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# THE COLONIST.

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

Vol. 6. No 9.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1892.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



VIEW ON SHOAL LAKE (LINE OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY)

## Territorial Notes.

Lady Macdonald is having a summer cottage built at Banff.

The Earl of Litchfield, who died in London recently, was a brother of Bishop Anson, of Qu'Appelle.

It has been announced that the proceedings of the Northwest Assembly, will be published in English only.

A Calgary report of January 15th says that carpenters and masons were working out with their coats off in that town.

Corp. Morgan, of the N. W. M. P., who recently left Macleod for England on leave, was found dead in his berth on the steamer, after leaving New York.

Stock raisers are jubilant at the continued mildness of the weather. The saving in fodder through the cattle being able to find plenty of feed on the prairie must be enormous.

A roll of those who as members of the Battleford Home Guard during the rebellion of 1855, are entitled to scrip, has been published in the *Battleford Herald*. There are 145 names on it.

W. A. Webster, Dominion immigration agent, is anxious to induce a cheese manufacturer to start business in his Dakota colony in East Assiniboia. He says there are 500 cows available.

The council of Prince Albert have awarded Goodfellow, Bros. the contract for erecting a new town hall. \$10,500 will be expended on it. The building is to be ready for occupation early in the coming summer.

Bailie Stuart, the celebrated Scotch lecturer, appeared before an Edmonton, Alberta, audience on Thursday evening, January 11th, his subject being the Scottish Highlanders at Home. At the close of the lecture he expressed himself as highly pleased with the Edmonton district.

A recent Calgary report says that a car of British Columbia halibut passed there bound for Boston. This is a new departure and the car may possibly be the fore-runner of a steady shipment of these fish to the east.

The members of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association have been granted the privilege by the C. P. E. company of carrying 300 pounds of commercial baggage free, on the Prince Albert, and Calgary & Edmonton branches.

Father Morin, whose work in the interests of French Canadians has so often been the subject of comment, is now endeavoring to settle a colony of them in Edmonton district. He was expected to start from the east about the time of writing with a fresh batch of these people for the French Canadian colony already established there. He is especially anxious to see those of this class who are now living in the States returned to Canadian soil. Incidentally it might be said that the sixty-four families already settled at Edmonton are in a prosperous condition as a result of last year's crop.

# The Colonist.

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WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1892.

## WESTERN CANADA VS. GREAT BRITAIN.

To the courtesy of the Manitoba Government offices at Liverpool, England, we are indebted for a copy of *The Agricultural Gazette*, of London, containing an article under the heading "Rent," signed by Primrose McConnell, B. Sc., which places Manitoba and the Territories in a very favorable light compared with the old country, from the point of view of the rent value of lands.

The object of the article is evidently to draw the attention of British land owners to the fact that unless they speedily grant certain concessions for which the tenant farmers have long been asking, and make the conditions under which these tenants live and rent land, more in equality with the conditions under which farmers live in Western Canada, their chances will be good for having in a few years to farm their lands themselves. The following sentence quoted literally embraces that idea:

"For the last twenty years the farm produce of Great Britain has been competing with that of other lands; now the land itself of Great Britain is in direct competition with that of the Canadian Northwest, and the rent value at home will be more and more ruled by the choice which farmers have between the two countries."

Facts and figures are brought forward to show that "the net value of a crop at home is just about the same as one in Canada," consequently, rents should be reduced to an equal basis. The early frost dangers of Western Canada are not ignored, but it is shown that financial embarrassment as a result of such an accident can be avoided by engaging in mixed farming.

One paragraph which is especially pointed is worth quoting in full. It read as follows:

"But let it be noted that every man who goes out there is working for himself and his family alone. If he is not the absolute owner of his farm to begin with, at least he is gaining that end by yearly instalments, and thus the "earth hunger" which is common to us all,

can be appeased. He is practically rent free, taxes are light, and no man shares the value of any improvement he makes on his land, and, if he underrstands farming, he is sure to "make his pile."

It is also shown how comparatively easy it is to get to Canada now to what it was ten or fifteen years ago, and how cheaply the trip can be made, £10 being stated as the entire cost for a steerage and colonist car passage from Liverpool to Central Canada. "Any farmer who can spare two month's time and £60 or £70," which would amply suffice for a return, first-class passage, and hotel expenses, "is advised to take a trip out and see for himself the farming of the 'Great Lone Land' and the magnificent soil on which it is conducted."

## THE LADY ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

Lady Aberdeen has, by her kindly efforts to brighten and make happier the lives of the poorer classes of people, well earned the fervent "God bless her," that we so often hear. Her latest effort is on behalf of the settlers of Western Canada.

It is well known that for some time there has existed in Winnipeg an Association of ladies, organized, we believe, at Lady Aberdeen's suggestion, which has for its object the promotion of the circulation of good literature among the settlers on the prairies of Western Canada. A late number of the *Canadian Gazette* contains a letter from this eminent gentlewoman, describing the Association and its method of working, and telling of the happiness which the monthly parcels of magazines and periodicals, sent out by it, brings to the homes of the settlers. And in order that the dimensions of the work may be increased and a larger number of homes reached, she appeals to those in England who may be in a position to do so, to send donations of money or books to the office of the Association at Winnipeg, where the contributions, if books, would be immediately forwarded to the homes most in need, or, if money, would be used in paying postage and other expenses.

The amount of good that will be accomplished by this work is not yet realized by the public of Canada. This wholesale distribution of high-class literature throughout the Northwest is bound to leave its mark on the rising generation. In a country home far from the haunts of men, where no faces but the familiar ones of the family are seen for weeks at a

time, books play a far more important part in the development of the children's minds than they do in a city or town or even in agricultural districts where the farmers are within neighboring distance. How important it is then that the books be good. With the selection of them left to a body of refined and educated ladies, such as the Lady Aberdeen Association is, we may rest assured that those placed in the hands of the Northwest settlers will have that qualification.

