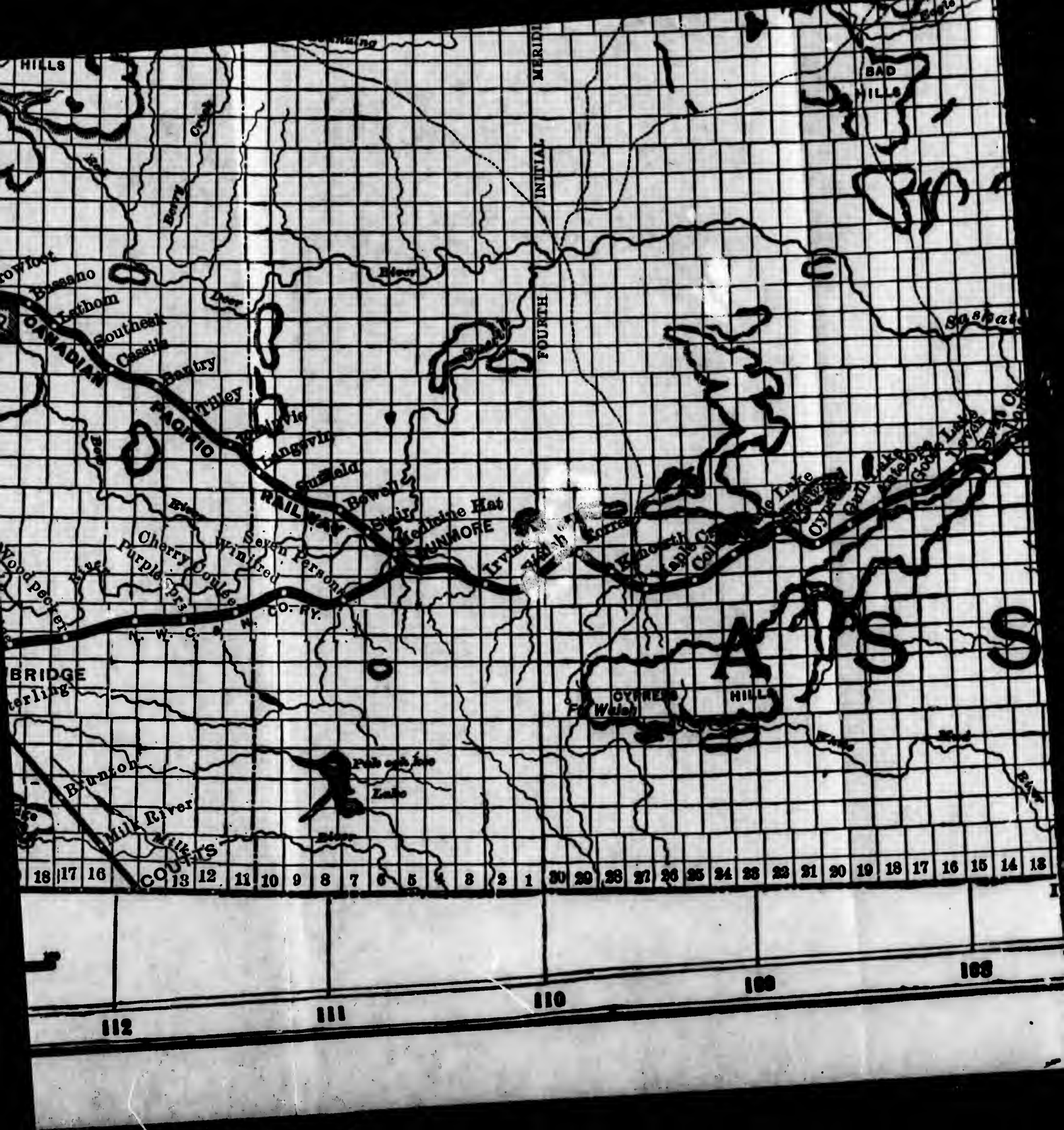
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