

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

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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
									✓		

972-134
6719
VOLUME 7.


No. 9.

FEBRUARY, 1893.



THE
COLONIST.

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



Printed and Published at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1 00 A YEAR.



WESTERN CANADA,

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Manitoba, :- Assiniboia, :- Saskatchewan, :- Alberta,
Athabasca :- and :- British Columbia.

THIS GREAT COUNTRY WITH ITS BOUNDLESS PRAIRIES AND MAGNIFICENT GRAZING LANDS
ITS FORESTS, STREAMS AND MOUNTAINS OFFERS UNRIVALLED
INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

"THE COLONIST"

Describes it Accurately. This is the only Magazine which is entirely devoted to the work of describing Western Canada and its Resources.

It is **INVALUABLE** to Intending Settlers.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING RATES WRITE

"THE COLONIST,"

Winnipeg, Man., - - - Canada.

Boarding House Register.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO PUT UP.

This question is often heard on the cars. If you want information regarding good boarding accommodation you cannot do better than call at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the town at which you stop off. This information will be gladly furnished by the Secretary.

Winnipeg Young Men's Christian
Association Rooms,
CORNER MAIN AND ALEXANDER STS.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS!

If you are going to the Old Country, or bringing your friends out, the nearest Railway or Ticket Agent can supply you with tickets at the cheapest rates. Call upon him or write,

ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Passenger Agent, C.P.R.,
WINNIPEG.

THE RIPANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blistches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rash of Blood, to the Head, Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Liver, Ulcers, and every other ailment 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 tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tablets is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2. 1-2 gross \$1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 674, 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.


READ THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

The Greatest of Canada's Weekly Papers.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance

ADDRESS: FREE PRESS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.



Scientific American
Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO. 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge to the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO. PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

THE COLONIST.

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

VOL. 7. No 9.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1893.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Along the Calgary and Edmonton.

The increase of population in the country tributary to the Calgary and Edmonton railway in Alberta the past year has been most marked as evidenced by the rise and rapid growth of a number of smart little towns at different stations on the line. Ever since the early seventies this country has been traversed by a frequently travelled trail; and especially since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary, in 1883, the amount of travel has been very great, so that every foot of the ground now being so rapidly covered by settlement is known like an open book to all residents of this section of the country, and so the change now taking place is more noticed by them than by strangers. While Edmonton town and settlement has been in existence almost from time immemorial, until '83 the stretch of country between Edmonton and Calgary was as vacant of settlement as the sea. In '73 settlement at Red Deer was begun, and like that at Edmonton grew slowly from that time until '91. But even in '91 it amounted to very little, and the traveller between Calgary and Edmonton saw only the stage stations and stopping places for freighters in all that 200 miles of fertile and beautiful country. In July of 1890 the Calgary and Edmonton railway was commenced at Calgary and completed to Red Deer the same fall. In August 1891 it was completed to Edmonton and at once the effect of an immigration began to be strongly felt. But as may be very readily understood the wave of settlement did not at once rush in. People heard of a new railroad being built, of a new country, and a new kind of country being opened up, and they came to see it before making up their minds to go in and possess it. It was not until the spring of 1892 that the rush of people actually began, so that what is now seen is practically the growth of one season.

The fifty miles of plain lying immediately north of Calgary is still just as it was before the railway was built, showing that it is not the railroad but the kind of country that is the attraction. On nearing Olds, the third station north of Calgary at the point where the park country joins the plain, the first signs of new settlement are seen and little log and frame houses dot the prairie in all directions on the slopes of smooth grassy knolls, and in the shelter of cosy looking clumps of poplar and willow. This is the youngest of the settlements along the line, and consequently the town is as yet chiefly in imagination. However, there is the

station, an immigrant shed, a store and a hotel, and the enterprising settlers are already erecting a good schoolhouse for the benefit of the children who are to be there next summer. A colony from Nebraska, of which J. Gadsden and W. Mitchell-Innis, both old countrymen, are the leading spirits, have chosen Olds as the scene of their future tussles with fate, and there is every assurance that a large contingent of the future population of the surrounding country will be drawn from Nebraska. Besides the Nebraska men a number of leading Germans of Waterloo, Ont., headed by J. Y. Shantz, who was chiefly instrumental in locating the Mennonites in Manitoba sixteen years ago, have pitched upon Olds as their choice, and if they are only a tenth part as successful as Shantz' exertions in Manitoba have been, the future progress and prosperity of Olds is assured. By the way, the point on the old trail, which corresponds with Olds in the railway line, was known by the much more appropriate and pleasing name of Lone Pine.

Twenty miles north of Olds is Innisfail station and town, claimed by its residents to be the brightest, smartest and most growing town along the whole line. At this point the railway crosses the old trail just north of Contant's stopping place. The first settlers in this vicinity named the locality Poplar Grove, from the beautiful groves of poplar which crown the low hills all around, leaving wide stretches of smooth, sloping, grassy prairie between. Wood and water are more abundant than at Olds, while there is still plenty of open land for grazing or farming, and the Rocky Mountains, one of the grandest sights in the world, still in full view, form the back ground of a most lovely picture. The first houses in the town of Innisfail were erected in the spring of 1891, and at the close of 1892 the place has a population of between three and five hundred. It has five or six excellent stores, two hotels, a good public school, two churches, Presbyterian and Episcopal, and indeed, everything that goes to make up a thriving town, the centre of a prosperous settlement. Of course, but a small part of the land is yet brought under cultivation, but all the settlers keep cattle and make butter, and during the past summer a large quantity of butter was shipped from Innisfail to Calgary.

Twenty miles north of Innisfail is Red Deer, in the valley of the Red Deer river, a beautiful stream in a beautiful wide valley of clear prairie surrounded by the high land covered with clumps of spruce and poplar alternating. The Red Deer at this point is about 500 feet

wide, with swift current, stony bottom, and perfectly clear mountain water. The flat upon which the station and town are situated is perfectly level and clear of everything but the very smallest brush. The soil is slightly sandy, so that the discomfort of heavy mud in wet weather is avoided. The town of Red Deer, like that of Innisfail, was only begun in the spring of 1892, the railroad having arrived late in the previous fall. The original town, if it could be so called, was about three miles further up the river, where the old trail crossed. There the stores of Messrs. Gaetz—the real pioneer of the place—and Birch were situated, also the mounted police station and three or four other houses, but the establishment of the railway crossing and station on the next flat below, entirely killed the town at the old crossing, and caused the removal of whatever business had been established there to the new town. This has been added to very greatly in the past year, and the Red Deer town has now a number of business establishments that in the matter of stock carried and buildings occupied would be a credit to a place three times its size. There is nothing of the tar paper variety of architecture so frequently seen in the new west about Red Deer. Every building is put up with the evident intention of its helping to make a neat and substantial looking town. The dining station for the railway run between Calgary and Edmonton is at Red Deer. There is a small saw mill, owned by Leo Gaetz, which has converted a great deal of the surrounding spruce bluffs into lumber. Red Deer is an important distributing point, and having the abundant water supply of the river, has advantages for the establishment of manufacturing industries which none of the towns present or prospective between that place and Calgary can possibly have. There is an immense coal deposit fourteen miles down the river, which will, no doubt, be utilized shortly and will add to the importance of the place.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

The newly incorporated town of Macleod, Alberta, has elected its first council with the following result: Mayor, J. Cowdry, majority of twenty-one; council, J. Nicole, R. T. Barker, R. B. Barnes, J. H. Wrigley, T. H. Stedman, R. K. Kennebeck.

A sub agency of the Dominion Lands Office will be established at Wetaskiwin, to be open during the summer months. The abolition of cancellation fees is also announced, and in future, in making a cancellation of a homestead entry, no fees will be charged.

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, FEBRUARY, 1893.

OPENING OF THE MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The first session of the Eighth Legislature of Manitoba was opened on Thursday, February 2nd by Lieut.-Governor Schultz. Nearly all the members of the House were present, and a goodly array of soldiers and citizens to lend dignity to the ceremony.

There is no very momentous business to come before the House this session, so the speech from the throne did not excite very much interest. Some of our readers might like to see it, however, so we give it herewith:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have very great pleasure in meeting you at this the first session of the Eighth Legislature of Manitoba.

It is a cause of thankfulness that the harvest of last season was an abundant one, at the same time I cannot but regret that the unprecedentedly low prices have greatly reduced the profits of the husbandman. I venture to hope that in the near future the condition of our farmers may be so altered and improved that they will apply themselves with renewed energy, and with the best prospects of success, to the development of this province, and achieve that measure of prosperity which the great natural resources of the country are so well calculated to insure.

The near approach during the past year of that dread disease, the Asiatic cholera, will necessitate the adoption of the most stringent sanitary regulations. With this view you will be asked to consider a more efficient measure respecting public health.

The increasing financial responsibilities of my Government make it imperative that the province should avail itself of every possible source of revenue, and to that end you will be asked to consider a measure for the imposition of duties upon properties passing by succession, with the object of raising revenue for provincial purposes.

I congratulate you upon the extension of the railway system of the province, notably the completion of the line to the coal fields, thus placing within the reach of the people a supply of fuel at a reasonable price. With the further construction of one or two branch lines, Manitoba will be exceedingly well served with local lines of railway.

The vigorous policy adopted by my Government has resulted, I am pleased to state, in directing increased attention to the advantages offered here to the intending emigrants from the older provinces of the Dominion, as well as from other countries. The result has been that a largely increased number have settled in Manitoba during the past year. I look forward with confidence to the results that will be achieved during the present year in consequence of the increased efforts which are now being made in that direction.

You will also be asked to provide a further sum to make provision for the proper representation of the products of the province at Chicago during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition, so that people from all parts of the world may have an opportunity of securing the fullest information regarding Manitoba as an agricultural country.

The Public Accounts for the year 1892, will be laid before you at an early date, and the Estimates for the current year will shortly be submitted to you for consideration. It will be found that they have been framed with a view to the strictest economy possible, having regard to the efficiency of the public service.

You will be asked to consider an act to amend the Public Schools act, the Legacy act, the County Courts act, the Liquor License act, the Surrogate Courts act, the Municipal Boundaries act, the Bill of Sale Act, and an act respecting the registration of Lien Notes, Hire Receipts and orders for Chattels in Registry and Land Titles offices.

These and other measures which may come before you I leave to your consideration in the fullest confidence that they will be dealt with in such a manner, as to promote the best interests of the people of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG PARKS.

The time is at hand when Winnipeg must begin to plan for the provision of park sites and public play-grounds, or breathing places, as they have been aptly called. These are an absolute essential of the well arranged modern city. As yet Winnipeg does not possess a park system, or even one park which she can call her own; and the want of such places is beginning to be felt. The growing density of the population, and increasing distance to the outskirts of the city, making it difficult for the inhabitants to get away from the crowded thoroughfares. Even now this matter is receiving the attention of a considerable number of the citizens, and the interest is growing rapidly. The civic authorities are also moving in sympathy with the wishes of the people. It is felt that the sooner the necessary property is secured and plans laid the better, as land in the city is steadily rising in value—plots that can now be bought for a few thousand dollars will in a short time be worth tens of thousands.

It used to be in Winnipeg that there were lots of large open spaces in various parts of the city which could be used as recreation grounds, and where the young men gathered nightly to play games and engage in athletic sports, and the older people look on. That is all changed or changing now; the vacant lots are being built upon or occupied; and the only place where a summer evening can be spent is at Elm Park, some two or three miles from the city, which is the property of the Street Railway Company.

What the city wants is one or more public parks in central locations, with lots of trees, fountains, and promenades, where the genial Winnipegger can take his wife and children on a summer evening, or the young man his sweetheart, and enjoy a well-earned rest.

Editorial Notes.

By far the most important mining deal of recent years in Canada, was that by which an American syndicate has just secured control of several of the most valuable coal mines in Nova Scotia. Before the transaction could be com-

pleted the local legislation had to be called together, and special acts passed removing some legal difficulties.

The speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the Dominion House of Parliament, was a very mild and inoffensive affair. The time has come when this seemingly necessary adjunct of the opening ceremony should either be done away with, or made something more than it is. The speech this time is not so much remarkable for what it said as for what it left unsaid.

There were more fires and fire alarms in Winnipeg during the month of January just passed than in any previous month in the history of the city. The total number of alarms for the month was 35, but, of course, the greater portion of these were false or needless alarms. Some of the fires, though, proved to be extensive and hard to manage. The severe cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to work to advantage, but very creditable work was nevertheless done.

* * *

The *B.C. Business Exchange* is the name of a new paper which is coming out in Victoria to represent the land, corporate and mining interests of that province. In their prospectus the publishers state that it will be their object to bring to the notice of investors in Canada and England details and full particulars of the numerous opportunities offering for the investment of capital in property, building land, &c., in British Columbia. General reading matter relating to the progress of the province will also be given.

The Manitoba Government sent last week, in accordance with a request from the promoters an exhibit of Manitoba hard wheat flour to the British Guiana exhibition. The flour was purchased from the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, the company generously adding five barrels to the exhibit on its own account. The flour is said to be as fine as any ever sent out of the province, and will no doubt help to spread the fame of Manitoba as a wheat producing country. It is probable that a trade will before long spring up between Canada and British Guiana in this and other products.

