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THE COLONIST.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Manitoba and the Territories.

VOL. 7. No 3.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1892.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

BARLEY cutting was started at Emerson, Man., on August 4th.

The Canadian Pacific railway are calling for tenders for clearing and grading for the construction of the Vancouver and Lulu Island railway.

The Agricultural outlook in France is far from favorable. There has not been enough rain to soak the ground, and all vegetation has suffered from drouth. July weather improved conditions.

MR. J. L. BUCHNALL, a prominent business merchant of Winnipeg, will be in Toronto during the exhibition which opens on the 5th of September. He intends taking samples of Manitoba butter for competition.

AT THE Winnipeg Exhibition was over the Canadian Pacific Railway Company set two or three men to work among the exhibits selecting grains, roots, grasses, etc., to make up an exhibit to send to England in time for the August and September fairs.

THE steamer Coquitlam which was seized by the United States vessel Corwin for violation of the Revenue Laws and being illegally in the Behring Sea, has been appraised by the American authorities. Bonds to the amount of \$120,000 will be required to secure the Coquitlam's release.

THE third Maritime Convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor was held in St. John, N. B., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 28th to 30th, and was a most successful gathering. There are now between 275 and 300 societies in the Maritime Provinces, and as each society was entitled to send two delegates, the attendance was large.

AT THE World's Fair there will be shown a complete, or nearly complete, collection of the flora of the State of Montana. The collection will consist of specimens of about 1,000 different varieties of plant life, principally wild flowers. There will also be a display of grasses and forage plants. Many of the States are preparing similar exhibits.

AUGUST 16th and 23rd and September 6th have been fixed as the dates on which the annual harvest excursions from Ontario will leave Toronto. The fare for the round trip to Winnipeg or to any point on the branch lines from there will be at \$28. To Calgary the rate is \$35 and to Edmonton \$40. The first party will likely be a very large one.

PRINCE Edward Island is fertile throughout, except for a few bogs and swamps, composed

of soft, spongy turf. The soil is composed of a rich layer of vegetable matter on a stiff clay and sandstone, and is well watered. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, of which oats and potatoes are largely exported. Wheat yields 18 to 30 bushels, oats 25 to 70 bushels per acre, and barley makes a good crop.

THE premier of British Columbia, Hon. Mr. Davie, gave a complimentary dinner to the railway officials on the evening of August 3rd, as a celebration of the successful completion of the arrangements for building the Canadian Western railway. The line of the new road will run from Victoria northward to Seymour Narrows, following on the mainland the old route of the Canadian Pacific to the eastern boundary of the province. The line has already been subsidized 20,000 acres per mile and assured by the provincial government and Victoria, further financial aid. The Dominion has also been asked for the usual money bonus.

THE C. P. R. land department sold during the month of July some 41,000 acres of land, 29,422 acres more than were disposed of during the corresponding period of last year. The total sales of the department since the first of January amounted to over \$1,000,000, the largest amount ever received by the department for a similar period of time. The sales of this month have been nearly altogether to bona fide settlers and not as has been the case to some extent in years past, to speculators. As there are a number of delegates in the country from the states of Maine and Nebraska looking for land it is expected that this month will also be a busy one.

A prosperous German residing in America writes of a recent visit to his native country, thus: "One day I saw a review of cavalry in Berlin. There were thousands of men cantering gayly along for the entertainment of the young emperor—the War Lord, as he calls himself. The next day I went into the country, and not very far from the capital I saw a sight that was pitiful indeed. One woman was holding a plow, and this was being dragged through the earth by two other women and a dog harnessed together. Here, then, were two pictures—the idle horses and the idle men capering about Berlin, the women and dogs doing the work of men and horses in the country!"

AN experimental farm established by the Government of Victoria, Australia, for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the soil and climate for numerous kinds of crops, and

for the instruction of students in agriculture, now extends to nearly 5,000 acres. It is situated at Dookie, in the north eastern district of the colony, and has been in practical operation for the last seventeen or eighteen years. A small portion of the land is under vines, another portion is devoted to Zante currants, and various medicinal plants are also cultivated. The Dookie experimental farm, however, represents but a small part of what is being done for agriculture by the Government of Victoria. The Agricultural Colleges Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State agricultural colleges and experimental farms.

AT the monthly meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway held at Montreal on Aug. 9, Mr. Davin, M.P., introduced a deputation consisting of J. W. Smith, of the Regina board of trade, and Ald. Marsh, of Regina, who complained that the extension of the Soo line to Pasqua, Assa., instead of to Regina was a violation of a promise given by Lord Mount Stephen in 1887, that all lines from the southwest should center at Regina. The directors decided they would not yield to the request of the delegates to divert the line to Regina because the Pasqua route will save twenty miles, but gave a written promise that two other new lines coming from the east should end at Regina.

"WITH the view of rendering the present system of railway block signalling perfect," says the *Colliery Guardian* of London, Eng., Mr. S. Lichtenfeld has invented a system of electrical communication between drivers of engines and signalmen, the successful working of which in model was recently shown at 93, Great Portland-street, London. Each block section is provided with insulated bars, which are placed at intervals along the line between the rails, and attached to each engine is a contact piece, which comes in contact with the rail when the engine passes over it. There are also treadles placed at certain points, which, as also the lengths of rail, are connected up by wires with switch boards in the cabins at both ends of each block section. By means of indicators the signalmen can see at a glance where every train on the section is, and can follow the precise course of each. Should it be necessary to stop any train, this can be done by the signalman, causing a bell on the engine to be sounded when the engine is in contact with the insulated bar. When the engine is standing the driver and the signalman can talk with each other or exchange signals."

The Colonist.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
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AND THE TERRITORIES.

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WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1892.

A SPEECH ON EMIGRATION.

In the English speaking world, especially those parts of it which own allegiance to the British Crown, a very great interest has been taken in the proceedings of the congress of Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade as recently held in London, England. The discussions which took place there on questions effecting the interests of the British people brought out information on these questions which will exercise a very great influence upon the future conduct towards each other of the various divisions of this great Empire. Imperial Federation is the end some have in view, others do not go so far as that, but all agree that it is desirable, nay almost necessary to the future welfare of the Empire, that some steps be taken to draw the various colonies and dependencies closer to the mother country. At this conference men from all parts of the Empire, both near and remote, were in attendance to aid in the deliberations.

One of the matters which came before the conference was that of the directions of the migratory movement of the British people, or as a question, if we may be allowed to put it in that shape, "How can we retain the Britons for Britain." To one of the speeches which was delivered at London, that of Mr. Steen, president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, THE COLONIST would like to give editoria, prominence this month. Mr Steen spoke as follows:

"Representing as I do the great Canadian Northwest, the country in which exists the widest and greatest field for colonization to be found in all the British possessions, I feel bound to say something before this congress on this question of directing, as far as possible, the overflow of British population into British colonies, especially when I see the broad, liberal and comprehensive manner in which the resolution put forward by the London chamber of commerce grasps the subject. This question is one of greater importance, not only to the colonies, but also to the mother country, than most people are aware. (Hear, hear.) While listening to the able address of Sir Thomas Farrer on Tuesday last in opposition to trade reciprocity by discriminating tariff within the Empire, I heard him talk of the goodwill of the United States towards Great Britain, and was astounded as well as amused to hear him so talk. (Hear, hear, and Canadian cheers.) United States goodwill to Great Britain I have been anxiously searching after for nearly 20 years, and have not found enough to fill a vest pocket. (Laughter.) I resided nearly nine years in the United States before I settled down in Canada, and I can well remember the expressions of goodwill which reached my ear

from time to time, as the epithet of "foreigner" was frequently heaped at me with all the venom of a rattlesnake, and often qualified by a powerful adjective. I can remember too, when I crossed into Manitoba and saw the flag under which I was born waving over our illimitable prairies, the feeling of confidence I experienced as I reckoned up my status there as the rights I had by birth, and of which no man could deny me. (Cheers.) My experience is but the experience of thousands of Britons, who in the United States were not prepared to swear away their birthright Esau like, or change their national allegiance as they would their underclothing. (Renewed cheers.) This kind of good feeling is brought to bear with double pressure upon the poor British emigrant who seeks to better his condition within the United States. Before such an emigrant can secure an acre of a grant of land on which to settle, he has to swallow an oath of allegiance to the United States, which contains a clause in which the swearer mentions especially the renouncing of allegiance to the sovereign of the old land of his forefathers. It is a powerful test, and many like myself never could find thistle capacity to swallow the disagreeable dose. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But the bulk of our emigrants are not in a position to make objections. They are not prepared with funds to go away in search of a home in some other country, and they soon discover that without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, many of the pathways to success are closed against them. In short, they can remain Britons still, but they must also remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. (Hear, hear.) Surely no Briton can fail to see that almost every emigrant sent to such countries as the United States becomes a source of strength to an alien power and his loss is a weakening of the empire. It is equally plain, that every emigrant sent to one of the British colonies is an addition made to the strength and solidity of the empire; and it gives me great pleasure to see the liberal manner in which the London Chamber wishes to see treated all efforts at thus building up the colonies, and strengthening the empire. (Hear, hear.)

There is one point in connection with emigration and colonization to which I wish people in Great Britain would give more consideration than they have done in the past, I refer to the selection of different classes of emigrants for different classes of colonies. The man who might be a valuable settler in one colony, might prove a disadvantage to another colony; and few can estimate the injury which can be done by one emigrant who, through being wrongly directed, met disappointment and misfortune in the colonies, and had to return to the mother country. For instance, a host of skillful artisans would be a literal load if imported into our prairie land, when we have little or no skilled labor at which to give them employment. Nor do we want a lot of bookkeepers, clerks, and such like. The supply of such is always in excess of the demand, and there are enough of such people in Winnipeg now looking for situations, to supply the wants of a city of 150,000 population. Even the experienced English farmer, possessed of some means, is not always the successful man in our prairie land. Many of such men have strong opinions and deep prejudices on questions of agriculture, which they have gathered from experience in Great Britain, but which will not apply in a new country. Such men often have to unlearn much before they are capable of moving in the direction of success. The British farm laborer whose knowledge of agriculture is but little beyond being elementary, when assisted financially, as suggested in the resolution before us, often proves a most valuable settler with us; and I want it to be clearly understood that poverty is no crime in our great prairie land, and those who come there with very limited resources often prove our most successful citizens. One thing is imperative, however, and that is work. (Cheers.) One class above all others we have no use for in the North-west, namely, the fast young gentle-

man, sent out to be where he will not disgrace his friends, and to live in the North-west upon romittances from home. That individual is utterly useless to us. With aid to the poorer emigrants, as indicated in the resolution, and with care in the classification of settlers for different colonies, this movement to direct British surplus population into the colonies cannot fail to prove a power in building up the empire. (Cheers)."

EXPORT BUTTER AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

The special prize for butter in packages suitable for export called out an interesting show at the late Provincial Exhibition. It is not generally known to the public that Manitoba butter makers are making an effort to secure a market to the west among the countries and islands whose shores are washed by the Pacific ocean, but the evident care and expense to which they have gone deserves both recognition and encouragement. For years butter has been sent from France and Denmark to Brazil, the West Indies, India, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, and such places, which has been put up in air tight packages and prepared in every way to withstand the climates through which it has passed on the long voyages.

Now that there is good steamboat service on the Pacific from our own Canadian ports it is natural for our province to attempt some rivalry and to secure part of this great and growing trade, for we are terribly handicapped against exporting to the British Isles. From Montreal the best Eastern creamery is shipped to Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, and we stand, not only fifteen hundred miles of land behind our Quebec and Ontario competitors, in the race for the old country trade, but even on arrival our produce meets with Danish and French manufactures which have only a narrow strip of sea to cross to reach London itself. It seems only reasonable then that our surplus for export should be directed to the west where we are at no disadvantage. The opening of trade must necessarily be slow, partly because our capacity at present is limited and partly because a new article is always cautiously looked on by the purchaser; still we have already made trial shipments and in every instance the result of the transaction has been successful. Last year butter was shipped from Winnipeg via San Francisco to the Gilbert and Marshall Islands in the Polynesia lying to the north-east of the Australian continent and evidently stood the voyage well for an enquiry has come back for the same butter again this year. This journey is 7,000 miles long, and in passage the equator has to be passed. The butter was put up in the exact shape in which Mr. LaBorde exhibited his first prize exhibit last week and by him.

The excellence of this package over the others that were shown is obvious. Its appearance is very smart and handsome, its size small enough to supply only one meal at a fair sized table, so that no butter would have to be held over in an open package in a hot climate, and again, while it is perfectly air-tight from the outside it also contains no air whatever within. There was no other package there for which as much could be said, although both Mr. Scott of Shoal Lake (2nd prize) and Mr. Wm. Scott of St.

Eustache, exhibited handy and sensible pails and boxes. The principal trouble is to obtain boxes made of a tin sufficiently hard to withstand the action of the salt contained in the butter. In consequence of this M. de la Borderie is compelled to import his boxes from France and although they are not for sale, when filled within the Dominion, there is a heavy duty imposed upon them, thereby putting him to additional and useless expense. It is to be hoped that all unnecessary hindrances may be removed in time and that another year there may be a good report to be made on this trade and another good exhibit at the fair to show the reward of those who are enterprising enough to attempt to develop it.

VERMONTERS IN WESTERN CANADA.

A party of farmers' delegates, some forty in number, from "the Green Mountain State," Vermont, are travelling in Western Canada this month prospecting for land. Their coming is the result of the energetic work done by D. J. Waggoner, a colonization agent, in their state this spring. The party left Richmond, Vermont, on the morning of Saturday July 30, proceeded to Montreal and came on through in a special car. It is the intention of the delegates to visit the most accessible parts of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, going as far west as Edmonton. On their return to Vermont, they will make a report of their trip to the farmers and others whom they represent and give their impressions of the country. If their report is favorable it is more than probable that a large number of Vermonters will settle in the chosen districts.

It is gratifying to Canadians to see that the farming communities of the United States are not unmindful of the advantages of the Canadian North west as a field for settlement, and there is a strong likelihood that before long we will have the still greater gratification of seeing the pick of their farming classes coming to Western Canada to take up land. This will in some measure compensate us for the loss of the countless numbers of Canadians who have gone to swell the population of the United States.

THE EXHIBITION.

So much has been said this month by the press of Manitoba and the Territories about the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition that very little remains to be said in description of it, so THE COLONIST will not attempt to give a detailed report. Enough could be said to fill a page of the influence which it will exert on the future progress of the country, but we will spare our readers that also, as they are fully aware of what it will be.

