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THE HANNOVER FERTILE BELT

VOL. 5.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 1902.

No. 15.

**PROSPEROUS
WESTERN
CANADA..**

**THE
HOME OF NO. 1 HARD
AND THE
FUTURE GRANARY OF
THE WORLD.**

THE Great strides which Western Canada is making and the wonderful richness of the soil is creating considerable excitement not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain. The large crops of the past two years with phenomenal yields have enacted a movement towards the west which will not be checked until every available homestead is taken. The past season has seen over 35,000 from the States take up land, and next year, a prominent St. Paul man says, will see 50,000 more. The Edmonton Bulletin one of the "farthest north" newspapers, in a recent article on the northwest as a wide and open field, says:

move to market the returns of the past season before the beginning of the next. Whatever doubt there may have been as to the suitability of the Canadian Northwest for settlement that doubt is set at rest by the successive yields of previous years and by the crowning glory of the past year. It is not to be expected that every season will be the same. There have been bad years in the Northwest and there will be bad years. But as the conditions have become better understood the badness has been minimized, and the good has been increased, while an occasional bumper year such as that last past gives solid assurance as to possibilities that

differences in Agriculture in the various sections. But it is safe to say that in no other equal area of the world is there an equal possibility of the production of wealth from the soil, whether by one branch of agriculture or another.

The Fertile Belt:

The conditions which render a country suitable for mixed farming are; Abundance of water and fuel, cheap building material, good grass for pasture and hay, a fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall and giving an assured and adequate season of growth. The presence of all these conditions is not absolutely necessary in the case of a purely wheat raising or a purely grazing country. The absence of one or other of them is what makes one region better adapted for wheat than cattle or better for cattle than wheat. But the presence of all is needed to fit a country for mixed farming. All these conditions are found from end to end of the Saskatchewan Valley, and gave to that region many years ago the name of the Fertile Belt of Canada.

Fuel—Wood Abundant.

In a northern latitude the question of fuel is naturally of very great importance. Although the winter weather may be tempered by the mildness of or comparative

of coal. The country seems to be absolutely underlaid with coal. The Saskatchewan river in its northeasterly course from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its northerly bend at Victoria. A distance of about 300 miles cuts through successive coal beds for the whole distance. At Edmonton three workable seams one below the other, underlie the town and extend for miles up and down the valley in both its banks. These seams are from two to four feet thick, the two upper ones being the thicker. Only the upper seams are worked. In some places up the river the seams are 30ft. in thickness. There is no such lavish supply of coal anywhere else in the known world. The quality of the seams at Edmonton is excellent for household use, but it is not a coking coal, and is not altogether satisfactory for blacksmith use. The fault of the Edmonton coal is that exposure to the weather causes it to break up into small pieces. The quality improves, however, as the mountains are approached. For household use it is superior to any other coal on the market.

The Most Lightly Taxed Country.

It should be remembered that the national revenues from which the territorial and provincial subsidies are provided in Canada are raised by customs duties averaging somewhere between 25 and 30



CATTLE RAISING IN WESTERN CANADA.

There must be fertile soil, there must be a suitable climate, there must be the possibility of building up a modern civilization; and the conditions must be such that labor can reach the land; or in other words land must be cheap. The Canadian Northwest contains the largest unbroken area of country on the continent or in the world fulfilling all these conditions. In its thousand miles of plains which stretch from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, Canada is able to offer land to the landless of the continent and of the world. Not that these plains are altogether unoccupied. For twenty years past, and more, settlement has been drifting in and scattering far and wide over the prairies. These were years of experiment and too often of disappointment, when unexpected conditions were met with, and disastrous results felt. But this year, over all the vast stretch of territory the only complaint of the farmers and ranchers is that the railways have not sufficient rolling stock to

would not otherwise have been believed. The fact of the grain production of the past season in Manitoba and the Northwest is that a certain number of farmers have produced a greater value of wheat, oats and cattle for sale than any other equal number anywhere else in the known world. This is the best possible answer to the question: Is there wealth in the land of the Northwest?

Variety of Conditions.

The Northwest is not all alike in its production. Wheat growing is the specialty of one part, cattle ranching of another, and mixed farming,—the growth of grain and live stock together—of still another. Speaking roughly the southeastern parts of the Territories and Manitoba are wheat growing; the southwestern part of the Territories is ranching, and the northern part of the Territories is mixed farming country. Differences of soil, climate and other conditions are the causes of these

absence of wind, there is still winter, and it must be provided against. The cost of fuel in an entirely prairie region is probably the heaviest of the many taxes which the new settler has to bear. Whether crops are bad or good, prices high or low, fuel must be had or life cannot be sustained. The Canadian West is doubly blessed in the matter of fuel. The many considerable wooded areas and the numerous smaller clumps or bluffs ensures an abundant supply of fuel at the lowest possible cost to the settler, his own labor. If the settler desires to cut wood on government land he must secure a permit at a small fee, this is required to prevent waste. But otherwise the settler has the full advantage of the public timber at the mere cost of his own labor. While he is always near fuel timber at least, so that the labor is reduced to a minimum.

Three Hundred Miles of Coal.

But this district has not only abundance of wood. It has even greater abundance

per cent. as compared with customs duties in the United States averaging over 50 per cent. That instead of a direct tax for state purposes besides, such as is levied in the United States, the expenses of the territorial and provincial governments are borne by this 25 to 30 per cent customs rate. That 70 per cent of the expense of school teachers salaries in the Territories comes out of the same fund without direct taxation on the people. That the large local public works in the Territories are provided out of the same fund without a cent of state or municipal taxation. And that in the road or local improvement tax the settler is given all possible advantage as against the non-resident speculator, while the costs of management are a merely nominal sum to the overseer, for his time actually employed. Canada is the most lightly taxed country in the world and the Territories are the most lightly taxed part of Canada; while enjoying every advantage that comes with good government.

CANADA, A WORKING MAN'S HOME

INTERESTING INTERVIEW FROM THE FIVE
FREE PRESS, SATURDAY, MAY
24TH, 1902.

"Aware of the extraordinary interest at present evinced in Canada, we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of interviewing one of the Western farmers, who was announced to be at the place of business of Mr. James Burt, agent for the Canadian Government for Fife, last Saturday. A representative of the "Free Press" called at Mr. Burt's in the course of the day, and was introduced to Mr. Graham, who very willingly agreed to answer any questions upon Canada and its resources which might be put to him. Mr. Graham is a native of Berwickshire, and is a splendid specimen of the Scotch Canadian. He told his story in a plain, unvarnished manner, and with no attempt at embellishment.

"Press" representative—"I understand there is quite a rush to Canada just now?"

Mr. Graham—That is so. Since I left in March 10,000 Americans alone have crossed into Canada. The object of my visit here is to try and induce Scotchmen to go out to Canada. I have been out there myself for 22 years, and have never once regretted it. There is a freedom

Q. Excuse me a moment: is not this land which the Government offers, bush land requiring to be cleared, and costing a great deal for cultivation?