BULLETIN No. 35 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, dealing with "Weeds and Modes of destroying them" which was issued a short time ago contains some valuable information for farmers on this subject. The question of weeds is one which Manitoba farmers will have to seriously deal with in the near future and no doubt if they were to adopt some of the methods which are being found so efficacious in Ontario they would soon get rid of the pests. This bulletin sets forth the nature and habits of the most troublesome varieties such as Canadian thistle, burdock, Ox-eye daisy, wild mustard &c., and gives what have been found at the Government farm as the best methods of destroying them.

CONSIDERABLE interest was awakened last month by the report that the C.P.R. had ac-

quired the Alberta road between Duimore and Lothbridge. This piece of road is 109 miles long and in an important feeder to the country at the foot of the Rockies. The old company are said to retain possession of the portion of the road between their coal mines and Great Falls, in the state of Montana. If this report is correct and there is little doubt but that it is, the deal will result in great benefit so the country contiguous to this road. At present it is only a narrow gauge line, but the C. P. R. will no doubt make it standard gauge and increase the equipment, eventually making it a part of their new line through the Rockies.

ENGLISH exchanges say that it has been decided not to send any person from the congested districts of Scotland to Canada this spring under the scheme which is being administered under the Colonization Board. The reasons given for this decision are that it has been found impossible to get land selected and prepared in time and that not a sufficient number of applications had been received from families desiring to participate in the scheme. Lord Lothian, when Secretary for Scotland, circulated posters in the crossing parishes inviting applications from families to join the emigrants going out under this Board, especially in the districts from whence the settlers of 1838-39 came and this has been the sequel.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Canadian Postmaster General as presented to Parliament on the 3rd inst. the number of post-offices in Canada on July 1st was 8,288, of which 612 were in Manitoba and the Territories. The number of letters mailed during the year ending that date was 103,000,000. Over a million letters were sent to the dead letter office. The gross postal revenue for the year was \$3,452,000 and the expenditure \$4,250,000. The increase in the mileage of railway service during the year was large amounting to nearly 10 per cent. of which increase over 50 per cent was in Western Canada. It is proposed to issue in a short time letter cards similar to those now in use in Britain and European countries, and also a large size post card.

THE last day of January was marked in Western Canada by a very bad storm which raged over nearly the whole of the country between the Great Lakes and the mountains. It set in in Manitoba early on Tuesday morning coming from the Northwest and before noon developed into a real old fashioned blizzard. Traffic of all kinds was made extremely difficult, the railways especially being completely demoralized. Following on the heels of the storm came a cold wave which sent the thermometer down into the forties below zero. This made it extremely difficult for men to work at putting up the telegraph wires and cleaning tracks and roads, prolonging the suspension of traffic. Thursday, however, seen everything in ship shape and the weather growing milder.

THE proposition which has been so much discussed of late, to grant the C. P. R. a subsidy of \$750,000 or more, to enable it to establish a

fast Atlantic steamship service, is being severely criticised by some of the leading papers of Canada. All agree that it is a most desirable thing that Canada should secure if possible such a steamship service, but there are strong objections urged to the method proposed for securing it. The existing shipping interests of Canada, which are of considerable importance, would be seriously injured to begin with, and the business as it is carried on at present virtually destroyed. The Government would be placing itself in the position of a competitor or rival of such steamship companies as the Allan and Beaver, and would destroy the most profitable traffic of these. Far better leave things as they are. The best policy would be for the Government to consider the whole question and decide what is the best thing to be done, in the interests of all parties, and the amount of aid it would be wise to give to such an enterprise, without considering any particular company or interest, and then give all parties an opportunity to secure the franchise.

A Quarantine System for Canada.

The National Sanitary Conference, representing the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada, at its meeting last week in Ottawa, adopted the following report:—

That the following maritime quarantine stations, viz: Grosse Isle, Halifax, St. John's and William's Head, should be equipped with deep water wharves, steam cylinders, bichloride tanks, sulphur blasts, a suitable water supply, hospital accommodation, buildings for the detention of various classes of passengers, and with such other requirements as pertain to a first-class station, that, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to make, whereby quarantine inspection by properly trained medical officers be established at Rouses' Point, St. Albans, McAdam's Junction, and at such other ports of entry from the United States as may be decided upon as necessary according to the circumstances, and that such ports of entry be equipped with disinfecting plant, houses of detention, and such other appliances as may be necessary for efficiently protecting the country against the invasion of cholera. Further, that at Winnipeg, the entrepot of immigrants, east and west, a fully equipped quarantine be established and maintained. That in the opinion of the committee it is urgent, in the public interest, that the supervision of the various quarantines be under the charge of an experienced quarantine officer, appointed by the Federal Government, who shall direct such quarantine measures as the emergency shall demand, for the protection of the country, and he shall from time to time inspect such stations, with a view to maintaining them in a state of efficiency. That in the case of vessels coming from foreign ports, they shall report for medical inspection before receiving customs entry. Should infectious diseases have occurred on the voyage, or in case of infectious disease being found on board, the medical officer appointed by the Government shall order such vessel to report for inspection and disinfection at the nearest quarantine station. That, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary for the safety of Canada that the baggage of every immigrant coming into Canada during periods of foreign epidemic to be disinfected by the methods already recommended by the committee, and that such disinfection be performed at the regularly appointed quarantine or branch stations. Vessels coming from infected European ports, no cases of infectious diseases having occurred on board during the voyage, shall be thoroughly disinfected at the regular quarantine stations. Vessels having had cholera on board during the voyage, shall be disinfected and detained at

quarantine during five days at least. That, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary during the epidemic period that immigrants should be followed to their destination. That this can be done by the Government insisting that every shipping company shall provide each emigrant while on the ship board with a health ticket of a form satisfactory to the quarantine and provincial health officers, which shall be a passport of health to the point of destination and to officers wherever inspection takes place. All municipal health officers should be notified of any immigrants arriving within their districts by letter or telegram from the quarantine to a provincial or state health officer.

The following do not apply to immigrants, who are provided for elsewhere: (a) When a train arrives at the station and the passengers do not come from a place where disease is epidemic they will be allowed to proceed; (b) when passengers are not sick but are coming from an infected place, the disinfection will be made of their soiled clothing, and they will be allowed to proceed on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk, and also the interested provincial board of health. When there are passengers sick, or apparently sick, they will be landed at an infected disease hospital. Passengers occupying the same car will be detained forty-eight hours, and the effects they brought on the same car will be disinfected. They will then be released on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk and also the interested Provincial Board of Health. (d) Passengers in transit, when they are only suspects, will be allowed to proceed to their destination, the quarantine officer notifying the state to which they are bound. (e) The cars in which there shall have been sick persons shall be disinfected. (f) Cars running from an infected district into Canada, will have to be provided with latrines containing disinfectants. Should the United States' Government adopt a twenty days' quarantine against cholera ports in 1893, the Federal Government of Canada will enforce the same rule against immigrants who may wish to travel from European ports through Canada to the United States. When cholera is epidemic abroad, the importation of rags from infected countries shall be totally prohibited. Cars containing merchandise which is susceptible of infection, baggage, wearing apparels, rags, hides, leather, feathers, horse hair, animal remains in general, unbleached manufactured wool, etc., and coming from an infected district shall be disinfected.

It was moved by Dr. Bryce and seconded by Dr. O'Donnell, and resolved that in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that the Federal and provincial authorities co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing vital statistics for the Dominion. (2) That the cost of the compilation and the amount of the registration be jointly borne by the respective governments and that the schedule for and forms for collection of returns be uniform.

The annual meeting of the Ogilvie Milling Company was held in the company's office at Winnipeg on Thursday, Jan. 26th. Very satisfactory results were shown for last year's business, and the old board of management was re-elected.

It is said that the North American Mill Company, of Stratford, Ontario, manufacturers of mill and elevator machinery, contemplate establishing a branch factory in Manitoba probably at Winnipeg. Messrs. Stuart & Harper are now the agents of the company in this country. The buildings erected by the company, if they come, will cost about \$100,000 and will accommodate about 70 workmen.

Fast Atlantic Service.

At the recent annual dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade, President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway delivered the following speech in reply to the toast, "The Railway and Shipping Interests."

A rousing cheer greeted the gentleman as he arose to say: Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: Of the two interests mentioned in the toast to which I am called upon to respond, I need say little about railways. I do not imagine that I can say much on that subject that will be new or of interest to you. But in regard to shipping there are some important and pressing questions, which you, gentlemen, representing the trade of one of the two great commercial centres of the Dominion, ought to consider. When I had the honor of addressing you on a similar occasion three years ago I spoke of an improved Atlantic steamship service as the greatest need of the country. That need has become greater day by day ever since. It has, indeed, become a necessity, if the vast expenditures of the country for railways and canals are to bear their full fruit, and if we are to see during our lifetime that state of development in Canada which her enormous natural resources would justify us in expecting. This necessary supplement to the transportation system of the country is a very small matter in point of expense, as compared with what has been done. Let us not spoil the big and expensive structure we have built for want of finishing nails. Four years ago the Canadian Pacific company established, experimentally, on the Pacific between Canada Japan and China a line composed of old-fashioned Atlantic steamers, something like the best of those now engaged in the Canadian Atlantic trade. They were as good as any on the Pacific, but not good enough to divert travel from long established channels, and they lost money, but the company did not abandon the enterprise because of that. We built new ships of our own and fine ones—ships equal to any afloat in character and appointments and faster than any on the Pacific, and they at once took the trade and made money. That I hold is the way to do business. That is what Canada should do on the Atlantic. We encountered the usual croakers. We are told that people would not go to such a far away place as Vancouver to take ship for Japan and China just as we are told that they would not go to Halifax; but they did, and very soon we carried as many or each of our steamers as we carried by two or three of those on the old route. And even people from San Francisco came up the coast by rail more than 500 miles to sail in our ships. The travel thus created is a mere rivulet as compared with the great tide crossing the Atlantic; but what has been the result! This rivulet has brought a great deal of

PERMANENT WEALTH TO THE COUNTRY

We have all through the Northwest ranchmen and large farmers who discovered the country in passing through it in the ordinary course of travel. A score of the finest buildings in Vancouver belong to people in London, Glasgow, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Yokohama, Hong Kong and many other distant places—people who saw the place as travellers or pleasure seekers. And we find such people in the mines of British Columbia and in all sorts of enterprises throughout the country. Those who travel for pleasure or information are usually men of means, and most of them have made their own fortunes; these are men with eyes and ears and brains, and who know a good thing when they see it; these are the kind of people we wish to have see our country. When you induce the world to travel through your country you bring to bear upon its natural resources and advantages the combined knowledge and experience of the world. Among those who will come some will want what they find you have to sell; some will invest their money in your enterprises, and some will recognize in this or in that something which has

been put to valuable use elsewhere, but which you have regarded as dirt and of no value, and they may either stay and utilize it themselves or direct your attention to its utility. Look at a census map of North America, one on which the density of population is indicated by the density of color and you will see that the deepest color follows the established

LINE OF THROUGH COMMUNICATION.

and you will see that on the lateral lines, everything else being equal, there is no such density. This means that one section has been advertised by through travel and the other has not. Population is attracted to the great through lines as iron dust is attracted by a magnet, and how often have been seen stagnant districts along local railways quickened into life and activity when those railways chanced to become connected with others and to form part of a great line of through communication? As business men, you know that when you have induced people to come and see you you have accomplished the chief object of advertising. National advertising, the highest form of advertising and the most improved of all, has been neglected by Canada. Canada is carrying on her business with the world on a back street. The great stream of travel flows past us and south of us. Few visitors to America from Great Britain and the continent of Europe see anything of Canada, and if they hear anything of Canada it is not to her advantage. Even our neighbors across the line know little of us, near as they are. Can we run a large proportion of the transatlantic travel through Canada? I may say yes, without doubt. The distance from Quebec to Holyhead is 2,550 miles, and with steamships of the speed of the Teutonic or the City of Paris the time will be made in five days and five hours. The time from Holyhead to London is less than six hours, and allowing an hour for transfer, the time from the wharf at Quebec to Euston station in London will be made in five days and twelve hours and only

THREE DAYS AND ELEVEN HOURS.

of this time will be in the open Atlantic. While the time from Suddy Hook to Queenstown is sometimes made in five days and a half, the time from the wharf in New York to the railway station in London is hardly ever made in less than seven days—so seldom that seven days may be taken as the best working result that way. Let two passengers start from London on a Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, one by the fastest New York steamship and the other by an equally fast Canadian steamship. The one will reach New York at best at 7 o'clock the following Wednesday morning, local time, the other will have reached Quebec at 7 o'clock Monday evening, local time. The New York passenger may reach Montreal at 7:30 Thursday morning or Toronto at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The passenger by the Canadian line will reach Montreal at midnight Monday or Toronto at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, two whole days

AHEAD OF THE NEW YORK MAN.

The Canadian passenger will reach Chicago at 11:30 Tuesday night, while the New York man cannot reach there before 9:30 Thursday morning. It is no idle boast that such a Canadian line could take a passenger at London and deliver him in Chicago before the New York line could land him on the wharf in New York. Indeed we have a margin of 10 hours, and the statement might be made to apply to Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis. A Boston passenger may reach his home 32 hours quicker by the way of Quebec than by the way of New York and a passenger by the Canadian line will reach New York itself at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, twenty-four hours ahead of the quickest direct line to New York; and this will be the minimum saving of time to Philadelphia, Washington and all points in the United States, and as we come northward our advantage becomes greater. In the winter our advantage by the way of Halifax would be ten hours less, but our saving in time would still be

GREAT ENOUGH TO TAKE THE BUSINESS.

