

HARVESTING IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TRAVERSING

## THE GREAT FERTILE BELT

OF CANADA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO  
**ROBERT KERR**, General Freight & Pass. Agent, WINNIPEG.  
**W. R. CALLAWAY**, District Passenger Agent, TORONTO.  
**L. A. HAMILTON**, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO  
**D. McNICOLL**, General Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.  
**W. F. ECC**, District Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.  
**L. O. ARMSTRONG**, Organisation Agent, MONTREAL.



HIGHLAND CATTLE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.





THE CAPABILITIES OF A TOWNSHIP.

Let us get down to figures, and see the practical possibilities of a single township of Alberta pasture land.

MARKETS

But it may be asked, where will you find a market for all this butter? Well, the question of a market need give little trouble.

AVAILABLE LANDS.

Out of the lands so far surveyed by the Government, it is estimated that at least twenty million acres are open for free entry.

RAILWAY LANDS.

It is a mistake for those who have capital to be tempted by the offer of a free homestead, into going far away from a railway.

WELL WOODS:

fine groves of poplar, oaks, soft maples and elms abound and give pleasing diversity to the landscape.

WILD FRUITS ABOUND.

In the woods are to be found in great quantities Saskatoon, raspberries, cranberries, wild plums, gooseberries and currants.

FISH.

The farmers enjoy considerable leisure time in winter, and numbers go fishing on the numerous lakes with which the district abounds.

COST OF RAILWAY TICKETS REFUNDED.

Special round-trip explorer's tickets can be obtained at the Company's Land Office, the full price of which will be refunded if the holder purchases 100 acres or more.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

Special attention is called to the lands of the Manitoba South-Western Railway Company, administered by the same department as that charged with the lands of the Canadian Pacific.

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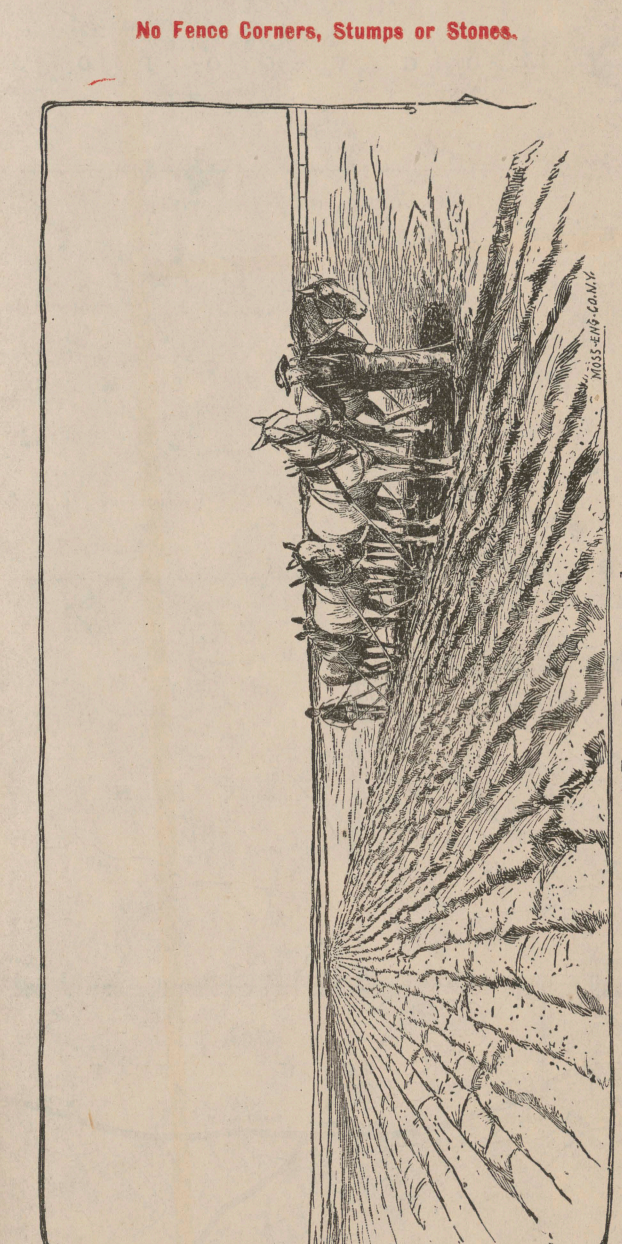
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FISH.