That the fair was a success everyone admits. The weather was all that could be wished, the exhibits in all classes were fully up to expectations, and the programme was carried out without a hitch. The buildings and grounds were in much better shape than they were last year, the new buildings relieving the crowding and making it possible to show goods and products to better advantage.

The attendance was a surprise to everyone. Over 40,000 people passed through the turnstiles in the three days. This has demonstrated beyond a doubt that a summer fair can be made a success in point of attendance.

The most interesting part of the exhibition was the live stock. The cattle and horses were pronounced by experienced men from the east to be beyond comparison. The dairy exhibits were also worthy of attention. A new building specially designed for the purpose gave the exhibitors first-class accommodation and enabled them to keep their exhibits in good condition throughout the whole week. In another part of this number of THE COLONIST we have an article referring to the butters. Other features of the show were the agricultural implements of such well known dealers as H. S. Wesbrook, Massey-Harris & Co., F. A. Fairchild, and Stevens & Burns; the carriages and wagons of Boyce's Carriage Works, Cockrane & Co., and Harvey & McRae, the stoves and ranges of the E. & C. Gurney Co. and Greig Bros.; the paints, oils and glass of G. F. Stephens & Co.; the harness and saddlery of E. F. Hutchings and W. A. Pierce; the barbed wire of the Manitoba Wire Company; the soaps of the Royal Soap Co.; the beers of E. L. Drewry; the fancy wood work of Brown & Rutherford; the musical instruments of O. E. Marcy; the photographs of Messrs. Steele & Wing and Benetto & Co.; and the paintings of the Japanese artist Hidoh.

Among the special features of the show were the exhibits from the Indian Industrial Schools and the Winnipeg public schools.

EXHIBITS OF WEEDS AT COUNTRY FAIRS.

A writer in an eastern magazine has suggested to the farmers and county fair managers of America an idea which we think is well worthy of close attention. We have not the article before us but the idea was something like this: At county and other fairs let there be prizes offered for collections and lists of all the noxious weeds to be found in the country which the fair represents, properly named and with all information about them that can be conveniently gotten, so that farmers and others visiting the fair will get not only information about the grains, grasses and vegetables grown but also information about the weeds against which they have to fight. It is not less important for the farmers of a district to know of the arrival of a new weed than of the advent of a new fruit or grain. It is also suggested that maps of the most destructive weeds be placed on the walls of school houses that the children may become familiar with them and thus more fitted to contend against them when they shall have grown up. The managers of the World's Fair have recognized the importance of having something of this kind at the fair and have reserved space for a display of the weeds of the whole country.

In view of the almost alarming extent to which weeds are spreading in Manitoba this is an especially timely suggestion for us. There is nothing to hinder our county fair managers having exhibits of weeds as well as of any

other of Manitoba's products. It might be somewhat difficult to get the farmers to manifest any rivalry as to who could put in the best exhibit, especially if the rules governing the awarding of the prizes specified that the weeds must be from the land of the exhibitor—no one would want to get the name of being the best weed grower in a district—but it would not be difficult to get from each one a collection of such as he found to be most prevalent or dangerous. If some action of this kind was taken by fair managers, it would at least have the effect of making each farmer familiar with the weeds which he has most to fear and put him in a position to fight them to advantage, and better still, to prevent them ever getting a foothold at all.

Editorial Notes.

Nothing has occurred in Western Canada for some time which can at all compare for brutality and cowardice to the recent attack which was made by a mob of white men on the Chinese of Calgary. The alleged cause of the attack was the liberation of the Chinese from quarantine. The houses of these poor people were broken into and the contents damaged to a large extent, while they themselves were forced to fly almost for their lives. Canadians have been justly indignant as they have from time to time heard of the ill-treatment accorded to missionaries and others in China, should they not be still more indignant when such things are allowed to occur almost without a protest in our own boasted civilized country.

The small-pox scare in Western Canada has died out. Those who knew the facts never doubted for a moment but that it would only be a scare as there was very little ground for expecting that the disease would spread. Sensible people could not help but laugh, and a few swore, at the action of Governor Burke of the State of North Dakota in raising a quarantine against Manitoba, which well-nigh put a stop to all traffic between the two countries. This quarantine was totally uncalled for. Appearances point very strongly in the direction of its being merely a political dodge, or a means to injure Manitoba in the eyes of the people who contemplate emigrating from the States to this country.

Our pages contain this month the reports of the several farmers' delegations which have visited Manitoba and the Territories recently. To these reports we would like to call the attention of intending settlers and all other persons interested in Western Canada. When it is considered that the men who composed these delegations were, a great many of them, from parts which are usually considered excellently adapted for farming, and have wide experience in farming and stock-raising, and make these reports only after the most diligent inspection of the country and under great responsibility it will be seen that they are really of great importance. Farmers at a distance, who have no opportunity of sending delegates or personally visiting the country previous to settlement can rely on them as being substantially correct.

The Annual Report of the Experimental Farm.

A short time ago THE COLONIST received from the management of the Dominion Experimental Farms a copy of the annual report for the year 1891, containing reports from the director, Wm. Saunders; the agriculturalist, Jas. W. Robertson; the horticulturist, John Craig; the chemist, F. T. Shutt, M. A.; the entomologist and botanist, James Fletcher; the poultry manager, A. G. Gilbert; and from the superintendents of the various farms throughout Canada. We purpose making some extensive extracts from this volume, as the matter contained therein is of vital interest to a large number of our readers, and makes excellent reading for all.

The director in his opening remarks says: "During the season of 1891 farmers in almost every part of the Dominion of Canada have been blessed with bountiful crops. With few exceptions favorable weather for seeding, growth and harvesting prevailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the results have been such as to provoke a general spirit of thankfulness among those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Compared with the average of the past nine years, the statistics of Ontario show an increase for the past year in that province in fall wheat of 5.7 bushels per acre; in spring wheat, 5.4 bushels; barley, 3.2 bushels; oats, 5.7 bushels; peas, 3.6 bushels; and of corn in the ear of 9.8 bushels per acre. In turnips the crop has been increased above the average for the period named by 136 bushels per acre; mangels, 76 bushels; carrots, 36 bushels; and potatoes 28.9 bushels, the only items where there has been any falling off being in beans and hay. The former is less than the average by 1.3 bushels per acre, and the latter by about four-tenths of a ton per acre. The last has been no doubt due to the very dry weather which prevailed generally during the month of June. Farmers also had favorable results in the Maritime provinces. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories notwithstanding the strong winds which prevailed in the spring and the early frosts in autumn, the returns on the whole have been most bountiful. The stores of fertility laid up by nature with so liberal a hand in the soil of those fertile plains promise food and plenty in the future to incoming multitudes. In British Columbia also almost every sort of crop is said to have been above the average. The outlook from an agricultural point of view is most encouraging for Canada, for it will be found that associated with the favorable season there have been improvements in the preparation of the soil in the selections of the seed and in the general management of the crops, showing that increased intelligence is being brought to bear on farm work. The stores of fertility in the soil are being more carefully husbanded by a judicious succession of crops, and greater pains are taken to replace the elements which repeated cropping have removed. The mental inactivity of the past is being replaced by a spirit of inquiry, which augurs well for the future.

That much may still be done by the farmer to improve his condition and add to his profits will scarcely admit of a doubt and while

there are some conditions which effect his crop which are beyond his control, the intelligent application of improved methods will enable him to make the very best of every favorable circumstance which may arise. One of the most important means of improvement within his reach is the selection of good seed, and it is worth while to pause to consider how much may be involved in this one point hitherto so often neglected. Every seed has an individuality of its own impressed on it by nature, which under favoring conditions will manifest itself. Each is provided with a germ wherein lies this impress of individuality, and this germ is imbedded in a store of such food as is best suited to stimulate the growth of the young plant. When the seed is plump the food supply is bountiful and the infant plant so nourished makes rapid headway, but when the seed is shrunken and imperfectly developed the store of nourishment is much lessened. After the young plant has begun to grow a period of comparative rest is needed, during which growth is scarcely perceptible until the roots are sufficiently extended to gather food for further development; the rapidity with which this progress is made depends very much on the plumpness and inherent vigor of the seed. Crops are thus often enfeebled at the start and delayed in ripening by the use of poor seed, or they ripen unevenly and lack that vigor so necessary to a liberal return.

"As an illustration we may take the oat crop. How often it has occurred that farmers have held over for seed such oats as were too poor in quality to sell to advantage, thinking that any sort was good enough for that purpose, and how frequently has the yield been poor and the grain of light weight. It is not unusual for good farmers who provide good seed of fertile sorts to have crops of this grain of from 50 to 60 bushels per acre, while the average is about 35 bushels; by the exercise of greater care in this respect the average production may be materially increased, and every additional bushel per acre would in Ontario alone add to the returns of the farming community nearly \$625,000 a year. Or, taking the improvement in another line, it is well known that some farmers by the selection of good plump seed and thorough preparation of the soil grow oats from four to eight pounds heavier per bushel than many of their neighbors. It should not be forgotten that with an equal yield in measured bushels per acre an average increase in the single province of Ontario of one pound per bushel in weight of the entire crop would be a gain to the farmers, basing the estimate on the crop of last year, of \$750,000 per annum. An addition of one bushel per acre on the wheat crop of Ontario, including both spring and fall wheat would in like manner add to the gains of the farmers over \$1,300,000 in a single season. The statements respecting wheat and oats will apply with more or less force to every other crop.

"Good varieties of grain some times deteriorate by long and careless cultivation, to such an extent as to make them unprofitable, when they are usually replaced by other sorts. Judicious selection and change of seed would no doubt conserve this fertility and add greatly to the length of life of such varieties. New sorts

are obtained either by careful selection and cultivation, by the preservation of occasional sorts which occur in nature or by artificial crossing. The watchful farmer may do much to improve his own grain, and furnish good seed to his less thoughtful neighbors by the first method, and occasionally secure new varieties by the second, but the third requires much more skill and care and is usually practised only by experts in such matters. On the experimental farms all these methods are in operation, and in a very few years a large number of new sorts which have been originated in this climate will be available for test in the different parts of the Dominion.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

In view of the importance of placing within the reach of Canadian farmers the best varieties of seed grain obtainable, all the most promising sorts are yearly brought together and tested at the Experimental farms. The crops of such sorts as are likely to be generally useful are preserved, and under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture distributed the following season to those who apply for them as long as the supply lasts.

The samples sent out in the early months of 1891 were as follows:

Province.	Applications for.	Total No. sent
Prince Edward's Island . . .	256	468
Nova Scotia	1,000	1,744
New Brunswick	244	369
Quebec	1,205	3,116
Ontario	1,577	4,249
Manitoba	400	1,055
Northwest Territories . . .	313	595
British Columbia	141	390

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SAMPLES SENT OUT.

OATS.

Prize Cluster.—This variety of oats has again given good results. At the Central Experimental Farm the yield has varied in different soils from 84 bushels and 4 lbs. to 28 bushels 28 lbs, weighing about 42 lbs per bushel. A large field averaged 58 bushels 24 lbs, and it was considered that one-fourth of the grain was beaten out by a hail storm which occurred after cutting and while the grain was in stook. On the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., the yield in plot culture has been quite phenomenal, having reached 101 bushels 19 lbs per acre, weighing 38½ lbs per bushel. At Brandon, Man., these oats have given 54 bushels 15 lbs per acre, weighing 39 lbs per bushel, and at Indian Head, N.W.T., 82 to 86 bushels per acre, the grain having reached the extraordinary weight of 47 to 48½ lbs per bushel. At B.C. the return has been smaller, being 28 bushels 28 lbs per acre. These oats maintain their character for earliness, ripening usually from two to three days to a week earlier than many other sorts.

Victoria Prize—This is a short, plump, white oat, much like the Prize Cluster, but is not uniformly so good a cropper. On the Central Experimental Farm a yield of six acres averaged 26 bushels 29 lbs per acre, weighing 39½ lbs per bushel. At the branch farm at Nappan, N.S., the experimental plots yielded 83 bushels 8 lbs per acre, and at Agassiz, B.C., 25 bushels 30 lbs per acre.

Flying Scotchman—This is a white oat, a little longer in the kernel than Prize Cluster or Victoria Prize, which has made a good record for itself, being generally prolific, healthy and vigorous. At the Central Experimental Farm

it has varied from 48 bushels and 26 lbs per acre to 29 bushels and 7 lbs. At Nappan, N.S., the experimental plots have returned at the rate of 95 bushels 10 lbs per acre, and at Agassiz, B.C., 58 bushels 8 lbs per acre.

Bonanza—This is another white oat of fair promise, but closely resembles Prize Cluster and Victoria Prize. On the Central Experimental Farm it gave a crop in 1891 of 23 bushels and 30 lbs per acre; at Nappan, N.S., 77 bushels 32 lbs; at Indian Head 72 bushels 22 lbs, and at Agassiz, B.C., 37 bushels 12 lbs.

Banner—This very promising variety has made a good record for itself during the past season. It is a branching oat, with a long kernel, not very plump or heavy, but very vigorous and productive; on the Central Experimental Farm it has varied in yield on different soils from 87 bushels 22 lbs to 37 bushels 13 lbs per acre. At the branch farm at Nappan, N.S., it has given on experimental plots at the rate of 94 bushels 4 lbs per acre; at Brandon, Manitoba, 81 bushels 33 lbs; at Indian Head, N.W.T., 86 bushels 24 lbs, and at Agassiz, B.C., 73 bushels 32 lbs per acre.

American Triumph—A few reports have been received giving the results of the tests of samples of this grain. They nearly all speak of the variety as being late, and this agrees with our experience in Ottawa. As there are many earlier ripening varieties which have given on the average much better results, there seems no special reason for continuing the distribution of American Triumph.

TWO ROWED BARLEY.

In the annual report of the experimental farms for 1890 reference was made to the importation from England by the Government of a large lot of one of the best varieties of two-rowed barley for seed, which was sold to farmers at less than the cost of importation, in order to thoroughly test the value of this grain in all parts of the Dominion. A shipment of 400 English bushels of the barley grown from that seed, weighing about 52 lbs to the bushel, was subsequently forwarded to England to be malted and brewed by one of the leading brewers there. Before being forwarded the barley was thoroughly cleaned under the supervision of the Director and the small kernels and as much as possible of the broken seed removed. In October a report of the results obtained by the brewer was received, which was highly satisfactory and showed that good two-rowed barley, such as will meet the approval of the English brewer, can be grown in Canada. Many samples of barley much better in quality and heavier have since been received at the Farm from farmers in Ontario. Favorable reports as to the yield of the barley have been received from every hand, and it is the general opinion that the crop of two-rowed is much better than the six-rowed.

