

# SELKIRK'S DREAM HAS NOW COME TRUE

### Manitoba, Whose Foundations Were Laid by Him, Has Become Populous, Wealthy and Firmly Established—Settled 90 Years Ago—Page From History.

### Philanthropic Ideas of the Nobleman Led to Settlement in the Heart of the Continent 60 Years in Advance of the Westward Population Movement.

Manitoba is the only part of western Canada known by name and definitely placed on the map of the continent by those numerous Americans who are all too ignorant of the geography that lies to the north of the United States and has a larger area than continental United States, if Alaska be left out of the latter. With most Americans Manitoba is synonymous with western Canada, though the error is as great as if Minnesota were to stand for all the American northwest, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Manitoba, young as it is, is the oldest political division of western Canada, the richest and the most populous. Its capital, Winnipeg, is the largest city in Canada west of Ottawa, and the only city of considerable size in Manitoba, though the white man for a hundred years before he stood for all the American northwest, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Manitoba, young as it is, is the oldest political division of western Canada, the richest and the most populous. Its capital, Winnipeg, is the largest city in Canada west of Ottawa, and the only city of considerable size in Manitoba, though the white man for a hundred years before he stood for all the American northwest, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains.

**Foundations of the Province.**  
 While Manitoba is only a little more than thirty years old in historical and continuous political entity, it was settled by an agricultural population twenty-eight years before Minnesota was organized as a territory, and a century before there was anything worthy of the name of agriculture in Minnesota. Singularly enough, farming had been successfully conducted in Manitoba for thirty years before the people of the east were willing to concede that the climate of Minnesota was mild enough to admit of successful agriculture. Known to the white man for a hundred years before he penetrated into the valley of the Assiniboine in 1731, and thereafter fully occupied for fur trading purposes by the North West and Hudson's Bay companies, it remained for the philanthropic Lord Selkirk to plant the first agricultural settlement in Manitoba. The small patches cultivated by the fur companies, not being considered as making its establishments agricultural communities. From 1679 until 1870 all western Canada—all that region that used to be set down in the old geographies as Prince Rupert's Land, belonged to the Hudson's Bay company. Prince Rupert was one of the original founders of the company, and was given not only exclusive trading privileges, but the absolute ownership and sovereignty over the territory. This overlordship was disputed by the North West Fur company of Montreal, and at the close of the American revolution, and during the next forty-five years there were some bloody battles and the most vindictive enmities between the two companies, the one being English, of course, and the other rather more French, being the form the mastery of the fur trade from Montreal took, as against that from Hudson's Bay, as a Canadian, though the French in population had passed from the sovereignty of France to that of England. In the latter twenties the two companies were finally merged, and the Hudson's Bay company took over the entire fur trade of Canada, whether along the route of the great lakes or from the Hudson's Bay posts, as a Canadian, though the French in population had passed from the sovereignty of France to that of England. In the latter twenties the two companies were finally merged, and the Hudson's Bay company took over the entire fur trade of Canada, whether along the route of the great lakes or from the Hudson's Bay posts, as a Canadian, though the French in population had passed from the sovereignty of France to that of England.

**Lord Selkirk's Grant.**  
 Lord Selkirk, a philanthropist, desirous of improving the material condition of the poor peasantry of Scotland and the North of Ireland, secured from the Hudson's Bay company a grant of 116,000 square miles of land in the lower part of the valley of the Red River of the North, and settled thereon a number of immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. Lord Selkirk had sanguine hopes for the future and predicted that the time was coming when his concession would support 30,000,000 people. However, he lived only until 1820 himself, and saw no traces of the realization of his dream. So slowly did the colonists—who were brought in by way of Hudson's Bay and the Nelson river—increase in numbers that in 1835 there were not more than 5,000 white people in the whole of the region controlled by the Hudson's Bay company.

**First Legislative Assembly.**  
 By 1835 the settlers felt that they were entitled to some more democratic form of government than the despotic rule of the Hudson's Bay company's governor, and in 1850 Sir George Simpson, the then governor, called together the first legislative council. From that time forward to the day when the rule of the company was overthrown in 1870—the year of the settlement under the popular government—the world was peaceful and forgotten by the great world, its inhabitants generally being regarded as poor unfortunate in the Great Lone Land.