It is only necessary to provide an attractive service both by land and sea to make the railway and steamship service fit together perfectly, to make sure of the business. There are no difficulties of navigation that cannot be readily overcome—a few more lights, a few more fog signals and a few whistling buoys at the entrance to straits of Belle Isle. And the establishment of a fast passenger and mail service on the Atlantic will accomplish another—it will certainly bring an improved Atlantic freight service. In my opinion it is possible, by means of steamships

NOW AFLOAT TO TAKE FREIGHT

from the wharf at Montreal and land it on the wharf at Liverpool at an actual cost to the ships not exceeding the present terminal charges in New York. Why should our freights continue to be carried in steamships burning 80 tons of coal a day, when there are steamships afloat which will carry the same amount of freight on a daily consumption of less than 20 tons? There is hardly a fortnight in the year when we cannot send freight past Montreal to New York and Boston, and including the cost of 400 miles of extra rail carriage, land it in Liverpool inside of the rates quoted by the St. Lawrence lines. We have been obliged even to send flour for Liverpool to New London, Connecticut, and there to put it on barges for delivery to the steamers at New York. I believe it to be within our easy reach to so reduce the cost of ocean carriage as to add at least 10 per cent to the value of the exportable products of the Dominion, barring lumber. Do you realize what this means? And yet we are quarrelling about free trade and protection, and such penny, ha'penny matters. I earnestly hope that this Atlantic steamship question may

NOT BE MIXED UP WITH POLITICS.

No commercial question should be, and I trust that the public journals and the public men who may be so patriotic as to express an opinion in favor of it, may not be accused of being bought up by the C. P. R. The Canadian Pacific company has not proposed to undertake the service, and is not ambitious to undertake it. We would much prefer to see it done by some of the existing steamship companies, and if the intervention of the railway companies should in the end become necessary we would be delighted to have the Grand Trunk company with us. But let us have the service somehow. I know that the Government are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and I am sure that your hearty support will go far towards enabling them to deal with it broadly and fearlessly, for Ontario is the greatest political factor of the Dominion, and Toronto is the heart of Ontario.

It is expected that from \$300,000 to \$400,000 will go into the Georgian Bay district for apples this season.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., is in the east consulting with President Van Horne.

The Cingalese exhibits for the World's Fair that were brought over on the S.S. Empress of Japan will be stored in the warehouse on the C. P. R. dock, Vancouver, until the arrival of the S.S. Empress of China with the balance of the exhibits. The exhibits number over 500 cases, and are principally, teak, ebony and other lumber for a Cingalese Court, which is to be erected at Chicago. The building has been put together in Ceylon, and then taken to pieces again, and each piece is numbered. Some of the pieces are very heavy and cumbersome, one block of ebony weighing about four tons. As soon as all the exhibits arrive, a special train will be made up, and sent off, with banners along the cars announcing what they contain.

MANITOBA
—AND—
NORTHWEST
LAND CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

This Company has purchased some 300,000 acres of land from the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company and now offers these for sale on easy terms.

Selections may be made from any odd-numbered sections in the land grant of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company.

For further particulars apply to

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.,
Agents, 350 Main St., Winnipeg.

“Canada,”

The cheapest, brightest and best of Canadian Monthly Papers. Subscription 50 cents.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

To each new subscriber who remits 50 cents, and mentions *The Colonist*, we will send “Canada” for one year, and any one of the following premiums, free and post-paid:— Little Giant Stamping Outfit, worth 25 cents; Surprise Cook Book (1,000 recipes), worth 25 cents; 1,000 Popular Quotations, worth 25 cts; 600 songs (words and music), worth 30 cents; Rubber Stamp (for marking linen, any name, with ink and pad), worth 50 cents; Cooper’s Leather-Stocking Tales, worth 50 cents; a year’s subscription to *Womankind*, an excellent illustrated monthly paper, worth 50 cents; or a box of Seeds and Bulbs, worth 75 cents. Stamps can be sent if more convenient.

Address: MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
Hampton, New Brunswick.

The Little Schoolmaster in the Art of Advertising:

Printers’ Ink,

A Weekly Journal for Advertisers,

Will be sent to any address for one Year for

Two Dollars.

PRINTERS’ INK gives the news of the advertising world. Every issue is full of ideas.

ADDRESS

(inclosing Two Dollars)

PRINTERS’ INK,

10 Spruce Street, - - NEW YORK.

For five dollars a copy of the last issue of the American Newspaper Directory (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, 1870.
At London, England, 1876.
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: | Workshops:
JAMES STREET. | **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
27 Catalogue on Application.

Edward L. Drewry

Fine Ales,

Extra Porter

—AND—

Premium

Lager.

Highest Cash Price

Paid for Good

Malting Barley.

Redwood Brewery

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.

The Fort Pelly District.

A DESCRIPTION BY A CORRESPONDENT OF A WESTERN PAPER OF THIS PINK SECTION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Fort Pelly—from which this district takes its name was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in the year 1824, by a Mr. Robinson, and used to be a very busy place in the good old days of monopoly, when there used to be a staff of 20 or 25 in connection with the Fort. The present Fort is not on the site of the original Fort Pelly. The present buildings were built in the year 1858 by W. J. Christie, who is well known throughout the N. W. T. The trade now done at Pelly is very small as compared with a few years ago. The fur trade never was under systematic and judicious management and it naturally tends to exhaust itself. The H. B. Co. at a post of this description depends for its trade with Indians (and as this has fallen off so has the staff, until to-day there is no one living at Fort Pelly but the clerk in charge and one or two house servants) and the Indians, though they love the wandering life of hunters and hate to settle down as agriculturists, but forced to on account of game getting so scarce, are beginning to feel that only by doing what the Government want, i. e., live on a reserve, farm and keep cattle, can they hope to make a living in the near future, therefore Fort Pelly is only an old landmark in the history of the Northwest Territory.

The Fort is nicely situated on the banks of the Assiniboine, on the east side, and one obtains a good view of the surrounding country. The valley is very beautiful at this point; at one's feet is stretched a panorama of hill and dale, chequered with the various tints of the pine, the aspen and the poplar, while through the middle there wanders the silvery stream of the Assiniboine, often doubling and turning as if willing to linger forever on so lovely a spot.

Swan River Barracks, the site of the first government of the N. W. T., was up on the Swan River, about 11 miles from Fort Pelly, but they were burnt to the ground some years ago, and nothing now remains but the old "Snake Deer" to mark the spot.

The Assiniboine is at present about ten yards wide, but at high water in the spring it must be quite a big stream. The banks are thickly clothed with willows of different sorts, and are very steep in some places. There is a large lumbering outfit about 20 miles up stream from Fort Pelly taking out logs, which will in the spring be floated down to Brandon; so one must not judge by present appearances of the Assiniboine.

There are a few fish of inferior quality, such as suckers and small Jackfish caught during high water in the spring, at which time the Indians make basket nets (something after the pattern of a lobster pot), and they also dam the river in shallow places and as the fish go over the dam they fall on a wicker-work stage, which leaves them high and dry and easy to capture. Just now when the water is low there are no fish to be caught. In fact fish and all natural food grows scarce every year, and the day is not far distant when the moose, red deer and bear will be, like the buffalo, a

thing of the past, and only live in memory and be something for the Indian to look forward to when the time comes for him to go to the "happy hunting grounds," for they think all the good times of the past "before the white man came to the country, boy," are still waiting for them. Poor people! It is a pity such is not the case.

The country between File Hills and Fort Pelly is perfect for stock raising. There is any amount of hay, and splendid shelter for cattle, and I think in a season that was not too dry one could raise good crops of all kinds. There is quite a difference between it and the Regina district. From about 12 miles on this side of Fort Qu'Appelle the prairie gives place to a succession of hills, which are generally covered with brush and small poplar. Some places along the road from Qu'Appelle to Pelly are almost, one is inclined to think, as pretty as artificial shrubberies. This district is finely watered. Creeks flow along nearly every mile or so, and I am told this has been a dry season. Prairie fires burnt over the whole country last September and part of October, and destroyed hundreds of tons of hay belonging to the settlers, some of whom will be short of hay this winter.

There are many fine lakes in the vicinity of Fort Pelly, many of them with fish in them, and on the shores of all are very fine pieces of land for farms. The shores are generally well wooded. There is one part of this district that is especially worthy of mention—that is the Swan River Valley. This valley is bounded on the south and east by the Duck Mountains, and on the northwest by Porcupine Mountains. It is about 125 miles long and from 10 to 40 miles wide; well watered, well timbered, and the richest of soil, and not to be excelled in the Territories for stock raising (this is in the district that the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railroad have been granted by the Government) and mixed farming. The valley is bounded on the north by part of Winnipeggoosis, and the large body of water so near at hand getting warmed up in the summer does away with the early frosts which are felt so much in parts of the Territories. Tomatoes, pumpkin, cucumbers, etc., grow to perfection in the open air, and all the wild fruit of this district cannot be beaten by any other locality in the Territories. All kinds of wild fruit grow here. Raspberries, strawberries, currant, gooseberry, high and low-bush cranberry, and also the saskatoon. Wild pea and hops grow all through the woods, and then the different kinds of timber in this district (were it for nothing else) are well worth the settler's thought. Spruce, pine, ash, birch, poplar, maple and elm all grow to perfection. One could get good timber fifteen or sixteen inches in diameter 20 to 30 feet long, and even more. The Swan River Valley is also well adapted for sheep raising, and on the whole I do not think any other district in the Northwest could beat it for a stock raising country. Thousands of tons of hay can be obtained every year with little trouble. There is good shelter for stock, good timber for houses and stables, and above all good water, which is one of the principal things to be thought of in a stock raising country. I heard a cattle buyer say a short time ago when up here, that "he

never went to look at cattle where the water was not good."

One cannot pass through this country without feeling that it is destined sooner or later to become the happy home of thousands of settlers from the older provinces and the old country, with their flocks and herds, with their schools and churches, with their full garners and their social hearts.

United States Farmers in the Canadian Northwest.

The Dominion Department of the Interior continues to receive from time to time favourable reports from delegates from the United States who have visited the Canadian Northwest. Recently a report was received from a farmer of Jacksonville, Illinois, who, amongst other things, says:

"I found that nothing had been overstated in regard to the quality of the land in cultivation, as the samples of grain I brought home with me and the display of vegetables in the market show. . . . I found men who, eight years ago, had not five dollars to their name, now prosperous farmers, the owners of a quarter section of good land, well cultivated; cattle and horses around them, and, of course, contented and happy. My conclusions are that for grain raising the Regina district in Assiniboia, and east of Red Deer and south and east of Edmonton in Alberta, are as good as the best. For ranching purposes the region south and west of Calgary, and it may be north also, cannot be excelled, while for mixed farming the region north of Olds is said to be unexcelled. I took good care to talk to men who had no land to sell.

"As to the healthfulness of the climate, I can say this, that for two years I had scarcely seen a well day from bilious trouble, and that from the first week nearly all the symptoms of my complaint vanished, and by the end of the second week I felt like a new man. This is the unanimous verdict of all I met that no region on earth is healthier than the Canadian Northwest. I think Ponce de Leon searched in the wrong place for the fountain of perpetual youth. I would not advise old people accustomed to a southerly climate, and who are reasonably well to do, to remove to an extreme northern country, but young people with a little capital to start on, and who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a new country, fertile soil, healthy climate, good markets, excellent railroads, unobjectionable neighbours, and nominal taxation has to offer, can find no better place on the continent of America than the Canadian Northwest."

World's Agricultural Congress, 1893

Among the many World's Congresses to be held at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, the Agricultural Congresses will hold an important place. From every nation, men will come together for conference and discussion, who from practical and successful experience, patient and accurate research, or consequent official position, are able to report the condition of farming in their own lands, and to suggest the wisest and best means of removing obstacles, securing greater success, and advancing the conditions of land owners, working farmers and farm laborers. Topics of a broad and general nature will be discussed, concerning the principles rather than the working details of general farm culture, animal industry, horticulture, agricultural organizations and legis-

lation, agricultural education and investigation, good roads, household economics and general questions of interest to all. The meetings will be held in the Art Institute, in the Lake Forest Park, near the centre of the City of Chicago. This building has two large audience rooms for the principal meetings, and more than twenty smaller rooms, which can be used for the smaller meetings required for the consideration of special subjects. The Agricultural Congresses will begin Monday, October 16th, and will last about two weeks. The Horticultural Congress will be held at an earlier date. Prof. E. G. Morrow, Champaign, Ill., is acting chairman.

A New Town.

The town of Reston at the present terminus of the Pipestone branch of the C. P. R., announces itself to the public through the press as follows: "After the settlers in this vicinity waiting for some time to see whether the C. P. R. intended opening their Pipestone branch through to this point, we now beg to announce ourselves. The station was opened on January 4th, and the village can now boast of one general store, one lumber yard, one flour and feed store, one feed stable, one coal and wood firm, one hardware store to be opened at once, and two boarding houses under construction. The C. P. R. is also building a roundhouse and are now sinking a well for a tank. There are two grain firms operating here, namely: J. C. Nelson, of Reston, and Geo. Adam & Co., of Winnipeg. Another buyer is expected next week. The leading implement firms of the province intend locating agencies here, all desiring to have a share of the trade of the prosperous farmer and incoming settlers of this vicinity. All new comers, like the old settlers here, are pleased with their location, and everybody expects to see a large town here ere many months.