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STRAIGHTAWAY PLOUGHING.

No Fence Corners, Stumps or Stones.



DEEP BREAKING

ON THE VIRGIN PRAIRIE.

ADVICE TO SETTLERS.

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, impostors, or unfriendly people.

CHOOSING A LOCATION.

In cases where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point.

THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS.

Their nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the nat onality of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office.

PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Most men, nevertheless, naturally wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them from these reports most suitable.

WHERE SHOULD I GO?

If you want to confine your farming purely to grain growing, select your land in

MANITOBA OR EASTERN ASSINIBOIA,

getting as close to a railway station as possible.

WESTERN ASSINIBOIA OR ALBERTA.

Mixed farming can be carried on to advantage in any of these Provinces.

FREE GRANTS

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all Surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 28, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

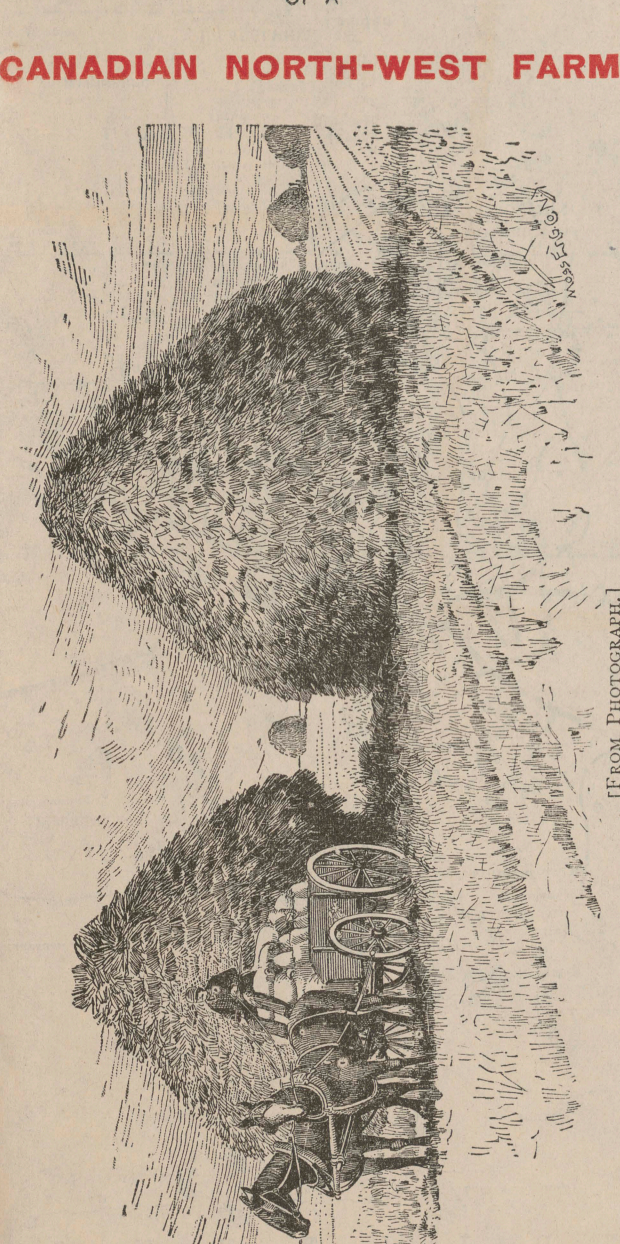
THE LAND GRANT OF THE MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, is now placed on the market, and offers special attractions.

STACKS OF "NO. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

THE FAT FRUITS

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARM.



STACKS OF "NO. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the North-West.

