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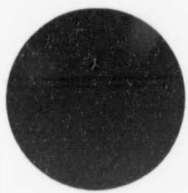
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ARE LANDS OWNED BY

CANADA LANDS LIMITED



Farm in Hazel Dell District

Capital - \$500,000

*Charter granted by Letters
Patent under the Seal of
the Secretary of State for
Canada*

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Winnipeg - - Man.

AND

EDGAR S. READE, ESQ.

REPORT ON LAND

In Townships 33, 34 and 35, Ranges 7-11, W. 2nd Meridian

I am well acquainted with the character of the land in the townships and ranges above mentioned, and know the class of land which is marked in "red" on the map which is attached to this report.

These lands are part of a very large quantity of land which was selected for Osler, Hammond & Nanton, several years ago, the selection having been made by the late Mr. Dodds and myself, who were then inspecting and selecting land for that firm. At that time there were large areas of land from which to choose, and we endeavored to select land of the very highest quality, and we had special regard to the land of first-class soil, free from alkali, with good water for agricultural purposes.

Since the above lands were first selected, I have had occasion to go over that district several times, and the last time I went over the above township was almost two years ago.

I might here state that after I had selected land in that district for Osler, Hammond & Nanton, I selected very large quantities for the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which had the right to select land out of a very large area, and I selected a very large area for the Railway Company, the better lands having since been taken over by the Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Company, who, I understand, have sold all their land in that district.

Referring particularly to the lands on the annexed map, I might say that they all have a very rich and deep loam soil, with good clean subsoil, and they are absolutely free from alkali. The vegetation is composed mostly of pea vine, red top and blue joint grasses, which are the best evidences of rich soil, and when I drove over these townships I found that in places the travelling was most difficult, as the pea vine came up to the sides of the horses.

There are some small lakes of sweet water in these townships, and also some good streams of good water. The rainfall in this district is always good.

On some of these sections there is good sized timber, suitable for building, fencing and firewood, but generally speaking, I would say that about fifty per cent. of this land is now ready for the plough, and other portions of considerable extent are of easy clearance. Where there has been much scrub on the land most of it has been burned over.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is first-class throughout, practically every quarter-section being good. I know of no better land for wheat, oats or barley. It is equally good for stock. Cattle do well and fatten ready for the block on natural grasses, and cattle and horses winter in the open and come out fat in the spring.

As to Railway facilities, the annexed map shows the distance of these lands from the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and I understand that a branch of that railway, which is already partly constructed from Swan River, known as the Thunder Hills Branch, will be extended either through or just to the north of these lands. I understand the survey has already been made.

I am personally acquainted with some of the farmers in this district, who have raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, 100 bushels per acre of oats, and the yield of potatoes, turnips and other roots and garden stuffs cannot be surpassed.

In addition to the work done by me for the Canadian Northern Railway Company and for Osler, Hammond & Nanton, by whom I am now engaged on inspection for their Loan Companies, I might say that I have done a large amount of inspection and selection for the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and for other large companies, any of whom may be referred to as to my qualifications.

(Signed) E. A. BREDEN.



Stewart Farm near Rama, Sask.

General Report Regarding the Townships in Which Our Lands are Situated

DURING the month of September, 1912, the President of our Company made a personal examination of the lands being dealt with in this report and spent considerable time in talking with local settlers, ascertained the best methods of farming and the crops that can be raised most successfully in that territory.

The intention of this booklet is to confine this report entirely to the district in which our lands are located and the lands actually offered for sale.

During the past ten years a great deal has been written about the laws of Canada, climatic conditions, crops raised, etc., and should this general information be desired by anyone after reading this booklet, the same can be obtained by writing to the Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Ont.

LOCATION

Our lands are located in East Central Saskatchewan, in what is known to the Department of Agriculture as Grain District No. 4 of Saskatchewan.

Our lands are located between the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway on the south, the Thunder Hill branch of the Canadian Northern Railway on the north (now under construction), and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways to the East, being lines headed northward to connect with the Federal Government Railway now being built to Hudson Bay.

As shown by the map in this booklet, our lands are located at the "parting of the ways." The creeks from the centre of our territory flow north, south, east and west. The territory is consequently well drained, and, owing to its altitude (1,500 feet above sea level) has a very buoyant atmosphere.

MARKETS

In this booklet the railway markets within easy driving distance of our lands are fully described and a photograph of each town shown.



Cattle on Section 22-31-8 West 2nd.

During the next year three towns should be established on the new railway now under construction, thus affording other good market towns even more accessible than the towns herein described.

CLIMATE

The spring season in our territory commences about April 1st, which is followed by the delightful summers for which Western Canada is famous. During the wheat growing season the sun rises between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning and sets between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.



