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Edmonton agric.
6th, 1886, 1
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wagons, plows, harrows, seed drill, self-
minder, mower, and rake, and other imple-
ments valued at \$1,500 and cash besides.
Has had no better luck or chances than
other people and as much bad luck as others.
Any industrious man who manages properly
can do as well, or better.

Mr. McKernan's experience in raising cattle
in this district is that with a mixed band
from year old's up 2 1/2 tons of hay per head is
ample to winter on. If located near good
hay land this can be cut and stacked by con-
tract for from \$2 to \$3 a ton, but a man using
his own teams and machinery and his own
labor can do it more cheaply. Two men can
feed and manage 150 head during the winter.
During the summer the cattle are not looked
after at all, and cost nothing. During the
past winter he has had 150 head on his
ranch. From 30 cows he has an increase
of 34, the difference representing the total
losses during the year.

JOHN NORRIS, snr., of the firm of Norris &
Curry, merchants, Edmonton, came from
Scotland in 1856 in the service of the Hud-
son's Bay Company, and has been engaged
in cattle raising more or less ever since.
From 1876 to 1878 wintered a band of several
hundred head of cattle on the range near
Ghost river, west of Calgary, one of the best
ranges in Southern Alberta. His experience
led him to believe that cattle raising was
more profitable in the Edmonton district
than at Bow river. He now has 200 head
on a stock farm near Edmonton. What is
gained by not putting up hay in the south is
lost by the almost certain loss of all calves
which come before spring is well advanced
in every season, with the certainty of heavy
losses of full grown cattle in severe seasons.
What is spent in Edmonton on hay is made
on the more rapid increase, consequent on
there being no losses. Three tons of hay
per head is sufficient and this can be put up
by contract for \$2 to \$2 50 a ton, but a man
employing his own labor and teams need
not be at a cost of more than \$1 a ton. Men
whose capital will only start them with a
herd of from 100 to 500 head can do much
better at Edmonton than in the south.

THOS. HENDERSON of Edmonton, was raised
in County of Oxford, Ontario, near town
of Ingersoll. Went to British Columbia in
'72 and settled at Maple Ridge on the Fraser
river, New Westminster district. Bought
150 acres of land of which 100 was timbered
and 50 overflowing meadow. Farmed for

seven years. Then had house and barn, and
30 acres chopped and partly cleared, a small
orchard and a little land under cultivation.
Came to Edmonton by way of Jasper Pass in
1880. Farmed for three years and then re-
moved to town in order to bear a school,
and engaged in gardening and dairying and
latterly beekeeping. Left British Columbia
on account of the wetness of the climate in
that part and the difficulty of making a farm.
For fruit raising the coast is good but for
farming a man can be further ahead in six
years at Edmonton than in 50 years there,
and not work as hard. For stock raising
and dairying there is no comparison. Con-
siders Edmonton a better dairying district
than Oxford, Ontario, or any part of British
Columbia.

BEES.

Regarding beekeeping Mr. Henderson and
J. Knowles imported a swarm each of Italian
bees from Niagara, Ontario, in June of 1888.
These swarms gave two swarms each and
yielded 40 pounds of surplus honey. The
summer was very wet and honey abundant.
Mr. Henderson wintered his three swarms in
shelter above ground and lost one; Mr.
Knowles wintered his in a cellar and lost
none. The bees began to gather honey on
March 31st of 1889, but the winter had been
mild and the spring was wonderfully early.
They imported two more swarms each in
1889 and these with the increase during the
season gave 20 stronger swarms to go into the
winter of 1889-90. The summer of 1889 was
very dry and there was a poor crop of honey,
but the bees gathered enough for themselves
and gave a surplus of 100 pounds. They
were wintered in a cellar and have come
through strong and with no loss. No dark
colored honey is gathered here and there is
abundance to be had. The bees begin to
gather from the poplar and willow buds
which come out from the 1st to the 25th of
April, and continue gathering until about
September 15th as there is such an abun-
dant and variety of honey bearing plants.
There is a longer honey season here than in
Ontario and a more abundant supply.

HEALTH.

THE following statement regarding the
health of this district has been furnished
jointly by Drs. Wilson and Melnis who
have practiced here for eight and four years
respectively:

Regarding Consumption, we have never
seen a case in which the disease had been