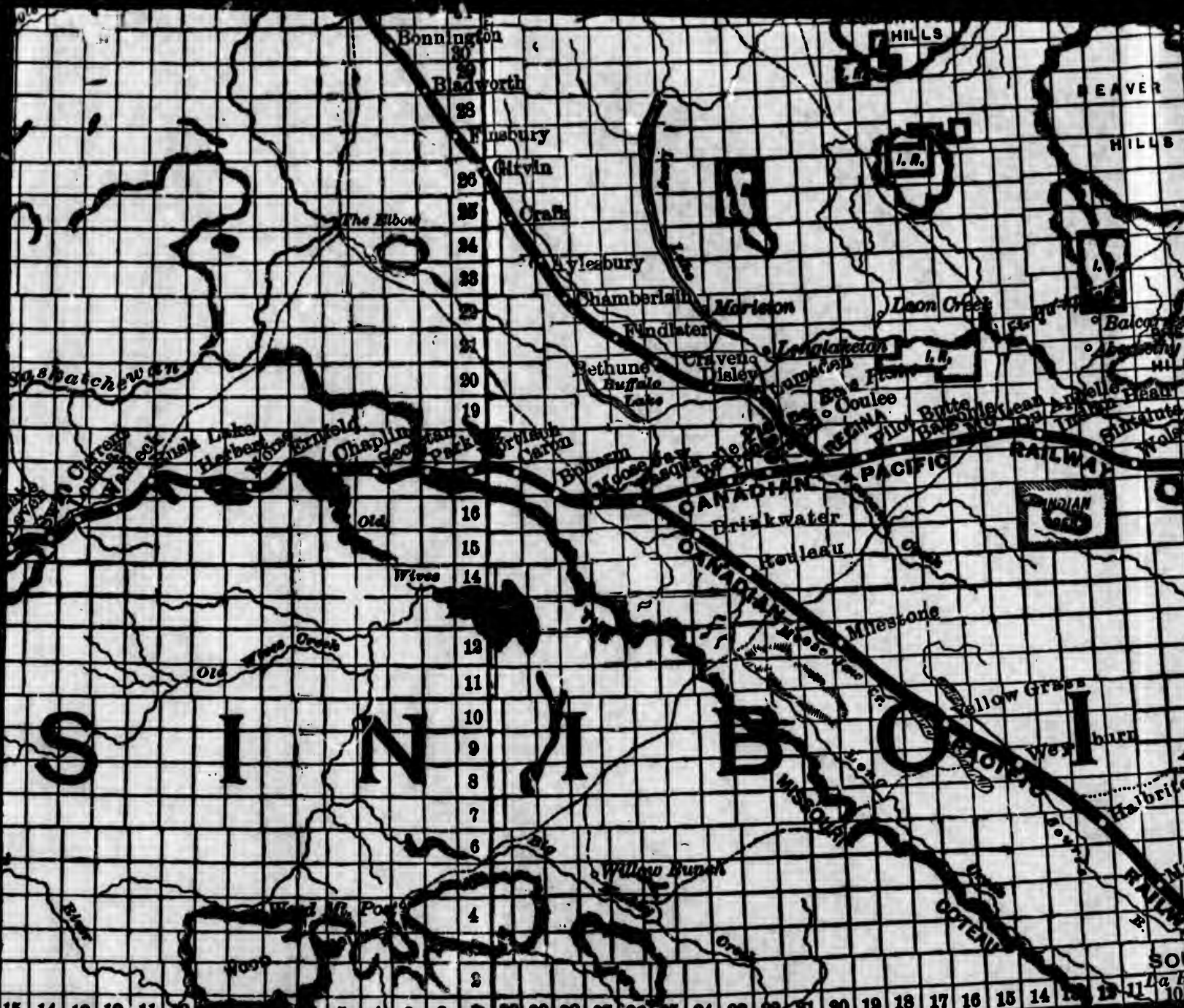
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