Immigration Notes.

It is reported that 2,000 Icelanders will emigrate to Manitoba as soon as spring opens.

Mr. H. A. Chadwick, of Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, has been appointed immigration agent to the State of Vermont.

The Dominion government has appointed J. P. O. Allaire, of St. Boniface, and C. J. Caron, of St. Charles, Manitoba immigration agents to work in the New England States.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of Jan. 9 says: "Mr. McMillan, the European agent of the Manitoba Government, states that, while the returns for 1892 show a large falling off in emigration to the United States and Australasia, the emigration from Europe to Canada has increased by about 24 per cent. as compared with 1891. A larger percentage than hitherto of this emigration has been to Manitoba and the Northwest. Last year several thousand Americans crossed the international boundary and settled in Western Canada. In view of the agricultural depression existing in that United Kingdom, it is the intention of the Manitoba Government to take steps to draw the attention of farmers to the resources of that fertile part of the British Empire.

The Canadian *Gazette*, of London, England, says: Emigration enquiries continue to increase as the winter season advances, and as an evidence of the increased attention being given to Canada as a field for settlement, we may note that no less than 500 journals published in different parts of the United Kingdom have during the past few weeks referred to the publications which the Dominion Government and other Canadian agencies are now distributing throughout the country, while many of the emigration inquirers speak of these statements in the public press as the cause of their desire for further details. The class of inquirers is excellent, and shows clearly enough that the depression in British farming is turning the eyes of the agricultural classes to the more promising outlook in the Dominion. The High Commissioner is issuing a pamphlet of receipts from settlers in all parts of Canada, which speak most encouragingly of the prospects in the Dominion.

Manitoba Notes.

A movement is on foot in Morden to have the town incorporated.

A new time card went into effect on the C. P. R. on January 29th.

Plans have been prepared for two new and handsome school buildings at Winnipeg.

St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, is moving in the direction of erecting a new church building.

W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Ogilvie Milling Co., arrived at Winnipeg on January 24th, to spend a couple of weeks in the city.

Reports from West Selkirk show a large and profitable fishing business done there last year. Lumbering has also been carried on on a large scale.

It has been given out with some appearance of authority that the C. P. R. will erect a large sorting elevator on Point Douglas, at Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg fire brigade were called out during the night of the 26th to fight two fires. The thermometer was registering at the time about 35 degrees below zero.

The annual business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Winnipeg, was held on the evening of January 26th. The reports of the secretary and committee shows a very successful years work.

The annual ball of the Manitoba Hotel at Winnipeg, which was held on the 26th of January, was a most brilliant affair. Visitors were present from such distant places as British Columbia, Montreal and New York.

The Toronto Board of Trade have forwarded a copy of a resolution adopted by its members re a fast Atlantic steamship service, to the Winnipeg Board, with a request that, if it meets with the approval of that body, forward a copy to the Dominion government. The matter will come up at the annual meeting.

Canadian Wines for England.

Few people are aware that the cultivation of vines for wine-making is prosecuted to a considerable extent in the Dominion of Canada,

principally in south-west Ontario, and on the shores of Lake Erie. The growing of the vine and the making of the wine are systematically carried on by French viticulturists, by French methods and processes. The burgundies, clarets and catawba wines grown on Pelee Island are well and favorably known in Canada, and have been extensively introduced into the West Indies and other parts. Vigorous efforts are now being made to introduce these wines into the British Isles. A small parcel has lately been landed by the steamship *Vancouver* at Liverpool, and it includes a light kind of burgundy used for sacramental purposes. It is hoped that the results of this venture will be as favorable as those which have attended the introduction of Canadian rye and other whiskies the shipments of which are annually assuming greater proportions. The wine is sent by Captain J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, Ontario, and is consigned to Messrs. Maples Bros., wine merchants, Exchange, Liverpool.—*Canadian Gazette*, London, England.

Emigration via the Allan Company's Boats.

Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co., Liverpool, made the announcement in their New Year circular to agents, that notwithstanding the restrictions which prevailed during the latter part of the year against the landing of passengers in America, they were able to report an increase in emigration by the Allan Line, the number of passengers carried by them to Canada and the United States during 1892 being 44,150 against 43,000 during 1891. Their total steam tonnage amounts to 118,252 tons, and the total number of passengers carried from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, amounts to 526,096. The scheme for granting a special cash bonus to families taking up land in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, is continued by the Canadian Government, on the same basis as last year, and male adult emigrants to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest Territories are, in addition, provided by the Steamship Company with "Homestead" certificates relating to the Government free grant lands of 160 acres.

Elevator Capacity of Western Canada.

A table showing the storage capacity of the elevators on the various lines of railway in Western Canada, which has been compiled by the Winnipeg grain exchange, shows the following totals:—

	BUSH.
C. P. R. Main line.....	7,415,700
C. P. R. Deloraine branch.....	1,166,000
C. P. R. Glenboro branch.....	681,000
C. P. R. Emerson branch.....	147,000
C. P. R. Souris branch.....	642,600
C. P. R. Stonewall branch.....	52,000
C. P. R. Other branches.....	26,400
Grand total C. P. R.....	10,080,600
G. N. W. C. R.....	94,000
N. P. R.....	661,500
M. & N. W. R.....	651,000
Grand total.....	11,487,100

In 1891 the grand total was 7,628,000 bushels and in 1892 was 10,366,800 bushels.

The daily total capacity of flour mills is 8,270 barrels, and oatmeal mills 190 barrels per day.

The Food Supply of Canada.

ADDRESS BY PROF. ROBERTSON.

Professor J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, and Agriculturalist of the Government Experimental Farms, addressed a specially convened meeting of the members of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, at Hibbernia Buildings, London Bridge, on Wednesday, the 21st, on "The food producing resources of Canada, and how they can be developed to the mutual advantage of the English merchants and the Canadian producers." There was a large attendance.

Mr. J. D. Copeman, president of the exchange, occupied the chair, and in the course of a few introductory observations, said it was only their duty to welcome any gentleman representing so large an interest as that which lay in Canada as regarded their business, and they were very happy to extend the right hand of fellowship to all engaged in their own particular trade in the great Dominion which was one of the largest appendages—if we might so describe it—of the crown.

Professor Robertson was warmly received on rising, and in the course of an address which evoked much interest, said:—

"I am very glad to have a chance of speaking to the members of this exchange upon a subject so important to you as the food-producing resources of Canada. I came to this country far more to learn than to try to teach, but I am glad to have a chance of communicating something concerning what we in Canada are doing to make your own business far more profitable to yourselves. You will recognize that there is an intimate interdependence of interests between the producers of food and those who are engaged in its distribution to the ultimate consumers.

Canada's Food-bearing Capacity.

The object of all farming is to create wealth in food and clothing. Canada has vast areas of arable and pasture lands which are not yet occupied. As yet there are only some twenty-five millions of acres under cultivation, and about sixteen and a half millions of these bear a cultivated crop every year. Indeed, no five millions of people on the face of the globe in a national capacity are possessed of natural resources and sources of wealth in an equal degree with the people of Canada. The government of the Dominion has recognized that it can help the farmers with the highest efficiency by assisting them to reduce the cost of production, and to improve the quality of their products. A few years ago they established a system of experimental farms, with head quarters at Ottawa. In the widely-separated provinces, from Nova Scotia on the Atlantic coast, to British Columbia on slopes of the Pacific, these branch farms have been located and equipped. Their primary object is to investigate the varieties of grain which are best adapted to different soils, climatic conditions, and methods of cultivation. Already these institutions shed the kindly light of reliable and helpful information into the homes of the poorest, as well as into the lives of their wealthier and more favored brethren. As an instance of the far-reaching influence of this work, it might be mentioned that last year over 15,000 sample bags of new and promising varieties of grain were distributed free. From the sowing of the contents of these sample bags upon well-prepared soil many farmers were able to obtain from the first crop as much as two bushels of a new and valuable variety of grain, at no cost to themselves. Last year varieties of grains to the number of 420, varieties of potatoes to the number of 135, and of

field roots to the number of 53, were tested and reported upon. No less than 621 varieties of large fruits (apples, pears, plums, etc.) and 343 varieties of small fruits (grapes, raspberries, strawberries, etc.) were grown under careful observation. Vegetables, such as tomatoes, cauliflowers, peas, beans, etc., were grown to the number of 293 varieties. Besides the work on the experimental farms proper, experimental dairy stations have been established in each of the Provinces which lie east of Manitoba. These are becoming centres of exact and authoritative information on the best methods of manufacturing cheese and butter. Through these we are trying to help farmers by showing them how to seek the market, how to suit it, and how to keep it for their own goods.

Competition with Britain.

The British farmers have least cause to fear the competition of Canadian food products. A fancy Canadian cheese, which pound for pound is equal to the finest English Cheddar, tends to create a more general and active demand for good cheese. You yourselves know that it is the inferior quality of the perishable food products which tend to glut and depress the market, as well as to bring prices to a ruinously low point. In Canada we are also conducting experiments to discover how we may obtain food products of animal origin of the most wholesome and toothsome quality at the lowest possible cost. Canada is the natural home of cattle. With its fertile soil and bracing climate, it gives vigorous health to domestic animals, and freedom from all serious diseases of an infectious or contagious nature. If by some indefinable, supernatural, or subnatural agency the dreaded disease of pleuro pneumonia was found in cattle which came from Canada during the present year, it was quite certain that it was acquired after they reached these shores, because the disease is wholly unknown in Canadian herds.

Indian Corn Fodder.

We have conducted extensive experiments in the fattening of steers, and have been able to show the Canadian farmers that by the growth of Indian corn fodder and the making of ensilage from the same they will be able to produce beef of the most excellent and luscious flavor and quality at a reduced cost to themselves. The cost of feed consumed in the case of calves was rather less than 2½d per pound of increase in live weight; while the cost of feed consumed in the case of two-year old steers was rather less than 3½d per pound increase. Canada has come into this market also to increase her output, and to please the British public with the quality of her bacon and hams.

Cattle and Swine Feeding.

Feeding experiments, in which pigs of similar breeding and age were in one case fattened exclusively upon Indian corn, and in another case upon mixed grains and by products from the dairies, have demonstrated the great superiority of the bacon from the feeding of mixed grains and skim milk, buttermilk, or whey. Our experiments have also brought to light the fact that 15 lbs of increase in the live weight of swine can be obtained per bushel of inferior wheat which has been fed. At this juncture, when there is a great outcry in England about the low prices of wheat, it occurs to me that the English farmer, with the best of wheat at 26s to 28s per quarter, might turn it into fresh pork with advantage to himself and the consumers, who would thus obtain a quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which comes from foreign countries, where Indian corn is the staple and almost only food. On the experimental farm at Ottawa we have an extensive poultry department. Our trade with England in the exportation of eggs and poultry is a growing one, and it should be capable of great extensions, as I find that you imported of these two items to the value of £3,962,501 last year. Let me offer you a few brief remarks upon the food-producing resources of Canada by Provinces.

Cheese and Butter Factories.

Prince Edward Island has a size of about 2,000 square miles. Its population is comparatively dense for Canada, although it reaches only 54.5 persons per square mile. It is now beginning an export trade with Great Britain in cheese and eggs, and this will doubtless be followed in a few years with butter and bacon. It is a most beautiful and fertile province, and bears the well-deserved title of the Garden of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is a very small percentage of waste or unreclaimable land in it. The Dominion Government have established an experimental dairy station at New Perth, and the product from that station is expected at this part some time during the present week. The island is capable of supporting at least fifty large co-operative cheese and butter factories, the product of which will ultimately find its way into this market. The comparatively cool climate in summer gives the farmers very exceptional advantages in manufacturing the finest quality of both. Nova Scotia, like old Scotia, has a most diversified surface aspect. You can see there the majestic beauty of rugged mountains joined in happy union to fertile valleys. The Annapolis Valley is really a stretch of over fifty miles of orchards, whence come the high flavored and brilliantly colored apples which are so much appreciated in this country. I am informed on this side that the apple trade with Canada is a satisfactory one, inasmuch as, unlike the manner of carrying it on in other countries, the small ones are found on the top of the barrels. (Laughter.) There is a branch experimental farm at Nappan in Nova Scotia, where similar work is carried on to that which is conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. In this Province there are condensed milk factories. From these we hope to send quantities of this wholesome food, for which the demand seems to be increasing. In the Antigonish Valley, which has given to Canada its present Premier, Sir John Thompson, there are numbers of cheese factories, which are being enlarged and increased in number every year. Products from these Provinces will soon find their way here in larger quantities. The province of New Brunswick is best known in England as a lumber-producing district. However, it has large stretches of arable and fertile soil.

Dairying in New Brunswick.

