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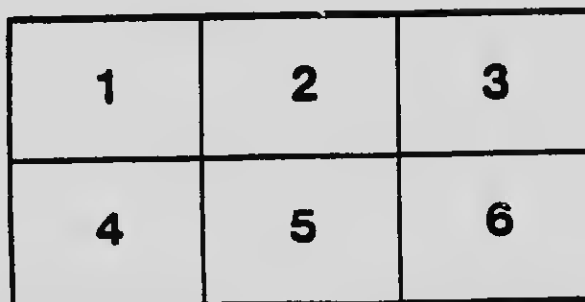
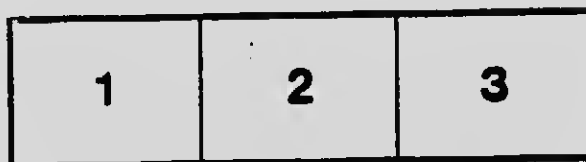
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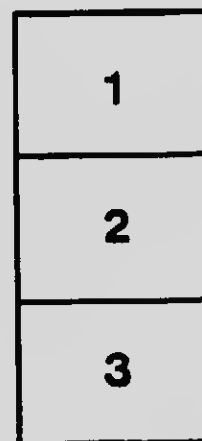
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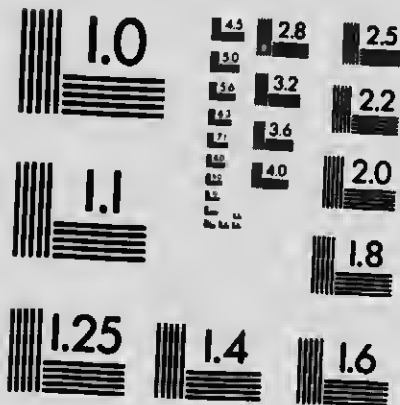
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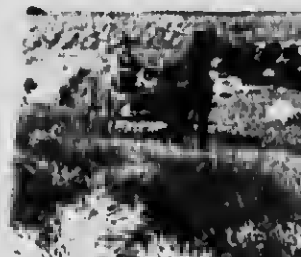


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CANADA



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RICH LANDS IN SUNNY ALBERTA

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you a farm home at low price in the world's famous winter wheat district

**Irrigated Lands in the
Great Bow River Valley
Mixed Farming and Grain
Lands in Central Alberta**

The Railway Company extends every possible help toward making the settler prosperous. Prompt and careful reply will be given any enquiry addressed to the

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Calgary, Alberta

**J. S. DENNIS, Manager of Canadian Pacific Land Interests
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IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

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LOW PRICES—EASY TERMS

Payments by actual settlers extended over a period of ten years. Interest at six per cent. These lands are served by the

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FULL INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO THE

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LAND DEPARTMENT

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

F. T. Griffin,
Land Commissioner

J. L. Doupe,
Assistant Land Commissioner



PROSPEROUS WINNIPEG, CAPITAL OF MANITOBA.

Population 1874, about 2,000; 1911 estimated, 175,000. The Gateway to Western Canada.

Western Canada

Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta



How to Reach It
How to Obtain Lands
How to Make a Home

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Western Canada

EMBRACING

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



THE DEVELOPMENT of the prairie provinces of Western Canada, — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, — is one of the most remarkable events of the twentieth century. The potential wealth in the rich soil of the west has attracted from all quarters of the globe men and women tired of the impoverished surroundings which are the unfortunate complement of many of the populous centres of modern civilization, and anxious, while there is yet time, to secure to themselves and their families a share of the prosperity which the boundless West holds in store for those who seek it.

And they have not come in vain, for to every willing worker Western Canada has given freely and abundantly. Notwithstand-



PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

ing, however, the rapidity of settlement, the West is but yet upon the fringe of greater things, and out of its 170,000,000 acres of wheat land, only 8,395,400 were under cultivation in 1910, of which 1,517,400 were broken up in that year. Nearly all of this land has been cultivated for the first time since 1898, prior to which the wheat growing possibilities of the soil were hardly recognized. In spite of the comparatively small acreage under cultivation, Canada already occupies fifth place among the wheat producing countries of the world. This is a record to be proud of, but it requires little stretch of the imagination to picture Canada first in agriculture among all nations when the farmer has subdued



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY STATION, WINNIPEG.

to the plow the remainder of her fertile acres — a result which is only a matter of time and development.

"Western Canada has not even tapped her resources," writes Parke West, Farm Editor of the Chicago Record-Herald. Another high tribute is paid by A. W. Fulton, of the "American Agriculturist", who comments editorially as follows:

"Great is Canada West; great are the actualities of that vast stretch of prairie provinces in grain production, and great the possibilities in animal husbandry. Well may the United States look with wholesome respect upon the rapid development of that new country which is only in the beginning of its realization of

strength and innate forcefulness, in production, in manufacturing, in commerce."

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean through Canadian territory first disclosed the real capabilities of the western plains, and the favorable nature of their climate. Time and the course of events have widened the scope of that disclosure, and opened a wheat field having a productive power equal to a world supply. This was a discovery of positive fact that compelled attention and dissipated doubt, and the stream of settlement immediately began to flow. Since then it has been demonstrated that Western Canada, with its tremendous dimensions, its wealth of resources and the strength of its material might, presents to the home-seeker the one great opportunity of this age. The settlers already here and those yet to come are destined to play a most important part in solving some of the intricate economical problems that now confront the statesmen and philosophers in the older portions of the world.

Canada is a country of great distances. Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is more than equal in size to the United States, and in fact covers over 3,745,000 square miles — one-twelfth of the land surface of the earth. The provinces which make up the agricultural regions of Western Canada are a vast plain, three times the size of the German Empire, and five times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, watered and drained by three great river systems. With a gentle slope to the east and a slight tilt to the north, this plain stretches from the Rocky Mountains on the West to the wooded country of New Ontario on the east, and from the International Boundary on the south to a yet-to-be-determined point on the north. The river systems make this plain one vast network of interesting valleys, the topographical features, as well as the climate, in a large measure accounting for the remarkable productiveness of the soil.

A very important consideration in this connection is undoubtedly the climate, and many wrong impressions regarding Western Canada frequently prevail on this point. It will interest and probably astonish many to be informed that Edmonton — a thousand miles northwest of Winnipeg — has as high an average annual temperature as St. Paul, in Minnesota, five hundred miles south of Winnipeg; but a glance at any map having climatic lines will show that this is true. Further, that Northern Michigan and Manitoba have similar temperatures, and that as we go north and west the influence of the winds from the Pacific has a marked effect in modifying the weather.



PLOUGHING AND DISCING.—WESTERN CANADA.

The mean temperature for July in Winnipeg is 66 degrees which is higher than in any part of England. Winnipeg is on the same parallel of latitude with London. The average diurnal range is also much greater than in England, being from a maximum of 78 degrees to a minimum of 53 degrees. This high daily temperature during the growing months, with the long hours of sunshine, matures the crops quickly, and the heavy dew precipitated by the cool nights gives moisture even in the region of lightest rainfall.

Professor Thomas Shaw, of Montana, the eminent authority on soil and climate, puts it very well when he says:

"No citizen of Western Canada should be anxious to apologize for the climate of his country. Good as the soil is, it would never have brought supremacy in grain production in this country had it not been for the climate. The blessing of the climate is three-fold. It consists in the purity of the air, in the temperature of the same, and in the happy equilibrium in the precipitation. Everyone knows the value of the pure air of this country, viewed from the stand-point of health. But does everyone know the inestimable character of the blessings which pure air proves to the agriculture of the country? It prevents the rapid decay and transformation of the vegetable matter in the soil, and also the too rapid transformation of inert fertility, thus virtually precluding

the waste of nature's assets. In this fact is found one explanation of the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The cool temperature of the summer nights is responsible for the large relative yields of grain. Raise the temperature of the summer days and nights, and the yield of grain will be proportionately reduced. The relatively cool temperature is one of the agricultural glories of this land. The relative light precipitation is also a great boon to the farmer. It grows his crops and does not destroy them when grown. Nearly every portion of these three provinces has a rainfall of 15 or 20 inches; enough to grow good crops of grain on farms that are properly tilled; and not enough to waste the fertility of the soil through cracking. In this, another reason is found for the wonderful producing power of these lands."

The stream of settlement which began to flow into the country on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway continued with varying degrees of intensity for many years, but it was not until the dawn of the twentieth century that the real rush began. Since 1900, when the people of the republic to the south began fully to appreciate the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, and to realize what a wonderful agricultural country lay im-



STUBBLE PLOUGHING,—WESTERN CANADA.

mediately to the north of their own boundary, the influx has continued with ever-increasing volume. During the last seven years, over half a million settlers from the United States have crossed the line into Canada. These were almost without exception families of experienced and successful farmers, who took along their household goods, live stock, and farm machinery, together with amounts of money supposed to average not less than \$1,000. The British Isles have sent a much larger number in the same time, and there has been also a large movement from the central and northern states of Europe, and from southern Russia — farmers, who, for the greater part have settled themselves in new homes, and are farming actively.

What is the immediate outlook for Western Canada? It is a country that is now a long way beyond the experimental stage, a country that has been tried by the most exacting test to which a

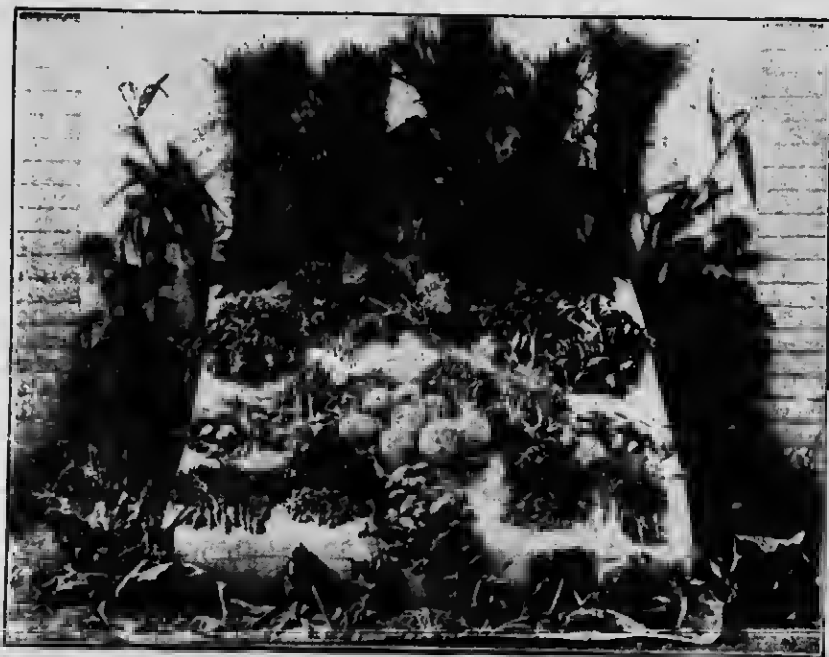


SEEDING A FARM.

new country can be put, and has come triumphantly through the ordeal. There can be no doubt now that the settlers who are so rapidly peopling the Great West of Canada and making their homes here, are destined to be the wheat producers for the British Empire, and that they will also make up for all deficiencies that may arise in other countries. In this connection there seems to be no limit to the expectations that may reasonably be formed. For instance, what were once, in the imperfect knowledge of the country, supposed to be semi-arid districts are now, on thorough investigation, and with intelligent cultivation, found to be capable of producing full crops, and of providing richer opportunities than can be found elsewhere for cereals and garden roots, for dairying and for stock raising. In other districts which were once little thought of, winter wheat is revolutionizing the character of the whole territory, and elsewhere irrigation is proving an assured method of getting the best results.

THE STEADY UPWARD MOVEMENT.

There has been no "boom" in the settlement of Western Canada. The movement has been voluntary, and back of it lay an understanding of the actual merit of the country — of its abundant openings for enterprise of all legitimate kinds, and of the certainty of success to the farmer, the man who deals with the basic wealth of any land. Wherever land has been broken and a community begun, the merchant has come in at once, and all the machinery of modern life has been set in motion. Business has followed the plow, evenly and prosperously. There has been speculation, of course. It was to be expected, where land values have advanced so fast and so far, and where so many new towns were planted every year. But speculation has been minimized. The people are directly concerned with the work of development along the lines of actual needs and lawful profits. The farmer in Western Canada gets good prices for his crops, and his crops are usually big. If he wants to realize his "unearned increment" at any time, he may have it, for there is always a buyer willing



A PRIZE COLLECTION FROM WESTERN CANADA'S PRODUCTIVE SOIL.

to pay him what he has made his farm worth. Some farmers do sell, and move farther out, to take up fresh prairie, and build new homes, being sure that the railway will find them out, and build to them as soon as enough are gathered in any one place to furnish business for the road.

But they do not leave the country. A settler in Western Canada stays there, because he is satisfied. This one prevailing truth tells the whole story.

THE SOIL OF WESTERN CANADA.

The general character of the soil of the three prairie provinces is very well described by Professor Shaw, who has made a careful and thorough study of them all:

"The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is its greatest natural heritage. It is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic Sea, vast as these are. And next in value to this heritage is the three feet of soil which lies underneath the first. The subsoil is only secondary in value to the soil, for unless the former be of good value, there is a proportionate neutralization of the latter. The worth of a soil and subsoil cannot be measured in acres. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, in other words, its producing power. Viewed from this standpoint, these lands are a heritage of untold value. One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than twenty acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow twenty successive crops without much diminution in the yields; whereas the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the acre in the Canadian West."

SCIENTIFIC METHODS PRACTISED.

