

of inquiry, of which great numbers are received, others to showing visitors the various samples of Manitoba products. Mr. McMillan himself travels through every part of the country, lecturing and speaking in public meetings.

The different divisions of the Territories have been doing considerable towards helping on the work of peopling their vacant prairies. Lack of organization has in the past somewhat handicapped them, but that hindrance has now been removed and we may look for some earnest efforts on their part to publish abroad the testimonies which we continually hear of the richness and fertility of their farming and grazing lands.

The primary object of all this work is not to induce those who are already comfortably settled to seek for pastures new, but rather to divert the stream of emigration which is at present running towards South America or other far distant parts of the world to the Canadian Northwest. Taking the outlook as a whole, it is encouraging, and there is every reason to expect that 1892 will see the commencement of a rush of settlers to Western Canada which will only end when the last acre of productive land has been taken up.

### SETTLERS AS IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

One of the most potent of the agencies now at work in the interests of emigration to Western Canada in the Old Country is that of visiting settlers. Almost every day accounts appear in the newspapers of the visit of some Canadian old countryman, who has while enjoying himself among old friends and renewing acquaintances, been busily at work spreading the story of the marvellous crop of 1891. Various methods are adopted by these, but perhaps the best is that of lecturing and exhibiting views. Prominent among those now engaged in advertising Manitoba in this way is Noel S. Ross, of the Lake Dauphin district. Mr. Ross has considerable ability as a lecturer and what is better still, a practical knowledge of the country he lectures on. He came to Canada from the Old Country about ten years ago and after spending several years in wandering about, living first in one place, then in another, serving as a scout under Col. Boulton in the rebellion of 1885, he at length settled with his brother in the Lake Dauphin district. He has been eminently success-

ful since settling there and has nothing but words of praise for the whole country west of the lakes, his own district in particular. It will be easily seen, then, how much good he can accomplish by the method he has adopted. His views of Manitoba, said to be excellent ones, are exhibited by means of a magic lantern. Among them are several of the Dr. Bardon homes, two of the famous Sandison farm, several of the various large elevators and flour mills, one of a settler just arrived on his farm, and a number of harvest scenes.

The remarks with which he intersperses the exhibition of them are calculated to convey a correct impression of the country. He winds up by saying that only those who are prepared to do without luxuries and who are willing to take their coats off and go to work for a year or two need hope to be any more successful on a Canadian farm than they are at home. Such wholesome advice is just what is needed to knock the nonsense out of those who contemplate emigrating, and who have romantic ideas of life in the colonies.

Mr. Ross intends remaining in England until May and will doubtless in the time which intervenes between now and then, be instrumental in starting many for the new land across the sea.

### Editorial Notes.

It is to be regretted that the Prince Albert immigration committee has by force of circumstances been compelled to adopt a resolution which practically means the resignation in a body of its members. The committee complains that the work which it has been doing at its own expense has been done in other parts of the Territories by the Government. It has through the member for the district made representation of this to the proper Department and asked for a refund of the whole or part of the amount expended. So far no evidence has been given of an intention to meet them on the point or to recognize their services in any way, consequently the committee have decided that it is useless and impracticable for it to continue the work. The members now have no alternative but to hand in their resignation to the body which appointed them. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of the case, which would probably only go to show that the Government officials in charge of these matters had some good reason for not taking the desired action, we will say that one of the most energetic and valu-

able of the bodies of men engaged in the work of advertising particular districts of Western Canada will shortly cease to exist.

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Time has gradually worn the sharp edge off the feeling which was aroused when the United States government announced its intention to exclude the Chinese from immigration privileges, and even those who looked with suspicion on the measure which was enacted to prevent those people from entering the country have since become reconciled to it. But we venture to say that very few of them will tolerate the future legislation of that kind which is now being talked of. This time it is the Japanese who are offending. A great many of these people have left their native land and moved to California, congregating principally in the city of San Francisco. They have naturally entered into competition with the white population in some branches of industry, thereby reducing the remuneration obtained by those who are engaged in those branches. The portion of the white population who have been affected are now agitating for an exclusion law which will make it as difficult for a Jap to get into the States as it is for a Chinaman. Any movement of that kind, however, would likely result in the awakening of our selfish neighbor to the fact that the Japanese are not barbarians and that they can, when necessity demands it, assert their right as a civilized nation to equal privileges with all men.

### The Cypress Hills Country.

The Cypress Hills ranching country takes its name from the Cypress Hills, which stretch from near Swift Current on the C. P. R. to a point southwest of Medicine Hat, a distance of nearly 150 miles. The whole country north of these mountains for some 60 or 70 miles is included in the now famous district. The country is what is known as broken prairie; the deep valleys of the numerous streams which flow from the Cypress Hills, dividing it into a series of bench and bottom lands, giving great variety of grazing as well as splendid shelter to stock during storms. On the bench lands the grass is short but very thick and it is said to be the most nutritious of any on the prairies of the west. In the bottoms the grass is coarser and grows to a greater length, making, when cured, magnificent hay. Water in abundance can be procured in the springs and streams both summer and winter. Building material for buildings and corrals is near at hand in the Cypress Hills, while limestone and building stone are found almost everywhere. Fuel in the shape of soft coal is found in abundance in the western portion of the district, and splendid firewood can be made of the fallen timber in the Hills.—*Medicine Hat Times.*