A. By no means. The land is as flat as this floor, and there is no bush that a plough could not cut through like cheese. The land is the richest in the world, and there are only two other soils approaching it—the silts of the Ganges and the Delta of the Nile. The land requires no manure whatever; it only need to be turned over, and has some one has said, "Tickle it with a hoe and it will laugh with a har, vest." I have been 22 years there, and have raised the finest crops imaginable and have never yet had to use manure. The straw after threshing, is simply burned.

Q. But is not the winter cold?

A. Well, I have not found it so. The temperature during winter is certainly as a rule lower than in this country, but the cold is modified by the exceeding dryness of the atmosphere. We do not know what it is to shiver out there. I have felt more cold in this country since my return than ever I felt in Canada, and I have worn the same clothes which I wore during the winter in Canada. Sometimes we have heavy snowfalls, but last winter we had no snow at all. My cattle were outside all the winter. It was the same the winter before that.

when he went out at first is now the owner of a splendid farm, and is a prosperous farmer.

Q. What about work in other branches?

A. Well, as I have said, I am especially interested in agriculture, but in Winnipeg there will this year be quite a boom in the building trade. I am told—I cannot vouch for it—that joiners are getting from 2s to 2s and 8d per hour; bricklayers get 2s and 9d per hour, and masons, when I left, were getting 2s 9d per hour. The day is a ten hours' day. A new railroad is being built between Winnipeg and Vancouver, with numerous branches in the various provinces. This will provide abundant work for unskilled laborers, and it will also, at the same time, enhance the value of land through which it passes.

Q. Are any assisted or free passage given, by the Government?

A. No, none whatever. The Government do not grant assisted passage to any colony.

Q. I noticed an advertisement about partly assisted passengers?

A. That is so, but it is not the Government who are doing it. My opinion is that a man is far better to pay his own way out, then he is absolutely free to make his bargain on arriving in Canada. If you accept assistance in the way of part

about Canada:—"No one who has had the privilege of enjoying the experience which we had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies (Canada) there was abundant signs of this want. There are great tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden wealth calling for development, vast expanse of virgin soil ready to yield profitable returns to settlers; and all this can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy life, liberal laws and free institutions, in exchange for the overcrowded cities and almost hopeless struggle for existence which, alas, too often, is the lot of many in the old country. But one condition, and one only, is made by our Colonial brethren, and that is, "Send us suitable emigrants." I would go further and appeal to my countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her best.

We understand that in the course of the day Mr. Graham was interviewed by upwards of a hundred persons, and so numerous have been inquirers since, that he is to be at Mr. Burt's to-day (Saturday).

A LARGE PURCHASE AT YORKTON,

PROMINENT LAND SPECULATORS WILL
COLONIZE IT.

Many thousand acres of Manitoba land in the vicinity of Yorkton has changed hands, as the result of the visit of two prominent capitalists to Manitoba. Mr. Wm. Wilkison, and Mr. Alex. McRea, of Des Moines, Iowa. These two gentlemen left Thursday afternoon for the south, after several days visit to the city. This was their first visit to Manitoba, although they have examined lands in central and south America and have probably visited nearly every other important agricultural centre on the globe.

Their business here was done through the Manitoba Land and Investment Co., of this city of which Mr. Frank M. Marsh is President. At the train before they left yesterday these gentlemen expressed a strong belief in the future of Canada as a great agricultural country. They said that these lands were the cheapest on earth at the present time. Mr. Wilkison remarked that Iowa was the best state in the American Union from which to get immigrants for Canada. There was practically no cheap land left in Iowa and farmers were selling their high priced land and looking for cheaper lands. The American Realty Co., of Iowa which they represented, were arranging to send in a large number of settlers to the Yorkton district. They have a regular colonization agency and will do much the same work as the Dominion Government is doing in the United States.—The Yorkton Enterprise, Friday, June 20th, 1902

He Likes the Country.

Mr. L. L. Klinefelter of Mason City, Iowa, and one of the leading Journalists of that state, is in the city, on his way to the Territories. Mr. Klinefelter is looking over the country with a view of reporting what he sees and judging from his observations, so far, the people of that state will have a good opinion given them of Western Canada. Speaking to a Sun representative, Mr. Klinefelter said that there were thousands of well-to-do farmers in Iowa and adjacent states who were looking for lands and homes. They did not want to get land where they would have to irrigate nor did they wish to cross over the Rocky Mountains. They preferred the prairie and now they had their eyes on the Northwest. Through the good work of the Dominion government and of the department of the



A SETTLER'S HOME IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

there that is not found in the old country. I am specially interested in agriculture, and in the territory known as "Western Canada" which holds out inducements so that a man dissatisfied with his present lot, having but little prospect of relief from burdensome taxes, from unproductive farms and excessive rents, with no hope of ever owning a home that he may call his own: or to men who live in a congested district, his family grown up, his sons and daughters approaching manhood and womanhood, and he but little in the way of temporal acquisitions. The Dominion of Canada offers to every head of family, male or female, and male who is 18 years of age or over, a homestead containing 160 acres of land, in the province of Manitoba and in the Territories of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Assiniboia. The "letters patent" from the crown for such homesteads are granted upon payment of a fee of £2, and after compliance with the provisions of residence and the cultivation of the homestead by the settler, for six months, at least, in each year for three years. The patent is an absolute title, free from all other costs, charges and expenses. The object of the Government in granting a patent only after three years and six months' residence each year on the ground is for the purpose, the laudable purpose, of preventing speculation in land. What the Government want is a race resident on the soil.

Q. But is not your summer very short, the winter beginning in October?

A. No. On the contrary, our summer is long. Spring begins at the end of March, or early April, and is followed immediately by summer, while October is the finest month of the year, and (holding up his pipe) there is not a cloud the size of that during the whole month of October. The air is warm—not too warm—it is what we call an Indian summer. Winter does not begin until the end of November, sometimes not till 15th of December. I cannot understand young men, especially farm servants, staying on in the old country, when they can do so well in Canada. An experienced farm servant will get at least £40 per annum, with board and lodgings; and good board it is too. There are no worries there. The farm servant sits at the same table as the farmer, and gets the same food as he does, and occupies rooms in the farm house. While working for a master he can, at the expense of a few dollars, get the land for his homestead brought into cultivation, and in a short time assume the position of a Canadian farmer himself. Young men, even with no experience in farming, I would advise to go into agriculture. They can easily get work on a farm. They require to pay no premium; board and lodgings will be found for them, and a small salary obtained for the first year. Many a man who knew nothing about farming

of the passage money being paid you are bound to work to the man engaging you for twelve months, whether you like the situation or not. My own advice is, pay your own way out, take a trial engagement for a month, and make your bargain. There is not any difficulty whatever in getting employment.

Q. What about female labor?

A. As to female domestic servants there is a great demand for them, and good wages are paid. Special provision is made for their welfare, and no mother need fear allowing her daughter to go to Canada. Mr. Burt has a letter from a young woman who went out to Manitoba in March. She says: "I have \$12.50 per month, the people are very nice. I love the country and have quite a nice time of it." \$12.50 for a month's work, £31 5s a year.

Q. What is the fare to Winnipeg?

A. Well, from Glasgow it is £8, steerage and £9 second cabin. An additional 10s will amply pay for food on the railroad between Montreal and Winnipeg.

