

the matter of coinage, Saskatoon is not a little puzzled in the meantime, for British coins are as plentiful as Canadian, and Saskatoon people are somewhat chary in accepting the former. In addition to the tents, there is a large immigration hall, where a portion of the immigrants live. The colonists are well provided with medical facilities. A hospital tent has been erected, where the services of two doctors and three nurses are available. The doctors are Dr. Kenting, of Kingston, and Dr. Amos, of Montreal. The nurses are English: Miss Farmer, Miss Still and Miss Herbert.

The Union Jack floats over one of the larger family tents, indicating that here some person of more than ordinary importance resides. This is found to be the tent of Dr. Barr, the leader and founder of the colony, and to judge from the number and frequency of the reverend gentleman's visitors, his life must be a more than ordinarily busy one. He is assisted in organization by the Rev. Dr. Robins and Mr. Lloyd.

The Government tent is another important one in the camp. Mr. Griffin, however, who presides over this department, is in the meantime powerless, for until the colonists are ready to move, their location cannot be decided upon.

Store tents are to be found here and there throughout the camp, where members of the colony supply their brethren with the necessaries of life. The baggage store tents and the horse stables make up the variety of the canvas city. In the former are to be found articles which may be considered somewhat out of accord with the surroundings, for quite a number have brought their pianos all the way from England to Saskatoon. The amount and variety in those tents would surprise our Western readers were a list of them published, for no less than five thousand tons of baggage was embarked on board the "Manitoba."

The Canadian Government have here in readiness two gentlemen whose duty will be to impart instruction in all branches of farming as soon as operations commence. Those gentlemen, Mr. Snow and Mr. Doyle, are anxious to be at work, and a lazy camp life in the heart of spring does not seem to suit their ideas of the proprieties of an agricultural life.

The social life in the camp is one worthy of attention. A considerable number of married women and young girls are present, also quite a number of children, and all of them not only seem to bear the rough life with equanimity, but seem to positively enjoy it. We find the women and girls always in high good humor, ever ready to look upon their experiences from the brightest side, and ever ready to look upon their disappointments from a humorous standpoint. The children romp and play, as all children will, in whatever position placed, so long as their physical comfort is well attended to. The weather since the establishment of the camp has been absolutely perfect, and nothing has occurred to disturb the perfect harmony of this novel life.

Fretting over delay has already begun to assert itself. The colonists complain that they are unable to do anything on account of want of horses or oxen, and someone must be found on whom to lay the blame. Some believe that Dr. Barr and his colleagues have undertaken something which has grown too big for them to handle. A feeling is prevalent that it is time to be up and doing, and anxious looks are being cast along the Battleford trail, with a longing to go forward and put their fortunes to the test. A few have been more fortunate than their neighbors. Some have procured horses and wagons, and it is only a matter of a day or two until they proceed westward. There are not a few who are not in a position to provide themselves with an equipment to make a start on their own account. In most such cases, however, arrangements have been made with more fortunate individuals whereby the former give their services to the latter on conditions that their homestead duties be attended to in part payment for services.

The colonist's knowledge of agriculture is not by any means a strong point, for although a large number of them come from agricultural districts, only a small proportion have had any actual experience in the industry. They are highly intelligent, and the majority of them well educated. They are most genial and frank in conversation, and all seem to be men of upright dealing and high principle. Bad times in the Old Country in their respective trades and occupations is in many cases assigned as the reason for their emigration, while, of course, a spirit of adventure can only be given as the reason for the presence of many of them. Most are hopeful of success, and believe that they will enjoy an agricultural life thoroughly. They all seem capable of engaging in hard work and able to adapt themselves to any ordinary circumstances.

JOHN, McBEAN.

College Opening.

A despatch from Regina, under date of April 22nd, brings the following intelligence:

"Last night, in the presence of the members of the Territorial Assembly, and under the presidency of the Mayor of Regina, Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, attended by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture formally opened the Northwestern Agricultural College and Experiment Station, which is under the managing directorship of Prof. W. H. Coard. There were also present the leading residents of Regina and vicinity. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor of Regina, the Hon. Dr. Elliott, Prof. Coard, and several members of the Assembly."

Barr Colony Notes.

Many novelties are to be met with in the Saskatoon camps. Most of the wagons purchased by settlers are rigged with canvas roofs, with the ends adjustable to open or close at pleasure. The roof is supported by wooden slats, which slide into staples on either side of the wagon. The top is convex, and the apex is about six and a half feet from the floor. It makes a splendid shelter from the elements, and will be found to constitute a great boon on the journey from Saskatoon. Some of the colonists live in them in the meantime and the erection of a tent will be saved by their use on the journey.

The river is the source of the water supply, and all along its shores the clean, bright ice of winter frost is piled, providing a first-class quality of drinking water.

The colonists seem to be highly pleased with the reception given them by the people of Canada. They say they have not received the usual formal welcome of strangers, but a genial, friendly reception, demonstrated by warm handshakes and cordially-expressed wishes for their welfare and prosperity. They feel treated as long-away friends returning again to their homes.