FROM \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

Detailed Prices of Lands can be obtained from the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

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THE LAND GRANT OF THE MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, is now placed on the market, and offers special attractions.

STACKS OF "NO. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway

IS —

THE ONLY RAIL ROUTE TO THE FERTILE FARM LANDS AND THE BROAD PASTURES OF Manitoba,

The North-West Territories,

AND THE MINING, LUMBERING, AND FARMING REGIONS OF British Columbia,

—AND IS ALSO—

The Best Route to WASHINGTON TERRITORY! And Points on Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast.

NO CUSTOMS TROUBLES! NO TRANSFERS!

Passengers from Europe, Homesteaders, Tourists and Sportsmen, leave the Trans-Atlantic steamers at Quebec, in summer, and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the winter months.

No Railway in America offers so many accommodations to SECOND CLASS, or COLONIST, Passengers at so little expense as does the CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Colonists are able to travel to NEW HOMES IN MANITOBA, the NORTH-WEST, or BRITISH COLUMBIA, with nearly as great comfort as First Class Passengers.

COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Cars devoted to the use of Colonists are taken upon the same fast trains with the first class cars, and every one is a sleeping car, going through WITHOUT CHANGE to the PACIFIC OCEAN.

For further information apply to

ROBERT REER, Gen'l. Freight & Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

W. R. CALLAWAY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

W. F. EGG, District Passenger Agent, Montreal.

L. O. ARMSTRONG, Colonization Agent, Montreal.

1890 FREE HOMES AND CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS! ONE HUNDRED MILLION ACRES! OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT ALONG THE LINES OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN. THE FOUR GREAT PROVINCES OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. WITH MAPS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

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MANITOBA. The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, is 1,484 miles from Montreal, the summer port of the Atlantic Ocean Steamships, and 1,483 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean.

THREE YEARS' WORK! A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF ONE MAN'S SUCCESS. CLIMATE. The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is 66° to 67°, which is very nearly the same as that of the State of New York.

AN ARMY OF SELF-BINDERS. HARVESTING BY WHOLESALE. "MANITOBA HARD." ASSINIBOIA. WESTERN DISTRICT. This region, which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River District as a stock country, and to the Calgary District as a mixed farming country, has been ignored in the past.

GREATEST WHEAT PRODUCING SECTION. "MANITOBA HARD." ASSINIBOIA. WESTERN DISTRICT. While this soil produces a berry of such a high grade, the percentage of the American continent, for the following reasons. 1st. It has a soil particularly rich in the first of the wheat belt.

A CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARMSTEAD. THE RESULT OF SIX YEARS' EARNEST WORK. These hills, which may be dimly seen in the South from the Railway, are especially adapted for stock raising and as their elevation is sufficient to make general farming uncertain, the grass land that nature has so beautifully provided will not likely be disturbed by the plough.

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The southern half of this area is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and sheep, and fattening them without other food than the rich bunch or buffalo grass which grows everywhere spontaneously, and which cures itself on the stem, retaining its nutritious properties all the year round, without cutting or covering, excepting that it may be covered by the light falls of snow during the winter months, which covering rather improves it than otherwise, and is very seldom deep enough to prevent the animals eating it off the ground.

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

While the south is so well adapted for cattle ranching, it is also an excellent country for mixed farming. But the northern country is not so well adapted for raising live stock altogether out of doors, there being more snow and cold; it is however, equally good, if not better, than the south in most respects for general farming. It is eminently suited for mixed farming, and as a butter and cheese producing district, should win for itself an enviable name.