Q. Thanks for your courtesy in giving me so much of your valuable time. You almost persuade me to take a trip west myself.

A. You could do no better. I take out a party on the "Sardinian" on the 7th of June, and from what Mr. Burt tells me, you are sure to have plenty of company if you go. Before you go, might I call your attention to what the Prince of Wales said

Interior especially, the advantages of the Canadian west as a field for settlement was being made known. This afternoon, Mr. Klinefelter was shown over the Experimental Farm by Supt. Bedford, and to say that he was delighted would be putting it mildly. "I am sure," said Mr. Klinefelter, that if our people knew what you have up here in the way of good land, there would be five million settlers here in the next five years.

To morrow, Mr. Klinefelter will go west to the Prince Albert district where he will remain for three or four weeks prior to returning home.—The Western Sun, Brandon, July, 10th, 1902.

BIG THINGS FOR CANADA.

BUSINESS MEN ENTHUSIASTIC AFTER THEIR TRIP TO WINNIPEG.

F. E. Kenaston, president of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company returned from the Canadian Northwest yesterday. Mr. Kenaston, with a party of bankers and others of Minneapolis and Chicago, visited that section mainly for the purpose of inspecting the land. The entire party are enthusiastic over conditions and prospects in the country of his majesty, King Edward. How Mr. Kenaston was impressed can be seen from the following statement:

"In a comparatively few years Western Canada will be an immense purchaser of agricultural machinery of all kinds. It will not be many years before Western Canada will buy more agricultural machinery than the western part of the United States, where most of the agricultural machinery sold in this country is used. There is more arable land in Canada, west of a line drawn north and south through Winnipeg than there is west of the Mississippi in this country. This immense section will be developed rapidly and it will grow good crops. In establishing a manufacturing business on the other side of the line we feel perfectly independent of traffic laws that may be made in either country. We can do business on both sides of the line irrespective of how the law makers of one country treat the products of the other. Like any American citizen I like to see the export trade of the United States increase and all of the products manufactured here. But business cannot wait for tariff restrictions or political conditions to right themselves. The time to take advantage of business opportunity offered in Canada is now and conditions in our line make the supplying of that trade from the Canadian side preferable."—Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., June 5th, 1902.



BICYCLING ON DECEMBER, 22nd. AT LETHBRIDGE.

NORTHWESTERN CANADA.

SOIL AND CLIMATE—THE WHEAT FIELDS AND CATTLE RANCHES PROMOTED BY AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Hon. Frank P. Bennett, publisher of the "United States Investor," has been making an extended trip through northwestern Canada, and writes the following interesting letter from the view-point of a citizen of the United States:



FARM SCENE IN BEAVER HILLS—30 MILES EAST OF EDMONTON.

I have been up in the northwestern provinces and territories of British America, and what I saw surpassed my expectations so far that I must say, as a distinguished American recently remarked of another locality, that you can't lie about it unless you lie the other way. Returning from this seven-thousand mile journey through the Dominion of Canada, an attempt to generalize from some of the results of information there obtained, suggests the query whether there is any scientific basis for the growing popular belief that the climate of the higher temperature latitudes of the earth is growing milder.

In New England many adults confidently express the opinion that winter begins later and is far less severe than a few generations ago. In Montreal the winter carnivals have been abandoned for eight or nine years past because it is alleged by some that the frigid weather of former years no longer comes to preserve the ice palace. And in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the average citizen is equally certain that the mercury does not fall as low as when what is now a bustling Canadian city of 50,000 inhabitants was old Fort Garry of the Hudson Bay Company.

HIGH LATITUDES OF AGRICULTURE.

It is not necessary, however for the wayfaring man to believe that the climate has grown milder, in order to account for

the higher latitudes into which agriculture is being successfully carried in the northwestern territories of British America. The sharp northward trend of isothermal lines after leaving the Atlantic coast has been familiar to the popular mind since the days of Jay Cooke's campaign of education respecting the then uncompleted Northern Pacific Railroad in 1870.

Winnipeg, which is the centre of a wheat growing area, unsurpassed in the history of the world, is seven or eight degrees

further north than Boston, or in about the same latitude as northern Newfoundland. The thriving cities of Edmonton in Alberta and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan are four degrees north of Winnipeg; and the Peace River Valley, to which the attention of immigrants is now being directed, is at least another four or five degrees north of Edmonton. Fort Chipewyan and Fort Vermillion, in the Peace River district, are about as far north as Lake Athabaska, or nearly parallel with the southernmost point of Greenland.

In the cities upon the eastern coast of North America we think of the rural districts of Maine with a shudder in winter,



MID-WINTER FROLICS AT LETHBRIDGE.

while Cape Breton is ice-embargoed, and a residence in Labrador is unobtainable. But nearly 1,000 miles north of Portland, Me., 800 miles higher in latitude than Cape Breton, and seven degrees higher in latitude than the southern coast of Labrador, is the Peace River district, to which immigration is now being attracted because of its desirability as a wheat-growing country.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Moreover, excellent samples of wheat have been shown, produced at Hudson Bay posts above latitude 65, far north of Great Slave Lake, and very close to the Arctic Circle. All this, of course, is in that great table land east of the Rocky mountains and west of Hudson Bay.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Unless I am mistaken, the Canadian Pacific is the only railroad upon the American continent which runs through trains from Atlantic to Pacific ports without change of cars. The transcontinental trains of the United States change cars at Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans; but the Canadian Pacific runs through trains from Montreal daily to Vancouver, a distance of 2,909 miles. The "Imperial Limited" make this run in 97 hours. Going westward from Montreal, the Canadian Pacific takes a northwesterly course before it reaches Lake Superior, and at Winnipeg it is five degrees further north than at Montreal. Branches from the main line extend to Prince Albert and Edmonton.

The Canadian Northern, which runs from Port Arthur on Lake Superior northwesterly through Winnipeg to Erwood near the Great Saskatchewan River, is to be extended through the Peace River Valley to the Pacific Coast. West of Winnipeg, I had the good fortune to travel some hundreds of miles with the Episcopal Bishop of Assiniboia, who has been located in the Northwest for 30 years, part of the time in charge of a church in Winnipeg. Some of the stories which he told of the productiveness of Manitoba wheat fields needed the testimony of a bishop to confirm previous statements by other parties. Fifty bushels of wheat or 125 bushels of oats to the acre are not uncommon.

We visited the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Winnipeg, at which a premium list aggregating \$40,000 was offered. Brandon, 133 miles west of Winnipeg, has nine grain elevators and is one of the largest grain markets in Manitoba.

Winnipeg is only about 700 feet above the level of the sea, but from thence the land rises to 1,150 feet at Brandon and to 1,725 feet at Moose Jaw where the "Soo Road" comes up through Minnesota and North Dakota and joins the Canadian Pacific. West of Moose Jaw, about 400 miles from Winnipeg, the railroad skirts the northern base of the Cypress Hills which gradually rise toward the west until they reach an altitude of 3,800 feet, Banff in the Canadian Rockies is

4,500 feet above the level of the sea. We spent a few days here on our return trip, and found that this most popular summer resort in the Canadian North-west is patronized by more than three times as many people from the United States as from all other quarters of the world.

