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### A SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION.

A special correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* visited the Regina district, paying special attention to the crofter settlement north of Regina. We regret we are not able to publish the whole article, but make a few extracts from his report as follows, under date Regina, August 18, 1888:—

"Intermediate as regards time of settlement and experience, but further west than either the Pelican Lake or the Pipestone Creek colony, is the group of crofters planted in 1885 some sixteen or eighteen miles to the north of this pretty and ambitious little city. Regina is 350 miles from Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and comprised only a few navvies' and labourers' tents and a "general store" or so when the line was opened to this point just five years ago. It now has a population of over a thousand, three good hotels, several well-stocked shops and some other fine buildings. It is the capital not only of the district of Assiniboia, but also of the North-West Territories, and as such is the official residence of Lieutenant-Governor Royal, whose authority extends from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains and from the American boundary up to the Arctic North. It is the headquarters to of the Indian Commissioner and of the North-West Mounted Police, a small army that is chiefly employed in protecting and controlling the straggling remains of the original inhabitants of the country in their dealings with the white intruders. Regina, therefore, is likely to become one of the great centres of activity in the vast prairie land which is now being slowly peopled, and for whose products markets are being opened up, in the south, east, and west. The prairie land around it, moreover, is exceptionally favourable for cultivation, its rich soil having a slight mixture of clay, enough to give it firmness without toughness, and there being a sufficiency of wood and scrub to afford a little shelter from the keen wind of winter.

"In some respects the position of the crofters near Regina differs from that of their fellows near Moosomin, and also further east and more to the south, near Killarney. The land is admirably adapted for grain crops, but it is as suitable for stock rearing and garden produce, and of these opportunities the shrewder settlers, especially those blessed with thrifty wives and handy children, are taking advantage. The most prosperous among them, Donald McFadyen, has twenty-four or twenty-five head of cattle. Two others have about 20 head apiece. Four others have good herds, and nearly all the rest have enough handsome beasts, with calves growing up, to enable them to send one now and then to market.