## ALBERTA. THE NORTHERN PART.

A resident of the District writes, that "the northern part may be described in general terms as rolling prairie, dotted over with bluffs of spruce and poplar, interspersed with lakes and meadows, and intersected with numerous small creeks, giving the whole a particularly park-like appearance, which, in point of natural scenery, is beyond the possibility of exaggeration. I have seen the most beautiful spots of five of the eastern provinces, and of several of the states across our southern border, but I have never seen any section of country which in its natural state could compare with this. Indeed it is almost impossible for a stranger looking off some commanding butte, to realize that the delightful prospect all around him is "in condition primeval." It would not seem difficult to persuade some Rip Van Winkle awaking suddenly among such surroundings that the buildings and fences had been mysteriously removed, and that those beautiful bluffs in the distant landscape were the orchards and ornamental trees among which stately residences had once rested, and that those smooth symmetrical slopes were the fruitful fields of a departed race of agricultural princes."

## CATTLE RAISING.

To-day Alberta stands peerless among the cattle countries of the world; and the unknown land of a few years ago is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British markets.

Although cattle had been introduced into Alberta a number of years back, it was not until 1881 that the foundation of the present great industry was laid.

There are now on the ranges of Alberta over 120,000 head of cattle, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition, are equal, if not superior, to any range cattle in the world; for the Alberta rancher, injudicious as he may be in many points of management, is deserving of the greatest credit for the high grade which the range cattle have reached. Shorthorns, Hereford and Angus bulls have been imported at great expense; but the interest on the outlay has indeed been both satisfactory and encouraging, and the young cattle of the Alberta ranges would compare favorably with the baryard cattle of Great Britain. With a local market which annually consumes from eighteen to twenty thousand beefs, and the demand ever increasing; with the great market of the world within easy access, with our natural advantages enticing the most experienced cattlemen from the American Territories and British Columbia to invest in the business here, who can say what will be the future of this industry which has grown with such gigantic strides in seven years.

To the capitalists and the farmer who intend engaging in the cattle business the writer would say: examine well into the resources and attractions of any other country in which you may be inclined to make a home; compare the advantages it offers with those offered by Alberta, and having done so, there is little doubt but that you will make a happy and prosperous home for yourself under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and assist in stocking the fertile valleys of fair Alberta.

NOT ALL LEVEL PRAIRIE!

PLENTY OF VARIETY!!



SCENE IN ASSINIBOIA.  
[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

ROLLING LANDS,

HILLS, WOODLANDS,

LAKES and RIVERS.

and shelter are everywhere abundant. Professor Macoun in his exploration of these hills found that the grasses of the Plateau were of the real pasture species and produced abundance of leaves and were so tall that for miles at a time he had great difficulty in forcing his way through them. Although their seeds were all ripe August 14th, their leaves were quite green.

In all the valleys and on the rich soil of the higher grounds the grass was tall enough for hay. No better summer pasture is to be found in all the wide North-West than exists on these hills, as the grass is always green, water of the best quality always abundant, and shelter from the autumnal and winter storms always at hand.

## RANGE CATTLE.

A rough estimate places the number of cattle in this District at 20,000. The fall round up of the Maple Creek Association showed 12,000 head in that section. The profits to the stockmen are large as can be readily imagined when it is shown that \$12.00 per head was paid for steers on the ranges this year, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the range, and their share in the cost of the annual round ups. Yearlings are now being sent into this country all the way from Ontario to fatten on the nutritious grasses of these Western plains, and it is reckoned that after paying cost of calf and freight for 2,000 miles the profit will be greater than if these cattle had been fattened by stall feeding in Ontario. Everything seems to point towards this being the future fattening ground for cattle intended for European markets.

## ALBERTA.

The Provisional District of Alberta, the great ranching, dairy farming and mineral country of the Canadian North-West, embraces an area larger than that of England and Wales together. Lying on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and bounded on the north by the Provisional District of Athabasca, lat. 55.7, on the south by the International boundary line, on the east by the Provisional District of Assiniboia, and on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, until it intersects the 120th degree of longitude, then due north to lat. 55.7, the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, a length of some 300 miles from east to west, and 500 from north to south, it includes in its 107,700 square miles, every variety of forest and stream land, grazing and agricultural land, mineral and oil districts. In it are comprised 45 millions of acres of the most fertile soil on the continent, and some of America's best deposits of coal and metals.