At Lethbridge, in southern Alberta, I met the Mormon gentleman who established the colony of Cardston with surrounding irrigation enterprises in that province some years ago. The founder's name is Card, he is a son-in-law of Brigham Young, and his village now has a population of 1,200. Lethbridge is on a branch railroad about 800 miles west of Winnipeg and is located in the grazing district of which Calgary is the centre. Calgary is the headquarters of "Paddy Burns" the cattle king of Alberta, who is rated anywhere from one million to thirty million dollars.

IRRIGATION CONSIDERATIONS.

From Lethbridge we took a narrow-gauge railroad and went down to Great Falls, Montana, a distance of 200 miles, and heard Mr. Maxwell, the apostle of national aid to irrigation enterprises in the United States, deliver a most interesting address. Among other things, he said that if the irrigation enterprises on the St. Mary's River in Montana were not hastened, an international question might arise as to the diversion of the water from the Canadian irrigation works down stream across the border on the same river. Upon my return to Alberta I learned something more about this subject, and stood near where one may throw a stone across the "divide," upon one side of which the waters find their way to the Gulf of Mexico and the other to Hudson Bay. The two rivers are the Milk and the St. Mary's, both of which rise in Montana and flow into the British Northwest Territories. But the St. Mary's then continues into Canadian soil and its waters finally reach Hudson Bay, while the Milk River returns to Montana and joins the Missouri. Some Utah gentlemen are now projecting a very extensive beet-sugar enterprise not far from Lethbridge. Ninety miles west of this point an American has established a mining town, to which he has given his own name of Frank.

Considerably less than 200 miles from the "divide" between the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and of Hudson Bay, to which I have alluded, we reached the navigable tributaries of the Columbia River, which empties into Puget Sound.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up Farm Land in Manitoba or the Canadian North-west Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any members of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return to his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



SHEEP RAISING IN ALBERTA.

SETTLERS EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 455 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, guns, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, typewriter, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that 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 twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Controller 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."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat Cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will no longer have to be encountered.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even or odd-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 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, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:—

(1) By at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or—

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the lands entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother, or—

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Fences	—	200
Imp'ements	300	500
Produce	—	300
Stock	730	1,400
	940	5,000
		940
		\$4,040

Gain, about \$800 a year, also has money out at interest.

G. D. An Ontarian, 15 years farming, says		
360 acres of land	\$200	\$3,200
Buildings	—	2,000
Fences	—	200



HERD OF CATTLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or 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, advise and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

Implements	—	1,000
Produce	—	500
Stock	—	2,500
	200	9,400
		9,200

His gain was about \$600 a year and he has 480 acres of other land and money out at interest.

E. F.—From Ireland started with \$1.00 in 1883,		
160 acres of Homestead	\$ 10	
160 acres pre-emption paid	380	
160 Acres pre-emption, paid for in instalments	330	\$2,560
Buildings	—	2,000
Fences	—	150
Implements	—	350
Produce	—	150
Stock	—	600
	\$330	4,410
		330
		\$4,080

Grain in 13 years, about \$315 per year.

I. J., Irish Catholic, results of 19 years farming land, 700 acres with buildings and fences	\$2,000	\$7,000
Implements	—	3,000
Produce	—	1,500
Stock	—	4,000
	\$2,000	\$15,500
		2,000
		\$15,500

Gain in 19 years, about \$710 per year, Besides that he owns 2,000 acres of land worth at least \$10,000 purchased by the profits of his farming.

G. H., Ontarian:

160 Acres Homestead	\$ 10	
160 Acres pre-emption	320	
329 Acres of land	—	\$4,800
Buildings	—	1,000
Fences	—	500
Implements	—	1,000
Produce	—	500
Stock	—	2,500
	\$230	10,300
		330
		9,970

WHAT SETTLERS
MAY ACCOMPLISHSTATEMENT SHOWING WHAT HAS BEEN
DONE BY SETTLERS.

As examples of what has been done in the way above indicated a few instances are given:—A. B.—A Scotsman, after five years farming here makes the following interesting comparisons: (The first column is the value of land on taking possession, in the second, value in 1896).

160 acres of land	\$10	\$1,600
Buildings	—	1,000

Gain per year, for 18 years, \$524, has \$5 000 cash besides. Started without any money.

HOW FARMING PAYS.

The reader who has paid any attention to the preceding statements will perceive how well farming pays. At the end of the first eighteen months the settler should realize, from the wheat and oats off his 50 acres, \$750, one-third of which represents outlay.

CAPITAL DESIRABLE.

Though many farmers now well to do, started without other than their inherent stock of brains, brawn and energy, still, even these would have succeeded sooner and avoided many privations had they also been blessed with some cash capital. There are, probably, few other callings, in which money invested can produce so speedy and sure returns as it can when directed with ordinary common sense, in Edmonton farming.

The man who lacks health, sense, industry and stability, even if he has money is as unlikely to prosper as he who is gifted with these qualities, and only lacks cash is likely to succeed. So let none of the latter class be discouraged by the succeeding.

cent outfit might be had to commence in a small way for the sum of \$350

CLOTHING.

A sufficiency of this to serve for the first year is usually brought in.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Butter, milk and eggs off the farm should feed a small family to a large extent even euring the first year, so that the food to be bought should be covered by an expenditure of \$250 and various contingencies 100

Makes a total of \$2 000

Though this list adds up to \$2,000 experienced farmers think a man may start with a fair prospect of success on half this sum, \$1,000.

BUILDINGS.

Building timber being generally convenient either upon his own land or adjoining Government property, on which for a fee of 25 cents he can get permission to cut enough building and fencing (see Government timber regulations.) Under these circumstances a small log house fitted with ready made doors and windows, can be put up for \$250 Stables for 50

\$300

ager of this wonderful model farm. He showed us over the grounds, produced samples of the different crops raised and gave us the results of the experiments made in growing many varieties of plants and trees and the manner of turning out the different crops of grain and roots with the rich results of all his labour. His sample room included specimens of every plant and every grain known to be adapted to Manitoba particularly and the provinces of Western Canada generally. Among them we saw beautiful and healthy samples of wheat, barley, oats, corn, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, mangels, beets, pumpkins apples, currants, gooseberries and melons of various kinds, with grasses and hay. They were all of immense size and of fine quality and flavor. Mr. Bedford informed us that the crops taken from the farm averaged about as follows:—

Wheat, 33 bushels per acre.

Oats, 85 to 95 bushels per acre.

Barley, 50 to 65 bushels per acre.

Potatoes, 400 to 600 bushels per acre.

Mangels, 18 to 20 tons per acre.

Brome grass, 4 tons per acre.

And other crops in like proportions.

Let it be remembered that these averages are from a farm cultivated in a scientific manner, for 17 years without the aid of manure or a commercial fertilizer of any sort. Knowing that the soil of Man-

When we say, and we do so without hesitation, that these animals are superior to the stall fed cattle of Ohio, some idea may be had of the wonderful fertility of and advantages of the Canadian west. At three years old the steers raised on these prairie lands sell from \$40 to \$50 each, and when it is considered that it costs practically nothing to raise them, it will be seen at a glance what a remunerative business cattle raising on the western plains of Canada must be.