## A MISCHIEVOUS ARTICLE.

It is seldom that anything occurs to interrupt the good feeling which exists between the people of Manitoba and those of the Provinces and Territories to the west of her, and, indeed, so seldom do their interests clash that no reasonable cause for quarrelling can at any time be found. It is to be regretted then that the editor of the *Calgary Herald* should have seen fit to publish the following editorial in his number of January 6th. We quote the article in full in order that none of the points may escape notice:

"It is now generally understood that the agents of the Manitoba Government, with the approval of that Government, will make a great effort to head off the anticipated immigration into Alberta, and especially to the Red Deer and Edmonton districts, the coming spring. Our information on this point convinces us that Manitoba intends to play a lone hand and that she is preparing to play boldly. If this can be successfully done we may be sure that the assistance of the Dominion Immigration Agent for the Northwest—Mr. G. H. Campbell—will be counted upon. Under the circumstances it would be well to have a clear definition of Mr. Campbell's duties and the extent to which he represents and labors in the interests of this section of the Northwest.

We hear also that the Manitoba movement will include the heading off of immigration into Prince Albert District; in fact, that Manitoba's hand is against all the Territories. It would be well, under the circumstances, to have an early understanding with the Dominion Government as to the extent to which a policy hostile to the settlement of the Territories is being or will be encouraged at Ottawa."

Coming as that did immediately after the season when it is usual and natural to wish for "peace on earth, good will toward men," it speaks badly for the temperament of the *Herald's* pen-pusher.

Manitoba is not given to putting up such jobs on her neighbors. Her Immigration Agents will be able to find plenty of the very best of settlers for the lands within their Province, without having to steal or head off any of those bound for Alberta. It is almost as much to the interests of Manitoba that the land to the west of her be settled, as it is that her own be. Why she should have special designs on settlers bound for Red Deer and Edmonton Districts is not stated.

The *Herald* editor's mischief making propensities led him to make a statement in that last paragraph which is especially unjust and wrong. We refer to the assertion that Prince Albert is also to suffer in Manitoba's coming immigration campaign. Such statements are hardly worth a denial. Manitoba's people, to a unit almost, have nothing but the heartiest wishes for the prosperity of their friends on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and have no desire to do them such an injury as the *Herald* would have its readers believe. Further comment is unnecessary.

**WHERE THE TALENTED CANADIANS GO.**

Rumor says that Archibald Lampman is shortly to take a professorship in one of the leading American Universities. It is too bad that the Dominion must lose in this way her brightest intellects almost as soon as they appear. Mr. Lampman is everywhere conceded to be one of Canada's most distinguished poets, and yet the highest mark of appreciation of his talent that she can bestow on him is a position as a clerk in the post office department at Ottawa. It has been repeatedly said that unless something was done to encourage talented Canadians to remain in Canada, she would surely lose them, to the gain of the United States, and a glance at the list of those who have been lost in the past of this one class, is convincing proof of the truth of the assertion. In the States they are at least sure of congenial and remunerative employment. Much might be said on this subject, but the conclusion of the whole matter would still be that Canadians should endeavor to keep Mr. Lampman, and all others who are gifted with genius such as his, in Canada.

**Editorial Notes.**

A MINNEDOSA correspondent of an English paper gave an excellent letter on "How to fail on the Prairies" recently. He described the young Englishmen, who come to this country to learn farming, exactly. The object of the letter was not to discourage that class of comers, but simply to show them how foolish it is to emigrate to this country with the intention of "showing these Canadians how to farm." Several instances were quoted of young men who had met with success be-

yond their best expectations, simply because they started in the right way.

\* \* \*

A SUGGESTION was made through the columns of the *Free Press* some time ago by "Ashton Alston," of Millwood, which is worthy of the attention of those who are charged with the work of advertising this country abroad. The following sentences which we take literally from the letter will give the gist of the whole:

"Every year the railway companies issue cheap excursion tickets to Ontario and back, thereby allowing settlers to visit their old homes and spend a happy Christmas with old friends and come back in the spring in time for seeding. Now this being one of England's colonies and we Englishmen, why shou' we, I say be excluded the same privilage. Instead of doing as the authorities seem to think a lot of harm, it would, on the other hand, do a lot of good. I am sure that 99 per cent of the old country settlers could not but say this is a glorious country."

We do not endorse the insinuation that the old country people are intentionally excluded from the excursion programmes, or that the authorities think the effect would be harmful if an excursion were given to the old country, but we think that there is in the idea of giving the people such opportunities to visit their old homes, the germ of what might prove to be a valuable advertising scheme.

\* \* \*

It is seldom that Western Canada is called upon to mourn the loss of a leader in any of its circles of life and thankful we should be that such is the case. The calling of the late Colonel W. L. Herchmer, Assistant Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, however, has reminded us that we are not wholly exempt. The deceased was one of the most valued officers in the service of our government. He was noted for his love of adventure, indomitable perseverance, and genial nature, and was the possessor of an iron constitution which stood him in good stead many a time when he was called upon to penetrate the wilds of the Northwest in discharge of his duty. But his life story is too well known to warrant us in speaking again on such a theme. He died at Calgary, from whence his body was taken to Winnipeg for burial. The funeral at Winnipeg a few days later, conducted in military fashion, was attended by his Police comrades, the militia officers of the district and many civilian friends. His grave is close to those of the heroes of 1885 and his brother officers whom the soldiers buried during 1891.

**The Last of His Tribe.**

The following version of that old but ever-interesting story of man's conversion comes from the *Victoria Colonist*: "The Indians of the Kithlalah tribe are rejoicing over the conversion of their Chief the renowned Shakes, to the religion of the whites. The great event was celebrated last week during the absence of Rev. Mr. Stevenson from the settlement. Shakes was the last of his tribe to embrace Christianity, and the affair was accordingly noted with the firing of the cannon and general jubilation, lasting all night. The Chief had been a long time making up his mind. Finally, he invited all the tribe to his house one night, and no one refused the invitation. They were received by the Chief in his full regalia—head dress and buttoned blanket and all. He shook hands with each in turn, silently and solemnly. Then he marched around the room several times, no one speaking, all waiting for him to tell them what the ceremony meant. At last he spoke in their own tongue, "where do the dead go? Who can tell me the history of the future? You see me as your Chief, the Indian for the last time." Then he slowly and quietly divested himself of his savage finery, and commanded, "bring me my clothes." The white man's garments were brought and the Chief quickly dressed. "Now," he said, "you see the new Shakes—but it is only yet the change of the clothes. Down on your knees, all of you, and pray that the heart of your Chief may be changed, too." The prayers were freely offered up and finally the Chief announced that the change of heart had come and the prayers were turned into songs of rejoicing; then the powder and the guns were brought out and the air rang with echoes until morning."

