

### Live Stock Shipping Facilities.

In the recent annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held at Medicine Hat, mention was made of the wretched condition in which the stock-yards at Moose Jaw were found during the past season, being knee-deep in filth, and the drinking place for the cattle a mere bog. The "Farmer's Advocate" is pleased to learn that under the vigorous direction of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the new Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada, other yards on the C. P. R. line are being carefully investigated. We believe there is need for great improvement, both as to the extent and fitness of the accommodation for shipping live stock. Heretofore, it has been shamefully neglected by those whose business it should have been to look after such matters. Recently, the yards at Schrieber station, the chief unloading place for Western cattle on the main line of the C. P. R., between Winnipeg and Montreal, and also a place for Eastern stockers and horses, was found in a bad condition, and the North Bay yards very much worse. The latter is a feeding place for stock going West. There is no provision for hay feeding, water troughs are rare, and the floor was a foot deep with filth. The C. P. R., it is reported, charge shippers \$18 per ton for hay (90 cents per cwt.), and it can be bought at North Bay for 65 cents per cwt. The North Bay conditions fall very hard on carloads of horses and stockers, and it is hoped that the vigorous action being taken by the Veterinary Inspection Department will result in proper provision being made for the summer and fall trade, which is certain to be very great.

### The Late G. F. Swift.

On March 29th, Gustavus Franklin Swift, founder of one of the greatest meat-packing establishments in the world, died at his home in Chicago. The direct cause of his death was hemorrhage, the result of an operation performed one week before. With his customary foresight, Mr. Swift had anticipated the time when he should be removed from active life, and had arranged his affairs so that his death should cause the least possible shock to his immense business concern. His sons, who have mastered the details of the business and who have been actively connected with it for some time, will carry it on in the future. On January 1st, 1908, the Swift Company employed upward of 23,000 men. The firm has branch houses in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Fort Worth. The wealth of Mr. Swift is estimated at about twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Swift was not only a packer and multi-millionaire, but was one of the most liberal philanthropists of our times. Many of his employees have received certificates of stock from an anonymous source, but which was always supposed to be the senior of the firm. Through his active life, he always gave a loyal support to his church, the Methodist Episcopal, and also assisted, substantially, many other denominations. Mr. Swift was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1839, and moved to Chicago in 1875. Mrs. Swift and nine children survive him.

### Incoming Population.

During the month of March there were reported at Winnipeg, Emerson, Portal and Coutts, the four Western ports of entry, 12,267 settlers, as against 7,248 in March, 1902, which was considered a phenomenal month. Since the beginning of July last 25,396 more people have located in Manitoba and the Territories than in the first nine months of the fiscal year of 1901-2. The following table, issued by the Department, shows the advances made:

	Fiscal year, 1901-2.	Fiscal year, 1902-3.	Increase.
July .....	2,821	5,761	2,940
August .....	5,674	8,639	2,965
September .....	2,234	5,614	3,380
October .....	2,191	6,511	4,320
November .....	2,309	5,254	2,945
December .....	1,552	2,629	1,077
January .....	1,166	2,811	1,645
February .....	1,655	2,860	1,205
March .....	7,248	12,267	4,919
	26,850	52,346	25,396

The bulk of the tide of immigration is at present running into that portion of the Northwest Territories lying north of the C. P. R. main line and west of the Prince Albert branch.

### Cattle for South Africa.

It is reported from Fort Worth, Texas, that Major Maude, acting for the British Government, has purchased from the firm of Gunther & Jones 2,500 head of breeding stock, the first consignment for restocking the farms in South Africa. The cattle will be delivered at Galveston and shipped immediately. Other buyers in the States also have orders for cows and heifers for the same destination. Herefords appear to be most popular at present.

### The Coming Sale.

The approaching sale at Calgary will include 300 cattle of the four beef breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways—also, Holsteins and Ayrshires. Animals will be delivered to purchasers for \$2.00 west of Moose Jaw, and single passenger fares on railways are arranged for. May 13th is the date.

### The "All British Colony."

A correspondent of the "Farmer's Advocate," writing from London, Eng., under recent date, says:

I have been greatly interested in reading and hearing about the vast pilgrimage which is leaving these shores for Canada this spring, but I am only going to tell about one party and how it was started. The chief organizer of "The All British Colony" for Canada is the Rev. Isaac M. Barr, who is ably seconded by coadjutors as systematic as himself, chief among whom is the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who has spent over twenty years of his life in Canada, and who distinguished himself as a member of the Queen's Own in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885.

Rev. Mr. Barr is a Canadian, and the colonists making up his party are all people of some means. Mr. Barr's original idea was a colony for South Africa, where his son died of enteric fever in the late war, but a visit to that part of the Empire satisfied him that the veldt was not equal to the Canadian West, with which he was acquainted personally as far back as 1874.