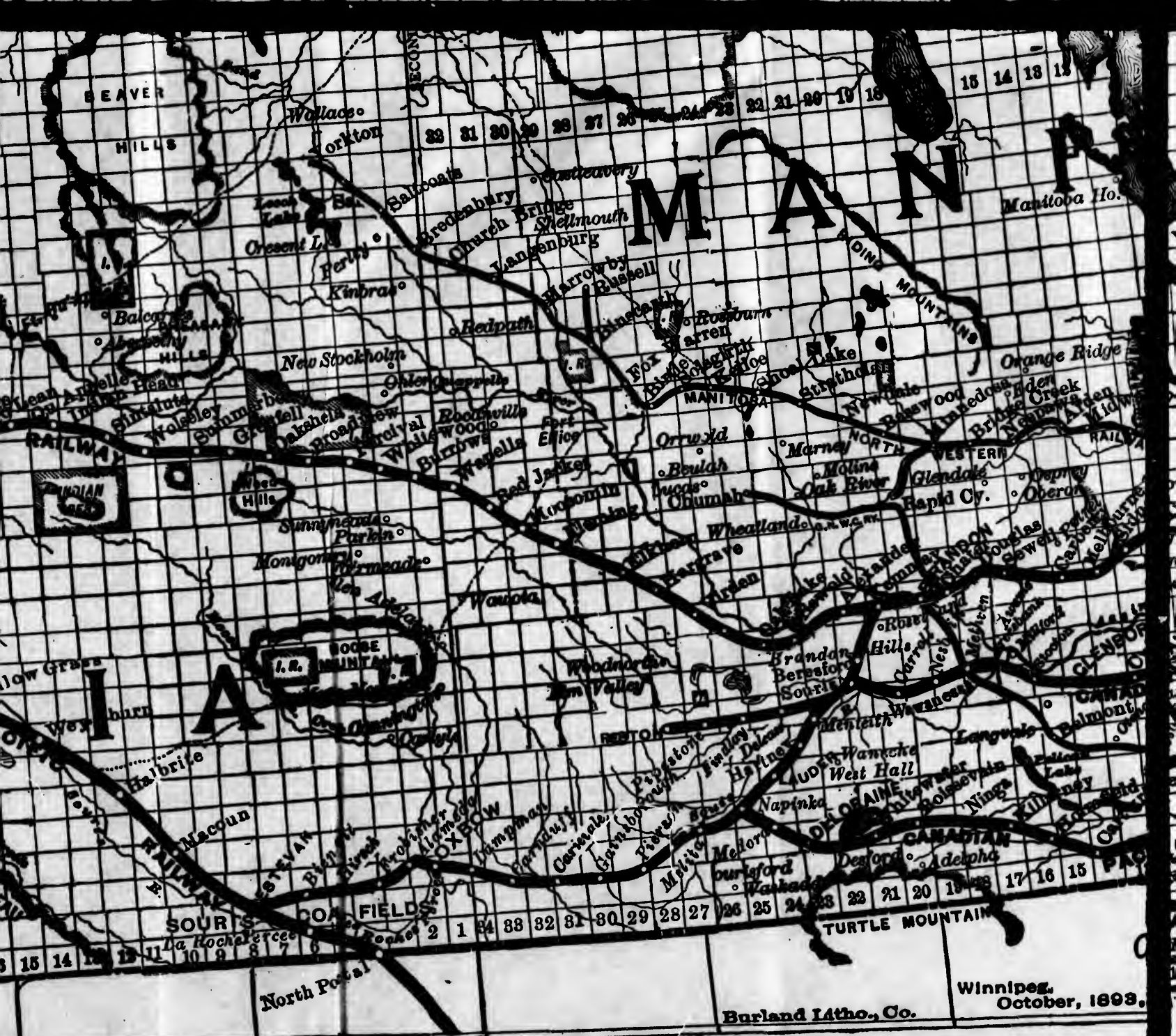
