

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

972.132
C719

THE COLONIST.

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

VOL. 7. No 6.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1892.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Notes and Comments.

THE liquor commission began its sittings in Winnipeg on Monday October 24th.

THE C.P.R. land department reports that the sales for October amount to over 103,000 acres.

THE business of collecting buffalo bones from the plains of Western Canada is about played out. The bones are becoming scarce.

J. B. SPURR, formerly proprietor of the Greenore, Ont., *Star* has purchased the Emerson, Man., *Times* and proposes to publish it hereafter.

E. A. STRUTHERS, manager of the Barnardo farm at Russel, Man., was in Winnipeg last month. He reports a very satisfactory year's work on the farm.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of the dairy commissioner for the Dominion of Canada for 1891-92. The reports contains a great deal of information about the dairying industry of Canada.

HON. T. M. DALY, the new Minister of the Interior, while in Winnipeg some days ago, inspected the Dominion Government immigration hall and decided to make some improvements in it.

THE drowning of Chief Factor Belanger and Fred. Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company at Sea Falls, some twenty miles from Norway House, drew forth a general expression of sorrow from the people of Manitoba.

WITH its October number the *Western Missionary* began its third year of publication. This excellent little paper is published under the auspices of the Synod in the interests of Presbyterian Home and Indian Missions.

J. B. TYRELL of the Dominion Geological survey has returned from a four months exploratory trip through the wilds of Northwestern Canada. He has made a number of important geographical discoveries regarding the country.

COMMISSIONER Chipman of the Hudson's Bay Company returned on the 13th of October from his trip to James Bay. The object of his trip was to obtain an insight into the practical working of the company's affairs in that part of the country.

ANOTHER example of the effects of strikes has been afforded us in the recent suspension of all Vancouver papers from publication as a result of the arbitrary demand of the printers for an increased scale of wages. The sooner

laws are enacted which will put a stop to these strikes the better.

A SPECIAL train passed through Winnipeg on the morning of October 27th having on board over 300 men from H.M.S.'s Daphne, Nymphe and Hyacinthe of the Pacific squadron, bound for England. The new crews are laying at Halifax waiting for the train to take them back.

THE largest electric generator ever installed in Canada is going into the power station of the Ottawa street railway. It weighs 33,000 pounds and will furnish current for the road and for use in heating appliances with which the power house is to be equipped. This will probably be the first building in America heated through-out by electricity.

THE following note which we found in one of our coast exchanges contains something of interest to Manitobans: "The steamer Yosemite took over 1,200 tubs of butter to Victoria on Wednesday. It was from Manitoba and the Northwest and is only one of the many instances of the growth of the interprovincial trade, which did not exist a few years ago."

DOMINION Government immigration officials report the following to have been the arrivals at Winnipeg for the month of October: Canadians, 765; British, 703; Germans 49; French, 3; Scandinavians, 79; Jews, 79; a total of 1678. These settled according to the best information obtained: Manitoba, 829; Territories, 590; British Columbia, 259. This makes the total for the ten months of 1892 nearly 35,000, the exact figures being 34,963.

ARCHER BAKER, European Agent of the C. P. R., John Innis, agent of the Allac Steamship Company and L. A. Hamilton, C.P.R. land commissioner, left Winnipeg for Ottawa late last month to hold a conference with the Dominion Government on the subject of immigration, with a view to devising ways and means for carrying on next year's work. After they have finished their business at Ottawa all three leave for the old country. Mr. Hamilton will be absent all winter.

THE staff of the Manitoba College *Journal* has been organized for the coming season. H. H. Saunderson, resident tutor has been appointed business manager and J. B. Ferguson and G. Perry his assistants. The editor-in-chief is to be Mr. A. Chisholm and the sub-editors Miss E. Hart and Messrs. J. R. MacArthur, Gunn, Cowan, Brown and Dunn. The *Journal* will be run for six months by the art students

after which the theological students will take it. The finances of the enterprise arr in a very satisfactory condition a surplus being shown.

There is in California a girl blacksmith, aged fourteen, who is at present very busy in perfecting her plans for exhibiting her skill at a forge in the World's fair next year. She has been studying for a year to become a blacksmith at the Cogswell Polytechnic Institute at San Francisco, and can make horse-shoes, hinges, tools and a variety of ornamental iron-work. Her work will be for sale to form a fund for the establishment of a School of Ornamental Ironwork for Women.

THE value of farm property in Ontario amounts to \$1,000,000,000, of which \$630,000,000 represent the value of the land, \$200,000,000 the buildings, \$55,000,000 the implements and \$115,000,000 the live stock. The total value of the field crops in 1891 was \$125,000,000. The crops averaged, during the last ten years, the following yields: Fall wheat 19 bushels, spring wheat 15, barley 26, oats 34, rye 16, peas 20, corn in ear 65, buckwheat 22, beans 20, potatoes 118, carrots 347, turnips 391, mangolds 427, hay and clover 1½ tons per acre.

THE Winnipeg Tribune of November 2nd says: "Mr. A. J. McMillan, the commissioner appointed by the Manitoba Government in the old country, is doing good work for the province. His labors are telling, for though the total immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom is not this year much in excess of last year, yet the percentage of these coming to Manitoba is far larger than in any previous year. Manitoba products have been exhibited at a number of shows this year, and now Mr. McMillan is getting ready to deliver a series of lectures in the country."

THE Ontario Government sold at auction at Ottawa on October 14, 637 square miles of timber limits in Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts, principally pine, which realized the sum of \$2,308,475. The largest limit was bought by G. W. Peck, of Alpena, Mich., who purchased 35½ square miles at the rate of \$10,600 per mile. The limits which were sold in small blocks of ten or twelve square miles brought enormous prices. Gilmour & Co. paid as high as \$17,500 per mile and for others \$12,300. For fifty miles the firm paid on an average of \$13,700 per mile. The lowest figures were \$2,500 a mile. Hitherto \$1,000 per mile was thought a high figure.

The Colonist.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE INTERESTS OF MANITOBA
AND THE TERRITORIES.

Seventh Year of Publication.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1 A YEAR (4 SHILLINGS)
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Address: PUBLISHERS "THE COLONIST,"
WINNIPEG, MAN., - CANADA.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1892.

OUR BRITISH CONNECTION.

If there is anything which is likely to destroy the little pretensions to friendship which yet exists between Canada and the United States it is this senseless annexation talk which we are so often treated to from the press and platforms of the Republic. The people of the United States or at least those of them who are leading in this annexation discussion affect to be supremely indifferent to the future of Canada, and make out that if our country was to decide for annexation to-morrow it is questionable whether they would admit us to their union or not, while to the outside world they present a spectacle which reminds us of the old story in our school books about the fox and grapes.

A good deal of this talk is the outcome of jealousy. The United States do not and never will occupy so important a position among the nations of the earth as Britain; if they, as a nation, were swept out of existence to-morrow it would make very little change in the relation towards each other of any of the world's great nations, but who can foretell the disasters which would follow the removal of Britain's influence. The people of the Republic are themselves intensely patriotic, yet they laugh at such sentiments in Canadians and poke fun at us because we are proud of our connection with such a nation as Britain. While they in the States are spouting about annexation and threatening to coerce us into political union or take forcible possession of our Dominion, the people of Britain and her colonies are putting their heads together and devising schemes for a union of the Empire which will forever shut out the possibility of our annexation. Perhaps there is not yet very much indication that we will hit upon a plan for such a union, but there is a growing sentiment in favor of it, and just in proportion as that sentiment grows does the chance of the United States ever having part or lot in our great heritage—the Dominion—diminish.

We have before us a copy of the last number of *The Northwest Magazine*, of St. Paul, containing an editorial on "The Far Canadian Northwest" which voices some of these offensive annexation ideas. This magazine always talks of Canada in a patronizing manner which seems irresistibly ridiculous to Canadians, but it has fairly excelled itself in this case. The article opens with a mention of the recent Grand Forks reciprocity convention and the Canadian

delegates, which convention, by the way, could not have been made the success it was had the Canadians on whom the magazine looks with such condescension not consented to participate. The part of the article, however, to which we wish more particularly to refer is the following, which contains a barefaced insult to every self-respecting Canadian:

"There is only one thing we feel a little impatient about, and that is that the Canadians should continue to cling to the skirts of a European nation a hundred years after we set up for ourselves. We would like to have them take the position of an independent power in order that when questions arise involving our mutual interests we might settle them with each other without going across the Atlantic and asking leave of a few gentlemen in London in the service of Queen Victoria, who are very busy running the affairs of England and Ireland."

That the United States should be fortunate or unfortunate enough, we leave the future to demonstrate which, to have set up for themselves, is none of Canada's business and has no influence whatever on our actions in that respect, while as for the two countries not being able to settle questions which may arise involving their mutual interests without going across the Atlantic and asking permission, we are rather inclined to think in the light of the experience of other of the divisions of these American continents which unfortunately for themselves, had not a Britain at their back to insure them fair treatment when settling questions of mutual interest with the United States, that it is just as well that we have to go across the Atlantic or we might get scant courtesy from our over-bearing neighbor.

If the people of the United States want to encourage the growth of annexation sentiments in Canada they will have to talk to us a little more politely than they are doing at present.

A WORD TO THE GRUMBLERS.

We are often tempted to settle into the belief that the majority of Manitobans are chronic grumblers. They certainly give that impression to anyone who visits the different parts of the province in the fall of the year—the very time when everyone should be wearing a broad smile of contentment.

1892 has been on the whole a year of great prosperity and progress with the entire province, yet there is more grumbling and kicking this year than ever before. The wise operations of the immigration department of our government have resulted in a large influx of good settlers, the splendid weather of the summer and autumn has aided in the production of the most satisfactory crop ever grown by the province; the general health of the people has been good; and all conditions have combined to make this year one of the most prosperous we have ever known; yet THE COLONIST'S representative after several trips through various parts of the province reports about four out of every five persons he met with as suffering from fits of "the blues," grumbling about the crops, the times and everything else. What a shameful state of affairs this is. How much better it is to look on bright side of things.

There is really no reason for despondency on the part of the people of Manitoba either at present or in prospective. Undoubtedly the

price of wheat is not all that we could wish, nor has the yield been quite as large as was at first expected; living expenses are too high in proportion to those prices; and the vexing questions which have disturbed our political life are still agitating the minds of the thoughtful; but for all that we have reason to enter upon the closing months of this year 1892 with feelings of cheerfulness and joy rather than of gloom and sadness. To those who have been inclined to feel glum in the past we would hold up the following as a partial list of the blessings we have had, with the suggestion that they paste the list in their hats: First—the very small percentage of sick which has prevailed in all parts of the province; second—our providential escape from an epidemic visitation of small pox; third—the unequalled weather which has marked almost the entire year; fourth—the success of the year's agricultural operations; fifth—the happy termination of the provincial political contest, and sixth—the opening of the railway to the Souris coal fields, affording us access to a practically inexhaustible supply of fuel. Only a list of the practical benefits we have had to say nothing of the scores of others which most people take as a matter of course and look upon as their due.

No let us have no more grumbling, but rather remember the terrible calamities which have befallen many more deserving communities in different parts of the world and be thankful that we live in Manitoba.

THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATIONS

During the past month we have witnessed the spectacle of a continent, a world, paying honor to the name and memory of a man—Columbus. In life he was called by many of his fellows a fool, a lunatic, his learning was mocked at, his liberty taken from him, yet now, four hundred years after the time in which he lived his name and deeds are thrilling the entire civilized world. What mortal man of any age or time has had such a perpetuation of his memory.

Great have been the demonstrations which marked the date of this four hundredth anniversary of his discovery. In Europe, Genoa, his native city led with a very fitting celebration and in America, Chicago, the city of the World's Fair, dedicated her mammoth Fair buildings and grounds on the date of the discovery. At this ceremony, representatives of every civilized race were present together with the greatest and best of the Republic's sons. The orators who delivered the dedicatory addresses were of national fame and masters of the English language. Other celebrations were held in various cities on this continent which have combined to attract to Columbus and his history more attention than has ever been given to any discoverer since the world began.

SHOOTING IN MANITOBA.

Shooting is pre eminently the favorite sport in Manitoba at present. Ever since the end of the close season for feathered game parties have been organizing with a view to making wholesale onslaught on the birds (which plan cannot be too strongly condemned) and better sportmen

singly or in pairs have been taking themselves to likely places, with their well trained dogs, and laying out for a few days quiet sport, to return with a bag of the king of our game birds the prairie chicken or of the tasty wild duck. Shooting is not by any means the least of the pleasures which life in Manitoba affords to a healthy man. It has many charms and is really an innocent form of recreation if followed in the true sporting manner. The game most sought after is, of course, the prairie chicken, one of the finest of the varieties of grouse. It is to be found on the prairie almost anywhere in Manitoba and the Territories. Until a few years ago very little effort was made to preserve these splendid birds from the merciless pothunters whose sole ambition seemed to be to exterminate them as soon as possible, and as a result they became exceedingly scarce in some parts of the country. Wise measures are, however, now in force which are having to some extent the effect desired by lovers of the game. If means could only be devised to put a limit on the numbers killed by each person and to prevent any wholesale slaughtering by so-called sportsmen it would tend to still further protect the birds, while not depriving anyone of a right or pleasure. The laws might also be arranged so that families in the cities or towns of the province could occasionally have a taste of the birds, without having to depend on the bounty of friends who happen to have shot a few more than they need.

Attention has frequently been called this year by farmers throughout the country to the fact that the opening of the game season does not also mean the opening of all the lands and private properties to the searchers after game. Quite frequently complaints are made of the discourteous manner in which chicken hunters take possession of the fields of the farmers without even so much as saying with your leave, driving through standing grain or shooting into the stacks, and often getting nasty if the long suffering farmer ventures to remonstrate. This should not be. Gentlemen always ask permission before they shoot over private grounds. A nice thing to do if the hunter has been fairly successful is to leave a brace of the chickens at the house before leaving.

In duck shooting the conditions are entirely different again. The radius shot over in a day is generally small and there is very little danger of trespassing. Usually the city or town duck hunters go north to the lakes and there "far from the maddening crowd" put in the time at their disposal without molestation from irate landowners.

One of the most amusing hunting stories of the season comes from the Deloraine district. It is too good to miss so we give it in the language of the *Deloraine Times* for the benefit of our readers:

"Both amusing and embarrassing were the circumstances related to us as happening to a couple of enthusiastic shots, between Melita and Deloraine. It appears that on Saturday two well-known gentlemen, whose usual business is to keep on the soft side of the farmer and sell machinery, left Melita for Deloraine, intending to have some sport by the way. When the Souris River was reached sport was good, but they had no dog to retrieve the game. This did not deter the brave and generally genial _____, who took off his lower gar-

ments and waded in. Ducks, chickens and a fine sand-hill crane fell to the share of the hunters, until they had a bag of about 30 head, when night arrived. The excitement of the sport was so great that the sportsmen had wandered over considerable ground, and when it was thought time for the gentleman to return to don his clothes, or such of them as he had left off, to they were not to be found, and to facilitate the finding the man with only part of his clothes took the rig and drove wildly here and there seeking the place where he had deposited his unmentionables and boots and socks. Wildly he searched, and far and wide he drove, and still his search was fruitless, and to make matters worse he now lost sight and sound of his companion in arms. Darkness which could be felt all around, only half clothed and his shapely limbs protected from the cold air by the aid of an old horse blanket, was there ever such a pickle for a valiant man; and where was his fellow sport. Gone, lost; would he ever be found, and would he ever find himself, in his own clothes again. It may readily be conceived with what horror the situation came home to him—and that other one; who still had his clothes but no horse or buggy, and all alone on the prairies, with his memory. We draw a veil over the situation suffice it to say that the sportsman with the buggy, with some important portions of his attire remaining in a lonely state by the Souris, drove up to a farmer's house near Waskada, in the middle of the night, and was kindly received, and clothed—in the vacant places. How the other fellow got along, we don't altogether know, but on Sunday evening both arrived at Deloraine in different rigs, and all they had to say was about the fine shooting they had had, to prove which they produced a nice lot of game, including a crane, but of this other little incident of—
—hunting his _____ never a word; but the above is the chronicle related to us."