Being in England last year, Rev. Mr. Lloyd wrote a letter to one of the great London papers, deploring the poverty of the people, so largely caused by their being crowded together in these islands, with competition so great and opportunities for progress so small, whereas in Canada there was room and to spare, and within its borders no man with common industry and intelligence need starve. Many other Canadians had, from time to time, pointed out the advantages offered by the Dominion to intending emigrants of the right stamp, but Mr. Lloyd went farther, and directly offered to reply to any questions or to give information or advice to any who would communicate with him. The result was that hundreds and hundreds of letters were received, not only from people in England desirous of bettering their condition,

What a patriarchal scene presents itself to the imaginative mind, and what a conflict of emotions must surge in the breasts of those whose long journey is ended and their goal reached. According to their hopes and fears, so will they grasp their opportunity. Those with grit and intelligence will have nothing to fear. They will be the men of mark in Canada's future, but even the more timid souls will have no need to regret their choice, though they will assuredly encounter hardships. From the very outset help will be extended to them. Willing hands will help each man to pitch his tent, until a new white-canvassed city will spring up as if by the wand of magic. Canada need have no fear about the class of settlers who have come to settle within her borders. This is a stream of immigration which no true Canadian would desire to stem. It has taken long years to fully awaken our fellow countrymen in the motherland to the greatness of their heritage in the Britain over the seas, and to overcome prejudices which have been unwittingly, perhaps, fostered by pictures and poetry dedicated to her as "Our Lady of the Snows," instead of as the "Queen of Harvests," ready to supply a world with golden grain. We Canadians, for the time being, on this side of the big Atlantic, felt safe in promising our new comrades that a hearty welcome would be extended to them from all sides when they landed upon the shores of the Dominion. We could honestly assure them that they would find awaiting them the glad hand of comradeship, and so we bade them: Godspeed with not only a hope, but a promise. My very heart was stirred within me when I attended a crowded meeting in London, which had gathered to bid farewell to Mr. Lloyd, who, it was recognized, had, at much personal sacrifice, cast in his lot with those who were about to leave the motherland. As was said, "if Mr. Lloyd is to be the spiritual father, Mrs. Lloyd will be the mother of the whole party," both of them being the right people in the right place—their

advisers, their helpers and assistants in every way possible. With them go their five children, a guarantee that the tie between them will be no light one nor one easily severed. Mr. Lloyd will hold summer services in the tents in the various sections, but it is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming by which he will be enabled to build one church at least before another winter comes. Amongst our "Advocate" readers there may be some who have friends or acquaintances amongst the newcomers, and who might like to give them a message of greeting even if they are not near enough to welcome them personally. To them their letters should at first be addressed, "All British Colony, via Battleford, N.-W. T.," but when the 4,000 who are going to come out next March and the 10,000 prophesied as the probable total of the colony before five years have passed, there will be local post offices, local stores, more churches than one, and convenient railway communication, which will bring the newer colonists in closer and more immediate touch with those of earlier date. Meanwhile, it will not take many months before the valley of the Saskatchewan will be recognized as the home of a happy and contented people who have simply moved from one part of their native land into another—into one of its "larger rooms." Even as I bid farewell to these new settlers going out to Canada, I am about to reach out my hands and bid welcome to some cousins coming from another of Britain's colonies, far-away Australia. When they join me and another party of Canadians in London, I may have something of our joint experiences, and possibly adventures, to relate in my next.

"MOLLIE."

### That Big Beef Merger.

A few months ago, the city papers told the Aladdin story of the great packing-house merger, financed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. A high authority, speaking on the subject, not long since, said: "The government mildly estimates the capital invested in the 1,000 abattoirs in the United States at \$186,000,000. The operating capital would be much larger. The value of the sheep, alone, killed each year is \$200,000,000. On a rough estimate, it would require \$2,000,000,000 to control the live and dead meat industries of the United States. This would be the mere control. There would still be room for large opposition." No; it's a little too big for even Mr. Morgan.



UP-TO-DATE POTATO DIGGING NEAR BRANDON, MAN.

but from all parts of the world. The correspondence increased and the number of persons ready and willing to go out became so numerous that the idea of forming an all-British colony was conceived, and with that idea the Canadian Government was asked to allot a tract of country to be peopled with purely British subjects. The Government, in view of the magnitude of the movement and the large issues it involved, sent over a commissioner to inquire into it, with the result that now "The All-British Colony" has been granted a large and fertile area in the Saskatchewan Valley. Mr. Barr personally came to Canada and selected the site last autumn, between Battleford and Edmonton. At present, the nearest railway point is Saskatoon, 150 miles distant. Through the township reserved by the Government for this colony the Canadian Northern Railway is to run. The original allotment of 16 townships has since been spread over 40 townships by the Government, one-quarter of each township being withheld for Canadian settlers, so that the "all-Britishers" will have the advantage of association with Canadian methods of agriculture. The grant now covers 350,000 acres, sufficient to support 2,100 families. During Mr. Barr's absence in Canada, Mr. Lloyd had charge of the movement in England. The first small party of these emigrants, as the Canadian papers have already announced, are there now, and 2,000 more, including the Rev. Mr. Barr, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, his wife and five children, are probably now across the sea on the S. S. Manitoba, bound for St. John, N. B. [Note.—They landed safely at St. John, N. B., on April 11th, 1,964 souls, all told. Four special C. P. R. trains were ready to start at once for the West. The first train load reached Winnipeg early on the 16th.—Ed.] From St. John they go by colonists' trains away west to Saskatoon. From thence they pass on to Battleford, where supplies are secured for them. Their last trek will be on to their own land, their heritage, the "much land" of which they are "to be possessed."