**Canadian Literature**

ought to be more widely read and better known in the Dominion. We have several poets and story-writers of more than American reputation, and many others of great merit and growing fame. You will meet with most of them in *Canada*, the new national magazine started in January 1891, now entered upon its second year. This magazine is handsome, cheap, most varied and interesting in contents. It compares favourably with the best of the English or American magazines, although smaller and less expensive. Only one dollar a year. Write for free sample copy. Matthew E. Knight, Benton, New Brunswick.

The Canadian Pacific railway has granted to the members of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association the privilege of carrying 300 lbs of commercial baggage free on the Prince Albert, and the Calgary and Edmonton branches. This will be a great concession to travellers covering these roads.

The United States bureau has issued a bulletin on irrigation in Montana. It is shown that in that state there are 3,706 farms that are irrigated out of a total of 5,664; The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 350,852 acres in addition to which there were approximately 271,000 acres for grazing purposes.

### Automatic and Multiplex Telegraphy.

The following extract from a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada by F. N. Gibbano, C.E., M.I.E.E., on the above subject will interest some of our readers:

In a former paper upon "The Inception of Electrical Science and the Evolution of Telegraphy" read in Section III of the Royal Society of Canada, and subsequently revised and published by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"That the most successful and profitable telegraph companies of the future will abandon the present system of a multiplicity of wires for the transmission of intelligence, and at business centres and important stations, will employ female labor for perforating and comparing with the original manuscript despatches, to be forwarded by automatic transmitters; an additional wire being operated by Morse sounders for the correction of errors, and also for the requirements of intermediate local business, such additional wire being available for duplex, quadruplex or multiplex instruments."

The foregoing conviction has been confirmed by late improvements both in automatic and multiplex apparatus, whereby telegraphy can now compete profitably with the postal systems in such long distance countries as Canada and the United States.

Twenty-five cents for a ten-word message, exclusive of address and signature, does not appear to be an excessive charge when the time saved is material, and when business men have learned by experience how much information can be conveyed within such limited number of words; but to the uninitiated general public 100 words at the same tariff rate would be a great boon, and add materially to the volume of both commercial and social inter-communication.

The practical means by which such desirable result can be accomplished with profit to investors may now be considered.

Thousands of miles of poles and wires at a primary cost of millions of dollars for construction and a vast outlay for maintenance and renewals can be dispensed with by the adoption of automatic and multiplex telegraphy. By the former 1,000 words per minute have been correctly transmitted, during stormy weather, between cities 1,000 miles apart; and by the latter one wire is utilized for a dozen distinct and parallel circuits.

A skilful Morse operator transmits during a day of eight or nine working hours an average of twenty-five words a minute, and by a Wheatstone automatic repeater 300 to 400 words can be sent over moderately long circuits; but the latter apparatus requires considerable auxiliary labor, as every dot and dash in each alphabetical letter has to be stamped out separately prior to transmission per wire.

Duplex, quadruplex and multiplex instruments require separate skilled operators for each and every circuit utilized in such systems, so that the economy is limited to the reduced number of wires, etc., between stations.

With the foregoing perfected apparatus at command, the cost and capabilities of the combined systems may now be considered.

A first class telegraph line, constructed with cedar poles 30 feet in length and 6 inches diameter at top, with cross-arm and oak pins 1½ inches diameter, improved porcelain insulators, one No. 4 hard drawn copper wire and one No. 6 galvanized iron wire, fully equipped with instruments, etc., would cost between \$400 an

\$500 a mile, or say for a through main line between New York and Chicago, or from Quebec via Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto to the United States frontier 1,000 miles, \$500,000 maximum.

Such class of line would remain in good working condition for over thirty years, and could be permanently maintained at an annual cost of not exceeding \$15,000 per annum for repair and renewals.

The minimum capacity of transmission of intelligence during eight hours out of the twenty-four would exceed 50,000,000 words=500,000 messages of 100 words each per annum.

To conduct such amount of business the salaries of operators, perforators and copyists would not exceed \$25,000 per annum; rentals, management and incidentals, \$20,000; to which add maintenance and renewals, \$15,000=in all \$60,000 per annum maximum.

The revenue from 500,000 messages at 25 cents for 100 words, minus 3 cents for delivery, would be \$110,000, plus press news income; thus the minimum net profit would be \$50,000=10 per cent upon the capital expended, and this upon an estimate of 500,000 messages per annum only, whereas the certainty is that they would exceed 1,000,000, and thus yield over 30 per cent. dividends.

The foregoing estimates are based upon the knowledge acquired after forty years' experience in practical telegraphy, and can be relied upon as substantially correct.

The only question remaining for consideration is the present and prospective amount of business available for the foregoing results.

Between New York and Chicago over 2,500,000 telegrams and 10,000,000 letters now are annually interchanged. At least one-eighth of the latter would, under a 25-cent tariff for 100 words, be transmitted by wire; thus any company conveying one-third of the telegraph and one-eighth of the postal business would have four times the estimated minimum number of 500,000 messages at immediate command.

Again, the dozen commercial through main wires between Quebec and the United States frontier, via Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, convey 1,000,000 telegrams per annum, and the postal service over 6,000,000 letters; thus, with one-third of the telegraph and one-eighth of the postal business at command, more than double the estimated number of 500,000 messages are immediately available.

The argument thus confirms the correctness of the quotation at the commencement of this paper, namely, "That the most successful telegraph companies of the future will abandon the present system of a multiplicity of wires in favor of automatic and multiplex apparatus."