Dairying, the cattle industry, and fruit growing are being extended on all sides. The Dominion government have established an experimental dairy station, and the butter from it has gone to London, where it has met with a favorable reception. The Provincial government of New Brunswick last year made a grant of £2,000 to promote the extension of the dairy industry, and to support travelling dairies, which have gone to all sections, giving illustrations and instruction on the best methods of making butter. We have found the farmers in these maritime provinces most susceptible to educational and instructive influences, and, owing to the educational opportunities afforded by the government, the silver medal and second prize for the finest cheese at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester, and Lancashire Exhibition during the present season, went to a New Brunswick factory. Quebec is a province whose inhabitants are people full of hope, courage, and optimism. Educational agencies for the benefit of the farmers and the development of the food-producing resources of the province are being promoted by both the federal and provincial governments. Very great improvements in the quality of the cheese from these provinces have been effected during the past few years. Many cheese factories and butter factories now turn out a quality of product quite as good as the best from those in Ontario. I have been surprised to observe that a committee of the Bristol Provision Trade Association have accepted a resolution which reflects upon the quality of the cheese from a particular district in Quebec. Cheeses from the French district of Quebec are now made in large quantities, in syndicates of cheese factories which are under

the supervision of competent instructors and inspectors. They are not at all what they were a few years ago. The sweet grasses, pure spring water, cool nights, cattle of excellent breed, and people of enterprise all promise a very rapid extension of the trade between Quebec and Great Britain, in a high class of food products.

A Canadian Mammoth Cheese.

We have a Dominion experimental dairy station at Perth, in the county of Lanark, where we made during the month of September the mammoth cheese of the world, which is to be exhibited at the Great Columbian Exposition at Chicago next year. It weighs over 22,000 lbs net, and I have arranged that it shall find its way to or through London before it is cut up and consumed. (Laughter and Applause.) It is most excellent in flavor and solid in body throughout. In Ontario there are now over 300 co-operative cheese factories, and the products from these are sometimes known at this market as "Brockvilles," "Bellevilles," "Napanees," and "Ingersolls." As a matter of fact, the method of making Cheddar Cheese throughout Ontario is now almost uniform in all the districts, and while "Ingersolls" are widely known and deservedly held in high repute, they no longer have to struggle against the influence of inferior cheese from other districts.

Winter Dairying and "Materialized Sunshine."

Winter dairying for the manufacturing of fancy creamery butter has now been well commenced. During last winter two experimental dairy stations were established and controlled by the Government. From their influence, and the information which they were able to disseminate, eighteen co-operative creameries in Ontario and fifty in Quebec are now in operation where none were last year. We have designed an attractive, strong, neat package to be known as the "Canadian tub," and in it buyers may depend upon receiving only uniformly fine butter, free from all suspicion of adulteration. In butter is contained energy which is most easily transformed into vital force. More than any other food it merits the name of materialized sunshine. The purity of flavor and substance of the dairy products of Canada is due to the cleanly habits of the people. In these days, when the microbes of disease are fearfully insidious and destructive, it becomes the people to choose for eating only food which is prepared in countries where the home habits of the people are scrupulously clean.

Manitoba and its Future.

Wheat has been the main product which has been exported as yet from Manitoba. The great area there which was the native home of the buffalo, whose bones are found in great quantities and made into charcoal, shall yet be the home of the ox, for the furnishing of beef to the dense population of England. The fattening of swine is also becoming more general in that part of Canada, and packing-houses will doubtless arise on the banks of the Red River and the Assiniboine on a smaller scale, but of a similar nature to those which have made Chicago a city almost twice the size of Liverpool in less than half a century. On the other side of the Rocky Mountains we have a branch experimental farm at Agassiz. There we are paying particular attention to the investigation of the varieties of fruit which are best adapted for culture in that climate. The temperate climate of the Western Provinces and the fertile soil of its valleys make it a perfect paradise for the growth of most sorts of trees which are useful for fruit or valuable for their timber. I may mention that I have seen crops of hay taken from the meadows on the Fraser river valley which yielded four tons to the acre, and crops of oats which produced 120 bushels per acre. Of course these are most exceptional cases, but still they give evidence of the food-producing capabilities of that part of Canada. Besides the fruits, grains and roots which can be grown there, there is an almost inexhaustible supply of food in the

salmon fisheries. The same is true of the coasts on the Atlantic side of Canada.

Agricultural Organization.

From what I have said, it will be evident to your minds that the plan which the Government of Canada have adopted for helping the farmer is one which gives him aid chiefly at the home end of his business, where the profits in most enterprises are mainly made. Upon all the experiments which are conducted reports are made from time to time when they have been carried to a sufficient degree of completion, to afford safe guidance for the farmers in their home practice. Then farmers' institutes have been organized in all the provinces, which provide for systematic and regular meetings of their members to discuss matters of common interest to all relating to their own business. These conferences or meetings help to clear away mistakes which gather round men's judgments when their information is imperfect or incorrect, and lead to the adoption of the best practices. Co-operation of the heartiest and best sort is induced, whereby the farmers are enabled to reduce the cost themselves of carrying on their business. I may mention that whenever addresses are given in Canada upon agricultural, or subjects affecting the common life of the people, long reports are published in the Canadian press. I have seen your British papers, and I must say I don't like them in one respect—they are too much devoted to the discussion of politics. They remind me of the saddler's knife, one side of which is as sharp as a razor, while the end is blunt, for making straps. Your English editor is as sharp as a razor as regards politics, but as dull as a hoe in reference to the matter of agriculture and such like topics affecting the daily life of the people. (Applause.) I conclude to let me say that I shall be most glad to receive hints or suggestions from members of your trade, if they are sent to me at Ottawa, which is my headquarters. You may depend upon it that I shall act upon them, if I believe them to be calculated to benefit the Canadian trade. Some have been sent in the past, and suggestions thus received have, in appropriate instances, been acted upon. I am myself confident that the English market is able and willing to give such prices for excellent produce as to leave a living profit, leisure for workers, and enough of a balance to make Canadians the most prosperous and contented people who follow farming anywhere on the earth. Gentlemen, I am glad to have met the merchants of your trade in London, and to have been afforded the privilege of telling you what we, the producers in Canada are doing for you, when, as I have before hinted, get the largest share of the money derived from our efforts. (Laughter and applause.)

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wheeler Bennett said that, having been resident in the Dominion of Canada for many years, he should like to refer to one matter which had very much impressed him. He would like to say that they in London suffered considerably from the want of continuity in the supply of Canadian hogs. For perhaps three or four months of the year the supply of hogs gave out entirely. If Mr. Robertson could suggest to the farmer the wisdom of selling them direct to the curer, it would be the means of doing the curing interest a great service.

Mr. Robertson: I may at once state, in reply to the question that has been addressed to me, that just the week before I left Canada I issued a special bulletin on the subject of swine feeding, and giving the results of feeding in the two different ways; and the Minister of Agriculture wrote a special letter on the subject of food products. We hope to get our men always to sell them alive, and never to sell them slaughtered; and in the course of a year or two you will be able to reap the harvest from that work.

Mr. B. W. Webb said that he had had an opportunity of seeing these Canadian experimental farm about a month or three weeks ago, and of meeting the Minister of Agriculture

and Mr. Robertson, and he had been out pretty far west. It gave him pleasure to bear witness to the truth of Mr. Robertson's statements, and he did not think that that gentleman had overstated any of the facts. He (Mr. Webb) considered that Canada should be one of the future food-producing countries of the world. He had very much pleasure in stating that he was received by the Minister of Agriculture and by Mr. Robertson, and by all the other officials, with the greatest courtesy and attention; and he was sure that every gentleman connected with the provision trade who visited Canada would experience the same kind of reception. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Webb proposed on behalf of the Exchange, a vote of thanks to Professor Robertson for his exceedingly able and pleasant address. Having referred to the delicate and difficult problems which the members of the Exchange were daily called upon to solve—in the distribution of food throughout London and its environs—and to that with regard to the enormous fortunes which Mr. Robertson had hinted they were amassing, his (Mr. Webb's) experience was that there was no business in England done at a smaller percentage of return to the people who gave their time, trouble and expenditure to it. (Hear, hear.) The interest which they had in the present conference lay in the fact that the better the goods were the more easily they could sell them and the pleasanter was the business. He quite agreed that it was not creditable to our press that so little interest was taken in the ordinary affairs of country life, and he strongly felt that, so far from its being an ignoble ambition to raise agriculture, the man who did anything whatever in a fair and honest way to raise and to improve the quality and the purity and the extent of our food supply, was doing a good service in his day and generation. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. A. Rowson seconded the proposition, and added that he would say this much, that in the matter of cheese they could do better with Canada than with the States, which was a feather in the cap of Canada. (Applause.)

The chairman, in putting the proposition to the vote, said that there was one other little point that should not be lost sight of—that they wanted their Canadian brethren to take English boots and shoes in return for the Canadian food consumed in the old country. (Applause.)

The proposition having been cordially passed.

Professor Robertson, in reply said: I should like to say how much we in Canada appreciate the business enterprise of the London merchants, and also what an excellent reputation you have on our side, as well as on this side, for commercial integrity. Your reputation has been useful to us in making our merchants emulate your practice in that regard.

On the suggestion of Professor Robertson, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for presiding, and the proceedings then concluded.

GILLETT'S
 PURE
 POWDERED 100%

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

Farming in Foreign Lands.

From the *American Agriculturist*.

The price of potatoes in Australia has advanced to almost seven cents per bushel free on board at shipping stations.

In Mexico, the river Stado overflowed its banks, and thousands of acres of coffee plantations and cattle lands were inundated.

The wool clip of New Zealand was expected, at the end of last year, to be of better quality than the clip of the previous season.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture of England held a national agricultural conference, beginning December 7th, its main object being to consider the present agricultural depression.

A general census of cattle took place throughout Germany, on December 1st, 1892. All fairs and cattle markets were closed during the taking of the census, between November 30th and December 2nd.

The Douglas fir in British America is celebrated for its strength and straightness, frequently growing over 300 feet high. This is being largely exported to California, where it is used in place of Oregon pine.

The expenditure of the South Australian Government, in connection with its woods and forests, agricultural bureau and agricultural college departments, for the year ending June 30th, 1892, amounted in the aggregate to \$75,000.

Mexico shipped nearly 25,000 boxes of oranges, worth \$45,000, to the United States between November 21st, 1891, and April 30th, 1892. This was 18 per cent more than during the previous season, and the average price was ten cents per box higher.

An early frost destroyed nearly the entire products of agriculture in all the northern districts of Finland, and the peasants of the north are already stricken with alarm at the prospects of absolute hunger for nearly one million of the Finnish people.

The total value of pastoral and tillage products in the Argentine last year, did not fall short of \$202,000,000, and the net proceeds are at least half this sum. This, of course, includes what is used for home consumption, as well as that exported for products.

Sheep farmers in France are returning to the pure Merino breed for mutton, as well as wool. They find that mutton sells at the same price, no matter what the breed, and that Merino wool pays better than coarser breeds, both as to quality and quantity of fleece.

In British Guiana no suitable agricultural people have settled in the colony, outside of the sugar planters, while its agricultural capabilities are enormous. There is plenty of good land, suitable for cocoa, coffee, cotton, and rice, the latter being imported in great quantities from India.

Egypt had poor crops last year. The cause of failure may be ascribed to the hot southern winds occurring more frequently than usual. Plants requiring heat did well, such as cotton, sugar cane, and beans. The wheat crop was 15 per cent less than in 1891, corn was five per cent short, and barley a failure.

France is endeavouring to ameliorate the breed of sheep in Algeria, thus opening up a constant supply of mutton for the Paris market. The natives of Algeria own about 9,000,000 sheep and the French colony 4,500,000. The government hopes by the establishment of studs to raise a first class quality of mutton.

The principal wheat growing districts of South Australia report the season a late one. In some sections the crop was hardly above ground, and looked pinched and scanty. In another section, although there was hardly a vestige of grass, farmers had not despaired, and thought that crops would recover themselves.

Assuming that each sheep clips four pounds of wool, the English farmer is receiving 75 cents per sheep less annually than his average between 1860 and 1880. This makes a difference of \$75 on every hundred sheep; and, as the sale of wool is estimated to make one-third of the gross revenue to the sheep farmer, this is a very serious factor in his income.

The chestnut crop in France is valued at ten million dollars. One-third of the area that in 1850 was waste land has since been reclaimed. The French peasant is a mechanic as well as a husbandman, it being nothing uncommon to find peasants who have mastered a dozen handicrafts. In many localities it is the unmarried daughter's duty to guide the plow.

New Zealand cheese and butter makers have urged their government to secure the services of a leading expert, to lecture and instruct in cheese and butter making. They also advise the establishment of a model factory, the granting of certificates for skill, also that the produce shipped to the London market should be inspected by a competent judge before being offered for sale.

The weights of last season's cereals exhibited at the Royal Agricultural fair, in England, show that the first prize wheat weighed almost 70 pounds per bushel, and that which secured second prize weighed almost 69 pounds, both these lots being grown in the colony of Victoria, Australia. The two prizes for short oats were also awarded to Victorians, the weight of the best being over 59 pounds, while the second weighed 58 pounds per measured bushel.

Shipments of butter from Victoria, during the season just ended, amounted to about 3,000 tons, and a bonus of two cents per pound was paid on all that sold in London for between 20 and 25 cents, while a bonus of three cents was paid to all that realized 25 cents and upwards. It was estimated that the government would have to pay \$200,000 in bounties, but the public feeling is against this sort of subsidy, because one leading butter company has just paid dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

The cotton fields of Egypt are artificially watered about eight times during cultivation, generally by taking the Nile water between the ridges on which the plants are growing, thus saturating them completely. The general ripening of the pods begins in September, and the first picking in October. The second picking takes place in November and early in December, and a third one in January and February. The wages of the pickers are from twenty

to thirty cents daily for men, and fifteen cents for children.