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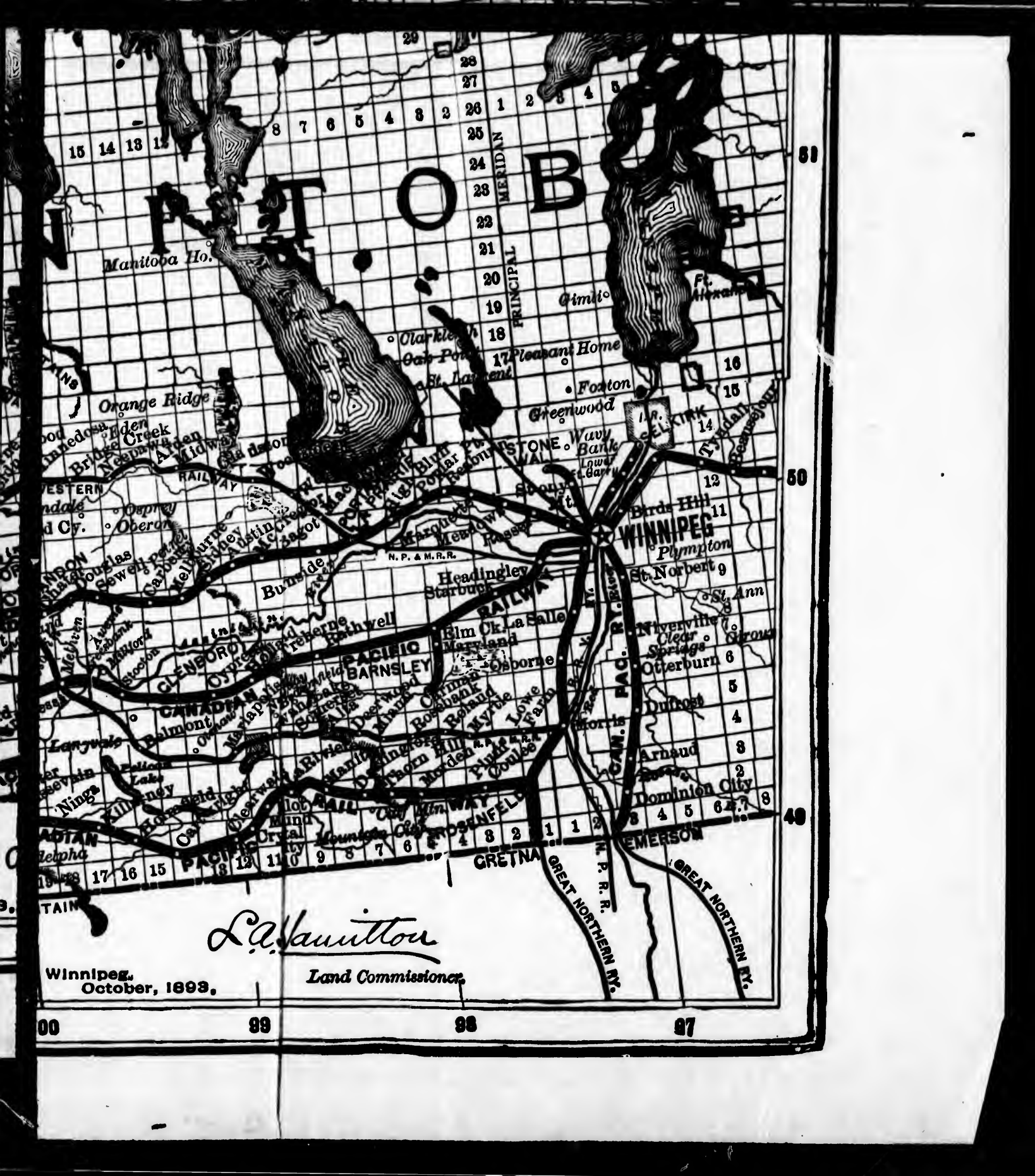