Notwithstanding the fertility of the western prairies, the provincial departments of agriculture have at all times endeavored to impress upon the farmers the necessity for thorough methods of cultivation, in order that the soil elements may not be extravagantly used up. Dry farming, by which is meant the conservation of soil moisture during long periods of dry weather by means

of tillage, together with the growth of drouth resistant plants, is particularly advocated in localities of lighter rainfall and is practised with most satisfactory results.

The benefit which the farmers have derived from this method of cultivation was thoroughly demonstrated in 1910, when occurred one of those infrequent dry seasons to which the most favored districts are liable and it was shown that the determining factor in crop conditions was not early or late sowing, drouth or heat, so much as whether or not there was moisture stored in a well tilled seed bed before the seed was sown. By the intelligent



SPLENDID PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

practice of the principles of dry farming the farmer on non-irrigated lands may reasonably expect a paying crop, even in the dryest seasons.

The quality of the grain, also, is favorably affected as was shown at the International Dry Farming Congress in October, 1910, where the grain exhibits of Saskatchewan and Alberta secured many of the most coveted trophies, the grand prize going to the latter province.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

In accordance with its usual policy of affording, at the earliest possible moment, railway facilities to the more newly settled and rapidly developing districts, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. constructed last year 444 miles of branch lines between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, the mileage of the Company in the territory above referred to being now 5,370. The lines built were:

	Miles.
Kipp-Aldersyde Branch, — Carmangay to Aldersyde	56
Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch, — Forward to Ogema	26
Moose Jaw Branch, — Outlook to Macklin.. . . .	150
Regina-Bulyea Branch.. . . .	43
Craven-Colonsay Branch.. . . .	108
Lauder Extension, — Tilston to Alida.. . . .	25
Irricana Branch.. . . .	36
	<hr/>
	444

Without exception, these new branches, or extensions of existing branches, are through excellent grain growing districts, affording convenient markets to the settlers for their products. The large demand for lots in the various townsites on these new branches and also at the older points on the Company's lines, is an index of the development which the West is now undergoing, and special mention might be made of the fact that at the divisional point of Kerrobert, at the junction of the Moose Jaw and Lacombe branches, the first day's sales of lots realized nearly \$80,000.

The double track from Fort William, which was completed to Winnipeg in 1909, was last year continued through to Portage la Prairie, and this year will be carried to Brandon, and notwithstanding the increase of mileage in the West last year, the contemplated programme of construction for this year is even more extensive.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN WESTERN CANADA.

The educational facilities in Western Canada are the very best. The allowance of school lands is most liberal, giving the provinces a large income for the support of their public school systems. The residence of four rate-payers and twelve children is sufficient



A TYPICAL WESTERN CANADA SCHOOL HOUSE.

to secure provincial aid for a rural school. The amount of aid is determined by the average daily attendance and the number of school sessions in the year. The teachers must be duly qualified and a high standard is set. All the provinces maintain high schools in the larger towns. These schools are housed in handsome and elaborately equipped buildings and offer a great variety of courses. In Saskatchewan and Alberta provision is made for the maintenance of separate public schools by the Roman Catholics.

Manitoba has a large and flourishing Provincial University at Winnipeg which is destined to be a strong rival to the older eastern institutions. The Agricultural College, also at Winnipeg, is most modern in every particular. A number of buildings, thoroughly equipped, a large farm, and a competent and enthusiastic staff form an institution that is doing much for the cause of agriculture in the West. The young Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are both starting their Universities with liberal grants from the parliaments and a strong, general support on the part of the people.

In addition to the public systems there are many private and church schools and colleges of various denominations scattered all through these provinces. In short, the intending settler need have no fear that his children will be deprived of the advantages of education.

LAND FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The new-comer has the choice of four ways of securing a farm: he may homestead 160 acres and secure an additional 160 acres through preemption by ultimately paying \$3.00 an acre and complying with certain regulations; he may buy land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or other holders; he may rent an already cultivated farm; or he may buy an improved farm on the crop payment plan. The terms on which nearly all the farms are leased is the half-share plan. The owner of the farm provides the seed (and if he is wise, sees that it is clean and of the best quality); he also pays for one-half of the threshing and half the twine, and in return receives one-half the crop put into the granary on the farm. The tenant does all the work and also the statute labor, which is generally five days for a half section, and he, too, gets one-half the crop. To buy a farm on the crop-payment plan the holder in most cases asks a cash payment of from \$500 to \$1,000. The purchaser delivers to the nearest elevator one-half the crop till the land is paid for. The price is agreed upon and six per cent interest is charged on the unpaid principal. The purchaser, if the land is of good quality and near the market, runs no risk, as he always has a fair return for his labor and in a few years owns the farm.

Opportunities to rent farms in the older settled districts are not uncommon, and may often be seized with advantage. The farms are rented generally during the winter or early spring for a year or more, the rent depending largely upon the kind and value of the improvements.



HAULING WHEAT TO ELEVATOR, WESTERN CANADA.

MANITOBA

The settlement of Manitoba began in 1811, when Lord Selkirk's colony of Scots came in by way of Hudson Bay and the Red River to Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands. They were followed fitfully by others, few and far between, but the entire number was small, and continued so for about sixty years — until after the province entered Confederation, in 1870. The population at that time was only 1,700. The Dominion census bureau gave it as 484,519 in May, 1909, an increase of 118,831, over the figure for 1906. A Dominion census is to be taken this year, and a large increase in population will be recorded.

It is the most easterly of the three prairie provinces, and the smallest, having an area of 65,000 square miles. Of this a considerable part is water surface, Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, being included in its boundaries. The eastern part has a broken surface, heavily wooded and sparsely settled, though known to contain valuable minerals. Counting these out, there still remain 27,000,000 acres of arable land, about one-sixth of which is now being farmed. These lands are in the western and southern portions, being a vast, level prairie in the south, and in the west a beautiful rolling country with frequent growths of poplar and other woods, broken by the Riding and the Duck mountains.

The southern part of the province is fully occupied, and has all the appearance and characteristics of an old established farming country. The main line of the Canadian Pacific passes through it, and sends out branches in all directions, giving admirable transportation to all the occupied parts of the province. Many of these branches and connections were pushed out over the prairie in advance of the settlers, and have been in operation a quarter of a century or more.

Telephones and electric light plants are installed in all the towns and most of the villages of the province, and there is a thoroughly good public school system everywhere.

The Manitoba winters are cold, but the air is pure and dry, so that cold occasions no discomfort. Spring comes in March, and comes suddenly. The summer days are warm and about as long as those in the south of England. The nights, though short, invariably are cool. The growing season is about the same as in Minnesota and North Dakota.



A TYPICAL PRAIRIE FARM HOUSE.

GRAIN FARMING.

"Manitoba hard" wheat is famous in the markets of the Old World. The deep, rich loam of the Canadian prairie, reinforced by its heavy subsoil, contains the exact elements necessary for the production of the clean, flinty berry so much prized by millers. And the wonderful thing about this soil is that its fertility lasts. There are old Red River Settlement farms that have been cropped for over thirty years and still produce, as regularly as the changing seasons, twenty bushels per acre of "No. 1 hard." Many yields of 30 and 40 bushels per acre are reported by the threshers each year. The average yield of wheat per acre for the whole province in 1909, was about 17 bushels; the average price per bushel being 87 cents. The cost of seeding, harvesting and marketing being reckoned at \$6.00 per acre, we have a minimum balance of about \$9 clear profit to the farmer. When it is remembered that land can be had for from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to location and improvements, the financial aspect of Manitoba farming may be appreciated.

The coarse grains are proportionately successful. Oats weigh from ten to twenty pounds per bushel more than the standard and

the crops run from forty to eighty bushels per acre. The barley is of unusually high grade, while many a settler has gone a long way toward paying for his farm with a crop of flax sown on the first "breaking."

MIXED AND DAIRY FARMING.

For many years Manitoba was treated almost exclusively as a wheat-growing country, but this is changed now, and stock-raising and dairying are attracting much attention. Cattle raising is especially profitable, and there is a splendid market close by. At least 80,000 cattle are required each year for home consumption.

In 1896, the Provincial Government established a dairy school in Winnipeg, which has been a great success. It is fitted up in the most modern way, and has trained many of those now in charge of the creameries and factories throughout the Province. Any resident of Manitoba may attend without paying fees.

Manitoba has great advantages as a dairy country. The pasturage is very rich and nutritious, with an abundance of variously flavoured grasses; the water supply is excellent, and ample both for watering the stock and for use in the dairies, streams of pure running water being often available.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Currants (black, red and white) are grown very successfully in Manitoba. Gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries yield regularly crops of the finest fruit and stand the climate well; crab apples, too, are heavy bearers, and when well sheltered hardy varieties of the standard apples can be grown where the altitude is not too high. Ornamental trees and shrubs do well, and some farmers now have their lawns very tastefully adorned with such trees and flowering shrubs. The Dominion Government supplies from the Experimental Farm 1,500 trees to each applicant owning a farm in Western Canada. These are delivered in good condition at the nearest station free of cost. All that the farmer is expected to do is to take good care of the trees. Some of the early settlers now have groves of trees which will supply them with shelter and wood for fuel for years to come. The seed of the box alder or soft maple can be gathered in the fall of the year in abundance. Trees of this variety are no more trouble to grow than a crop of turnips.

Apples of good quality are grown in some parts of the province, and it is believed that in time the production will fully supply the local demand.

At a convention of Manitoba market gardeners, held recently, Dr. Thompson, a successful fruit-grower, stated that he believed there was no country where small fruits could be grown with less



IN THE PARK, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

trouble than in Manitoba. There were few insect pests or diseases to interfere with their growth, and there is a very profitable local demand. He had no hesitation in advising the farmers of Manitoba to grow small fruits.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the largest city in Canada west of Lake Superior, is about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In 1870 its population was 215; in 1874 it was 1,869; in 1902, 48,411; in 1911, 175,000, and steadily increasing. Winnipeg is naturally a centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the great west and every branch of business is represented. All the principal chartered banks of Canada have branches here, and it is the third city in all Canada in the amount of its manufacturers' output. It is now the largest wheat market in America.

There are extensive stockyards, and immense abattoirs, arranged for slaughtering and chilling the meat for shipment to Europe and other markets. There is ample cold storage in the city for dairy produce, etc. It is an important railway centre, from which both East and West may be reached. Branch lines run to nearly every part of the Province and a branch of the Canadian Pacific connects with the Soo line at Emerson, thus affording a direct and easy route to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

The yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg are the largest in the world operated by one company, and contain 120 miles of track.

Winnipeg is the political as well as the commercial centre of Western Canada. The Legislative and the Departmental buildings of the Manitoba Government and the chief immigration, lands and timber offices of the Dominion Government for the West are located here. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has its chief offices in the West in Winnipeg, and also the head offices of its land department, where full information regarding the Company's land can be obtained.

The largest towns in the province outside of Winnipeg are on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway: — Portage la Prairie, 56 miles west (population about 7,500) lies in the midst of the famous Portage Plains; and Brandon (population 14,000) 133 miles west, is an important jobbing centre. Both cities are rail-

way junctions and distributing points for large areas of magnificent farming country.

There are many other important towns, with populations ranging from 1,500 to 5,000. Grain elevators have been erected at nearly every station. Stores will be found in every town, facilitating the business of the neighboring settlements.

LIBERAL EXEMPTION LAW.

Manitoba has a liberal exemption law; that is, the law protects from seizure for debt, where no mortgage exists, a certain



WESTERN CANADA IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH COMMODIOUS
GRAIN ELEVATORS.

number of horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, some household effects and a year's provisions, so that if a settler who has not mortgaged his property is overtaken by misfortune, he cannot be turned out of his house and home.

WHAT MANITOBA SETTLERS SAY.

The following are a few of many letters from actual settlers which have been sent to the C. P. R. offices:

Farm Life has many Attractions.

Melita, Man., 14th Oct., 1910.

I came with my wife and young son to Manitoba in June of 1883, and settled on the farm represented herewith where I've made my home ever since. I was one of the first settlers and came from Elgin county, Ont., and was fortunate in having this district settled by English speaking people, mostly from Ontario also. This together with the surpassing natural beauty of this part of the country, encouraged me to beautify our prairie home. Several neighbors contributed their quota towards tree planting and ornamentation, making the neighborhood quite attractive and home-like.

I passed through all those experiences of hardships incident to pioneer life, situated many miles from a railroad and away from those conveniences which the railway provides. While I've followed mixed farming in a limited way, my main energies have been directed to the raising of wheat, which on the whole proved most profitable, though all kinds of stock — especially horse-raising — pay a good profit. Wheat growing is naturally preferred on the Melita plains, where the broad level prairies may be tilled in quarter sections or more, with scarcely a break in the furrows, and rarely a loss through frosted grain. Vegetables of all kinds are easily raised and the potato crop, I suppose, cannot be excelled elsewhere on the globe.

After several years of isolation, a branch of the C. P. R. crossed my farm and there sprang up adjoining me the snug town of Melita, with its efficient schools, churches and those conveniences of a modern town. A special attraction of the town is River Park and play grounds on Souris River, which is one of the most beautiful park grounds in Canada, and is growing in popularity as a resort for picnics and like gatherings.

People from the older settled districts of Eastern Canada or the U. S. will find agreeable neighbors in this district and the country very homelike and attractive.

The climate is exceedingly healthful and being in Southern Manitoba should be among the mildest in the West.



R. M. GRAHAM'S HOME, MELITA, MANITOBA.

As many of the early farmers about here have gained a competence or become rich and are up in years, a number of improved farms are for rent or sale at from \$22.00 to \$35.00 per acre on easy terms. Taking into account the rich black soil and the improvements, and after examining the lands to the west, I consider the lands here the best value of any in Western Canada. Of my twenty-seven years residence here, I spent fifteen years in the general mercantile business and consider as a rule farming pays the best.