Although but yet in its infant years, the fame of Alberta has extended to the remote parts of the world, and travellers, tourists and health seekers from many lands have come to enjoy the magnificence of its scenery, to inhale its health-giving mountain air, and bathe in the healing waters of its mineral springs; and many who come but for a brief stay are enticed by the attractions of its many and varied charms, as well as the bright prospects of health and success to make homes for themselves beneath the shadow of the ever beautiful, majestic, awe-inspiring Rockies. Bright, happy homes they should be in this land of sunshine and fertile abundance.

## GENERAL FEATURES.

Alberta may be described as having three distinct surface features, viz: prairie lands on the east, which are thickly timbered in the northern part of the province; then come the rolling lands or foot hills, extending some 40 miles from the base of the mountains, mostly heavily timbered, and lastly the majestic mountains, the great backbone of this continent, walling its western boundary. Viewing it from north to south, from east to west, what can we say in truth but that it is a wondrous land, beautiful in the extreme, possessing all the features that delight the eye and fit it for the home of man.

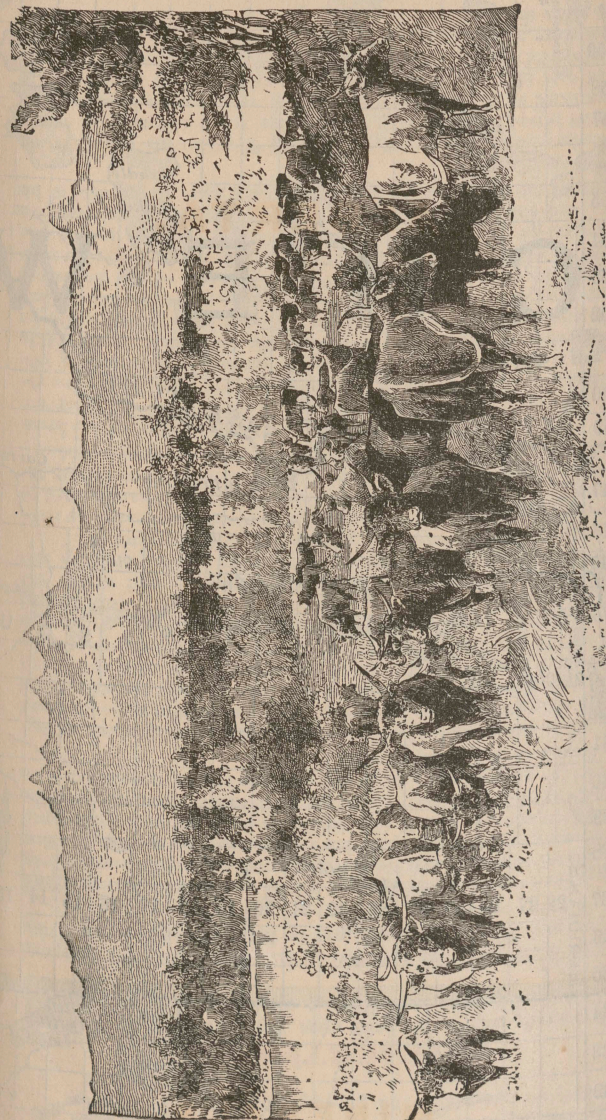
## CAPABILITIES.

That part of the District of Alberta, already proven to be well suited for general farming by the methods followed in the old Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in the United States, extends from the American Line on the south for 400 miles north, and from the foot of the Rocky Mountains for 200 miles eastward.

THE FAT HERDS

UPON

A THOUSAND ACRES,



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

THRIVE UPON THE RICH

NATURAL GRASSES,

As does their owner, on the profits they afford.