To the many hours of sunshine which this district enjoys, followed by cool nights, may be attributed the large crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax grown in this territory. Local settlers who have lived in the district for seven and eight years are authority for the statement that cattle and horses

are allowed to run out all winter. The winters are, therefore, not unreasonably cold, due no doubt to the fact that the large forest reserves immediately north afford protection from the north winds.

LATITUDE

Few people are familiar with the relative location of Canada as compared with the other recognized grain-producing markets of the world. Taking the centre of our district as a starting point, we find it is 100 miles south of Berlin, Germany; 160 miles south of Liverpool, England; 290 miles south of Copenhagen, Denmark; 560 miles south of Stockholm, Sweden; 575 miles south of Christiania, Norway, and 575 miles south of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Latitude is one of the causes of Western Canada's great productiveness.

RAINFALL

The rainfall of Central Eastern Saskatchewan is ample for the profitable production of cereal crops. Owing to the cool nights and the absence of hot winds, evaporation does not proceed as rapidly in Western Canada as in more southern countries, consequently less moisture is required to mature the crop.

The following table gives the average rainfall at the places named during the periods indicated:

Stations—	Years Observed.	Average Inches.
Prince Albert	11	17.93
Battleford	12	14.88
Edmonton	13	18.44
QUILL PLAINS	7	18.61
Indian Head	13	17.59

WATER

This district is watered by several never-failing creeks of pure spring



Out Field, Section 36-35-11 West 2nd.

water, small lakes, and by digging wells unlimited quantities of water, 99½ per cent. pure, may be obtained at from 10 to 20 feet.

SOIL

The soil in this district is a black loam, with ample deposits of humus and decayed vegetable matter, which makes it friable, easily worked and

better for retaining moisture. The subsoil throughout is a porous yellow clay of great depth.

BUILDING MATERIAL

About 25 miles north of our land are large timber reserves where several of Canada's largest Lumber Companies are operating. Dressed lumber can be obtained, therefore, at first cost. Some of the settlers, however, build log houses and stables to commence with, and where good judgment is used, colonial homes with cobble stone foundations, and fire-places are built that would prove attractive to people living in palatial homes in the larger cities.

VEGETABLES

Some of the finest potatoes, parsnips, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes and turnips that were ever grown in Saskatchewan are produced in this district. Some of the settlers even grow their own tobacco.

It is a standing joke among local settlers that when the rural telephone line is constructed in their district they will dry carrots to be used for telephone poles.

FRUIT

Small fruits such as raspberries, gooseberries, currants, crab apples, etc., are produced in this district and do well. The guide accompanying the inspector over this land stated that in strawberry season, they grew so prolificly that in driving over the prairie the wheels of the buggy were often red, caused from crushed strawberries.

FUEL

The district contains sufficient timber, which, if properly conserved, will supply the settlers for years.

The coal mines of proven quality in the Southeastern portion of Saskatchewan, about 150 miles south of our lands, supplemented by the



Wheat Field Sec. 28-34-10 West 2nd.

coal deposit recently discovered in the Touchwood Hills, about 30 miles southwest of our lands, solves the fuel question for all time.

GRASS AND HAY

The photographs shown in connection with the sectional reports of our land is convincing proof that this district excels both in quantity and quality in the growth of wild grasses, such as red top, blue joint, pea vine and vetches. While clover and timothy have not been grown to any great

extent, there is no question that both clover and timothy can be grown successfully in that territory. The clover sown by local settlers is convincing proof that alfalfa and mammoth red clover will grow as luxuriantly in this district as in the State of California.

LIVE STOCK

Hardly a day goes by that does not contain an article in the leading newspapers of Canada deploring the fact that Canada does not produce sufficient meat, butter, cheese, etc., for home consumption. The prices



Breaking on Sec. 22-31-8 West 2nd.

obtained for produce of this kind in the Dominion are higher, perhaps, than in any other part of North America, excepting only Alaska and the Northwest Territories, where lack of transportation facilities are the only factors in creating high prices. It is estimated that if marked attention were given to the stock-raising industry in Western Canada, it would take six years to supply domestic needs.

Owing to the rich natural grasses produced in this district and the unexcelled water conditions, combined with climatic conditions, there is no district where dairying and stock-raising can be carried on with less expense or effort than it can in this territory. Any stockman or dairyman who will take the time to investigate will find the opportunity here that meets every requirement.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP REPORT

These are the striking figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Information and Statistics, for this year's crop (1912). The estimates here made are based on reports of 1,800 correspondents.

The total yield of wheat, oats, barley and flax is estimated as 228,466,154 bushels, or an increase of 15,755,801 bushels over the crop

of 1911. This was grown on an estimated acreage of 9,184,814, against 8,602,455 acres in 1911, showing an increase in acreage of 582,359 acres.

The increase in flax acreage is largest in those districts which have the least railway facilities, as the farmer with a long haul can obtain more money for his load of flax than he can for any other kind of grain. He can also get quicker returns, as flax is the most suitable crop for newly broken land.