Western Canada is the land of opportunity — for the energetic young man, the man with small means and a large family of willing workers and also for the man with sufficient means to buy a good farm for himself or his sons.

R. M. GRAHAM.

How Independence was Achieved.

Elm Creek, Man., October 6th, 1910.

I came to Elm Creek, eleven years ago, and made a payment on a farm of 240 acres, hiring out for the first four years, and paying for my farm by degrees. I am about half a mile from town and at the present time have 480 acres of land, 350 of which I had in crop this year, including areas sown to cultivated grasses. During the time I have been here, I have raised good

average crops and have never had less than 15 bushels of wheat per acre, even in the worst years, and my oats have averaged from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. One year, I had 800 bushels of oats from nine acres. I have never had a crop failure during my residence here. I had only \$1,200.00 capital when I came here and I put this into my land and finished payments on it out of the crops I raised. I value my farm now at, at least \$40.00 an acre. Last year, I erected a substantial brick residence, with all modern improvements, at a cost of \$4,500.00, and this year, I have built a frame residence for my hired man. This district is suitable for mixed farming and I make a practice of keeping on an average about 30 head of cattle. Since I started on this farm I have made clear at least \$15,000.00, entirely out of farming. I keep two four-horse working teams and also driving horses and have all the machinery, buildings and equipment necessary to an up-to-date farm. I was born in England, and came to Manitoba after residing for a number of years in Ontario, and I prefer the climate of Manitoba to any other part. I firmly believe that this Province offers the best of inducements to every man who is willing to work intelligently. I have no trouble in disposing of all my produce at good prices and the transportation facilities in this Province are excellent. I believe in the advantages of mixed farming and in addition to keeping stock have always made a practice of growing a variety of grain crops. Last year, I had in



PRIZE WHEAT.—WESTERN CANADA'S HERITAGE.

crop timothy and brome grass, millet, western rye, flax, wheat, oats, barley and a splendid crop of fodder corn, and of course vegetables of many varieties. Small fruits also grow abundantly in this district. Although I have spent nearly \$8,000.00 in improvements during the past five years, I intend to improve my farm a good deal more during the coming years. I am convinced that if people in the east and old land, and in the United States where land is getting to be prohibitive in price, only knew of the opportunities and prosperity in this country they would not long hesitate in making a selection. I like this western country and even if I sold out, I would not think of leaving it. A large amount of capital is by no means essential to eventual success in farming. The main factors are determination, desire to learn and the use of intelligent farming methods, which capital cannot supply and experience alone can bring. I have had a good many tempting offers for my farm and the success I have achieved is but one of many similar instances in Manitoba.

CHAS. A. RATTLIFF.



MODERN CALGARY—SUBWAY, FIRST STREET, WEST.

▢ SASKATCHEWAN ▢

Saskatchewan is the central agricultural province of the West. First constituted a province in 1905, the evolution of conditions has been very rapid, and hungry land seekers have wrought a change, the proportions of which are astonishing. Saskatchewan produced 4,780,440 bushels of wheat in 1898, and nearly twenty times that quantity in 1909. The province lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the meridians of 102 and 110 degrees west from Greenwich. Its greatest length is 760 miles; and its width on the south is 393 miles. At the middle it is 300 miles wide; and at the northern boundary it has a width of 277 miles. The area of this great quadrangle is 250,650 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles is water. The land surface contains 155,092,480 acres.

Grain growing in Saskatchewan is but yet in its early stages, barely eight per cent of the area of the crop districts being yet under cultivation. Particularly to the American farmer, oppressed by the high prices of land in his own States, have the fertile expanses of Saskatchewan appealed, and the movement of men, money and goods from the great republic to the south is steady and continuous.

CLIMATE.

Saskatchewan has an elevation of 1,300 to 2,500 feet above the sea. The air is pure and dry, the days long and full of bright sunshine in the summer, and the nights delightfully cool. The winter is cold but bracing, and of fairly even temperature, with a light snowfall and prevailing clear weather. There are no destructive storms at any time of the year. The average rainfall is about 27 inches, about double that of eastern Colorado — and quite sufficient for the crops.

The province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, the greater part of Germany, and about half of Russia are north of Regina. Edinburgh, Scotland, is farther north than any of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiania, the capital of Norway, and St. Petersburg, Russia, are on the 60th parallel of north latitude, — the northern boundary of Saskatchewan.

Precipitation occurs principally during the period of vegetation. The total rainfall is not much greater than is required to

bring the crops to maturity. June and July are the wettest months in the year, although May and August are only moderately dry. Two-thirds of the annual precipitation occurs in the form of rain between April and September. The temperature during the summer season rises frequently to about 90 degrees; but the days are tempered by a never-failing breeze, and the nights are cool and pleasant after even the hottest days. The winter, which usually sets in about or shortly before the beginning of December, and continues without interruption until the middle or end of March, is cold; but the infrequency of thaws and the evenness of the temperature cause a noticeable absence of pneumo- and



SASKATCHEWAN HOGS.

those kindred troubles that are so much dreaded in moister and more changeable climates.

Little has been said here of Northern Saskatchewan, but there is an extensive belt lying in a latitude north of the middle of the province and extending in a northwesterly direction, at present covered with heavy spruce forests, which is extremely fertile. Mr. J. Burr Tyrell, M.A., F.G.S., who spent several seasons in that region while acting under instructions of the Geographical Survey, states that that area is essentially suited for agricultural purposes, and that it is for the most part excellent agricultural land. He

saw potatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, cauliflower, and all the ordinary garden produce growing there. The summers are warm, and the rainfall is sufficient. The number of hours of sunshine is greater in that latitude than farther south.

INCREASING WHEAT AREA.

Wheat growing is extending rapidly in every direction, the most remarkable developments being on the plains west and south west of Moose Jaw, which only a few years ago, were supposed to be suited only to ranching, but will soon be a vast wheat field. During the last three years, millions of acres of these plains have been taken up as homesteads. Swift Current, 110 miles west of Moose Jaw, on the C. P. R. main line has seven elevators and every station along the line gives evidence of the occupation of the land by farmers. Throughout the district branch lines of railway are projected to meet the growing needs of the settlers.

It is not easy to forecast the future of wheat in Saskatchewan, because the extent of country adaptable to wheat growing is so vast that when it all comes into production, as inevitably it must at no distant time, the output cannot fail to run into figures both of quantity and money that imagination can hardly reach.

FLAX.

Flax growing in Saskatchewan is an important and increasing source of profit. During the last two years it has materially increased and farmers have realized from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for a single crop. The flax production in 1902 amounted to only 153,700 bushels whereas in 1909, the yield increased to the astonishing total of 4,448,700 bushels. The market is very large and last year the price realized by the farmers considerably exceeded \$2.00 per bushel. Many young homesteaders who put in crops of flax found they had realized sufficient at the end of their first year's operations to meet all their obligations, in addition to their profits on wheat, oats, barley and stock. The amount of flax straw at the disposal of the farmers has attracted the attention of capitalists, and the flax fibre which now goes to waste will doubtless soon be utilized in a commercial way.

STOCK FARMING.

In the semi-wooded country north of the Qu'Appelle River, sometimes called "the park belt," and especially in that part of it crossed by the M. & N. W. branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there are extensive districts peculiarly suited for stock-raising in connection with diversified farming. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine thrive remarkably, and good success has attended upon raising those animals wherever in the province the farmers have tried it.

The swine industry has developed rapidly with the increase in settlement. Elevator screenings and low grade grain furnish a cheap and satisfactory food for swine; and the wonderful development in grain growing will furnish a further impetus to this branch of the live stock industry.

The short buffalo grass of the Cyprus Hills region is producing cattle which bring their owners from \$40 to \$50 per head. In this district the winters are mild and the snowfall so light that cattle, horses and sheep graze the entire year. The grasses to all appearance become dry about midsummer, but actually they are green and still growing at the roots, forming excellent pasture both in winter and summer. The success of the cattlemen is shown in the importance of Maple Creek as a stock centre, the entire district being excellent for ranching, though in this as in many other regions in the province previously considered suitable only for the rancher, "mixed farming" is taking the place of exclusive grain growing or stock raising.

DAIRYING.

The natural conditions in certain parts of the province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. Within the province itself there is a splendid market for butter during the winter months, especially if it is fresh made. In recent years the supply has not been equal to the demand. Co-operative dairying, although in its infancy, is gradually becoming more prominent, and the creameries now in operation are being well supported. The movement during the past two years has been decidedly in favor of co-operative dairying, and there are indications that the farmers are resorting more to this line of work. Most of the creameries are under the direction of the Department of Agriculture; Regina, which supervises all business transactions relating

to the operation of the creamery, with the exception of arranging for cream delivery. That is attended to by a local board of directors. Butter sales are effected by the department, and advances on cream are made direct to the patrons twice each month. These advances are based upon the wholesale price of butter at the time of payment, and forwarded regularly, even if the butter is not sold. They constitute an advance payment only; and at the end of each of two periods of six months, which terminate on the first of November and the first of May respectively, the season's business is closed, and after deducting the actual manufacturing cost, the balance is forwarded to the patrons.

"BEEKEEPING" AND THE RESULT.

The Carlyle district has ever since its first settlement been looked upon as an ideal mixed farming country — one producing some of the best cattle ever shipped out of the West, and wheat unsurpassed both in quality and in average yield anywhere in the Canadian West. But few realize that another profitable industry can be carried on despite the fact that the winter temperature occasionally reaches the 40 below zero mark. The industry referred to is the production of honey. Couper Bros., residing north of Carlyle, have, with an experience of over twelve years, fully demonstrated the success of bee-keeping.

Mr. Chas. Couper was born in India, and William in Somerset, England. Both brothers received their education in England, Charles being intended for the ministry, and William for the army.

But the call of far off Canada was stronger than either ministry or army, and the former came to this district in 1886 and the latter in 1892, for the purpose of farming. Charles homesteaded and bought a quarter section more, and after performing homestead duties went to Brandon, where he learned the photograph business. William spent some time engaged in fruit farming in B. C., afterwards returning to the Carlyle district and homesteading.

"Try Bees," was the suggestion of a lady neighbor, and for once the bachelor brothers decided to take a lady—at her word—and they purchased their first colony from Portage la Prairie. The prospects for the first year were not at all the brightest for the colony did not winter well and neither did the honey — the bees died, and the honey was frozen.

However, another colony was purchased, and increased with the years, until to-day the Messrs. Couper have close upon a hundred colonies, which in the summer are located near their home, and are practically surrounded by bluffs, thus being sheltered from the winds. In the winter the hives are stored in the cellars.

The food supplied to the bees to tide them through till the blossoms come is mostly old honey which may have become somewhat discolored, or heated too much. To supply the nectar for summer, patches of alsike clover are raised as well as white clover.



COUPER BROS. APIARY, MOOSE MOUNTAIN, SASKATCHEWAN.

In seeking its food the bee forms a valuable assistant to Messrs. Couper who are extensive vegetable growers. This assistance is rendered by the bees carrying the pollen from blossom to blossom and thus aiding fertilization.

In placing the colonies away for the winter care is taken that a sufficient supply of honey is in each colony—about 50 pounds—in some cases honey being taken from the stronger colony and given to the weaker one. Coming to the financial side of the in-

dustry it may be said that for some years past the average crop of honey has been about two tons per annum, which is disposed of locally at 15 cents per pound. The honey harvest, like all other harvests, may vary according to the season, showers with hot weather between being the most favorable weather. A ready market is always found for their whole crop, as much of the honey shipped in from the east has been found to be adulterated.

The Messrs. Couper, after their twelve years of successful bee culture, are naturally fully convinced that the production of honey for profit can easily be made a valuable adjunct to the many and varied industries of Western Canada, and particularly amidst the sheltered vales and bluffs of the northern portion of the Carlyle district, so aptly described as the "Park Country."

The same long summer days that ripen the wheat make it possible for the bees to store quantities of honey. The luxuriant vegetation and the increasing cultivation of a number of varieties of clover make bee culture easy and profitable. An apiary of ten hives started a few years ago rapidly increased to one hundred and five, and produced nine thousand pounds of honey, and in the interval twenty-five hives have been sold. This is an example of the profit to be derived from bees. The work involved is slight and the market is large in the home cities. Bee-keeping in the West has passed beyond the experimental stage, and honey as well as wheat is now a product of the prairies.

TOWNS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina, formerly the territorial capital and now the capital of the province, has a population of about 17,000, is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is the terminus of the Arcola branch from the south-east.

Prince Albert, with a population of 8,000, is located on the Saskatchewan River, near the centre of the province.

Moose Jaw, population 15,000, is a divisional point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; it is an important business centre and is situated in one of the best wheat sections of the province. It is the point where the Soo line, running to St. Louis, Minneapolis and Sault St. Marie, connects with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The branch line running north



ON THE MOOSE JAW CREEK.

westerly serving immense tracts of the finest wheat lands, will connect with the through line to Edmonton at Macklin as soon as the bridge across the Saskatchewan at Outlook which is now under construction is completed.

Saskatoon, the seat of the Provincial University and college experimental farm, with a population of about 14,500, is a thriving town on the through line to Edmonton, and is rapidly developing into an important distributing centre.

Weyburn, on the Soo line, is becoming a very important business centre. Outlook, Wilkie, Wynyard and Kerrobert are important divisional points on the Canadian Pacific system. There are many other important towns, and at nearly every station are elevators, stores and all the business facilities which the settlers require.