Many lovers of the gun have come to Manitoba this season from distant places to enjoy a week's shooting. These are usually found to be true sportsmen and as such are made cordially welcome.

Sportsmen who are too ambitious to shoot at feathers can find plenty of hair in the less frequented or hilly parts of the province. Taking Manitoba all round it is a veritable sportsman's paradise and we may look forward if wise methods of preservation are pursued, to many years enjoyment of that title.

Editorial Notes.

GENERAL regret has been expressed at the departure of Hideh Fashiki, the Japanese artist, who has been living in Winnipeg for some time past, for Chicago, where he intends to take part in the art competitions at the World's Fair.

By the removal of Major Morris of the Salvation Army, from Winnipeg consequent upon his receipt of orders to transfer to Toronto, Winnipeg lost one of her most able and energetic workers in the Gospel field. The Major is possessed of exceptional ability as a business manager, is thoroughly consecrated to the work in which he is engaged and is respected and liked by all who know him both in and out of Army circles.

GEO. T. ANGELL, of Boston, president of the American Humane Education Society, is endeavoring to make arrangements to have meet at the World's Fair "A Humane Congress of all Nations" at which the merciful of all nations will be present to discuss and ascertain the

best plans for humanely educating all civilized nations, not only for the prevention of national and international wars and the conflicts between capital and labor, but also for the best prevention of every form of cruelty both to our own and the lower races that depend upon our care. Of his scheme, he says in an appeal to American editors, "Such a Congress, if properly directed, may attract the attention of the governments and people of all nations, and result in consequence to the world's progress in civilization as important as the discovery of this Western continent by Columbus four hundred years ago." All humane people will be heartily glad to see him succeed in his purpose, and to aid him in any way they can.

THE COLONIST has received from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, a copy of the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1891. It is a large and comprehensive volume and contains the reports of the Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics); of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (including the Experimental Union); of the Agricultural and Arts Association; of the Dairy and Creamery Associations; of the Fruit-Growers' Association; of the Entomological Society; of the Clerk of Forestry; of the Beekeepers' Association; of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations; of the Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations and of the Central Farmers' Institute; also a list of Secretaries of Agricultural and other societies. As we have already compiled for our readers in previous issues considerable of the matter contained in this report from the Bulletins and pamphlets which we receive from time to time, we will not go into them again.

A CASE involving the settlement of an important dispute between the department of the Interior of Canada and several of the large ranchers of Alberta was argued recently before the exchequer court at Ottawa. The case was that of the Crown vs. McDiarmid & Ross. It appears that several years ago, McDiarmid & Ross took up a ranch near Calgary under a lease from the Government for a period of twenty-one years at a rental of two cents an acre. Before long they got into arrears with their rent and the consequent trouble with the Department ended with the cancellation of their lease. After that they continued to pasture their stock on the lands without any agreement at all, and when a claim was put in by the Government for rent they refused to pay it on the ground that as their lease had been cancelled they could not be expected to pay. This is only one of several cases of this kind which the Department is now dealing with. After the arguments on both sides had been heard, judgment was reserved. The Government is not desirous of continuing this large leasehold system as the country is becoming too well settled to admit of it. A plan which they do favor is for the ranchers to hold about 5,000 acres and fence it in. What the merits of the respective sides of this suit are we cannot, of course, judge but it would seem that the ranchers are very unjust in trying to hold the lands without giving any return for them, when there are so many actual settlers who would be glad to get them for farming purposes.

A Reminiscence.

Did you ever see a cabin,
Chinked up snugly all about,
With a door on wooden hinges,
And the latch-string always out?
Do you mind how its old "chimbly,"
Built of sticks and daubed with clay,
Stood the test of many winters,
When the days were brown and gray?

Do you mind the poles for joicing,
And the rafters, smooth and strong,
And how oft the wind above them
Howled so dismal all night long?
When the shingles all were "ratt'ed,"
For the morning proved it so,
And you found you had been sleeping
'Neath a counterpane of snow!

Well, then, you were pioneering,
Just like I was when a "kid,"
And you know somewhat the lessons,
That so many wondrous did,
And you cannot have forgotten,
In the woods the path we'd "blaze"
So that none would wander wayward,
Into wild, forbidden ways.

What of paths you since have followed?
Was the way "blazed" out as fair,
So you never went a straying,
In life's journey any where?
And I wish you to remember,
All along the toil-ome route,
Has your door stood easy swinging,
With the latch-string always out?

Ah! there were some noble lessons
Taught by those who felled the trees,
And made better days so welcome
To the man that lives at ease.
And the best of these, I'm thinking,
Which the old times brought about,
Was the honest welcome greeting,
With the latch-string always out.

Luxury demoralizes
Many things the fathers wrung
With manly, patient striving,
From the days when we were young.
And the choicest of these lessons,
Large of heart and strong and stout,
Was the hearty soulful welcome,
With the latch-string always out.

Don't you know that any fellow
In those early days would win
All the wrath of all the neighbors,
If he pulled the latch-string in?
And the easier he was counted,
In the region round about,
Just the meanest fellow living,
By the latch-strings that were out.

So, for every day a blessing
Must descend upon the man
Who, in all of life's endeavors,
Helps his brother when he can,
And for such the heavenly mansion,
When life's sands "go up the spout,"
At its portals gives a greeting,
With the latch-string hanging out.

June, 1891. —Ebenezer Holdin in *The Great Divide*.

Outposts of Civilization.

The Hudson's Bay Company as a civilizing agency has formed the text for many a homily. When the whole Canadian Northwest was almost a sealed book to the outside world—isolated as completely as Greenland now is—it was the "Governor and Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," who kept the spark of civilization alive, and built up a reputation for rectitude of dealing which has done more than ought else to smooth Canada's path in the treatment of her native races. Honesty was, you may say, obviously the best policy, and the Company itself has reaped the benefit. But how seldom do commercial bodies holding absolute power in new regions recognize and act upon the maxim as thoroughly as has done that corporation to whom 222 years ago Charles II. made over the whole region whose waters flow into Hudson's Bay.

The functions of the Hudson's Bay Company as a civilizing agency have by no means ceased with the cession of jurisdiction to the Dominion Government and the advent of the railway. Of this fact a forcible reminder is given by Mr.

Warburton Pike in the record of his wanderings which Messrs. Macmillan have given to the world. He was in search of the musk-ox in the region which lies between Hudson's Bay, the eastern ends of the three great lakes of the north, and the Arctic Sea—a vast and almost unknown desert modestly called the Barron Ground. Before one can reach this desolate Arctic land one must leave the Canadian Pacific main line 1,000 miles or more to the south as the crow flies—probably at least half as far again as man travels—and those who read of Mr. Pike's adventures will need no reminder of the difficulties and perils of the journey. Indeed, the only white men who had succeeded before Mr. Pike in getting far out into the Barron Ground were early explorers—Hearne, Sir John Franklin, Sir George Back and Dr. Richardson, while long afterwards Dr. Rae and Stewart and Anderson went in search of the missing Franklin expedition. They took all the precautions that experience and wealth placed within their reach, but we know how much suffering and loss of life from privation are interwoven with the tale of their journeyings. And yet the Hudson's Bay Company has for many generations had this vast region within the scope of its operations. Without its agency the difficulties of access from the outside world would be increased tenfold. No sooner has one left Edmonton on the far northern journey than the services of the Company are found to be well nigh indispensable. To reach the Athabasca River one of the freight carts of the Company are pressed into service. The road of 100 miles or so in length which has to be traversed across large streams and through thick pine copses is the work not of the Government but of the Company; and when at the end of two days the division between the Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers is reached, and in another day and a half the Athabasca Landing, it is the Company's steamer—a large, light draught stern wheeler—that has to be used to pass down the Athabasca River. What would the far north of Canada be without these steamers—the forerunners of the iron horse? Mr. Pike is only voicing the opinion of all travellers in the out-of-the-way regions of Western Canada when he compliments the Company on the efficient manner in which they are managed. The obstacles to navigation are of no ordinary kind. Reefs of rocks are often to be found lying half-hidden in the middle of the stream, and frequent rapids, and the consequent necessity for long portages, make the service one of much difficulty. The Indian and half-breed crews are not, moreover, easily "broken in," and it is therefore no small task to maintain communication; yet, as Mr. Pike says, "everything is done in a quiet and orderly way, and a very noticeable feature is the total absence of the swearing and profanity so essential to the well-being of a river steamer in other parts of the American continent."

But the most striking feature of Hudson's Bay rule in these remote regions are the posts which serve as very oases of civilization in a Sahara of plain and forest. To realize fully all that these posts mean to the extreme Northwest of Canada one must do as Mr. Pike did. Travel day after day away from all signs of human life in the midst of desolation; redolent

red Indians one's only companions; dependent solely upon the rifle and not for food; one's meals made up of half raw meat snatched from a dirty kettle, and no covering at night but the open heavens—live in this fashion for four months together, then come upon such a post as Fort Resolution at the foot of the Great Slave Lake and enjoy its hospitality, and you will never cease to bless the Hudson's Bay Company. Then you will feel what the enjoyment of a warm room is, what it is to have books and all ordinary comforts of life around you, and to know that so long as you stay in the house you have your own place, and the wind and snow have theirs outside. "For true hospitality," says Mr. Pike, "there is nothing in the world to beat the welcome back to a Hudson's Bay post in the north after one has made a long journey in the wilds; no need to trouble your head with the idea that you may not be wanted or that you will eat too much of the ever insufficient supplies sent in from the outside world to the officer in charge. What wonder, then, that to the traveller in this northern wild the simple letters 'H. B. C.' on an old red ensign have a world of meaning and consolation.

And not to the white man only. About a quarter of a century ago, when the country about the 49th parallel was in a state of political turmoil, the disturbance spread to the Indian population, and every vestige of civilization in the shape of a house paid the fiery penalty. Yet not every vestige of one house remained in an immense tract of land, and when asked the cause of its continued existence the Indian simply pointed to the red ensign with its mystic "H. B. C." sign and remarked, "That's the great White Mother." When Mr. Pike whiled away his time on the barren ground by chatting to his Indian comrades, he found it difficult to persuade them that the Hudson's Bay Company did not rule over the whole world. Marked as might be the magnificence of the Great White Mother, she was to the red man as nothing in importance when compared with the governor of the Company. "She may be your Queen," said the leader of the band, "as she gives you everything you want, good rifles and plenty of ammunition, and you say that you eat flour at every meal in your own country. If she were my Queen, surely she would send me sometimes half a sack of flour, a little tea, or perhaps a little sugar, and then I should say she was indeed my Queen. As it is, I would rather believe Mr. Ried, of Fort Province, who told me once that the earth went round and the sun stood still; but I myself have seen the sun rise in the morning and set at night for many years. It is wrong of you white men, who know how to read and write, to tell lies to poor men who live by the muzzle of their guns." And when one remembers the history of the dealings between the Company and the Indians, this reverence is not to be wondered at. The opportunities for sharp practice are endless, and the Indians know only too well what the "free trading" means which brings them gaudy clothing and dazzling tinsel in exchange for their rich furs, and leaves them in the woods, when the snow comes, without the necessaries of life. In dealing with the company the Indian has always met with fair and even lenient dealing. The guns, ammunition, blankets, capotes, dress-

stuff, and tea, and tobacco, which are to be found in every store are good, and, considering the long and risky transport, cheap; and, although the Indian has learnt to appreciate the fact, he cannot always resist the "free trader's" temptation of a bright tint. That, however, does not shut him out from help when he comes to a fort with his tale of want and woe. His promise is readily given, and as readily broken, to hand in his fur in the following spring, and his needs are met. News of starvation, is, too, always followed by a Company's escort to the rescue, and hardly a winter passes without the saving of many an Indian from starvation. "Ah, monsieur, une fois j'ai goute le pain avec le beurre; le bon Dieu a fait ces deux choses la expres pour manger ensemble," so said a half-breed to Mr. Pike on the shores of the Great Slave Lake. Were it not for the goodness of heart of the Hudson's Bay officials and the policy of the Company which gives them that latitude, "le pain," with or without "le beurre," would very seldom pass the lips of these children of the far northern plains.

In the past the Hudson's Bay Company has been credited with a desire to keep dark the agricultural wealth of the prairie regions lest the monopoly of former days should be disturbed. Now the officers of the Company are often the pioneers of agricultural development. This has been the case at Prince Albert, Edmonton, and other out-of-the-way spots, and it is also the case in the Peace River region. At Danvegan the Company and the missionaries harvest crops which afford abundant evidence of the fertility of the soil. Twenty miles away is the Company's cattle ranche, and with its thoroughbred stock it affords an example of good farming which should bear fruit. It is evidently to cattle-raising rather than to other forms of agriculture that this district must look for its future development.

But in thus speaking of the work of these "outposts of civilization," we must not fail to render due meed of praise to those who voluntarily put themselves beyond civilized life to minister thus to the wants of the white man at home and the red man out there. It is, as Mr. Pike says, no sinecure for the man that has to keep this vast extent of country supplied with everything necessary for the existence of the Indians, making the best bargain he can for the product of their hunts, and endeavoring to please the Chipewyans in the woods and the shareholders of the company in England at the same time. Many of the officers coming in their youth from that home of the staunchest in the Canadian population—the Highlands and islands of Scotland—have given the best years of their life to the service, and they keep alive as best they can their associations with the old land. It may be that the sole link is some British journal regularly received and regularly read—advertisements and all. We have heard of one of these representatives of civilization in the wilds receiving the *Times* with as great regularity as the intermittent mail packets would permit, and, in the hope of keeping up the memory of home, causing the issue for the day exactly six months previous to be placed on his table each morning. He might have many issues to read, but never more than the appointed one would be read in the day, and though

his news was half a year behindhand, what mattered it? He had his *Times* with his coffee every morning. But distance cannot fail to weaken the ties with the old land, and when, after forty or fifty years spent in the wildest parts of North America, a return is made to the haunts of boyhood, it is often only to find oneself completely lost in civilization, and wishful of hurrying back to the land of snow. The far north has, indeed, a magnetism of its own, which one who has spent much of his life there can never lose. Even Mr. Pike felt this charm. Ask a Hudson's Bay factor or a Roman Catholic priest when you meet him struggling against a keen head wind and driving snow on his way to some Indian encampment whether he ever sighs for his native heath or for sunny France. "No," he will tell you; "here I have all I want, and perfect health; why go back to the worries of the great world, when here I can finish my life in the peace which only the far north knows?"

A Nova Scotian on Western Canada.

The following pithy account of a trip through Western Canada appeared in the *Winnipeg Tribune* in the latter part of last month:

"The writer arrived in this city September 9 from Nova Scotia on a visit to the Pacific coast; went to Estevan by the Deloraine branch C.P.R.; thence to main line over Souris road; remained some days in Brandon, Virden, Elkhorn and Broadview, being out in the country at all these points. From Broadview to the coast city, Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle in Washington. Returning stopped off at Calgary on Saturday, the 8th inst., and was south in the country some miles. Went to Edmonton, St. Albert and surrounding districts on the following week.

Estevan is undoubtedly a fine site for a large town. If the coal mine be a sure thing Estevan will no doubt be a prosperous city. From appearances at present "black diamonds" are plentiful. A bountiful supply of good coal so near will be a great boon to the people.

