

found so early which is equal to the Ladoga in quality, vigor and productiveness. The only reason why special prominence has been given in the Experimental Farm reports to Ladoga wheat is because it is believed to be the best for the Northwest country of all the early ripening varieties at present in cultivation. The Red Fyfe is a wheat of the highest quality, and is probably the best which has yet been produced. The Ladoga on the average is less productive and is more liable to rust, but until we can get a better early wheat it may be wiser to encourage the growth of this variety in the more frosty districts of the Northwest than to have the high character of the wheats of that country gradually lowered in value, as it now promises to be by the introduction by the farmers themselves, in their search for earlier ripening sorts, of a number of inferior soft wheats from Ontario.

In case the Ladoga should not fully realize the anticipations first formed regarding it, there is already good reason to believe that some of the new cross-bred sorts which have been originated at the Central Experimental Farm from the Ladoga crossed with Red Fyfe will combine earliness with the requisite quality.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.
Ottawa, March 15th, 1892.

Immigration Notes.

A party of colonists were expected to leave Orillia, Ontario, on March 15th for Manitoba.

A Belleville, Ont., report says that a number residents of that district are preparing to move to Manitoba.

It is expected that between twenty and families will emigrate from the State of Oregon to Calgary district this spring.

R. A. Jones, of Calgary, Alberta, is now in Ontario, on a lecturing tour, in the interests of Calgary and the surrounding country.

Between Friday and Monday, March 18th and 21st, some fifteen or sixteen trains of immigrants, bound for points in Manitoba and the Territories, arrived at Winnipeg.

One of the planks in Hon. John Carling's platform in the London campaign read: "To encourage by every reasonable means the settlement of the vast and fertile regions of the Northwest."

During this month it is expected that a party of thirty young men from the Old Country will arrive at Brandon, from whence they proceed to different sections of the country and work as farm hands.

There arrived at Montreal on March 15th by the steamer Vancouver, one hundred and twenty immigrants bound for Manitoba and the Territories. These were from Liverpool and were rated high-class.

On Tuesday, February 16th, Mr. Goschen gave formal expression in the House of Commons to the willingness of the British Government to lend £150,000 to the British Columbia Government to be used in settling crofter fishermen in that province.

One of the leading land companies, of Winnipeg, recently received a letter from a Dakota farmer, which read as follows: "We have to

leave Dakota. What sort of land, and where, and at what price, and upon what terms are you offering? Information! please, information!"

The diminution of the timber supply and the consequent loss of a market for their produce, owing to the close of the lumber camps, has decided a number of farmers in Parry Sound district, Ontario, to emigrate to the Northwest. T. G. Pearce and H. Irvine, who were the delegates sent by these people to choose a location, have, after visiting Edmonton decided that that district is the most suitable. Arrangements as to transportation have been made with the C. P. R., and early in April the first party, consisting of fifty families will start for their new homes. It is the intention to establish a school in the colony as soon as possible and also a postoffice.

The distribution of a train load of immigrants which arrived at Winnipeg on Friday, March 18th, was as follows:—

Griswold, Manitoba.....	81
Brandon, ".....	65
Souris, ".....	25
Winnipeg, ".....	25
Portage la Prairie, ".....	20
Moosomin, ".....	17
Holland, ".....	16
Douglas, ".....	13
Hartney, ".....	13
Melgund, ".....	12
Rounthwaite, ".....	11
Carman, ".....	11
Alexander, ".....	10
Other points in ".....	69
Northwest,	15
Total	403

This year, Dr. Barnardo hopes to place out 600 trained young people in the Colonies, especially Canada. "Perhaps," says Dr. Barnardo in *Night and Day*, "nothing has been more cheering during the year than the testimony borne on every hand that the prejudice excited in some quarters against our emigration to the Colonies is disappearing. Hard fact is winning its way, and removing prejudice; men are beginning to see that our boys and girls do well, and that the vast majority of our young emigrants are living respectable, independent, sober, honest lives. It is now known by experience that we do not send out the criminal, or the vicious, or the morally unfit, or the physically tainted; and it is now known that no emigration agency has fought more strenuously to lift higher the standard of emigration and to keep back unfit emigrants, than ourselves. As to the demands for our young people, we can only say we are never able fully to supply them."

A scheme is now on foot whereby a large number of the German agricultural population of Russia will be transplanted from their present homes to the farms of Western Canada. Its main points are embodied in the recent announcement by the Dominion Government Immigration Department to the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories. The announcement says: "A large number of the German agricultural population of Russia are desirous of leaving their homes and finding a new field of occupation for themselves and their families. They have not the means of transportation, but can

get an advance sufficient to bring them to Winnipeg, where it will have to be refunded by those who employ them. As compensation they are willing to work six months without wages; this refers to the men and all children of twelve years and upwards. The passage for the wives and children under twelve years must also be paid, and they are to receive the current rate of wages for any work they may do on account of this payment. Any balance that they may be owing at the end of six months will be assumed by the husband and repaid by further work, then at current rates. The amount of passage to Winnipeg to be paid on arrival at that point will be as follows: For all from twelve years upwards, \$45.00; for those from five to twelve years of age, \$22.50, and for those from one to five years of age, \$15.00, and this is to be paid to the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Any one paying passage money in this way is protected by Canadian law, and it is guaranteed that no Jews will be brought out under this scheme."

British Columbia.

It is estimated that over \$1,500,000 will be expended in building in Vancouver during the present year.

The Kootenay Mining Development syndicate has been formed in London, England. Among the local directors is Mr. W. Pellow Harvey, of Golden, B.C.

The prospectus has been issued of the Vancouver Wine Brewing and Malting company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company proposes to do an export and import business.

The fishing business, plant and good-will of the well-known firms of W. H. Vianen and E. W. Pair & Co., of Westminster, have been purchased by an English syndicate. The Port Haney establishment of the Fraser River Freezing Co. is also included in the purchase. The syndicate propose operating on a large scale.

Victoria Colonist: "Superintendent of Indian Affairs A. W. Vowell, who has just returned from the north, says that the accounts of the fatal work of la grippe among the Indians have been very much exaggerated. The death rate among the natives is but little higher than among the whites. At Alert Bay, where a large number of Indians of other tribes are spending the winter, perhaps 80 or 100 of all ages have died during the year of a variety of diseases."

The water in the Fraser above Yale canyon is lower at present than in the memory of the oldest Indian. The receding water left a sand bar exposed recently which is about two acres in size. The bar had no sooner appeared than a number of siwash went there and prospected it, with the result that good pay was found. This created some excitement among the other Indians, and some 50 siwash are now hard at work on the bar, all making big wages. As high as \$40 a day has been washed by some of them, and the gravel, it is said, would yield rich returns if the means were at hand to work it scientifically.

A fire at Moose Jaw, Man., on March 11th destroyed buildings and property to the amount of \$15,000.