The figures show that this year all previous records will be broken and that Saskatchewan will produce the largest crop in its history and further establish its supremacy as the greatest wheat-producing area in the British Empire.

WHEAT (1911)

District No.	Crop Area (acres).	Total Yield (bushels).	Yield per Acre.
1. South Eastern	1,697,655	29,199,696	17.2
2. South Central	738,357	15,653,169	21.2
3. South Western	229,929	3,862,807	16.8
4. EAST CENTRAL	422,889	8,796,092	20.8
5. Central	1,390,752	26,007,063	18.7
6. West Central	415,553	6,981,290	16.8
7. North Eastern	32,059	573,856	17.9
8. North Central	159,762	3,243,169	20.3
9. North Western	140,598	2,390,166	17.0
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
Province	5,232,248	96,796,588	18.50

OATS (1911).

District No.	Crop Area (acres).	Total Yield (bushels).	Yield per Acre.
1. South Eastern	601,963	24,457,757	40.6
2. South Central	280,232	14,140,507	50.5
3. South Western	73,541	3,030,625	41.2
4. EAST CENTRAL	461,308	23,439,060	50.8
5. Central	435,004	18,033,942	41.4
6. West Central	139,852	6,738,069	48.2
7. North Eastern	42,753	1,943,979	45.5
8. North Central	87,871	3,938,738	44.8
9. North Western	70,282	2,953,953	42.0
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
Province	2,192,806	98,676,270	45.0

BARLEY (1911).

District No.	Crop Area (acres).	Total Yield (bushels).	Yield per Acre.
1. South Eastern	80,713	2,111,452	26.2
2. South Central	13,090	400,554	30.6
3. South Western	5,946	168,879	28.4
4. EAST CENTRAL	63,427	1,980,825	31.2
5. Central	42,186	1,115,398	26.5
6. West Central	6,882	192,283	28.0
7. North Eastern	7,753	204,912	26.4
8. North Central	17,354	477,409	27.5
9. North Western	7,642	208,092	27.2
	Acres.	Bushels	Average
Province	244,993	6,859,804	28.0

FLAX (1911)

District No.	Crop Area (acres).	Total Yield (bushels).	Yield per Acre.
1. South Eastern	234,629	3,393,431	10.5
2. South Central	299,435	3,551,299	11.9
3. South Western	36,025	389,828	11.1
4. EAST CENTRAL	28,382	372,939	13.1
5. Central	132,957	1,475,823	11.1
6. West Central	98,823	1,054,441	10.7
7. North Eastern	4,182	36,551	8.8
8. North Central	4,266	50,083	11.7
9. North Western	4,709	53,306	11.3
	Acres.	Bushels	Average
Province	932,408	10,377,701	11.3

This report can be verified and future reports obtained by writing The Department of Agriculture and Statistics, Information Bureau, Regina, Sask.

COMPARATIVE WHEAT YIELDS

The following is a table showing the average yields of wheat per acre, in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Grain District No. 4 of



Barley, Sec. 20-34-7 West 2nd.

Saskatchewan, covering a period of seven years, 1905 to 1911, inclusive:

Grain District No. 4	21 bushels
Minnesota	13.90 "
North Dakota	12.50 "
South Dakota	12.70 "

CLEARING LAND

In reading over the sectional reports in connection with our land, the reader might assume that the clearing of land from brushwood, etc., would prove a serious proposition. Local settlers, however, have demonstrated that there is nothing easier than clearing this land from brush, as desired. Owing to the rank growth of grass throughout this entire territory, clearing the land from poplar brush is a very easy matter. The natural grasses average at from three to four feet in height, the growth is luxuriant, and in the autumn season when this vegetation dries and lodges, it forms a carpet

on the land of some depth. By setting fire to this carpet vegetable matter in the spring season it will kill all live timber and burn all wind-fall and dead timber. The following season the land produces a still richer growth of grass, and by repeating the firing process, the land will be entirely clear and ready for cultivation.

The breaking scene shown in this booklet demonstrates the final act of clearing the land in that way. The strip of breaking shown is a mile long,



Studlin Home, Sec. 20-34-7, West 2nd.

was covered with brush three years ago and no grubbing of any kind was done when the land was broken up.

TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND TITLES

Our lands are all under the Torrens System of Title. The Government issues the Certificate of Title, or Deed, for the land and guarantees the Title. A bad title is unknown in Saskatchewan. The usual cost of transferring land runs from \$3.00 to \$10.00 for each transfer. There are no intricate and expensive abstracts to get, and the Government guarantees every Title.

TAXES

The taxes on our land for 1912 ranged at from \$45.00 to \$70.00 per section (640 acres). The taxes in future will average about \$70.00 per section, as school districts will have been formed in every township, which is accountable for the higher taxes. Stock, implements, household goods and other personal effects, as well as farm buildings and other improvements, are exempt from taxation.