We found in these localities splendid and abundant water, both in wells and streams and great quantities of wood and hay. We were astonished to find the oats in fields near Gull Lake growing upwards of five feet high which doubtless would yield 100 bushels to the acre, and we saw wild hay four feet in height covering the ground wherever it was allowed to grow.

In this favored region root crops and vegetables attain to an enormous size and saskatoons strawberries, high and low bush cranberries and raspberries grow wild in great abundance. We saw here some of the finest cattle in America, and a great troop of horses well-conditioned, sleek and agile that never fed on anything but the natural hay and grasses.

Altogether the whole country west from Winnipeg to Edmonton produces most wonderful crops, flocks and herds and all the farmers need. The lakes and rivers teem with wholesome fish, and game of all sorts can be had in all corners of the uncultivated lands.

This great country is unquestionably the poor man's heritage, and if any farmer or farmer's son desires to better his condition by changing his residence, we would recommend him by all means to settle in some part of Western Canada.

Each of us took up a homestead claim, and we will advise all those farmers from our section of Ohio who may be seeking desirable homes to do likewise.

Yours with respect,

F. B. BARBER,
W. S. WOOD,

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE.

MacLeod, Western Canada,
Nov. 18th, 1901.

Agent of Dominion Lands,
Macleod.

Dear Sir:—

You ask me to give you my experience in farming and stock raising in Southern Alberta. I may say that I came to Alberta 24 years ago, without any capital. Eighteen years ago I commenced farming and stock raising and have been doing so ever since. I now own two sections of land, \$1,280 house, 300 head of cattle, 50 horses and all farming machinery required to cultivate 250 acres of land, and \$10,000 worth of other property, all of which I have made off the farm and stock. I farm 250 acres of land, cutting about 50 acres green for feed; that with the straw from the other 200 acres gives me enough winter food for my stock. There is unlimited summer pasture. We raise all kinds of grain—Wheat, oats, barley, flax and roots, of every variety. I will give you the amount of grain I threshed for the past three years: 1898, 10,000 bushels; 1900, 7,500; 1901, 7,000 bushels, all of good quality, none frosted or damaged in any way; and I sold it at good profitable prices. Our wheat is all sold to the Calgary Milling Company; the wheat buyer told me that they got no better wheat anywhere than they do here. I will say that for mixed farming I do not think that Southern Alberta has its equal in the Dominion of Canada.

Yours,

D. J. GRIER,
Macleod.



SETTLERS ARRIVING IN WINNIPEG

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL.

Required to start early and expeditiously;

1 Team of horses		\$250
1 Set of harness	32	
1 Waggon	75	
1 Sleigh	25	
1 Plow	28	
1 Set Harrows	20	
1 Seeder	35	
1 Roller	10	
1 Mower and Rake	85	
1 Reaper and Binder	155	
Other Implements and Tools	50	\$600

LIVE STOCK.

The purchaser should have as many of these as may be within his means of purchasing, feeding and attending. He might start with:—

4 good Cows at \$40	\$160
4 good Pigs at \$15	60
4 good Sheep at \$5	20
Poultry	\$10
	—\$250

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

This item depends entirely upon the mode of life to which the settler has been accustomed or intends to adopt.

As the railways give cheap rates on all settler's effects, persons not crossing the ocean frequently bring enough furniture from their former home. Perhaps a de-

WHAT TWO OHIO MEN SAY

AFTER A TRIP THROUGH THE IMMENSELY FERTILE FIELDS OF WESTERN CANADA.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned delegates, nominated by farmers of Colebrook, Ashtabula county, in the State of Ohio, to investigate the land and opportunities of Western Canada, take great pleasure in reporting to you as follows:

We visited Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, and took particular notice of the soil, the natural resources of the country and the various kinds of crop it produces. On examination we found the soil around Winnipeg to be a rich, black loam of surprising depth and fertility, producing the most wonderful crops of wheat and other grain. This depth and richness of soil continues throughout the country westward, north and south, all along the splendid line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far west as Calgary and as far north as Edmonton. It culminates, so far as we could observe, at Brandon in Manitoba.

Here, at and around the government experimental farm, the beautiful loamy soil is from 18 inches to 4 feet in depth. We were received very kindly by S. A. Bedford, Esq., the able and efficient man-

itoba is all pretty much of the same rich quality and productiveness as that of the experimental farm at Brandon, is it any wonder that such immense harvests crown the labors of the husbandman year after year in the grand agricultural province of Manitoba?

Going west from Brandon we passed through Assiniboia and inspected the country as far as Moose Jaw. The lands, the crops, the people, all astonished us. Everything was on a large scale. As far as the eye could reach immense wheat fields stretched their giant proportions in undulations away to the western horizon. The farmers of this favored region told us the average of these crops almost equalled those of the experimental farm, and they varied little from year to year. They said they were seldom bothered with the necessity of manuring their fields, that the land was generally its own fertilizer.

From Moose Jaw westward to Alberta and the Rocky Mountains the people are almost exclusively devoted to the raising of cattle and horses which is a most profitable business inasmuch as the animals are never stall fed, they are simply pastured on the wild prairie hay and grasses that grow everywhere about in the wildest profusion and may be had for the cutting. This manner of feeding continues throughout the winter, the horses and cattle graze out without shelter, even at this season of the year, and make sound flesh very rapidly.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THOSE
WHO HAVE VISITED THE
CANADIAN WEST.

INVESTS \$51,000,

MICHIGAN FARMER HAS FAITH IN THE
NORTH-WEST.

Orchard Lake, Mich., June 18th, 1902.
M. V. McInnes, Esq.,
Chief agent Canadian Government,
Detroit, Michigan.

My Dear Sir:—

I have just returned from the Canadian west, and beg leave to make a very short report of the country. I have lived all my life in Michigan, and to tell the truth I always intended to live here, but after seeing your exhibit at the "State Fair" last year at Pontiac and having several

I thank you very much, Mr. McInnes, for your kindness.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Peter Muirhead.

P. S. Mr. Shrine has been left an estate in England and is going back there. This is his reason for selling to me. P. M.

BEST PLACE ON THE GLOBE.

Omaha, Neb., 6-4-1902.

J. Obed Smith.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:—

When I was in your office on my return

grass as ever grew out of the ground.

I am writing this at Mr. Bennett's office. He is sending a great many people up there, and doing a great work here.

Thanking you for your kindness and favors shown Mr. Montgomery and myself,

I am, respectfully yours.

(Signed) W. M. McElhinney.

FINEST GRAIN AND CATTLE.

