

were brought about by designing politicians to further personal ends. Whatever the cause may have been the ill-feeling is gone now and hereafter a more friendly state of affairs will exist.

Canada cannot afford to ignore or snub Newfoundland, her position forbids it; neither can Newfoundland afford to act saucily towards Canada, they have too many mutual interests. The dream of broad-minded men on both sides has always been of the ultimate entrance of the island into the Canadian confederation, and this would undoubtedly be the easiest way to settle all difficulties. It would certainly make matters much easier for Britain in her dealings with her North American colonies.

At times during the past few years Newfoundland has strongly hinted at an alliance with the United States as a solution of all her troubles, especially when some concession was wanted which England or Canada found it difficult to give. Such a move would be fatal to all the interests she is struggling for and would before long be bitterly repented. It would be a case of "cutting off her nose to spite her face." Newfoundland will serve her own best interests by maintaining her allegiance to Britain, whether as a part of the Canadian confederation or as an independent colony.

The people of the Dominion will be extremely pleased if some more peaceful relations can be established between the two colonies, and while having no intention of trying to coerce the island into confederation, will still be only too willing to make advances in that direction when Newfoundland evinces a desire for it. Let us hope that the time will come quickly when Great Britain will have only one colony in North America.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SITE.

The announcement of the Manitoba Government of its intention to establish an agricultural college in the province has provoked an animated discussion as to the merits of the different districts of the province as a site for such an institution. This question of site is a delicate one and can not be settled without causing disappointment to some districts.

A strong deputation of Winnipeg citizens waited on Premier Greenway before his departure east and laid the claims of Winnipeg before him. They received a reply to the effect that the claim would be given his most serious consideration. That meant a good deal. Several reasons were urged in support of the capital city's claim. It was shown that such an institution as an agricultural college would in this country for a time at least have to be run on other than purely college lines. It would have to form part of the advertising system of the Government, and Winnipeg would therefore be likely to yield the best results in this connection, as more people would visit the college in a month there than would visit it in a year were it situated at an outside point. Every tourist, prospector, land hunter and farmers' delegate who visits Western Canada has necessarily to stop in Winnipeg whether bound east or west, and

could while in the city have plenty of time to visit the college. Then again it is urged that heretofore the Red River Valley has been somewhat retarded in its settlement in comparison with other parts of the province because of a mistaken idea which prevails that the soil in the Valley is not so desirable for farming purposes as that of the western portions of the province. The operations at the college would afford a means of comparison, and would help greatly in dispelling such a notion. The result would be that the vacant lands in the Valley would soon all be turned into farms yielding regular crops. Winnipeg being the centre of supply for the whole western country would also be likely to prove a more economical situation.

It is more than probable that all the other claimants for the college have good grounds on which to base their claims and that any one of them would prove good sites. The only pity is that they cannot all have the college. Wherever it is situated it is sure to prove an immense advantage to the country at large in the education of our young men in the higher branches of this noble pursuit.

Editorial Notes.

A prominent agricultural paper of Ontario very reasonably complains that that province is not being fairly dealt with in the matter of farm help. An adequate supply of farm labor is just as necessary to the successful garnering of the crops of that province as of any other, yet yearly the practice is followed of drawing from it to supply Manitoba and the Territories. This certainly seems to be hard lines for the Ontario farmers. If they take decisive action to prevent the trouble occurring again as it is probable they will, Manitoba and the Territories will have to look elsewhere hereafter for farm help in harvest time.

With many of the farmers of Manitoba the memory is still fresh of last year's invasion of peddlars. They have good reason to remember the occasion. These peddlars with a shrewdness worthy of a better cause, started out into the country parts at the time that farmers were most likely to have a little ready money and by dint of hard talking succeeded in selling to them thousands of dollars worth of goods of various sorts, especially cloths for which they obtained prices which represented several times the value of the goods. The swindle was a barefaced one and the victims had no one to blame but themselves. To them we can repeat the old saying that "Bought wit is the best"; they will know better next time. A safe rule to follow is to truck with no one who has no well founded business connections in the country.

In Manitoba each season of the revolving year has its special delights and characteristics, yielding to an observant mind much food for study and reflection. The opening of the year takes place in the dead of winter, when each day is accompanied by the biting frost and the clear, brilliant sunshine so common in our winter season. Spring ushers in a gentler state of

things: warm southern breezes; rapidly dispelling snow; the return of the birds; and the revival of plant and vegetable life. Summer witnesses the maturity of this plant and vegetable life, accompanied by most pleasant weather conditions. Then it is that the full measure of life's enjoyment is reached by the people of the country, especially in years such as this, when we have a prosperous future to look forward to as a result of our abundant crops. Gradually as the weeks advance the country puts on its quiet autumn air, so different to any other part of the year, and this in turn merges into the cooler weather which tells of the approaching winter. It is pleasant to watch the advance of the year, the decline of the summer, the ever changing scene.

The Steamship Lines and the Cholera Crisis.

The following extract from an article on the above subject which appeared in the September issue of *Der Auswanderer und Deutsche in America* of New York will be read with interest by those who have watched the struggle going on in New York to keep out this dreaded disease:

"The losses which the various steamship companies engaged in the passenger traffic between Europe and the United States will have to sustain as a result of the cholera, are far beyond any superficial estimate. They comprise not only the direct expenses imposed upon them in maintaining the passengers, in detention, but what is more important still, the almost complete stoppage of their passenger business during this fall season, aside from the nefarious influence the scare must exercise for some time to come after the scourge has completely subsided.

It is but just and fair to the companies to state that they have, one and all, born up well under the circumstances. They have done everything in their power to make the people in their charge as comfortable as they possibly could under existing conditions. They willingly realized the moral obligations they were under, and no money was spared in the discharge of their duty. We must bear in mind that every passenger that arrived here during the cholera period caused a financial loss instead of a profit. And yet, the managers and agents of the lines in New York hesitated not for one moment to do what was right in the premises, no matter at what sacrifice. This fact is frequently lost sight of by people who look upon but one side of the question and delight in heaping continual abuse upon some of the steamship companies. No fair minded and unbiased man, however, approves of such attacks.

Another point speaks also well for the steamship companies. From the earliest beginning of the trouble they expressed emphatically their willingness and readiness to heartily cooperate with the authorities and to aid them to the utmost of their ability in every effort at keeping out the scourge. To that promise they have lived up conscientiously and without faltering for a single moment. If mistakes have been made they were owing largely to blunders on the part of officials, both here and abroad. In Hamburg for instance, the local government saw fit to hush up the presence of the dreaded disease for some time. Thus not only the public at large, but especially the Hamburg-American Packet Company were lulled into disastrous security. Had the real condition of things been known at the main office of the company from the very start, the managers could and would have taken steps to protect themselves, their passengers and the public on our side of the Atlantic."