

testimony of farmers living in over one hundred and fifty different localities in Manitoba demonstrated that the average depth of the loam in that province was over three feet.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEONS' HALL,
EDINBURGH.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF MANITOBA SOIL.

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|--|--------|
| Moisture | 21.364 |
| Organic matter containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 23' | 11.223 |

SALINE MATTER.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Phosphates | 0.472 |
| Carbonate of lime | 1.763 |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 0.937 |
| Alkaline salts | 1.273 |
| Oxide of iron | 3.115 |

..... 7.560

Sand and silica

Alumina

..... 59.853

100.000

The above soil is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.

(Signed) STEPHENSON MACADAM, M.D.,

Lecturer on Chemistry.

The large proportion of silica in the above analysis indicates that the soil is particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat. The black loam or mould thus pronounced so rich rests on a tenacious clay for a depth of from one to four feet, and in some places the clay is as deep as ninety feet.

Are the Climate and Seasons favourable to Settlement? Of paramount importance to the emigrant is the healthfulness of the locality which is to be the scene of his future labours and the home of himself and family. What to him are the fair fields, flowering meadows, and luxuriant growth of fertile soils under tropical suns, if they generate fever-producing miasma and vapour? What are soft and perfumed breezes, if they waft the seeds of pestilence and death? What are bountiful harvests of golden grain and rich and mellow fruits, if disease must annually visit his dwelling?

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist; the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make the Canadian North-west a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and the home of a joyous, healthy, prosperous people. Therefore the assertion that the climate of our North-west is one of the healthiest in the world may be broadly and confidently made, sustained as it is by the experience of its inhabitants.

The seasons are as follows:—*Spring*—April and May. Snow disappears rapidly, and the ground dries up quickly. Sowing commences from the middle to the end of April, and finishes in the beginning of May.

Summer.—June, July, August and part of September. Weather bright and clear, with frequent showers—very warm at times during the day—night cool and refreshing. Harvesting commences in August and ends in September.

Autumn.—Part of September and October and part of November, perhaps the most enjoyable season of the year, the air being balmy and exceedingly pleasant. At this period of the year the prairie fires take place, and the atmosphere has rather a smoky appearance, but is not disagreeable.

Winter.—Part of November, December, January, February and March.

In the early part of November the Indian summer generally commences, and then follows the loveliest portion of the season which usually lasts about a fortnight. The weather is warm, the atmospheres hazy and calm, and every object appears to wear a tranquil and drowsy aspect. Then comes winter, generally ushered in by a soft, fleecy fall of snow, succeeded by days of extreme clearness, with a clear, blue sky and invigorating atmosphere. In December the winter regularly sets in, and, until the end of March, the weather continues steady, with perhaps one thaw in January, and occasional snow-storms. The days are clear and bright, and the cold much softened by the brilliancy of the sun.

Is the Climate Healthy? Wonderfully so. There is no malaria; endemic diseases are unknown; children keep remarkably healthy. Manitoba has