

go. At Rogers more passengers were added to the number. James Coventry and family will go soon and goods were already shipped. John Lawrence left on Wednesday to join his family who are in Iowa visiting, and met his regular delegation at Winnipeg. This was the first load only, as many more will follow.

"The *Quill* editor is, indeed, sorry to see them leave. It is just that many friends going. Among these are men who have stood by and encouraged this paper from the start till now, and it follows them. Every family is to receive the *Quill* and we hope that it will be a visitor which brings good news, and good cheer. They are among Colfax country's very best families, honest and industrious. No dead-beats among them. They leave with no debts behind, and looking everybody in the face. With such people Alberta must prosper. We regret to see so many friends leave, but can only wish them well."

BRITISH-ISRAEL IN THE NORTH-WEST.

In American news, nothing is more striking than the steady reiteration of the statement that Canadian immigration into the States has almost come to a stop, and that immigration into the Canadian North-West from the States is proceeding. This is really a significant fact. The Canadian Northwest is an enormous almost unoccupied territory, containing vast tracts of the richest soil in the world. There is room in it and to spare for a teeming, prosperous nation speaking the English tongue. The new exodus is occupying the attention of public men in the Dominion and in the States.—The *Messenger*, England.

HOW SHEEP RAISING PAYS.

Mr. Frank S. Bliss, of Maple Creek, writes to the editor of the *Tribune*, Winnipeg, under date of April 20th, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the disadvantage of an occasional bad winter, such as the one just over, the Northwest of Canada, and in particular Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta, is the best sheep country on the continent of America, surpassing all, both in climate suitable to the health of sheep and in range.

The sheep industry is still in its infancy as yet in the Canadian west and the people do not seem to fully realize what the country is really capable of supporting, and expect too much, not properly providing for the possibility of a bad winter. There is no country that has not its drawbacks, and in the States south of us all stock men try to get provided into a winter, and their only complaint is that there is no hay to be got, whilst here there is an abundance of hay, but through a spirit of economy, typical of this country, the wool grower will try to winter sheep with about ten or twenty tons of hay to the thousand, and so loses heavily during a bad winter. Now, in Montana, a hundred tons of hay is allowed for a thousand sheep, and if that amount was provided in this country there would be no trouble whatever in the most severe winter and the wool grower would find that his band, besides having no loss would shear as well again, for, take any winter, you may be able to have the sheep on the range every day, but if no hay at all is fed there will be enough wool off the band in the spring to pay for a good many tons of hay. Here, I may mention, the bad policy of running sheep in too big bands, two thousand is a big enough band for economical handling and about eighteen hundred is even better, more than that is never handled with success and in the spring of the year a band of three or four thousand cannot be handled so that there is no loss in wool from crowding and jamming together.

Properly handled sheep will be a grand success in this country, the only drawback has its sure remedy, and scab, foot-rot, and other kindred diseases are unknown, but the sheep man here must come to the range system and not try to handle thousands of sheep as he has been used to doing the two or three around his half acre lot in the east or mother land, and then when the wool grower realizes this he will take his proper place and the Canadian Northwest should rank with the great sheep countries of the world, but if the light does not come to the sons of the soil very soon our more enterprising cousins will be here from over the 49th parallel and the too cautious Canuck will find, to use a forcible if vulgar expression, that he is left.

Negotiations are on for the establishment of a pork packing factory at Calgary, by Mr. Short, of Chatham, Ontario.

MIDDLE AND NORTHERN ALBERTA

A DESCRIPTION OF A FERTILE COUNTRY.

Room for Thousands of Farmers—Cattle Out all Winter—Settlers' Testimonies—Crop Reports.

The greater portion of Alberta lying north of Calgary, along the line of the Calgary and Edmondson Branch, and as far north as St. Albert, the Sturgeon River and Fort Saskatchewan is a country unsurpassed in all the natural elements necessary to insure its prosperity. The settlers who have already tried their fortunes in this district have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the land is fruitful and capable of maintaining a large population.

FAVORABLE FOR STOCK FARMING.

The winter climate of Middle as well as Southern Alberta is very favorable for stock farming; on this point we had the unanimous testimony of those engaged in the business, which was fully verified by the appearance of the numerous bands of cattle and horses which came under our observation. The horned cattle raised here are, on the average, much larger than the best animals in the Eastern Provinces, and we found them early in July in point of condition better than the best animals in the Maritime Provinces at the close of the grazing season. The snow-fall is very light, the higher grounds are rarely covered with it, and it passes away in a short time before the mild winds which prevail in this region. The grass seasons on the ground before the frost sets in, and constitutes the most succulent of food. To guard against the possibility of severe weather the careful stock man cuts and stacks in a sheltered location quantities of natural hay, and rough sheds are erected for the purpose of shelter. For the farmer who wishes to make horse raising, beef production or darning his objective point, this part of Alberta offers almost unparalleled advantages.