Byron, Woods Co., Oklahoma,

Thinking that some of my friends might want to know how I liked Western Canada I will say that I went as a delegate from Barber Co. Kansas. I landed in Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 6th. My first trip was to Calgary, in Alberta. Around Calgary is strictly a ranching country, and south to McLeod with a good quality of grass. North of Calgary to Edmonton is a mixed farming country rich land and plenty of timber and coal. I was more than pleased with the country in the western part of Manitoba. I took a claim in west of the Riding Mountains. The land is rich and well drained, good grass and plenty of timber and water. I expect to move on my claim this fall or next spring. I found fine mixed farming

fat and looked fine. There is lots of good land to be taken yet. I found that they are having a large immigration into that country and the most of them a good class of people. I found the Canadian people to be a fine class of people, very friendly and sociable, and they use much better language than they do in Kansas or Oklahoma. I had a nice time; was well treated by everybody I met. I found Canada like all other countries, the more money you have the faster you can make money. I saw the finest grain in Canada that I ever saw in any country oats that weighted 54 and 56 lbs per bushel, fine horses and fine cattle, and the largest sheep that I ever saw in my life. I also liked the laws of Canada, and taxes are low. Anyone wishing to write me, address me at Bryon, Woods Co., Oklahoma.

(Signed) G. W. Coolings.

SURPASSES THEM ALL.

Palouse city, Wash. June 28th, 1902.
Mr. J. O Smith.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Having been to visit the N. W. T. as a delegate in reporting must say that I was very much satisfied and also surprised on my trip. I found the soil and appearance of crop very far surpassed my expectations owing to the abundant rainfall and the backward spring which made navigation and travelling somewhat difficult, but in spite of this the grass and general range for surpasses ours in the States, and will say N. W. T. is principally adapted for stock raising or ranching. As for mixed farming I would recommend Northern Alberta equal to and surpasses any parts of the United States that I have seen or lived in, the soil being rich and the season favourable, and free homesteads and railway lands can be had as yet within 20 miles of the main line, with ample supply building and fencing material, I have located 40 miles north west of Edmonton in what I call the hub of the North Alberta on account of its deep rich soil and grain producing section. Several other locations have been made with me from S. Dakota and I expect several from Washington. Am well pleased with the country. I can recommend it just the place for a poor man or any thrifty farmer to make a start and will also recommend all my friends wishing for a home to go there.

Yours truly

(Signed) Andrew McGuire.

GOOD WORD FOR CANADA.

Hector, Minn., July 2nd, 1902.
Benjamin Davies, Esq.,
Immigration Commissioner,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—

We the undersigned delegates who have been looking over the farming district of Northern Alberta beg to state



FARM SCENE, SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

talks with you regarding the country, I decided to take your advice and go and see it for myself. I visited every part of it, and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy, the climate grand, the land, I believe the best on earth. The country will go ahead and the settlers will do likewise.

I bought a ranch, three thousand acres of deeded land, with 1,500 head of cattle and 150 head of horses, a five thousand dollar (\$5,000.00) house, furnished, from Walter C. Shrine, near Calgary, and paid him fifty-one thousand dollars (\$51,000.00) cash. I am going back at once and will take with me six car loads of fine stock and two cars of effects. And I think about forty new settlers (friends of mine) will accompany me back.

Beautiful Southern Alberta, in my mind is the finest stock raising land on earth, and will be my home after the first of the coming month.

from the North West Territories I told you I would mail you a copy or two of the papers with a little write-up of how Mr. S. S. Montgomery of Chedron, Neb., and myself liked the country, I will say that I found the country much better than I expected and I have spent a lot of my time talking about it to my Iowa friends. A great many have gone already and more are going. I think there is one of the best propositions for a farmer to make money of any place on the globe to-day. I like the country so well that I bought 640 acres for myself, and would have taken up a homestead but circumstances would not permit me to go on the land at present. There are about one hundred people around here that intend to go up in the Northwest to take up homesteads and buy railroad lands, and I tell them they will always be thankful to anyone that has advised them to go, and that they took their advice. We have plenty of wood, coal, water, good soil and as good

country around Yorkton that is in the eastern part of Assiniboia; that part of the country is hard to beat; cattle were



LOGGING ON THE ASSINIBOINE.

we found the soil very productive as attested by the magnificent crops and vegetables to be seen on every hand.

In a district of one hundred miles or more we saw nothing to discourage any one from making their home in that part of the country. I (James Chapman) purchased one half section of land there as the country looked so promising to me. We found the people happy, contented and prosperous, very neighborly and willing to talk about what they considered

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company's special, with President A. D. Davidson, the Directors and their guests numbering about 150 all told, arrived in Prince Albert Friday night, June 30th. The visit to the Canadian North-West has delighted and impressed the American capitalists on board.

The unlimited possibilities of the country and its wonderful fertility as evidenced by growing crops enroute, have been the means of opening the eyes of the visitors

to Canada forland. Fifty-five families came to Prince Albert three days after us.

I, remain,

Yours respectfully,
(signed) WM. BLOW.

P. S. Please send Americans in the Shell River Settlement as often as you can.

ADDRESSES OF IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

For information and maps of Manitoba and the North-west apply to the following Agents: England—Secy., Canadian High Commissioners Office; J. G. Colmer, Esq., C. M. G., 17 Victoria St., London, S. W., England. Alfred Jury, 15 Water Street, Liverpool. W. L. Griffith, The Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales. Ireland—C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin. John Webster, 30 Upper Lesson St., Dublin. Edward O'Kelly, Harbor Board Building, Londonderry. Scotland—H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow. Thomas Duncan, Carnoustie Forfarshire. John Grant, Par-hurst, Dumfries. Canada—The Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba. United States—M. V. McInnes, 2 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich. James Grieve, Sault St. Marie, Michigan. J. S. Crawford, 114 W. Ninth St. Kansas City, Mo. Benjamin Davies, 154 1/2 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahans, Block 203, Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. C. J. Broughton, 927 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois. W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb. W. H. Rodgers, Watertown, South Dakota. Wm. Ritchie, Grafton, North Dakota. N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa. J. H. M. Parker, 530 Chamber of Commerce, Duluth, Minn. E. T. Holmes, Room 6, Big Four Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Joseph Young, 51 1/2 State St., Columbus, Ohio.

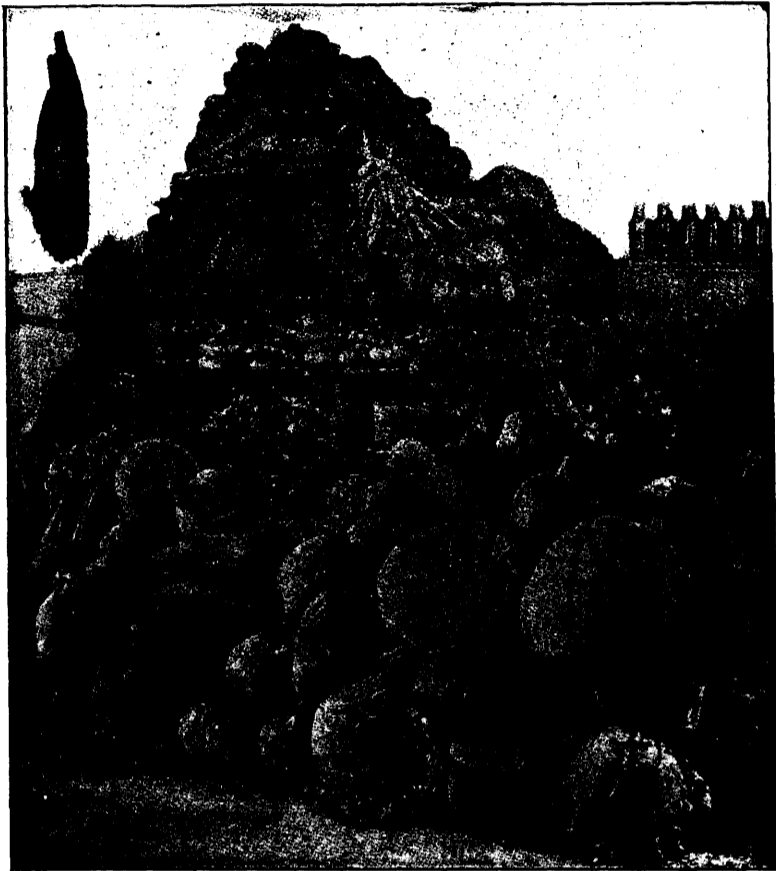
CROP REPORT NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPORT FROM THE LATEST GOVERNMENT BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOR N. W. T.

