

pounds, with the assured prospect of a large expansion another year.

A good deal of attention, too, is being devoted to hog raising, and in some parts of the province farmers have from fifty to one hundred hogs fattening for the fall markets. With such an abundance of oats and barley, hogs can be fattened very cheaply, and the only wonder is that the farmers have not sooner awakened to the benefits of this branch on an extensive scale.

small fruits, wild as well as cultivated, it is the housewife's paradise.

That the country has its drawbacks no one will deny. No new country is without them.

But it has fewer than, perhaps, many an older settled region. The coldness of the winters is more than compensated by their healthfulness, and in the bright, sunshiny days of summer when their rigors are forgotten, many a Manitoban will asseverate that with the Snow King comes the not least



REAPING OATS—SCENE NEAR WINNIPEG.

Sheep do remarkably well in any part of the country in which they have been kept in anything like a proper way.

There is no product in the north temperate zone, in fact, that will not grow or thrive in Manitoba, and in greater abundance and of a better quality than perhaps in any other part of the world. Tomatoes will not ripen in Great Britain, and yet the people of Manitoba have been eating this luscious fruit or vegetable—which ever it may be—from their own gardens since the 20th of August. In

delightful part of the year. But allowing for all its present and prospective drawbacks, it is unquestionably the finest region on earth which is not now thickly settled, and offers greater chances to the average man, to make with the minimum of labor a comfortable home for himself, than any other country is now doing.

One great advantage this land possesses over the North-western States of the Union as a settlement region, is that the pioneering has been done. The railroads are built, and every section of the country can boast of its