PERSONAL PROSPERITY IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The following letters stating the actual experience of settlers in Saskatchewan are fair evidences of what is actually being accomplished by settlers there. They speak to the point that interests everyone who is looking for a place and a way to improve his or her own condition in life.

Value of Investment has increased 300 per cent.

Wardenville P. O., Feb. 19, 1910.

Tp. 44-22-W-3. Myself and four others homesteaded in the Cutknife district in the summer of 1903. We were the first settlers here and land was then selling at \$6.00 per acre. The same land cannot now be bought for less than \$15.00 per acre. We have since purchased some more land and have now over 2,000 acres, 1,000 of which are now under cultivation. For the past six years oats have averaged 65 bushels per acre and wheat about 26 bushels per acre. Last year our wheat averaged 35 bushels per acre, most of it grading 2 Northern. Other grains do equally well. We found abundance of good water at 18 to 20 feet. We have an ample supply of wood on the Cutknife Creek, and have discovered traces of good coal there. We are going to sow 1,000 acres this spring. We have of choice devoted our time to wheat growing but there are plenty of places around here suitable for mixed farming, the valley of the Battle River forming ideal pasture grounds. Our returns so far have netted us at least 300 per cent. over the capital we invested.

W. MURPHY.

Man from Nebraska is Enthusiastic.

Battleford, December, 1909.

I came to Battleford seven years ago from Nebraska, driving overland most of the distance. I have engaged in mixed farming and intend working into thoroughbred stock for dairying purposes, for which this district is splendidly suited. Four years ago I harvested 41 bushels of wheat and 70 bushels of oats to the acre, the latter being grown on breaking done the same year, and in no year have I had a poor crop. I secured a plentiful flow of good water at 20 feet and most of my neighbors have been equally successful in that respect. To prove that this is a district for poor men (financially) to seek, I might state that I started farming here without a cent of capital and that although I have not worked out one day since, I now have what people in other parts have worked a lifetime to obtain: a farm of my own, and all the necessary stock and machinery. A man with the average amount of good judgment and determination can succeed in the Battleford district.

CHAS. DRAPER.

Vegetables are Prize Winners.

Lashburn, P. O., Feb. 21, 1910.

I took up land on 24-46-25-W-3, about four years ago and last fall I cropped ten acres of Red Fife wheat, which yielded an average of 32 1-2 bushels per acre, grading No. 1 Northern. I also had 22 acres of Banner oats which went 95 bushels to the acre. Every acre on this section can be cultivated and I have 90 acres ready for crop this spring. At the Lashburn fair in 1909, I took first prize for potatoes and carrots and I had no previous experience in raising these vegetables. I think this proves that vegetables as well as grains can be grown to perfection here. I also grew some fine cauliflower, carrots, cabbage, onions and cucumbers. I am 12 miles from Lashburn and have a good market for all the produce I can grow.

DAVID ROGERS, Jr.

Country has no Equal.

Wilkie, Sask., March 2, 1910.

Regarding my experience at farming since coming to Wilkie district. The land round about Wilkie is for the most part level, with an occasional hill which is very suitable for building purposes. I have been in the country for four years, being among the first settlers. The land is a black loam with chocolate subsoil, and very fertile. I have grown wheat, oats and harley with great success, and all kinds of garden vegetables grow speedily and to maturity. For straight wheat growing or mixed farming this country in my opinion has no equal.

O. CLAUDE McKIM.

A District of Great Opportunities.

Wardenville, P. O., Feb. 19, 1910.

I came into this district in the spring of 1906 and took up a homestead on N. W. 1-4-20-45-22-W-3, on which I have broken 70 acres. Last fall I cropped 33 acres of Red Fife wheat, which averaged 30 bushels to the acre after dockage at the elevator, and I also put in ten acres of oats. The wheat graded 2 Northern.

The soil is a black loam on a heavy clay subsoil and is practically free from stone. We have put up a frame house, barn and stables. I consider this district a fine one for wheat growing and mixed farming. We have good markets within an easy distance and can realize good prices for everything we can raise. I like the climate first rate and struck good water on the farm at 12 feet. There is lots of wood around here for the use of settlers. I consider this district offers great opportunities for the man with limited capital.

JOHN C. THOMPSON.



THRESHING WITH GASOLINE ENGINE POWER—SASKATCHEWAN.

A humble Beginning, but—

Lemberg, Sask., March 22, 1910.

I came to this country from Austria 18 years ago, then a lad of 19 years. I had to borrow money for my passage and expenses, which was all spent by the time I arrived. I started life in this country by working for a farmer six miles south of where the town of Lemberg now stands on the Pheasant Hills Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and just a few miles from the land I now own and occupy. As soon as I had sufficient money saved I took up a homestead. I then started life on my own account as

a farmer. I soon saved sufficient money to enable me to make a first payment on other land and purchased a quarter section adjoining my homestead. I kept on saving and investing my money in land and now have 1120 acres, a portion of which I work myself; the balance I have leased to men starting farming for themselves. In 1909 I had 9000 bushels of grain on the portion of land I am now operating. I have 18 horses and a small herd of cattle and all machinery necessary for a well equipped farm, a house that cost \$3,000.00, three barns, a large machine shed and other outbuildings. I have never had any assistance from any outside source; the property I have accumulated and described above is the direct result of my own labor and that of my wife, and I have no hesitation in saying that no country in the world offers better opportunities to young men who wish to start life for themselves than Western Canada, and especially the Province of Saskatchewan.

MATTHIAS HEIL.

Farmer from Wisconsin is Pleased.

Taylorboro, Sask., March 22, 1910.

My wife and I came here from Amery, Wis., in the spring of 1903. I had but one light span of mares when I came here; no farm tools nor money to buy with. I bought a breaking plow at Lumsden on time. The first year I raised two acres of wheat, 10 acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. They made a fine crop with no work but plowing them under the soil. I had never raised less than 20 bushels of wheat per acre. My summer fallow and new ground generally average from 35 to 40. I now have 320 acres of land, 15 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, three lumber wagons, two binders, two drills and a full line of other tools, and a comfortable frame house and commodious barn; a number of granaries, hog house, and a windmill for pumping and grinding. Last year I raised upwards of 10,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat. We like the climate here and the government. We know of no place where we would rather live than here in the Last Mountain Valley.

J. K. TAYLOR.

Never had a Crop Failure.

Weyburn, Sask., Jan. 27, 1910.

I came to Weyburn in 1899, with practically no capital. I took a homestead in 1900 and purchased a half section of C. P. R. lands in 1901. My heaviest yield of grain was in 1905 when I raised an average of 37 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of oats to the acre, one piece of oats averaging 115 bushels to the acre. I have 2,500 acres of land in the Weyburn district, with buildings costing me nearly \$10,000. 1,000 acres of this land is under cultivation. Last year I raised 17,000 bushels of grain, 9,500 of which was wheat. I have never had a crop failure, nor a crop injured by frost so that it was not contract grade. I have 60 head of cattle, 20 head of horses and 125 hogs. There is no district in North America which can equal the southeastern part of Saskatchewan as a grain growing country and mixed farming is also profitable. There are dozens of farmers in every direction from this town who have got wealthy in the past ten years from grain raising.

FRANK MOFFET.

WELL SATISFIED HERE.

Good intentions, if persisted in, carry a man a long way towards success. Mr. T. L. Neish came from Glasgow, in 1889, with the intention of becoming a farmer. Prior to leaving the old country, Mr. Neish had arranged with a resident here to receive tuition in his chosen profession for one year for the sum of \$200. His tutor had a team of oxen and ten acres of crop, but Mr. Neish persisted in his original intention, and a year later homesteaded near what is now the thriving town of Carlyle, but which was at that time over fifty miles from the nearest market.

Naturally, there was little incentive to seed any considerable acreage to grain, and for the first few years he only brought under cultivation about 25 acres, the raising of cattle being considered the only profitable method of farming in the old days. Prior to 1901, when the long expected railroad was built, the handicap of pioneering so far from town, precluded the growing of wheat for sale, though the country was an ideal one for this purpose. The advent of the steel, however, induced enterprise in this direction and Mr. Neish in that year had the courage to



SHEEP.—SASKATCHEWAN.

purchase 1320 acres of prairie soil, at the then market price — \$2.65 per acre, and commenced active cultivation. The greater part of this land is now under crop, and in '08 and '09 the average yield of wheat over the whole farm has been 28 and 26 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat respectively, while the average yield of oats for the same years has been 65 bushels. Most of his oats last year were sold for seed at 40 cents per bushel, and in the spring of '09 his wheat brought \$1.02 per bushel. His last year's crop is, at the time of writing (May), still in the granaries. Apart from a considerable legacy lately received, Mr. Neish, is to-day worth over \$65,000, due almost entirely to his studious methods of cultivation and husbandry, and the increase in the value of his land. The land he bought at \$2.65 ten years ago is now easily worth \$33 per acre, and is still steadily growing in value. Mr. Neish is now secretary of the local agricultural society — the second largest in the West. He holds pronounced opinions as to the methods of farming in this district, to which, of course, he has earned the right, and does not hesitate to express them. He pins his faith to mixed farming, and states that he has never found any serious difficulty in keeping his land free from noxious weeds. He has so far followed the system of summer fallowing every third year, but is now discontinuing this plan, being of the opinion that the land is made too rich by this method, and it is unnecessary. He has raised 26 bushels of wheat to the acre on stubble without any cultivation at all.

Mr. Neish for some years past, has kept over 100 head of Shorthorn cattle, a large number of which are pure-bred, and in which he takes considerable pride. His cattle are wintered in

precisely the same manner as his horses, and it would be impossible to find a finer and healthier bunch of cattle anywhere. Tuberculosis, the scourge of pampered pure-breds elsewhere, is entirely unknown. A little over four years ago, he commenced sheep raising, a branch of farming generally neglected in this district, but which Mr. Neish finds eminently profitable. In 1905 he purchased the whole flock of Oxford Down sheep, then owned by Mr. McQueen, of Carievale, consisting of 100 head, and he has since purchased several pure-bred rams of the same breed.

Tree growing has of late years occupied his attention to a considerable extent, and for the past two or three years he has planted out shade trees at the rate of about 3000 each year, thus enhancing the natural beauty of his extensive farm.

Mr. Neish has persisted in his original intention. His ideal has ever been to become a farmer, and he is to-day, socially, financially and intellectually, one of the foremost men in the Carlyle district. His farm, "The Slope" is one of the most delightful farm homes in even this prosperous district, and so well content is Mr. Neish in his chosen profession, which he considers the king of all occupations, that although he has lately inherited a considerable property in the Old Land, he refuses to forsake the prairie for the "stately homes of England."

Where Labour is Rewarded.

Swift Current, Sask.—I came here in 1905 from North Dakota, filed on a homestead, and bought some land and have been farming about 300 acres. The first year of breaking, 1906, I sowed 14 acres oats and they averaged 45 bushels. I sowed 60 acres of flax also on new sod that averaged 12 bushels. This was all the grain I grew the first year. The second year, 1907, I had 200 acres under crop, mostly new breaking, and sowed it in wheat, oats, barley and flax, all of which produced good paying crops. I had not yet got into stock, and had only my grain to sell. In 1908, I had 120 acres of wheat, 250 acres in oats, barley and flax. Oats 45 bushels to the acre, barley 55, wheat 18, flax 14, and I sold in that year \$1,100 worth of pork. It is a well known fact that these two years, and especially 1908, were very unfavourable years, and it taught me one thing, that with proper cultivation this country has sufficient rain fall every year to grow a profitable crop. I have been

farming here 4 years, some of them the driest ever known, and I have lived and made money from my farm every year. I had last year, 1909, grown 5,445 bushels of wheat on 121 acres, 6,000 bushels of oats on 60 acres. 1,700 bushels of flax on 80 acres, and have for sale this year pork that should produce me \$1,500. I have grown wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas, and they all have grown to their perfection.

I might say that one of my sons grew flax this year that averaged 25 bushels, oats that by measure went 115, and by weight, 34 lbs. to the bushel, and barley that went 50 bushels to the acre on 30 acres. Another son's crop averaged wheat 45, oats 100, and barley 55, all of the finest quality.

I have spent my life in farming in Ontario and North Dakota, and I have never seen, and I do not believe there is, soil any place that will give better or as good returns for careful farming as the Swift Current district will give. No man willing to work can go wrong in coming here. He has good places of business to deal at, good roads to move over, and good shipping facilities, as this is a divisional point.

R. B. STEWART.

A Progressive Community.

Stoughton, Sask., March 26, 1910.

I came into this locality from Manitoba in April, 1903, and homesteaded land on section 22-6-8-W-2. I have resided here continuously since then. I was one of the first settlers in this township, which at that time appeared as an open plain with practically no land under cultivation and only a very few sod shacks under erection with which to break the monotony. To-day it is a flourishing district convenient to school, churches and post offices, a large amount of the land is now in a high state of cultivation and with good substantial farm buildings on nearly every farm. Farmers have had very good success in growing all kinds of grain in the shape of wheat, oats and barley. Many farmers are now growing the best of timothy, brome and rye grasses for hay. Wheat usually averages from 18 to 40 bushels per acre, oats from 40 to 80, and barley from 35 to 65. I have never had a failure in my crop since coming here although some individual years were better than others in the matter of grain yields. Some of the more progressive farmers are now plowing, breaking and cul-

tivating their land with steam and gasoline power with great success, as the prairie is practically level and with few stones. When I settled in this township, I was 26 miles from Estevan, my nearest town and market. In 1904, the C. P. R. was extended from Arcola to Regina, thereby giving me a market point in Stoughton, a distance of ten miles. To say the least, I am highly satisfied with the progress this district has made in so short a time and do not know where I would care to go to better my conditions as a farmer.