**Recent Years.**  
 Since 1870 Manitoba has grown rapidly, considering that it is a part of a country, which, heretofore, by reason of the great loss of its population to the United States has no where grown very rapidly. In 1891 the population had risen to 151,000. It is now 250,000. But the province's rapid growth has only just begun, it having succeeded at last in attracting the American settler. It is estimated that the immigration now amounts to 20,000 a year. It is a most conservative estimate to say that in 1911 Manitoba will have a population surpassing 500,000.

**Pointers for Possible Settlers.**  
 A settler will find that it is important to provide a good supply of hay for his stock. In case he should have none on his own quarter section he should apply to the land agent, describing the land by quarter section, township, range and meridian, upon which he desires to cut the hay, and the agent will advise him whether the land is available and vacant and the terms on which he may cut what hay he requires. The department of the interior annually fixes the date at which the cutting of hay shall commence, so that the hay may not be cut before it is ripe. A settler is not obliged to take a permit, but the settler who does has the exclusive right to the hay on the land covered by the permit.

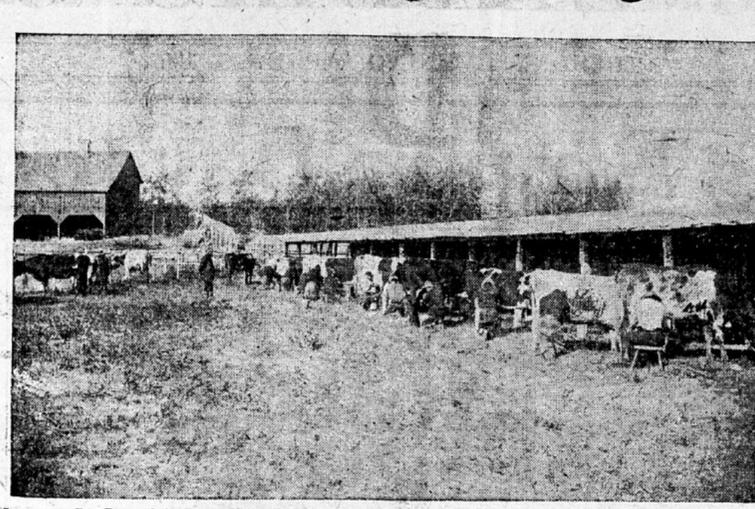
**Leases of hay lands can be obtained where the land desired to be leased is in the vicinity of the settler's homestead, of an area not exceeding forty acres, at the rate of 25 cents an acre per annum, the terms of the lease being five years.**  
**School lands, as already stated, can be leased for hay to the extent of 640 acres, and not less than 160 acres, at the above rate, for a term not exceeding five years.**  
**Grazing.**  
 Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, but lands may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, no rental being charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease. Grazing leases of school lands in the province of Manitoba may be issued for a term of five years, at an annual rental of 6 cents an acre, payable in advance, but the department may terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee three months' notice. Grazing leases of school lands in the Northwest Territories are for a term of five years, and the rental is at the rate of 4 cents an acre per annum, payable in advance. The department may terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee one year's notice. Lessees of school lands are not allowed to break up or cultivate any portion of the lands leased. A lessee of grazing lands is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the Agent of Dominion Lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues, the department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants to cut hay thereon.

**Fuel for Settlers.**  
 Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building timber, fencing and fuel for his use, on his homestead, not exceeding as follows: 3,000 lineal feet building timber not exceeding 12 inches at butt end, 400 roof poles, 2,000 poplar fence rails, no rail to exceed 5 inches at the butt end, 30 cords of dry wood. Burnt or fallen timber up to 7 inches in diameter, for fuel or fencing, and of any diameter for building. The office fee for the above permit is 25 cents; and any quantity cut in excess of other purposes is liable to seizure and double dues.