Calgary is a very pretty and well laid out town, situated between the Bow and Elbow rivers, at their junction. The people are justly proud of their stone edifices. The stone is obtained from a quarry on the south bank of the Elbow in great quantities, only half a mile from town, enabling parties to build cheaply.

From Calgary to Edmonton the land for part of the distance is dry, but finely adapted to ranching, which is largely carried on. Approaching Red Deer, the timber appears and a goodly supply prevails as we go north. The railway ends on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan river, whose banks here are about 200 feet high, while the town is on the north bank, a distance of three miles from the station. Buses meet the trains, conveying travellers free across the river, by ferry, to Edmonton. We were set down at the "Jasper House" where comfort awaits the weary tourist.

At St. Albert, ten miles northwest from Edmonton, a "fair" was held on Tuesday, 11th inst. Small but good. Saw a cabbage that weighed 16 pounds, a potato girthing 14 inches, other vegetables large accordingly.

There we met Mr. Cush, a native of London-

derry, Ireland, who came to this country in 1858. After exploring various parts of it, settled in the Sturgeon river district near St. Albert, in 1877. "This," said he, "is the best country on the globe for mixed farming. Have three farms of 500, 640 and 880 acres each. Last year raised 12,000 bushels of grain. This season the quality excels last. Have three hundred head of cattle; average value \$20. Each finds a market in British Columbia. Had \$3,000 to begin with here. When I came in '77 flour was \$25 per hundred, now it is \$3.50."

In Nova Scotia we hear a great deal about this country, its greatness, resources and productiveness, but the "half has never been told." In our homes we pass from "ocean to ocean" in imagination in a moment but only a trip across the continent in the cars can give us any definite idea of its vastness. How immense it is with its great water stretches, its mountains, rivers and matchless prairies.

Room for tens of millions to dwell in peace and prosperity.

During the decade '81 to '91 Canada's population increased but little. Will anything be done to better this condition of things in this decade? This is a very serious question and one that requires the greatest attention from our legislators. If means were adopted to retain our own people much would be accomplished. If some means were adopted to induce our young people of the maritime provinces, farmers' sons and daughters, the beauty of our population, who go to the States yearly in thousands, building up "Uncle Sam's" country, to come west and settle and make homes in this beautiful country for themselves great benefits would result to Canada, and how much better off many of them would be in the near future.

A word about the C.P.R. To that corporation this part of the country we think in a great measure owes much of its present prosperity. Had the great enterprise not been undertaken and carried out, the country, with its abundant resources, would have remained, to a great extent, an undeveloped desert.

The railway has been largely instrumental in building up the country. It is a fine organization. Its officers, one and all, are polite, kind, and pay every attention to the comfort of its patrons, and are happy when conveying information required by travellers on their first trip. If the I. C. Ry. were only run on the same business principle and ability how soon would the overlasting deficits vanish and profits appear instead.

On the train from Vancouver there were a number of Americans. A gentleman from Baltimore remarked, "I have been over the Southern, Union, and Northern; but this C.P.R. route lays them all out for the grandeur and beauty of its scenery." Verily, the country is all right; all that is required is more people.

The number of the *London Graphic* of October 15th might almost be called a Tennyson number. The illustrations of the funeral scenes were exceedingly fine, and the accompanying reading matter described in fitting language the various incidents in connection with the great poet's burial.

Manitoba.

An Essay on Farming in Manitoba.

A good plan followed by some of the Agricultural Associations of Manitoba in connection with their annual exhibitions is to invite the people to submit essays on farming and farming methods, the best of which are sometimes printed and circulated as widely as possible. At the recent show of the Mountain Agricultural Society the following excellent composition on farming, by Geo. Hunter, was read and recommended to be printed:—

Long may the hardy sons of rustic toil,
Be blest with health, and peace and sweet content'
—Burns.

Farming is an occupation upon which a country such as Manitoba almost entirely depends. Not farming in the strict sense, which is merely the cultivation of the soil, but rather mixed farming. The raising of not grains only, but domestic animals also, which combined farming requires much skill and attention.

Skill and attention are the qualities which command success in farming, as in all occupations. It is not every man that can plow a straight furrow or build a neat stack. Much skill is also required in the management of affairs connected with a farm. A skilful farmer will not sow his grain on soil which he cultivated with Corbyn harrows only, and neither will he sow wet or frozen seed, expecting a good return, when a great proportion of the seed never sprouts. This slovenly cultivation by leaving the weeds unchecked and causing the seeds to sink unevenly produces results too well known in our country; but he will also know the different qualities of the soil and that which is best adapted for certain grains. The choosing of stock also requires much ability. There are many breeds of cattle each good of themselves, but unsuitable for some climates. Those kinds required by Manitoba are the ones which produce flesh and milk in the greatest quantities consistent with the best qualities. In Manitoba where it is, at present, practically impossible for each man to maintain two distinct herds, it would be better to combine these two qualities in the same breed. When farmers are able to become specialists the best results would, of course, follow from cultivating distinctly these two qualities.

Under the present conditions therefore, that breed which possesses these qualities combined, and is best adapted to our climate should alone be imported. This having been done, all other breeds should be excluded, and the skill of the farmer directed in selecting from the young of these, those animals alone which are healthy and show a tendency to improve on the parent stock, to perpetuate the future herd. Others may be reared to a fit age for the butcher but should never be allowed to reproduce. Thus by continuous skilful selections the farmer of Manitoba can produce a breed of cattle essentially Manitoban, a breed possessing the desired qualities and at the same time specially adapted to our climatic conditions

What is true in cattle raising may also be said of all other domestic animals.

Strict personal superintendence is one of the first requisites of success. Without this the details will be neglected and loss will ensue. Proper attention should be given to everything about a farm, without which a man cannot be called a skilful farmer. Regularity in the feeding of the animals does nearly as much good as the food itself, and if they are fed at very irregular times they generally become thin and look neglected. Careful attention should also be given to the buildings of a farmyard, which being overlooked, the animals are, in at least one degree neglected. A skilful farmer will have comfortable and neat buildings.

A farmer should possess horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, the rearing of which demand no little care and experience. They require proper shelter and sufficient food as essentials to their welfare. The buildings if not beautiful should be warm and comfortable. When hay is scarce the farmer of Manitoba is not wholly at a loss for fodder, as there is generally abundance of straw, which if fed in the proper manner is excellent food. Cattle may even be fattened on straw if to it there is added a little grain. During the summer animals need plenty of food and water. A good manager will not pasture his herds in a small field where the land produces short grass and little of it, neither will he allow his animals to run at large destroying his own and his neighbors' grain.

The fertility of the soil has much to do with the grain produce of a farm, but even if the soil is not very rich it may be made much more productive by the addition of manure every year. Manure is generally plentiful about a farm and where it is not, the waste straw easily rotted makes excellent manure. It is not well to sow the same crop on the same plot year after year; a rotation of crops being preferable.

The produce of a well managed farm is very valuable. Even when the grain is not of the best quality it may be fed to cattle, pigs and poultry, which when sold generally bring good prices. Poultry is valuable, not only for the price received for the flesh, but the eggs are valuable, and many farmers' wives of Manitoba keep their homes in food, and sometimes clothing, from the returns of the eggs and butter.

Both the value and beauty of a prairie farm may be greatly enhanced by planting groves of trees, which with a little care and attention may be made to grow rapidly. If a sufficient number are planted on the sides of the east, north and west the farmer will be doubly repaid for his work by the shelter they will afford from the cold winds of winter.

If the farmers of Manitoba would study more closely the conditions of successful farming, what the market must demand and the cost of its production, allowing for attending risks, a result of our sudden changes in the weather, less would be heard of the profitless farming, and our Prairie Province would rapidly advance to a position of equal rank with her older sisters in our great Dominion.

Napinka wants a barber and a baker.

Ex-Premier Harrison's Farms in Manitoba.

Dr. Harrison is one of the largest land owners in Manitoba. He has over 9,000 acres in Minnedosa county and 640 acres in Beautiful Plains. There is no incumbrance on any part of it. A Neepawa Register reporter asked Dr. Harrison for particulars regarding his new stock farm and was informed that he was fencing a block of 1,280 acres of grazing land within two and a half miles of Newdale station. He is also preparing plans for a most complete barn 58x70 feet in size, with stone basement. This will contain storage room above and stalls for 56 head of cattle below. He will put in four silos for ensilage after the model of those on the Experimental Farm at Brandon. Water raised by power will always be kept within reach of the stock. He will raise no cattle but will buy steers and fatten them for market. One hundred of one and two year olds will be purchased each fall. Half of these will be wintered in sheds, and the balance stall fed for spring shipment. When the stalls are emptied about the first of May, the steers wintered in the sheds will be put in and fed until the grass is well advanced, when they will be turned out to top off on the prairie. This is substantially the plan which the Dr. intends to follow year after year. The stalled animals will be fed almost entirely on ensilage corn, which he says will produce 30 tons per acre. This food will cost about one tenth as much as turnips, while it is quite their equal for fattening purposes. He has 65 steers now at the farm, but he will not get properly down to business before next year. Near Basswood station he owns 960 acres of splendid sheep land. This he will get in shape next spring and stock with 500 Cotswold and Leicester ewes. These will be crossed with Shropshire rams. After collecting a mass of information as to sheep raising, he says there is big money in it.

Corn Yield of the Brandon Experimental Farm.

The following table which has been furnished THE COLONIST through the kindness of S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon gives the yield of fodder corn. This corn was sown in rows 3 feet apart on the 26th of May and cut on the 31st August. Mr. Bedford says the corn is now all in the silos and will be the main dependance of the farm this winter for feed.

Variety	Stage when cut	Height	Yield per acre Tons lbs
Thorobred White Flint..	Silk	5 feet	27 1,000
Evergreen Red Cob Ensilage	Tasseled..	9 "	26 800
Mammoth Southern Sweet.	Tasseled....	9,6"	26 140
White Flint	Early milk	8,9"	33 200
Pearce's Prolific	"	8,9"	22
Longfellow	"	9 "	26 1,500
Smut Nose	"	8,3"	29 1,800
Cinquatine	"	7 "	20 1,800
Rustler	"	10 "	20 1,140
Angel of Midnight	"	8,6"	20 1,140
Pride of the North	"	8 "	19 940
North Dakota Flint	Late Milk	8 "	19 940
Crosby's Early Sugar	Early Milk	7 "	17 1,200
Dakota's Gold Coin	"	9 "	17 1,200
Mitchell's Extra Early	Late Milk	6 "	17 1,200
Dakota Dent.....	Early Milk	10 "	14 600
Ride Out	"	8 "	12 200

Prince Edward Islanders in Manitoba.

An outline was recently given in one of our Manitoba exchanges of a scheme which is now on foot with Hon. D. Farquharson of Prince Edward's Island at the head of it, to promote the settlement in Manitoba of a number of P. E. I. people. The following is the gist of it: "A company, including many influential men of the Maritime Provinces, has been organized with a capital of \$300,000, and the intention is to acquire from 3,000 to 15,000 acres of land. The land will be selected with a view to mixed farming, at least 3,000 to 4,000 acres to be suitable for wheat growing, and the balance hay and pasture land. It is the intention of the company to bring a number of breeding mares, cattle and swine, and if possible sheep, from Prince Edward Island, and particular care will be taken in stock raising. The farm will be worked by a practical man, acquainted with the requirements of the Northwest, though it is likely a member of the company will have the management of the business affairs of the corporation. As assistants it is the intention to bring several young men from the farms of the Island, who no doubt after becoming acquainted with the mode of farming here, will settle on homesteads of their own, and thus the company will become a means of inducing immigration from the maritime provinces."

Notes.

Our Manitoba exchanges are full of fall show reports.

The date of publication of the *Morden Monitor* has been changed from Thursday to Friday.

According to the *Boissevain Globe* that town is to be made headquarters for the Mounted Police in Southern Manitoba.

The Winnipeg Field Battery celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its formation on Thursday, October 13th, with a dinner in the evening.

The paper mills at Portage la Prairie were totally destroyed by fire on October 23rd. The costly machinery was entirely ruined. Loss about \$40,000.

The reports of the Clearwater exhibition show it to have been a very creditable affair. The exhibits in every department were exceedingly fine.

The Dominion Government has renovated and greatly improved its immigration hall at Winnipeg. It will be re-opened at once for the reception of immigrants.

An interesting letter by Molyneux St. John on "Progress in the West" appeared in a late issue of the *Toronto Globe*. Considerable attention was given in it to Winnipeg.

The appearance of *Winnipeg Tribune* in its new dress last month was the signal for a shower of congratulations from the press of the province. We would add ours.

The first meeting of the new council of the college of physicians and surgeons of Manitoba was held on the evening of October 12th in the

cith hall, Winnipeg. Officers for the ensuing year were elected with Dr. Gillies, of Winnipeg, as president.

John Dyke, the Dominion Government's Liverpool agent, returned from the west and started on a trip up the Manitoba and North-western Railway about the 22nd of October.

A car of Jewish women and children was taken down the Souris branch of the C. P. R. recently to the station Hirsh where they joined their husbands and fathers who went out some months ago.

Major Morris commandant of the Western Division of the Canadian branch of the Salvation Army has been succeeded by Brigadier Margetts of Toronto. The Major went to headquarters.

Mr. Ormestea, an experienced sheep man, of Ontario, has arrived with 150 sheep, for D. W. Buchanan of Winnipeg. The sheep are all selected breeding stock, and include some imported English Shropshires.

Operations on the new 40,000 bushel elevator of the Patron's Elevator Milling and Supply company at Boissevain have been commenced. Head & Bossons have the contract. This will be the sixth elevator for Boissevain.

The suggestion has been made by an eastern writer that Winnipeg secure the site of old Fort Garry which has as yet not been built upon and turn it into a park. The old stone gateway is still standing there and would add greatly to its attractiveness.

Mr. Henry Fry, who has long been connected with the Manitoba & North-western Railway Company's Land Department, has been appointed Land Commissioner of the Company. The appointment is a good one as Mr. Fry has a thorough grasp of the business and has the requisite executive ability.

Rumor has it that an American syndicate are endeavoring to get hold of a tract of land lying on the east side of the Red river opposite Winnipeg, which they intend to improve and put on the market as residential lots. A bridge would be built across the river at a convenient point.

A deputation from Morden, Crystal City and Boissevain, waited upon General Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R. last month, in reference to the prospects for a daily passenger service on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. Mr. Whyte informed the deputation that such a change could not be thought of during the winter, but that their request would be considered and early action taken next summer if the prospects were good.

THE COLONIST received last month from some unknown friend a copy of the programme for the Annual Convention of the Southern Teachers' Association which was held at Manitou on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 20, 21 and 22. At the Convention there was a good exhibit of school work displayed. Prominent among the names of participants in the proceedings of this Convention we notice W. A. McIntyre, B.A. of Winnipeg, James Huston, ex M.P.P. of Manitou, and Hugh McKellar of the Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg. On Thursday evening a lecture was given by Rev. W. G. Henderson of Winnipeg on "Mahomet's Trip to Paradise."

A Close Call.