J. A. LESLIE.

Compares very Favorably with Minnesota.

Esterhazy, Sask., Polar Star Ranch, March 16, 1910.

I came into this district from Minnesota about five years ago and, generally speaking, my crops have been very good. My land is located in the north part of Townships 20 and 21, Range 1, W-2, and the soil is a black loam on a clay subsoil. Last year I had 1500 acres of wheat in crop which averaged 20 bushels to the acre, throughout, the yield on some portions of the land being very much greater. I expect to have 2000 acres of wheat in crop this season. On 1000 acres of oats last year I had an average yield of 50 bushels per acre. My wheat graded 1 and 2 Northern. All kinds of root crops do exceedingly well on land prepared for that purpose. Considering the amount of capital required to farm with in Minnesota and this point, the results obtained here, considering the small initial outlay necessary, are indeed very favorable, and I figure that the value of our initial investment has increased at least 250 per cent. The market conditions are very good and we have the alternative of selling locally or shipping produce direct. I am only eight miles from town, but conditions are improving so rapidly that with the construction of a proposed branch in this neighborhood, it looks as though we will shortly have a siding right on our land. I have three good shallow wells at which I water stock all the year round, and also a deep tubular well in which there is over 200 feet of water; the supply being apparently unlimited. I have about 75 work horses and 125 head of cattle. Stock thrive exceedingly well and I cut 500 tons of native prairie hay off my own land every year, so that it is not necessary to grow cultivated grasses, although some of these can be grown to perfection. If the land is rightly farmed here, I

consider a good crop is almost certain to result, and I know of nothing which should prevent the average farmer from succeeding here provided he uses intelligent methods, nor do I know of any other district where such good results can be obtained with such a small expenditure of capital.

A. H. KNAPP.

Prosperity at Indian Head.

Indian Head, Sask., Jan. 1, 1910.

I came to this country from Cumberland, England, in the spring of 1891. After getting a year's experience on a western farm, I was engaged on the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, until the fall of 1896. I then paid a visit to England, was married and returned to Indian Head the following June, when I bought an improved farm of 320 acres. This cost \$4,500.00. One hundred and thirty acres were under cultivation and in crop. From the profits of this first crop I purchased in the fall of 1897 a prairie farm consisting of 410 acres, paying \$8.50 per acre. In the spring of 1902, I was able to add another half section of improved land adjoining the first purchased farm. This cost \$7,600. Again in 1904 and 1906, two more half sections were added, costing respectively \$8,000 and \$8,500. I have now under cultivation about 1600 acres, the value of which at a conservative estimate would average quite \$40.00 per acre. This country offers excellent opportunities for all agriculturists, for all those with large or small amounts of capital, and for single men, who by working on a farm can at the same time gain experience and earn good wages and in a comparatively short time find themselves able to homestead land, rent a farm, or purchase an improved farm.

A. E. WILSON.

ALBERTA

Though about twice the size of the British Islands, and larger than either Germany or France, the province of Alberta has a population still somewhat under 400,000. When it is considered that there are 162,000,000 acres of land with only that small number of people, and that in the central and southern parts there is wheat land enough to feed the whole continent if it were put into production, there is no need to say that millions of people are sure to find homes there, and grow rich.

A vast stretch of this province from Athabaska Landing north and containing the immense valleys of the Athabaska and Peace rivers, has not yet been surveyed, and has few settlers outside the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. Yet for many years these pioneers have successfully raised vegetables, coarse grains and wheat. It is up toward the 54th parallel, far enough north to have more hours of sunshine than the country lying below it. The summers are perfect weather, the winters cold but even, and relatively sharp.

Close settlement towards the north has not yet gone far beyond the Edmonton districts, which may be described as central. This region has many streams, the principal being the North Saskatchewan River, with its wonderfully fertile valley. It is so well wooded as to favor stock-raising in an unusual degree, the animals sheltering themselves in the woods through the severest weather. It is a country of singular beauty and charm.

Southern Alberta is characterized by a soil admittedly as rich as any in Canada. From the foothills of the Rockies, the land slopes away eastward into an immense prairie plateau. The development of grain-growing here is extremely active. The crops have broken all records both in bushels per acre and in the quality of the grain. Southern Alberta furnishes the world's standard winter wheat. By reason of its phosphates and lime, it is turning out to be a great horse country, the Kentucky of Canada. It is an "all-round" country, where all kinds of farming, dairying, poultry raising and animal husbandry are practised with the most complete success. From Calgary north to Edmonton and south to the international line is a farmers' paradise.



HORSE RANCH, NEAR CASTOR, ALBERTA.

CEREAL CROPS IN ALBERTA.

In 1900 the area seeded to winter wheat in Southern Alberta was less than 500 acres. In 1909, it was 305,000 acres. The annual increase is rapidly going higher. No other crop is pushing forward in anything like the same wholesale way. It leads the province. In some neighborhoods the acre-yield is around 45 bushels, and even more. Yields of 60 bushels are not uncommon. The average in the whole province for six years has been 22 bushels, whereas the average for the same years in the United States was under fourteen.

The "Alberta Red" wheat of Southern Alberta ranks first in the world. A very few years ago, it was not believed that it could be grown in Southern Alberta at all, and yet wheat of this variety took the Gold Medal at the famous Portland Exhibition in competition with the very choicest winter and spring wheats produced in the United States. Winter wheat is produced on summer fallowed land only, which ensures economy in time and labor.

The prize spring wheat of the Province at the Provincial Seed Fair in 1907, came from near the Southern boundary, and the wheat which won first place at the World's Columbian Exposi-

tion in 1893 was grown in the Peace River Valley, near the northern boundary. When we consider that grain of such high quality can be grown at the extremities of the Province, it speaks well for the possibilities of the crop throughout the whole land. It is grown successfully in all parts of the Province and each year sees a great increase in the area sown. The yields have been uniformly good and, when compared with those obtained in the neighboring States to the south of the line, have been as uniformly high. An average of 21.27 bushels per acre over nine consecutive seasons is no mean average for the whole of the Province.

Oats grow profusely anywhere in the Province, but especially in the central part, where yields of 115 bushels to the acre are by no means rare. While 34 pounds is the standard weight for a bushel of oats, the Alberta product goes to 42 pounds, and the quality is of the very best.

Barley is a heavy crop, often running over 75 bushels to the acre, but going safely to from 25 to 50 bushels. The Central Alberta crop is used principally for feeding, and this is so to a large extent in Southern Alberta; but a fine quality of malting barley has of late been coming forward in Southern Alberta, and this will probably prevail. This malting barley is fully equal to the famous barley of Montana, which is nearly all bought for export to Germany. The British maltsters have a standing offer of 10 to 15 cents a bushel premium on all two-rowed barley fit for malting that can be grown in Southern Alberta.

GENERAL FARMING AND THE CLIMATE.

Professor Thomas Shaw, heretofore quoted, travelled over Alberta in the summer of 1909, from the United States boundary to Edmonton. Some of his findings, most of which are generally applicable to the whole of Central Alberta, are given here.

Speaking of the railway line between Calgary and Lethbridge, Professor Shaw says:

"When I passed over this road only a few years ago, only a few fields of grain were discernible along the entire road. At the present time one cannot look out of the car window save in limited areas, without seeing excellent crops of grain on every hand. These crops consist very largely of winter wheat and oats, but spring wheat is also grown, as well as speltz and barley, both of the bearded and hull-less varieties. The wheat crop, however, is in the

"This marvellous development has been brought about mainly by the uncommon adaptation which it was found that the country possessed for growing winter wheat. The yields of some of these crops have been such as to almost seem beyond credibility and the instances in which these yields have been obtained have been so many, that the statements made in regard to them cannot be challenged. Thirty bushels per acre is a very moderate yield. Forty bushels is quite common. Fifty bushels is not infrequent, and as high as 65 bushels an acre have been threshed from large fields."



ALBERTA IS FAMOUS FOR ITS HORSE BREEDING.

THE BOW RIVER VALLEY IRRIGATION BLOCK.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company owns several million acres of the rich Bow River Valley lands. The tract has an average width of 40 miles from north to south, and extends from Calgary eastward 150 miles. This block of land lies along the main line of their railway, and is supplied with a first class passenger and freight service.

The Railway Company has undertaken the construction of the largest irrigation system in the western hemisphere. The

land in this section has been placed upon the market at a price and upon terms that are attracting settlement from all over the world.

Countries with the highest average rainfall have at times suffered an almost total loss of crop from the absence of moisture at the time of the growing season, when it is especially needed. Consequently, artificial watering of crops, or irrigation, as it is commonly called, has been resorted to on a more or less extensive scale in nearly all countries where the natural conditions admit of it.

The year 1908 fully demonstrated that this land under irrigation will produce crops that would be impossible under the ordinary system of agriculture. There were raised here that year the finest of all kinds of root crops, cereals, oats yielding above 100 bushels to the acre, wheat 60 bushels, and barley 91 bushels to the acre.

That the soil and climate are particularly favorable for the cultivation of sugar beets is attested by a report on a carload of beets from the Irrigation Block, made by the Knight Sugar Company, of Raymond. The beets analysed 19.2 per cent. saccharine and 88.1 per cent. purity, a most phenomenal result. A standing price of \$5.00 per ton exists for all sugar beets delivered at any railway station in the Block. Throughout the sugar beet districts of the United States, the average ruling price for beets is only \$4.18 per ton. It will thus readily be seen, that with an assured beet crop yielding 14 to 22 tons per acre the farmer on irrigated lands in Alberta will prosper.

In studying the economic side of irrigation, however, the first fact that must be clearly grasped is that the backbone and foundation of irrigation enterprises taken as a whole, outside of the tropics, is not by any means the production of either fruits, cereals, roots or garden truck, but the feeding and finishing of live stock. This has been the history of irrigation development in every State of the Union. The proof of this contention is that the total irrigated average in crops in the United States at the time of the decennial census was sixty-four per cent. in hay and forage. The actual figures are: Total acreage, 5,712,000 acres; in hay and forage, 3,666,000 acres. This tells the tale.

The railway company maintains demonstration farms, with capable managers, for the guidance of settlers, and there it

keeps pure-bred sires of the best breeds of live stock for the settlers' free use. The company has organized an administration department, and undertakes to break, harrow, seed and fence land for its patrons in advance of their taking up their homes upon it. In fact, in a hundred ways the company interests itself in the welfare of the settlers — not from philanthropic motives, but as a business enterprise.

READY MADE FARMS.

Admitting that the problem of carving out a new home in Western Canada looms up as an undertaking of considerable magnitude to the British farmer of limited means and large family, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in order to completely meet the difficulty, has inaugurated its "Ready Made Farms" policy, the main features of which are:

1. That a home may be ready for the settler and his family immediately on his arrival in Canada.
2. That the most necessary preliminary work to make the farm productive at the earliest possible moment will have been performed prior to his arrival.
3. That the Company will augment the settlers' capital by practically making him a loan, to be expended by the Company in providing necessary improvements.
4. That an opportunity is afforded for successful co-operation whereby the settler with limited capital can make a start with reasonable assurance of complete success.

The initial period is always the critical one. Colonists are sometimes discouraged, after settling on the prairie, during the time which elapses before the cash revenue begins to come in. Through inexperience, settlers may over-estimate the effectiveness of their capital, and a promising career is at times brought to a close owing to such a miscalculation. To make the farm almost immediately revenue-producing, the Company will plough and sow on each holding, an area ranging from 50 acres upwards. This is done so as to have a crop available in a few months after the colonist takes possession of the land. This crop ought to provide a cash revenue during the first season, varying from £100 to £250, according to the season and the state of the grain market.



BREAKING LAND FOR READY MADE FARMS.

The total cost of providing the necessary buildings, fencing and other improvements, preparing the crop and boring a well for the domestic water supply is added to the regular list price for the land, and the settler is given the opportunity of repaying the amount in ten equal annual instalments, with the usual rate of interest on the unpaid balance. The colonists are settled in units of from 12 to 50 families. Friends and relatives may, in this way, arrange to locate close together.

LIVE STOCK IN ALBERTA.

Horses.—Alberta occupies a somewhat similar position to Canada that Kentucky does to the United States in regard to horse breeding. Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cold water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding. Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented in Alberta. Teams weighing 3,200 lbs. and upwards, are worth \$400 and more. Between 2,800 and 3,200 the average price would be \$350, and the value of teams weighing between 2,400 and 2,800 lbs. is \$300 and upward according to quality. Owing to the mildness of the climate, horses can be wintered out at a nominal expense and without grain or even hay feeding.

Cattle.—The cured prairie grasses put a finish on beef almost equal to grain. Alberta is now supplying the Province of British Columbia with beef, as well as the Yukon Territory. In addition, a large export business is done. The cattle of Alberta are of much better quality and breeding than the average run of range cattle in the Western States, the best pure bred bulls being generally used. The city of Calgary is the home of the largest pure-

bred cattle auction in the world. Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways are the chief breeds, while a few Holsteins and Ayrshires are produced. Four-year-olds, and long thrres, have during the past four years netted the owners from \$40 to \$50 on the range; three-year-olds and good cows \$30 to \$37 each; old cows from \$24 to \$28. Calves from six to eight months old are worth from \$10 to \$14.

Sheep.—Sheep, in common with other stock, have always prospered on native Alberta grasses. Mutton and wool now command top prices. Woollen mills are being established in the west and a good local market for mutton is available in British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Province of Manitoba.

