

land are especially well
The soil is somewhat
ins, rich in phosphates
both timber and water
the farmers who have
is neighbourhood state
riod of their residence
by frost.

ment possesses an agri-
was established in 1886
doing good work, the
arm produce which are
gs being fully equal if
y similar institution in

The Stony Creek set-
e eastward of that of
recent date and possibly
ice from Prince Albert,
ntil last year when num-
nt and South Dakota, U.
n Canada, visited the
lorably impressed by all
n their praises of the dis-
aich they circulated on
the fact that within the
er than 150 persons have
vicinity of Stony Creek,
vernment has recently
of about 24 townships,
tlers is expected to take
year. A post office, to
rt has been given, has
grist and saw mill is
n the Creek, a medical
ghborhood, and it may
n the near prospect of
population of both the
eek settlements will in-

e three great desiderata
in nearly all parts of
For building purposes
white and black varieties,
om 12 to 16 inches in
and in some localities
the common grey willow
makes valuable material
purposes.

ity for domestic use is
in many place, espec-
of the Pasquia Hills, are
ese do not exist, water
digging wells at depths
are also many lakes in
ch are of considerable
jack and other fish in
en Lake, whence the
is about seven miles
situated in a fine fertile
what reduced in volume
nificant piece of water.
ne farms, among which
Mr. W. F. Myers, who
North West Legislative
rie and Mr. Thos. San-
a successful farmers in
To the sources of water
may also be added the
g their rise in the Birch,
n a northerly direction
ntil they join the Carrot
ony Creek, which tra-
ich it gives its name, is
uty, its waters lucid and
us course midst lovely

scenery, now dashing furiously over huge boulders of lime stone and granite in the veiled depths of dark ravines half hidden by the dense undergrowth of bush and weeds that twine and tangle on its banks, now babbling over sandy shallows where the sun glancing through the overhanging willows throws chequered shadows on the ripples as they swirl over their gravelly bed and anon widening out into little pools where sleek cattle quench their thirst, pools that in days not so long gone by mirrored back the shaggy frontlet of the bison or re-echoed to the sudden splashing of the startled beaver. Bison and beaver also are vanished, though traces of them are still visible in the bleached bones that strew the prairie, and the ruined dams and dried up beaver meadows that meet the eye at almost every bend of the stream. The water of Stony Creek is exceedingly palatable and very beneficial to live stock, it is moreover available all

And now a word as to climate. There are still many people, otherwise well informed, especially in Great Britain, who cling to the delusion that the climate of the North-West Territories is not far different in its characteristics from that of the Arctic regions, that is ice-bound for three-quarters of the year and fit only for Hudson's Bay men and fur bearing animals. Nothing could be further from the truth, nothing more easily disproved. The winter season, though undeniably cold, is by no means so formidable as might be imagined if one judged only from the readings of the thermometer, nor is it of inordinate duration, a steady frost usually sets in about the second week in November and continues with but slight intermission until the middle of March; during this period the temperature occasionally falls to 40 and even 50 degrees below zero, but these cold snaps seldom last more than a few days at a time and are rarely accompanied by high



STACKS ON FARM OF MR. W. F. MYERS, M. L. A., KINISTINO.

the year round, never drying up even in the hottest seasons.

Hay of the most nutritious kind is furnished in plenty by the rich grasses and sedges which grow abundantly on the margins of the sloughs that occur here and there in all parts of the district, and the upland pasturage is unequalled for its fattening properties. Native horses require no other food and may be turned out in the winter without artificial shelter, they can easily obtain a sufficiency of food by pawing away the snow and usually are found in excellent condition on the return of spring. Cattle, being unable to paw, require to be fed with hay during the winter months. Grass to be used for hay is usually in its prime about the latter end of July, though it is frequently cut much later. No tedding is necessary, the grass being left where it falls under the mower for about 24 hours, and then raked into cocks for a short period before being stacked, it is then fit for use and requires no further curing.

wind; the atmosphere moreover is so dry that the lowest temperature experienced is not nearly so unbearable as it would be in a country like England for example, where the air contains a large amount of moisture. The terrible storms of wind and snow known as blizzards, which sweep over the bare plains of Dakota, U.S.A., are here unknown, and it is seldom indeed that out-door work is stopped even for a day by inclemency of weather. Snow, as a general rule, does not fall in any great quantity until after Christmas and is scarcely ever more than 16 to 20 inches in depth, it thaws out gradually towards the end of March and by the second week in April, the waters, released from their icy thrall, are again in motion in the creeks, men and teams are at work in the fields, and though an occasional snowstorm may for a few brief hours impart a wintry aspect to the landscape it is quickly effaced by the genial sunshine, while the advent day by day of migratory birds gives emphasis to nature's fiat that spring-