I was once sentenced to be blown from a gun. It was whilst I was living in that land of revolutions, Central America. During one of the semiannual political upheavals I was captured by a savage mob known as the army of San Salvador and sentenced to death. In the camp of my captors a 6-pound gun was fired at high noon by means of a sun-glass, and to the muzzle of this antiquated smoothbore I was strapped, and left in the broiling sun to await my fate. Now I have faced several kinds of death in my day, but that knocked all the nerve out of me. I could not see the small fiery spot made by the sun-glass, but I know that it was creeping slowly but surely to the powder at the vent. I imagined I could hear the powder hissing with the heat. The blazing sun beat down upon my bare head, blinding me and seeming to boil the blood in my veins. I became hysterical, and prayed and cursed by turns. The great clock in the cathedral was on the stroke of noon, and I knew that the concentrated rays of the sun were pouring squarely upon the powder. The troops were dozing in the shade. A few, awakened by the bell, raised on their elbows and watched me with a lazy interest, expecting every moment to see me blown to shreds. One—two—three—four—five—with maddening deliberation came the strokes of the bell, when suddenly a harsher note was heard—the roar of musketry. The camp was surprised, and my captors driven back. The cords were cut, and I sat down beneath the muzzle of the gun just as it belched forth its midday salute.

Word has been received from the publishers of the Canadian almanac, of some important additions to be made to its forty-sixth annual issue to be published next month. Besides the valuable matter so familiar to our readers, it will contain an Ontario law list, a list of notaries in Quebec, and some interesting articles on new subjects. A graphic description of Montreal will be given together with a fine map of the city.

IMPERIAL

Cream  Tartar

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

A Trip Over the Morris-Brandon Branch.

A representative of THE COLONIST paid a visit last month to the various towns and villages situated on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway. This line is the most important in the company's Manitoba system and has tributary to it a very fine section of the province. It is noted for the excellence of its train service and its fine road bed,—an old railroad man who happened to be passing over it at the time of our visit was overheard to remark that he had never seen a nicer piece of road. The passenger trains leave Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, running southward along the valley of the Red river, over the main line to St. Paul, to Morris and from there strike off on the branch due west till Belmont is reached from which point the line gradually bends to the north-west and runs directly to Brandon. From Winnipeg to Brandon over this road the distance is about 185 miles, and the run is made in about 8 hours. In this connection it is reported that a six hour time table is shortly to come into force.

As we have already said the country tributary to the line is a fine one, as good as any in the province. It is rolling prairie for the most part, with here and there small lakes and streams and occasionally a stretch of bluffs to give variety. Between Miami and Balder it skirts the northern extremity of the Pembina Mountains and treats the traveller to a bit of forest and hill scenery which reminds him of Eastern Canada. After Swan Lake is past there is nothing unusual to be seen until Wawanesa is reached, there the Souris Valley is crossed, but as darkness sets in long before the train gets that far, it is only on the backward journey that an opportunity can be had to see it.

The first village we stopped off at was Roland about twenty-six miles from Morris. This is only a small place, but its people are very energetic. It has some 75 inhabitants. The agricultural district for which it is the market is enclosed within a radius of about 10 or 12 miles. The town as it is now came into existence with the advance of the railway, and the site is partly owned by the company. It is enjoying a steady growth, and will always be of considerable importance as a distributing point. A brass band has been formed lately of which some of the leading business men of the place are members, and in many ways a great deal of enterprise in social matters is displayed. A list of the village's business establishments shows: Two general stores, owned by Lawrie Bros. and Steen Bros.; a harness shop; a carriage shop; two blacksmith shops; a butcher shop; dressmaking shop; hotel and livery stable owned and managed by Wm. Lowe; a chopping mill and an elevator owned by Martin & Mitchell. A neat little church building is one of the features of the place. The crops around Roland have been on the whole very satisfactory this year, but a few of the farmers lost quite heavily from hail. A great deal of the threshing remained to be done at the time of our visit, probably more than half the crop. Standing on the doorstep of the hotel and looking

only in the direction which we could see from there 152 large stacks of wheat were counted within easy seeing distance.

Leaving Roland the journey westward was continued as far as Miami, one of the two largest towns on the line. This place is rather prettily situated. All around it is a poplar bush marking the eastern extremity of the hilly part of the road and giving the town a somewhat unusual appearance to eyes accustomed to looking from streets out over endless prairie. Here they are more shut in and sheltered. From appearances we should say the town-site itself has been largely cleared from this miniature forest. The business interests of Miami are varied and extensive, including some of the best institutions in Manitoba. It has two elevators, three or four general stores, a harness shop, hardware store, bookstore, flour and feed store, private bank, and insurance office, blacksmith shops, photograph gallery, two lumber yards, implement warehouses, butcher shop, carpenter shop, and a very good hotel. The surrounding country is very fertile, yielding excellent crops and settled with a good class of farmers. After a day's stay, we took the regular freight train for the west. Freights are not just the best trains to travel on if you are in a hurry, but they are better than nothing and compensate the passenger to some extent in the chance which they give him to see the country.

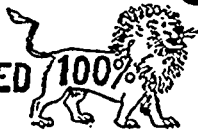
This one took us through the very section of the country which we most wished to see leisurely—the foothills of the Pembina Mountains. Deerwood was the first station reached, but as it is nothing more than a station no stop was made there. Altamont came next. Here we were pretty well into the hilly country and all around it bush and scrub abound. There is nothing but the station building to bear the name, but considerable wood gathered from the surrounding country is shipped from here. Somerset, the next station, is the centre of a French settlement and is a lonesome-looking place. It boasts a hotel and general store, both run by Frenchmen. Although this is almost in the heart of the hill country, considerable wheat is grown near enough the village to be marketed at it. The quality, however, is sometimes poor and the region is susceptible to frost. After passing Swan Lake, Indian Springs, Maricapolis and Greenway, all showing signs of the proximity of the hills, Balder, our next stopping point, was reached. Balder is in its way quite a famous little village, being known and talked about by nearly everybody in the province. We can't quite explain why this is, but it is probably on account of the hospitality of its people or perhaps because of the excellence of the grain from the surrounding country. While not as big as some of the other places, Balder is still one of the best points on this line. It has several stores, implement warehouses, blacksmith shops, etc., all doing good business and showing signs of prosperity. Although it has not yet a hotel, the boarding house accommodation is exceptionally good and would put to shame many of the so-called first-class hotels which it is our misfortune to have to stop at while travelling in the various parts of the province. And just here we would like to say

that if the proprietors of these hotels would give less attention to their bars and more to their tables and beds they would find it greatly to their advantage and by doing so they would confer an inestimable benefit upon the long-suffering travellers. It is possible to put up with bad whisky or cigars but a dirty bed or table is an abomination.

By the time the next train got to Balder it was pretty well on into the evening and darkness has at this time of the year set in so that our journey from there past Belmont, Hilton and Ashdown to Wawanesa was a blank as far as seeing the country goes, we think though it would be safe to say that it was slightly rolling prairie, that description does for about nine-tenths of Manitoba.

Wawanesa, the last point of importance before Brandon is reached, is quite a large place, probably the largest on the line. It is situated on the bank of the Souris Valley which at this point is very wide and deep. Through its bottom the river runs, a mere thread in comparison with it. The site is one of the prettiest that could possibly have been chosen and the proud inhabitants say it is without a rival in the whole province. The town has the usual complement of stores, business houses, blacksmith shops, carriage shops, livery stables, etc. At present it is filled with railroad men who are working on the line a few miles out, grading and leveling it up. These give the place a busier appearance than it is wont to wear. The district surrounding Wawanesa produces a very fine grade of wheat in large quantities. The settlement is one of the oldest in the province, many of the farmers having come in here in 1881 and '82, long before this line of railway was thought of. Many of the farms in the district have been brought to a high degree of neatness and order. Our stay in the place was limited to one day and late in the evening we caught a train to Brandon and thus completed the journey, passing on the way the smaller points Rounthwaite and Martinville.

Skandinaviske Canadiensaren (the Scandinavian Canadian) has made its appearance in Winnipeg as a weekly paper of four pages, five columns to the page. Its first number under the new arrangement is dated October 21st, and it is to be published every Friday. Mr. Emanuel Ohlen holds the position of manager. The Scandinavians are to be congratulated on having an organ with such excellent promise as this. It is the only paper printed in their language in the country and will no doubt do much to educate them in Canadian affairs.

GILLET'S
 PURE
 POWDERED 100%

LYE
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
 Ready for use in any quantity. For soaking Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
 Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLET, Toronto

Northern Pacific Railroad

THE

Popular Route

—TO—

St. Paul and Minneapolis,

—AND—

All Points in the UNITED STATES & CANADA

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping cars and Dining cars on express trains DAILY to

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

and all points in EASTERN CANADA, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated ST. CLAIR TUNNEL. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination whatever.

Ocean Passages.

and berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class steamship lines represented.

The Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For full information regarding rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent or

H. J. BELCH,

Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,

General Agent, Winnipeg

CHAS. S. FEE,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

The Little Schoolmaster in the Art of Advertising :

Printers' Ink,

A Weekly Journal for Advertisers,

Will be sent to any address from date of order to Jan. 1st, 1894, for

One Dollar.

After Dec. 31st, 1892, the subscription price will be advanced to \$2 a year.

ADDRESS

(inclosing One Dollar)

PRINTER'S INK,

10 Spruce Street, - - NEW YORK.

For five dollars a copy of the American Newspaper Directory for the current year (1,600 pages) will be sent, carriage paid, to any address, and the purchase of the book carries with it a paid-in-advance subscription to PRINTERS' INK for one year.

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE THE LEADING CANADIAN INSTRUMENTS.

Medals and Prizes

1st At Philadelphia, 1876.
At London, England, 1870.
At Sydney, Australia, 1878.
At Paris, France, 1878.

1st At Montreal, Canada, 1880.
At Antwerp, Belgium, 1885
At Ottawa, Canada, 1889.
At over 200 Fairs in the Provinces

1st IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE MUSICAL PEOPLE.

For further information, apply to the General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territories

R. H. NUNN, - 482 Main Street, Winnipeg.

BOYCE'S Carriage Works,

Show Rooms :
JAMES STREET.

Workshops :
ROSS STREET.

Manufacturer of all Classes of Wheeled Vehicles.

—OUR SPECIALTY IS—

DELIVERY AND COMMERCIAL WAGONS.

We also carry a full line of Phaetons, Surreys, and Kensingtons and Any style of Job asked for
See Catalogue on Application. '92

Edward L. Drewry

Fine Ales,

Extra Porter

—AND—

Premium Lager.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Malting Barley.

Redwood Brewery

Winnipeg, Man.

READ

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

The Greatest of Canada's Weekly Papers.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance

ADDRESS: FREE PRESS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CANADA SETTLERS

LOAN AND TRUST CO

(LIMITED)

Capital, - \$500,000 Sterling.

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY IN WESTERN CANADA.

Special power to Lend to new and approved Settlers on Homesteads.

ADDRESS :

**ALLAN,
BRYDGES,
& CO.**

MANAGERS,

**350 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.**

P.O. BOX 1299.

Assiniboia.

The Last of General Custer's Enemies.

The Montreal Star published the following item lately as a special dispatch from Ottawa: "Dr. Turnbull, of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., is in town. A few miles to the south of Moose Jaw, Dr. Turnbull relates, are encamped the remnant of the Sioux band of Indians who overwhelmed General Custer and his United States cavalry force in the Black Hills in 1876, at the time of what is known as the Sitting Bull war. Black Bull is now the chief of the tribe and tells the details of the battle with Custer, and explains how the command was slaughtered by the Sioux. Black Bull has a magnificent field glass which was owned by a United States officer, and which he picked off the field of blood after the massacre was completed. This Sioux Band are United States Indians who refuse to go back to that country, although they were offered to be put on a reserve if they did so. Neither will they go on a reserve in Canada, although the Government has repeatedly offered to provide them with lands. They prefer to be free, and come and go at will, without any other restraint than the commands of their chief. They eke out a living, the women by making fancy work, and the men by doing odd jobs about town. They are a noble looking body of people and are quiet and peaceful. Consumption, however, has set in and their numbers are risibly decreasing.

Notes.

- A flour mill is being built at Whitewood.
- Indian Head is enjoying a building boom.
- Estevan's first school was opened on November 1st.
- A teachers convention was held at Regina last week.
- The Dominion Lands office has been removed from Oxbow to Estevan.
- A Wapella correspondent says the Canada Northwest Land Company have surveyed and subdivided into acre lots a large tract of land south of that town.
- Teachers have been let by the C. P. Ry, for the erection of a handsome new station building at Regina. The foundation will be laid this year and the superstructure built next spring.
- A circular letter has been sent out from Regina to every newspaper publisher in the Territories asking for sample copies and a history of each paper. The idea is to get a press exhibit for the World's Fair.
- The Royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into and report upon the probable results of an enactment to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic beverages within this Dominion, sat at Regina on Monday, Oct. 31st, and again on Friday, Nov. 4th, having visited Prince Albert in the interim.

The Week of Self-Denial.

Between the dates November 6th and 12th inclusive the Canadian branch of the Salvation Army holds its annual week of Prayer and Thanksgiving and Self-Denial. One special feature of this week is an appeal which is made to every individual member and follower of the Army to deny themselves of some article of food or clothing or in some way so that without lessening their regular contributions they may be able to help the Self-Denial Fund. An appeal is also made from house to house. This Self-Denial Week is an institution peculiar to the Army, and for the establishment of which they deserve a great deal of credit.

It is hoped that a sum of about \$20,000 will be raised this year as a result of the week's work. The money raised will be apportioned in the following manner: \$5,000 for Rescue and Social Operations; \$5,000 for the relief of Sick and Wounded Officers, and Officers in need; \$2,500 for the Training of Officers; \$5,000 for the assistance of small Corps in their indebtedness to the Territorial Headquarters; \$500 to the French Work; \$2,000 for General Extension. Donations can be sent direct to Commandant Booth, Headquarters, Toronto.

Southampton is Looking Up.

"It is now definitely settled," says the *British and Colonial Printer & Stationer*, "that the Hampshire port will be the new headquarters of the Inman liners. Hitherto they have started out on their Atlantic journey from Liverpool, like most of their great competitors; but reasons which seem good to the company have induced them to give the Mersey the cold shoulder, and to tap the outlet so profitably worked at present by the North German Lloyd. The acceptance recently by the United States Government of the tender of the International Navigation Company—proprietors of the Inman and the Red Star lines—for the conveyance of the American trans-Atlantic mails is a notable incident. To Southampton, which the Inman liners will make their European port, the tidings are tidings of great joy. The old borough is wild with delight. Southamptonians can talk of nothing else. Their town leaps at a bound into rivalry with Liverpool and Hull, and leaves Plymouth hopelessly in the rear. They are even daring to hope that the Hamburg-American liners will adopt Southampton instead of Hamburg as a European terminus, and it is not impossible that this will be the case so far as the four mammoth express steamers are concerned—the *Feurat*, *Dismarck*, *Columbia*, *Normannia*, and the *Augusta Victoria*. Liverpool is in the dumps. The disappearance of the traffic of the Inman line is a heavy blow to the Liverpoolian industries.

He Did Not take Pay.

Two men stood on a New York street corner chatting, one having his boot blacked the while, the other trying to keep a cigar burning. The latter had but one leg. When the ragged little boot-black had got through with the one and collected a nickel, he tapped the box smartly with his brush and looked up at the one-legged man:

"Shine em up sir?"

"Why I've only got one foot young chap."

"Shine it up, sir?"

"Well, I don't know, you charge a nickel for two feet, I s'pose you'll do mine for 2½ cents, eh?"

"Yes," said the boy, "If you will furnish the change."

He went industriously to work polishing up the lonely foot, while the two men continued joking. The one-legged man telling the other fellow about leaving his leg on Lookout Mountain. He had pulled out a ten-cent piece mechanically, as he talked, and the boy was a long time on the job. When the lad had put an extra fine polish on the broad-bottomed shoe, the one-legged customer cheerfully tendered the dime.

"I always pay double," said he laughing patronizingly, "on account of the wear and tear on the boy's feelings."

