

### The Qu'Appelle District.

"As the time has arrived when delegates from different sections of the North-western Territories are busily engaged in working in the interest of the vicinity they represent," says the Qu'Appelle *Vidette*, "we must not fall behind in giving a few pointers to the folk in Eastern Canada regarding the capabilities of this part of the country. The first thing that strikes an Easterner is the cold of the winter, the thermometer sometimes falling below 40 degrees below zero. While we must admit the fact, yet it is not the bugbear many would think it to be, for the winters are cold, clear, crisp and health-giving. A newspaper correspondent in England, who, having spent one or two winters in the Territories, and has had actual experience of our low temperatures, writes that the winters in the Northwest are far more comfortable and enjoyable than is that they are now passing through in the old land. And, in addition to the healthfulness of the winters for the human species, it is equally so for cattle and horses; and it is surprising to the now comer when he observes how easy it is to bring stock through, turning them out in the spring in first class condition. Our nutritious grasses have a wonderful effect in keeping cattle and horses in prime condition.

Not only is this section of the Territories a most excellent one for the raising of stock of all kinds, but in the growing of cereals we are ahead of many other districts. Wheat has been and is raised here, where due and proper care and intelligence are used in preparing the ground and putting in the seed, as well as caring for it afterwards, weighing 60 to 64, and sometimes even 65 pounds to the bushel, and other grains in the same ratio. Vegetables also grow to a state of perfection seldom seen in Eastern Canada. So prolific are the crops in this locality some seasons, that farmers coming up here and purchasing improved farms, have almost, if not quite, paid for them and the necessary machinery out of one season's crop.

Farmers who have to rent farms in Eastern Canada would do well to consider the advisability of taking up a free homestead in this district; for if they could only realize the fact, they would, in a few years of diligent attention to the business of their farms, become the actual owners of 160 acres of as fine land as lies out of doors, and have within easy reach all the advantages of civilization which are requisite and necessary for their well being—schools, churches, and grist and flour mills, and abundance of good water and fuel. It is impossible to make such headway in the older settled provinces as it is possible here. And having the vacant land, we invite those of the eastern provinces who have any idea of changing their location and making the Northwest their future home, to visit the Qu'Appelle district, and see our magnificent lakes and rivers, wooded coulees, rich and luxuriant prairies, and judge for themselves. We are fearful of giving our honest opinion of the capabilities of this district lest some of our eastern friends would think we were not speaking the truth; but will be content to repeat what we heard an Ontario man say, who came up here to visit his brother a year and a half ago, when he saw the crops

standing in the field: "I read in Ontario of your big crops, but I thought there was a good deal of 'blow' about the reports that reached there, but you never told the half. I really could not believe that such crops were possible until I had seen them."

### Immigration Notes.

Sixty-eight settlers arrived at Winnipeg on Monday, February 27th, bound for the west.

Mayor Lucas, of Calgary, speaking a few days ago of the result of the winter's work of the immigration office which he is in charge of at Toronto, said that some six hundred settlers had been booked for the Northwest Territories.

An Ottawa dispatch of February 17th notes the arrival of Robt. Gerrie, of Winnipeg, who has been in England and Scotland since December last, and says that Mr. Gerrie reports the prospects for immigration to Manitoba this year as very bright. The only colony competing with Canada is the Cape, South Africa.

The Markdale, Ontario, *Standard* in noting the visit to that neighborhood—his old home—of a successful Manitoba farmer and cattle dealer, speaks as follows of the extensive emigration from that province to Manitoba:—"The province of Ontario is suffering keenly on account of the constant and extensive emigration to Manitoba and the territories. Thousands of the most energetic and enterprising farmers have gone thither, taking with them much of the wealth which is so much needed to develop more fully the resources of the older province. While these facts are to be, in a sense, regretted, yet we cannot help referring to the great heritage which Canada possesses in the west, even though others should be thus influenced to pull up stakes and join their old neighbors who have preceded them."

### "Where Did You Get That Hat?"

"Alice I see that hat of yours again lying around down stairs, you needn't be surprised to find it missing for a week or two."

Mr. Joiner had recently purchased a new hat for his daughter, a young lady in that flighty, gushing stage of female existence when it requires as Mrs. Joiner expresses it, "half a dozen to pick up after her."

Alice's girl-friends unanimously agreed that that hat was just to lovely for anything, while Alice was content to pronounce it "scrumptious;" and volumes could not speak more eloquently in its praise.

But Alice had left that hat upon the piano, the hall-stand, the parlor table—everywhere, in short, but where she ought to leave it—until her father's patience was exhausted. Hence the awful threat with which this true tale begins.

For a time there was an improvement, and the hat was no longer the eyesore it had been.

But one evening Mr. Joiner upon lotting himself into the house discovered the hall-stand once more impertinently embellished with millinery.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "there's that hat again! Now I'll teach that girl a lesson!"

He took the hat tenderly in his hand, and with that awe which always comes upon a man when touching that, to him, most fragile of things, a woman's hat, he hurried upstairs with it and hid it away in a press which nobody ever visited save himself, and then retraced his steps downstairs with an inward chuckle.

He pulled down his face into its wonted dignity before entering the parlor. Beside family he found a visitor there, one of Alice's young lady friends, Maud Hastings. She was making ready to go, and already had her cloak on and buttoned up. A moment later she and Alice went into the hall. Voices were heard coming thence.

"Are you sure you left it here?" asked Alice.

"Why, of course I am," replied Maud, "Don't you remember seeing me hang it on that peg?"

The truth fell upon Mr. Joiner like a lightning's flash. Great globules of perspiration stood upon his brow, his face was blanched and his knees smote together.

But he never uttered a word. He slunk out of the room and crawled up stairs after the guilty manner of a poodle that has stolen the cat's supper.

Presently he returned with a lady's hat in his hand—that hat he had hidden, not the hat of his laughter, but the hat of Maud Hastings.

Mr. Joiner held out his hand in mute appeal for mercy, and then retreated to the farthest part of the house, followed thence by the

—Wild shout of girlish laughter,  
Which on the wind came roaring after.

Alice is now at liberty to leave her hat wherever it pleases her.

Mr. Joiner never says anything. He never troubles the hat. On the contrary he studiously avoids it.

A VERY interesting letter descriptive of the McKenzie River diocese, of the Episcopal Church, and a journey thither which was written by Bishop Reeves, of that diocese, to the Dean of Rupert's Land, appeared in *The Tribune* recently. The unselfishness and heroism which missionaries to these far away districts display is of a far higher order than that which takes an explorer on a similar journey.

The revenue of Canada for the month of January amounted to \$3,213,576, making for the seven months of the current fiscal year a total revenue of \$21,772,600, an increase in the revenue for the month of \$249,604, and for seven months an increase of \$806,545. The expenditure for seven months on account of consolidated fund amounted to \$19,189,893, a decrease of \$678,432 compared with the expenditure for the same seven months of the previous fiscal year. Thus, taking into consideration the increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure on consolidation fund, the statement shows a betterment by \$1,485,977 for the seven months of the current fiscal year. The expenditure on capital amount during this period was \$2,276,864, compared with a capital amount of expenditure of \$2,104,419, during the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1892.