

of the most fertile por-
all as the settled parts of
t upon their prosperity
ated. Let us pause for
t this effect will be. It
rush of settlers to be fol-
rain elevators, the estab-
rise in the value of real
of enterprise and capital,
ids of produce, and the
f another city to be addi-
ous monuments of pro-
like in their speedy
g the oak in stability,
increasing in number
ortion of the vast Domin-
the endeavor to fix a limit
such a city, for great as
ages to be derived from
oba and North-Western
they are slight when
ous impulse to commer-
prise which will thrill
on the completion of a
Hudson's Bay, with a
rt Churchill. This pro-
been sanctioned by the
its construction in view
population of Manitoba
ories will in all proba-
deferred. That such au-
ity to the proper devel-
this country is patent to
value as a port of ship-
reat Britain in the event
a stimulus to the trade
Canada is simply incal-

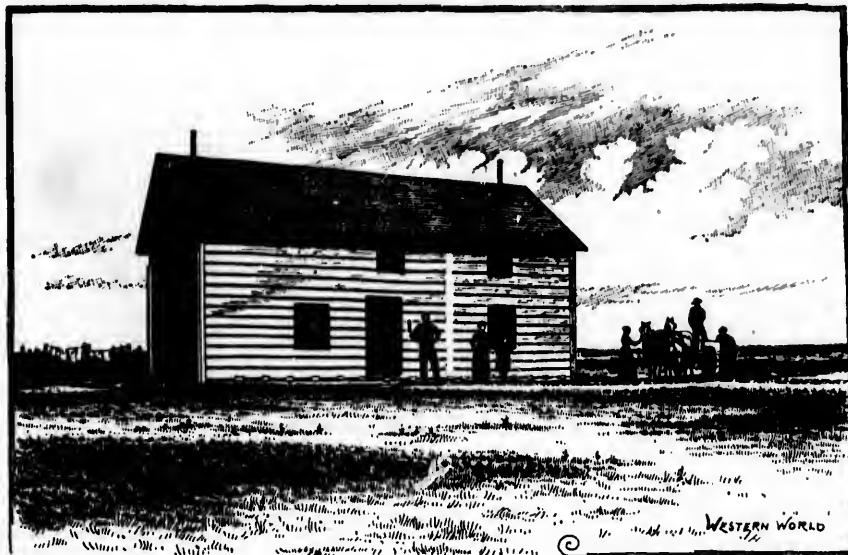
ct of Kinistino will pro-
phical position, be more
proposed Hudson's Bay
er portion of the Terri-
example, will naturally
higher price and will
condition when sold with-
port than when, as at
nveyed by rail to Mont-
0 miles, and what is of
farmers in these regions
ket for coarse grain as
considers the immense
other cereals annually
gdom from the Danube,
er places in the Black
effects that the sea tran-
ger and the navigation
voyage from Churchill
to conclude that as soon
way is open to traffic the
etc., for shipment by this
proportions extremely
o are fortunate enough to
of the new route.

s to the subject of hog
n be reared in this dis-
d at a minimum of cost.
at speculative enterprise
ection of a curing fac-
son why, with the Hud-
of transport, pork and
st Territories should not
markets at as cheap a
rior, in quality to that
ed to Great Britain from
door to an industry both
unbounded in extent.

With a ready market for cattle, coarse grain and hogs, in addition to wheat and dairy produce, the prosperity of the farmer will be assured, for he will have the satisfaction of knowing that should any portion of his No. 1 hard suffer any injury from untimely frost, the wheat so damaged will not be lost, but converted into a source of direct profit in the shape of pork or beef.

The district of Kinistino with its undulating prairies, rich pasture and pure water is in a high degree suitable for the breeding of sheep, they stand the cold well, give but little trouble and, owing to the dry atmosphere in winter, are free from many diseases which sheep are subject to in other climates. Wolves and coyotes, although sheep are sometimes killed by them, are not sufficiently numerous to cause any great amount of loss, thus the rearing of sheep may be regarded as one of the most profitable branches of mixed farming in

he wings his heavy flight towards the north, or swoops down upon a stubble field to assuage his insatiable appetite for grain. The sand hill crane, a fine bird approaching a turkey in size and very good eating, is frequently seen, and several species of sandpiper and other wading birds are common about the edges of the ponds. About dusk in the autumn evenings the sportsman may enjoy flight shooting to his heart's content; from his hiding-place among the bullrushes on the margin of some lake he hears at short intervals the rapid swishing of many wings and fires shot after shot with deadly effect on the serried columns of ducks as they sweep overhead or come squattering down upon the water by his side. From wild animals of a noxious or dangerous character the district of Kinistino may be said to be almost entirely free, the common black bear is not unfrequently met with, but is in every respect harmless. Timber wolves



A PIONEER FARMER'S HOUSE AT STONY CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN.

which the settler can engage, as it is estimated that the returns from wool alone will more than cover the expenses incidental to their raising.

Game of various kinds is plentiful in every part of the district, and in addition to affording healthful recreation to the sportsman forms a valuable adjunct to the settler's larder. Moose, elk and deer are still pretty numerous in the wooded portions of the country, though it must be confessed that much perseverance and a considerable amount of woodcraft are indispensable to success in hunting them. Prairie chickens, wood partridges or ruffed grouse and rabbits are very plentiful and afford good sport during the autumn and winter. Spring is marked by the advent of myriads of wild ducks of many varieties, mallards, spoon bills, red heads, blue and green winged teal, widgeon and other species arrive in immense numbers and remain until the end of October when the approach of winter drives them to the southward. In the spring may be heard the cry of the wild goose as

are hardly ever seen and the smaller species, such as prairie wolves or coyotes, though apt to worry lambs, have a wholesome dread of mankind.

And now having briefly set forth the natural advantages of this favoured land and having shown how perfectly adapted it is to the needs of the immigrant, it may be well to add a few words regarding the qualifications necessary to success. A man may come into the country with but a few shillings in his pocket and in a few years find himself the owner of a well-stocked and thriving farm, but to attain this he must be healthy and robust, with a capacity for hard manual labor, industrious, self-denying, and with sufficient common sense to enable him to take full advantage of the means which bountiful nature has placed at his disposal. Such a man is absolutely certain to succeed. A moderate amount of capital will enable him to achieve the desired result in a much shorter period.

A previous knowledge of farming, though, desir-