Hogs.—As might be expected in a district where the dairying industry is growing so rapidly, hog raising, affording as it does the most economical method of realizing the largest profits from skimmed milk and other dairy by-products, is a very important branch of farming in Alberta. The soil conditions and the climate, which are so eminently suited for dairying, are also productive of those crops which make the cheapest pork. Big packing houses have been established at Edmonton, one Company alone having recently erected a million dollar plant. Calgary, also, has an excellent packing establishment.

DAIRY INDUSTRY AND POULTRY IN ALBERTA.

The Dominion Government has organized co-operative creameries, subject to the control of the patrons, through boards of directors but under absolute Government management. At the end of every month each patron gets the equivalent of his cream in butter, and receives a cash advance of ten cents per pound. At the end of thirty to sixty days a cheque for the balance due each patron is sent to him from the Department of Agriculture. Any settler having the means to procure a few milch cows can thus insure a cash income from the first day he starts on his land.

There is a large field in Alberta for the industrious poultry raiser. A few hundred chickens will yield a good income. With eggs at 25 to 60 cents per dozen and dressed poultry at from 15 to 25 cents a pound on the home market, little need be said about the profits of this valuable feature of the Alberta farm. The climate is ideal for poultry raising and the markets are the best in Canada.



POULTRY ARE PROFITABLE IN ALBERTA.

CHIEF TOWNS OF ALBERTA

Calgary, the commercial metropolis of the Middle West, is a city of some forty-five thousand inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Calgary has many manufacturing establishments, some of them on a very large scale, whose output of manufactured articles amounts to millions of dollars. The railway company has just expended a quarter of a million dollars on a new station building. Calgary is the headquarters for the British Columbia Land and the Irrigation Departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Edmonton, a city of about twenty-six thousand inhabitants, located on the Saskatchewan River, is the capital of the Province. The Provincial Parliament buildings cost \$1,250,000. Edmonton is the distributing centre for its district, which stretches northward to the Arctic circle, and, as a result, the number of wholesale houses and manufactories is multiplying rapidly.

Strathcona, on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River, has a population of 6,500, and is at the present time the northern terminus of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the seat of the University of Alberta.

Lethbridge (population 12,000), on the Crow's Nest branch, is the most important town south of Calgary. It is the centre of an extensive coal mining district and the headquarters of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company who operate the largest domestic coal mines in western Canada.

Medicine Hat has a population of 7,000, and is located on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. One of the features of this city is a natural gas supply which is being used to heat and light most of the business and dwelling houses there. Medicine Hat is becoming an important manufacturing centre.

Carmangay, Champion and Vulcan, on the Kipp-Aldersyde branch, Castor, the present terminus of the Lacombe branch, and Acme, the present terminus of the Langdon branch, have made great progress in the short time they have been established.

There are many other important towns including Red Deer, population 2,000, and Stettler, population 1,500.

LETTERS FROM SETTLERS.

The following are letters received from settlers detailing their experience:

"The longer I stay, the better I like it."

Gleichen, Alberta, October 11th, 1910.

"I have lived here four years next May. This is my fourth crop. I am located at Gleichen, Alberta, on the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 17-22-22 also I own the South-West $\frac{1}{4}$ of this section. I like the country and the longer I stay here the better I like it. The summers are very pleasant with mild winters, lots of sunshine with many balmy chinooks. I have had success in farming here, far better than I expected to have before I moved to this part of the country. The first crop I had in was about 85 acres. Second crop 225 acres, third crop 250 acres, fourth crop 275 acres. At present I have 400 acres broken. The crops I have raised are wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes and most every thing that grows in a garden,

An average yield of my oats 65 bushels to the acre, barley 55 bushels, flax $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, potatoes 210 bushels. This average is for the last two years 1908 and 1909. I had one field of barley last year made 78 bushels to the acre. In 1908 some of my potatoes made 300 bushels to the acre and sold for an average of 80c. per bushel. I had one field of wheat in 1908 that made $50\frac{1}{5}$ bushels to the acre and sold at 78c. per bushel. I had one field of oats in 1908 that made 84 bushels to the acre and sold for 40c. per bushel. I have had a fine garden most every year. We can grow better crops here with half the amount of grain on irrigated land than any place I have ever lived in and I am acquainted with the conditions of many of the states. For potatoes this country beats Colorado. For wheat it beats Minnesota and for oats it beats any place I ever heard of. This is the best place for dairying and chickens I ever have seen. Great country to raise horses and cattle. Very fine and healthy climate, with very few diseases. Hogs do well. In breaking sod, I find the best time to do it is in May and June when the land is moist and the vegetation in full of sap, when the sod soon rots. Always working up early and keep rolled or made smooth. There could be much more raised here on the sod than is if several of our new farmers would adopt this method I have for working up the sod. So I will give it to you as brief as I can. Break sod 3 to 4 inches deep in May and June when there is plenty of moisture and the vegetation is full of sap, so that it will soon rot. Always turn the furrow slice over flat, never overlapping. Follow close to the plow with double discing, not to allow the disc to cut through the sod or to turn any over. The object of this breaking is to get loose earth to pack in the holes and crevices of the sod by means of a heavy float just after the discing is done. The whole object is to seal the sod from the wind and sun so that it will sooner rot than bake and dry if left exposed. Leave in this condition for about six weeks. Then double disc once or twice about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, always keeping in mind to never turn over the sod, follow this double harrowing with a heavy lever, setting harrow teeth slanting back at about 45 degrees slant, so as not to lift any sod. By this time the land should be in good shape for winter wheat or spring sowing as one may wish. I have just threshed the field of wheat I above mentioned, and might say that this year when other crops are practically nil, this crop is yielding $36\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

M. BOLINGER.

On a Ready Made Farm.

Nightingale, near Strathmore, Sept. 21st, 1910.

I was one of the pioneer party of settlers on the ready made farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., eleven miles out from Strathmore, and although I have only gone through one season, my experience may be of some interest to intending settlers.

It is very essential that all new comers should be well and truly supplied with all the information that can be placed at their disposal, particularly as I know there are thousands of people in the old country who are what I may call "sitting on the fence". If I can persuade these people they will drop "on this side". Of



MR. HAL. CARLETON'S FARM.

course I must write more particularly of the "ready made farm scheme" which appeals to me very strongly for, like all the owners of these farms, I am very enthusiastic regarding our future prospects. We found on our arrival, a house, barn, well, etc., all the farm well fenced and some fifty acres actually in crop, the payment for which is spread over a period of ten years. As most people have read, we have struck the driest season for many years and yet without irrigation we shall all have some sort of a crop. Mine will certainly yield a thousand bushels of wheat and oats to sell. This well satisfies us that with irrigation this fall, good crops in the future are assured. I find all kinds of vegetables grow profusely here. I have a good supply of potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, mangolds, beets, peas, carrots and turnips. All these as well as other vegetables, we shall grow in large

quantities next year as we are convinced that mixed farming is the means of bringing most money from the land.

Dairy cows, hogs and poultry will have special attention as we have a good market for everything and we shall grow all the grain and green crops for this class of stock. Market gardening also will be a notable feature of these farms.

I must add that anyone who has no particular knowledge of farming has at his call, free of course, the run of the C. P. R. demonstration farms, where a most efficient staff under Professor Elliott is always willing to give all the assistance and help that may be required. I cannot speak too highly of this feature of the scheme.

Finally, I say, let any intelligent man land here with £200 and a will to work and he will never regret having made his home in Sunny Alberta.

I shall at all times be pleased to give any further information to anyone interested in this part of the empire.

HAL. CARLETON.

Irrigation Helps.

Gleichen, Alberta, Sept. 24th, 1910.

In connection with my efforts in farming this year, I learned a great deal about irrigating. I was told by old irrigators that to put water on newly sown grain was a failure, but this spring was so dry that I concluded grain would not come up well unless some moisture was furnished, I therefore put water on a piece of oats that had just been sown and I never cut finer oats in my life, thick on the ground, tall and filled heads and large. The binder could hardly handle it and it stood up straight. The late watered grain did not ripen so well. I think the best time to use water is late in the fall when crops are off and in the spring. I had 75 acres of winter wheat, the land was watered last fall before sowing. It had no more water this summer but it will make about from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. I think if water had been put on this spring it would have increased the yield at least 15 bushels to the acre. I have lived in several states, but I never saw any soil that will respond to water so well as the soil here and will hold the moisture so long.

P. J. UMBRITE.

Made It All out of the Land.

Black Diamond, Alberta, Jan., 21st 1909.

I came to Alberta in the spring of 1890. I landed in Calgary with three dollars, and I may say that I have never had less than that amount to my credit ever since.

The country at that time was in the hands of the Stock Association from Sheep Creek to the boundary so there was nothing else to do but to go to work for them, which I did, until the country was thrown open for settlement, which was done in the year of 1899 and 1900. I got entry for my homestead in 1899 and have lived comfortably up to the present and raised a family of five. The eldest of these five has a first class certificate at the age of thirteen and the rest equally as far advanced for their age. This knowledge was acquired in the public schools of Alberta. We are now living in a solid brick house 28 x 30, two story and a half, heated throughout by water, with bath, lavatory and all modern conveniences, also running water piped into the kitchen and with out-buildings to correspond.

I own 700 acres of land and about 300 head of stock, all clear of debt, and I may say that we have made it all out of the natural resources of the country as we never made a dollar out of speculation or inheritance.

With regard to crops, I may say that I have done more in stock than in grain up to the present, but have seen in this immediate neighborhood 100 bushels of oats to the acre, 80 bushels of barley, 55 bushels of wheat, and all root crops and garden truck in like proportion. I have cut 4 tons of hay to the acre repeatedly.

I came here from the Niagara district, Ontario, which is supposed to be the garden of Eastern Canada, and have never had any inclination to go back as I think that Southern Alberta is plenty good enough for me, and particularly the High River District.

We have a good mail service, and expect a Government owned telephone line next year.

JOHN A. GRANT.

Prosperity gained in Alberta satisfied all.

Loma, Alta, Jan. 22, 1910.

I have traversed Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana and have found no place that presents such good ad-

vantages to the homeseeker, the speculator and capitalist as does Alberta.

We have here a land of sunshine with unbounded fertility of prairie soil. There are immense coal deposits in various localities through the entire province, which renders fuel to the new settler at the expense of mining it, and billions of feet of timber standing adjacent to our province in B. C. In fact we have here the resources to maintain three or four million population which awaits the hand of the energetic and progressive people to develop. We extend our hand and cordially invite



IN THE IRRIGATED DISTRICT.

them to come and share in the profits of our land where grace and justice are observed.

Those of us who settled in this district in 1904 and 5, and have grazed and cultivated the land have had our returns an hundred fold.

I previously resided in Laramie Co. Wyo., and was engaged in the live stock business, ranching. Came to Alberta in October, 1903, and pursued the same course ranching for three years, and owing to the curtailing of the range I observed the necessity of farming to reach the best results in the production of the cattle and horses which I was raising. I have steadily increased my

farming operations with grand results. I now have 400 acres under cultivation. My oat crop of 1909 made an average of 88½ bushels per acre; 40 acres first crop on breaking made me an average of 107 bushels per acre. Reports from other districts and High River are equally gratifying.

As for mixed farming Southern Alberta cannot be duplicated in North America as far as my knowledge goes on farming and ranching. In 1908 I fed 25 steers, 3 years old, taken off the grass in December and put on feed, hay and oats, and in ninety days made the grand average of 1400 lbs.

I may say that 80 per cent. of the people of our district are from the States, the balance mostly from Ontario, and occasionally a few English, Irish and Scotch families. They are all satisfied with their lot here and doing well, and many prefer the Alberta climate to that of their former home, though it might have been in the orange groves of California, the cotton fields of Alabama or Texas, or the wheat and corn states further north, not one is showing any inclination to return to their former home to reside permanently no matter how dear it was at a time to them.

The inducement offered and the prosperity gained in Alberta satisfied them all.

The beautiful little town of High River, situated on the stream of the same name, and on the line of the C. and E. Railway midway between the great commercial centre Calgary and Macleod, has five towering elevators, four chartered banks, a high School and five Churches, — Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic and Church of England; nearly all lines of business represented, and demand for more. This is the district so much renowned from the Gulf of Mexico to the Peace River in the north for its broad fields of grains and herds of cattle and horses grazing in luxurious pastures.

DONALD BEATON.

HOW TO BEGIN.

The question, "How much money is necessary?" is a difficult one to answer. It depends upon circumstances. Very many men have gone into Western Canada without any capital and have prospered.

Generally it may be said that a settler commencing on a half section will need four good horses, which will cost from \$600 to

\$800; harness, \$65; one breaking plow, or a combination plow, \$27; one set of harrows, \$26; one wagon, \$75 to \$80, if new, and if second-hand, \$45; one seeder, \$85; one mower and rake, \$95; two cows, \$80; provisions for himself and family, about \$200. A habitable house, 18 by 20, one story high, can be built for \$200. It will, of course, have to be added to for the winter. He should also have one brood sow, \$15; forty or fifty hens, \$15. With this outfit he will be in a position to commence comfortably, and will be much better off than most of the early settlers were twenty years ago. Some of those who had scarcely any capital are now in independent circumstances. The outfit mentioned will cost about \$1,500. When the first crop is ready for harvest a binder will be required, but it can be paid for out of the proceeds of the crop.