Prize Prolific—This useful variety has been widely distributed, and the reports of the past season have been on the whole very favorable. In some localities the straw is reported to be weak, a failing which in wet seasons seems to be common to all the two rowed barleys of the Chevalier type, not because the straw is less stout than other sorts, but because the pendant head when weighted with water proves a much greater strain on the straw than do the

BARBED WIRE.

(GENUINE LOCK BARB.)

Prompt Shipment



Write for Prices.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Galvanized Wire, Barbed Wire, Plain Twisted Wire, Hay Baling Wire, Staples, Etc.

MANITOBA BARB WIRE CO, (LTD.), WINNIPEG.

more upright heads which characterize the Duckbill, Goldthorpe, Italian and other sorts of that class. At the Central Experimental the Prize Prolific barley has yielded in different fields and plots from 33 bushels 18 lbs to 65 bushels 10 lbs; at the branch farm at Nappan, N.S., 50 bushels; at Brandon, Man., 74 bushels 34 lbs; at Indian Head, N.W.T., from 45 to 54 bushels 28 lbs; and at Agassiz, B.C., 32 bushels 39 lbs.

Danish Chevalier—At the Central Experimental Farm this variety gave crops varying from 41 bushels 40 lbs to 43 bushels 41 lbs; at the Brandon, Man., Farm, 68 bushels 16 lbs; at Indian Head, N.W.T., 44 bushels 20 lbs; and at Agassiz, B.C., 33 bushels 36 lbs.

Webb's Kinver Chevalier—A supply of this fine variety of barley, which has carried off so many prizes in England, was purchased early in the year from Edward Webb & Son, of Wardsley, England. On the Central Experimental Farm it yielded a crop on one field of 42 bushels 36 lbs per acre, and on another 58 bushels 2 lbs; at Nappan, N.S., the yield was 48 bushels 16 lbs; at Brandon, Man., 61 bushels 17 lbs, and at Agassiz 20 bushels and 40 lbs per acre.

Goldthorpe—This variety of two-rowed barley was imported from James Coster & Co., of London, England, two years ago. It very much resembles the Duckbill in habit of growth, but the grain is said to be superior, with a thinner skin on the kernel. The crop has varied in different soils on the Central Farm from 49 bushels 28 lbs to 29 bushels 6 lbs. On the Nappan Farm it has yielded at the rate of 47 bushels per acre; at Brandon 65 bushels 21 lbs; at Agassiz, B.C., 42 bushels and 4 lbs per acre.

SPRING WHEAT.

Ladoga—This early ripening wheat continues to give good returns in many parts of the Dominion, succeeding best on comparatively light soils and in those districts where the summer season is short. On the Central Farm the yield has varied on different soils from 25 bushels 10 lbs to 21 bushels 7 lbs; at the branch farm at Nappan, N.S., it has given a return of 30 bushels; at Brandon, Man., it has yielded 33 bushels; at Indian Head, on different plots from 36 bushels 46 lbs to 33 bushels 20 lbs, and at Agassiz, B.C., 18 bushels and 20 lbs per acre.

Campbell's White Chaff—This variety of spring wheat, so promising for the eastern pro-

vinces, has again proved very productive. It is not, however, as yet a variety to be recommended for Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. It is too soft and lacks that proportion of gluten which would make strong flour.

Red Fife—The Red Fife as grown in the Canadian Northwest is one of the best wheats which the world produces. As grown there it is of the highest quality; is productive and comparatively free from rust; when grown in the eastern provinces it is much less desirable.

(Continued on page 51.)

Manitoba Settlers

When arriving in Winnipeg are invited to visit the extensive establishment of

J. H. ASHDOWN
Hardware Merchant,

And inspect his large stock and prices.

Farmers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers, Painters, Builders, Contractors, Lumbermen, Sawmill Men, etc., etc., will find all the goods in this line requisite for their requirements. Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot, etc.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

A GREAT DOLLAR'S WORTH.

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, 12 to 16 pages each issue, the largest Weekly published in the Canadian Northwest is mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1 a year. A magnificent portrait of either the late Sir John Macdonald or the Hon. Wilfred Laurier is given to every subscriber.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, . . . MANITOBA.

Manitoba.

Official Manitoba Crop Report.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued the following report, from information gathered up to date of August 1st:—

	1891.	1892.
Rainfall recorded in July	2.95 inches	2.16 inches.
Average yield per acre of prairie hay	1.62 tons.	1.92 tons.
Average yield per acre of cultivated hay		2.31 tons.
Approximate yield of wheat	27.1 bush.	22.07 bush.
" " Oats	44.6 "	43.10 "
" " Barley	35.8 "	32.19 "
" " Peas		23.00 "
Acres of new prairie broken.	178,330	143,919

In giving the average yield of different grains it is to be understood that they are only approximate, as it would be almost impossible for correspondents, on the 1st of August to state with any certain degree of exactness what the yield will be when the grains come to be threshed out.

WEATHER.—Correspondents are all pretty well agreed that the weather during the month of July was favorable for the growing crops, some saying it was of the very best. There has been a good deal of sultry weather during the month with frequent showers, which has brought along the crops rapidly, and has made up to a large degree for the cool weather of June.

The following is a record of the total rainfall, in inches, at the principal stations in the province for the month of July: Gretna, 1.20; Morden, 2.95; Arden, 3.81; Hartney, 1.82; Greenwood, 2.92; Selkirk, 2.69; Manitou, 2.94; Pomeroy, 3.43; Aweme, 4.97; Treherne, 6.59; Hillview, 3.14; Rapid City, 3.68; Norquay, 3.18; Bradwardine, 1.64; Carman, 2.90; Shoal Lake, 2.89; Beaver Creek, 3.67; Oak Bank, 2.92; Elm Valley, 2.14; Winnipeg, 3.56; Foxton, 3.10.

WHEAT.—Correspondents differ very widely in their estimates as to their yield per acre. Some are as low as 10 bushels to the acre, while a few estimate 35 and 40 bushels to the acre, by far the greater number estimate from 18 to 25 bushels per acre. Growth has been very rapid during the month, yet the yield of straw is much lighter than last year.

OATS.—Oats are reported to be doing very well, but are said to be very short in straw, in some places and uneven in plant, especially on old land. In some places where poor seed was used they are reported as thin. This is no doubt owing to their having been sown broadcast, because where the drill has been used, they are much thicker and further advanced. On back-setting they are reported as very good. In some places they came up thinly, but have stood out wonderfully. On the whole the crop promises to be an average one.

BARLEY.—Comments by correspondents on the barley crop are as follows: Good; average; very good; equal to last year; headed out; ready to cut in a week or ten days. The impression is made that the yield will be greater according to the appearance of the crop, than it was last season with the extra growth of straw.

PEAS AND FLAX.—Where they are mentioned they are said to be in good condition. Peas

will average 23 and flax about 17 bushels per acre; which, in the case of flax, is some better than last year, when it was put at 15 bushels per acre. The total area under flax is 1,718 acres, which is almost entirely confined to the municipalities of Arthur and Rhineland.

POTATOES AND ROOTS.—The unanimous report on potatoes is that they are a splendid crop, for years past there has been no report so generally favorable. No damage of any kind is reported. Turnips and field roots are above the average. The seasonable rains in July have given them a start that ensures a good crop.

MEADOW GRASS.—This is a bonanza year for grass, the estimated yield of wild grass per acre is 1.92 tons. In some cases the sloughs are as yet too wet to cut, but the favorable weather of the past week will give access to the heaviest and richest marshes.

CULTIVATED MEADOWS.—It must be said that the report current for some years that timothy could not be successfully raised in Manitoba was not founded on actual experience. Very few farmers until quite recently have tried to raise timothy, the prairie supplying all hay required, and the land broken has been given to some kind of grain. Now we have reports from almost all sections of the country of very fine crops being taken off cultivated meadows. The average estimated yield is 2.31 tons per acre. It is only a matter of time until the meadow will take its place in the rotation of crops in Manitoba as in Ontario. The most successful farmers to-day are thus raising hay for their stock, and at the same time giving back to the soil its virgin fertility by occasionally "seeding down."

THRESHING MACHINES.—An interesting report is given in connection with threshing machines. The very heavy crop of 1891 taught farmers generally that their money is not in their pocket as soon as harvest is over. Machines were at a premium—old horse powers were overhauled—every available machine in the province in the hands of the machine men was secured and all found work to do, and yet many farmers could not and did not get their grain threshed. The result to some farmers was almost a total loss of the season's crop and, generally a serious loss to the province. A glance at the number of threshers in the province shows how great was the demand. Last year there were in the province the total number of threshers, 977, this year a total number of 1180, showing an increase of over two hundred, of which all but twenty were steam outfits. With a much lighter quantity of straw to handle and with the increased facilities, it may be expected that the difficulty of the past season may not this year be experienced.

NEW BREAKING.—Again we have a large area of new breaking, in all 143,919 acres. This is 34,411 acres less than last year, but when it is remembered that hundreds of farmers had to do their threshing in June and July—the breaking season,—this is a large increase of land added to what is already under cultivation in the province.

GRAND TOTALS FOR THE PROVINCE.

The following is a brief summary showing the estimated yield for the province of the principal grain crops:

	Acres.	Bush per acre.	Total Bushels.
Wheat	875,890	22.07	19,333,009
Oats	382,974	43.16	14,371,167
Barley	97,644	32.19	3,143,100
Peas	2,183	23.00	50,324
Flax	1,718	17.05	29,291

The Hirsch Colony.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives the following account of the visit of the Baron Hirsch commissioners to the Souris colony:

"Mr. D. S. Friedman and Mr. Moses Vinberg, the commissioners appointed by the Baron de Hirsch relief society to visit the Jewish colony in the Souris district and report on its condition and prospects, have just returned, highly satisfied with their visit and rejoicing in the consciousness that the efforts to assist their poor Russian brethren were not thrown away, but promise to bring forth good fruit. There was only one unpleasant incident in the whole trip, and as this occurred after Mr. Friedman and his colleague had arrived back in Montreal it was not a serious one. Mr. Friedman, while away, had been collecting reports and other data for presentation to the society. There he had stowed away in his valise, and on his asking for it here, he found that the zealous porter had re-checked it to Port Arthur, and by this time it is again heading for the great North-west unless it has been stopped at Owen Sound by the telegram sent after it.

Mr. Friedman, while regretting the loss of his valuable notes, was able nevertheless to give the *Gazette* yesterday quite an interesting interview on the subject of Jewish colonization in the great north-west. "The colony," he said, "I believe to be an assured success. It is on a decidedly good footing and is bound to go ahead. I stayed there three days, and during that time had ample opportunity of observing the internal workings of the little colony. The colony is situated on the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the line will pass through it within fifteen days. This in itself will prove an inestimable boon to the colonists, as it will minimize their transportation trouble. The colony is also within eighteen miles of the Dominion Coal company's mines and six of the Halyard mines."

"What is the present strength of the colony?"

"The colony when complete will number 350 souls. At present its strength is over 200. Of course, just now there are very few women in the party. These are in Montreal and will join the men in a short time. In addition to the colonists proper, the section is forming a nucleus around which quite a large Jewish settlement is springing up. Russians and other Jews who have money hearing good reports of the land, have come there to settle."

"How about their health?"

"Excellent. It was March the 23th when the colony was founded, and up to date not even have there been no deaths, but hardly any sickness. The men are splendid workers, and seem to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Why, they seem to work all night. When we were passing into the settlement at 3 o'clock in the morning we saw the men going to the woods to work."

"Are there any drawbacks?"

"Yes, there is one, and a serious one; but this we expect to conquer shortly. There is a great scarcity of water, and farmers have to dig as deep as 45 feet without finding it, although there are others who have found it at 20 feet."

"Your visit to the colony was to inaugurate certain changes, was it not?"

"Well, yes. Before our arrival the colony was living in community, and we have altered all that. Each man has taken up his quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, and already twenty-five cottages have been erected and there are twenty-five more to follow."

"What class of produce are they raising?"

"Oats, potatoes and garden stuff. Unfortunately the oats were planted a little late in the season, and in consequence will be only good for fodder. As for the rest they will have good crops. Why, they will have six hundred to eight hundred tons of hay ready to sell to the incoming settlers in the spring."

"Now how do they get on with the Christian population?"

"I saw quite a number of farmers in the vicinity and they one and all spoke in the highest terms of the character of the little Jewish colony. They say they are good workers and perfectly honest and reliable."

"Is there a feeling of content among the colonists?"

"Yes, they are more than satisfied. Of course they know they had to endure hardships, and they have endured them; but these have gradually been conquered and everything looks bright."

"When will the colony be self-supporting?"

"We expect it will be in that shape next fall. Of course just now they are making homes for themselves. Until the fall a number of them will work in the mines to help themselves along."

"It is a very general opinion that those of the Jewish race are not specially adapted to farm life. What has been your experience in the colony?"

"Let those who think so go out and judge for themselves. They will find that these Jewish colonists are more skillful farmers than many of the Gentile settlers. I did not expect to see them so prosperous. One man remarked to me, as he showed me his farm: 'Look, I am as happy as a king; every acre I took is my own land.' There is not a drunkard in the whole colony, or one who lives an evil life."

The Manitoba Poultry Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the office of the Exhibition Association at Winnipeg on Thursday July 28th. After the formal business had been disposed of a motion was brought up and passed providing for the holding of a winter exhibition of poultry at Winnipeg. The fixing of the date was left to the executive committee with a suggestion that it be between the 1st and 15th of December.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg; president, H. A. Chadwick, Winnipeg; 1st vice-president, J. C. Harrison, Brandon; 2nd vice-president, John Hettlo, M.P.P., Boissevain; secretary-treasurer, S. B. Blackhall, Winnipeg; directors, W. N. Dayton, Virdon; Mr. Black, Manitou; D. F. Wilson, Brandon; H. S. Maw, Winnipeg;

J. Lemon, Winnipeg; S. J. Thompson, M.P.P.; Carberry; auditors, S. Liug and A. Monkman, Winnipeg.

The question of incorporation was left with the executive to make enquiries as to the necessity of, and the cost of such, and to report at the annual meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again during the winter show.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the four weeks ended August 6 and July 30, 23 and 16, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	July 16.	July 23.	July 30	Aug 6
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	2	3	1	2
No. 2 hard	16	25	20	55
No. 3 hard	47	25	39	19
No. 1 Northern	1	0	0	0
No. 2 Northern	6	5	0	11
No. 3 Northern	2	4	7	7
No. 2 White fyle	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Regular	18	12	12	11
No. 2 Regular	25	10	20	15
No. 3 Regular	6	0	0	1
No. 1 Rejected	3	2	2	4
No Grade	30	41	62	48
Rejected	10	4	10	10
Feed Wheat	0	0	0	0
Total	165	131	179	183

Total inspected for the four weeks, as above, 659 cars. Total inspected for the corresponding weeks of last year, 15 cars.