"An' I allas don't take nothin'," retorted the dirty little fellow, shouldering his box with the conventional swing. "My grandpa left a leg in the war, an' I don't take nothin' for a one legged job, see?—on account o' de wear and tear on me feelings—see?" he added slyly.

And he swaggered away with an air of independence that struck the two men speechless with amazement.—*New York Herald*.

Year by year the gold production of the world is increasing, and the results for 1891 were the largest on record. In round numbers, the production for the last five years was as follows: 1887, 5,097,600 oz.; 1888, 5,251,000 oz.; 1889, 5,641,000 oz.; 1890, 5,586,600 oz.; and 1891, 6,033,000 oz.

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his majesty was astonished to find, one Sunday, instead of the usual congregation, only himself and the priest. "What is the meaning of this?" said the king. "I caused it to be given out," replied the prelate, "that your majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you might see who it was that came here to worship God and who to flatter the king."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. WISLOW'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. Wislow'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. Wislow'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. Wislow'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, . . . MANTOBA.

Alberta.

Alberta Anthracite Coal.

"Few people seem to realize exactly" says the *Calgary Herald*, "what the Anthracite and Canmore coal district means to the future of this country. In the first place it is only in this district and in Pennsylvania that a true anthracite coal has as yet been uncovered on the American continent. In these days of small beginnings it is very hard to form an idea of the possibilities which are contained in the above statement. A glance at the history of coal mining in Pennsylvania will help us out. Sixty years ago, and this is an historical fact, the first pioneer who ventured to sell a few tons of the Pennsylvania coal to the people of Philadelphia was arrested before he left the town on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. So far were the people of that state from realizing the future value of their anthracite coal. To day the annual output of Pennsylvania coal has reached the enormous figure of one hundred million tons.

Secondly, it is now an established fact that not only is the Alberta hard coal a true anthracite, but that it occurs in this district in practically inexhaustible quantities.

Thirdly, the difference between the Pennsylvania and Alberta anthracite is, as far as the consumer is concerned, in favor of the Alberta coal. It is a little softer, burns more freely and does not require the constant strong draught that is necessary to keep the Pennsylvania coal ignited. This present year has seen the question between the two coals decided in favor of our native product, when the tenders per thousand ton being equal to a dollar, such a thoroughly business concern as the C.P.R. elected to use the Alberta anthracite in preference to the Pennsylvania on all its coaches, sleepers and dining cars from Lake Superior to Vancouver.

Already great strides have been made. The combined output of the Canmore and Anthracite mines for September last was about 4,000 tons and the H. W. McNeill Co. are employing 125 miners with an output of 100 tons per day. As the population of this country grows larger, so will the demand for the anthracite coal in our towns and villages, and so will the market for our native beef and grain among the constantly increasing mining community in the coal district until some day an enormous mining and industrial population swarming over the vast deposits of hidden wealth in our anthracite coal fields will place the prosperity of Alberta on a solid and enduring basis. There is no such powerful agent on earth for building up a country as real coal, the coal of the English coal measures, which we call hard or anthracite coal."

The Great Ranches.

The following special dispatch to the *Toronto Globe* from its special travelling correspondent Mr. Mitchell, appeared on Oct. 21st: "I have returned from visiting several of the big ranches south of Calgary. I spent three days at the big ranch of the North West Cattle

company, and also visited the Quorn and High River horse ranches. I witnessed the round-up of 600 head of beef cattle which Mr. Stimson, manager of the North-West Cattle company, is shipping to England next week. The cattle are all in magnificent condition, and if it were not for the long journey, would rival the best of eastern cattle. The quality of horses now being raised on the ranches has immensely improved of late years, many magnificent thoroughbred stallions having been imported from England. The country south of Calgary is almost entirely devoted to ranching, but along the banks of small rivers and creeks a number of small farmers are settled. Some effort is now being made to encourage farmers to settle in the ranching country, but judging from what I saw myself, and what I heard from a number of settlers, the land, excepting that in favorable localities of the rivers, is entirely unfitted for agriculture, and will continue to be until extensive irrigation works are started. Doubtless in the future this will be done, but while there remain vacant millions of arable land in other localities, a man of small means would probably rue the day he started wheat raising in southern Alberta. Recent dry seasons have seriously affected the dry lands, and this year many ranchers have been compelled to go long distances for hay. The first snow of the season fell during my visit, and for two days a heavy storm swept the range. During the cold, stormy weather the cattle and horses find shelter in coulees and ravines, and, unless the storm is an exceptionally severe one, come out without loss. The weather is now warm and genial and the snow fast disappearing."

Notes.

A new law firm has opened out in Lethbridge under the name of West & Alexander.

Mr. Wing, of Steele & Wing, Winnipeg, has sold out his interest, and will open at Calgary.

The *McLeod Gazette* favors the appointment of S. Swinford to the McLeod Indian Agency vacated by Col. Irvine.

Fraser & Co. will take out two million feet of logs this winter. The gang will leave for the woods next week.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

The new railroad to McLeod will be taken over by the C. P. R. early in this month. A bi-weekly train service will be maintained.

Regina Standard: "Capt. Myers, M. L. A., for Kinistino, was in town on Monday, on his way home, after spending some weeks in the interests of immigration in the east."

Mr. Blackwood, of Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg, rode on horseback through the Jasper Pass from Kamloops, and intends to start a ranch somewhere about the mouth of the Jasper Pass.

Disastrous prairie fires swept over parts of Alberta last month. The stretch of country between the Bow river and the Red Deer to the west of the C. & E. railway suffered the most. Thousands of tons of hay and many buildings were destroyed.

J. E. Forslund, C.P.R. immigration agent, lately returned from a trip to the Edmonton district, where he visited the various colonies and settlements which have been established

there during the past two or three years. He reports a prospect of a big influx of Scandinavians next season.

General Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R., is in receipt of the approved plans for new station buildings at Calgary, including a depot, dining hall and restaurant. The depot will be separate from the other buildings, though connected by a covered passage. Tenders have been invited for the construction of the buildings. The plans are of handsome, substantial structures.

A movement is now on foot, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, to export dead meat from the Northwest Territories to China and Japan. Extensive refrigerators are to be established at Vancouver and at Shanghai, Yokohama and Hong Kong, all to be controlled and owned by a company. Most of the cattle are expected from Alberta with Calgary or some adjacent point on the C. P. R. as the killing points. The promoters have received every encouragement from the C. P. R. authorities and all concerned.

Colonel Irvine.

Col. Irvine, who has for some time past been stationed as Indian Agent on the Blood reserve has been appointed to the position of warden of the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, Man.

The following biographical sketch of his life from the *Macleod Gazette* will be interesting:

"Twenty-two years ago the Colonel arrived at Fort Garry accompanying the Wolsey Red River Expedition in 1870, as major of the Quebec Battalion, and on the main body of the troops being recalled, Major Irvine was left in charge of the remainder, which position he filled until 1874. On 1st May, 1875, he received his commission as an inspector of the N.W.M. Police, and was posted to Fort Macleod, to which place he proceeded via the old route of the Missouri river, and arrived in Helena, Mont., shortly after the Cypress Hills massacre. In Helena he met Col. Macleod the then Commissioner of the Mounted Police, and remained there with him some three months, engaged in extradition business, shortly after which he was appointed senior inspector of the force, and was ordered to Winnipeg in charge of some prisoners, returning from that place and making the overland journey in the winter of '75 and '76. On his arrival at Fort Macleod he found he had been appointed Assistant Commissioner from the 1st January, 1876, which appointment he held until 1st November, 1880, when he was promoted to Commissioner, filling that position from then on until the year of the rebellion, when he finally severed his connection with the force. It may be interesting to Manitobans to know that Col. Irvine organized the first militia regiment that Manitoba ever possessed, and further, that he led them to the front at Fort Pembina during the Fenian raids. Col. Irvine also organized and was the first president of the Rifle Association in Manitoba. The Colonel is a popular man in these parts and will be greatly missed."

The close season for prairie chickens commences on December 1st.

Saskatchewan.

Prince Albert Town and District.

The following letter, written by one of the Maine delegates who visited Western Canada last summer, gives the writer's impressions of the Prince Albert district. The letter appeared first in the Auburn, Me., *Gazette*:—

"The first thing that impresses us with this village is the New England-like appearance of everything. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan, on a level plain running back perhaps half a mile, after which the land rises in terraces. Back there in the high ground the large police barracks looms up, looking larger than it really is, while the Union Jack floats serenely from the lofty flag staff.

It is evening, and the bank, post office, and stores are closed, so we take a walk out and enjoy the fine, cool air. We are on the 53rd parallel, no latitude, and the North Star, the prairie traveller's guide, shines with more than usual lustre. It is not cold though here, even if it is seven hundred miles further north than Portland, Maine. Sitting down on the grassy banks of the calmly flowing Saskatchewan, we look over its waters and see the forest growing down to the shore. How far would you have to travel in a direct line north-west from the other side of the river before you would freeze to death? No one answered the question but the Venerable Archdeacon McKay came along and advanced some very interesting information. "About 250 miles north of here," he said "the Churchill river flows parallel with the Saskatchewan." We knew the Saskatchewan ran parallel with the American boundary line 300 miles south of us, so we began to open our eyes as to the extent of the country.

"But that is not all, for" continued the clergyman, "I know a Catholic missionary who runs a school 500 miles to the north of here."

"And does anything grow in that country?" "Oh, yes, I was stationed you see 250 miles from here and my wheat crop never failed me for seven consecutive years."

The next morning we took a buckboard and behind a pair of fleet bronchos drove down the Saskatchewan valley on a trail about 50 miles. What a glorious country! One could not but think as he sped along through this very garden of the gods, that if the people of the outside world, or even the farmers of rocky old New England, could but get one glimpse of the scene spread out before us, there would be a grand rush for the favored country such as has never been recorded in the history of any part of any country. If the crowded denizens of Boston and New York, to say nothing of European cities, could get one breath of this health giving air it would brighten their very souls.

The farmers around Prince Albert are very prosperous and why should they not be? Their young cattle and horses can roam at large all winter without the trouble of even being fed or watered. There is plenty of natural hay, free as the air itself. Oats, wheat, barley, and in fact, all grains grown in New England, flourish, and the market is always good for everything the farmer raises.

The price of beef and the beef itself which it costs nothing more than a song to raise, is the finest grass fed beef in the world, and commands the largest prices in the London markets. It sells readily in the ranch for from \$3 to \$4 per hundred live weight, a good three year old steer being worth about \$60. The inhabitants of Prince Albert are as fine a class of people as you ever met. They came here mostly before the railroad in old Hudson Bay times, when the Red River carts carried their supplies overland from St. Paul, Minn., over a thousand miles distant.

Speaking of the Prince Albert district. There is a luxuriant growth of vegetation all over the surrounding country. The soil is deep and fertile and there is an abundance of good water and plenty of timber for fuel and building purposes. The impression has gone abroad somehow that the farther north you go the more rigorous the climate. But it is not so with the Prince Albert district, as the climate really is more equitable than on the southern plains. There are never any blizzards, cyclones or hail storms or any atmospheric commotions that the country south suffers from. Its geographical position, too, is the very best, as the Soo road from Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Manitoba and Northwestern which is now at Yorkton within 200 miles, is pledged to be built before '93. And then again it is the nearest point to the line which is to be built to Hudson Bay, thus making a short route for the transportation of wheat to Liverpool. A new government building to be built at Prince Albert next summer, and outside of being a great distributing point; it is bound to be the capital of Saskatchewan, which, although yet nothing but a territory, will be soon knocking at the gates of the Dominion capital for permission to enter the Confederation. It would not be exaggerating in the least to call Prince Albert the coming city of the Northwest. Along the line of the survey from Prince Albert to Yorkton, the terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern, lies tens of thousands of fertile homesteads.

Just think of it, 160 acres of timber, plough and meadow land free to all who will avail themselves of the opportunity. If the farmers of New England who are not well located would take up with the magnanimous offer made by the Canadian government and work as hard here for ten years as they have in New England, they might retire with plenty of cash for the rest of their natural lives. If your homestead is not large enough you can always find plenty of railroad land near by at prices ranging from three to four dollars per acre. Under the present law homestead duties may be performed as follows: "Fifteen acres at least must be cultivated during the three years, and the settler must live on his property at least six months each year."

It is wonderful, the interest taken by the farmers of the United States, in the agricultural prospects of the Northwest. Every train brings delegates from the States, who come to look over the country and report to their friends the true condition of affairs. In one party I saw thirty-seven Vermonters, among whom was S. B. Waite, clerk of Laymond

country, and a popular young newspaper man. Then there were delegates from Michigan, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, in town at the same time. They were all of one opinion that the soil of this vast and almost untenanted country cannot be excelled on the continent and that the offer of free homesteads by the Canadian government is one that in a few years will only be known in the memories of the past.

Notes.

The water in the Saskatchewan River is very low.

A large eagle was shot at Jackfish Lake recently.

The Onion Lake Indians have received their treaty money.

A large amount of plowing has been done in the Red Deer Hill district.

The Indians of Battleford have received their annuities and returned to their reserves. Every year sees them making a better use of their money, by spending it on useful instead of fancy articles. About four thousand dollars were paid out here.

"The visit of the Michigan delegates to the Saskatchewan has attracted the attention of the Indians, and they put their own interpretation upon the 'invasion,'" says the *Battleford Herald*. "In talking over the matter the other day with an Indian who had spent some time in Montana he said, with a smile of superior intelligence beaming over his countenance, 'Yankeec no good to work on farm; he no want farm; he want to sell all the Cree country, and if he like it, he take it all, him. Plenty guns, plenty horses'—pointing over his shoulder in a way that indicated the south."

Battleford Herald: "All the country south of the Eagle Hills is burned, and every night the reflection of a fire may be seen far away to the south-east—most likely in the timber on the hills. The fire ran northward through the hills near the Swift Current trail, destroying a quantity of hay in its course. H. A. Head and Gid Jackson are the heaviest losers, having lost nearly all they had. A tongue of the fire ran northward, passing to the east of Poundmaker's reserve, and stopping near Battle river, without doing serious damage except to the timber in its course. Yesterday afternoon a north-west wind set in and drove back the fires that were working in the woods on the outside of the hills and threatening the settlements."

A REPORT has been in circulation lately to the effect that the British Government intend withdrawing the Imperial troops from Canada.

Two Japanese boys, brothers, arrived in Winnipeg lately on their way to a farm near Maricapolis, Manitoba, where they intend to learn farming.

One day the children were having an object lesson on the blue heron. The teacher called attention to the small tail, saying: "The bird has no tail to speak of." Next day she asked the scholars to write a description of the bird, and a little girl wound up by saying: "The blue heron has a tail, but it must not be talked about."

Estevan.

Three months ago this name was scarcely known to the people of Manitoba and the Territories and the town which bears it was not in existence. To day the name is a household word and the town is one of the best to be found in the country. Estevan is of too recent a birth to be found on any of the present maps of this country, but if any of our readers are curious to know just how it looks on a map let them take one of Manitoba and the Territories and go down into the southeastern corner of Assiniboia with a rule and pencil and measure 75 miles from the boundary of Manitoba and 13 miles from the boundary of the United States on the east bank of the Souris Valley and mark the spot. That is pretty nearly the location of Estevan. The railway which gives this district connection with the outer world is the Souris branch of the C.P.R., which runs from Kenmay on the main line, west of Brandon, southeasterly past Souris, Napinka, Melita and Orbow. This road was built on a bonus from the Government of Manitoba for the purpose of tapping the coal fields which lie in the vicinity of the town, in order that a plentiful and cheap supply of fuel might be secured for the people of the province. This town is also the point at which the South short line crosses the Souris branch.