A young man entering for his homestead, say, in May or June, for which he pays the Government agent \$10, can with practically no capital start for himself. If he is willing to work and understands horses and general farming he can earn from \$160 to \$180 for the summer season. He can employ a neighbor to break ten acres on his land, and in November can put up a cheap house at, say, from \$40 to \$50, and live on his land during the winter months, when the wages are not so high as in the summer season, thus complying with his settlement duties. He can do this for three years, and at the end of that time will be entitled to his patent. He will then be in a position to borrow sufficient capital on the security of his homestead to purchase the outfit necessary to enable him to devote his whole time to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. A settler with a family old enough to work can follow the same course. To enable a settler with a young family to start comfortably on a quarter section of free grant land, he should have at least \$500 to \$1,000 capital.

SYSTEM OF LAND SURVEY.

The land is divided into "townships" six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile each section, and these are again subdivided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west.

The following is a plan of a township:

Township Diagram

N
SIX MILES SQUARE

31 C.P.R.	32 Gov.	33 C.P.R.	34 Gov.	35 C.P.R.	36 Gov.
30 Gov.	29 Schools	28 Gov.	27 C.P.R.	26 H.B.	25 C.P.R.
19 C.P.R.	20 Gov.	21 C.P.R.	22 Gov.	23 C.P.R.	24 Gov.
18 Gov.	17 C.P.R.	16 Gov.	15 C.P.R.	14 Gov.	13 C.P.R.
7 C.P.R.	8 H.B.	9 C.P.R.	10 Gov.	11 Schools	12 Gov.
6 Gov.	5 C.P.R.	4 Gov.	3 C.P.R.	2 Gov.	1 C.P.R.

S

Each Square is 640 acres, and a quarter section 160 acres.

SIX MILES SQUARE.

A Section contains 640 acres and is one mile square.

FREE HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section (160 acres, more or less) of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Entry.—The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions (which may be ascertained from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior or any Dominion Lands Agent) by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. A fee of \$10 is payable with the application for homestead entry.

Homestead Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

Pre-emption.—In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

Purchased Homestead.—A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered sections south of townships 45, east of the Calgary & Edmonton railway and the west line of range 26, and west of the third meridian and the "Soo" railway line. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

Patent.—After the expiration of the period fixed by the Dominion Lands Act and the fulfilment of the required duties application should be made for the issue of a patent. Proof of such fulfilment must be made before the local Dominion Lands Agent or such other person as may be authorized by the Minister of the Interior. Failure on the part of an entrant for a homestead to apply for patent within five years from date of entry shall render the homestead liable to forfeiture. In the case of a pre-emption, failure to apply for patent within eight years from date of entry shall render it liable to forfeiture.

COAL.

Coal mining rights which are the property of the Crown may be leased for a term of 21 years, at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one applicant, which in surveyed territory must be contiguous and must be described by Section, Tp. and Rg. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

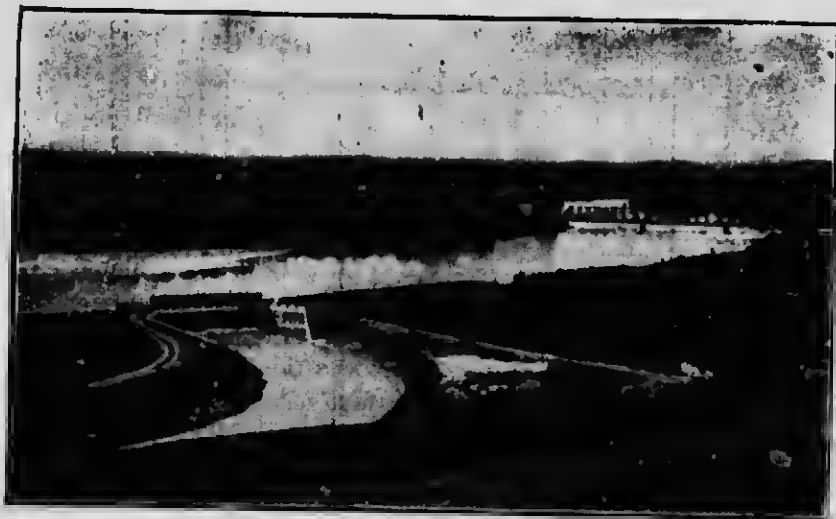
All applications should be submitted to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the rights applied for are situated, and should be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00 in each case. The lease shall include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase a certain area of surface at \$10.00 an acre.

Permits to mine coal for domestic purposes may be issued on application to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in

which the lands are situated for an area not exceeding three acres, which area must previously have been staked out by planting a post at each corner. Rental \$5.00 an acre per annum, and royalty 20 cents per ton anthracite coal, 15 cents per ton for bituminous coal and 10 cents for lignite coal.

PLACER MINING AND DREDGING IN THE RIVERS.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5.00, renewable yearly. On the North Sasaktchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and ex-



HEAD GATES, MAIN IRRIGATION CANAL, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

tending between high and low water mark. The latter include bar diggings but extend back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet may be obtained.

An applicant may obtain only two dredging leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

MINERALS.

For years past placer gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North and South Saskat-

chewan, also on the Pembina, Smoky, McLeod and Athabaska Rivers. In the main range of the Rocky Mountains mineralized veins of copper with a small percentage of gold and galena veins carrying a fairly large percentage of silver have been located. Prospecting work has been done on a number of the leads but up to the present not enough to prove them at depth.

From the fourth meridian west to the boundary of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia vast areas are underlaid with rich deposits of lignite, bituminous and anthracite coals. The coal mines at present in operation have increased their output to supply the market fairly well, but much yet requires to be done. The lignite coals on the eastern boundary of the coal belt are being mined at Cypress Hills, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Edmonton, Sturgeon River and Morinville districts. The cost at the mouth of the pit ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton. A class of coal superior to this (geologically called lignitic), is mined principally at Lethbridge and Taber where over \$3,000,000 has been invested.

The true bituminous or steam coal is mined south-west of Pincher Creek, a number of mines in the Frank-Blairmore district and at Canmore on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The most important anthracite deposit is near Banff, where the Bankhead Mines Limited have an output capacity of 2,000 tons per day. The anthracite dust is made into briquettes which have received a ready sale in the domestic market. This is the only anthracite mine being operated in Canada and for this class of coal will supply the market from Winnipeg to Vancouver with a hard coal equal to that shipped from Pennsylvania.

GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICES.

(Figures are Inclusive.)

Winnipeg District.—Includes all surveyed townships; Nos. 1 to 44 north; ranges—all east. 1st meridian, and ranges 1 to 8 west; also townships 1 to 3, ranges 9 to 14, and townships 4 to 7, ranges 9 to 12 west.

Yorkton District.—Townships 17 to 38, ranges 30 to 33, west 1st meridian; townships 19 to 38, ranges 1 to 6, west 2nd meridian; townships 22 to 38, ranges 7 to 9, west 2nd meridian; townships 24 to 38, ranges 10 to 12, west 2nd meridian.

Brandon District.—Townships 8 to 12, ranges 9 to 12; townships 4 to 12, ranges 13 to 14; townships 1 to 12, ranges 15 to 22; townships 1 to 14, ranges 23 to 28; townships 1 to 16, range 29, all west 1st meridian.

Dauphin District.—All townships lying to the north of the Brandon district, west of the Winnipeg district, and east of range 30, west of the 1st meridian.

Estevan District.—Townships 1 to 9, ranges 30 to 34, west of the 1st meridian and 1 to 23, west of the 2nd meridian.

Moose Jaw District.—Townships 1 to 18, ranges 24 to 25; townships 1 to 19, range 26; townships 1 to 20, range 27, townships 1 to 21, ranges 28 to 29. townships 1 to 18, range 30, all west 2nd meridian; townships 1 to 22, ranges 1 to 2; townships 1 to 25, ranges 3 to 10, west 3rd meridian.

Swift Current District.—Townships 1 to 25, ranges 11 to 24, west 3rd meridian.

Regina District.—Townships 10 to 16, ranges 30 to 34, west 1st meridian; townships 10 to 18, ranges 1 to 6; townships 10 to 21, ranges 7 to 9; townships 10 to 23, ranges 10 to 20; townships 10 to 29, ranges 21 to 23; townships 19 to 29, ranges 24 to 25; townships 20 to 29, range 26; townships 21 to 29, range 27; townships 22 to 29, ranges 28 to 29, all west 2nd meridian; townships 23 to 25, ranges 1 to 2, west 3rd meridian.

Saskatoon District.—Townships 26 to 43, ranges 1 to 10; townships 26 to 37, ranges 11 to 28, west 3rd meridian.

Lethbridge District.—Townships 1 to 18, ranges 11 to 24, west 4th meridian; townships 1 to 12, range 25, west 4th meridian to 5th meridian; townships 1 to 12, west 5th meridian to B. C. boundary.

Humboldt District.—Townships 24 to 42, ranges 13 to 20; townships 30 to 42, ranges 21 to 29, all west 2nd meridian.

Medicine Hat District.—Townships 1 to 25, range 25, west 3rd meridian to 4th meridian; townships 1 to 23, ranges 1 to 10, west 4th meridian.

Calgary District.—Townships 24 to 34, ranges 1 to 10; townships 19 to 34, ranges 11 to 24, west 4th meridian; townships 13 to 34, range 25, west 4th meridian to B. C.

Red Deer District.—Townships 35 to 42, range 1, west 4th meridian to B. C.

Edmonton District.—Townships north of and including 71, range 11, west 3rd meridian to 4th meridian; townships north of and including township 43, west 4th to 5th meridian; townships 43 to 84, ranges 1 to 3, west 5th meridian; townships 43 to 68, range 4, west 5th meridian to B. C. boundary.

Battleford District.—Townships 38 to 70, range 11, west 3rd meridian to 4th meridian.

Prince Albert District.—Township 39 and north of ranges 30 to 32, west 1st meridian; townships north of and including township 39, ranges 1 to 12; townships north of and including township 43, ranges 13 to 18, west 2nd meridian; townships north of and including 44, ranges 1 to 10, west 3rd meridian.

Peace River District.—Townships 69 to 84, range 4, west 5th meridian to B. C. boundary; township 85 and north thereof from 5th meridian to B. C. boundary.

RAILWAY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway lands are situated along the Main Line and Branches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan lands are for sale at the various agencies of the Company in those provinces at prices ranging from \$8 to \$25 per acre.

The Alberta lands are administered at the land office of the Company in Calgary.

Maps showing the lands in detail have been prepared and will be sent free to applicants.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If land (not exceeding 640 acres) is bought for actual personal settlement within one year, the aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments; the first to be paid at the time of purchase; one year's interest to be paid at the end of the first year; and the remainder of the instalments annually thereafter.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices:—

160 Acres	Cash Pay't	1st yr's int.			
At \$8.00 per acre..	\$191.70	\$65.28	and nine instalments of	\$160.00	
9.00 "	215.70	73.46	" "	180.00	
10.00 "	239.70	81.62	" "	200.00	
11.00 "	263.60	89.78	" "	220.00	
12.00 "	287.60	97.96	" "	240.00	
13.00 "	311.55	106.10	" "	260.00	
14.00 "	335.60	114.32	" "	280.00	
15.00 "	359.50	122.44	" "	300.00	

Purchasers who do not undertake the settlement conditions are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserves from sale under these regulations, all mineral, coal and petroleum lands, stone, slate and marble quarries, and lands with water power thereon.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries will be disposed of at reasonable terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects are granted by the Company over its railway.

TOWNS.

The Company offers for sale at its Land Office in Winnipeg lots in the towns and villages along the Main Line and Branches.

The terms of payment for these lots are:—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest at eight per cent.

HOW TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

Information as to prices and terms of purchase of railway lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan may be obtained at the Company's Land Office in Winnipeg. Similar information with regard to Alberta lands will be supplied at the Company's Calgary Land Office. Such information may also be obtained from station agents along the Company's Main Line and Branches. In no case, however, is a railway agent authorized to receive money in payment for lands. All payments must be remitted direct to the Land Commissioner for the district.

THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

This Company owns 450,000 acres of selected lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These lands are on sale at the various land agencies of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. For maps and further information application should be made to the office of the Land Company at Winnipeg.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

Freight Regulations for their Carriage on the C. P. R.

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live Stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (all second-hand); Softwood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, Basswood or Spruce — only), and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain; small quantity of Trees or Shrubbery; small lot Live Poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. While the Canadian Pacific Railway is desirous of continuing to give liberal encouragement to settlers, both as to the



MODERN METHODS ONLY, IN WESTERN CANADA.

variety of the effects which may be loaded in cars, and the low rates thereon, it is also the duty of the Company to protect the merchants of the North-West by preventing as far as possible the loading of merchandise of a general character in cars with personal effects.

3. **Passes.**—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects when containing live stock, to feed, water and care for them in transit.

4. **Settlers' Effects,** to be entitled to carload rates, must consist of a carload from one point of shipment to one point of destination. Carload shipments will not be stopped in transit for completion or partial unloading.

5. **The minimum carload weight** of 24,000 lbs. is applicable only to cars not exceeding 36 feet in length. If the actual weight of the carload exceeds 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for at the carload rate.

6. **The minimum charge** for less than carload shipments will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rates.

7. Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the settlers' effects.

8. Less than carload shipments will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and second-hand Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

9. Shipments of settlers' effects from connecting lines will be charged from the Canadian Pacific junction point the settlers' effects rates from that point.

10. Car Rental and Storage of freight in Cars.—When freight is to be loaded by consignor, or unloaded by consignee, one dollar (\$1.00) per car per day or fraction thereof, for delay beyond 48 hours in loading or unloading, will be added to the rates named herein, and constitute a part of the total charges to be collected by the carriers on the property.

Consignees are allowed twenty-four hours after notice of arrival of shipments in which to give orders for placing or delivery of cars before the forty-eight hours free time mentioned herein begins.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sec. 30.—All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States and Newfoundland must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.:—Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by these regulations.