The forests of British Guiana embrace a great many species of trees. The varieties are numerous in color, from dark red to almost pure white, and in specific gravity from nearly double that of water to less than half its weight. The principal building timbers are green heart, mora, and the wallaba. For furniture, there are nearly one hundred different varieties of wood. The exports of timber are worth about \$100,000 annually, and the industry could be developed to almost any extent if the timber could be easily brought down from the interior.

New milk retails for two cents per quart in the Apennine region of France. In this section the farms are all very small, and but very little trade is done. The owners do but little buying or selling, but make their crops and stock almost completely supply their needs. Yet these peasants always have a vacation at a neighboring watering place, where their room costs them only ten cents per day, another dime pays for the waters, and they cook their meals in a general kitchen. Artificial irrigation is practiced to some extent in that thrifty section.

The area of land under corn in Tunis has increased from 946,000 acres in 1881 to 1,825,000 acres last year, the value of the grain having risen from less than \$2,500,000 to over 5,000,000. The area of vineyards in Tunis is also increasing, for while it was only 7,500 acres four years ago, it has now nearly doubled, while the quantity of wine made has gone up, during the same period, from 337,500 gallons to 2,360,000 gallons, and is expected to reach 3,150,000 gallons this year. The cultivation of the olive, which was formerly an important source of revenue, but had of late been much neglected, has been taken up again very actively, and 56 mills, nine of which are worked by steam, have been started during the last five years in the district of Suss and Sfax. Most of these belong to Frenchmen, and, as they make better oil than the Arabs, they can afford to pay more for their olives, so that the natives have a greater inducement to grow them. In the Sfax district the Government have taken steps to grant concessions of land for this purpose, and there have been so many demands made that 43,000 acres will soon be planted.

The Granite skating rink at Winnipeg was gutted by fire on January 29th.

"It is worth the price to every person who even reads a newspaper."—Darlington Journal.

THE JOURNAL REFERS TO

BLUE PENCIL RULES.

BY

A. G. NEVINS.

A Pocket Primer for the use of Reporters, Correspondents and Copy Choppers. Short, simple and practical rules for making and editing newspaper copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.

Sent on receipt of price. Price, 10 cents per copy. ALLAN FORMAN, Publisher. 117 Nassau Street, New York.

Nopri Zesf Orst Up Idpe Ople,

If you can read the above sentence you may receive a reward.

To the first person sending us the correct answer to the above problem the publishers of Good News will give Seventy-five Dollars in cash; for the second correct answer Fifty Dollars in cash; for the third correct answer an elegant Gold Watch, for the fourth correct answer a first class Boys or Girls Safety Bicycle; for the fifth, a French Music Box; for the sixth a pair of genuine Diamond Earrings; to the seventh a first-class Kodak Camera, with a complete outfit for using same; to the eighth a complete Lawn Tennis outfit; for the ninth an elegant pair of Pearl Opera Glasses; to the tenth a Silk Dress Pattern (any color desired).

Everyone answering the above puzzle must enclose with the same Thirty Cents in Silver, (or ten three-cent stamps) for three months' trial subscription, or three subscribers at ten cents for one month, to Good News, Canada's Literary Newspaper. The envelope which contains correct answer bearing earliest postmark will receive first prize, the balance strictly in order as received.

All answers must be mailed on or before the first of each month. Names and addresses of prize winners will be published in our journal.

Address

GOOD NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

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 3 feet 6 inches by a 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 homestead 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.

Northern Pacific Railroad

The Popular Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

And all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars,

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

And to 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 London, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES.

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. 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

CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.
H. SWINFORD, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St. Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St. Winnipeg.

A GREAT DOLLAR'S WORTH.

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

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

Do Seek their Meat from God.

One side of the ravine was in darkness. The darkness was rich and soft, suggesting thick foliage. Along the crest of the slope tree-tops came into view—great pines and hemlocks of the ancient unviolated forest—revealed against the orange disk of a full moon just rising. The low rays slanting through the moveless tops lit strangely the upper portion of the opposite steep—the western wall of the ravine, barren, unlike its fellow, bossed with great rocky projections, and harsh with stunted junipers. Out of the sluggish dark that lay along the ravine as in a trough, rose the brawl of a swollen, obstructed stream.

Out of a shadowy hollow behind a long white rock, on the lower edge of that part of the steep which lay in the moonlight, came softly a great panther. In common daylight his coat would have shown a warm fulvous hue, but in the elfish decolourising rays of that half hidden moon he seemed to wear a sort of spectral grey. He lifted his smooth round head to gaze on the increasing flame, which presently he greeted with a shrill cry. That terrible cry, at once plaintive and menacing, with an undertone like the fierce protestations of a saw beneath the file, was a summons to his mate, declaring that the hour had come when they should seek their prey. From the lair behind the rock, where the cubs were being suckled by their dam, came no immediate answer. Only a pair of crows, that had their nest in a giant fir tree across the gulf, woke up and croaked harshly their indignation. These three summers past they had built in the same spot, and had been nightly awakened to vent the same raving complaint.

The panther walked restlessly up and down, half a score of paces each way, along the edge of the shadow, keeping his wide-open green eyes upon the rising light. His short, muscular tail twitched impatiently, but he made no sound. Soon the breadth of confused brightness had spread itself further down the steep, disclosing the foot of the white rock, and the tones and antlers of a deer which had been dragged thither and devoured.

By this time the cubs had made their meal, and their dam was ready for such enterprise as must be accomplished ere her own hunger, now grown savage, could hope to be assuaged. She glided supplely forth into the glimmer, raised her head, and screamed at the moon in a voice as terrible as her mate's. Again the crows stirred, croaking harshly; and the two beasts, noiselessly mounting the steep, stole into the shadows of the forest that clothed the high plateau.

The panthers were fierce with hunger. These two days past their hunting had been well nigh fruitless. What scant prey they had slain had for the most part been devoured by the female; for had she not those small blind cubs at home to nourish, who soon must suffer at any lack of hers? The settlements of late had been making great inroads on the world of ancient forest, driving before them the deer and smaller game. Hence the sharp hunger of the panther parents, and hence it came that on this night they hunted together. They purposed to steal upon the settlements in their sleep, and take tribute of the enemies' flocks.

Through the dark of the thick woods, here and there pierced by the moonlight, they moved swiftly and silently. Now and again a dry twig would snap beneath the discreet and padded footfalls. Now and again, as they rustled some low tree, a pawee or a nuthatch would give a startled chirp. For an hour the noiseless journeying continued, and ever and anon the two grey sinuous shapes would come for a moment into the view of the now well risen moon. Suddenly there fell upon their ears, far off and faint, but clearly defined against the vast stillness of the northern forest, a sound which made those stealthy hunters pause and lift their heads. It was the voice of a child crying—crying long and loud, hopelessly, as if there were no one by to comfort it. The panthers turned aside from their former course and glided toward the sound. They were not yet come to the outskirts of the settlement, but they knew of a solitary cabin lying in the thick of the woods a mile and more from the nearest neighbour. *Thither they bent their way, fired with fierce hope.* Soon would they break their bitter fast.

Up to noon of the previous day the lonely cabin had been occupied. Then its owner, a shiftless fellow, who spent his days for the most part at the corner tavern, three miles distant, had suddenly grown disgusted with a land wherein one must work to live, and had betaken himself, with his seven year old boy to seek some more indolent clime. During the long, lonely days when his father was away at the tavern, the little boy had been wont to visit the house of the next neighbour, to play with a child of some five summers, who had no other playmate. The next neighbour was a prosperous pioneer, being master of a substantial frame house in the midst of a large and well-tilled clearing. At times, though rarely, because it was forbidden, the younger child would make his way by a rough wood road to visit this poor little disreputable playmate. At length it had appeared that the five year-old was learning unsavory language from the elder boy, who rarely had an opportunity of hearing speech more desirable. To the bitter grief of both children, the companionship had at length been stopped by unalterable decree of the master of the frame house.

Hence it had come to pass that the little boy was unaware of his comrade's departure. Yielding at last to an eager longing for that comrade, he had stolen away late in the afternoon, traversed with endless misgivings the lonely stretch of wood road, and reached the cabin, only to find it empty. The door, on its leathern hinges, swung idly open. The one room had been stripped of its few poor furnishings. After looking in the rickety shed, whence darted two wild and hawklike chickens, the child had seated himself on the hacked threshold, and sobbed passionately with a grief that he did not fully comprehend. Then seeing the shadows lengthen across the tiny clearing, he had grown afraid to start for home. As the dusk gathered, he had crept trembling into the cabin, whose door would not stay shut. When it grew quite dark, he crouched in the inmost corner of the room, desperate with fear and loneliness, and lifted up his voice piteously.

From time to time his lamentations would be choked by sobs, or he would grow breathless, and in the terrifying silence would listen hard to hear if any one or any thing were coming. *Then again would the shrill childish wailings arise, startling the unexpected night, and piercing the forest depths, even to the ears of those great beasts which had set forth to seek their meat from God.*

The lonely cabin stood some distance, perhaps a quarter of a mile, back from the highway connecting the settlements. Along this main road a man was plodding wearily. All day he had been walking, and now as he neared home his steps began to quicken with anticipation of rest. Over his shoulder projected a double-barrelled fowling-piece, from which was slung a bundle of such necessities as he had purchased in town that morning. It was the prosperous settler, the master of the frame house. His mare being with foal, he had chosen to make the journey on foot.

The settler passed the mouth of the wood road leading to the cabin. He had gone perhaps a furlong beyond when his ears were startled by the sound of a child crying in the woods. He stopped, lowered his burden to the road, and stood straining ears and eyes in the direction of the sound. It was just at this time that the two panthers also stopped, and lifted their heads to listen. Their ears were keener than those of the man, and the sound had reached them from a greater distance.

Presently the settler realized whence the cries were coming. He called to mind the cabin; but he did not know the cabin's owner had departed. He cherished a hearty contempt for the drunken squatter; and on the drunken squatter's child he looked with small favour, especially as a playmate for his own boy. Nevertheless he hesitated before resuming his journey.

"Poor little devil!" he muttered, half in wrath. "I reckon his precious father's drunk down at 'the Corners,' and him crying for loneliness!" Then he reshouldered his burden and strode on doggedly.

But louder, shriller, more hopeless and more appealing, arose the childish voice, and the settler paused again, irresolute and with deepening indignation. In his fancy he saw the steaming supper his wife would have awaiting him. He loathed the thought of retracing his steps, and then stumbling a quarter of a mile through the stumps and bog of the wood road. He was foot-sore, as well as hungry, and he cursed the vagabond squatter with serious emphasis; but in that wailing was a terror that would not let him go on. He thought of his own little one left in such a position, and straightway his heart melted. He turned, dropped his bundle behind some bushes, grasped his gun, and made speed back for the cabin.

"Who knows," he said to himself, "but that drunken idiot has left his youngster without a bite to eat in the whole miserable shanty? Or maybe he's locked out, and the poor little beggar's half scared to death. Sounds as if he was scared;" and at this thought the settler quickened his pace.

As the hungry panthers drew near the cabin, and the cries of the lonely child grew clearer, they hastened their steps, and their eyes opened to a wider circle, flaming with a greener

fire. It would be thoughtless superstition to say the beasts were cruel. They were simply keen with hunger, and alive with the eager passion of the chase. They were not ferocious with any anticipation of battle, for they knew the voice was the voice of a child, and something in the voice told them the chill was solitary. There was no hideous or unnatural rage as it is the custom to describe it. They were but seeking with the strength, the cunning, the deadly swiftness given them to that end, the food convenient for them. On their success in accomplishing that for which nature had so exquisitely designed them, depended not only their own, but the lives of their blind and helpless young, now whimpering in the cave on the slope of the moonlit ravine. They crept through a wet alder thicket, bounded lightly over the ragged brush fence, and paused to reconnoitre on the edge of the clearing, in the full glare of the moon. At the same moment the settler emerged from the darkness of the wood road on the opposite side of the clearing. He saw the two great beasts, heads down and snouts thrust forward, gliding toward the open cabin door.

For a few moments the child had been silent. Now his voice rose again in pitiful appeal, a very ecstasy of loneliness and terror. There was a note in the cry that shook the settler's soul. He had a vision of his own boy at home with his mother, safe guarded from even the thought of peril. And here was this little one left to the wild beasts! "Thank God! Thank God I came!" murmured the settler, as he dropped on one knee to take a surer aim. There was a loud report (not like the sharp crack of a rifle), and the female panther, shot through the loins, fell in a heap, snarling furiously, and striking with her fore-paws.

The male walked round her in fierce and anxious amazement. Presently, as the smoke lifted, he discerned the settler kneeling for a second shot. With a high screech of fury, the lithe brute sprang upon his enemy, taking a bullet full in the chest without seeming to know he was hit. Ere the man could slip in another cartridge the beast was upon him, bearing him to the ground, and fixing keen fangs in his shoulder. Without a word, the man set his strong fingers into the brute's throat, wrenched himself partly free, and was struggling to rise, when the panther's body collapsed upon him all at once, a dead weight, which he easily swung aside. The bullet had done its work just in time.