Notes.

August 25th will be Winnipeg's civic holiday.

R. Cornett, one of the Dominion dairy instructors, is visiting Manitoba,

Stewart Sills, a prominent merchant of Morden, died of small-pox on July 26th.

During exhibition week 1,716 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg for settlement in the province.

The arrivals at Winnipeg on Tuesday, July 26th, the day before the formal opening of the exhibition, were 1,500.

The contract for the erection of the new fish hatchery, at West Selkirk, was awarded to contractor Thompson, of Winnipeg.

Large numbers of people from outside points visited the Government Immigration offices at Winnipeg during the exhibition week.

In Springfield municipality the crops were never so promising or so far advanced as this summer. Barley cutting will commence this week.

Hugh McKellar entered upon his duties as chief clerk in the office of the Manitoba department of agriculture and statistics about the 1st of August.

The Mounted Rifles of Winnipeg have been amalgamated with the regiment of dragoons, and will hereafter be known as B Troop, Canadian Dragoons.

The corner stone of the new building at Winnipeg, part of which is to be occupied by the board of trade and grain exchange, was laid on the 4th of August.

The New Douglas House, Winnipeg, has been leased by H. McKittrick, and after it has been thoroughly renovated will be opened by him as the National Hotel.

The Great West Life Assurance Company has received a license for the transaction of the business of life insurance in Canada. The head office is situated in Winnipeg.

14,897 immigrants arrived and settled in Manitoba during the seven months ending July 31. 4,538 immigrants arrived in Manitoba during July. Of this number, 174 were Icelanders.

Trained teams of moose and elk, a pair of each, have been sent from Winnipeg to the Detroit Exposition. Before these animals are brought home again, they will be taken to the World's Fair.

The new electric street railway, at Winnipeg, was opened for traffic on the morning of Tuesday, July 26th. The part of the line in operation, ran from the C. P. R. crossing, on Main street, to the exhibition grounds.

The catch of whitefish on Lake Winnipeg this summer has been very large. The fishing companies are unable to handle the large quantity caught, and one company have withdrawn half its fleet, while another company has withdrawn all its boats for a while.

Under a new time table there will only be a mail service three times per week on the C.P.R. Southwestern branch. The mail service per the mixed train which left on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays has been discontinued.

With the change in the train service on the C.P.R. Souris branch an improved mail service has been inaugurated. There will hereafter be a tri-weekly mail car service to Melita, and a semi-weekly service to Oxbow. The postal authorities expect to be able to extend the semi-weekly service to Estevan the new coal town by the 1st of September.

The members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Grain Exchange have received invitations to attend a conference of delegates to be held at Grand Forks, N. D., on September 1st and 2nd. The subjects that will be considered at this conference will be the extension of trade relations between Canada and the United States, navigation of the Great Lakes and other questions affecting the mutual interests of the two countries. It is expected that some ten thousand delegates will attend.

Agricultural Exhibits.

Macleod, N.W.T.	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
Melita	" 2-3
Moosejaw, Assa.	" 4th
Treherne	" 10th
Oxbow, Assa.	Sept. 30th
Meadow Lea (Woodlands E. D. Soc.)	Tues., Oct. 4th
Selkirk	" 4-5
Pilot Mound	" 4-5
Saltcoats	" 5th
North Plympton, Springfield	" 5-6
Saskatoon	Wednesday and Thursday, " 5-6
Killarney	" 5-6
Oak River	" 6th
Carberry	" 6-7
Portage la Prairie	" 6-7
Birtle	" 6-7
Regina	Thursday and Friday " 6-7
Swan Lake (Lorne E. D. Agr. Soc.)	" 7th
Strathclair, Man.	" 7th
Stonewall, Man.	" 11-12
Neepawa, Man.	" 11-12
Minnedosa, Man.	" 12th
Wolsely Agr. Soc.	" 18th

The Three Lessons.

THREE are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shalow from thy brow—
No night but has its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy barque is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this—God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Faith, Hope and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else were blind.

—FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

A Mosquito Legend.

Hiawatha is the subject of many Indian legends, only a small number of which are included in Longfellow's beautiful poem. The little boy, reading a book of poetry, who declared angrily to a mosquito singing about his ears, "If you do not move off, I will fling Hiawatha at you," spoke more wisely than he know.

The Indians say that hundreds of years before Columbus came to this country, a great mosquito invaded Fort Onondaga which was the capital of the Iroquois. The mosquito did great mischief to the people, for on whomsoever it lighted it sucked out his blood and killed him.

The warriors made several expeditions to expel the monster, but failed. The country was invaded until Hiawatha, the Holder of the Heavens, was pleased to visit the people. When he was with the king at Fort Onondaga, the mosquito made his appearance, as usual, and flew about the Fort. Hiawatha attacked the monster. It flew so rapidly he could hardly keep in sight of it, but after a few days' chase it began to fail. He hunted it to the borders of the Great Lakes, toward the sunset, and round the great country. At last he overtook the monster and killed it near the salt lake Onondaga, and the blood became myriads of small mosquitoes.

The Indians place the greatest reliance on the truth of this legend especially when they visit the swamps about the Great Lakes.—LUCY ELLIOT KELLER, in *American Agriculturist*.

The Cattle Breeder's Association.

The annual meeting of the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Winnipeg during exhibition week. President J. S. Robson, of Manitou occupied the chair. There was a good turn out of members. After the minutes had been read, Mr. Robt. Hall, of Brandon, was appointed president. Mr. Hall on taking the chair, commended the action of the board in giving wholesome suggestions as to the appointment of judges at general and local societies. Mr. R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, was elected president of the Territories. R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, vice-president for Manitoba. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Walter

Lynch, of Westbourne, was elected representative of the Holsteins; Jas. Bray, of Portage la Prairie, for Jerseys; W. H. Martin, of Winnipeg, for Galloways; David Steele, of Glenboro, for Ayrshires; Hon. W. Clifford, for polled Angus; with Messrs. Proctor, of Virden; Donald Frazer, of Emerson, and John Sherman, of Souris as ordinary directors. Messrs. Acton Burrows and W. Thompson were elected auditors.

The president, secretary and Messrs. W. Martin, Acton Burrows and W. Thompson were appointed a committee to confer with the railway authorities, so as to secure the most advantageous terms and arrangements for conveyance of exhibits to local shows. Mr. Robson drew attention to the last year's regulation by which Manitoba bred cattle were prevented from competing both in the general and special classes of Shorthorns. After a good deal of discussion it was unanimously agreed on the motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Lynch, that home-bred cattle should be eligible to compete, both in the general and special class for the encouragement of Manitoba and Northwest cattle.

Mr. Grieg moved, that in the opinion of this meeting the summer show should be held not later than the middle of July, so as not to interfere with haying. This was unanimously approved of. It was agreed to adjourn and hold the annual meeting next year at Winnipeg.

Bringing Canada into Disrepute.

The following clipping from the Leipzig column of *Der Anwanderer* shows to what an extent a few black sheep can injure a country in the eyes of people of distant lands. It is to be regretted that these things have occurred, but they are no more characteristic of Canadians than of any other people:

"Leipzig has no insatiable desire for such visitors as some of those we have had of late years from Lower East Canada. The first to honor us with her attentions was a Mrs. Captain Knight whose husband, a naval man, was said to stay at home and do the house-work, while she—an elephantine beauty "in the dark with the light behind her"—went round, talked tall and borrowed monies, the repayment of which was omitted owing to a defective memory. One night the family disappeared, leaving an advertisement in the "*Tyblatt*" to the effect that their landlord was instructed to discharge all claims, but—they had neglected to provide the funds for so doing. Then a Mrs. Lampman made off, and among others who lamented her departure was the music-master who had instructed her daughter. About the same time we were allowed to make the acquaintance of a Mrs. Liar, with an assortment of olive-branches—including red-haired triplets—who, when not fighting among themselves, were in litigation with their neighbors. The landlord waived his rights in order to see their backs. His definition of them was more forcible than polite. But the one who is most regretted by the Leipzigers is an "innocent widow," one Hilda Elizabeth Irvine of Quebec or Montreal, who "knew nothing about business" but proved to be a first-rate hand at obtaining credit, renew-

ing bills, getting into law-suits and eventually stealing things (part of which were found in her bustle) belonging to a lodger. The losses sustained through that woman, who was never known to do a stroke of work—would "tot up" at some 10,000 marks. She learnt a trade before leaving Germany, having received the hospitality of the prison authorities for the space of 18 months. People who come here now from Lower East Canada have to bring money with them!"

He was about Seven.

A COWBOY WHO CONVINCED A CONDUCTOR OF A CHILD'S AGE.

A great deal has been written about the wild, untamed attributes of the Texas cowboy, but an incident witnessed by the writer in a railway train down south seemed to indicate that this terror of the plains is possessed of many more pleasing characteristics, says the *Detroit Free Press*. The train was just pulling out of Laredo when a woman with a child entered the car and took a seat in front of a Texan whose appearance was far from prepossessing. He had tangled black hair, his trousers were tucked into his boots and he looked mean enough to steal a horse. He seemed, however, to feel much interest in the prattle of the child and the response of the mother, for something like a grim smile lighted up his unprepossessing features. While the conductor came around the mother presented two tickets, one of which was for half fare.

"This won't do," said the conductor gruffly. "That child is more than twelve."

"O, no; indeed he isn't."

"But I say he is, and you must pay."

"I have no money. I tell you—"


"Then you'll have to get off."

Here the Texan interposed.

"I reckon noc." He touched his revolver significantly and looked the conductor squarely in the eye. "I reckon, Mr. Conductor, that kid is about seven. What do you think?"

The conductor returned the glance and hesitated.

"Well, he moight be," he said, and turned away. Then the woman murmured her thanks, but the Texan's face resumed its former villainous expression, and no one, to look at him, would have deemed him capable of a kind action.

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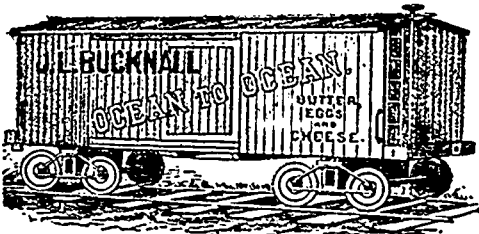
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Assiniboia.

Crops in Assiniboia.

"Having made particular enquiries in every settled part of the Territories," says the Regina *Leader*, "we are in a position to speak with some authority on the state of the crops. In Assiniboia it may be said the crops are generally good. In the Moose Jaw and Regina districts and from this point east as far as Moosomin, the gateway town of the Territories, as well as in Southern Assiniboia nearly all crops promises well. There are a few exceptions to this, where yields will be light, but the fault in most instances lies not so much with the elements as with the system which has been adopted in many cases of sowing grain on stubble ground without plowing. Except in the Yorkton and Saltcoats districts, where we are informed the crops are light owing to dry weather in the spring and since, there will be a good average yield, and some settlements which have been specially favored send reports indicating the promise of one of the best harvests they have harvested. In central and southern Alberta we are informed the grain has suffered from dry weather, but as the mainstay of these localities is cattle, whatever disappointment there is will not weigh heavily. In northern Alberta and Saskatchewan we are glad to hear that all crops are reported first-class and there will be a good yield. Here and there over the country some localities have suffered from hail, but it may be said with certainty that no general injury has been done in that respect. To sum up, while we cannot expect a phenomenal yield such as we had last year, in those cases where man has fulfilled his part of nature's contract Providence has been generous, and if the critical month of August be passed in safety the appears to be every promise that the farmers of the territories will have crops this year which, though they will not overtax the energies of man and beast like the crop of 1891 did, yet will probably in the long run pay both the agriculturalist and the country equally as well."

Indian Head Agricultural Show.

The following description of the Indian Head Agricultural show was published in the *Qu'Appelle Progress* of August 11th:

"Thursday last was one of the most lively days in the annals of Indian Head, the bustle and stir being occasioned by the holding of the ninth annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society. In previous years the show was held in the fall, but this year it was decided to try the experiment of a summer fair. The horses, cattle, sheep and pigs were exhibited on the outskirts of the town, while the town hall was utilized for grain, vegetables, ladies' work, etc. The weather was beautifully fine for the occasion, and everything passed off without a hitch. The judges who decided the merits of the exhibits came from Grenfell and were as follows: Horses—Mr. Peterson; cattle—Mr. McDonald; grain and produce—Mr. Malkin; butter and vegetables—Mr. Coy; ladies' work

—Mrs. Coy. Owing possibly to the change in the time of holding the exhibition, some of the classes were not so well represented as could have been wished, whilst others were exceptionally good. There was a fine show of horses in the various sections, and particularly in the heavy draught and general purpose sections, in both of which there was keen competition. Perhaps the most imposing spectacle was when the teams were brought into the ring to be judged, there being some fine animals both in the heavy draught and general purpose sections, and a decision as to the best was only arrived at after most careful consideration. There were many aspirants for the prize offered for the best single horse in harness, and some smart drivers were on parade. Cattle, sheep and pigs, though not large in point of numbers, represented some first class stock, and taken altogether this part of the exhibition was most creditable. On entering the Town Hall, the eye of the visitor was at once attracted by the exhibit from the Experimental Farm. This was an exceedingly good and tastefully arranged collection of grains, vegetables, fruit, &c, which added much to the appearance of the hall. The prizes offered for competition amongst the Indians brought out a display which was a surprise to many, the collections of grains, grasses, vegetables, &c, making a most commendable show. The samples of bread, butter and manufactured articles were illustrations of the progress that civilization is making amongst the Indians. Mr. Grant, Indian Agent, is to be congratulated on the results of his efforts to let the public know something of what is being done on the reserves. The arrangements were well carried out, and credit is due to the officers who had the management for the measure of success that attended the exhibition. To conclude the day's entertainment there was horse racing by the Indians on the race course and afterwards a pow-wow.