TELEPHONES

The Province of Saskatchewan owns and operates the telephone system. While inspecting our lands a Government inspector was interview-

ing local settlers to ascertain the advisability of establishing a rural telephone service throughout the district.

GOOD ROADS

The Government of Saskatchewan is spending \$5,000,000 in the improvement of Public Highways in their Province. From \$2,000 to \$3,000 of this money was spent in each township in which our lands are located during the year 1912. It is likely that a similar amount will be spent in a like manner during the next four successive years. Local settlers do the work and the roads are built where they are most needed.

THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES FOLLOW THEM

While inspecting our lands it was necessary to stop for a time with a great many local settlers. The first stop was made on Section 20-34-7 W. 2nd with a Mr. Studlin. In 1906 Mr. Studlin located on his land, coming originally from the State of Iowa. To-day he has six relatives living in his immediate vicinity.

The next stop was made with Mr. J. J. Huntington on Section 22-34-8 W. 2nd. Mr. Huntington came from Nova Scotia and located on his land in 1905. Today he has two brothers living either adjoining or near his land, both married with families, as well as other friends.

The next stop was made at the home of Mr. Greensides on Section 20-34-9 W. 2nd. Mr. Greensides located on his land about five years ago, and to-day has twenty-four relatives living on adjoining lands. His home was originally in the city of Toronto.

The last visit of the trip was made at the home of Mr. T. K. Braaten on Section 30-34-10 W.2nd. Mr. Braaten has three relatives living near him, and as practically the entire township is settled by Scandinavians from the states of Minnesota and South Dakota, it is a high tribute to his popularity, as he has a host of friends who followed him to his new home in Western Canada.

This condition indicates general satisfaction with the country, for no self-respecting citizen of any country would invite his friends and relatives to become neighbors unless he was confident that they also would be satisfied. There are 1,200 people living in the townships in which our lands are located.

OUR LANDS

Are shown in red on the map contained in this booklet. A representative view taken on each section is shown in the report on the lands and the inspector's report printed opposite each photograph. These photographs and the reports are absolutely reliable.

Anyone inspecting this land for the purpose of buying, and finds these reports materially at variance with the facts, we will pay all expenses incident to making the inspection and, in addition, the sum of \$10.00 per day for time spent in looking over the land. This guarantee will be given over our signature whenever requested by anyone desiring to make an inspection.

PRICES

We are offering these lands for sale at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre, depending on location.

TERMS

Our regular terms are one-quarter cash and the balance in five annual payments at 6 per cent. Our terms, however, are not arbitrary, but subject to such changes as circumstances may demand, as it is our purpose to make it possible for everyone who may desire to secure a home in our district to do so.

YOU

Should arrange to inspect our lands and district as early as possible. We are confident that an inspection only is necessary to convince you that it is the most profitable district in which to farm and at the same time a very pleasant place to live.

This land is fertile and rich, the cost of living is exceedingly low, water throughout the district is of the very best quality, the price of land is reasonable, as one crop in many cases has more than paid the entire purchase price. The district is a hunter's paradise, as partridge, chicken, grouse, ducks, etc., are found in abundance, while the timber reserve to the north is a reserve for larger game, such as elk, moose, bear, etc.

The best way to reach our lands from Eastern Canada is by way of either the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway or the Canadian Northern Railway to Winnipeg. People living in the United States should come by the shortest route from their home to Winnipeg. When you reach Winnipeg, call at our office and we will get you the cheapest rate obtainable to our lands and will show you over the property free of cost. Your local Railway Agent can furnish you information as to excursion dates, etc. For any other information desired, write:

THE WALCH LAND COMPANY

Northern Crown Bank Bldg.,

Winnipeg, Canada.



Huntington
Family
Sec. 32-34-8.

FIELD NOTES

Township 33, Range 7,
W. 2.

SECTION 1—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; scattered surface stone; covered with small poplar, most of which is dead and easily cleared; small creek crosses centre north and south; 75 per cent. tillable; balance meadows.



○

SECTION 3—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; covered with small growth of poplar; good growth of vegetation; a few scattered surface stone; 80 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; branch of Spirit Creek crosses northeast corner.



○

SECTION 23—

640 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; a few surface stone; poplar groves, with willows on edge of low spots; good growth of grass; 85 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; fine creek crosses south half.





SECTION 35—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; some surface stone; covered with small poplar and willows; good growth of grass; 90 per cent. tillable, balance meadows.

○

*Township 34, Range 7,
W. 2.*



SECTION 3—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; sufficient stone for building purposes; covered with second growth poplar and willows; 75 per cent. tillable, 15 per cent. meadows, balance sloughs; good growth of grass.

○



SECTION 5—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; no stone worth mentioning; covered with small growth of poplar and willow; 65 per cent. tillable, 20 per cent. meadows, balance low and wet; all drainable.