Sec. 31.—Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Sec. 32.—On and after March 1, 1907, the importation of branded or range western horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Sec. 36.—Horses, mules or asses forming part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and should be accompanied by:—

- (a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,
- (b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry, or
- (c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 37.—If not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be submitted to the mallein test by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at any time after their arrival in Canada. If found to react within a period of six months of date of entry they will be destroyed without compensation.

Sec. 38.—If on inspection at the boundary, glanders is found in any consignment, all animals comprising it shall be returned to the United States, but non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals.

Sec. 39.—Horses, mules and asses found to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious disease may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 40.—All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 41.—Cattle found to be diseased, or suspected of being diseased, may be returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 42.—Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Sec. 43.—Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

Sec. 46.—All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Sec. 47.—Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease may be slaughtered without compensation, returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with, as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 44.—All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 45.—Sheep or goats found to be diseased, or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The immigration into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been steadily increasing from year to year. The official figures for the fiscal years ending 31st March, 1909 and 1910 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	British	American	Continental	Total
1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794

There has been a very marked increase since 31st March, 1910, the total figures from 1st January to 30th September, 1910, being in the neighborhood of 250,000. An interesting feature is the large increase of settlers from Great Britain, and they are on the whole of a more than usually desirable class. The figures from Great Britain for the fiscal year will probably be double those of the previous one.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK 1910.

The autumn of 1909 throughout Western Canada was unusually dry. This condition was favourable to threshing operations for that year. As a result, however, the seed bed in the spring of 1910 was short of moisture. In the southern portion of the three provinces particularly, the summer rains did not come as early as usual, and on that account the yield of all kinds of grain was not as large as was first anticipated, and the aggregate less than for 1909. The prices, however, were very satisfactory, and it is estimated that on the basis of the prices prevailing from 1st September to 1st December, the value to the farmer is not less than \$150,000,000. The flax crop alone, the least of all the grains, amounted to something over 5,000,000 bushels, the price being as high as \$2.40 per bushel.

The shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep were largely in excess of the previous year. The live stock handled through the Winnipeg Stock Yards from January 1st to December 1st, 1910, were as follows:—Cattle 181,143; Hogs, 82,383; Sheep, 24,480. The total value to the farmers and ranchers of these shipments is estimated at \$10,000,000, a very handsome addition to their revenue.

MILLING IN WESTERN CANADA.

Wheat-flour milling is the most important manufacturing interest in Western Canada, and the product not only finds a ready market throughout the whole Dominion, but is exported to Great



JASPER AVENUE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Britain, Newfoundland, South Africa, China, Japan and Australia. Mills are located at different points throughout the country: one at Fort William with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels; one at Keewatin, having a daily capacity of 6,000 barrels; another at that point, 4,000 barrels; one at Kenora, 6,000 barrels; one at Winnipeg of 3,800 barrels. Another mill has recently been completed at St. Boniface with a capacity of 4,000 barrels. Other mills are in course of erection. There are also oatmeal mills in operation at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Pilot Mound, Calgary, Strathcona and other points.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

The grain elevator system throughout Western Canada is perfect, the facilities now existing being sufficient to handle, if necessary, 150,000,000 bushels of grain in less than six months time. The rapid increase in the storage capacity is one of the best indications of the continuous development of the country's agricultural resources. In 1891 the total storage capacity was 7,628,000 bushels. For the year 1910 the total storage capacity was 78,123,600 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway terminal elevators at Fort William have a capacity of 12,490,700 bushels; "D" containing 3,500,000.

The following is a summary:—

Canadian Pacific Railway:—

	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario..	14,990,700	
Manitoba..	14,704,500	
Saskatchewan and Alberta...	21,974,900	
		51,670,100

Canadian Northern Railway:—

Ontario..	8,554,000	
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta..	13,084,500	
		21,638,500

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway:—

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta..	3,454,000	
		3,454,000

Midland Railway of Manitoba	260,000
Brandon, Sask & H. B. Railway.. . . .	460,000
Alberta Railway & I. Co..	641,000

78,123,600

HOW TO REACH THE CANADIAN WEST.

Colonists arriving in Canada at Quebec or Montreal in summer, or Halifax, or St. John, N. B., in winter, travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta or British Co-

lumbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct. Settlers from the Eastern States travel via Montreal, Prescott or Brockville, and thence by the Canadian Pacific; but if from Southern and Western New York and Pennsylvania via Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, thence Canadian Pacific Railway; those from the Middle States either by Toronto, or by Chicago, St. Paul and Emerson, Man., or by St. Paul and Portal; from the Middle Western States by Portal (or, if for Manitoba, by Emerson, Man.); from the Pacific Coast States by Vancouver or Sumas, or through the West Kootenay mining regions and Canadian Pacific from Rossland and Nelson.

On the same fast transcontinental trains with the first-class cars are colonist cars, which are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principles as those of first-class sleeping cars. No extra charge is made for this sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the company at the point of starting at a cost of \$2.50—ten shillings.

The trains stop at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot coffee and tea and well-cooked food may be bought at reasonable prices.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM, CATTLE BARN,
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA.

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

Intending settlers holding through tickets to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. If stop-over is desired, application should be made to the Immigration Office of the Company at Winnipeg, in case the settler's ticket does not specifically provide for stop-over privileges.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Intending settlers from the United States will receive full information regarding any part of the country from any of the Canadian Government Immigration agents a list of whom is added:

UNITED STATES.

- M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.
C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Michigan.
Jas. N. Grieve, Spokane, Washington.
Geo. A. Hall, 2nd floor, 180 3rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 578, Watertown, South Dakota.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St Paul, Minnesota.
W. V. Bennett, 220 17th Street, room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.
C. J. Broughton, room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Benj. Davies, room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
W. H. Rogers, 316 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Thos. Hetherington, room 202, 53 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Government Agent, room 30, Syracuse Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. S. Crawford, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion lands office in the West information as to the lands that are open for entry in that district, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Dominion lands agents can furnish information only regarding land in their respective districts.



OATS—SASKATCHEWAN

Canadian Pacific Railway Co's
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES
ATLANTIC SERVICE
"Empresses"



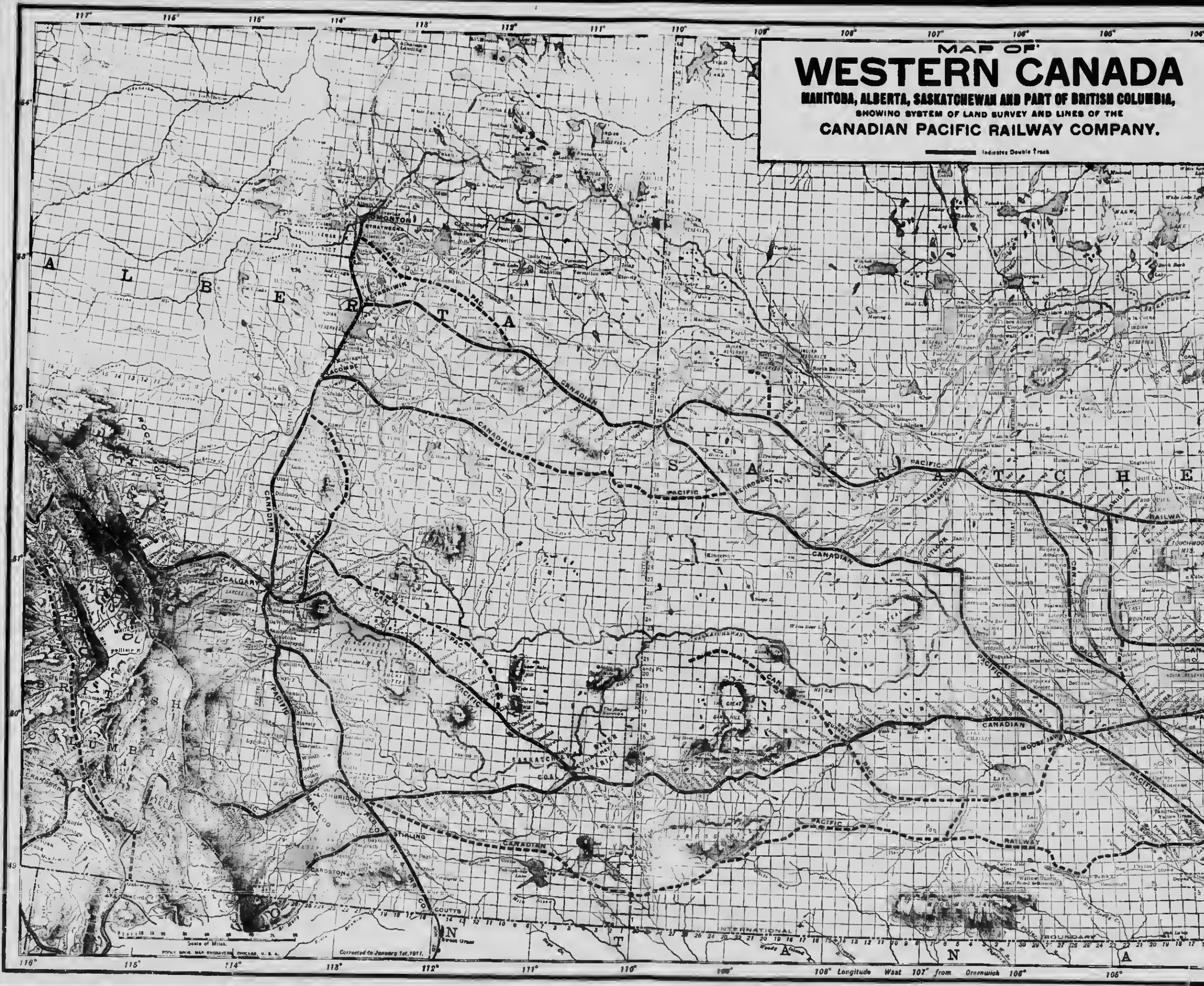
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
EMPRESS OF IRELAND

HOLD THE
ATLANTIC RECORD
Between Canadian Ports and Liverpool.

Tickets and information from any Railway or Steamship Agent
W. G. ANNABLE, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

MAP OF
WESTERN CANADA
MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND PART OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SHOWING SYSTEM OF LAND SURVEY AND LINES OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Indicates Double Track



Scale of Miles

Corrected to January 1st, 1911.

108° Longitude West 107° from Greenwich 106°



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M. ADSON,
ALLAN CAM
A. B. CALDI
R. G. McNE
J. E. PROCT
R. L. THOM
F. R. PERR
W. B. HOW
A. J. BLAISE
A. E. EDMO
H. W. BRO
C. B. FOSTE
WM. STITT
W. R. MacI
F. T. GRIFF

C. E. Mc
Asst.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

IS THE BEST AND ONLY THROUGH TRAIN ROUTE
TO THE FERTILE FARM LANDS OF

WESTERN CANADA

THE MINING, LUMBERING, FISHING, FARMING, AND
FRUIT GROWING REGIONS OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

It also reaches the States of WASHINGTON and OREGON
and all Points on Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast,
and the Shortest Route to the YUKON and ALASKA

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO STEAMSHIP AGENT, OR TO

OEO, McL. BROWN, European Manager, 67-68 King William St., E.C. LONDON, Eng.
H. S. CARMICHAEL, General Passenger Agent, 62-65 Charing Cross, S.W. "
F. W. FORSTER, Agent 24 James Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.
W. R. CALLAWAY, General Passenger Agent, Soo Line MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.
THOS. McNEIL, Agent 25 Quay Jordanaa, ANTWERP, Belgium
WM. McCALLA, Agent 41 Victoria St., BELFAST, Ireland
A. S. RAY, Agent 18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL, Eng.
THOS. RUSSELL, Agent 120 St. Vincent St., GLASGOW, Scotland
M. ADSON, General Passenger Agent D. S. S. & A Line DULUTH, Minn.
ALLAN CAMERON, General Traffic Agent 458 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.
A. B. CALDER, General Agent, Passenger Dept. 332 So. Clark St., CHICAGO Ill.
R. O. McNEILLIE, District Passenger Agent CALOARY, Alberta
J. E. PROCTOR, District Passenger Agent BRANDON, Manitoba
R. L. THOMPSON, District Passenger Agent 67 Yunga St., TORONTO, Ont.
F. R. PERRY, District Passenger Agent 362 Washington St., BOSTON, Mass.
W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent 8 King St., ST. JOHN, N.B.
A. J. BLAISDELL, Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept., Sinton Hotel Block, CINCINNATI, Ohio
A. E. EDMONDS, District Passenger Agent 7 Fort St., West DETROIT, Mich.
H. W. BRODIE, General Passenger Agent VANCOUVER, B.C.
C. B. FOSTER, General Passenger Agent WINNIPEO, Man.
WM. STITT, General Passenger Agent MONTREAL, Que.
W. R. MacINNES, Freight Traffic Manager MONTREAL, Que.
P. T. ORIFFIN, Land Commissioner WINNIPEO, Man.

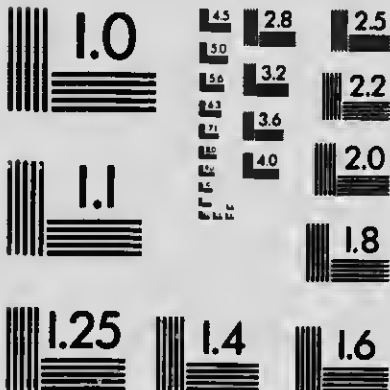
C. E. McPHERSON,
Asst. Pass'r Traffic Manager
Western Lines
WINNIPEO, Man.

C. E. E. USSHER,
Pass'r Traffic Manager
MONTREAL, Que.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
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