WHEAT.		
	Acres.	Bushels.
1898.....	307,580	5,542,478
1899.....	363,523	6,915,623
1900.....	412,864	4,028,294
1901.....	504,697	12,808,447
1902.....	584,988	14,487,000

OATS.		
	Acres.	Bushels.
1898.....	105,077	3,040,307
1899.....	134,938	4,686,036
1900.....	175,439	4,226,152
1901.....	226,568	9,716,132
1902.....	276,152	10,961,700

BARLEY.		
	Acres.	Bushels.
1898.....	17,092	499,512
1899.....	14,276	337,421
1900.....	17,044	353,216
1901.....	24,702	795,100
1902.....	29,772	906,000



FRUIT AND EXHIBIT OF MANITOBA VEGETABLES.

the best country on earth—Sunny Alberta. After spending three weeks in and around Red Deer we join our praise with theirs as to the country and climate and advise anyone wishing to better their condition to look that country over.

(Signed) { Thomas Simmons.
James Chapman.
—From the "Hector Mirror."

THE BREAD - BASKET OF THE WORLD.

Prince Albert, Sask., Canada,
July 14th, 1902.

Mr. J. M. McLaughlan,
Wausau, Wis.

Dear Sir:—

We started from Kennan, Wis., the next day after you left us and reached the end of our destination May 23rd, Thursday at midnight.

We got through alright and in the morning we rented a place in town to live in. We found Prince Albert a fine little town. There being so much rain I did not get into the country before last Monday when three of us started for Shell River country to look for land.

We found some beautiful country there and made homestead entries when we came back. The soil was a rich black loam with a clay sub soil, with here and there a lake, and every stream loaded with ducks, while on the higher lands there were countless numbers of prairie chickens. There are plenty of deer along the stream. Wood is the only fuel used in this vicinity. There is plenty of poplar, spruce and Jack pine in places to be got for building purposes. The cattle are large, being principally shorthorns. The horses are mostly bronchos and Indian ponies.

who are both surprised and pleased with what they have seen. Several stops were made on the run up from Regina, where the capitalists got off the train and dug holes in the ground to ascertain the depth of surface soil and pronounced it excellent.

They are most optimistic in prophesying rapid settlement and a great future for the country. They concede that it has great advantages over the South-western States, and remark that it will be the bread basket of the world. We saw people on the train that came from Oklahoma, Missouri, Minnesota, Dakota, prince Edwards, Island, England, Sweden, and Wisconsin, all going

List of Dominion Lands Agents and Sub-Agents in Western Canada.

The Following are Authorized to Grant Homestead Entries and Prepared at all Times to Give Information to Intending Settlers.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.
E. F. Stephenson,	Winnipeg, Man.,	Winnipeg.
Lewis J. Clement,	Brandon, Man.,	Brandon.
J. Flesher,	Minnedosa, Man.,	Minnedosa.
F. K. Herchmer,	Daupin, Man.,	Dauphin.
R. C. Kisby (Acting),	Alameda, Assa.,	Alameda.
D. S. McCannel,	Regina, Assa.,	Regina.
John McTaggart,	Yorkton, Assa.,	Yorkton.
J. W. Hannon,	Prince Albert, Sask.,	Prince Albert.
R. F. Chisholm,	Battleford, Sask.,	Battleford.
A. J. Fraser,	Lethbridge, Alta.,	Lethbridge.
J. R. Sutherland,	Calgary, Alta.,	Calgary.
W. H. Cottingham,	Red Deer, Alta.,	Red Deer.
A. G. Harrison,	Edmonton, Alta.,	Edmonton.
John McKenzie,	New Westminster, B.C.,	New Westminster, B. C.
James Bannerman,	Kamloops, B. C.	Kamloops B. C.



DRIVE AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

THE HARD WHEAT BELT.

THE HARD WHEAT BELT is published quarterly. Subscription price, 25 cents per annum, or 10 cents per copy. All communications should be addressed to the publishers,

THE WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY
LIMITED, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

THE CROP FOR 1901.

The crop year of 1901 for Manitoba closed on the last day of August. Within that month 1,894 cars were inspected at Winnipeg, of which 1,668 were wheat. The inspection for the year commencing Sept. 1st, 1901, and ending August 31st, 1902, are as follows. The two year's inspection are given for the sake of comparison:—

WHEAT.

Crop	1901.	1900	1899.
One hard ..	8,282	1,192	23,288
One northern ..	18,795	2,208	5,026
Two northern ..	21,851	4,681	1,958
Three northern ..	991	110	524
Number 4 ..	190	.....	.....
Feed ..	79	1	44
Rejected one ..	267	137	682
Rejected two ..	107	66	425
No grade ..	2,972	6,390	688
Rejected ..	64	34	10
Condemned ..	140	67	80
Total ..	53,708	14,886	32,725

OATS.

Crop.	1901.	1900	1899.
One white ..	37	7	62
Two white ..	1,817	70	376
Two mixed ..	483	13	208
Feed ..	583	102	70
No. grade ..	73	236	18
Rejected ..	73	20	20
Condemned ..	2	.....	.....
Total ..	3,338	448	763

BARLEY.

Crop	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. 3 extra ..	17	.....	6
No. 3 ..	146	10	50
Feed ..	115	14	44
No grade ..	12	4	.....
Rejected ..	11	.....	2
Total ..	308	28	102

ELAX.

Crop.	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. 1 ..	9	1	37
No. 2 ..	91	2	22
Rejected ..	43	27	14
No grade ..	3	13	.....
Total ..	146	43	73

Total car .. 57,500 15,405 33,663

Taking the average of the 53,708 cars inspected at 850 bushels, and adding 3,000,000 bushels for wheat ground in the province but not inspected, we may set down for milling and export about 49,000,000 bushels. Add 4,500,000 more for seed, 500,000, for waste and 2,000,000 still lying back in the country, the total for the year would be 56,000,000 bushels.