### Sub-Arctic Farming.

The following letter which appeared in the January number of the *American Agriculturist* will interest Canadian readers:

"This is, so far as I am aware, the most northern farming community on the American continent. We are situated in latitude 58° 45', and longitude 114° W. I hope none of your eastern readers will shiver at this mention of the Far North. I came from the east in 1879, having spent my early winters between the River St. Lawrence and Connecticut, and I can

say, after twelve years experience here, that, by far, my hardest shivering was done in the east. When the winter sets in, which it usually does about the middle of November, it seldom thaws sufficient to melt the snow until the last of March, so that it lies as soft as feathers on the ground, and seldom exceeds two feet in depth and is frequently less than one foot. Horses graze the year round and do wonderfully well. Cattle, as a rule, require to be fed for three or four months. The country is in the hands of the Indians, who are peaceable, and some of whom we have induced to give up their roaming life, and take to a less precarious way of obtaining subsistence than by the chase, as game of nearly every kind seems to be getting scarce. The children readily take to domestic life, and are as apt to learn as the average white children. Spring usually opens about the first of April. Last year I began seeding April 27th. August 1st I began cutting the barley, and the wheat was ready toward the end of the month. None of the wheat from last year's crop yielded less than forty pounds of flour per bushel of sixty pounds. In addition to these crops, I have successfully raised nearly all the common varieties of garden vegetables, sometimes including tomatoes, beans, and cucumbers."

E. J. LAWRENCE, Peace River, Canada.

### An Anti-Treating Circular.

The following circular has been sent out: The Travellers' Circle of Canada wish to call your attention to the system of treating and being treated to intoxicating liquors when transacting business. We are pleased to note that this custom is now by many entirely avoided; yet some are led to continue it, perhaps fearing that to discontinue a practice they have followed for some time might affect the success of their business. We believe no merchant will allow himself to be biased in the placing of an order by a treat from the traveller who visits him; but we feel the practice in the past has sometimes been adopted in the hope of so influencing the customer, and some travellers who have practiced it have been gradually led into the use of intoxicants to such an extent as to injure themselves, while in some cases it has resulted in the loss of their situations and suffering to their families.

In these days of keen competition a traveller sometimes finds his sales not equal to his anticipation, a spirit of despondency is apt to take possession of him, and if he is susceptible to the influence of alcohol, has taken some with his customers during the day, he is likely to indulge further at night, when he meets his fellow-traveller, after his customers have gone home.

We ask retail merchants to give this matter their careful consideration, remembering that many of these young men have come from homes where parents, sisters and brothers are anxious about their welfare, or perhaps a young wife, who has confided her all in him, has high hopes of his success on the road, trusting he may soon secure promotion or establish a business for himself and continue for her a comfortable and happy home. Kindly abstain from being a party to any course which, if indulged in, will wreck all these high hopes, and leave the victim a nuisance to society.

It is individual effort that counts, and, every man should recognize that he has a responsibility on this question.

Signed on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Circle of Canada.

R. M. STEWART, President.  
E. FIELDING, Secretary.

**British Columbia Timber.**

A shipment of British Columbia timber which passed east some days ago, excited considerable comment. It took three double cars to hold it. The dimensions of the timbers were as follows: 1st car. 3 pieces 36 x 36 inches, 60 feet long. 2nd car: 2 pieces 21 x 21, 60 feet long; 1 piece 36 x 36, 60 feet long; 1 piece 24 x 24, 60 feet long; 3 pieces 21 x 21, 62 feet long. 3rd car: 3 pieces 21 x 21, 60 feet long; 3 pieces 21 x 21, 64 feet long; 5 pieces 14 x 16, 80 feet long. These immense timbers will be used by the Montreal harbor commissioners in the harbor. The C.P.R. undertook to lay them in Montreal in twelve days from the time they left the shipping point. The contract was filled by the Hasting branch of the British Columbia Timber and Trading Company.

**Dairying in Manitoba.**

Following is an extract from a paper read by Prof. Barre at the recent meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association:

I need not enumerate the many advantages derived from properly conducted butter and cheese factories. These advantages are now pretty well understood. Many of our farmers are to day the strongest advocates of the factory system, and in localities where such factories exist they plainly state that they cannot get along without them. Ask the city and country merchants, the loan company managers, what class of farmers meet their accounts most promptly? They will invariably reply: The dairy farmers, the butter and cheese factory patrons. Outside of all ordinary advantages, which a factory can bring, there are here, the most important factors, urging our farming community to adopt dairying as a part of their operations. There are, 1st, the uncertainty of a sound crop; 2nd, the better utilization of a large quantity of cheap feed; 3rd, the maintenance of our lands in a good cropping condition. It is a well known fact that 100 lbs. of good hay, or its equivalent in 40 lbs. of wheat or 60 lbs. of oats properly feed to good cows, will produce about 60 lbs of milk. Hence, instead of selling our damaged wheat at 25 to 30c, and our oats at from 17 to 25c per bushel, it would be far better to convert the grain into butter, cheese, pork, bacon, ham and eggs, for which we always find a ready and profitable market. Such operation would enable the farmer to sell manufactured products instead of the raw material, and thus save the manufacturers' profit. He would also keep up the fertility of his land, which cannot fail to become exhausted by constant cropping without manuring.

The table given herewith shows the number of cheese factories and creameries in operation in Manitoba during the years from 1886 to 1891. In 1886 there were three cheese factories and two creameries, capital invested, \$9,000; 24,000 pounds of

butter were produced and 75,000 lbs of cheese; the total value of cheese and butter was \$12,300, and the total value of cows, plant and production \$36,000. In 1888 there were 22 factories and creameries, the capital invested being \$37,000, butter produce, 65,000 lbs.; cheese produce, 350,000 lbs.; total value of cheese and butter, \$48,000; total value of cows, plant and production, \$135,000. For 1891 the figures were: Cheese factories and creameries, 36; capital invested, \$75,000 cheese produced 600,000 lbs.; butter produced, 200,000; value of cheese and butter, \$100,000; value of cows, \$125,000; total value of plant, cows and cost of production, \$300,000.

In tracing the location of these factories we find thirty in Manitoba and six in the Territories. Forty-three per cent. of their total number, representing forty-six per cent. of all capital invested, are located in the French settlements. Fifty-five per cent. of all factories are to be found within sixty miles of Winnipeg. Hence the city of Winnipeg is to-day the greatest dairy centre of Manitoba and the Northwest.

