

ENGLISH FARMERS' SONS AND THE NORTH-WEST.

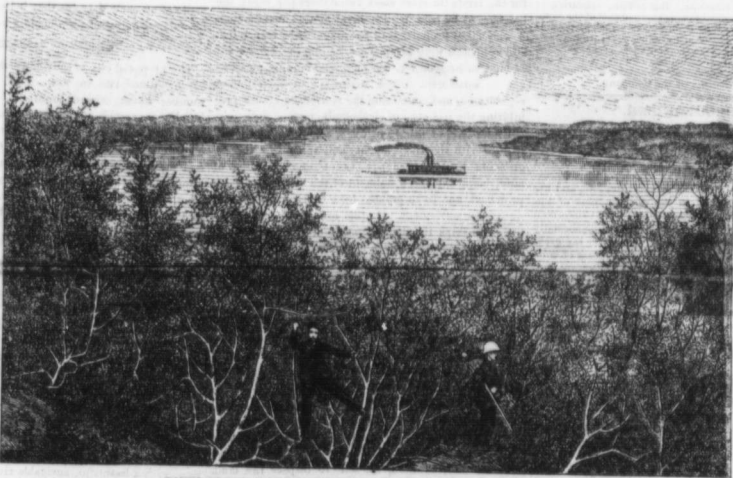
Farming in England is no longer what it was even so recently as a generation ago, and the English farmers have no desire to bring up their sons to farming in their native land. The consequence is that there is a large class of persons admirably suited for an agricultural life, young, stalwart, active, and not without means, who are anxious to find some spot in the British dominions where they may pursue the noblest of all callings, but who are too young and too inexperienced to face the conditions of a new country, independent of parental control and guidance, or some substitute for such. Two plans have been tried, and have been very successful. There is a company in London which advertises that for so much money they will place a young man with a Canadian farmer, who will teach him scientific agriculture, and see that he is placed on a suitable homestead. This company—perhaps there are several such companies—hardly meets all the needs. The other plan of sending young farmers out here, in the hope that they will find services they will get board and instructions from some farmer, has likewise failed. Such young men are bound to be grumblers at the table, idlers in the field,

and late sleepers, demoralizing to the paid hands, and, in fact, about the biggest nuisance a farmer could have about his farm: so that farmers have said to us they would prefer to pay \$30 a month to a man than have one of these loafers around. Men easily frightened by hard work, or coarse but wholesome fare are not wanted in the North-West. Let the effeminate stay in the chimney-corner.

Mr. Cresswell, who has visited much of this country, who is delighted with it, and who is anxious to have young Englishmen of means come out here, in a conversation with Mr. Grover, the well-known farmer of Boggy Creek, evolved the idea that an agreement should be made with the farmers to settle such lads. We believe, however, that it would be found necessary to have a company to act between such immigrants and the farmers, and we venture to suggest that a society or company should be formed here, in Regina, with men on the directorate whose position would raise them above the suspicion of any motive but that of benefiting the country in whose progress and development they would find their reward, for the purpose of seeing that Englishmen who have \$1,000 (£200) or more shall have an opportunity of instruction in Canadian farming, and shall be properly located. This could be done by selecting a trust-

worthy farmer, to whom should be committed the task of buying, for the student farmer, horses or oxen (or both), waggon, plough, harrow, mower, &c., choosing for him his homestead, or buying Syndicate land, and for three years feeding him, instructing him, using him and his capital of \$1,000, the farmer to have the young man's work and the crops for his trouble. At the end of the three years this young man could be his own master, would have his land, and whatever animals and implements would have been bought with his money. The company would have ten per cent. of the \$1,000, or more, for carrying out its business. If, after paying expenses, any surplus remained, it should go to a fund for agricultural prizes. It would be appropriate that the Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being, should be president, and the directorate should be composed half of citizens of Regina, and half of farmers resident near the capital.