Farm Scene, Near Virden, Man.—Photo Furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

# The Morning's Milking



Scene on Dr. Barnardo's Farm Near Russell, Man.—Photo Furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## AN EXPANDING SYSTEM WESTERN CANADA RY.'S

**Winnipeg Is Metropolis and Industrial Capital of Western Canada**  
**CANADA'S THIRD BUSINESS CITY**  
**It Has a Large Trade and Is Destined to Become the Dominion's Chicago.**

Winnipeg is the great trade mart, manufacturing, and wholesale center of western Canada. Location and railway lines have made it the one big distributing point of this entire section. As western Canada develops the city of Winnipeg will grow. Nothing stands in the way of its becoming one of the most important interior commercial centers on the American continent. Some day not far distant millions will inhabit and cultivate the fertile valleys of Canada's magnificent rivers, and Winnipeg will be their great supply point. Its educational institutions will be giving the finishing touches to the education of the sons and daughters of western Canada.

**Timbered Regions.**  
 While correctly called the prairie province, Manitoba is by no means flat, dreary and monotonous stretch of land that is associated with a prairie country in the minds of those who are familiar with the prairie south of the boundary line. There are numerous stretches of mountainous country that is covered with groves of oak, jack pine, spruce and poplar, and rise to a considerable height above the level of the plain. The principal of these are the Porcupine mountains, 2,400 feet high; Duck mountains, 2,000 feet; Turtle mountains, 2,500 feet; and the Pembina mountains, 1,200 feet. This area south of the Assiniboine the depth is from 150 to 200 feet, but does not average more than 50 in the lower part of the valley between Winnipeg and Brandon, 1,600 feet above the sea level.

**Geology.**  
 The whole of Manitoba, with the exception of the Porcupine, Duck, Riding, Pembina and Turtle mountains, extending from the Pembina mountains, 1,200 feet in the southwest to the northwest extremity of the province, was covered in prehistoric ages by the glacial lakes which have been given the name of Agassiz and Souris, the latter having a comparatively small area, and extending south from the junction of the Quappelle and Assiniboine rivers, along the course of the latter, and east of the Pembina and Turtle mountains to the southwestern corner of the province, and thence beyond the boundary.

**The Area that was covered by Lake Agassiz occupies the geographic center of the province, and is the most fertile for the most part north of the international boundary. Its extent is approximately from 45 degrees 30 minutes to 50 degrees north latitude, and from 92 degrees 30 minutes to 100 degrees west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the 49th parallel, and on the south by the 45th parallel, and on the east by the 92nd meridian, and on the west by the 100th meridian.**

**Exports of Wheat and Flour.**  

Year	Bushels
1886	4,000,000
1887	10,500,000
1888	10,500,000
1889	4,500,000
1890	11,500,000
1891	12,000,000
1892	14,000,000
1893	12,000,000
1894	14,000,000
1895	14,000,000
1896	14,000,000
1897	14,000,000
1898	14,000,000
1899	14,000,000
1900	14,000,000

**Imports and Exports at Winnipeg.**  

Year	Imports	Exports
1886	\$1,338,287	\$59,615
1887	2,011,183	\$88,941
1888	1,750,048	1,394,870
1889	2,507,214	832,925
1890	2,450,235	883,354
1891	2,736,805	1,512,124
1892	2,575,029	1,575,029
1893	2,522,488	1,211,078
1894	2,323,785	1,844,964
1895	2,170,216	1,378,505
1896	2,383,986	1,985,785
1897	2,585,715	2,038,888
1898	2,585,715	2,038,888
1899	2,585,715	2,038,888
1900	2,585,715	2,038,888

**Imports and Exports show a healthy condition of the trade in the city. The imports are valued at \$2,585,715, and the exports at \$2,038,888. The total value of the imports and exports is \$4,624,603. The exports are valued at \$2,038,888, and the imports at \$2,585,715. The total value of the imports and exports is \$4,624,603.**

# A PROVINCE FAVORED OF BOUNTIFUL NATURE

### The Prosperous Prairie Province Has a Splendid Realization and a Magnificent Prospect—It Is Only Sparsely Settled as Yet.

### It Contains Considerable Forests, Great Lakes and Rich Prairies—Wheat Is Now King, but Many Other Forms of Agriculture Prosper.

Manitoba farmers cultivated in 1901, 2,952,002 acres of land, an increase of 1,683,866 acres in ten years.  
 The rich soil of the province raises in some years from thirty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.  
 On average yield of wheat for ten years Manitoba leads the world with 17,41 bushels to her credit.