SECTION 7—

640 acres; rich black top, clay subsoil; surface level; covered with small growth of poplar and willows; a few spruce in low spots; 50 per cent. tillable, 25 per cent. meadows, balance sloughs; can all be drained to creek 6 ft. wide which crosses northwest corner of section.



○

SECTION 9—

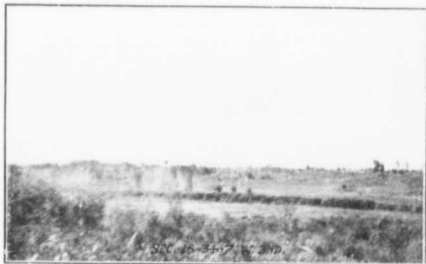
640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; a few stones; some small scattered meadow; 95 per cent. tillable; good growth of blue joint, vetches, etc.; a number of poplar groves.



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

SECTION 15—

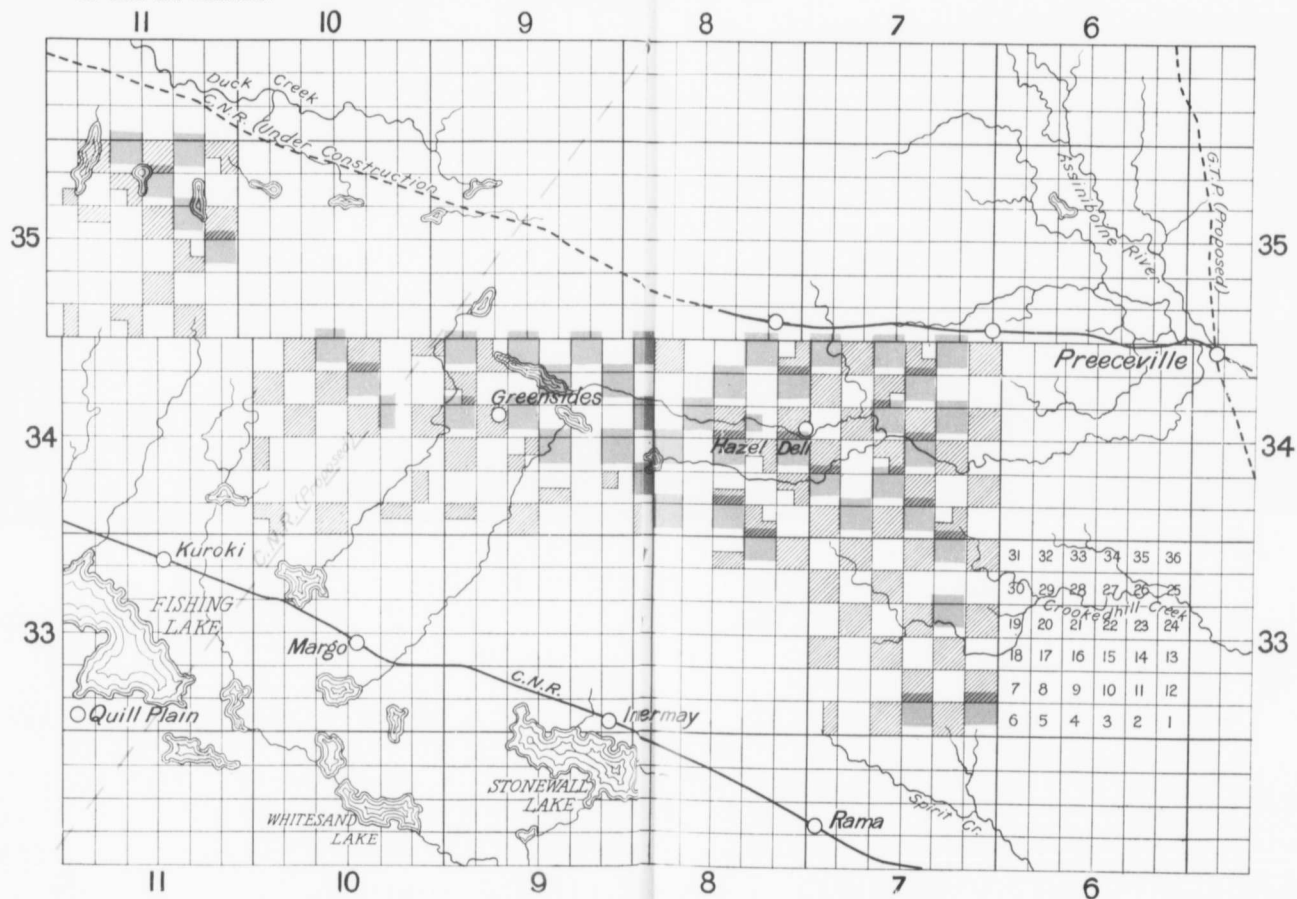
640 acres; gritty black loam top, clay subsoil; gently rolling surface; only sufficient stone for building purposes; 50 per cent. open prairie, balance small poplar and willows; 85 per cent. tillable, 15 per cent. meadow; fresh water creek crosses northeast quarter.