Perhaps the best way of meeting the ends in view would be to establish an agricultural college here on a large basis. The Canadian Government would co-operate with us in this, and would give us a large tract of land. This article is intended to stimulate discussion rather than promulgate a plan, and we invite suggestions from those among our numerous readers who have given attention to subjects of the kind.—*Regina Leader.*



BANKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN, NEAR SASKATOON, SHOWING WOODS.

MOOSE JAW AND THE NORTH.

SETTLERS OF THE TEMPERANCE COLONY IN MOOSE JAW.—A SHORTER TRAIL NEEDED.—GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

The Managers of the Temperance Colony are building a large warehouse in Moose Jaw to hold settlers' goods, with a large chamber above to afford sleeping accommodation for settlers coming in from the Colony for goods. In the Spring they will erect a large storehouse building for cooking purposes; also a stable for horses and oxen. The Commissioner, Mr. Lake, informs us that the Company have spent in Moose Jaw about \$6,000 and the settlers have paid out about \$600 more, making \$12,000 in all, the Company has brought into the city during the first year of its operation. About 200 tons of freight have been sent into the colony this season, and, notwithstanding many of the settlers are leaving for Ontario intending to bring their families in the Spring, a considerable amount of freight is still going in. A new, shorter and more direct trail is badly needed, and if the people of Moose Jaw would only take hold with the Commissioner, and make a first-class trail the Prince Albert trade could be diverted this way. Mr. Clark, the active and local agent of the Colony, will make a thorough expedition to ascertain the best route to Beaver Creek in thirty miles. Such work can be better done in the fall than at any other season.

We learn that Mr. Lake intends leaving for Toronto this (Friday) evening, and will not return this season as no more settlers are expected this year. We hope, however, to see him again next spring, as we believe he has in general respect done his work well and given general satisfaction to the settler. In fact, we think few if any companies have done more for their settlers than the Temperance Colonization Society. Immigrants have been well looked after here. The trail has been made reasonably good. The Commissioners have probably done all that could reasonably be expected of them in the colony. Whilst there may be some who feel aggrieved because they did not get the town site of Saskatoon for a farm lot or have a hotel to stop at every night along the trail going out, we have generally heard the Colony and its management spoken of in the most respectful terms.—*Moose Jaw News.*

THE NORTH COUNTRY.

The glowing account given by Mr. John How Telfer of the lands of the Temperance Colony, represents without doubt the honest conclusions of a careful and competent observer. Mr. Telfer assures us that he went to the Colony, not only without prejudice in its favour, but with some distrust and a certain grudge in its termination to resist all seductive influences and reach his conclusions in the most independent manner possible. The result we have in the letter in our columns to-day, written at our request. Mr. Telfer's testimony,

taken in connection with that of many other reliable men which has from time to time appeared in the *News*, leaves no room for reasonable doubt that the tract of land secured by our temperance friends is one of the best in the whole North-west, which is certainly saying a great deal for it. For our own part, we are unwilling to concede to it any special superiority over the country in our own immediate neighbourhood, except that it is probably better wooded, and seems to have been smitten somewhat less severely with the drought of this remarkable season. But while we still have great faith in the future of the beautiful rolling prairie which lies all around us, and expect to see it in the end prove second to none in point of productiveness, we are none the less glad to be able to bring every week fresh evidence of the excellence of the magnificent country which stretches away to the north, not only to the Temperance Colony but for hundreds of miles beyond. Every new testimony of this kind, adds emphasis to the facts which are constantly pressing upon all concerned, the great necessity of improving in every way our means of communication with so promising a region, and especially of securing railway connection at the earliest possible moment. To the people who are making their homes in that north country, connection with the C.P.R., the great trunk line of the North-west, is a vital necessity. To us on that line, it is also of the first importance to the full use and development of all the advantages belonging to us in virtue of the fine location of our city. It is to be hoped there may be no delay when Parliament meets in granting the