The prairie province which also contains much timber and rolling surface has a total area of 47,332,840. Of this 25,000,000 acres are cultivated land, 22,000,000 acres awaits the coming of the thrifty settler.  
 The 1,300,000 acres of timber reserves contain immense quantities of valuable woods. Homesteaders with no timber on their claims are allowed to cut a certain amount free.  
 Manitoba climate is a tonic to the unhealthy mortals of the damp regions of the east.  
 New York and Philadelphia have had more blizzards in the past five years than Manitoba.  
 No summers more delightful than those of the prairie province.  
 Wheat is king, but there are also big dividends in cattle.  
 In 1901 Manitoba raised 85,000,000 bushels of grain. Of this 50,000,000 was wheat with an average yield of 25 bushels per acre.

**SOIL'S COMPOSITION**  
**A Deep Argillaceous Mold Over a Clay Subsoil.**  
 The characteristic soil of Manitoba, covering at least 25,000,000 acres, is a deep black argillaceous mold, resting on a deep clay subsoil, also called boulder clay, constitutes the greater part of the entire sheet of superficial deposit, both within the area of Lake Agassiz and upon the adjoining country. It usually lies on the stratified drift, and upon large areas it reaches thence upward to the surface, but elsewhere this unmodified glacial drift is covered by modified drift, or a thin layer of stratified gravel, and clay deposited by streams which flowed down from the ice sheet during its melting, or by lacustrine and fluvial sediments. When the bed of Lake Agassiz was gradually uncovered from the water of the receding lake the clay alluvium was spread over large areas of rocks of the lake-bed, but more extensive portions had a surface of till with no such lacustrine deposit. The thickness of the superficial deposits overlying the bedrock upon the flat plains of the Red River valley averages about 100 feet; along the central part of this area south of the Assiniboine the depth is from 150 to 200 feet, but does not average more than 50 in the lower part of the valley between Winnipeg and Brandon, 1,600 feet above the sea level.

**Over nearly the entire prairie portion of Manitoba, both in the lacustrine area of Lake Agassiz and upon the higher and more mountainous portions of the province, stretches thence westward sandy clay, often with some admixture of gravel and occasional boulders, forms the soil, which has been colored black to a depth of one or two feet below the surface by decaying vegetation. The alluvial and lacustrine beds, or the glacial drift, the same as the soil excepting that they are not enriched and blackened by organic decay, continue below, being usually yellowish-gray to a depth of ten or fifteen feet, but darker and bluish beyond, as seen in wells. The glacial drift contains many fragments of crystalline shale, magnesian limestone, granites and crystalline schists, and its fine detritus and the silty deposits carried into Lake Agassiz by its tributaries, are mixtures of these rocks pulverized, presenting in the most advantageous proportions the mineral element needed by growing plants.**

**Area of Lake Agassiz.**  
 The probable area of Lake Agassiz is 110,000 square miles, exceeding the total area of the five great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron (with Georgian Bay), Erie and Ontario—by 15,350 square miles. At the time of the formation of its highest beach the depth of Lake Agassiz on the international boundary was about 450 feet and above Lake Manitoba and Winnipeg about 500 feet. The wide valley formed by the recession of this great lake and now occupied by the Red River and Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, varying from 710 to 1,100 feet above the sea, is the base of the slowly ascending expanse of the great plain which rises thence eastward to a height somewhat exceeding 4,000 feet above sea level at the foot of the Rocky mountains on the international boundary. Most of this elevation is attained by a gradual slope averaging four or five feet per mile throughout the distance of 720 miles from the Red River to the Rocky mountains.

**IMPROVED FARMS**  
 H. L. Adolph, Brandon, Man.—Brandon is a city of about 6,000. It is called "the heart city" and the railroad and business center of western Manitoba. The surrounding country is a particularly rich wheat-growing district. Grain of all kinds is grown in enormous quantities, and the wheat lands are particularly suitable for mixed farming. Intending investors can not do better than to invest in the Brandon district. Many farms are offered for sale at low prices and on easy terms. The highest priced farms are well improved. Prices range from \$5 to \$30 per acre. These lands are bound to rise rapidly in value within a short time.

**Drainage.**  
 The land has a natural drainage from north to south and from east to west.

**Continued on Third Page.**