## SHEEP RAISING.

Alberta to-day offers what the Australian colonies had to offer thirty years ago: millions of acres of rich grass lands, well watered and adapted in every respect for growing first-class mutton and fine wool; in a land blessed with a climate of sufficient heat and sunshine during two-thirds of the year to keep the yolk in active circulation, thereby insuring a fine fibred wool; with mild winters and early springs, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleeces, are almost unknown; offers inducements, too, which Australia never could offer, a railway running through the centre of the grazing lands and markets for mutton and wool within easy reach. The clear, dry bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early, owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10 tons to the 100 head) and careful looking after is all that is wanted. Throughout the greater part of the winter, sheep only require one feed a day, the rest of the day they are let out to graze, and brought home into sheds at night.

## ALBERTA. DAIRY FARMING.

The leading features that mark out this section of Canada, as the country par excellence, for the manufacture of cheese and butter, are: 1st. The rich natural grasses on which the cows can graze the whole year round, doing away with the necessity of artificial feeding. 2nd.—The entire absence of highly flavored noxious weeds, the consumption of which taints the product of the dairy. 3rd.—The summer temperature cooled by the mountain breezes, with the sparkling springs of cold mountain water with which the country abounds.

Possessing all these natural advantages, it cannot be wondered at that those who have embarked in this business, have been eminently successful; and that the claims urged for Alberta, that she will be able to outstrip all competitors in the cheap production of the highest grades of dairy products are well founded.

## HORSE RAISING.

As a horse breeding country, Alberta bids fair to be to Canada what Kentucky is to the United States. A country where the horse attains the very height of perfection. Its northern location, its high altitude, its invigorating and dry atmosphere, mild winters, with luxuriant grasses and plentiful supply of purest water, are all conducive to the growth and development of the noble animal; and although the industry is still very young, the Alberta horse has become noted for endurance, lung power, and freedom from hereditary or other diseases.

There are at present in Alberta over 20,000 head of horses, varying in point of quality from the hardy, (Cayuse) Indian Pony, to the beautiful, well formed thoroughbred. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France, and trotting stock from the United States, have been imported at great expense, and the result is that the young horses of Alberta will compare with any in Canada.

As an investment, horse ranching in Alberta offers bright inducements, and the farmer or capitalist coming to this country and wishing to engage in this business, will find millions of acres of unoccupied meadow lands, possessing every attraction and advantage, from which to choose a location; will find, too, a country where the cost of raising horses is surprisingly low.

## MINERALS.

That Alberta possesses untold wealth in her immense mineral deposits, is no longer a matter of speculation. For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North Saskatchewan River. The discoveries made last fall in the vicinity of Prairie Creek are full of importance, and the locality will no doubt ere long be the scene of much mining activity. Gold colours are found in almost every stream and river in Alberta, and as the country is thoroughly prospected, there is every reason to suppose that rich finds will be discovered. Large veins of galena have been located which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital

## ROOM TO GROW!

ALWAYS MORE FAT ACRES



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLER

TO ADD TO HIS FIRST CLAIM

IN THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

alone is wanting to make them treasuries of wealth to the country. Copper ore in enormous quantities has also been found, said to contain 60 per cent. of pure copper. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of Alberta. A forty-foot seam of hematite iron said to contain 67 per cent. of iron, exists at the base of Storm Mountain, quite close to the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and other large seams are known to exist in the Macleod District in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.

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

Soft coal is so plentiful that the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is assured to Albertans for all time. There is hardly a township in this vast country but has a deposit of coal.

The great mineral industries are still in their infancy. Immense fortunes are hidden in the earth awaiting the hand of prospector and capitalist, and rich will be the reward of those who take the first advantages of the privileges now open to all.

## ALBERTA. CLIMATE.

There is no place on this western hemisphere that enjoys more bright sunlight, during the year round, than Alberta, and it enjoys at least fifty per cent. more than the average.

THE SPRING is the most trying; not because it is particularly wet or severe, or long, but because with a mild winter, one expects to see a correspondingly early spring. In Alberta one is usually disappointed on that score, because the spring there is very rarely any earlier than in Manitoba or Ontario. The winter is shortened mostly by its often being nearly New Year before there is any winter weather to speak of.

THE SUMMER once entered upon, the weather is superb; between the days of bright, life-producing sunshine, copious warm showers fall bathing the rich soil like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation forward in rapid and rank profusion.