The Northwest Assembly.

The second session of the second Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories was opened at Regina on Tuesday, August 2nd, by His Honor Lieut. Governor Royal. The following was the speech from the throne:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have deemed it advisable to call you together at the earliest possible moment in the new financial year for the purpose of enabling you to make provision for carrying on the public service and especially such public works as may be undertaken before the season closes.

The great influx of immigration into the Territories renders it imperative that our roads be kept in a state of good repair and bridges built wherever necessary.

The important question also of opening up those great arteries of travel called colonization roads, is worthy of your serious consideration and is a matter that has been repeatedly and prominently brought to my notice, when visiting, in the discharge of my duties, the various districts of the Territories.

I am happy to know that the liquor license ordinance, which you adopted last session, has upon the whole given general satisfaction and that any apprehensions as to the evil effects likely to arise from the change in the law have

not been realized. I have no doubt that, after some months' experience of the working of the ordinance, amendments may now suggest themselves for your consideration, which would tend to make its provisions more effective and complete.

Your co-operation will be solicited by the agricultural and other societies in the collection of exhibits for the World's Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. In the selection of such products as timber, cereals, minerals, grasses, fruits and vegetables you will have ample opportunity of displaying the physical character and natural resources of the Territories. I have every reason to believe that the arrangements which will be made in this respect will ensure for our country the attraction and admiration of the visitors.

I am glad to be in a position to state that the dairy industry is making rapid strides amongst our population. Several creameries and cheese factories have been established since the last session of the assembly, and I understand a profitable market has been found to reward the enterprise of the promoters. There is an unlimited demand, with remunerative prices, always existing for butter and cheese of the first quality, and consequently no effort should be spared to establish the reputation of the dairy product of the Territories. Provided no inferior article is allowed to find its way into the market, the farmer may rest assured that the demand for his butter and cheese will not be less than that for his wheat and cattle.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It will be my duty to communicate to you, at the earliest possible moment, any order of His Excellency the Governor-General in council relating to such portions of any moneys appropriated for the Territories by the parliament of Canada last session as the lieutenant-governor is authorized to expend by and with the advice of the Legislative Assembly or of any committee thereof.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I now leave you to the discharge of your legislative duties, and I feel confident that in considering the various measures which will be brought before you, your action will be guided by prudence, wisdom and equity.

After the speech had been read and other formalities gone through the House was adjourned until 10.30 Wednesday morning.

Notes.

Mr. Whitton has returned to Medicine Hat from Montreal, whither he had been with two carloads of fat cattle which he was shipping to Glasgow. The cattle were purchased chiefly from the Medicine Hat Rancho company.

The Dairymen's association of the Territories has recently been organized and a meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held in the town hall, Regina, on Thursday, the 18th, at 10 a.m. The opening address will be given by Lieutenant-Governor Royal. Addresses will be given by the following gentlemen at the same place: At the opening meeting, 10 a.m.—Angus McKay, of the experimental farm—"The Breeding and Feeding of Dairy Stock." At 2 p.m.—R. Cornett, assistant dairy commissioner—"The Care of Milk and Butter Making." At 8 p.m.—Senator Perley—"How I Make Dairying Pay." Arrangements are being made with the C.P.R. for reduced fares, and an application has been made to the Legislative Assembly for a grant towards the travelling expenses of farmers attending from distant points east and west of Regina.

Alberta.

Fertility of the Far Nor'-West.

Calgary *Tribune*: Mr. C. A. Miquelon, who has been trading for the past year in the Great Slave Lake and Peace River country, arrived home last week. His headquarters in the north country were at Ft. Smith, thirty miles from the Great Slave Lake. He says that the whole country abounds in game, beaver, musk ox, wood buffalo, cariboo, bears and other large animals being plentiful. The Indians are friendly, Mr. Miquelon says, and the fur trade in that region is very good. The Peace River Valley, Mr. Miquelon says, is a beautiful country, and the climate is not any more severe than that of Edmonton. Last winter the thermometer at no time fell below forty degrees. Settlements have been made in the Valley, and the settlers grow their own grain and vegetables as easily as those in what are considered more favorable climes. Mr. Miquelon travelled many hundred miles, both by canoe and dog train, and was much taken with the whole country. He will return either this year or next, and proposes striking the Mackenzie river and following it to its mouth on the verge of the Arctic Ocean.

A Mormon Colony.

"Among the arrivals at the Ulm House yesterday," says the *Tribune*, of Great Falls, Montana, "was Charles O. Card, of Cardston, N.W.T., who is on his way to Salt Lake City, on business. Mr. Card is the founder of the town named for him and is president of the Mormon mission which has been established there. He is a man apparently about 55 years of age, somewhat short in stature and of robust frame. His face is covered with a luxuriant growth of whiskers and he has a very pleasant and affable manner. In conversation with a *Tribune* reporter last evening Mr. Card said regarding his colony:

"It will be six years next fall since I first visited the Northwest Territory during one of my exploring expeditions and decided to found a colony there. In the spring of 1887 I started from Salt Lake, accompanied by about twelve families from Utah and Idaho. We travelled overland in waggons and finally founded the settlement, which was named in my honor. Cardston is situated about forty miles south of Macleod and about thirteen miles from the international boundary. The settlement has been growing steadily and there are now about 400 or 500 of our people there and probably 150 gentiles. We have a store, a cheese factory, and numerous industries on a small scale. By the way, if the tariff was not such a great barrier to the exchange of the products of the two countries we could sell you some very fine cheese from our factory. It is a much finer article than can be made in this section owing to the conditions surrounding us. Our climate is somewhat similar to this but is more moist, the grasses are fresher and we are not so dependent on irrigation to secure our crops. Although the majority of us live in town we are a farming

and stock-raising community. We raised excellent crops last year and our prospects for good crops this year could hardly be better. It is no colder there in the winter time than here as we are directly in the Chinook belt. Our people fully understand the best methods of irrigation and where it is found necessary they employ their knowledge to good purpose. I think if the farmers in some sections of Montana, especially on the prairies and table lands, would study the conditions by which they are surrounded and the best methods of irrigation, they would have much better success in raising crops than some of them appear to have."

"Mr. Card's wife is a daughter of the late Brigham Young. Many people have called Mr. Card a bishop, but he denies the honor and says the only grounds they can have for giving him that title is the position he occupies as president of the Mormon mission at Cardston. He was born in New York state and went to Utah with his parents, who are both yet living in that state, when he was 16 years old."

Irrigation in the Northwest.

Since the Mormons by means of irrigation began to turn the desert of Utah into one of the richest farming regions in the world, public interest in the subject of artificial watering has been steadily deepening on this continent. Little has been done in this direction in Canada, but in the United States the matter has passed beyond the stage of experiment and has become a part of the industrial system of the people. Colorado has gone into the work more extensively than any other state; California has also adopted it in a large way; Utah, as all know, has been made a garden through its use; and in various States and Territories the wealth of the people has been vastly increased by this means. In fact, the legislation on the subject, federal and state, would fill a large volume, and would certainly prove interesting reading to many sections of the Canadian Northwest. In Alberta the necessity of resorting to artificial irrigation has been forced upon the people in certain localities. We have, it is true, such noble rivers and streams as the North Saskatchewan, the Red Deer, the Bow, Sheep Creek, High River and the numerous streams to the South,—with the scores of tributaries of the great rivers. We have also the great privilege of being able to strike water at an easy depth in every portion of this great district, from north to south and from east to west. Nevertheless there are certain districts in which the rainfall is uncertain, and we find enterprising men uniting to organize irrigation companies. There is, for instance, a company organized at Macleod, to utilize the waters of the Old Man's river, and another in Calgary to distribute the waters of High River and Sheep Creek over a district that has no flowing streams.

A river whose vast surplus of water could be made most serviceable for irrigation purposes in the bow; and when we mention the fact that Mitford is several hundred feet higher than Langdon we suggest vast possibilities of irrigation for the tract of country lying between those two points as well as the country lying on either side of the bow. A proper system of

irrigation would make the lands along the Bow the richest and most valuable in Canada, and would give such an impetus to Calgary's prosperity as would send our town bounding along the road to wealth and fame. We have reason to believe that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of carrying out such a scheme; that, on the contrary, everything favors its successful consummation. There can be no doubt that a properly organized irrigation scheme in connection with the utilization of the waters of the bow, within striking distance of Calgary, would quadruple the value of most of the property in the valley of the Bow for fifty miles in extent, and would give large value to some that is comparatively worthless at this moment. —*Calgary Herald*.

Notes.

Edmonton district has five cheese factories.

Two wood buffalo skins were sold recently to a Calgary gentleman for \$50 apiece.

A large party of land seekers from Dakota arrived in Edmonton about the end of July.

The Edmonton *Bulletin* of July 25th says: "New potatoes are in general use in this district."

Mr. Miquelon, late immigration agent at Calgary, is going into business at Wetaskawin station.

Laud prospectors who have visited the Egg Lake district in northern Alberta, are highly pleased with the country.

A gang of men, under contractor Watson have commenced work on the road west of Macleod to be extended through the Crow's Nest Pass.

Geo. Martin who has been trading in the north country for many years, arrived at Edmonton from Fort Simpson, Mackenzie river on Tuesday, July 26th.

Tenders are being asked by the postoffice department for a weekly mail from Fort Saskatchewan to Saddle Lake and for a fortnightly from Saddle Lake to Lac la Biche.

Mr. Grant's entire plant, which has been employed in boring oil west of Macleod was destroyed by fire recently. The loss will be a great set back to the boring operations.

The High River "round-up" is over according to a Calgary report. The calf crop turns out light, probably a two-third crop. The large steers have turned out well, and the showing of beef cattle on the ranges is larger than was ever known before. The losses by the storms has not exceeded 5 per cent.

Edmonton *Bulletin*, of July 14th: "E. Nagle arrived from the Landing last night, five weeks from Chipewyan, where he passed the winter trading fur. Trade was good last winter, but the weather was very severe. There was no starvation amongst the Indians. Mild weather came in March, and waves appeared, but a cold snap set in and the waves disappeared for a full month. Rabbits have become numerous again and all fur bearing animals that live on rabbits have become numerous as well. Mr. Nagle brought out samples of the Athabasca tar, which is supposed to be the same as that found recently at Egg Lake. John Secord, who was with Mr. Nagle, remained at Chipewyan."

Game in Manitoba.

The shooting season in Manitoba is an exceedingly interesting time, not only to sports men, but to all who love the appearance of wild life in the woods, on the waters and on the prairie. In other provinces of the Dominion game is scarce and has to be sought in the most secluded recesses of the forest, or solitary rivers of the interior. In Manitoba the finest of game birds are to be met with everywhere. The farmer at his work in harvest sees beautiful flocks of grouse, each bird resembling a young turkey, running amongst his stooks or fluttering on his stacks in the early morning. Every pond, stream and lake has its varied flocks of wild fowl. The large and beautiful mallards, the swift winged teal, the canvass back, the merganser, the butter ball, the shoveler, the red head and a host of other ducks splash, flutter and swim in great numbers wherever water is to be found. In the evening great flocks of whistling wings sail through the twilight to the larger lakes in order to spend the night with a greater degree of safety than can be secured in the smaller ponds. On the level stretches of moist land where the mow has been at work, and on the shores of shallow lakes, what a multitude of snipe and other waders can be noticed everywhere, and in a short time the grey geese will gather on the stubble fields, splash in the lakes or sound their wild notes on the air, while white and grey cranes stalk like ghosts on the plain. The beautiful and timid hares, in scores, hop in the fields, hide in the furrows or feed around the stacks in the evening hours and are always interesting in their presence and wild and playful in their movements. In the woods there is also abundance of game; the ruffed grouse in coveys jerk, peep and race amongst the bushes or start on whirring wings through the woods, where nature has provided a feast of thorn apples and berries that continue on the bushes even when winter has set in. There are also the bush rabbits in such numbers that the woods seem alive with the pleasing creatures, and amongst the tree covered hills and dark ravines groups of deer can be noticed, and frequently, in proper localities, the high headed elk with branching antlers and grey back, causes the wanderer to start at his appearance, or a black or brown bear raises his wild head and short ears to look, and then shakes the trembling bushes as he dashes through the scrub.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Manitoba in Scotland.

The Aberdeen Daily Free Press in commenting on the Manitoba exhibit at the Highland and Agricultural Society show at Inverness, says: "The Government of Manitoba have here, in charge of Mr. McMillan, the agent for the United Kingdom, an excellent display of cereals and grasses, the product of that province. The wheat shown is principally the red Fife variety, and is from the same lot as that which won the gold medal and the world's championship at the recent International Exhibition of millers' supplies and appliances held in London. In 1891 there were about 25 millions of bushels of this wheat raised in the province. When it is considered that only two

years ago there was not sufficient grown to make flour for the then few inhabitants, the progress of this part of the British Empire can only be regarded as phenomenal. The oats and barley exhibited are of superior quality, but we understand have not yet been grown in sufficiently large quantities to leave a surplus for export. The luxuriant appearance of the wild prairie grasses, samples of which are also on view, and its practically unlimited supply, warrants the supposition that cattle raising will, in the near future become as great a feature in this new country's progress as the enormous yields and superior quality of its wheat crops. The Government of Manitoba are to be commended for their aggressive policy in bidding for a fair share of the flow of emigration, and if people must emigrate, it appears to us that they may do well to consider the advantages possessed by this great western land."

Angling for the Octopus.

"It is no trick to catch them. They are pulled out with hook and line from the deep waters of the sound, just like fish, and are found on the rocky bottoms of the fishing banks," said a fisherman.

"Look at this," continued Nick, raising the slimy mass of legs and pointing to a perfect counterpart of a parrot's black beak. "That's its mouth. Just like a parrot's, only much larger and more powerful. When once those jaws fasten on the bait they never let go until landed on the deck of the boat.

"No; they seldom give us much trouble. That is part of a Greek fisherman's early education. Experience has taught the men how to handle them safely. The only care necessary is to prevent them fastening their suckers on the sides and bottom of the boat. If, by accident or carelessness, they should succeed in doing so the octopus is safe, for the suction of those cup-like disks is so great that nothing but the knife can dislodge them, and, as they be reached, they get away.

"The men know by the weight on the line and its action when an octopus is hooked. Then by means of poles the line is kept away from the boat, and, watching a favorable opportunity, with the assistance of boat hooks the fellow is suddenly yanked on board and left to thrash its life away on deck. Of course the men have learned to keep carefully out of reach of its tentacles.