The Little Red Schoolhouse.

REFERENCE:
 Lands for sale shown thus 
 Lands owned or operated by resident farmers shown thus 





SECTION 21—

639 acres; black gritty loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating, slopes southeasterly; a few surface stone; nearly all open prairie; creek of spring water crosses south half; 90 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; rich growth of grass.

○



SECTION 23—

640 acres; clay loam top, clay subsoil; surface gently rolling; a few surface stone; covered with light growth of poplar; 75 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; good growth of grass.

○



SECTION 27—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface slightly rolling; surface stone on north half; covered with second growth poplar; grass two feet high covers entire section; adjoining land all improved.

SECTION 31—

645 acres; chocolate loam top, yellow clay subsoil; surface undulating; covered with young growth of poplar; sufficient stone for building purposes; 90 per cent. tillable, balance meadow; small creek, spring water.



○

SECTION 33—

646 acres; dark gritty loam top, yellow clay subsoil; surface undulating; some surface stone; 75 per cent. tillable, balance meadows, easily drained; good growth of grass.

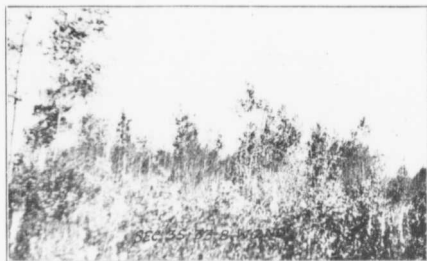


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SECTION 35—

646 acres; black loam with slight sand mixture, clay subsoil; surface undulating; some surface stone on northwest quarter; section covered with good growth of grass; 80 per cent. can be plowed, balance meadow.





**Township 33, Range 8,
W. 2.**

SECTION 35—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface nearly level; no stone; covered with small poplar and willow; good growth of grass; 70 per cent. tillable, 20 per cent. meadows; balance under water.



**Township 34, Range 8,
W. 2.**

SECTION 3—

617 1-2 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; no stone; covered with scattered poplar groves, with willows in low spots; there are a number of small meadows having a good growth of grass; 75 per cent. tillable.



SECTION 5—

638 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; a few surface stone; covered with scattered groves of poplar and willow; 70 per cent. tillable, balance meadows with good growth of grass; fine section for cattle or sheep raising.

SECTION 7—

639 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; no stone; covered with second growth poplar and willows; 65 per cent. tillable, 20 per cent. meadows with good growth of grass, balance wet but easily drainable.



o

SECTION 13—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface gently rolling; scattered surface stone; poplar groves, with some willows in low spots; 50 per cent. can be broken without clearing; 90 per cent. tillable, balance meadows.



o

SECTION 15—

636 acres; good black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; covered with small poplar groves; scattered surface stone; small creek crosses south half; good growth of grass; 80 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; a good section, easily cleared.





SECTION 17—

636 acres; rich alluvial top, clay subsoil; surface level; no stone; covered with dead poplar, easily cleared; luxuriant growth of grass; creek four feet wide crosses south half, which has its source from a lake on west line, 25 acres of which is on this section; 80 per cent. tillable, balance meadows and lake.

o



SECTION 19—

636 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; no stone; covered with dead poplar, easily cleared; luxuriant growth of pea vine, vetches and blue joint four feet high; 85 per cent. tillable, balance meadows.

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SECTION 21—

636 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; no stone; covered with scattered groves of dead poplar; luxuriant growth of pea vine, vetches and blue joint; 80-acre slough in south half; creek of spring water 10 feet wide crosses centre of section to which slough can easily be drained; 75 per cent. tillable.

S.W. 1-4 SECTION 23—

160 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; mostly open prairie, occasional groves of poplar; fine creek crosses southwest corner; 90 per cent. tillable, balance hay meadows.



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SECTION 25—

638 acres; chocolate loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; sufficient surface stone for building purposes; covered with small poplar; 80 per cent. tillable, balance meadows; good growth of grass.



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SECTION 27—

636 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; some surface stone; north half covered with second growth poplar; south half largely prairie; 88 per cent. tillable, balance hay meadows; fine growth of grass.





SECTION 31—

644 acres; good black loam top, clay subsoil; surface slopes gently southwards; no stone; north half covered with large dead poplar; south half scattered poplar, second growth; luxuriant growth of pea vine and blue joint; 90 per cent tillable.

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SECTION 35—

642 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level with southeast slope; some surface stone; scattered groves of poplar; 75 per cent tillable, balance small meadows, with good growth of grass.

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*Township 34, Range 9,
W. 2.*

SECTION 13—

640 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; scattered groves of dead and second growth poplar; luxuriant growth of pea vine and blue joint; 580 acres tillable; 60 acres meadows; no stone.