The history of Estevan is a very short one. Created and named by the C.P.R., with its streets and limits all laid out before there was a horse built, it has had nothing to do since the lots were put upon the market but grow and expand. The presence of large gangs of railroad men during the months of August and September while the grading of the Soo line in its vicinity was being carried on aided quite a bit in making the place what it is, while its proximity to the coal fields promising the early establishment of substantial industries, has led many storekeepers and business men to settle in the town.

Mention cannot be made of Estevan without also calling to mind Major Leacock, the genial C.P.R. townsite manager. The Major has charge of the interests of the company in this district and has done much towards making the town what it now is.

THE COAL MINES.

The coal seams from which the people of Manitoba expect in the near future to be drawing their supplies of fuel, are all round about Estevan. A short distance to the west of the town the seam now being worked is situated. It is in the bank of a valley or ravine which runs into the Souris Valley a few hundred yards from the mines. The Dominion Coal Company of which Major Walsh is manager, are doing the mining. Two or three drifts have been let into the bank of the ravine and the necessary plant and appliances for getting out and loading the coal have been put in and the company were at the time of writing only waiting for the completion of the track line from the drift to the tipples, where the coal is loaded, to commence operations. Of the coal itself, the writer, notwithstanding all that has been said of late to the contrary, has no hesitation in saying that it is a good article. It is fully all that Manitoba expected it would be when the arrangements for its development

were made. It has been said that a better coal could have been got at the Hazard mine, some thirteen miles east of Estevan, but that is not so as the two coals are according to the opinion of experts identically the same.

ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Already the business interests of the place have assumed proportions far from insignificant. Some of the stores are large and very nicely stocked. Among these is that of J. R. Stockwell, formerly of Eastern Quebec, who is opened out in the grocery business.

Mr. Tom Bell, formerly of Rapid City, is carrying on a meat business. This gentleman came to the district in May last and has been interested in it ever since. At the time of his first visit he drove two hundred head of cattle all the way from Rapid City. Among the earliest comers were Messrs. Peterson and Rookes, who are now carrying on a baking and confectionery business. Gordon & McLeod are opened in the meat business; Mr. McLeod of this firm is also one of the pioneers; his wife was the first woman but one to come to the place. Stewart & Kelly's general store was among the earliest opened. They are doing a good trade. Other prominent business men are: Price & McKay, general merchants; Bradshaw, clothing; Dr. Scott, drugs, &c.; Geo. Wham, barber, another pioneer; Campbell boarding house; and Duncan & Bailey, livery stable. In addition to these the town has two lumber yards; a flour and feed store, a Chinese laundry, and another livery stable. Among the most recent additions to the town's business establishments is the boot and shoe and harness store of J. M. Bratty. One of the gentlemen who are aiding most in the advancement of the town is Mr. Carman, a real estate and general agent. He is interesting himself in the natural products of the surrounding country and has contributed considerable of the information now available regarding those natural products. Another of the town's most enterprising citizens is Mr. Kelly the hotel keeper. He has been keeping a lodging house ever since the town was opened and has a fine hotel building in course of erection. When it is completed and in working order Estevan will have as good hotel accommodation as any place in the country. The success or failure of the various enterprises which we have mentioned as forming the business interests of Estevan depends largely on the mining industry. If this is pushed with the rapidity which the demand for coal would warrant and the necessary plant and staff of workmen put in, Estevan will be one of the busiest spots in Western Canada. Other industries will of course spring up to, connected with the manufacture of the natural products in clays and minerals of the district.

NATURAL PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The valley on the edge of which Estevan has been built is very wide and deep, and has scattered through it a great many large and small mounds of peculiar shape and appearance. It is supposed that this valley has been formed by the burning out of an immense coal bed in ages past, and that these mounds are deposits which the fire could not consume. They appear to be principally clay and stone. It is in this valley that the much talked of fire brick is found and the mineral paints, and all the other

natural products of the district. The following is a list of such products as have already been discovered: Limestone; white brick clay; red brick clay; mineral paints; petrified wood of 14 different varieties, in large quantities, much of which can be easily manufactured into ornamental clock stands &c.; sandstone of a reddish blue shade; building stone, granite and freestone of such varieties that it is hard to imagine how they ever got there; sulphur; iron, but not in sufficient quantities to justify development; pumice in considerable quantities and of good quality; fire clay in large quantities; cement in fairly good quantities, pronounced by experts to be identically the same as the Portland article.

SURROUNDINGS.

Enquiries made at the time the matter for this sketch was being gathered elicited the information that Estevan district is not so wholly devoid of advantages of an agricultural nature as reports have led us to believe. The soil is a lighter kind of sandy loam than any found in Manitoba, and well watered in some places. It is said to produce wheat of a good quality and yield. There is abundance of good mowing land to the west of the town, the Yellow Grass marsh which commences a few miles out in that direction and extends for a long distance west and north, is famous for the abundance and luxuriance of its hay. The Mounted Police headquarters for south western Assiniboia are at Woodend, about 9 miles southeast of Estevan. There are generally about 30 or 40 constables and officers stationed at that point. The government intend building a new barracks at the town shortly and making it the headquarters.

It will be seen from what has been said that Estevan is really a substantial place, and that with proper development of its resources it will soon climb to a position among the leading towns of western Canada.

The Growth of Cities.

The following figures from the census of 1890 show the growth in population of American cities during the past twenty years:—

	1870.	1880.	1890.	Ratio of increase 20 years.
New York	1,511,401	1,970,292	2,412,292	61.6
Chicago	1,048,576	503,145	291,087	267.4
Philadelphia	1,044,891	847,170	674,022	55.9
Brooklyn	563,312	566,683	596,027	103.5
St. Louis	452,215	350,518	310,564	44.8
Boston	446,507	562,832	550,526	73.2
Baltimore	431,131	332,313	267,374	62.4
San Francisco	297,920	233,229	143,472	27.4
Cincinnati	216,590	235,129	216,221	37.0
Cleveland	261,546	169,146	92,829	131.7
Buffalo	231,457	155,131	117,711	116.1
New Orleans	211,271	216,023	191,418	25.4
Pittsburgh	233,473	152,329	86,076	177.0
Washington	222,746	147,233	101,122	110.4
Detroit	206,663	116,310	79,577	153.5
Milwaukee	183,272	115,557	74,410	72.7
Newark	141,518	132,528	107,009	72.7
Memphis	161,738	46,837	13,057	1,100.8
Jersey City	123,287	82,516	52,516	93.8
Louisville	161,003	127,752	107,753	53.5
Omaha	129,526	30,518	16,083	767.5
Rochester	123,327	82,366	62,353	121.7
St. Paul	133,156	41,173	20,080	584.7
Kansas City	132,416	52,756	32,220	313.5
Providence	132,042	104,627	63,904	91.6
Indianapolis	107,415	78,056	43,244	122.7
Denver	101,670	35,622	4,758	2,141.4
Allegheny	101,957	73,632	53,180	97.4

The ratio of increase of population for ten years to 1890 is 24.85 per cent., but in assessed valuation 43.46 per cent.

It is reported that the Bank of Montreal contemplate opening a branch at Nanaimo.

The River Scene.

A winding road around a hill
Will lead you to an inlet still
Where willows nodding o'er the stream
Scarce dare disturb the lily's dream.
A wooden bridge afar is seen
Amid a mist of summer green,
While 'neath the cedars, clear and cool,
Comes bubbling up the drinking pool.
And when the twilight breezes blow
Athwart the tree-tops, downward go
Along the path the quiet cows
To drink below the scented bows.
Red Cherry, with her yellow horns,
Breaks thro' a hedge of scatter'd thorns.
While Daisy follows Brindle down
O'er tangled roots and beech leaves brown.
The unseen hand of Time casts o'er
The mellow sky a starry shower;
And heralded by Eurus bold
And crowned with beauties manifold,
Queen Dian mounts her skyey throne,
The bee across the mead his flown.
The halcyon has found his cave
The exaltine forgets to crave
Apollo's kisses, and the bat
Recl in the shadow o'er the flats
Like wither'd leaves from smitten oak.
Sweet Day in Night's ensu'ded cloak
Eaw rapped, implores the silent queen
For gl'ing smiles and opal sheen,
And all the blessings of the dawn,
Once more to be around her drawn,
While ceaselessly between the steep
The river to its far rest creeps.

—Robert Elliott.

Extreme Northwestern Canada.

The following rather interesting account of the trip of Mr. D. B. Dowling of the Dominion geographical survey through the wilds of north-western Canada, was furnished the *Winnipeg Free Press* by that gentlemen on the evening before his departure from Winnipeg to Ottawa. Mr. Dowling said: "We met at Fond du Lac, at the east end of Lake Athabasca, and made a survey of the south coast of the lake, which hitherto is not described in any published map with any degree of accuracy. We went together up the Black and Hatchet Rivers to Hatchet lake, and separated there at noon on the 25th of August, Mr. Tyrrell leaving in the large canoe, with the Isle la Crosse Indians, and I started off with Messrs. Guillaum and Porter and my two men, with instructions to get out of the country the best way I could other than the course pursued by Mr. Tyrrell. I had great difficulty in getting any information from the Indians as to my route, for they were afraid that Tyrrell might go that way, and they were anxious to take the shortest cut home. Finally, however, for a bribe of twenty five cartridges I got one of them to draw me a map to show me the portage from Hatchet lake, an effort which, however, did not prove of much use. My aim was to follow an old route spoken of by Thompson, an old Hudson Bay trader. After two days search I found a portage from Hatchet lake to a small lake in an easterly direction; and we then had to make nine portages past a chain of lakes to a small shallow stream that runs east to Reindeer lake. When we reached it we found it very shallow, getting most of its water from the last lake passed. From the lake to the river there is a sixty foot fall, boarded with boulders, and I decided to make an artificial replenishing of the stream's waters; accordingly we broke out the boulder ridge and soon succeeded in raising the water very considerably. After this we had a lot of rain, for the only time during the trip; but instead of being depressed by it we were elated spiritually and actually. This stream is known as the Swan river and is about fifty miles long. On account

of the shallowness of the water we did not make as good time as we expected; we had to make many portages and lift our canoes over the rapids, and we were running short of provisions. Accordingly we struck northeast for the nearest Hudson Bay Co post we knew at the north end of Reindeer Lake, known as the Lac de Broche's post, which was the nearest point to the Barren grounds that we were at. From this post all the dried cariboo meat is shipped south."

"Having replenished our larder we went south to the middle of the lake (Reindeer) and followed the west shore south to the outlet. The whole lake is about 200 miles long, and is much prettier than Hatchet lake and twice as large; it is dotted throughout with islands, some of them of a fair size; they are nearly all rock with very little earth, but there is some moss, small pine and tamaric. There is so little earth in this district that the people at Lac de Brochet have no little trouble in finding mud to bank their huts with. The rock is mostly 'gaciss' or banded granite with parallel layers of minerals. There is no grass, but there is white and yellow moss on which the cariboo feed. Towards the south end of Reindeer lake the rocks become very high and abrupt, and the scenery is much grander."

"From Reindeer lake we descended the Deer's river (there are altogether too many Deer rivers in the country) to its junction with the Churchill river. Hitherto the water had been perfectly clear, but as soon as we reached the Churchill we passed into dark water. We ascended the Churchill river to the Frog portage or the Trade portage, as it used to be called, at which point our instrumental survey was finished which had been commenced at the end of Lake Athabasca and carried through to this point. Thence we turned west to the west, still ascending the Churchill river till we reached the Stanley mission leaving the Churchill river we turned south again, and by making four short portages reached Lac de Route, which we crossed. We then ascended a small stream passing through several small lakes; this stream bears a different name between each lake, but is really the same stream, although its character is very different. That part of the stream known as the Montreal river is 25 miles long, and is one long succession of rapids; we took over four days to get up it, and we ordinarily could make 25 miles a day up stream and 30 to 35 miles a day down. This was the hardest route we ascended, although by this time we were in much better training."

"We at last reached the Montreal lake, which is about thirty-five miles long, with an average width of perhaps eight miles. very shallow and with apparently an all sandy bottom and sandy shores. It is a very fine spawning ground for whitefish, and we saw them coming down the Montreal river in shoals; fishing in this lake is prohibited by the Government. Our water journey was now over, and we left our canoes at the Montreal post of the H. B. Co."

"From Montreal post to Prince Albert the trail is ninety miles long. There was but one pony to be had there, and we started to build

a cart. The cart still remains in an unfinished condition for a team arrived from Prince Albert to take thither a sick man from the post. The invalid lay in the wagon, our dunnage was piled around him, and we walked. It took us over four days to reach Prince Albert, which we did on Wednesday the 12th inst."

A Report on Civic Government.

At a late meeting of the Winnipeg city council the special committee appointed to consider the proposals regarding a change in the form of government of the city presented the following report:

"Your committee has fully and carefully considered the whole question of the government of the city, and is of the opinion that it is desirable that some change should be made from the present system, and with a view to effecting an improvement it has considered the proposed system in all its hearings, and with a few amendments which it has made to the original draft it would recommend its adoption by council, and also that steps be taken to procure the necessary legislative authority to bring the system into operation. The outline as a model is as follows:

(1) That there shall be a chief official, to be termed "The General Superintendent," appointed by a judge of the court of Queen's Bench, on the recommendation of the council, for a period of five years at a salary of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per annum, and to be removable by a majority vote of council on three months' notice, or the payment of three months' salary, he to have the supervision of all the departments of the city, under direction of an executive composed of two members of council, to be appointed as follows:

(a) The mayor, elected by the people as at present, for a term of three years.

(b) A member of the council, chosen from among themselves, to hold office for the time of his term. The members of the executive to be paid reasonable salaries for their services, say from \$1,500 to \$3,000 each per annum, this to be exclusive of the annual grant to the mayor.

(2) That the council be composed of two committees instead of four, the mayor to be chairman of that portion of the council at present represented by the finance committee and market, license and health committee, and that the council's representative be chairman of the other half now represented by the committee on works and fire, water and light committee.

(3) The general superintendent to be an ex-officio member of the council and all committees of the same, but without vote in council, and to be deputy chairman of finance.

(4) It shall be the duty of the executive and general superintendent to lay out the details of the policy for the government of the city and submit the same to the council through the committees for their approval and ratification.

(5) The council to be composed and elected as at present with the same authority they now hold over all receipts and expenditures."

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor council at Toronto, it was decided not to enter a protest against the manufacture of binder twine at the central prison, the members being of opinion that it was not worth while, as it would not materially interfere with honest labor. They were of the opinion, however, that at least part of the money earned by the prisoner in making this twine should be devoted to the use of his family.



THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY

CONNECTING THE Occident and the Orient AND REACHING ALL THE

IMPORTANT CITIES

-OF THE-

AMERICAN CONTINENT

The only line having a fleet of steamers on the lakes and with direct connection to

EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Lowest Rates. Best time and equipment, superior to that of any other railroad.

Steamers sail from Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting train from Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 17.15 o'clock.

TO YOKOHAMA AND HONG KONG.