EDMONTON AND DISTRICT.

Edmonton is a pretty town of over 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the North Bank of the Saskatchewan, amidst beautiful groves of poplar trees. It is lighted by electricity, has a complete telegraph and telephone system and many institutions which bespeak the progressive character of its citizens. Along the road to St. Albert we found the land only partially cultivated. We were told this was due to half-breed occupation, and the operations of speculators. At St. Albert we called on Bishop Grandin who commended the country most highly. Some of our party visited the farm of Mr. D. Maloney and saw a large field of wheat of extraordinary quality on which wheat had been grown for eight consecutive years without manure. In 1891 it yielded, he said, 55 bushels to the acre. He thought it would do better this year. We saw in the Sturgeon River Settlement large areas of wheat, barley and oats all looking extremely well. Among the settlers of this place we saw the farms of a Mr. Sutherland, from Nova Scotia, and Messrs. Johnstone, Malcolm McKinley, D. McKinley and C. Maxfield from Prince Edward Island, and a Mr. Craig, from Ontario. It afforded us great pleasure in meeting some of these people to find them so fascinated with their new homes. Their crops of 1891 were simply extraordinary. They told us their wheat yielded from 40 to 58 bushels, oats from 50 to 105 bushels, barley from 35 to 50, and potatoes from 400 to 550 bushels to the acre. The prairie grasses in this section were equal to the best, but the cattle as far as we saw were not equal to those of the Middle or Southern portions of Alberta. This may be due to the fact that the snow-fall is greater at Edmonton than to the South, shutting off the cattle from the prairies for longer periods. It is also probable that owing to the remoteness of the Edmonton district its flocks have been founded a little too much on the inbred stock of the French half-breeds. These observations on the cattle of Edmonton are only intended to have a comparative bearing. Had we not first seen the cattle of Middle and Southern Alberta we would have nothing but praise for those of Edmonton.

Some of our party made a tour eastward from Edmonton on the north side of the Saskatchewan, crossing at the Fort and returning on the south side of the river, passing through an apparently very fertile country, and observing many fine stretches of wheat and several nice fields of timothy hay. We understand that the land extend-

ing from Fort Saskatchewan to Prince Albert and thence to the present terminus of the Manitoba and North Western Railway at Yorkton in Assiniboia is all of excellent quality. A line of railway connecting all these points will no doubt ere long be completed. This will place the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts in almost as good a position, as far as markets are concerned, as some portions of Manitoba.

The general appearance of Middle and Northern Alberta is beautiful. As from a slight eminence we viewed a portion of this lovely land spread out before us like a vast park, dotted here with poplar groves, fringed with evergreens and decked with flowers of almost every variety of colour, we were reminded of the words of Ignatius Donnelly: "What a beautiful land has the red man lost and the white man won." The average maximum temperature during the past four years beginning in 1887, for the months of May, June, July and August, for several towns in the same latitude, is as follows:—Alberta, 83.6° F., Assiniboia 88.7° F., Manitoba 88.9° F. The mean temperatures for the same months, towns and years, is as follows:—Alberta 55.4° F., Assiniboia 60.8° F., Manitoba 57.9° F.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Montreal, May 8th.—Over 700 immigrants arrived over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec. They were mostly English, and were bound for the Northwest. Many of them were substantial farmers, with money and effects. There were several wealthy English tourists amongst the party, who are going over the Canadian Pacific Railway to British Columbia, and thence to China.

Quebec, May 8.—There is quite a boom in immigration business here just now. On Saturday afternoon over 1,000 passengers by the Labrador, mostly Scandinavians, of a fine healthy class, were handled and sent west and this afternoon the officials are wrestling with nearly as large a batch by the Laurentian, while the Stubbenhuk, which is also coming in, is bringing 700 more.

The Manitoba Government intends sending a team of large oxen to Chicago for the World's Fair. The oxen will be hitched to a farm wagon, and the outfit, gaily decorated, will travel the streets of the city every day, by way of advertising the Manitoba exhibit.

The Victoria Colonist says:—"Every year the evidence is becoming stronger and stronger that British Columbia is one of the best fruit-growing areas on the continent. The climate and soil seem well adapted for the growth of some kinds of fruit which are much in request both in Great Britain and in the eastern province of the Dominion."