"On a clear day and in clear weather one can see an octopus at great depths. Their bodies usually lie hidden under shelving rocks, leaving only one or more of those long feelers visible, moving cautiously back and forth. By baiting a hook with a white rag and dropping it close by, it is fun to watch their movements. They pretend not to see the bait, believing it is a living prey.

"They will advance their feelers inch by inch, and gradually their body, and retreat again, as if to draw on the intended victim. Playing the bait back and forth excites their cupidity, and when satisfied of the result the beast makes a spring for the bait that, for lightning rapidity, beats anything on record. Of course it fastens its razor-like, double-back-action beak into the rag and holds on like

grim death, allowing itself to be pulled out of the water rather than let go."

Saskatchewan Notes.

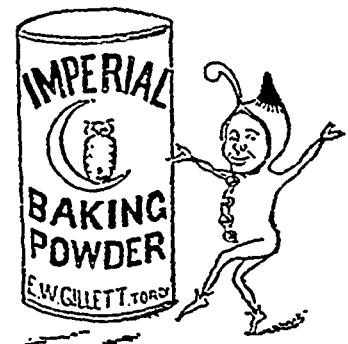
The barley harvest commenced in Prince Albert district in the second week in this month.

A recent Prince Albert dispatch says: "Lewis and Ohschauer, delegates from South Dakota, and Mr. Omerink, from Steven's Point, Wisconsin; have just returned after thoroughly inspecting the Prince Albert district. The members of the party were so well pleased with the prospects that they went immediately to the land office and entered for several homesteads and pre-emptions, and will return to them this fall. Mr. Omerink represents a large number of farmers in Wisconsin, whom he says he will have no difficulty of persuading to settle in Prince Albert."

The survey of the new town of Macleod is now completed and lots are on the market. Some fifteen have been sold. The prices range from \$175 a lot upward, according to position.

The changes on the Deloraine branch railway, consequent upon the extension of the line to Napinka, has disturbed the postal arrangements along the line. Trains now run from Winnipeg right through to Napinka, where connection is made with the Souris branch. The Morden board of trade is agitating for a daily express service each way, instead of three times a week as at present arranged.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are making extensive and solid improvements along the line Eastern Division north of Lake Superior. There are six steamshovels mostly of the Bucyrus Steamshovel Company pattern with attendant trains at work, between Port Arthur and White River, a distance of 254 miles, which means the dumping of from 600 to some days 700 cars of ballast on the road, obliterating wooden trestles and consolidating the road-bed, while before them a strong body of masons and laborers under R. M. Patterson, of Sherbrooke, have been at work for two seasons laying down extra culverts that the work done may be lasting.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued from page 47)

RESULTS OF EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE SOWING.

Experiments in this important line of work have been continued, but the same varieties of grain have not been used in every instance. A table giving the actual yields obtained from grains sown at periods of about a week apart and running from April 21st to May 26th, shows that the earliest sown grains yield by far the best results.

FORESTRY.

The distribution of forest trees and forest tree seeds to settlers on the Northwest plains has been continued. This part of the Experimental Farm work has awakened in the Canadian Northwest a very general interest in tree planting. From the large number of young groves which are thus being established at different points on the great plains, belts and plantations of trees will shortly be planted about dwellings and farm buildings which in process of time will afford desirable shelter for man and beast and much improve the general appearance of the country. In a few years many of these young trees will produce seed, and with trees in plenty, available at so many points, tree culture on the plains will no doubt make rapid advancement.

ANNUAL VISITS TO THE BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Under this head a summary is given of the outlook on the various farms at the time of the annual visit of Mr. Saunders.

Of the farm at Nappin, N.S., he says: "The farm is improving in appearance and fertility from year to year, and that part of the land which at the time of the purchase was believed by the neighbors to be almost worthless, has, with proper working and manuring, become quite fertile, and produces now some of the best crops grown on the farm."

The report then goes on to tell of the visits to the other farms: "This journey westward was begun on the 11th of August and Brandon was reached on the 16th. As viewed from the hotel in the city it was evident that the young avenues had made good progress and that the trees and shrubs generally were making satisfactory growth. One of the most striking features from this distant view was a field of Ladoga wheat, which extended from the base of one of the gradually rising bluffs on the valley so no distance up its side. Part of it was cut and that which was standing was of that warm brown color, which indicated ripeness, while the other varieties on either side appeared comparatively green."

"On closer inspection everything was found to be progressing satisfactorily."

A constantly increasing interest is manifested by the farmers of Manitoba in the operations going on at the farm. And the number of visitors who go there to gain information and experience each year is now very large. The experimental work carried on under Mr. Bedford's superintendence is favorably spoken of on all hands, and the experiments tried from year to year are proving a valuable guide to the farming community."

"The day after his arrival at Brandon Mr. Saunders paid a visit to Melita. The Souris

branch of the C.P.R. was just being opened to that point at that time and he was invited by the Assistant Superintendent to accompany the party going over the road on the first train. He speaks very highly of the country traversed by the road.

The report goes on after the description of the visit to Melita to describe the trip to the Indian Head Farm; a drive through the district surrounding that point and a visit to Prince Albert. Of the country between Saskatchewan and Prince Albert and the Prince Albert district in general he has to say: "After leaving the Qu'Appelle valley, the land along the line of railway seemed light and gravelly, but after crossing the river near Saskatoon the soil looked more fertile. Soon the appearance of the country was entirely changed as we entered on what is called the fertile belt, which extends from south of Duck Lake to a long distance beyond Prince Albert. This district is in many parts well wooded and intersected with lakes and streams, and most of the soil is a rich black sandy loam."

"The next day a drive of about 40 miles was taken, covering part of the country on either side of the town. The country is remarkably pretty and park-like, undulating and intersected at many points by groves of woodland and belts of timber, consisting of spruce, jack pine, tamarac, poplar, birch and other trees. The Saskatchewan here is a fine navigable river. In the evening a gathering of townspeople and farmers assembled to listen to a talk on the work of experimental farms. The opportunity was also improved by pointing out the advantages of mixed farming, for which from the presence of abundant shelter, the luxuriant growth of grasses, and a plentiful supply of water for stock, this part of the country seems specially adapted."

After his return to Moose Jaw Mr. Saunders continued his journey westward to Siemous B. C. where a divergence was made in order to see the Spulmacheen and Okanagan Valleys. Lack of space forbids us giving his remarks on these fertile districts, sufficient to say that he appears to have been highly delighted with all that he saw. After completing his trip through the m., he proceeded to Agassiz where the British Columbia farm is situated. His report on this says: "This most westerly of the experimental farms is improving rapidly. More than one hundred acres are now under cultivation, several large orchards have been planted, and many fruit trees and vines have been put out on the bench land about the base of the mountains. Many additions have been made to the list of fruit trees, vines, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs—the collection now includes nearly all the varieties at present obtainable, which promises to be useful to the country. The value of this farm as a testing ground for that part of the province lying within the coast climate will be very great, and the information which will soon be available will be highly prized by old residents and incoming settlers."

We have now given our readers some of the interesting parts of this very valuable report, but not by any means all of it that would be useful to them, next month we will give some of the matter which more directly concerns Western Canada.

The Prairies Thirteen Years Ago.

Those who entered the province of Manitoba thirteen or fourteen years ago will still remember with what rapture they saw such an interminable extent of rich and beautiful prairie; in summer covered by wild flowers of every shade of color; the prairie roses, the margolds, the asters, the morning glories, the honey-suckle and tiger lilies in wild profusion brightening the plain. As the season advanced the long grass of the hay meadows, the wild hops hanging in masses on the trees, the saskatoon bushes bending beneath the heavy load of ripe fruit, the great red clusters of cranberries everywhere in the forest, excited the interest and gave a new feeling of delight to the early settler on the houseless prairie. When autumn browned the grass and reddened the rose berries on the beautiful plain the wild ducks, in countless numbers, occupied every sheet of water, and the chick-chick-chick of the strong-winged prairie grouse was heard on every side as the coveys rose from the long grass, the beautiful herds of deer in the forest glades, the retreating foxes, the noisy wolves, the clumsy brown bears, the buffalo path to the water courses, and all the wild life of this new and wonderful country gave high hopes of future prosperity and rapid advancement, while anticipation was still further stimulated when the rich, heavy crops of ripe grain were reaped in successive seasons. The pleasing dreams of the early settlers have not been realized, and yet if not so well adapted to the requirements of money makers as was at one time believed to be the case, as a food producing country Manitoba stands first amongst the provinces of the Dominion. In the past settlers have not understood the situation and have invested the country, the soil, and the climate with capabilities that have no existence anywhere; consequently disappointment has been experienced by a great many. It will, however, be the duty of the inhabitants of the prairies to discover a more prosperous course to take and a different method of farming to be adopted, and each man will have to think out the best plan, according as his wisdom, experience and observation may direct him. That the country is a good one no man can doubt and that it has been sadly mismanaged all must admit.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel.*

The Wrong Chinaman.

A good story is told by Superintendent Hussey of a British Columbia up-country policeman and turnkey.

A Chinaman was in the jail and was taken out by this combined functionary to get a pail of water. While the officer's back was turned the Chinaman skipped. When the officer looked up he saw a Chinaman running, and giving chase he captured him and kicked him all the way to the jail and then locked him in the cellar. In the morning he had his Chinaman before Mr. Hussey and was telling him of his escape. "Why," said the superintendent, "that is not the Chinaman you had here before." After a close look the officer realized that he had brought back the wrong man, and with the emphasized assertion that it "was a Chinaman anyway," he assisted the Mongolian through the door.

The Michigan Delegates Report.

One of the features in connection with immigration to Manitoba and the territories of Western Canada this season, is the large number of parties of delegates who have come from the United States, with a view to looking over our country as a possible future home for themselves and their friends. A few parties came on this errand last year, but this year one party after another has arrived and made tours of the country. These parties have numbered from half a dozen or so up to as many as forty persons in a single party. They come from the far eastern and border western states, principally, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, etc., being represented. In every case the delegates have declared themselves thoroughly pleased with the country, and many of them have taken up land at once. Others have gone home, declaring their intention to return as soon as they can straighten up their affairs and arrange to move here.

A large party of delegates from the State of Michigan travelled through Western Canada during the latter part and the early part of August. At Winnipeg the party was split up into two sections, one section going west over the main line of the C.P.R. to Edmonton, and the other up the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. In another column we give the report of the latter section, and the following is the report of those who went to Edmonton.

"We arrived at Winnipeg on July 26th, at which place we laid over until the 28th. The Manitoba provincial exhibition was then open and was visited by us. The cattle and horses were beyond our expectations, the former fattened on prairie grass were superior to much stall-fed stock that we have seen. The other exhibits were a credit to the new province. We arrived at Calgary on July 30th. The crop, west of Winnipeg 323 miles were very good. The Portage district, which we passed through was one of the best we have ever seen, the wheat, barley and oats all apparently perfect as to quality and quantity. The Brandon district was also very good; on our passage we saw many fields of grain of 50 and 100 acres, many miles of grain as far as the eye could reach, which to us was quite an encouraging and hopeful sight. The district west of Qu'Appelle was not equal to the country east of that point owing to the lack of rain. Although the crops seemed short and spare owing to lack of rain the herbage seemed everywhere plentiful and to afford abundant nourishment to fatten cattle, of which we saw many, all in prime condition.

We visited the city of Calgary with its population of 4,500 at the foot of the Rockies where the snow peaks can be seen. A number of its buildings are built of stone quarried about two miles from the centre of the city. The country about this place is known as the ranching country and in some years has not sufficient rain for mixed farming. We were driven about the country by the mounted police under the guidance of Amos Rowe, the Dominion land agent. We visited the Chapman ranch which has 1,000 head of cattle and 600 horses; both the cattle and horses looked in prime condition; though the grass was very short, it was plentiful and succulent. We also saw in one flock 2,000 sheep, and were informed of another of 3,000; stock of all kinds thrive in Alberta.

On Monday, August the 2nd, we took the Edmonton and Calgary railroad for Edmonton, a distance of 192 miles in a northerly direction. We found appearance of the country improve as we travelled north; 50 miles from Calgary all the growth commenced to be very luxuriant,

the grass being especially good. We found that many settlers were already in the country, and every station filled with anxious land hunters. At Edmonton and points south and east of it settlers can procure at the stores all requirements at a fair price. There are two coal mines at Edmonton. Coal is sold at \$2.40 or \$2.75 per ton delivered. Gold is being produced by many placer miners on the sand banks of the North Saskatchewan. We were informed that each man averaged from \$2 to \$3 per day. They are testing for oil west of Edmonton, with fair prospects of success. The game through the country is very plentiful. We saw a great many flocks of prairie chickens, ducks and geese, and in our opinion it is the sportsman's paradise. The shooting season for prairie chicken commences on August 15th, and ducks, geese, etc., on September 1st. It would be difficult to conceive more favorable conditions for settlement than are to be met with in the country we traversed. Good soil, water, timber, hay, coal easily and cheaply mined on the Saskatchewan river. It seems to crop out everywhere. The opinions of the delegates as regards the opportunities of the Northwest for settlement, would be this: That whilst the entire country seems well adapted for stock raising, the district around Edmonton so far as we saw, was beyond our expectation suitable for mixed farming. Wheat was especially good, also oats and barley, and as eastern farmers we would say of the timothy grass, it was as fine as can be produced in any country, and we believe it can be raised with profit to the farmer as the country becomes more improved by settlers, from our observation. In going east about thirty-six or forty miles vegetation was growing nicely and looking well; in our opinion it is to be the future country of the Northwest. We can say from evidence within our knowledge that any man who will endeavor to make a home can do so in this district. It certainly has the best depth of soil. In this country hay is abundant and all kinds of the small wild fruits such as strawberries, gooseberries, wild currants and wild blackberries abound.

The Edmonton district surpassed our expectations, we found a country that is well adapted for mixed farming, with an inexhaustible black, loamy soil, well watered and well timbered. The conditions in that respect would compare favorably to the state of Illinois; wheat, oats, barley and hay will grow in abundance. We saw timothy and potatoes as good as ever we saw in the east, and we see no reason why any person who is burdened with taxes and interest should not go at once and make a home in the beautiful Northwest if he can. There he has a good healthy climate, no taxes to speak of, good land, no mortgages, no interest, and where with a little energy and perseverance he could make himself a comfortable and happy home.