Long may this feeling continue to be extended to such as they, and should the present pioneer party—as we have every reason to believe they will—prosper to success, the same feeling will ever be extended by Canadians to all English-speaking subjects of King Edward VII., for in Canada our friends will find a patriotism more loyal, more general, and withal more fervent than they were accustomed to at home.

Few of the colonists favor the slow, docile ox, and if a great many of them will make their start with that true and faithful friend of the pioneer, it will be for reasons of expediency more than of choice. This

Pork Factory for Carberry.

According to the Carberry Express, a movement is on foot to establish a pork factory in that enterprising town. A meeting was recently called at the instance of Nat. Boyd, M. P., when the question was discussed in the presence of a few prominent citizens. It was pointed out that the surrounding district was unexcelled as a hog-raising center, and the establishment of such a concern could not fail to prove a great benefit to the farmers, as well as to the town itself. The men behind the scheme are to be commended upon their enterprise. It is contended that what the hog-raising industry of this country needs is more factories within reach of the farmers, where the profits will not be consumed by long freight rates.

With the Institute Speakers.

It is to be regretted that the Farmers' Institute meetings, which have been recently held throughout the West, were not more largely attended. A great deal of valuable information may be gathered from meetings of this kind. The farmer not only gets a scientific lecture on his business, but he hears the opinions and experiences of his neighbors, and it is certainly cheaper to profit by the experience of others than to depend upon oneself for experience in every branch of his business.

Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., says that "the Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute should be the most important organization in every district. There are so many ways in which these societies may be of benefit to their members and the district in general." He enumerated several ways in which they could be useful. Among others were cheap clubbing rates for their papers; improving the class of stock by importing pure-bred males; experimenting in the different crop products by appointing certain members to

make experiments, and in this way having systematic experimental farms right in their own districts at the cost of very little labor to each member.

Professional men and business men all have their organizations for the mutual benefit of members, while the farmer, who plays a most important part in the world's affairs, is probably the man who does the least towards improving his conditions by organization and discussion. The lumber and other like concerns are well organized and effective. Why, then, cannot the farmers do something in the way of combining and dictating what prices and general conditions will be? Mr. Harcourt gives a very instructive lecture along this and other lines, and no farmer can listen to his talk without receiving benefit therefrom.

J. A. Lang, of the Forestry Department,

also gives a lot of valuable information about tree planting and successfully maturing these trees after they have been planted. It has been proven beyond a doubt that fine plantations of the cottonwood, elm, tamarack, ash, birch, willow, maple, Scotch pine and spruce can be grown all over the West in a period ranging from eight to twelve years. The cottonwood has been found to be the fastest grower, while the sharp-leaved or Russian willow comes next.

In his lecture, Mr. Lang shows that the value of trees on an acre of ground after twelve years' growth, as fence posts, at ten cents each, is \$180, or \$15 per acre per year, and the total cost of labor to grow these posts is only \$14.50. This, then, as a money-maker, is more valuable than wheat, to say nothing of the protection and beauty of the trees.

VERMILYEA.

Brick and Tile Making.

The Manitoba Tile and Brick Company is installing a large plant for the manufacture of bricks at Lariviere, Man. There will be sixteen down-draft kilns, and the daily capacity of the concern will be fifty thousand bricks.

Binder Twine Prices.

Kingston, Ont., Penitentiary binder twine prices have been fixed for the present year as follows: Pure manilla, 650 feet, 11¢; pure manilla, 600 feet, 10¢; Kingston special, 525 feet, 9¢.

New Cars for C. N. R.

The Cobourg Car Company is said to have an order from the C. N. R. for 12,000 new cars.



(Photo by G. H. Parsons.)

STROWAN MARCHIONESS V.

A Shorthorn cow. Winner of many prizes at leading shows, including first at Highland, 1901. PROPERTY OF H. KER COLVILLE, MARKET DRAYTON, ENG.

is an easily understood prejudice which will die out, for the man with oxen will be found to get ahead just as quickly, and in every respect as thoroughly, as the man with horses.

When the binders begin to "birl" round the broad acres, of course, matters will be different, but by then we hope to have the accompanying sound of the steam whistle within hearing of all of the colonists.

Institute Lecturer Returns.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, who has been addressing farmers' institute meetings throughout Assiniboia and Southern Alberta, called at the "Farmer's Advocate" office a short time ago while on his way east. In the Mormon districts of Stirling, Raymond and Magrath, he saw evidences of great industrial progress. On April 13th, the steel frame of the new \$500,000 beet sugar factory was erected and the machinery was all on the ground. The main building of this concern is 288 feet in length and 40 feet wide. In the same town there is now in operation a \$35,000 gristmill having a capacity of seven barrels per hour. Considering that eighteen months ago there was nothing to be seen at this place except the bare prairie, its growth has been phenomenal.

Mr. Anderson reported a good attendance at the meetings in this section and an active interest in the subjects under discussion. One thing that struck him forcibly while travelling throughout the West was the number of inferior bulls that had been brought in for sale. He was accompanied on his tour by T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, and although a few of the meetings came at dates rather late for the locality in which they were held, still a fair attendance had been the rule.