

chickens, a few years ago did a good thing for their communities and for themselves. There are other breeds almost unknown in this country in the importation of which the right men might find a fortune. In modifying breeds now in this country to better adapt them to our wants, lies a work promising even greater good to the country and, I believe, equal or greater profit to those who engage in it, than further importations. In the life-time of a farmer the characteristics of any breed may be so greatly modified and improved that few would suppose the new type descended from the old.

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of soil, and largely provided with rivers and inland lakes, giving great facilities for transport purposes.

It does not appear to him to be in any degree probable that emigrants will, for some time to come, select the unclaimed forest land of this district, and give to such land the long continued labor which is necessary for bringing it into cultivation.

The report goes on: "In these districts there are a large number of farms which may be purchased at a small cost. On many of these farms there are good residences and convenient farm buildings, with churches, chapels, schools, good roads, and good markets within easy reach. The rough work



SHORTHORN COW, WATER SPRITE.

#### Professor Tanner's Tour in Canada

The third instalment of Professor Tanner's report on Canada contains the first of his opinions on the agricultural capabilities of the country. To make the report complete he divides Canada into three groups. In the first district are associated the older settled Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. In the second district the Provinces of Manitoba, Assinibola, Alberta, and the North West Territories east of the Rocky Mountains. The Province of British Columbia forms a distinct section.

As to the first district, Prof. Tanner says: As a general rule this was a richly wooded district, having a great variety

has here been done, and these farms would soon become as well finished as the best in the old country, and for the class of persons to whom I have referred such farms possess many advantages. The conditions which influence the varied systems of farming in Great Britain and Ireland are found to exist in this district with even increased distinctions. Thus we have some districts especially suited for raising stock and for growing oats of superior quality, others in which stronger grazing land is found and on which good wheat is produced, whilst in other parts some splendid barley and sheep farms are found, and further south Indian corn and the choicest fruit are brought to perfection. Thus there is a far greater choice of district for any special system of farming,