Empress of Japan from Vanc'r, Nov. 13
Empress of China " " Dec. 12
Empress of India " " Jan. 9

For full information apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main Street, J. S. Carter, Ticket Agent, Depot, or

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

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

North bound			STATIONS.	South bound		
Brandon, Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat. Daily.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	1.10a	1.10p	
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p	
1.57p	3.53p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.28p	
1.45p	3.45p	15.8	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p	
1.29p	3.26p	23.6	St. Agathe	12.06p	2.08p	
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p	
1.08p	3.05p	32.6	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.28p	
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p	
	2.33p	48.8	St. Jean		1.00p	
	2.13p	56.0	Lettellier		1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson		1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	Pembina		2.00p	
	0.45a	163	Grand Forks		5.50p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction		9.50p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis		6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul		7.05a	
	9.00p	533	Chicago		9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. Fri.	Freight Tues. Thurs. Sat.	
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a	
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	8.45a	
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.15p	9.30a	
5.14p	11.45a	10.0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a	
4.43p	11.37a	21.0	Roland	3.53p	10.39a	
4.00p	11.18a	25.0	Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a	
3.30p	11.02a	33.6	Miami	4.25p	11.50a	
2.45p	10.40a	39.6	Deerwood	4.45p	12.33p	
2.20p	10.28a	49.0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p	
1.40p	10.08a	54.1	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p	
1.13p	9.53a	62.1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p	
12.43p	9.37a	68.4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.45p	
12.18p	9.26a	74.0	Maricopolis	6.03p	3.12p	
11.46a	9.10a	79.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p	
11.15a	8.52a	86.1	Balder	6.35p	4.15p	
10.22a	8.30a	92.3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p	
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p	
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.06p	6.33p	
8.15a	7.21a	125.5	Rosenthal	8.28p	7.27p	
7.33a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville	8.48p	8.03p	
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p	

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	W. B. Ex. p.		
Monday except Sunday.	Wed. Thurs. Winnipeg p.m.	per.		Monday	Wed. except Sunday.	Friday.
11.35a	0		Winnipeg		4.30p	
11.16a	3.0		Portage Junction		4.41p	
10.49a	11.5		St. Charles		5.13p	
10.41a	14.7		Headingley		5.20p	
10.17a	21.0		White Plains		5.45p	
9.29a	25.2		Erntace		6.33p	
9.06a	42.1		Oakville		6.56p	
8.25a	55.6		Portage la Prairie		7.40p	

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, 468 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.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays	Miles from Winnipeg p.m.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Leave			Arrive.
11.00	00	Winnipeg	17.20
12.50 ar			1v 15.30
13.00 lv	56	Portage la Prairie	ar 15.20
14.45	91	Gladstone	13.55
15.50	117	Neejawa	12.28
16.45	135	Minnedosa	11.45
17.45 ar	150	Rapid City	1v 10.10
18.24	171	Shoal Lake	9.57
19.45	194	Birtle	1v 8.55
20.25	211	Binscarth	7.65
21.22	236	Langanburg	6.45
23.15	279	Yorkton	1v 6.05
		arrive.	Leave.

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

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

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.			STATION.	Going North.		
No. 5				No. 6		
Daily.				Daily.		
9.30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	11.00		
8.50a	Ar	Vaughan	De	11.40		
8.15a	Ar	Steel	De	12.20		
6.50a	Ar	Collins	De	09		
5.20a	De			3.40		
5.00a	Ar	*Pondera	De			
3.40a	Ar	Conrad	De	5.00		
2.50a	De			6.00		
2.20a	Ar	*Shelby Junct	De	6.30		
1.40a	Ar	Rocky Springs	De	7.20		
12.50p	De	Kerwin	De	8.10		
12.00p	De	Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	9.00		
11.30a	Ar	*Coutts	De	9.50		
10.40a	Ar	Milk River	De	10.40		
9.50a	Ar	Brunton	De	11.25		
8.20a	Ar	Sterling	De	12.55p		
7.00a	De	Lethbridge	Ar	2.10		
Daily.				Daily.		
Mon. Wed. and Friday.				Mon. Wed. and Friday.		
Going West.				Going East.		
No. 2			No. 3	No. 1		
Daily			D. ex. Sun.	Daily		
7.00p	De	Dunmore	Ar	8.55a	10.40p	
10.30p	De	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12.45p	2.00a	
2.00a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	4.45p	5.40a	

* Meals.
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.

Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

N.B.—Passengers to and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
E. T. GALT, W. D. BAROLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

British Columbia

The Vancouver Coal Fields.

Although coal was found on Vancouver Island as early as 1831, it was not until 1851 that an attempt was made to mine it by the Hudson Bay Company. Operations were commenced by them at Fort Rupert, near the northern end of the island, but owing to the irregularity of the seams these workings were abandoned one year later. At the same time, however, coal was discovered at what is now the city of Nanaimo, and the company transferred its work to that point.

At present, says United States Consul Myers, of Victoria, in a consular report for September, there are four collieries in operation on the island. Of these, the Nanaimo, Wellington and East Wellington mines are in what is known as the Nanaimo district, while the Union Company mines are in the Comax district, which is estimated to have 300 square miles. The veins, as a rule, are horizontal, and are from 2½ to 11 ft. thick. The coal is semi-bituminous of Cretaceous age.

The Nanaimo Colliery was first owned by the Hudson Bay Co., who sold it in 1862 to the New Vancouver Coal and Land Co. Owing to faults in the strata, and other causes, the operations of this company were not profitable, the output between 1862 and 1883 varying from 20,000 to 90,000 tons per annum. In 1884 this company was reorganized with the result that mining was conducted on a more extensive and economical scale. At present the company has five mines, four of which have been in operation since 1884. Shafts Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 are all on the same bed, although the quality of the coal differs. No. 1 produces a gas coal, which, it is said, will yield 11,000 cu. ft. of gas to the ton. Nos. 4 and 5 furnish coal adapted to steaming purposes. No. 2, (the Northfield,) produces a coal somewhat harder than the others.

The beds dip to the east at angle of 5°. Shaft No. 1 is down 620 ft. through a hard conglomerate rock; the drifts extend under the bay, a distance of 3,000 yards. A shaft 670 ft. deep has been sunk on Protection Island to connect with these workings. The beds of this mine average 7½ ft. in thickness. The Northfield mine has two shafts and a third will soon be added.

No. 3 is about worked out. Nos. 4 and 5, known as the Southfield, are the greatest producers in the district. They are worked by a slope down 800 yds., and a shaft 508 ft. deep. The beds average from 6 to 10 ft. in thickness.

The present daily production of the mines is as follows: No. 1, 600 tons; Northfield, 500 tons; 300 tons at No. 3 and the Southfield, 800 tons.

Wellington Colliery.—This mine was discovered by the late Hon. Robert Dunsuir in 1869. It was first opened up by a slope which was worked out in a few years. At present there are four shafts from 310 to 375 ft. deep. The beds are 2½ to 10 ft. thick, and the coal is harder than that at Nanaimo. The pillar-and-stall and long-wall systems of mining are used

in these mines. The output of the colliery averages 1,450 tons per day. Shaft No. 4 produces 550 tons, the seam being 7 ft. thick. Shaft No. 5 produces 450 tons per day, and shaft No. 6, 450 tons per day. A fourth shaft is being sunk between Departure Bay and Wellington.

East Wellington Colliery.—This mine is the property of the East Wellington Coal Company of San Francisco. The veins are from two to five feet thick. There are two shafts in operation, each about 200 ft. deep. The output averages 110 tons per day.

Union Colliery.—This mine belongs partly to the Dunsuir estate and partly to Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Charles Crocker, of California. The total output, which averages 700 tons per day, is contracted for by the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The mine is worked by slopes and tunnels, shafts being impracticable. Slope No. 4 is in 450 yds., the incline at the entrance being 1 in 7. The seam is 5 to 8 ft. thick, and the coal produced is excellent for coking. The Jeffrey electric coal cutter is in use at this slope. Slope No. 1 is down 700 ft. on a 4 ft. seam. No. 1 tunnel and No. 3 slope are of recent construction.

The output of the different collieries for the years 1888-91 was as follows.

Collieries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Nanaimo	258,817	223,570	389,505	527,457
Wellington	193,392	272,333	174,406	345,182
East Wellington.....	30,092	51,372	44,602	41,086
Union	2,000	31,294	69,537	114,792

Total

These collieries furnish employment to nearly 3,200 miners, of whom 103 are boys and 510 Chinese and Japanese. The wages paid vary from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for white miners, \$1 to \$2 for boys, and \$1 to \$1.50 for Chinese and Japanese.

In the Nanaimo, Wellington and East Wellington collieries white men are employed as miners, and the Chinese, together with whites, do the work above ground. At the Union Colliery both Chinese and Japanese are to some extent employed both as miners and above ground. Eight hours constitute a day's work in all the mines.

After many years of agitation the provincial parliament in 1890 passed an act prohibiting Chinese labor in the mines, but in 1891 the act was repealed. The following are the principal points of the act regulating coal mines:

Each mine is under the supervision of a certified manager, who gets his authority after an examination from the minister of mines. Inspectors are also appointed by the minister of mines. Their duty is to examine into the state of the mines from time to time. Certified managers make reports to the inspectors. No person, either male or female, under 12 years of age is allowed to work in the mines or above ground. Boys between 12 and 14 are allowed to work, by option of the minister of mines, in mines where the seams are thin, but must not work more than six hours each day. No boy under 18 years old is allowed to operate any engine, windlass, or gin, but a boy over 12 may drive any animal operating the same. Wages are paid by the weight of the coal, deducting rocks and debris. Single shafts are prohibited. Mines must have at least two shafts or outlets separated by not less than 10 feet of natural

strata. Not less than 100 cu. ft. of pure air per minute must be supplied for each person and animal employed in the mine. Each mine is required to be divided into districts of 70 men each, and each district must have a separate current of air. Mines are to be inspected as to ventilation once a day. Mines having had inflammable gas within 12 months are to be inspected at least once a day, and all miners are to be promptly withdrawn in case of danger. The regulation as to safety lamps and lights and the use of explosives are very strict. Each mine is to have special rules, which, under its peculiar state and circumstances, appear best calculated to prevent accident. Old shafts or shafts not in use are to be fenced.—*New York Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Notes.

Building operations at Kaslo are proceeding briskly.

There is some talk in Kamloops as to the advisability of the towns seeking incorporation.

Thirteen million feet of logs are said to be lying in the Cowichan river, 6,000,000 of which are this year's drive.

The B. C. Iron Works Company, of Vancouver, recently purchased the plant of the Vancouver City Foundry and Machine shops, for \$30,000.

The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Horticultural and Fruit Grower's Association of British Columbia, was held in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, on Tuesday, Nov. 1st.

The National Electric Light & Tramway Company of Victoria has decided to increase its capital stock to \$1,000,000 and has authorized the directors to raise by way of loan or debentures \$600,000.

The result of the seal fishery for the season just closed is as follows: Lower Coast catch, 4579 skins; Upper Coast catch, 24,528 skins; Asiatic Coast catch, 11,805; Indians (casual), 1,500 skins; total catch, 45,412 skins.

The Songhees tribe of Indians, whose headquarters are in Victoria, took a ballot recently to select a Chief to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Scomiak, Charlie Frozio being the winning candidate with 19 votes to his credit.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* says: "The first vessel with the salmon pack of 1892, the British barque Martha Fisher, cleared at Victoria for London on Monday. She had 31,000 cases of salmon, valued at \$163,454, and miscellaneous goods valued at \$905."

The Westminister *Columbian* says: "Word has been brought down from the north that the Yuclataw Indians are still potlatching, but that the celebration is gradually diminishing in liberality and extravagance. The festive event commenced with 8,000 blankets, the bonfire being fed by ten canoes, while from 3,000 to 5,000 Indians danced around it. All that now remain are 500 blankets, \$1,000 for distribution, and not more than 500 red men to dance around the livid flames created by the burning of but one canoe.

"Saturday Night's" Christmas for 1892.

The cover which contains a picture in photolithograph in seven colors and as many half-tones, is "Ye Gentlemon and Dames of Olden Times." The pictorial supplement, which is larger than that of last year, is a reproduction of a picture owned by the proprietors of *Saturday Night*, entitled "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still." It is exceedingly lovely and no one can pass it without turning to look again at the beautiful face and the look of farewell. The stories this year are as follows:

"Tom's Little Sister," by John Habberton, author of *Helen's Babies*.

"The Nephew of His Uncle," by Octavo Thanet, author of *Expiation*. (The most popular magazine writer in America).

"The Rich Relation," by George Parsons Lathrop. (There is no more attractive name in American magazines).

"Kate Gordon's Christmas Miracle," by Julian Hawthorne.

"Little Lady," by Ida Burwash, probably the prettiest story in the book.

"Senor the Engineer," by Edmund E. Sheppard.

All these stories are magnificently and copiously illustrated by the best artists in New York and London. Mr. Sheppard's story is being specially illustrated by Mr. F. A. Feraud of New York, from photographs and studies made by the author while in Mexico, and artistically at least, this will be one of the most prettily illustrated tales that has ever appeared in America. It can be well understood that the well known names in the above list cost a great deal of money to procure for a Christmas magazine, but Christmas is the one time when *Toronto Saturday Night* advertises itself and in its Christmas Number it does it well. *The Newsdealer, Publisher and Stationer's Bulletin*, the Canadian correspondent of which has seen advance copies of all that is promised by *Saturday Night* this year, says that "It will doubtless be the most beautiful publication ever attempted in America and compares more than favorably with *Figaro* and the most expensive Old Country Christmas numbers." It is something for Canadians to boast of, for while much of the work requiring the greatest possible artistic skill has to be done abroad, the enterprise is purely Canadian and will redound to the credit of Canada.

Literary Notes.

The November issue of *Canada* appears in a new form, and the price is reduced to 50 cents a year. A story by Prof. Roberts, *The Hudson Bay Company*, *The Snowbird in Canada*, with well chosen selections, and the departments, *Canadians*, *The Editor's Talk*, *Home Topics*, *Graver Thoughts*, etc., make a very interesting number of this patriotic and excellent monthly. All who subscribe before New Year's Day will receive *Canada* a whole year for 25 cents in postage stamps. Address, MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Hampton, New Brunswick.

The present is generally the off season among the periodicals in the matter of special numbers and any publication which does essay to

get out one which will command special attention, has to run the gauntlet of a correspondingly increased amount of criticism. We have received a copy of a special fall number of *The Canadian Grocer* which is admirably gotten up in both literary and mechanical respects. It contains 80 pages of reading matter, illustrations and advertisements bound in a handsomely lithographed cover. There is something in it for every class of readers. *The Grocer* has done well.

The near approach of winter brings Christmas and Christmas literature prominently before us. A remarkably attractive holiday souvenir is promised us by the Sabiston Litho. & Publishing Co., publishers of *The Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, in the shape of a special Christmas number of a novel and attractive design. It will comprise a number of stories and poems by the best writers in the Dominion, all profusely illustrated in photogravure, and will also have three large colored supplements, entitled, "Christmas Morning," (from the painting by Harris); "The Rise and Fall of a Canadian Politician," and "The Nursery Calendar for 1893." We bespeak the number a hearty welcome.

A short time ago *THE COLONIST* in publishing a review of a number of the *Lake Magazine* of Toronto, mentioned an article on "The Future of Canada" by Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. We have again had this article brought before us gotten up in pamphlet shape and distributed by Erastus Wiman, prefaced with the following note: "The within article is such a clean-cut presentation of the necessity and wisdom of the free discussion of the future of Canada that the undersigned ventures to reprint it with a desire to aid in its wide distribution. The vast importance of the subject; the ever present disposition to discuss it, and above all the wisdom of permitting the freest expression of opinion, justifies every friend of his country in the attempt to elicit all that can be said in regard to its destiny.—ERASTUS WIMAN."

In *The Lake Magazine* for October is presented a bill of fare containing such variety and genuine worth that it cannot fail to please and instruct its readers, and confirm the flattering opinions already expressed by the Canadian press in general, and foreign journals of the highest rank as well. In the first article R. S. White, M.P., discusses "The Canal Tolls Question" and makes a strong defence of the Canadian Government's policy. "The South Since the War," by A. W. Wright, is a strong and suggestive article, contrasting chattel slavery with industrial slavery, and containing plenty of food for thought. "Two Leaders of the Commons," by J. L. Payne and John A. Ewan, contain careful studies of Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier. Frank Yeigh, in "Young Men and Politics," makes a strong plea to the young to take more interest in political matters. George Stewart gives a charming account of "A Breakfast at Lord Houghton's." David Boyle, D.Sc., treats of "Archeology in Ontario" as he alone can do. The article is profusely illustrated. "Scenes from Nature's Phantasmagoria," by Rev. W.S. Blackstock; "A Horrible Night," by George W.