SECTION 15—

636 acres; rich black top, clay subsoil; surface gently rolling; no stone; prairie with scattered groves of poplar; luxuriant growth of grass; fresh water creek crosses northwest corner; 530 acres tillable, balance meadows.



SECTION 19—

636 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface west half undulating; east half level; some stone on west half; covered with small poplar; small creek crosses west half; 600 acres tillable, balance meadows.



SECTION 21—

636 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; no stone; west half prairie, with scattered poplar groves; east half covered with poplar; good growth of grass; 590 acres tillable, balance meadows.





SECTION 25—

640 acres; rich black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level, with southeast slope; no stone; covered with dead and second growth poplar; luxuriant growth of pea vine and blue joint; 540 acres tillable, balance meadows.

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SECTION 27—

407.80 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface slopes towards lake both sides; no stone; covered with small poplar; large lake two miles long by one-third mile wide crosses this section from southeasterly to northwesterly direction; 90 per cent. tillable, balance marshy.

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SECTION 31—

641 acres; good black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; some stone; covered with dead and second growth poplar; good growth of grass; small fresh water creek crosses west half; 540 acres tillable, balance meadows or marsh.

SECTION 33—

530 1-2 acres; rich black top, clay subsoil; surface slopes toward lake which crosses section east and west; a few surface stone; covered with black poplar; a number of small sloughs; \$1,000.00 judiciously spent will drain this section and Section 27; 50 per cent. tillable, balance meadows or marsh.



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SECTION 35—

642 acres; rich black top, clay subsoil; surface level with southwesterly slope; no stone; covered with dead poplar; good growth of grass; 80 per cent. tillable, balance meadows.

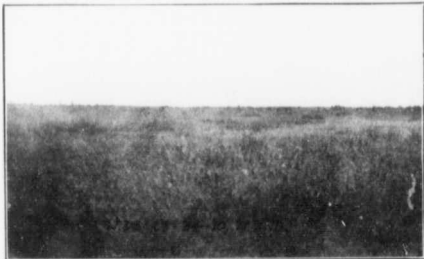


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*Township 34, Range 10,
W. 2.*

W. 1-2 SECTION 23—

320 acres; rich black top, clay subsoil; surface level; no stone; 90 per cent. open prairie, balance poplar groves; covered with blue joint and pea vine 3 feet high; 98 per cent. tillable.





SECTION 27—

640 acres; good black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; a few surface stone; 50 per cent. open prairie, balance covered with scattered groves of poplar; good growth of grass; 95 per cent. tillable, balance small meadows.

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SECTION 33—

647.15 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; south half open prairie; north half prairie interspersed with dead poplar groves; no stone to speak of; 95 per cent. tillable, balance meadow; this section is regarded very highly by adjoining settlers.

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*Township 35, Range 11,
W. 2.*

SECTION 13—

640 acres; black loam soil, clay subsoil; surface undulating; some surface stone; covered with thick growth of small poplar, a good deal of which is dead; 600 acres tillable, balance meadow.

SECTION 23—

588 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; a few surface stone; open prairie, dotted here and there with poplar groves; 30 acres meadow, balance all tillable; beautiful lake with gravel shores and bottom, in northeast corner.



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SECTION 27—

612 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; a few stone; prairie dotted with groves of small poplar; 40 acres meadow, balance tillable; fine lake, containing fish, in northwest corner; gravel shores and bottom.



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SECTION 33—

556 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface level; 70 per cent. open prairie, balance small poplar; no stone; luxuriant growth of wild grasses; 500 acres tillable, balance meadow; same lake as mentioned in section 27 in southeast corner.



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SECTION 35—

640 acres; black loam top, clay subsoil; surface undulating; fine creek crosses north half; no stone; 480 acres open prairie, balance poplar groves; good growth of grass; 600 acres tillable; 40 acres meadows.





Margo.

MARGO, SASK.

Is a market town for the eastern portion of our lands. It has 1 hotel, 1 boarding house, 2 general stores, 1 hardware store, 1 barber shop and pool room, 1 confectionery store, 2 livery stables, 1 real estate office, 1 lumber yard, 1 elevator, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 agricultural implement agencies, 1 doctor, 1 drug store, and 1 church. Margo is growing rapidly, and claims a larger rural population adjacent to it than most Western Canadian towns, which should make it an excellent trading point. The town has a population of about 200 people.



WADENA, SASK.

Is located southwest of our lands and has 3 general stores, 1 furniture store, 1 drug store, 2 hardware stores, 2 confectionery stores, 3 agricultural implement agencies, 3 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 tailor shop, 1 millinery store, 1 butcher shop, 2 harness-makers and dealers, 1 jewelry store, 4 restaurants, 2 barber shops and pool rooms, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer, 1 newspaper and printing shop, 3 elevators, 2 laundries, 1 dentist, 5 churches. The town has a population of 550 people.