**ONTARIO AND MANITOBA FACTORY WORK COMPARED.**

It would be useful to compare the work done in some of our factories with that accomplished in Ontario so as to bring out our natural advantages and locate our deficiencies. Our readers will please bear in mind our inefficient data regarding general averages from Manitoba factories. We can only give figures obtained from a few of them.

	Ontario Factories	Manitoba Factories	Creameries Average
Average quality of butter from 100 lbs of milk .....	3½ lbs	—	4½ lbs.
Average quantity of cheese from 100 lbs of milk .....	9½ lbs	10	—
Average yield of milk per cow per season	2,800 lbs	—	3,361 lbs
Value of product per cow per season.....	\$25.00	—	\$18.87
Value of product per day and per cow.....	13 cts	—	13½ cts
Average yield of milk per day and per cow	17 lbs	—	16½ lbs
Number of working days .....	100	130	160
Value of each patron's revenue .....	—	—	\$184.00

The above table clearly shows: 1st, the richness of Manitoba milk in butter and cheese; 2nd, that some of our scrub herd are doing fairly well, a herd of eleven cows averaging 3,500 lbs. of milk per head at the creamery and giving a net return of \$29 a piece of butter only; 3rd, that the cheese season is at present shorter here than in Ontario, and that the creamery season is longer here than that of the cheese factory; 4th, owing to the shortness and to the inefficiency of our herds, the average volume of our product per cow is also deficient. But there is no reason whatever why our cheese factories should not be kept open during a period of six months. Some of our creameries have already reached that figure. It is only a question of larger herds, improved and better fed in the fall of the year. With regard to the financial condition of these factories I know that most of them are doing very well, and that all of them are in a hopeful condition.

**Peace River Country.**

From the report of a lecture on this country delivered by the Rev. A. C. Garrioch at Portage la Prairie we make the following extracts:—

This much talked of country is 1,390 miles from here, 500 miles farther north than Portage and 700 miles farther west. To get there the traveller goes 1,040 miles by train, then 350 by wagon and boat. It is supposed that the Peace River country derived its name from a treaty of peace made many years ago between the Beaver Indians and the Crees. The scenery of the country is magnificent. It abounds in timber and, putting the estimate at the lowest, Mr. Garrioch felt certain that the annual output of the country before very long would be eight billion feet of lumber.

There are now some fifty farmers including the Hudson's Bay Company. In all there are about 300 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is nothing to hinder an energetic man from making a fortune there ranching, as the grasses are so nutritious and sweet that the cattle are rolling fat with no special care from their owners. For about seven and a half months there is no snow at all and in the winter the Chinook winds are sure to follow every cold spell, thereby lessening the length and severity of the winter very much. Two weeks of spring-like weather are certain to follow the cold snaps. Navigation is open for over seven months of the year and the climate, taken as a whole, the speaker considered fully as pleasant as that of Manitoba. That the soil is good there is no doubt, the products prove that, and the country is rich in wood and water. A profusion of flowers adorn the landscape and a sunflower, which Mr. Garrioch measured, was fourteen inches in diameter. It is an ordinary thing to have pumpkins grown in the gardens which weigh twenty-five pounds.

**A New Guide to Japan and China.**

Westward to the Far East is the name of a neatly and tastefully fashioned little guide book, published by the General Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the convenience of those who are making, or who intend to make, the new and fashionable trip across the American Continent, and on to Japan and China. The dress of the book is pretty and distinctly Japanese, and the matter within is written by one who evidently is familiar with the places mentioned, and the customs and observances described, and who writes with a kindly appreciation of the people and pleasures of Japan, as well as with an artists love for the beautiful in nature. The book contains all that information concerning the daily wants of a traveller which tourists find so useful, as well as a vocabulary in English and Japanese of the principal words and phrases in use when shopping, sightseeing, etc. The guide can be procured gratuitously on application to any of the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company have moved their Winnipeg offices to new premises on the corner of Main and James streets, which have been fitted up in very comfortable and attractive style.

**Winnipeg Grain Exchange.**

The following extracts from the address of President F. W. Thompson, at the annual meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange, will interest the majority of our readers. We leave out his opening remarks and take what he said about farming first:

"The system of farming in this country should I think, engage in a greater measure the attention of this exchange, and any practical suggestions, based on our experience in the handling of cereals, tending to improved methods whereby better results in the quality of grain produced might obtain, will undoubtedly be well received by our farmers. The temptation in a prairie country, where the land is easy of cultivation, for producers to raise a large quantity of grain, without due regard to its quality, is, without question, frequently followed by unsatisfactory results, and not infrequently the country is made to suffer from the want of a proper understanding of the causes underlying individual cases of failure. The same rule will apply to farming as in business, in so far as a man's ability to operate within his means. It does not necessarily follow that a man's profits in trade are greater, proportionately, for the reason that he is doing a larger business than his more conservative neighbor; so, with farming, there should be more of a spirit of rivalry in the quality of grain produced from the soil; and after having acquired the best possible results in this respect, as his means enable him to extend operations, quantity will follow with the successful farmer, in the natural order of things, to his more permanent good. It must always be borne in mind, that in a year of great plenty the world over, the lower grades of grain are difficult of sale unless at a heavy depreciation. Fortunately for our farmers, the shortage in foreign countries this year, has enabled them to realize better prices than usual on the lower grades. We have therefore every reason to feel thankful with the result of our harvest as a whole. While great praise is due to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and others, for the efforts and special inducements offered in bringing in outside help to assist our farmers with the present harvest, yet I think it rather unreasonable to expect that extra labor of this kind can always be depended upon as waiting for such contingencies. We quite naturally feel a desire to advertise our large production, but value does not always follow quantity, and it is well for us to bear in mind that the value of a piece of land in the older settled countries is largely regulated by the quality of its product rather than the quantity; hence the necessity for our farmers using the very best of seed, and putting under crop such quantity of land as can both in seedling and harvest, be properly taken care of. Threshing from the stook is an evil arising out of excessively large farming. Grain should be stacked and allowed to sweat properly. It is a question of but a very short time when buyers must discriminate against wheat threshed from the stook as being uncertain for storage. Such grain is very liable to sweat after getting into a bin, thereby causing heating, which results in great depreciation of value. Another regrettable result caused by the leaving of wheat in the stook, is that fall ploughing cannot but

otherwise be seriously interfered with, a circumstance which is to be deplored, as giving rise to careless and indifferent farming. In the keenly contested markets of the world a good article will always obtain a full market value, while on the contrary with inferior qualities, the fluctuations are uncertain and extreme.

