

beef and pork are difficult to be had at any price, occasioned by the numerous arrivals, the supply being unequal to the demand. Immigrants from the Eastern Provinces should, therefore, bring all the live stock possible with them, and those from Europe can purchase to advantage in the States, \$80 to \$90 being asked at present for a good working ox, \$50 for a milch cow, and from \$100 to \$125 for the common Indian_breed² of horses.

To the man of means any portion of the year is favourable to come to Manitoba, but to the poor man who expects his support from the soil, the value of time is an important consideration. As a rule the fall is the worst time he could come, while early spring is the best.

STOCK RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.

The experience of many years shows that no physical impediment, arising from climate or soil, exists to prevent the prairies of our Northwest becoming one of the best grazing countries in the world, and with the introduction of immigration, in few years, the beautiful prairies of the Red River, the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, will be enlivened by numerous flocks and herds, and the cattle trade already springing into importance, will rapidly increase, or, without much difficulty, be diverted into a southern channel. For raising cattle and horses, Manitoba is equal to the State of Illinois, and for sheep-raising it is far superior. The quality of the beef and mutton raised upon our northern grasses, has been pronounced of superior excellence. Among the peculiar advantages of Manitoba, for stock-raising and wool growing, the most prominent are—1st. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses. The grass is mainly cut on the swamps and meadows, which chequer the prairies, or fringe the streams and lakes. 2nd. The great extent of unoccupied land, affording for many years to come, a wide range of free pasturage. 3rd. The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. The cold dry air sharpens the appetite, and promotes a rapid secretion of fat, and a vigorous muscular development. The wool grows finer and heavier, and mutton, beef and pork is sweeter and more juicy. It is nearly forty years since the introduction of sheep into Red River, and no case of any disease attacking them has ever been seen or heard of. Well-fed ewes produce fleeces from 2 to 3½ pounds. Wethers produce fleeces from 6 to 8 pounds, the wool being of a good quality.

According to established laws of nature, cold climates require a larger quantity, and finer quality of wool or fur, than warmer ones; hence the wool and fur-bearing animals are found in perfection only in northern regions. The thick coating of the sheep, especially identifies it with a cold country.—the excessive heat to which their wool subjects them in a warm climate, as in Australia, generates disease. In Manitoba they are not subject to the rot and other diseases so disastrous to sheep in warm and moist climates. Beyond all question, wool would be the best crop to raise for some time to come for exportation, as the freight on two hundred dollars worth of wool, will not be more than on five dollars worth of wheat.