

perhaps none of them may touch the earth's surface. But when the whirling tail of one of these ferocious little tornadoes is dragged along the surface of the country it means instant destruction to everything within its reach.

The exemption which Manitoba has enjoyed from the destructive tornado, may be satisfactorily explained. We have already stated that the general path of the cyclone is away to the south of the international boundary. Now it is a feature of the tornado that it invariably forms on the southern border of the cyclone which it accompanies. The central path of the cyclone being to the south of us, we are freed from the destructive tornado. The reason for the formation of the tornado along the southern border of the cyclone is explained to be owing to the cold and warm currents of air there coming into contact. The central path of a cyclone would require to be far north of the present well defined general course of these storms to bring us in danger of a visit from a tornado.

The Michigan Delegates.

A party of farmers' delegates from the state of Michigan, representing some 150 families, and in charge of Captain Holmes, a veteran colonizer, have been prospecting in the Canadian Northwest. Their attentions has been given principally to the Quill Lake, Yorkton and Prince Albert districts. The following testimonial which they drew up on the completion of their work, speaks for itself :

To Whom It May Concern :

We, the undersigned, who were requested by our neighbors and friends in the state of Michigan to act as delegates in our own and their behalf to prospect the Canadian Northwest hereby testify that in our opinion we have seen as good land for mixed farming, ranching in a small way, and sheep raising, as it is possible to find in any country.

We have thoroughly examined the country from Yorkton, Assa, to the Quill Lakes, and have made inquiries from people who have been in the country for the past ten years, and from what we have seen and heard, we believe that where a man puts in his crops in season he can depend upon getting a large yield and without danger from frost. We have conversed with parties and seen the grain raised in the vicinity of the Quill Lakes and believe they have never had frosted grain in that locality.

We also found an abundance of hay, both natural meadow and upland prairie, wood sufficient for all particular purposes ; a first-class soil and good water

are also making a number of additional tests, different modes of cultivation, etc., and trying a number of varieties of grain imported from the east and also from Great Britain. The areas devoted to these imported varieties will be small this year, but if they are found valuable, an increased acreage will be sown next year and we will then have a surplus of any promising varieties for distribution.

You will be pleased to learn that Bromus Inornis, a grass newly introduced by us into the country has survived the winter in excellent order and is now considerably above the ground. This kind of grass seeds very rapidly in this country and I propose sowing more of it for that purpose this season.

Another Testimony.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Geo. Irvine, a prominent farmer of Oxford township, Ontario, given after he had made a trip through Northwestern Manitoba :—"The country between Portage la Prairie and Neepawa is one of the finest for wheat growing I ever saw, the



FURROWS A MILE LONG.

It is becoming a well known fact that as we proceed northward storms become rare and less severe. In the lower valley of the North Saskatchewan it is claimed that violent atmospheric disturbances are never felt. While the influence of these great storms which have their path away to the south of us, are sometimes felt to a modified extent in the southern and western portions of the Canadian prairie region, it seems to be a fact that to the north there is a belt of country which is never disturbed by these storms. The existence of this calm belt to the north should relieve us of any fear that a cyclone will ever travel across the country in a latitude far enough north to bring us a visit from the dreaded tornado.

The north is naturally associated in the mind with cold and rough weather, and it is difficult to make the residents of the storm belt believe that to the north there is exemption from these storms. But it is becoming known as a fact, nevertheless, and it is this which makes the climate of western Canada more safe, pleasant and enjoyable, than that of regions hundreds of miles to the south of us.

in abundance. This is true also of the Prince Albert district so far as we have been able to see and learn.

We regret that we did not have time to inspect the Edmonton district, but from all we could see and learn we are thoroughly satisfied that that portion of the great Saskatchewan valley is fully as good as anything we have seen ; which in our opinion is as good a country as can be desired by any man for mixed farming, as it contains all the elements for success where a man uses even ordinary intelligence.

The soil from Yorkton to the Quill Lakes is principally a black sandy loam on a clay subsoil, mixed with lime stone and runs from 14 inches to 30 inches in depth. In fact a first-class wheat soil in our opinion, and we intend to make this country our future home, as it more than realizes our greatest expectations. (Signed.) H. J. Hazard, John N. Becket, Albert Jones, J. A. Dufoe, G. H. Lorce, C. W. Weeks, Elmer Ogilvie, John McDonald, A. W. Payne, Jas. Healy, John Shaw, Wm. Davis, George N. Newcomb, J. D. Stearns ; all of Huron, Sanilac and Montcalm counties, Michigan.

Yorkton, Assa., April 20, 1892.

Manitoba Experimental Farm.

Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon, Man., in a private letter written on April 29 says :—

"We have all our wheat seeding completed. The ground has been in excellent condition for sowing this season. We have a large increase in the number of varieties sown this year. We

fertility of the soil and the easy manner in which it is cultivated coupled with the fact that the land is comparatively very cheap, ought to make this one of the most important parts of the country in time. The scenery along the line west of Birtle is very grand ; but in some places it is rather too rough for wheat growing ; it is, however a splendid stock country, and a man with a small capital ought to be able to make a home for himself in a very short time. At Mr. Nelson's place, north of Yorkton, I saw one of the finest herds of cattle I ever saw, and I was very much surprised to hear that they had not been inside a stable all winter. I think that the Yorkton country is the best for stock raising and mixed farming I have ever seen in all my travels, as they seem to have an abundant supply of all the necessities of life, viz :—Water, fuel, and a good country to support the thrifty farmer.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Islander will run on the Alaska route this year. She is to make her first trip in June.