Brooks, are two well written sketches, while Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., gives an entertaining paper on "Salutations." "Something About Scales," by George E. Brame, will be of great interest to musicians. "A Strange Experience," by E. Deane, and "An Unfinished Tale," by A. MacG. Lawton, are two short stories of real merit. The poetic is well represented. "Crowfoot's Death Song," by R. D. Myers, strongly and weirdly describes the last moments of the brave but vengeful chief of the Blackfeet, while "Ruth," by Adelina Westney; "A Dirge," by A. L. McNab; "Haut Canard," by Prof. Rand; "Service," by W. T. Tassie, and "Dearer Days," by James A. Tucker, are all creditable contributions to Canadian poetry.

Our Unexplored Regions.

How many Canadians ever think of the fact that there is as much unexplored territory within the Dominion as would suffice to contain several European kingdoms? Yet such is the case. While the entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,470,257 square miles, out of this about 954,000 square miles situated in British Columbia, Athabasca, Keewatin, and Labrador are unexplored. The position of these regions and the data existing with regard to them, were set forth by Dr. Geo. M. Dawson in a paper read before the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club two years ago. *The New York Sun*, referring to the presence in the northern part of Canada of immense tracts of unexplored land, to which less attention has been paid by the world than to darkest Africa, asks, "Who is the man that will fill this great blank on the map of North America with the lakes and rivers and other geographical data that belonged to it?" To this question it may be answered that there will be no necessity of another Stanley arising, as the work is being gradually done by the Geographical Survey of Canada. Mr. Tyrrell this summer explored a portion of the wilderness east of Athabasca, in the neighbourhood of the fifty-seventh parallel of latitude. Mr. Lowe was engaged upon the East Main river and its branches in Labrador. The Hudson's Bay Company have long traded through the interior of Labrador, where they have had posts at the South River House, at Nascapsee, and at other points, but very little is known of the interior of the country. Its summer is short. It is difficult to replenish food supplies with game, and there are black flies and mosquitoes in sufficient abundance to make life a burden. A great part of it is rocky, and too far north to promise much fertility or agricultural availability; and it is not known to contain timber of any commercial value. However, it is desirable in every point of view that accurate geographical and topographical information should replace the tales of fur-traders, and as previously remarked the Geographical Survey is engaged upon supplying the want.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The rate of taxation struck for the Municipality of Morton, Manitoba, for 1892 is—general municipal rate, 4 mills on the \$; district and county rate, 1 mill; general school rate, 6 mills; mill debenture rate, 1 mill on the \$, making a total of 12 mills on the dollar as against seven last year.

Pietro.

Pietro's parents lived in Florence, that most beautiful city of Italy. They were poor and had many children—so many, in fact, that Gerardo grumbled not a little when the baby Pietro was laid in his arms.

"One more mouth to feed," said he, "when there is not enough food in the house now for half of them."

He laid the baby down with an impatient sigh and went out to the nearest tavern. Bread cost but one small silver piece, while the drink cost two, but Gerardo silenced his conscience (if he had any) by reflecting that the liquor braced him up much more than the bread would have done.

It began with the day of Pietro's birth and never seemed to quite pass away—this idea that he was in the way. He was neglected, cuffed and blamed for all the mischievous pranks of his brothers, the consequence of which was he grew up a slender, delicate boy, hungry for love and kind treatment, which, needless to say, he never received. Yet I am quite sure he could not have told you what he wanted. He would not have known how to express it. He grew up an outcast—a pariah from human love and tenderness.

"He's a fool," people said of him, and his father fully agreed that it was so. "He's a fool," they said, and having thus satisfied their own minds, they lost no time in telling others, until it was generally conceded throughout their neighborhood that Gerardo's last boy was a perfect fool!

Indeed, he did not seem like the other children. They were full of life and animal spirits, as children should be; ready for a fight at any moment, and always boisterous and noisy. Pietro would steal away by himself and stay for hours. They watched him once to see where he went and followed him up to the big cathedral of St. Mark's, where they found him, with rapt looks and hushed breath, listening to the great organ. The organ with its grand throbbing music pleased him far more than the beautiful singing. He was ill for days when they kept him at home, and only recovered when they permitted him to worship the beloved organ once more.

"He's a fool," they all said with one accord.

"A bigger fool than we thought him" they agreed.

One day an Englishman who was sojourning in Florence was strolling through St. Mark's admiring the beautiful paintings and listening to the music when he came upon a little boy half hidden against a pillar—a little boy with a most woe-begone face. The tears rolling down each side had washed two white paths through the dirty little face, making him look more forlorn and uncared for than ever. The Englishman could talk like a native and was so struck by the beauty of the great mournful eyes and quivering lips, through which the breath came in quick short gasps, that he unconsciously drew nearer, intending to speak.

The boy made such a picture sitting as he did where the purple light from one of the great windows bathed him in amethyst glory, with his dirty little face turned toward the organ loft, and the mournful brown eyes, full

to overflowing, drinking in seemingly the glorious music, that the man felt like an intruder and stopped for a moment lost in admiration. The music rose and fell and died away, and little Pietro came back to earth once more and rose from his seat by the pillar ready to go back home. Then it was that he saw the stranger—a man who looked at him with kind, enquiring eyes and who asked his name. Pietro answered him, full of amazement. He felt very awkward in the light of those kindly eyes.

"Do you like music?" the stranger asked.

"Oh, I love it," Pietro answered with kindling eyes.

"Will you come and see me, Pietro, I want to talk with you. Can you play the organ? Violin? Harp? Perhaps you sing?"

Pietro shook his head to each one of the questions and the ever-ready tears began to fall.

"Never mind; perhaps you will some day. I have many musical instruments at my house, and I will show them to you; perhaps if you are a good boy I will play for you. Have you ever heard any one play on the violin? No? Well, I am ready to wager that you will like it better than the organ."

"When shall I come, sir?" said Pietro.

"Why, any time you want to. To-morrow morning, perhaps, and you must ask for Mr. Brittain. Can you remember? Mr. Brittain at the Villa Romola."

Pietro could hardly wait for the morrow to come. He was so absent-minded and indulged in so many day dreams that his father more than once remarked:

"That boy grows a bigger fool every day he lives."

Early next morning Pietro knocked at the gate of the Villa Romola. The English servant eyed him with disfavor and went muttering to the house.

"There's a dirty little Eytalian outside asking for you," she announced with extreme reluctance.

Paul Brittain looked up indifferently; but suddenly remembering that he wanted a model for the picture he was at work upon (for he was an artist as well as a musician) he said, good-naturedly:

"All right. Betty send him in."

He had forgotten all about Pietro, but it all came back to him as the boy advanced timidly into the room.

"Aha! So you did not forget. Well, I am in a musical mood this morning, so come with me."

He led the way across a corridor into a long, low music room. A piano stood in one end, strewn with papers; three or four violins and a guitar lay on a table, and near the window stood a harp. Paul smiled at Pietro's astonished looks and bade him sit down. Then he picked up one of the violins and began to play. Paul Brittain was no genius, certainly, but he played well, and Pietro sat as still as a mouse, afraid almost to breathe. Oh, if he could only play like that! A great sigh swelled up from his little heart. The player understood the sigh, and picking up one of the violins he gave it into Pietro's hands and showed him how to hold it,

It was not a very expensive instrument and he would not miss it among so many, so he let Pietro take it home with him. Pietro departed after promising to take good care of it and come the next day. With his inborn love of music it did not take him long to master the first difficulties, and Paul Brittain was quite proud of his pupil.

But there came a day when Pietro's heart was sad, for Mr. Brittain was going back to England. Before going he took Pietro to see an old music teacher—the one who played the organ in St. Mark's—and left Pietro in his charge with his lessons paid for a year in advance.

The old man took infinite pains with his young pupil, and he in his turn worked hard to please. One day there was to be a great musical festival in honor of some one of the saints, and a great singer from Rome was coming to sing a solo. He came but at the last moment took a severe cold, and was unable to speak above a whisper. The master was in despair, when Pietro suggested that he substitute an organ solo instead. That would not do, but an idea came to him—he would have Pietro play on his violin, with the organ accompaniment. They practiced a beautiful prayer, and the eventful day arrived. Pietro was nervous and frightened, and at the last minute whispered to the master, telling him not to play any accompaniment. The master saw he was in a state of intense excitement, and, fearing the organ might annoy him, he consented.

Pietro stepped forward to the little iron railing which ran around the organ loft and softly drew his bow. The master started. It was not the piece which Pietro had practiced but Pietro heeded not. His eyes rested upon the beautiful picture of the Madonna which hung over the altar. People turned round at the unwonted sound. A violin in a church had never before been heard of. They saw a slender boy with mournful eyes and a face which seemed faintly illumined. The soft notes rose and fell, swelled and then died away to be taken up again and carried into a perfect storm of sobs which seemed to come from the very heart of the boy who played. Perhaps he was telling the pathetic story of his own little, storm-tossed life. The beautiful *andante* ceased and a grand passionate strain swelled up to the vaulted roof, fairly carrying the people with it, so breathlessly they listened. The tender, mournful eyes of the boy seemed to gain inspiration from the sweet-faced Madonna and her beautiful babe, and the beautiful music rose in triumphant waves and then softly, softly ceased.

As he wiped the moisture from his face the audience below, forgetting time and place, burst into tumultuous applause. The old master's glasses were dim and his hand trembled as he reached for his handkerchief. The applause increased and Pietro was obliged to step forward once more. He bowed with awkward grace and again drew back out of sight.

The Roman singer watched Pietro as he played. Surprise, wonder and admiration took possession of him. He paid a visit to Pietro's parents and obtained permission of them to take

the boy to Rome with him, where he became famous.

The old master parted from him with tears, but Pietro never forgot him, and when he had won fame and fortune he insisted upon sharing with the old master of St. Mark's, saying that his success was due wholly to the master's patience and loving, watchful care of him when he was a little boy; nor did he forget Paul Britain, but spoke of him with love and tenderness.

Pietro never married. Music was to him father, mother and wife—all in all.—Chicago News.

A correspondent writing from Estovan says: "Mr. Jermyn, of Minnedosa, has purchased property and intends to build and operate a banking house."

GIVEN AWAY

One Hundred and Forty-one Handsome Photographs In One Grand

PICTURE

All the Conservative Members of

1892 **Parliament** 1892

Including extra large size photographs of Sir John Abbott, Premier, and Sir John Thompson, leader of the House of Commons, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, and grouped on either side the members of the House from every Province in the Dominion, making a total of 141 splendid photographs; every one a perfect likeness.

This great picture is a reproduction by Photogravure process on copper plate of the picture presented to Sir John Thompson by the Conservative Members during the last session.

THE ORIGINAL PICTURE COST OVER \$500.

THE EMPIRE has secured the copyright to reproduce this Grand Picture. It is printed on special plate paper in photographic inks, and is 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches in size, and makes a splendid picture for framing. A key giving the name of each member and constituency represented is printed on the margin, making a valuable work of reference.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Will be made for this Grand Premium, but it will be

GIVEN FREE

To Every Subscriber for the

Weekly Empire

FOR 1893.

THE WEEKLY EMPIRE is without doubt the best Weekly for \$1.00 published in Canada, containing 12 pages of latest news of the day. Special departments on Agriculture, Woman's Empire, Our Curiosity Shop, Old World Diary, the latest Sporting Events, etc. Only One Dollar per year. Sent to any address in Canada or the United States. Every subscriber will get the Premium Picture as a Present.

Send in your subscription at once, or order through our local agent.

Address: **THE EMPIRE, Toronto, Ont.**

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS OF CANADA.

The Department of the Interior of the Canadian Government issues through Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the following rules relating to the acquiring of land:

All even numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter-section and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres in the third year.

3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof), breaking 5 acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his home-stead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Intelligence offices are situate at Qu'Appelle Station, and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June, 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

ESTABLISHED, JAN., 1891.

"Canada,"

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR CANADIANS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

EDITED BY MATTHEW R. KNIGHT AND ARTHUR J. LOCKHART.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

"The best dollar's worth of literary matter to be had in Canada."—Daily Herald, Calgary.

"The literature is of a high order, and tale, essay, criticism, history, poetry, are all racy of our native land."—Presbyterian Witness, Halifax.

"The writers in this magazine are all Canadians, and they write upon Canadian topics, and it is safe to say that no publication is more distinctively native than this. Moreover, it is clean in its character, and is such a magazine as will benefit any home into which it is received."—Canadian Journal of Fabrics, Montreal.

Special Offer.—To introduce Canada where it is not known, we will send the magazine to new subscribers six months for 30 cents in stamps. Address: MATTHEW R. KNIGHT Hampton, New Brunswick.

THE RIFANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effective. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blisters on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diarrhoea, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Femoral Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Not to Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, to the Head, Plethora, Salt Head, Scrof-ache, Skin Dis-eases, Stomach, Tired Liver, Ulcers, and every other disease that impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tablet after each meal. A continued use of the Rifans Tablets is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross 12, 12 gross \$1.25, 14 gross \$2.00, 124 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIFANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.



ANOTHER CLUBBING OFFER!

The Colonist and The Empire

The publishers of THE COLONIST are pleased to be able to announce that they have made clubbing arrangements with THE WEEKLY EMPIRE (see advertisement of "Empire") whereby we are able to offer the two for \$1.50 a year. The "Empires" new and hand some premium will be sent to anyone taking advantage of this offer. Subscribe now.

Address:

THE COLONIST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR A NOBBY



..SUIT GO TO..

J. R. CAMERON & CO.,
206 1st Avenue North, WINNIPEG.

H.S. WESBROOK
DEALER IN **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

AND

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED — CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
H.S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE FARMS FOR MILLIONS

There are yet many millions of acres of the finest farming and grazing lands unoccupied in

MANITOBA AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES OF CANADA,

Deep soil, well-watered and richest in the world—easily reached by railway. Wheat averages 30 bushels to the acre with fair farming.

IMMENSE COAL FIELDS—AFFORDING AN ILLIMITABLE SUPPLY OF CHEAP FUEL.

Railway from Ocean to Ocean—Route. Including the great Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, making continuous steel rail connection from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the great Fertile Belt, and the magnificently beautiful scenery of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. This is the new route from Europe to Asia.

Climate.—The Healthiest in the World.

The Canadian Government gives **FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES** to every male adult of 15 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it offering independence for life to every one with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle.

MANITOBA, the famous wheat producing province, is in the most fertile part of the Fertile Belt. Its inducements to settlers are unequalled. Information about any section of that province or the Territories, can be had on application to any of the Dominion or Manitoba Government Immigration Agents.

MANITOBA,

—THE GREAT—

GRAIN & CATTLE PROVINCE

Has Within its Borders Homes for All.

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	1,349,781 ACRES.
Increase	688,017 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

Free Homesteads In some parts of Manitoba.

Cheap Railroad Lands \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ten years to pay for them.

Improved Farms For sale or leasing, from private individuals and corporations, at low prices and on easy terms.

NOW IS THE TIME TO OBTAIN A HOME

In this wonderfully fertile province. Population is moving in rapidly, and land is annually increasing in value. In all parts of Manitoba there are now

Good Markets, Railroads, Churches, and Schools.

AND MOST OF THE COMFORTS OF AN OLD SETTLED COUNTRY.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL There are very good openings in many parts for the investment of capital in manufactures and other commercial enterprises.

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.