THE AUTUMN WEATHER of Alberta is perfect. Towards the end of September the air gets chilly at night, with frost enough to make the roads crisp in the morning; the sun rises in matchless splendour, the blue vault of Heaven is unmarked with even the shadow of a cloud, the atmosphere clear and light, bright and invigorating, thrilling every pulsation of feeling, sharpening the intellect, and infusing ruddy energy into every part of the body.

No one can do justice with the pen to the splendour of this weather; day after day, week after week, sometimes clear up to Christmas-tide, this fall weather remains unbroken, warm, joyous, delicious.

WHEN WINTER sets in, the siege is usually sharp, short and decisive. There are bright, keen days, with low readings of the thermometer, alternating with days of great warmth. Considering both latitude and altitude, the thermometer may be several degrees below zero in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a south wind (Chinook) may spring up, and in a few hours the temperature will be 40 or 50 degrees above zero, and for days, often weeks, in the winter season, Albertans enjoy summer weather, consequent on these south-west warm winds. Usually cold weather sets in about the first of January, and continues with intervals of Chinook weather, until the beginning of March, when the real cold weather is past. After that time cold snaps, generally of but a few days' duration, often occur.

The following points in favour of Alberta should be considered by settlers looking for locations:—

- 1st. Richness of the natural grasses.
- 2nd. The natural beauties of the country.
- 3rd. Abundant supply of water and fuel.
- 4th. Cheapness of lands, whether acquired by purchase or lease.
- 5th. Superb climate.
- 6th. Special advantages for raising cattle, sheep, and horses.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

The First Year in Manitoba.

A practical farmer of some years residence in Manitoba makes the following statement:—

Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing, by homesteading. This enables farmers with small capital to commence farming. It is all plain sailing; no stumps or stones to take out; all level prairie land ready for the plough. A farmer can begin on a small capital. A single man can start on an outlay of \$385, made up as follows:—1 yoke of oxen and harness, \$115; plow, harrow, etc., \$40; stove and furniture, \$40; bedding, etc., \$20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log shanty, \$50; provisions, \$90; seed, \$30. A farmer with a family of five, would have to lay out \$240 more, bringing his outlay up to \$625.

A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the 5th of April; he can break 10 acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the 10 acres under crop, and can easily break thirty acres, and backset the 40 acres in the fall, ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about \$50 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring.

Suppose he puts in 30 acres of wheat, and raises 25 bushels to the acre, at 80 cents per bushel, it will be worth \$200; say 5 acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, \$70; say 1 acre of potatoes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents, \$80; 3 acres of garden stuff at \$1.20, total, \$918. After deducting expenses of harvesting and the whole original outlay, the farmer will still have something to the good to start with next year. Young farmers should take a note of this, and secure land in this country before it is all taken up.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

Butter Making in Alberta.

A practical man in Alberta, makes the following statement about Butter making in Alberta:—

A settler arrives here having means to put up a small house on his 160-acre homestead, and has also means to get a span of horses, a plough and harrow, with enough of seed to plant a few acres. Then, if he has a wife, and \$100 left, let him buy two cows; if more money still, more cows—say five cows the first year. From these he will be able to make five pounds of butter daily during five months, worth in our market 25 cents a pound (1s.). This will support himself and wife. The milk will also feed three calves and a couple of pigs. Now, it must be remembered that the care of these need not prevent him from cultivating a good garden and attending to a goodly number of acres of crops besides. And it must be also remembered, in connection with all this, that no matter how favorable the season may be, the garden and the cultivated acres may prove a failure, but neither hail-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milk cows.

Of course, the above applies to individual beginnings of an industry that will unavoidably merge into a co-operative dairy farming, when the creamery will be established in the centre of the township, where the individual or company will gather the cream from the surrounding farmers, and employ a practical and trained butter-maker, who will produce from the uniform and unequalled cream of Alberta, the gilt-edged creamery butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.