Seven or eight Manitoba farmers have been visiting friends in England and Scotland during the past winter, and making use of their opportunities to promote a better knowledge of the prairie province among intending emigrants. Mr. Loveday, from the Winnipeg district, has been in Yorkshire; Mr. Walton, of the Lake Dauphin country, has been in the home counties; Mr. Edmonds returned to Manitoba a week or so ago with 20 people from his native counties, Devon and Cornwall, and 30 or 40 more follow in May; the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Selkirk, has been lecturing in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire; and Mr. Green of Brandon, has been engaged in different parts of Scotland. Mr. J. J. Roberts, from Winnipeg, has also been lecturing in different parts of the country, and Mr. A. J. McMillan, who, as the representative of Manitoba in England, is naturally interested in these efforts, reports that the result of these labors on behalf of the province is proving most satisfactory.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONIES.

WHAT MEN WITH EXPERIENCE SAY OF THE NORTHWEST.

Farmers who tell with Pleasure the Advantages of the Country—A Guide for Other.

Mr. R. E. Chapman says: "I located at Sheho Lake, in the Northwest, a little over a year ago. We are well satisfied with the country. We had no frost until September 13th. I don't think I ever saw a finer winter than last winter, the snow did not average over a foot at any time, the mercury went down as low as 40 degrees below zero, but we did not mind the cold so much as we did in South Dakota, when it was 15 below. As for raising stock, I think this country beats anything I ever saw, the stock all looks well here. I have plenty of good wood and water. We have a public school, churches and Sunday school. Recently I took a trip to the Touchwood district of Round Plain. The settlers have been there from 8 to 10 years, they went there with nothing and now have comfortable homes and are doing well."

Mr. Rodney Button, lately from near Aberdeen, South Dakota, U. S. A., writes from Sheo Lake, Assiniboia: "This locality has more than met my expectations, the soil being a deep sandy loam, exceedingly fertile, surpassing a great many of the states of the Union of which I have been a resident in former years. I can see great opportunities here for men of small means, to engage in stock raising and mixed farming. Our horses grazed all the past winter and were not housed at any time, nor yet fed. This locality is splendidly diversified with timber and farm land; plenty of water in many lakes, and obtained in wells."

A country recommends itself that can produce 30 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre; oats 50 to 80; and other crops in proportion. We expect abundance of wild fruit this year. We can have fresh fish on our tables any day for the catching."

Mr. W. Horan writes from Selkirk, Assiniboia: "I wish to state that persons suffering with chest disease in the Old Country are likely to get cured here, as instance, the fact that my wife suffered from obstinate cough for a number of years when in Ireland and is perfectly cured now. This is the result of living in Canada and the Northwest Territories in particular."

GLADSTONE, MAN.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

Gladstone, April 24.—Seeding operations are by no means general in this district as yet. This season promises to rank with those of the early eighties, when little or no grain was sown before May, and still produced good harvests.

Several immigrants, chiefly single men, who desire to spend the summer among the farmers, have arrived here within the past week and found places and gone to work. N. Bawlf has instructed his buyer, P. Broadfoot, to ship out ten cars of wheat, which he held in store at this point, the remnant of the season's purchases.

MELITA, MANITOBA.

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY OPENED TERRITORY.

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The streets are well laid out and wide. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the idea that strikes a stranger is that it must have substantial backing. And so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile districts in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN growing only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

GEO. L. DODDS, Melita, Man.

IMMIGRATION BOOMING.

Immigration into Alberta is booming and even thus early in the season large bodies of settlers are arriving. A few days ago a special train left Calgary for the north with eight cars of settlers effects and 30 or 40 immigrants. The scene around the station prior to the departure of the regular train on the following day was an animated one. Great heaps of baggage were piled about the platform and no less than four cars were required to contain it all. At least 100 settlers were aboard, and an extra passenger coach was attached to accommodate the heavy passenger traffic. Among the passengers were Mr. A. G. Pierce, of Agricola, Dominion Immigration agent, and a delegation of seven men from Minnesota, who went north under Mr. Pierce's guidance to inspect the country, and if satisfied with the outlook they will purchase land for themselves and others in their state. Mr. Pierce states the prospect of a large immigration from Minnesota to Northern Alberta are very promising. The majority of settlers so far arrived are across the border, though a few have arrived from Ontario. Mr. R. L. Alexander, government intelligence officer between Calgary and Edmonton, says the Edmonton and Wetaskiwin districts are receiving the bulk of this year's immigration. It is reported a special train from Nebraska will shortly arrive with a numerous contingent from the state and many cars of effects and stock.—Calgary Herald.

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.