The soil is from one and one half to three feet deep, a rich black loam similar to the soil of our Michigan river flats only heavier, and rests upon a clay subsoil which is in itself most black and rich. The climate is mild, many farmers telling us that horses get a good living running out all winter, and that last season there was very little or no sleighing there being so little snow. It was the same the winter before and we believe is generally so. The crops of wheat were fine and stand very even about as high as the fence tops, about four and a half to five feet, and indicating a yield of 25 to 30 bushels per acre. They will be ready to harvest about August 20th. Oats were heavy and good; we would think them good for 60 to 70 bushels and we were told of exceptional yields of 100 bushels per acre. Barley, the largest we ever saw, and much larger and more plentiful than is ever raised in any part of Michigan. Potatoes and a variety of garden vegetables are grown most successfully, there being no potatoe bugs, cabbage worms or any vegetable or grain pest.

Regarding storage facilities for grain, this is the best equipped of any new country that we have knowledge of. Beginning at Port Arthur

and Fort William on Lake Superior and thence along the line of the C.P.R. for 1,200 miles, the elevators are most numerous and commodious, even at the small towns they seem to have storage capacity enough for one half the state of Michigan.

The milling industry of this country is immense, there are a good many small mills in the smaller towns and in Winnipeg, Keewatin (or Lake of the Woods) and Portage la Prairie the mills are very fine, ranging in capacity from 500 to 2,000 barrels per day. These larger mills are all roller and built on the plan known as the long system. The spring wheat is very hard and flinty and mills better on the long than the short system. The flour made from this wheat makes excellent bread and is especially valuable for baker's purposes. Though it may not look nearly as well as Parshall's Legal Tender, the flour from Manitoba wheat brings the best price and is always quoted at the top of the market.

We cannot conclude our report without thanking the C.P.R. and its officials for its kindness and attention to us. We had a colonization sleeper from Winnipeg to Edmonton and return. Mr. Niblock, assistant superintendent, Medicine Hat, was very kind and attentive to us. The Manitoba, one of the C.P.R. steamers that run into Fort William, on which we travelled, is one of the best we ever saw; in short we may say that the Canadian people and officials wherever we met them were very attentive and accommodating to us.

List of Principal Canadian Fairs, 1892.

PLACE OF FAIR.	DATE.
Toronto	Sept 5th to 17th.
Winnipeg, Man.	July 25th to 30th.
Kingston	Sept. 1st to 9th.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 5th to 9th.
Pictou	Sept. 7th and 8th.
Montreal, Quo.	Sept. 15th to 23rd.
London	Sept. 15th to 24th.
St. Catharines.	Sept. 19th to 21st.
Wellesley	Sept. 20 and 21st.
Renfrew	Sept 20th and 21st.
Guelph	Sept. 20th to 22nd.
Whitby	Sept. 20th to 22nd.
Perth	Sept. 20th to 22nd.
Stayer	Sept. 21st to 23rd.
Paisley	Sept. 22nd and 23rd.
Ottawa	Sept. 22nd to Oct. 1st.
Alymer	Sept 26th to Sept 28th
Tilsenburg	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Durham	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Milverton	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Brampton	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Walkerton	Sept. 27th to 30th.
Brantford	Sept. 27th to 29th.
Peterboro	Sept. 27th to 29th.
Almonte	Sept. 27th to 29th.
Collingwood	Sept. 27th to 30th.
Woodstock	Sept. 28th and 29th.
Stratford	Sept. 29th and 30th.
Caoyga	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Bowranville	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Paris	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Markham	Oct. 5th to 7th.
E'ora	Oct. 6th and 7th.
Beachburg	Oct. 6th and 7th.
Otterville	Oct. 7th and 8th.
Ridgetown	Oct. 11th to 13th.
Simcoe	Oct. 17th to 19th.
Woodbridge	Oct. 18th and 19th.

A meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions will be held in the Directors' Room, at the offices on the Toronto Exhibition grounds, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 12th. All Exhibition Associations are invited to send delegates.

The government has been advised that Canadian cheese carried off all the prizes against all competitors at the agricultural show at Liverpool last month.

Amongst some eleven vessels to Heron Bay in July came the steamer Seguin, Capt. Symes, of the Parry Sound Navigation company, said to have cost \$135,000, the engines alone costing over \$3000. She has a very fine electric light apparatus, which lit the whole ship up at night, made the work of turning out the black diamond at night a sort of modified pleasure instead of a trembling toil.



THROUGH TIME TABLE—EAST AND WEST

Table with columns: Read Down Atl. Ex., STATIONS, Read Up, Pac. Ex. It lists train routes and times between Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

Table showing North Bound and South Bound train schedules with columns for stations, times, and freight/passenger rates.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table for Morris-Brandon Branch with columns for East Bound, West Bound, and stations including Winnipeg, Morris, and Brandon.

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table for Portage la Prairie Branch with columns for East Bound, West Bound, and stations including Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and St. Charles.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg. H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern R'y Co.

Time Card.

Taking Effect Monday, April 6th, 1891.

Regular passenger trains run as follows: WESTBOUND

Leave Winnipeg at 11.00. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, Yorkton and intermediate stations. NOTE—A mixed train for Russell makes close connection at Binscarth on Tuesday and Thursday.

EASTBOUND.

Leave Yorkton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.05. NOTE A mixed train leaves Russell at 7 on Wednesday and Friday and makes connection at Binscarth with train for Winnipeg. Leave Rapid City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.10

Regular eastbound passenger trains make a close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific west-bound trains, and at Winnipeg with the eastbound trains of that Company.

Table showing train schedules with columns for Stations, Miles from Winnipeg, and arrival/departure times.

1 Meals.

Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. McDONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Large table showing joint time table with columns for Going South, Station, Going North, and various train numbers and times.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Cutler, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3.00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent.

RR CONNECTIONS: A. Daily, B. daily except Sunday, C. daily except Monday, D. daily except Tuesday, E. daily except Wednesday, F. daily except Thursday, G. daily except Friday, H. daily except Saturday, I. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, K. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, L. Tuesday and Friday, M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, N. Tuesday and Friday, O. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, P. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, R. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, S. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, T. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, U. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, V. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, W. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, X. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Y. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Z. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

British Columbia

Through the Chilcotin.

A CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF A TRIP OVER THE
FERTILE PRAIRIES IN THE MONTH OF
FEBRUARY.

What is our young Canadian land,
Is it fair Norembega's strand,
Or Cape Breton by the sea,
Quebec, Ontario, Acadie,
Or Manitoba's flower-decked plain,
Or fair Columbia's mountain chain;
Can any part from strand to strand
Be a Canadian's fatherland?

Nay! for our young Canadian land
Is greater, grander far than these;
It stretches wide on either hand
Between the world's two mighty seas.
So let no hostile lines divide
The fields our feet should freely roam:
Gaul, Norman, Saxon—side by side,
And Canada, our native home,
From sea to sea, from strand to strand,
Spreads our Canadian fatherland.

—Fidelis.

Leaving Empire at the early break of morn, while the winter scene around was dreary as winter scene could be, the forest trees clothed in their frosty garbs and the bosom of old Mother Earth looking desolate in her winter wrappings, the prospects of a pleasant and enjoyable trip were unusually bright. With all their wintry surroundings those forest trees—the spruce, fir, pine and maple, emblems of our native land—had an attractive appearance about them, which served to make the trip all the more enjoyable.

The distance from Empire valley to W. Wy-cott's is 12 miles. In constructing a road from Empire to Hanceville this would be the only difficult point to contend with, the approach to St. Mary's river; but, after all, this does not require any great engineering feat to overcome. A good, substantial bridge would be necessary, as the present one is in a most deplorable state and unsafe to cross. Here I saw quite a few of the bounding deer, and a gray and bald-headed eagle, perched upon a tree within 50 feet of me, apparently contented, and seemingly unconcerned as to my appearance. Well might their timidity be sanctioned, as the carcass of a deer lay at no great distance off.

Some 26 miles of a ride brought me to what is known as the Home ranch, owned by the Canadian Western Ranching Company. Here I passed a pleasant evening with Mr. Bryant, who was feeding 100 head of calves. The morning followed rather cloudy, which made the surrounding woods of fir and pine rather obscured. Fifteen miles, and I was at the bank of Big Creek, at the margin of the Chilcotin plains or prairies. Fifteen miles from Big Creek are the residences of Messrs. Minton and Bergue, the country consisting chiefly of prairie open land, with belts of timber here and there. The snow was only about four inches deep. Messrs. Minton and Bergue devote their time to stock ranching and farming, and they have without a doubt one of the finest farms in the Province. The crops have yielded 3,000 pounds to the acre and an average throughout of 2,000 pounds. A mile or two from Minton's is the Stone Indian reserve. The Indians of this tribe formerly made their living by hunt-

ing and trapping, but since the advent of the white man, they have changed their mode of livelihood by tilling the soil. Mr. Hanes and Johnston brothers' ranches are also models. Here the snow was only a couple of inches deep. The river is crossed on solid ice, and some three miles further on is the finest reservation of the Annahan tribe. They have some three or four thousand acres of the finest land that one could cast his eyes upon, with a large stream of water flowing through the very heart of it. I counted a dozen women on the top of a shed roof and probably thrice that number of children, all as busy as a swarm of bees in a hive. Each had pans in their hands—this is their system of cleaning grain in the wind. I thought to myself it was a strange procedure. Only a few yards off was a fanning mill, and still it was not in use. I have no doubt that the mill belonged to a private individual. The women presented a neat, tasty appearance, and I would judge are fond of bright colors, though many exhibit considerable taste by the selection of dark shades, suited to their complexions. This tribe raise a large amount of grain, and have goodly buildings on their reserves. A church loomed high up among the buildings, telling that here the footholds of Christianity have been planted by the early missionaries: still with all the preaching of religion, the mind of the Chilcotin Indian is full of weird and strange fancies and imaginations. Grouping in darkness, in almost total ignorance of the vast discoveries of science, with nothing to guide his erring steps, it is no wonder that in his blind struggles to solve the secret problems which are more or less a mystery to us all—the origin of man and the creation of the world—that he has wrought out the varied mixture of ignorance, superstition and vulgar imagination which mainly compose his legends and traditions. Doubtless many of his theories are based upon actual occurrences in the remote ages, which he has mingled with his own fancies; others upon the exploits and achievements of his ancestors, though the great number are pure fictions, fairy tales and stories, handed down from generation to generation.

I am told there are some 200 aborigines on this reserve. Their fencing spoke well of their enterprise and industry. The great draw-back in the small returns of crops seems to lay in the deficient tillage of the soil; whether this is for the want of better implements or better steerage of the plow I do not know, but my impression is that both are lacking. If the Indian agents would only explain to them the physical points of successful farming, I am sure the poor Indians would derive much benefit therefrom. A few miles further on Nightingale and Hemer are reached. Here I saw some fine samples of wheat and oats raised on the ranch. The wheat was slightly touched with frost, but as the past season had been frosty through all parts of the world, Chilcotin was not exempt. This being the end of my journey I returned to Hanceville.—Extract from special correspondence to the Vancouver World.

The contract for the repairs to the Dominion Government steamer *Quadra* has been awarded to the Albion Iron Works, of Victoria. The repairs will occupy about 60 days.

British Columbia Mining Prospects

"W. B. M. Davidson, F.G.S., Associate Royal School of Mines, arrived in Vernon recently from a professional visit to the Kootenay Lake and Slo can districts," says the Vancouver *News-Advertiser*. "While there he completed Dr. Dawson's map of that section, filling in the country between Kootenay and Arrow lakes; and examined the principal mines and prospects in both the new and old camps. He formed a very high opinion of the future mining possibilities of that region, but states that the development of its mineral resources is being enormously retarded by the exorbitant prices at which mere prospects are held. Speaking of British Columbia generally, Mr. Davidson said that in his capacity of mining expert he had been employed in almost every mining country in the world, but had never seen mineral so widely distributed and in such quantity as in this province. He considered British Columbia the coming bullion producing country of world."

Sheep Grazing in British Columbia.

A news item in another column is to the effect that a herd of 8,900 sheep had been driven down from Chilcoteen and are feeding along Hot creek range and that the ranchers in that locality are very much opposed to it. Complaints of that nature from the interior of British Columbia have been frequent and as the attention of stock men of that province has been turning to sheep raising the preservation of ranges is fast becoming a subject for serious consideration. The chief objection to sheep pasturing on the ranges occupied by cattle is that they graze very close, which, with their sharp trotters, destroy the roots of the grass, thus causing it to die and impoverishing the ranges. Of course, sheep raising is a legitimate occupation and it is very difficult to legislate against it or adjust the interests between cattle and sheep ranchers. What makes the matter of immediately serious concern is that the older cattle ranges of British Columbia are already overgrazed, the effect of which on the beef industry of the province is already being felt and which was clearly perceptible last summer in the large and unusual export of beeves from Manitoba and the Northwest. If sheep are allowed to overrun these ranges their destruction will be made complete.

To some extent legislation has been directed towards a protection of the cattle interests and during the last session of the legislature Col. Baker, the new minister of immigration and education, emphasized the necessity of action. But clearly, there must be a more definite division of the ranges, and the two, cattle and sheep, kept apart. How this is to be accomplished satisfactorily and fairly to parties concerned, is a problem.

In any event ranching methods must be revised in order to secure a permanency of stock raising. More attention is necessary to the feeding of cattle in the winter. Very few of the ranchers feed and as a result in spring time cattle are too poor for the market. In the north when there was a limited market to supply, the over stocking of ranges did not enter into consideration and grass was abundant; but now conditions have been altered, and ensilage or some other system of supply is requisite to

maintain the beef supply. The nutritious bunch grass once destroyed seems impossible to restore and that is just where the danger of the sheep pasturage comes in, and at the same time the encouragement of sheep raising must not be lost sight of. There are those who contend that sheep raising cannot be made profitable in British Columbia, especially in the interior. It is probable that the islands of the coast, and the side hills, where the grasses are of a different nature, dependent upon a humid atmosphere and copious precipitation, are better adapted for sheep provided they could be obtainable at reasonable prices and adapted for the purpose.—*Commercial.*

British Columbia at the World's Fair.

"Arrangements are so far completed," said Professor Saunders after a recent conference with the British Columbia Finance Minister, "that I may say with confidence British Columbia will have a good exhibition of natural resources—particularly minerals, lumber, fruit and the products of the farm. The government has been very prompt and very energetic in taking hold of the matter, and a good many weeks ago put agents to work collecting the necessary specimens, to insure the fullest possible representation of the province. So I am quite satisfied as to the good showing British Columbia will make.