The prevalence of smut in this country has become a troublesome feature in handling the crop. The chief cause for this no doubt arises from the sowing of poor seed. With proper care this could be overcome, as much depends on the care and judgment exercised by each individual farmer in the selection of his seed. I feel that I cannot do better than quote from authorities who have given the question of smut every attention. It is necessary that there should be a note of warning in time, and our farmers will do well to refrain from sowing impure and smutty seed. Through the medium of the exchange, samples of various seedweeds, smut, etc., common to this country, taken from mill cleaners working on this year's crop, were sent to Ottawa for identification. Referring to smut, Professor Saunders writes the secretary:

"The smutty grain you sent is a very bad example of the burnt or stinking smut. This can be got rid of to a very large extent by treating the grain before sowing. From experiments carried on at Indian Head this year, we are able to submit the following results. When very smutty grain was sown about one-half the crop was smutted. The same grain treated in the proportion of a pound of bluestone dissolved in water and sprinkled on ten bushels of wheat the proportion of smutty grain did not exceed 5 per cent. When one pound of bluestone was used to 5 bushels the grain was almost entirely free from smut."

Many instances have occurred this year where the grain marketed was so smutted as to be unsalable, unless at a very heavy depreciation, and when it is so easy to prevent the occurrence of such cases, it is to be regretted that farmers should neglect to take the necessary precautions. Authorities agree that if the treatment of seed grain could be made general over the province for say three or four years, this disease might be almost eradicated. Among the various weeds common in this country wild buckwheat is one of the most prolific. Being an annual weed, we are assured this can be got rid of by summer fallowing and clean cultivation. Professor Saunders writes:

"The seed of this plant begins to ripen a considerable time before the wheat is ready to cut, and a large part of the ripe seed will fall to the ground before the harvesting, so that only a part of it is separated and got rid of by the subsequent cleaning of the grain. If farmers would take trouble to summer fallow, they could get rid of this seed."

Probably the most dangerous weed is the giant rag weed, better known to farmers as hen weed. It is a large coarse plant, and matures a great deal of seed, and is troublesome and exhaustive when growing amongst cereal crops. Professor Fletcher, of the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, referring to the weed, writes:

"In the Southern States it has been allowed to increase to such an extent that it has already taken possession of several fields and in July and August is a characteristic feature of the landscape. It frequently grows ten to twelve feet in height in favorable localities."

Professor Fletcher further adds that he has seen it 8 feet in height along the banks of the Red river. In my experience in the milling business we have found it necessary to refuse wheat containing this seed, no matter how inviting was the quality of the wheat in itself; the seed being practically of the same size and weight as a kernel of wheat, renders its separation in cleaning impossible. Being an annual plant, clean cultivation and persistent attention for a few years will certainly eradicate it,

which fact should receive at once the consideration and causative action on the part of those farmers on lands more immediately tributary to the Red river.

The other samples of weeds submitted comprised lamb's quarters, pepper grass, hemp, nettle, stinking weed, (better known as French weed), wild sunflower, Canada thistle, Manitoba thistle, and black mustard. The subject of eradicating weeds in Manitoba and the Northwest is a very important one, and special attention should be directed to the necessity of farmers being more particular in following methods of cleaner cultivation. I am sure the usefulness of the exchange can be materially increased by careful attention and consideration of such subjects as these. Being an active body and its members coming in contact with all the conditions of trade in the successful handling and selling of grain, I see no reason why the knowledge resulting from our experience should not be disseminated among our farmers for mutual benefit. It is pleasing to notice that the farmers of Manitoba are turning their attention more each year to mixed farming.

I understand this year's shipment of cattle from Manitoba exceeded those from the celebrated ranges of Alberta, by about 30 per cent. As our exchange has a general produce branch, apart from that of grain, we will, as members, gladly hail the day, when as a result of mixed farming, pork, lard, etc., will be marketed throughout Manitoba in sufficient quantities to enable trading in these products to take place on our call board floor.

**LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.**

By the Provincial Government crop returns we find the increase in the quantity of land under cultivation this past season to be largely in excess of that of any previous year.

The acreage of wheat, in the Province of Manitoba, the past year, is stated to have been 916,664 acres, yielding 23,191,000 bushels; an average of 25.3 bushels per acre. Oats covered 305,644 acres with an average yield of 48.3 bushels per acre; and barley 89,823 acres, with an average yield of 35.6 bushels per acre. Doubtless these figures will be found to be rather under than in excess of the actual results, as there is a large amount of threshing to be done yet, and individual yields of .40 to .50 bushels per acre are not by any means, an uncommon thing this past season, as all of you are personally aware. It must also be noticed that in the complication of the government reports on yields only about one-third of the correspondents sent in their returns. This fact calls to our attention the necessity of urging upon the Provincial Department of Agriculture the adoption of more perfect methods of acquiring information. Ours is an agricultural country, almost entirely at present, at any rate, the main fundamental basis of our whole commercial structure is the production and handling of grain, and it is most important, in the interest of the general trade of the country, not only here but throughout the whole of Canada, that the most complete and reliable information be obtained each season and at more frequent intervals of time. While we appreciate the action of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in the past, in providing us with information, the collection and distribution of a more extended system of reliable reports in this respect, will soon make the statistical branch of the department one of the most important institutions of the country. I would suggest

institutions of the country. I would suggest that the exchange respectfully urge on the government of the Northwest Territories the necessity of at once taking such steps as will give to the general public and trade the benefit of the issuance of regular crop bulletins, as at present we have practically no official information concerning the products of the territories. From private sources we learn that the expected yields of wheat alone in the Northwest Territories this year will reach about 4,000,000 bushels.

