

Farming in the Boundary District

C. M. Cronse, editor and proprietor of the Midway Dispatch, and E. Jacobs, press correspondent, of Greenwood, last week paid a visit to the farming section west from Midway to Sidley, in the Anarchist Mountain district. This week's issue of the Dispatch contains an article written by the latter, dealing with the parts visited. It states that here are at least 40 farmers cultivating more or less of the arable land surrounding Midway, that is, from Boundary Falls to Rock Creek, and that farther westward, from Rock Creek to Sidley, there are about 60 more. The total area under cultivation is given as between 3,000 and 3,500 acres, the greater part of which was under crop this season. This leaves altogether out of account the farms and homesteads south of the international boundary line, on what was the Indian reservation, these including those immediately below Midway in the valley of the Kettle River, and the 50 or 60 situated within the area from Anarchist Mountain south to Dry Gulch, and east to Myers Creek. The total number, comprising those on both sides of the boundary line above mentioned, is estimated as between 170 and 180.

Dealing with the farms in British Columbia between Rock Creek and Sidley, it is stated that there are along the Camp McKinney road, from Rock Creek, about a dozen, having some 600 acres in cultivation, along the Osage road, from where the Camp McKinney road diverges, through Anarchist Mountain to Sidley, about 30, with some 1,700 acres under cultivation, and along the road from Glenzie, on Anarchist Mountain to Rock Creek, via Rock Mountain and "One-Eyed" Mountain, about 18, with nearly 600 acres cultivated. These, together account for 2,900 acres, and the remaining 600 acres to make the maximum area first above given as in cultivation, the estimate gives quite that area between Rock Creek and Boundary Falls.

After showing in detail the names of individual farmers and the approxi-

nate area each has under the plough, the Dispatch states that there is no new and vacant land—that is, no land unpreempted—of any account between Sidley and Rock Creek, a distance of 16 to 17 miles, and that most of the preemptions are of the full area of 320 acres each. The land is described as being generally well-watered, producing good crops any ordinarily favorable season, and the farmers are stated to be doing well as a rule, many of them having crown-granted their land, and most of them gradually increasing their live and dead stock possessions, and extending their area under cultivation.

Mixed farming and dairying is already carried on to a limited extent, but the absence of railway connection with the mining towns and camps of the Boundary is a present obstacle to production being much increased. As, however, the routes of two proposed railway lines have been surveyed through the district, and there appears to be a reasonable probability that one of the railroads will be built next year, the prospects for farming and dairying on a considerably enlarged scale in the district seem to be favorable. At present Camp McKinney to the north and Midway and Greenwood to the east provide a restricted market for produce, but the cost of hauling is in many instances too high to admit of a sufficient margin of profit remaining to the producer. This drawback is the more pronounced since the provincial government has not heretofore dealt liberally with the district in the matter of appropriations for road-making.

The district is described, with its cold temperature in winter and only moderate heat in summer, as having an ideal climate for butter-making. Though cold for wheat growing to advantage, the district produces good crops of oats, and its rather short season is favorable for barley, which ripens early and does extra well. Snow lies three to four feet in depth in the winter, but frost is not very severe. This suggests that after some of the more enterprising of the settlers shall have led the way and demonstrated that some of the larger

fruits will thrive here, fruit-growing will be general.

Average yields of crops when well put in are stated to be as follows: the acre; wheat, 25 bushels; rye, up to 30 bushels; oats, 150 to 200 bushels; and carrots, parsnips and turnips, from 15 to 20 tons. Hardy garden vegetables can also be grown. Hogs, cattle and poultry are kept on nearly all the farms. There are three steam and two horse-power threshers in the district. No farms are being offered for sale, so it would appear that the members of the community are generally well contented with their lot and are there to stay.

Hotel Leland Change.

One of the most important transactions which has taken place in Winnipeg in years is the transfer of the Hotel Leland, which took place on the first of October, when the new proprietor, J. C. Kavanagh, assumed possession. The Hotel Leland was opened on the first of May, 1884, by Capt. Douglas, and it has remained under his management ever since, up to the first of the present month. Previous to opening the Leland, Capt. Douglas conducted the Grand Union hotel, which was burned for one year, and he carried on the Douglas House, now known as the Roblin House, for one year. Capt. Douglas has therefore been identified with the hotel business in Winnipeg for about 25 years, 18 of which has been as proprietor of the Leland. During all this time the Leland has been known as one of the leading houses of the city, and it has always had a large commercial trade. Many commercial travellers and other patrons of the house will miss the Captain on their regular visits to the city. One feature of the Leland under its late management, was the long service of the principal employees, who, like the Captain, had become fixtures of the house. Walter Summers, who presided at the bar, for instance, came here with the Captain, and has been with him ever since. Carson Adair, who will remain as clerk under

the new management, has been about 17 years in the Leland. Thus, Gordon, the engineer, has been at his post 15 years. Chief Clerk Harry Cockman has been in the house 14 years. As several of the old staff are remaining, the old patrons of the house will find things entirely strange to them. Mr. Cockman will be employed in the same time winding up the old business. In 1882-83 the Leland was enlarged to its present capacity. The house has the best location of any hotel in the city. Mr. Kavanagh, the new proprietor, takes over the entire property, including, furniture, stock and so on. Mr. Kavanagh comes from Brampton, where he was formerly postmaster.

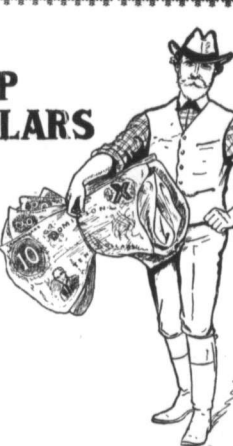
Berlin.

Not Berlin the capital of Prussia, but Berlin the capital of the Kesteven dominion, but Berlin in Canada, is one of the Ontario towns which is coming to the front as an industrial centre. A grand celebration and industrial and agricultural exhibition will be held there on Oct. 9 and 10, on the occasion of the opening of the sugar factory of the Ontario Sugar Company. The new railway from Berlin to Preston will also be opened on this date. The sugar factory is said to be a 600 ton plant. About 5,000 acres of beets have been grown this year by the farmers of the district. Berlin is one of the most prosperous and progressive towns in Canada, and it has adopted the principle of municipal ownership of natural monopolies. Many of the Berlin industries have representatives in the West and send a lot of their manufactures to this part of the Dominion. Some of them have considerably increased their trade in the West by judicious advertising in the Commercial.

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