"There will be no difficulty in British Columbia getting all the space wanted, and her lumber will have a conspicuous place in all things Canadian at the fair. Not only will it be prominent in the exhibits of the provincial section and in the Dominion trophy at the entrance, but Island and Mainland timber will be largely used in the construction of the Canadian building—not the place of exhibition, but a sort of general headquarters for Canadians, who are invited and expected to make it their rendezvous. This roomy structure will be 100 feet in length, and cost upwards of \$20,000; it will contain offices, special reception rooms for the provinces, a post office, newspaper files, and all other departments for the convenience of Canadian visitors. A wide verandah will run around the building, both on the ground floor and on the first story, so that friends may have ample room to meet and converse either indoors or outdoors, as suits them best. The British Columbia room and the main reception hall will be fitted throughout in B. C. native woods, to show their high quality for purposes of interior decoration, and no doubt this practical illustration will prove beneficial in many ways.

"Space has been reserved for photographs of British Columbia scenery, and a point will be made of picturing and describing all places of resort or especial prominence, with a view to encouraging visits from our neighbors of the United States as well as from people abroad. Very complete arrangements are now progressing to secure pictures of all the most striking features of mountain scenery, and probably the government will undertake some of the work of this class.

A project is on foot for working the gypsum deposits near 89 mile post on the Cariboo road.

Notes.

Vernon is getting an \$8,000 court house.

It is proposed to connect Lillooet with the C. P. R. telegraph system, and measures are now being taken to that end.

New post offices have been opened in B. C. at St. Eugene, Mission, Tappen Siding, Yale, and Squamish, Westminster.

The British Columbia Agricultural Association will hold their exhibition at Victoria on October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., attorney-general of British Columbia, has been called to fill the position of premier left vacant by the death of Hon. John Robson.

Several families of Icelanders from the Red Deer country have arrived at Kelowna, Okanagan. They are fishermen by occupation and if the prospects for a settlement are good, more families will follow.

There are now four hotels at the Okanagan Mission. The St. John Hotel, the Beauvoilin Hotel, the Kelowna House, and the Tom and Jerry House. The latter is in Short Cut Valley and is the latest acquisition.

Letters patent incorporating the Municipality of Spallumcheen have been gazetted. September 10th and 17th are the days named for nomination and electing the first council to consist of a reeve and four councillors.

The British Columbia Government have decided to take over the management of the immigration offices lately abandoned by the Dominion Government, and the Vancouver office is to be in charge of James Orr.

Traffic is heavy over the Cariboo road. A large number of men—capitalists, laborers and prospectors—are going into the country. More is going on, more money is in circulation, and business is better than for several years past.

The Makah Indians at Neah Bay, near Port Townsend, killed a whale recently, 60 miles out at sea. They were unable to handle the carcass on the ocean and employed a tug to tow it to Neah bay. The oil and whalebone are valued at \$1,200.

The British barque Martha Fisher arrived in Royal Roads, Victoria, on Monday, July 18th, 142 days out from Liverpool, with a general cargo, consigned to Rithet & Co. She has a quantity of freight for Vancouver and New Westminster. The Fisher has been chartered to load salmon for the United Kingdom.

Steamers from the north bring encouraging news from the owners of the canneries on the Skeena river. The catch, so far, has been very good. The salmon were not so plentiful at River Inlet, but on the Naas the canneries have done fairly well and it is expected that they will have a full pack. At Alest Bay the fish are not very plentiful.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* says:—"There is at present a good opening in this province for a box factory. All the cigar boxes used here are purchased from California, so that heavy freight and duty charges have to be paid on them. One leading firm of cigar makers pay as much as \$100 per month for

boxes, and there is not the least doubt but that the local factories would in turn support local industries."

The *World* gives a list of new buildings for this year so far in Vancouver, a summary of which is as follows:

Ward I	\$131,000
" II	700,000
" III	15,000
" IV	10,000
" V	133,800
Total	\$1,197,800

Only four vessels have been chartered this year to carry the salmon pack to Great Britain. They are the Chili, River Ganges, Frederick and Martha Fisher. They will carry altogether about 110,000 cases. No more charters will be made until the season is further advanced. The Alaska pack this season will be less than a half pack. The price in London is about 22s. 6d. In nine cases sales have been made at 23s. The price in British Columbia is about \$4.75 free on board.

A mining company, said to be one of the largest and strongest financially in the world, dealing in placer mines, has purchased a large interest in the Tulameen Hydraulic Company's grounds on the Tulameen River. A very large sum of money is the consideration, the experts sent out from England being well satisfied as to its value. The particular district in which they have made the investment, has long been known to produce large quantities of platinum and gold, and has played no unimportant part in the world's supply of platinum and iridium.

Kamloops *Sentinel*: "The South Thompson Valley, in the neighborhood of Shuswap, has for fifteen years been producing fine crops of fruit. Some disappointments were met with at first, because trees were planted which were not suited to the climate. This was the case with those which were got from southern nurseries. Eastern trees and those obtained from cold climates have done the best, and in the case of apple the Russian varieties have flourished best. Plums and prunes and other small fruits have thriven especially well in the Shuswap orchards. The fruit has a most delicious flavor. All the settlers in the neighborhood of Shuswap have good orchards, but have not made a specialty of fruit raising."

F. C. Blackburn, of Seattle, who has been in the Lardeau country lately, says: "After an exhaustive personal examination of the Lardeau region, I am convinced it is a rich gold silver section, and a very extensive one. The placer gold found on the Lardeau is fairly coarse, and easily saved. Good paying prospects were obtained for eight miles along the river, beginning at a point half a mile from Trout Lake, and extending up to the junction of the north and south forks of the Lardeau. The south fork is likely to be good for several miles, as the gold obtained there was considerably water worn, and evidently came from the auriferous ledges further up the river. The entire geological formation of the Lardeau and Trout Lake region is favorable for the existence of gold and silver mines. Several fine galena ledges have already been found, and the ore is much above the average grade in silver.

Haying.

BY J. F. HERBES

From the soft dyke-road, crooked and wagon-worn,
Comes the great load of rustling, scented hay,
Slow drawn, with heavy swing and creaky sway.
Through the cool freshness of the windless morn.
The oven, yoked and harly, horn to horn,
Sharing the rest and toil of night and day,
Bend head and neck to the long, lully way,
By many a season's labor marked and torn.

On the broad sea of dyke the gathering heat
Waves upward from the grass, where road on road
Is swept before the trampling of the team
And while the oven rest beside the sweet
New hay, the loft receives the early load,
With hissing stir, among the dusty beams.

Wolfeville, N. S.

—Independent.

The Rich Nechaco Valley.

On the 20th of April last, Stanley Smith, a well known land prospector, left for the Nechaco Valley, a country lying north-west of the forks of the Quesnelle, and extending about 175 miles in length, with an average width of between 40 and 60 miles. He arrived at Stony Creek on the 15th of May. The usual way of going into that country is by way of Ashcroft, taking the Cariboo road to Quesnelle, then crossing over the Fraser, following the old telegraph trail, which runs through the Nechaco valley at Chinca Lake, as far as the forks of the Skeena. From Ashcroft the trip in occupies about fifteen days.

The valley of the Nechaco River from where it joins the Fraser for its full length, is one grand area of agricultural land, containing about 5,500,000 acres. About one-quarter of this may be referred to as broken country, but all of it suitable for pasturage. Mr. Smith speaks in the most hopeful terms of the future of this district as a field for settlement and supplies the lack of agricultural lands, about which so much has been written in the past. The Nechaco Valley may be described as a low, rolling country covered with a rich growth of grasses, vetches, pea vine and other vegetation. The prevailing tree growth is poplar, which is thinly distributed in clumps here and there, similar to what are known in the Northwest as poplar bluffs. On the uplands jack pine grows. The general elevation of the country is between 2,200 feet and 2,500 feet. The soil is a rich black loam with principally a clay sub soil.

Spring opens about the first of April and after Mr. Smith's arrival no frost occurred. The summers are warm with cool nights. During June and July of the present year, light showers occurred and no irrigation is required. Winters are cold, the temperature going as low as 20 below zero, but the snow fall is light, and the atmosphere cool and bracing. No high winds occur.

As there have been no settlers as yet, no fruit has been grown and therefore nothing is known of the capabilities of the country, but as indicative of its possibilities in this direction, it may be stated that abundance of wild fruit is found everywhere—red and black raspberries, strawberries, red and black cherries, and service berries. Wheat, oats and barley, potatoes and vegetables generally, have been cultivated successfully by Hudson's Bay officials at Fort Fraser.

South of the Nechaco there are any number of beautiful lakes, in which are abundance of

fish—salmon and speckled trout, graylings and suckers. Water fowl, such as geese, ducks, white swans, loons, pelicans, etc., are numerous. The small game on land, however, largely exceed them in numbers, and the fool hen, spruce and common partridge and prairie chicken abound. Rabbits also are plentiful, as well as coyotes, red and black tail deer, moose, beaver, bear, martens, minks, foxes, muskrats and otter. Neither elk nor cariboo were seen, but their horns are frequently found.

Mr. Smith regards this as the road into the Skeena country, through which any railway to Fort Simpson must pass. The rivers and lakes are nearly all navigable. The Fraser from Soda creek to its head waters is navigable, and the Nechaco river to Tromblay lake and Fraser lake on the west. From Ashcroft to Quesnelle is 210 miles. One or two settlers have already located, and Mr. Smith made locations for about fifty more, and expects to increase the number to one hundred before fall.

Pleased with the Country.

The following is the report of the Michigan delegates who have been prospecting in Manitoba and the Territories:—

"We, the undersigned farmers of the state of Michigan, having heard of the suitability of the Quill Lake and Touchwood districts for cattle-raising and mixed farming, decided to see that country and accordingly arrived in Winnipeg on the 26th day of July last. We went on the following day to the provincial fair and saw the exhibits of horses, cattle and grain, which were as good as can be produced in any country. We left next morning for Yorkton and have spent the last few days driving between that point and Fishing Lake, and we consider that we have seen as good a country for mixed farming as can be found on this continent. Cattle are in splendid condition and crops, where properly put in, look well. We have selected homesteads for ourselves and for others who are unable to leave Michigan at present, owing to harvest being on, and we are satisfied that this is as good a country for a poor man to start farming as there is in the world, as it contains wood, water, hay and first-class soil in abundance.

Signed on behalf of the delegation.

John McGilivray, Port Huron; Arthur Wyatt, Huron City; Wm. Freed, Verona Mills; Moore Wilson, Redmond; Irwin King, Bad Axe; Geo. Wilson, Kindle; W. J. Embury, Cheyboygan; H. B. Tuttle, Cheyboygan; Jas. Kirkpatrick, Redmond; Elijah Wyatt, Bad Axe; Geo. Kerr, Port Huron; John M. Brown, Brown City; H. McLellan, Brown City, and seven others.

The party of which the above delegates were a portion, numbered about forty all told. They came from the State of Michigan in the latter part of July under the guidance of Capt. Holmes. After their arrival at Winnipeg, the party was divided, twenty-two of them going with Capt. Holmes up the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway to Quill Lake region and the remainder to Edmonton, under the charge of Mr. Anderson. The above is the report of the Quill Lake party. Sixteen of these located claims for themselves and selected lands for forty others. Three of the party purchased improved farms in the neighborhood of Yorkton and intend purchasing more land from the railway company. These gentlemen are well-to-do and experienced stock-raisers. It is their intention to put some pure-bred Durham, Leicester, and Galloway cattle on

their property and go extensively into stock-raising and mixed farming.

Four others of the party, with a view of taking in the entire country, are now on their way westward, with the intention of going as far as Edmonton, taking in the experimental farms on their way.

There is no doubt that the visit of this Michigan delegation will result in great good to Western Canada as their report will be given wide circulation among the people of their state, and will probably be the means of starting scores of good settlers to fertile Western Canada.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.

The annual entrance examination of the National Conservatory of Music Nos. 126 and 128 East 17th Street, New York, will be held as follows: Piano and organ, September 12th and 13th, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.; harp, 'cello, and all other orchestral instruments, September 15th, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; violin, September 15th, from 2 to 5 p.m.; voice, September 19th, 20th and 21st, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. and September 21st from 8 to 10 p.m.; composition, October, 3rd and 4th, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.; Chorus, November 2nd, from 8 to 10 p.m.; Orchestra, November 7th, from 4 to 6 p.m.

The object of the National Conservatory of Music being the advancement of music in the United States through the development of American talent, application for admission into the classes of the Conservatory are hereby invited. It is expected that positive aptitude shall be shown by the candidates for admission, without regard to the applicant's stage of progress, and that his or her desire to receive instruction imparted in the conservatory shall be the outcome of a serious and well defined purpose. The successful candidates will enjoy the tuition of the best teachers that can be engaged, and, after graduation, will be afforded opportunities of making known their accomplishments, thus securing engagements. The conditions of admission as to fees, etc., (varying according to the classification of the pupil), are determined by the board of directors. Instruction in all branches will be given free to students whose talent and circumstances warrant it. The course embraces tuition in singing, operatic and miscellaneous, solfeggio and theory of music, stage department, elocution, fencing and Italian, piano, organ, harp, violin, viola, 'cello flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn, cornet, trombone, harmony, counterpoint and composition, history of music, chamber music, orchestra and chorus. For further particulars, address, Edmund C. Stanton, Secretary.

The Hudson's Bay Company have had prepared plans for the erection of a frame store with stone foundation at Keewatin. The cost will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

The fourteen Michigan delegates who have been travelling in the Northwest looking for locations for themselves and a number of farmers whom they represent, with one exception, have all located on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

THE WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
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For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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—THE GREAT—

GRAIN & CATTLE PROVINCE

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MANITOBA IS MAKING RAPID PROGRESS, as shown by the fact that in four years the area under crop has more than doubled. In

1887 THERE WERE UNDER CROP 663,764 ACRES.
1891 THERE WERE UNDER CROP 1,349,731 ACRES.

Increase 685,967 acres

These figures are more eloquent than words, and indicate clearly the wonderful development taking place. Not a Boom, but certain and healthy growth HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and MIXED FARMING is now engaged in all over the province. There are still

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For the latest information, new books, maps, etc. (all free), write to

HON. THOS. GREENWAY, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Or to **The Manitoba Immigration Agency, No. 30 York Street, TORONTO.**

Manitoba Immigration Agency, Moncton, N.B.