Quivering from the swift and dreadful contest, bleeding profusely from his mangled shoulder, the settler stepped up to the cabin door and peered in. He heard sobs in the darkness.

"Don't be scared, sonny," he said, in a reassuring voice. "I'm going to take you home along with me. Poor little lad, I'll look after you if folks that ought to don't."

Out of the dark corner came a shout of delight, in a voice that made the settler's heart stand still. "Daddy, daddy," it said, "I knew you'd come. I was so frightened when it got dark!" And a little figure launched itself into the settler's arms and clung to him trembling. The man sat down on the threshold and strained the child to his breast. He remembered how near he had been to disregarding the far-off cries, and great beads of sweat broke out upon his forehead as he thought.

Not many weeks afterwards the settler was following the fresh trail of a bear which had killed his sheep. The trail led him at last along the slope of a deep ravine, from whose bottom came the brawling of a swollen and obstructed stream. In the ravine he found a shallow cave behind a great white rock. The cave was plainly a wild beast's lair, and he entered circumpetly. There were bones scattered about, and on some dry herbage in the deepest corner of the den he found the dead bodies, now rapidly decaying, of two small panther cubs. — Charles G. D. Roberts in *Harper's*.

General Notes.

Halifax, N. S., had a \$25,000 fire last month.

Over 260,000 Russians died of cholera during the past year.

The Sun Life Assurance Company has issued a neat calendar for 1893.

The announcement of the death of James G. Blaine was made of January 27th.

Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone, wife of the British Prime Minister, owns three acres of land overlooking Niagara Falls.

The census of the population of Japan has been published in the *Official Gazette*. The total population is 41,000,000.

J. B. Ashby, an old resident of the Northwest, has been appointed an immigration agent to work in the interests of Battleford district.

Lord Elphinstone who has been for some year's closely connected with the development of Western Canada, died in Musselburgh, Scotland on January 15th.

The C. P. R. has let a contract for the construction of an elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels on the Louise embankment, Montreal. The work will be commenced immediately.

A dispatch from London, dated January 26th says: "The Hudson's Bay Company's fur sale this year realized £91,700. The prices were higher than last year. Had last year's rule, the furs just sold would only have realized £84,700.

A census of carrier pigeons will shortly be taken in France, under the military law of 1877. Colombophile societies and pigeon owners are given notice to declare at their respective mayoralities their names, professions, the number of their pigeons, the number of birds in them, and their particular breeds and peculiarities. Severe penalties will be incurred by those failing to conform to the notice.

A prominent cattleman from Northwestern New Mexico gives an interesting and creditable tale of the suffering among the cattle of the drouth stricken district. He says that for more than two years the heavens have refused to yield rain and as a result the water courses are dried up and the irrigating ditches are useless. "At a low estimate," said he, "75,000 to 100,000 head of cattle have died from starvation and lack of water."

The first iron casting made in America, a kettle cast at the Saugus Ironworks in 1645, was formally presented to the city of Lynn, on November 21, by John H. Hudson, of Boston, a lineal descendant of Thomas Hudson, the

original owner of the casting, who owned 60 acres of land on the westerly bank of the Saugus river and sold it to the ironworks company. He claimed in consideration the first article made at the works, and received this kettle, which has been preserved through two and a half centuries in perfect condition.

The total revenue of the Dominion for December was \$2,895,253. The revenue for six months, to Nov. 30, was \$15,662,771. The expenditure for December was \$2,081,703. The expenditure for six months, to Nov. 30, was \$14,757,794. Surplus \$4,716,527. The revenue of the corresponding six months of 1891 was \$17,732,479; expenditure \$14,619,390; surplus \$3,112,089.

The C. P. R. is making good progress with the work of replacing the wooden bridges and trestles on its lines with permanent steel and masonry structures. During the year 1892, no less than 523 timber bridges of various kinds were replaced in this way. It is expected that by the end of this year no timber structures will remain in the company's principal lines.

Following the enormous search light on Mount Washington, comes the announcement of another gigantic light projecting lamp. This has been placed on the high tower of the Transportation Building, at the Chicago Exhibition. The rays can be seen sixty miles away, and locate a man twenty miles distant. The light is the largest and strongest one in the world. It was made by Schuckert and Co., of Nuremberg, Germany. The light is what is known as a 4 ft. reflector—that is, the great magnifying glass through which the rays are thrown to such a distance is 4 ft. in diameter. The direct power of the light is 150,000 candles, without any glass whatever; with the big glass, however, the power is magnified to 167,000,000 candle-power. The carbons used in the radiator are 12 in. long, and 1½ in. in diameter. They are fastened inside the lamp merely with two upright pieces of steel. The lamp itself is operated on a sort of carriage, something after the manner of a Maxim gun. It can be turned in any direction, and can be tilted so that the rays will ascend straight up.—*Invention*.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, LONGEST, BEST.

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

E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

God Hath Spoken.

Eylon is master of Israel;
(God spake not for eighteen years);
God's people are slaves to the infidel;
Their guerdon is blood and tears.

King Eylon takes rest in his private room
From the labor of state and power;
He has no ruth for Israel's doom;
His slaves, without, pale and cower;

Left-handed Ehud, the Benjamite,
A tribute of gold doth bear:
(A hand on the pillow doth write)
Softly, the courtiers jeer.

"A word in secret, with thee, O King!"
The king and he are alone;
"A message from God to thee I bring!"
A flash—a fall—a groan.

The king lies dead on his chamber floor;
His slaves have found him so;
Safe in Seirath, Ehud no more
Fears his sin and Israel's foe.

"To the fight, O Israel! God again
"Hath spoken, and we are free."
"By the fords of Jordan ten thousand men
"Another sin will not see.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, in Canada.

Literary Notes.

One of the best numbers of Toronto *Grip* that we have had for a long time was that of January 25th. The cartoons which are and have always been *Grip's* most interesting and attractive feature, were strong and timely. *Grip* is to be congratulated on its continued improvement.

The issue of the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* of London, England, for January, contained a very interesting paper entitled "Notes on British Guiana," which was read before a meeting of the Institute by Mr. F. im Thurn, M.A., C. M. G.

A special bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which was issued recently, contains a paper on "The teaching of Agriculture in the Public Schools," by C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The paper urges the adoption of some plan of instruction in agricultural methods by the rural public schools.

The promised improvements in the *Farmer's Advocate* of Winnipeg was made promptly in January. The paper now appears semi-monthly in a new form and very much more nicely arranged. The reading matter will prove interesting to farmers and Manitobans of every class. The *Advocate* should get the support of every one interested in the progress of this country.

The January number of the *Lake Magazine*, which has just been issued, is undoubtedly one of the best ever presented to the public. From beginning to end it is full of matter which is not only interesting and amusing, but instructive as well. A well written article on Mexico, with accompanying illustrations, occupies the first pages; then comes a stirring article on Woman Suffrage, from the well known pen of Katherine McKenzie; a political article by Knapp, dealing in a masterly way with the question of the day, Canada and Imperial Federation, and a number of short poems, stories and sketches, chief among which is "The Girl in Canada," by Stuart Livingston, and "A Northwest Sketch" by Marguerite

Evaus, completes the contents. The *Lake Magazine* is published by the Lake Publishing Company, Toronto, for 15¢ a number, or \$1.50 a year.

The January number of *Canada* contains a story by Prof. Roberts; Nehfakin, an Indian legend; a Battle with an Indian Devil; poems by J. F. Herbin, A. A. Macdonald, Wm. Merlin, and the Editor; a review of Fletcher's "Nestorius;" the "Editor's Talk;" "Home Topics," and other miscellaneous matter. Prizes to the amount of \$100 are offered for the best poem and prose articles appearing in *Canada* during the year. It is seldom we meet with a publication which we can recommend so heartily as this. At this low price, 50 cents a year, it ought to have a very wide circulation. A sample copy may be obtained at any time by sending a post-card to the publisher, at Hampton, New Brunswick.

The statistical number of the *Puget Sound Lumberman* published at Tacoma, Washington, which is just out, is the only number ever published giving a correct resume of the lumbering industry of the Pacific Northwestern States. As the forests of the world are being rapidly cut down, the future supply of lumber must come from this coast, and this being the case the figures presented in the *Lumberman* are of more than ordinary interest. Among the special features of this number are the following: Senator Warner Miller's special article on the Nicaragua Canal. "Output of lumber, lath and shingles in 1891 in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia." "The forest area of the Pacific Northwest." Descriptive articles in regard to the different varieties of wood. Illustrations of the big trees, lumbering centers, methods of logging, saw and shingle mills, etc.

Timber in Athabasca.

In his report on last year's trip through the Athabasca country, Northwest Canada, surveyor W. Ogilvie makes the following remarks regarding its timber resources:

"On the Athabasca, from the mouth of the Pembina down to Fort McMurray, the valley is narrow and from two hundred to three hundred feet deep. In the bottom of the valley there is much spruce and some poplar that would make fair lumber. On the uplands, as far as I saw, there are many places where a similar quality can be obtained, but, as a rule, the trees are much smaller than the people in the eastern provinces are accustomed to see made into lumber, though they would compare favorably with those used in the other parts of the Territories. From McMurray down to the lake the banks are lower and the valley wider, until near the lake there are little or no perceptible banks. Here there is much fine merchantable spruce, but unfortunately it cannot be brought to market without the aid of a railway, the streams in the country flowing in a contrary way. This objection does not apply so forcibly to that part of this river above Athabasca Landing, as all the timber above this point and on Lesser Slave river and lake could readily be floated down to this point, and as it is only about 96 miles from thence to Edmonton by the cart trail, and it is probably the point where the first railway north of Edmonton will cross the Athabasca river, its timber resources stand a chance of being utilized much earlier than those on the lower river. I am sorry to say, however, that long before it will be necessary to resort to this, much of it may be burned, as such is the case along the trail

between Edmonton and the Landing. In 1894 I passed over this trail twice and saw many groves of fine spruce, but last summer I saw that much of the best of this timber had been completely burned off. Then the country in the immediate vicinity of the Landing was all heavily timbered, much of it merchantable. Last summer, especially in the Tawasana valley and vicinity, the country resembled prairie nearly as much as the country in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton does.

Saskatchewan Notes.

A Battleford citizen has a pair of young moose bulls which he intends breaking to harness.

Bishop Pascal, of Saskatchewan has gone to Franco in connection with the affairs of his diocese.

Rev. Father Galse, of Reindeer Lake, 700 miles northeast of Prince Albert, Sask., arrived at that town lately. He has not been within the confines of civilization for 33 years, and is now en route to Paris. He travelled the entire distance by dog-train, and was 21 days on the journey.

Assiniboia Notes.

The shareholders of the Indian Head Farmers' Elevator Company, Ltd., decided at a recent meeting to go on with the erection of an elevator.

Building operations promise to be brisk in Medicine Hat next summer. Already tenders are being asked for the building of several private residences.

There are already forty entries for the stake races to take place at the Regina summer meeting, some from as far east as Toronto, as far west as Vancouver, and as far south as New Orleans.

An agitation is being carried on in the Territories through the press and otherwise, to get the Dominion Government to issue scrip to the Mounted Policemen who served during the rebellion of '35.

The Ogilvie Milling Company intend increasing the capacity of their mill at Winnipeg by building an addition to it.

A neat little pamphlet was issued a short time ago by the C. P. R., containing the full report of the delegates who came from the maritime provinces last year to examine and report upon the advantages, resources, etc., of Manitoba and the territories. Much information is given about the country, which will be specially valuable to intending settlers. Copies of this pamphlet can be had from any of the C. P. R. agents.

It is said that the French Transatlantic Company are perfecting a scheme which they intend to urge upon Britain and other maritime nations for adoption. Their proposal is to moor ten powerful floating lights along the route usually taken by all steamers in their journey from the south of Ireland to the Newfoundland coast. The signals would be fully two hundred miles apart, and would be connected together and with both shores by electric cables, along which the current for lighting these immense signals would be sent. —*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

British Columbia Notes.

British Columbia has now five cities, the last town to enter the list being Vernon. It is probable that Mr. Price Ellison will be the first mayor.

A company which has for its object the establishment and operation of a tramway and electric lighting system at Kaslo is seeking incorporation.

The output from the quarries of the Westminster Slate Quarry company for 1892 was 4,800 squares, equal in roofing capacity to 4,800,000 shingles.

The Dominion Government has let a contract to the Albion Iron Works of Victoria for the building of a disinfecter, for the British Columbia quarantine station at Albert Head, similar to that constructed for Halifax.

The value of assessable property in the Nanaimo electoral district for 1893 is \$1,353,899, as compared with \$1,078,077 in 1892. There are 21,892 acres of wild land assessed at \$133,189, against 14,854 acres, assessed in 1892 for \$84,841.

The Rev. W. W. Perrin, vicar of St. Luke's Southampton, who has accepted from the Archbishop of Canterbury the Bishopric of British Columbia, took his B. A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1870, and M.A. in 1873. He was ordained deacon in 1871 in St. Mary's, Southampton, by the Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Hill, whose resignation created the vacancy which Bishop Perrin goes to fill, held the position for thirty-four years.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "Among the crew of the British barque *Bittern*, which arrived in port a short time ago, were several South Sea Islanders who had never been beyond the tropic before. The cold snap of last Wednesday and Thursday before Christmas was, therefore, very painful to them and resulted in two of them getting their feet frozen. One of these, a Malay, born in Singapore, died from the effects of the freezing and was buried Tuesday."