Invermay, Sask.

INVERMAY, SASK.

Is located south of our lands on the main line of the C. N. R. It has 2 general stores, 1 hardware store, 1 drug store, 1 butcher shop, 1 blacksmith shop, 3 agricultural implement agencies, 1 elevator, 1 real estate office, 1 harness-maker and dealer, 2 lumber yards, 1 hotel, 3 churches, and 1 livery barn. It has a population of about 200 people.



BUCHANAN, SASK.

Is a market town near our land. Population 300. It has 3 elevators, 2 lumber yards, 1 blacksmith shop, 3 agricultural implement agencies, 2 hotels, 1 bank, 5 general stores, 1 confectionery store, 1 jewelry store, 1 drug store, 1 barber shop and pool room, 1 livery stable, 1 real estate office, 1 restaurant, 1 school, 4 churches, 1 meat market, 1 newspaper and printing office, 1 lawyer.



Preeceville.

PREECEVILLE, SASK.

Is a beautiful town of 200 population, located just east of our land, which is at the present the terminus of the Thunder Hills Branch of the C. N. R. This town is one year old and has 4 general stores, 1 hardware and furniture store, 1 baker, 1 millinery store, 1 confectionery store, 1 hotel, 1 restaurant, 1 blacksmith shop, 4 agricultural implement agencies, 2 livery stables, 1 lumber yard, 2 elevators, 1 laundry, 1 meat market, 1 harness-maker and dealer, 1 bank, 1 barber shop and pool room, and 2 churches. The Assiniboine River is located immediately south of the town and the beautiful Pelican Lake is 3 miles west. Preeceville is a town surrounded by a fine farming district and we predict a great future for it.



PELICAN LAKE



End of Steel, Preeceville, Sask.

The Walch Land Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Kuroki, Sask., Oct. 7, 1912.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of Sept. 30 received, in which you ask my opinion in regard to this country.

I have lived here seven years, and can say I am well pleased. I own a valuable farm in Southeastern South Dakota, which I have rented out, as I prefer to farm and live in this country.

I have raised six crops that have averaged very good, and the way people are coming in here and towns are growing shows that this must be a satisfactory place to be or they would not come to stay.

This country is going to the front fast, especially so with regard to school houses and good roads.

There is no free homestead land left in our district. Some Company land can be bought at reasonable prices, but it is raising in price each year.

Yours respectfully,

T. K. BRAATEN.

The Walch Land Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Hazel Dell P.O., Sask., Oct. 8, 1912.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to land in this district, I can say that in the year 1905 I spent two months in looking over land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, looking for a home. I had just about given up trying to get what I wanted when my attention was attracted to this locality.

I spent a few days in the Hazel Dell district and took a piece of land, as I found that it was exactly what I was looking for. The luxuriant growth of natural grasses, the excellent springs of water and the creek which crosses my land, provide the conditions for what I consider an ideal home. I naturally concluded that land that could produce such growth of grass must have great fertility to do so.

This year I had 40 acres sown to winter wheat. My crop averaged 40 bushels to the acre and I sold it to local settlers for seed purposes at \$2.00 per bushel.

Winter wheat has never failed to produce a bountiful crop wherever sown, and this now promises to be the finest winter wheat belt in Western Canada.

Owing to the rank growth of natural grasses and the abundance of fresh water, this is an excellent stock-raising country. Cattle and horses can run out all winter without care and come out fat in the spring.

Taking everything into consideration, I am satisfied that this part of the Province cannot be beat for general farming purposes.

Yours respectfully,

J. J. HUNTINGTON.

The Walch Land Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Bond P.O., Sask., Oct. 4, 1912.

Gentlemen:

As I promised your Mr. Walch, when he was here a short time ago, I am writing this letter to give you my views with regard to my farm and this district.

I left Michigan four years ago, and when I started farming here I had \$65.00. I had a hard time of it at first, as there were so many things I wanted to do but could not for lack of capital. I built my house of logs gotten in this district, fenced my land in the same way and as I had no fuel to buy, it proved a great help.

A beautiful creek of spring water crosses my land and I did not have to spend any money to dig a well. I found that for the few things I needed my credit was good.

My land is paid for; I have over 80 acres under cultivation and keep a great many cattle, pigs and chickens and enough horses to work my cultivated land. At the end of four years' work in this district I find that I am worth \$10,000.00, and I could get every dollar of it out in cash in 30 days if I wanted to do it. Next summer I intend to put up a good set of buildings, and after that I am going to buy more land.

I have succeeded in getting my brothers and brothers-in-law to locate near me, and they are all doing well. I am still a young man, and I like this district so well that I have decided to live here the rest of my days.

My farm is described as the S.E. 1-4 of Section 2, Township 36, Range 11 West 2nd, and I will be glad to have intending settlers stop with me when they are looking for a home in this district.

Yours respectfully,

G. H. FRASER.