The December (1901) crop bulletin for Manitoba puts its yield at 50,500,000 bushels and the threshers' returns from the Territories total nearly 12,000,000 bushels more. The Nor' West Farmer's estimate was 23.76 bushels per acre for Manitoba or something under 48,000,000. This with the Territorial figures totals under 60,000,000, or 2,500,000 less than the government figures but still 4,000,000 too high for the inspection records,

THE BOOM IN IMMIGRATION.

The rapid expansion in the agricultural settlement of the Northwest is a surprise even to those who have the firmest faith in its advantages. The best idea of the present situation is to be got from the homestead entries for the years ending June 30th. They were in 1896, 1,837; in 1897, 2,384; in 1898, 4,848; in 1899, 6,607; in 1,900, 7,426; in 1901, 8,167 and in 1902, 14,832. Taken by agencies the entries for the years 1901-02 were as follows: Alameda 1,979; Battleford, 169; Brandon, 652; Calgary 1,494; Daulphin, 391; Edmonton, 2,245; Kamloops, 88; Lethbridge, 892; Minnedosa, 438; New Westminster, 29; Prince Albert, 1,010; Regina, 2,433; Red Deer, 1,150; Winnipeg, 792; Yorkton, 1,066.

This gives one a pretty good idea where settlement is being made. Next June will show a very much larger increase.

In addition to this there has been several million acres of land purchased for colonization purposes, which have been largely resold to settlers who are not included in the above report.

trious man can make a good living here. Vegetables of all-kinds do well here. I never saw a better quality of potatoes. One can buy all kinds of fruit here; It is shipped in. I believe, as cheap as people could raise it. The wood is scarce here, but coal is cheap, \$3.50 per ton. I am well pleased with the country so far. One can get 160 acres of good land for \$10, and agent's fees, which is \$2, and when this is paid you have a farm of your own. All of it can be plowed—no waste land—the finest prairie I ever saw, and those men I have already mentioned can testify to the same; all I am sorry for I did not come here sooner. We have a section of land all told, my sons and myself. I expect we will have a Canadian Missouri here of our own if all come for whom I have entered land at the Dominion Land Office.

Yours,
Thomas Hepburn,
Regina, Assa.



FARM HOUSE NEAR BRANDON

A CANADIAN MISSOURI.

AN INSPIRING LETTER FROM REGINA,
ASSINIBOIA, WESTERN CANADA.

Mr. J. S. Crawford,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

According to promise, I send you this letter to let you know how we are getting along in this country, which is Assiniboia, N. W. T. We rented a farm and put in a crop, and had a very good crop considering the dry weather, wheat averaged 35, oats 40 bushels per acre. We sold our wheat for 72 cents per bushel and our oats for 50 cents. This land was all summer-fallowed and we had to break and backset enough to pay for the work already done. Our wheat and oats were extra good, all graded No. 1. We commenced sowing wheat on the 9th of April. We sowed our oats the 25th of May and cut the same the last week in August. I sold some of these oats to-day at the Glasgow House, Regina, and a two-bushel sack weighed a little over 100 pounds, that is the kind of oats we raise here. George Thompson, De Mott and Hunt, all from Missouri, were here and helped us harvest them and can vouch for the truth of this statement; their present address is Hopkins, Mo. There is no better wheat ground in America. I saw some men that were along with you in Regina from Oklahoma. They went out to Brown's farm, north of Regina 13 miles to see the wheat fields on that farm, and they told me it was the best wheat they ever saw. I am satisfied that any indus-

IOWA SETTLERS IN WESTERN CANADA

AND WILL FIND MANY MORE WHEN THE
FACTS WITH REGARD TO THE COUNTRY
ARE BETTER KNOWN.

Writing from Modale, Iowa, September 23, 1891, to the representative of the Canadian government, Messrs. A. E. Ockerson and W. H. Bown have this to say of Western Canada:

At Regina we stayed two days, driving out to the north and south; going north some twelve miles in Company with Mr. Bredt, through whose kindness and thorough knowledge of the country we got much valuable information which was verified by the very beautiful crops, a large percentage of which was in stock. We were rather egotistical, thinking we had seen heavy grain before, but as compared to the immense crops in the vicinity of Regina we had seen no equal. Southwest of Regina the crops were also very good, but not so much of the land in cultivation.

On the Prince Albert line we passed through a very good country, with a few exceptions. Saskatoon we drove west with Mr. Leslie, where we saw a very fine country with good crops and harvest well advanced. We were particularly impressed with this district, the small groves dotted over the prairie, giving it the appearance of an old settled country. We are told that east-off homesteads can be got, but a few miles away, and that there

is land for sale at reasonable prices. We believe this to be a district that is well adapted to mixed farming, and think one would make no mistake by settling in this vicinity.

THE LONGER THEY STAY THE BETTER THEY LIKE IT

Writing from Lacombe, Alberta, John McKay, formerly of Iowa, U. S., says:—

Upon leaving Battle Creek you requested me if I liked the country to write and let you know, accordingly this will be evidence that we like the country. At first we did not like it, but the longer we stay the better we like it. Our intention is to stay here, we know we have got a good thing, we do not intend to return to Iowa to live, although we realize Iowa is the best State in the Union, we are satisfied we can do better here. I followed your advice and we have 81 head of Cattle; we think we will pass through the winter before we get more, although we are not scared of the winter, other people can winter them in good shape without sheds and I know we can. In fact, the winter don't bother us any.

Regarding the other people that came with us, Segur, Morton and Jacobsen are here and they all like the country and are well satisfied, Frehsrichs went to Edmonton. At present he is working in a saw-mill and his family is living on the homestead. I understand he is well pleased with the country. Scran Bros. are around Beaver Lake. I don't know how they like it. I don't know where Robt. Lemen and Herman and Herman Arnold are located, but was informed they are at Millet.

We have purchased 800 acres of land and intend to get more soon, so you see we intend to stay.

Of course this country has its disadvantages like all others, but the advantages are so much better here it more than counterbalances the disadvantages and makes this a good place.

I am looking for some people from Battle Creek this fall to look over the country, but don't know just when. We had two men from Battle Creek in the spring to look at the country, but they had large property interests there and they run this country down when they returned. Of course, you can see their object. Crops look grand. prospects are for an immense crop. Fine place for cattle, can't be beat.

FINEST IN THE WORLD

MINNESOTA DELEGATES PLEASSED.

In writing to the agent of the Canadian government, Mr. A. E. Houghton, says:—

On September 6th, Mr. Briggs and myself were sent to inspect the farming lands of Western Canada by the farmers of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, and make a selection if we liked the country, people and climate.

We passed through Southern Manitoba, and into the Alameda district of Assiniboia, and after looking this country well over, we decided to locate near Carievale, Assa. We purchased lands in this district and since, we have returned to Minnesota, sold out our holdings here and returned immediately to Western Canada, where we intend making our permanent homes. Although the spring was very dry, we found very good crops which were hard to harvest, owing to the unusual wet autumn. The farmers seem to be all in a thriving condition and well pleased with the country.

It will suffice to say that I would advise all my friends who are desirous of farming, and are not satisfied with their present locations, to go to Western Canada, where they will certainly be satisfied, being, in my opinion, one of the finest farming countries in the world.