This week several very fine mountain sheep heads have been sent to Calgary to receive attention at the hands of the taxidermist there. It is very evident that sport has been good and the sportsmen numerous, as we have heard again and again during the last few months of the phenomenal success in this line. Considering the grandness of the scenery in the district in which the game abound, the convenience of transport and other natural advantages, we wonder why more of the aristocracy of the old country generally do not come this way.—*Golden New Era.*

J. C. Anderson, mining expert, who has been exploring on the west coast of Vancouver Island for two years, in the interests of the Washington Prospecting Company, of Seattle, has returned from Barclay Sound. He went in search of marble and iron and was very successful. "There is a piece of land near Barclay Sound, six miles wide, which is one mass of marble," said Mr. Anderson. "It is the greatest marble country on the continent, the Tennessee quarries included." He brought down with him a large number of samples. There is a large variety of marble in the strip, including

white, cream colored, mottled, black and variegated. He also found three good bodies of iron ore in the same locality. It is the intention of the company to erect blast furnaces on the American side, but if the ore on the west coast is as good and in as large quantities, the company will also erect furnaces there.

Alberta Notes.

A meeting of the farmers and ranchers in the Cochrane district of Alberta was called for February 1st. for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to secure a fire break for that section.

Edmonton coal is delivered to consumers in Calgary at \$7 a ton, Galt coal at \$7.25, Cammore and Mitford coal is advertised at \$5.25 and \$3.50 per ton f.o.b. in Calgary.

Wheat is brought, so the Edmonton paper says, all the way from Beaver Lake to Edmonton, a distance of over 60 miles, for gristing.

Stony Plain settlers are organizing a school district.

F. Fraser Tims, of Fort Saskatchewan, intends opening in the commission business at that point.

Opportunities.

May 1893 be a good year to all our readers! The young Canadian provinces look forward to it with hope. They have millions of acres lying waste, and the over crowded masses of older lands and provinces may find happy homes on the prairies if they will but come to them. Why cling to the cities with their half work, when the fertile soil of Manitoba offers a competence? Why remain agricultural laborers struggling for existence, when each family may have a prairie farm for the taking, and in a few years be independent? Why need young men from the east, like rolling stones, explore the western states, when a waiting homestead, under their own flag, invites them to a certainty? We guarantee the church and the school to those who come. The public school is the great agent for rearing an intelligent and homogeneous people. The missionary will find out the settler even before the school is begun. Last year saw a rush of population to Souris, Prince Albert, Lake Dauphin and Edmonton. Missionaries have already gone to these settlements and more to follow. Victor Hugo's '93 represents a scene of blood, may our '93 be one of health and peace and prosperity!—*Western Missionary.*

Homestead Entries for 1892.

Reports to the department of the interior for last year show that a satisfactory increase in settlement has taken place in the West compared with the previous year. A preliminary estimate prepared by the department shows that during 1892 the homestead entries numbered 4,948 compared with 2,955 during 1891, an increase of 1,425 or 40 per cent., and showing compared with the entries during 1890 an increase of 2,013 or 68 per cent. Of the total number who took up homesteads in Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia last

year, 2,781 entries were made by settlers from the older provinces of Canada as follows: Ontario, 1,621; Quebec, 214; Nova Scotia, 27; New Brunswick, 12; Prince Edward Island, 14; British Columbia, 38; Manitoba, 522; Northwest Territories, 63; provinces not given, 247; total, 2,781. Five hundred and thirteen entries were made by emigrants from the United States, 92 of whom were returned Canadians. The nationalities of other homesteaders were English 603, Irish 51, Scotch 175, French 107, Belgians 54, Italians 5, Germans 95, Austro-Hungarians 136, Russians 242, Mennonites 13, Swedes 70, Danes other than Icelanders 13, Icelanders 76, Poles 5, Roumanians 3, unknown 3, making the total number of homestead entries 4,948, representing in all 14,972 persons. From the Canadian Pacific railway 1,632 settlers purchased land during 1892. Of the purchasers 800 were from Ontario, 450 from the United States and 154 from England.

A homestead is 160 acres of land which is the amount of government land which each settler is entitled to take up free. Quite a number of new settlers, however, prefer to buy land in the older settled districts, rather than take up free land in more remote sections.

Immigrant Rates.

A special report has been prepared by the committee of the Western Passenger association, to which was referred the question of commissions on immigrant traffic. After a conference with the eastern immigrant agents and a representative of the Canadian Pacific railway, majority of the committee adopted resolutions recommending that the committee on immigrant traffic by way of St. Louis and Chicago to common western territory be as follows: To St. Paul and Minneapolis and west thereof, \$25; to Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Kansas City and points beyond, \$25; to points west of Chicago and St. Louis and short of the above destinations twenty-five per cent of the revenue accruing to these lines, not exceeding in any case \$25; to points on the Soo line and north thereof in Michigan and Wisconsin, from Chicago, twenty five per cent of the revenue not to exceed \$25.

Among the items of arrivals of settlers last month was one of a party of 21 immigrants from Scotland, bound for Witaskawin, near Edmonton.

The fame of the fertility of the Canadian Northwest soil has extended to Chili. Word has been received at the Dominion immigration offices that between forty and fifty German families who have been residents there for twelve years, will come to the Canadian Northwest next March. They have been induced to come through representations made by Dominion officials in Winnipeg, and through resolutions passed by the Swiss and German Colonists' Union of Ercilla, Chili, expressing faith in the Canadian Northwest. They will likely take the route up the Pacific coast to Vancouver, crossing the Rockies, and settle near Edmonton. Some of the men have plenty of money and are willing to buy land. They are Germans by nationality and have been twelve years in Chili.

A Rich Country.

THE LARDEAU, ARGENTA AND DUNCAN'S IN THE KOOTENAY—AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The attention of those desiring safe and remunerative investments in the direct line of the assured growth of the country, has been directed very strongly of late, to the Kootenay country. Those who have ever visited this promising section of British Columbia are unanimous in the verdict that it is one of the most wonderful of those rich fields, which seem to be only waiting that magic wand, the miner's pick, to pour forth their treasures into the lap of commerce.

Of this section General-Superintendent H. Abbott, of the C. P. R., said, a short time ago, that his company would, all probability, be very active in that region during the coming year.

Speaking of the resources of the section, Mr. Abbott stated that some remarkably rich mining ground has been discovered during the past season, and notably in the Slovan and Lardeau country.

The Great Northern and Haskins group of mines are located in the latter section only a short distance from Lardeau City, at the head of the arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, and several other good prospects are located in the same vicinity.

The Great Northern is probably one of the largest bodies of galena ore which has as yet been discovered in Kootenay. The ledge, some 30 feet in width, has been located for a long distance. In two places it has been cross cut by natural depressions, which demonstrates the remarkable width of the ledge. This property has been purchased by the Rockefellers and will be developed for all it is worth in the spring. The mines of this rich section will naturally send their ores for shipment, north to the east arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, which is the outlet for the Fish Creek and Lardeau mines. Here at the head of navigation is located the town of Lardeau. The natural advantages of the situation of this town together with the fact that it is the centre of a country of undoubted richness makes it safe to predict for it a wonderful growth during the coming season. The general value of property has increased from 100 to 500 per cent. in the Slovan country in the year past, and the same will be true of the section in and around Lardeau. Investors are becoming aware of the fact, and rapidly securing the choice locations. Ample railroad connections are already in sight, and there is every reason to say that this rich region will soon put forth some astonishing developments.

Argenta, on the north end of the Kootenay, and Duncans, on the Upper Kootenay, are also promising towns, located where they are sure to catch the trade of rapidly developing mining sections, and both of them offer very strong inducements to those who wish to get in on the ground floor and so take advantage of the rush which will presently be made to that region. Some excellent placer claims have been discovered near Duncans and the future of the town looks very bright.

Mr. Henry Croft, M. P. P., of Victoria, is handling properties in all the above mentioned places and is prepared to furnish anyone who wishes it, with complete information regarding any or all of them.

A large number of Victorians are interested in Port Angeles, and the public generally will be interested to know that it is proposed to run a railroad from that place to Grey's Harbor and thence by ferry to connect with Victoria. This will give an added impetus to Port Angeles real estate and enable those who have property in that town to realize on the investment.

Another opportunity for those who desire a convenient suburban residence is given in Saanichton, which is located on the Sidney & Saanich railroad, a station of which road is on the property.

A hotel, store and other buildings have gone up lately and lots are being freely purchased. The trains will bring residents to town in such a way as to make residing in Saanichton even more convenient than it would be three or four miles out of Victoria.

The number of inquiries received by Mr. Croft regarding these and other properties which he is handling, show plainly that British Columbia generally is becoming a strong favorite with those who have money to invest in real estate and kindred lines. The coming year will no doubt be an active one in these properties.—*Victoria Colonist*.

The Canadian Coat of Arms.

In his book on the "History and Traditions of the Canadian Beaver," Mr. Horace T. Martin makes an interesting suggestion in regard to the place of the beaver in Canada's armorial bearings. It is rather disconcerting to learn that in the opinion of the Herald's College neither beaver, crown, nor wreath really pertain to the arms of the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. Douglas Brynmor, the Dominion archivist, confirms this statement by declaring that he can find no authentic reference to the beaver in connection with the arms of Canada, nor is it mentioned in the descriptions of the Great Seal. The first to make use of the beaver as a crest was Sir William Alexander, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Stirling in 1630. The original intention was to grant him the right to the arms of New Scotland (Nova Scotia), quartered with his own, whilst the new blazon indicated his new title of Lord of Canada, as acquired in June, 1633. But though the beaver would not appear to properly pertain to the arms of the Dominion, it was adopted in earlier times to the designs for Canadian currency and postage stamps, and an unauthenticated shield gives a very curious heraldic beaver, and is supposed by some to have been at one time the arms of Canada. The beaver, moreover, is so closely interwoven with the early history of Canada, that Mr. Martin ventures a suggestion. Canada's present arms, he says, with all their complications, are very expressive and much admired. Suggestions should, therefore, be in the form of additions, not reductions. The design he proposes is the addition of a crest to the existing arms of an Imperial crown, a sym-

bol of membership of the Empire; motto, *Le Canada d'abord*, "a sentiment worthy of our magnificent future"; supporters, the Canadian beaver resting on maple boughs, "embodying a recognition of our traditions and early history." The suggestion is a good one.—*Canadian Gazette*.

Wild Pigeons.

There is every probability that in a year or two wild pigeons will appear in Manitoba and the Northwest, in numbers as great as existed thirty or forty years ago in Ontario, when the passing flocks were like clouds in the air, and when the trees in the woods were loaded and the branches bent by a multitude of fluttering birds. The great flocks of wild pigeons, numbering millions, are now in California, and are moving northwards. They will likely appear in British Columbia and west of the Rocky Mountains next season, then scatter over Alberta and the Peace River country, and afterwards arrive in Manitoba. About twenty-five years ago wild pigeons were in this country in great numbers. The food of these birds is chiefly insects and berries, which are, during the summer, exceedingly plentiful in Manitoba. Last season there were many wild pigeons in the wooded districts along the Pembina River, and a few small flocks visited the stooks on grain fields near Pilot Mound. Wild pigeons have a habit of building their nests together and sometimes millions of pigeons will breed in one grove. There is no account of the birds breeding in great numbers in Manitoba, although there is no reason why they should avoid this province.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel*.

Winnipeg Industrial.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, was held on Jan 21. D. Sprague was elected president, and W. B. Scarth, vice. The following permanent committees were struck: Finance Committee—Scarth, Mitchell, Carruthers, Bawlf, Taylor, Strang. Grounds and buildings committee—Drewry, Risk, Westbrook, Hamilton, Carruthers, Brydon, Smith, Wolf, Harris, All Wyatt Printing committee—Bull, Westbrook, Wolf, Wyatt, Barrows. Prize list committee—Strang, Bull, Mitchell, Hamilton, Boyd, Brydon, Smith, Risk. Attractions—Drewry, Strang, Westbrook, Mitchell, Bawlf, Boyd, Smith, Wolf, Harris, Bull Transportation—Drewry, Barrows, Taylor, All Dawson, Scarth. J. H. Ashlowa tendered his resignation as director, which was accepted. Mr. Barrows brought up the question of holding the Dominion exhibition here this year or next, and with this end in view, moved that the following—Sprague, Boyd, Scarth, Drewry, and the mover—be appointed a special committee for the purpose of securing a grant from the Dominion Government, so as to give to this exhibition for the current year, the character of a Dominion exhibition.

The Dominion Minister of the Interior has decided to increase the commission payments to those steamship agents who encourage bookings to Winnipeg and the Canadian Northwest instead of Australia.

P. DALY,
Real Estate and Land Agent,

EDMONTON, N.W.T.

Will give on application, full and reliable information, regarding the

EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA, N.W.T

Write for pamphlet, etc. Improved and unimproved farms for sale, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, within easy reach of Railway Station, School Houses, Church, Etc.

THE WESTERN CANADA

Loan and Savings Company.

Capital, - - - - \$1,500,000.00

Reserve Fund - - \$850,000.00

Head Offices, Toronto.

Branch Offices, Winnipeg.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties. MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province, but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on 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 manufacturing 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.