

## YOUNG MEN'S EMIGRATION ADVICE SOCIETY.

Few people in Manitoba, except those who have come in contact with the results, are aware of the work being done in the interests of Manitoba and the Territories, by W. H. Newett, general secretary of the Manchester, Eng., Y. M. C. A. For a number of years Mr. Newett has been conducting what is called a Young Men's Emigration Advice Society, with the object of giving advice and assistance to young men from all parts of the old country who purpose coming out to Canada. Mr. Newett carries on his work in a most common sense way. He does not make any efforts to induce young men to emigrate; he simply aims to aid and guide them after they have decided to do so for themselves. He aids them to decide upon a locality to which to go, he warns them of the difficulties and dangers which will beset them, and does all in his power to help them to emigrate intelligently. They are provided with letters of recommendation and introduction and wherever possible are secured definite promises of homes and employment. They are carefully looked after throughout all the stages of their life in the west until they become permanently settled. Needless to say, this work is a success. The young men all turn out well, as a result of their unusual opportunities, and become valuable settlers. The last number of *The Y. M. C. A. Bee-Hive*, the organ of the Manchester Association, notices in its February number the formation of the 125th party of young men by Mr. Newett, to come to Western Canada.

## British Boards of Trade.

The thirty third annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at the "Whitehall Rooms," Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, S.W., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd March, 1893. Following are a few of the resolutions which will be discussed:—

**TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE COLONIES.**—Proposed by the Birmingham Chamber—That as in the opinion of this meeting the future prosperity of British commerce must increasingly depend on our commercial relations with our colonies, and recognizing the fact that Canada has, by resolution of her Parliament, invited the mother country to enter into an arrangement for reciprocally preferential duties, we hereby urge upon the Government the necessity of taking that invitation into their immediate and most serious consideration. The resolution of the Canadian Parliament is as follows:—"That if and when, the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties which it imposes upon British manufactured goods."

A somewhat similar resolution is also proposed by the Middlesborough chamber.

**LANDLORD'S PREFERENTIAL CLAIM FOR RENT.**—Oldham Chamber—That the Executive Council be again requested to take such steps as they may deem most expedient to get the law of distress altered so as to give effect to the recommendations comprised in the resolution passed at the last three annual meetings of the Association, which resolution was as follows:—"It is the opinion of this Association that during recent years new conditions have arisen in the conduct of certain trades and manufactures which cause the landlord's present right of distress for rent to operate most unjustly towards the tenant's other creditors. This Association therefore recommends (1) That landlords should not be allowed to distress for rent in advance, nor for more than twelve months rent in arrear. (2) That landlords should have power to distrain for rent of land, tenements and hereditaments only, but such power of distraint should not extend to any sum contracted to be paid for the supply of steam or other motive power, nor for the hire of machinery, nor for any other sum other than for rent as hereinbefore defined in this paragraph."

**BANKRUPTCY LAW.**—Bradford Chamber—That this Association views with satisfaction the suggestions of the Inspector General in Bankruptcy in his recent report, that the Bankruptcy Courts should be enabled to deal summarily with offences mentioned in the Debtor's Act, and is of opinion that the failure to keep proper books of account and the continuing to trade after clear knowledge of insolvency should be added to the offences so dealt with. And that the Executive be accordingly requested to take steps for promoting or supporting legislation in the directions indicated.

**DECIMAL SYSTEM.**—Sunderland Chamber—The Executive Council is requested to continue to use every means towards the furtherance of the adoption of a decimal system of coinage and weights and measures in the United Kingdom.

## Medicine Hat District.

From the Medicine Hat Times.

The season of the year when those inhabitants of Eastern America and the Old World who are dissatisfied with their limited opportunities look with longing eyes to the newer west is drawing near, and many of them will doubtless make up their mind to emigrate. This country is so large and the opportunities it offers to intending emigrants so varied that the choice of locality to settle in is often a difficult one. The class of emigrants this country is likely to receive for some time is agriculturists, and they will be largely influenced in their choice of locality by three important considerations, viz., quality of soil, climate and water, and where these necessities of a farmer's success are found together in the greatest perfection, there is the place for him to settle. That we have them as nearly perfect in the Medicine Hat district as in any other portion of Canada or the United States, has been fully demonstrated by the experience of the past eight years. The Medicine Hat or Cypress Hills district extends from the 103th meridian about one hundred and fifty miles westward, and from latitude 49½ about seventy miles to the north. Along the southern boundary lie the Cypress Hills, which contain hundreds of square miles of spruce timber, suitable for lumber, building logs, fence rails, etc. Numerous streams of the purest water rise in these hills and flow northward to the South Saskatchewan, which runs through the western and northern portion of the country. Along the valleys of these streams are large bottoms, covered in many places with trees which afford shelter to stock both summer and winter. The banks of nearly all these creeks are lined with springs, which furnish the purest of water all the year round. The Saskatchewan river is a broad stream of pure, clear water, and is navigable for flat bottom steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from east to west almost through the centre of the district, with stations about every ten or fifteen miles. The Alberta Coal Company's road enters from the west and joins the C.P.R. at Dunmore. Trails and roads are numerous and invariably good at all seasons of the year. The principal towns are Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat, the latter having a population of about 700.

The soil varies from a rich sandy loam to a black peaty one, and is uniformly suitable for either grain or vegetable growing. Wheat averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre and oats averaging over seventy are frequently raised, and no other district in the Northwest grows vegetables equal in quality and size.

In length of growing season and mildness of winter climate, this district excels any part of the Northwest or Manitoba. Spring opens early in March, and seeding is often over by the middle of April. The month of May is usually dry, the rainy season rarely beginning until June, when it is most needed, the winter moisture being sufficient to carry the crops through until that season. The rainy season lasts from six weeks to two months, and is usually followed by a dry autumn. Of course, like other portions of the Northwest, we have had dry seasons during which very little rain fell. However, a dry season does not necessarily mean a complete failure of crops, as under good cultivation fair crops can be raised every season. One strong point in favor of the climate of the Medicine Hat district is the complete absence of summer frosts. In the nine years crops have been raised here there has not been the slightest damage from this cause; indeed, grain is usually harvested here before the first slight frost comes, while tomatoes and melons can be ripened in the open air.

Water, which with few exceptions is invariably good, is easily procured either in the streams or by digging from ten to thirty feet below the surface.

Besides these important considerations already mentioned, there are many others which intended emigrants should take into consideration, such as cost of living, fuel supply, markets, etc.

At present there is a local market for all products of the farm, and farmers settling in this district may rely on getting ready sale for their surplus cattle, grain, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc. The opening of manufactories here, which must take place in the near future, will largely increase this local consumption of farm and garden produce, while a ready outside market can always be found in the neighboring province of British Columbia.

Fuel is abundant and cheap. The whole western portion of the district is underlaid with coal, which is easily mined, and wood can be had for the hauling in the Cypress Hills.

The cost of living here is less than in many other districts of Western Canada.

But while this section of country compares favorably with any other for grain and vegetable raising, yet it is when we look at its fitness for mixed farming that its superior merits become strongly apparent. A mixed farm combines stock-raising with the growing of grain, and consequently does not depend entirely on either branch of industry, and as both are sel-