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Winnipeg, October, 1898.
Barland Litho., Co.



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Winnipeg,
October, 1893.

L.A. Hewitt
Land Commissioner

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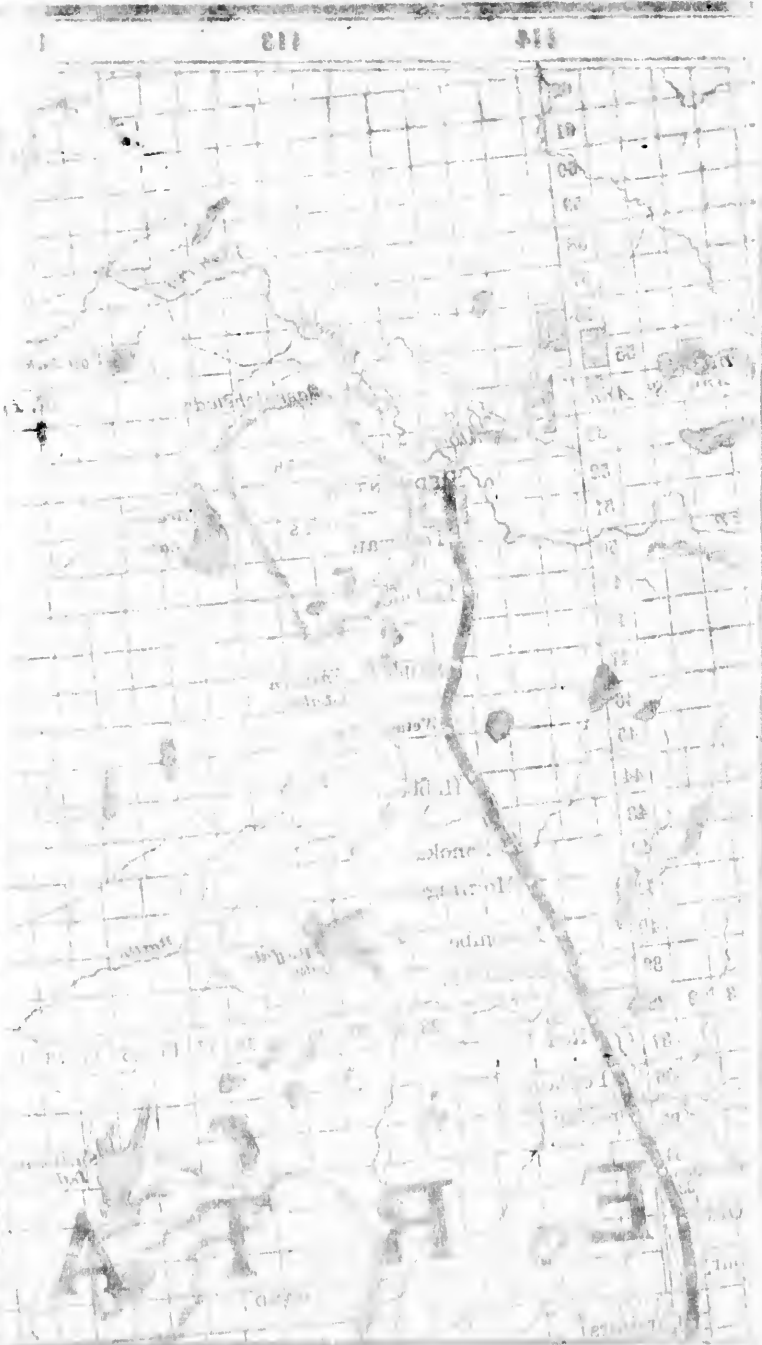
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The Canadian Pacific Railway

IS THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE FERTILE FARM LANDS OF

WESTERN CANADA

THE MINING, LUMBERING AND FARMING REGIONS OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND IS ALSO THE BEST ROUTE TO THE STATES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON AND ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

BE SURE AND ASK YOUR STEAMSHIP AGENT FOR PASSAGE BY THIS LINE OF RAILWAY.



COLONIST SLEEPING CARS

Are supplied for all holders of Second Class or Colonist Tickets FREE OF CHARGE. Passengers are, however, required to provide their own bedding. If they do not bring this with them, sleeping car outfit may be purchased from the railway agent at the port of landing, at a very reasonable price.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO STEAMSHIP AGENT, OR TO

ARCHER BAKER, { 87-68 King William St., E.C., and 30 Cockspur St., S.W., LONDON, ENG.
{ James St., LIVERPOOL, ENG.
{ 67 St. Vincent St., GLASGOW.

C. E. MCPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 197 Washington St., BOSTON, and St. JOHN, N.B.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, 353 Broadway, NEW YORK.

C. SHEEHY, District Passenger Agent, 11 Fort Street West, DETROIT.

J. F. LEE, District Freight and Passenger Agent, 232 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

M. M. STERN, District Freight and Passenger Agent, Chronicle Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

W. R. CALLAWAY, District Passenger Agent, 1 King Street East, TORONTO.

ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG.

C. B. HIBBARD, General Passenger Agent Soo & South Shore Lines, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

G. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, VANCOUVER, B. C.

C. E. E. USSHER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.

D. MCNICOLL.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
MONTREAL.

GEORGE OLDS,

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
MONTREAL.

The World's Highway

- - - TO THE - - -

Pacific Coast

THE ORIENT AND THE ANTIPODES

The Best, Cheapest and Quickest Way to _____

Manitoba,	Japan,
Assiniboia,	China,
Alberta,	Hawaii,
Saskatchewan,	Fiji and
British Columbia,	Australia

OR AROUND THE WORLD

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