RAILWAYS.

Consequent upon the continued development of this country, branch railways have been extended in the most important sections. During the past year the Canadian Pacific railway has put in operation a branch line 190 miles long, running from Calgary to Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, which has opened up a country admirably adapted for mixed farming, which after all is the true and proper system of farming in any country. A branch road starting from Kennedy to the Souris coal fields, 150 miles in length, is in course of construction, 115 miles of which is now actually under operation; this branch will not only open a new tract of agricultural land for settlement, but will place cheap fuel within the reach of almost every settler in the province of Manitoba. The supplying of this fuel will be an accomplished fact in the early part of next summer, and should prove an important element in inducing immigrants and settlers. The extension of the Deloraine line to Napiwaka, on the Souris branch, a distance of 18 miles, is also under construction, and will be completed, I understand, in the early part of next summer. The Glenboro or Southwestern colonization branch, has been extended six miles this past season. With the completion of the branches now under construction, there will be but few settlers in the province of Manitoba, beyond the distance that it is profitable for farming to be done. We have in this province some 1,400 miles of railroad, including the Great Northwest Central lately placed in operation. This is truly a remarkable record of progress for a country opened up but a few short years ago. The regularity and efficiency of the service rendered by the different railways is really creditable, in view of the immense volume of grain which is presented for transport and required to be removed in a comparatively short space of time. As an instance of this I may mention that the quantity of wheat inspected at Winnipeg alone during the month of December last was 1,580,000 bushels.

New Fishing Regulations.

The following sections from the new fishing regulations are worth a careful perusal by all Manitobans:

1. There shall be two kinds of licenses for fishing in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to be designated "commercial licenses" and "domestic licenses"; which licenses shall be issued to resident British subjects only, and who are the actual owners of the fishing gear included in such license.

4. The fee payable on a "commercial license" for gill-net shall be, for every fishing tug included in such license, \$20, and in addition a fee of \$2 for every 1,000 yards of net included

in the license, and for every sailing, trading, or fishing boat, included in a "commercial license," a fee of \$10 shall be paid, which shall include a limit of 3,000 yards of net to each boat, but in no case shall a "commercial license" be granted to any one company, firm, trader or person for the use of more than in the whole 12,000 yards of net, and no company, firm, trader, or persons shall have, or be interested in more than one "commercial license."

5. To prevent the great destruction of fish, in many cases unfit for the market, or for human food, caused by catching them in gill nets during inclement weather, "commercial license" for gill-net fishing in Lake Winnipeg will not be granted after the season of 1903.

6. Every farmer, settler or bona fide fisherman, Indian or half-breed, who is an actual resident of the locality where he proposes to fish, shall be entitled to a "domestic license." The holder of a "domestic license" (except in the case of a license for seine fishing), shall be entitled to fish with not more than 300 yards of net. A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each "domestic license."

Applicants for "domestic license" shall describe in their applications the locality, and the nets or other apparatus which they desire included in their license, and also the kinds of fish they desire to be licensed to catch.

A "domestic" fishing license may be granted for any of the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest territories; provided, however, that no description of net or other fishing apparatus, whatsoever, shall be used under a "domestic" or other license, within a radius of half a mile of the mouth or outlet of any river, or stream, flowing into or out of any of the lakes of Manitoba or the Northwest territories.

7. The holder of a "domestic license" for net fishing for sturgeon, shall be entitled to use not more than 300 yards of gill-net, with a mesh of not less than 12 inches extension measure.

A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each such license.

8. The holder of a "domestic license" for seine fishing shall be entitled to use a seine net exceeding 60 yards in length, with the mesh not less than four inches extension measure.

A fee of \$25 shall be paid for each such license.

9. No "commercial" or "domestic license" shall be issued until the fees therefor have been paid; such fees being payable strictly in advance.

10. Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, without leases or licenses, is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest territories.

11. The following shall be the close seasons during which the several fish herein mentioned shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession by anyone whomsoever:—

(1.) Whitefish, salmon trout or lake trout, and tullibee, between the 5th day of October and the 15th December in each year, both days inclusive:

(2.) Pickerel (dore), gold eyes, pike, mulllets, and maskinonge, between 15th April and 15th May, both days inclusive.

(3.) Speckled trout of every kind, between 15th September and 1st May, both days inclusive:

(4.) Sturgeon, between 15th May and 15th July in each year, both days inclusive:

13. All licenses shall be issued annually and shall be in force for the periods hereinafter mentioned, subject, however, to the laws and regulations that may from time to time be in force respecting close seasons, viz:— "Commercial licenses from 1st May to 4th October following, both days inclusive; "domestic licenses from the 15th December to 4th October following, both days inclusive.

15. Lime, chemical substances, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead, or decaying fish, offal of fish, saw-dust and mill rubbish, or any other deleterious substances, shall not be thrown into, or be allowed to pass into, or be left to remain in any water frequented by fish in Manitoba and the Northwest territories: and any person violating this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

16. These regulations shall apply to Indians and half-breeds, as well as to settlers and all other persons: provided always, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may from time to time set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians, such waters as he may deem necessary, and may grant to Indians or their bands, free licenses to fish during the close season, for themselves or their bands, for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for the purpose of sale, barter or traffic.

17. The use of explosive materials of any kind to catch or kill fish is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the use of spears, grapnel-hooks, no-gogs, nishagans and fire-arms for killing fish is also prohibited.

Provided always, that special licenses may be issued to Indians or Indian bands permitting them to catch and kill fish in the manner specified in such license for the sole purpose of providing themselves or their bands with food.

18. No trader, peddler, hawker, or any other person whomsoever, shall engage in buying, trading, or otherwise obtain or be in possession of fish of any description, caught or killed by Indians, half-breeds, or any other person whomsoever, on any Indian reserve, or elsewhere, during the close season fixed by law, and in which Indians are permitted by license or otherwise to catch fish for the sole purpose of providing food for themselves or their bands.

19. For the information of persons obtaining licenses under these regulations, every license shall have the regulations printed upon it.

20. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries having determined that it is necessary in the public interest, every dam, slide, or other obstruction, made or to be made, across or in any river or stream in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, shall have the necessary fish-pass as provided by section 13 of the Fisheries Act, and no net or any other device shall be used to catch or kill fish, or obstruct their passage up or down any river or stream within 200 yards of any such dam, slide, sluice or fish pass therein, nor in any other parts of such rivers and streams, without leaving at least one-half of the main channel thereof wholly freed from the operations of any such net, or other device, as aforesaid.

21. These regulations shall supersede all former regulations heretofore made under the Fisheries Act, which relate to the fisheries in the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada, and such former regulations are hereby repealed.



**Canadian Immigration Arrangements.**

The high commissioner for Canada has given publicity in the press of the United Kingdom to the following: "In addition to the free grant of 160 acres of fertile land offered by the Canadian Government to any male adult of the age of eighteen years and over in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and to the land that may be obtained at a moderate price in British Columbia the minister of agriculture is now authorized to offer, until further notice, the following bonuses to settlers taking up land within eighteen months of their arrival in the country: \$10 (£2. 1s. 1d.) to the head of a family, \$5 (£1. 0s. 6d.) for the wife and each adult member of the family over twelve years of age, and a further sum of \$5 to any adult member of the family over eighteen years taking up land within the specified period. Forms of application for the bonuses, without which no payments will be made, may be obtained, when passage tickets are issued, from any authorized steamship agent in Great Britain and Ireland. Any further particulars that are required can be obtained on application to the high commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria street, Westminster, S. W."

**Experimental Farm Tests.**

Following is the paper submitted at a farmer's meeting at Brandon, by Manager Bedford, of the Manitoba experimental farm, which we consider of such importance as to be deserving of a wide circulation:

With the short season at the disposal of the Manitoba farmer it is natural for him to adopt the most rapid means of carrying on his work, and for that reason he is constantly seeking for more perfect machinery and readily adopts any new scheme for the culture of his land or the rushing in of the seed in the spring. This explains to a large extent why the spade and disc harrows, the Galtling gun and light running broadcast machinery have met with such a large demand of late years, but I think it was proven at our last meeting that this rapid and in many cases superficial work may result in direct loss and disappointment to the farmer. The directors and officers of the experimental farms, anxious to further the interests of the farmer are always pleased to test the different modes of cultivation and to try promising farm machinery. To that end tests are being made every year with the most improved drills, harrows, etc. At our last meeting the result of a test with the disc harrow against plowing was given. This week we will give the result of our 1891 test with drills, and also our test of thick and thin seeding. Last year you will remember the drill test included wheat, oats, and barley, but this year the plots of oats in the test were so badly injured by frost that we have left them out altogether. Wheat with the common drill gave 33 bushels, 20 lbs., per acre; press drill, 23 bushels, 50 lbs.; broadcast machine, 22 bushels, 10 lbs. You will notice that the common drill gave 4 bushels more than the press drill and 11 bushels 10 lbs. more than the broadcast machine. This result is the same as last year only more emphatically in favor of the drills. Barley sown with the press drills gave 55 bushels, 10 lbs. per acre; common drill, 50 bushels, 30 lbs.; broadcast machine, 42 bushels, 14 lbs. The press drill you will notice

takes the lead with barley, the yield being 4 bushels, and 28 lbs. more than the common drill and 12 bushels and 44 lbs. more than the broadcast machine. This is also the same result as last year, when the press drill took the lead with barley. In conclusion I might say that every year and on all parts of the experimental farm, the drilled sowed grain has given the largest yield. We have spoken of the "kind of machine" to work with, we will now touch on the question of "the quantity of seed to be sown." Fifteen plots were devoted to this experiment during the past season; 5 plots to each of the leading kinds of grain. Four pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave 33 bushels, 20 lbs. per acre; 5, 36 bushels 25 lbs.; 6, 38 bushels, 55 lbs.; 7, 39 bushels, 55 lbs.; 8, 39 bushels, 05 lbs. You will see that 7 pecks of wheat per acre has given the largest yield. This is the same as last year's experiment and it is evidently the proper quantity for land similar to that on the experimental farm. Nine pecks of oats and 7 pecks of barley have given the best results both years, and these quantities would appear about right for land similar to that on the farm.

**The New Canadian Monthly.**

Canadians everywhere will be delighted with the new magazine, the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, appeared a few weeks ago. The publishers in their prospectus declared their intention to make this new magazine, in its literary, artistic and mechanical features, a credit to Canada; and the initial number is a decided proof that they intend to keep their word. The *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, with an artistic cover, presents a very handsome outward appearance; and the contents of this number, both in literary excellence and artistic illustration, will command the admiration of every reader. "The Raid from Beausejour," by C. G. D. Roberts, begun in this issue, is a powerfully written story, with illustrations by Patterson, of the days when Abbe Le Loutre's influence caused rapine and bloodshed in the newly acquired British province of Nova Scotia. Rugby football during the last year or so has become the most popular of autumn games in Canada, and therefore the bright and full description of the game written for this number by R. Tait McKenzie, with about a dozen illustrations showing the field and various stages of the game, will delight every lover of athletics. "Hamilton's Raid on Vincennes," by Douglas Brymner, is a vivid description of an episode of the Revolutionary War; and Mr. Brymner's dispassionate and unanswerable marshalling of proofs clears the character of Hamilton from the aspersions of American writers, while it shows up some of the "fathers of the revolution" in anything but an enviable light. Miss A.M. McLeod, in "Beyond the Pentland Firth," gives a fine description of Kirkwall and other points in the Orkneys, combining Pictish, Roman, Norse and Scottish legend and story with modern scenery and conditions of life in the most fascinating manner. Duncan Campbell Scott contributes a quaint and interesting character study, styled "John Scantleberry"; while Rev. Arthur John Lockhart (Pastor Felix), in the familiar "Red and Blue Pencil," delights his readers with one of those semi-confidential but wholly charming letters which have won for him a distinct place

in Canadian literature. A splendid portrait of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, with a sketch of his life; a delightful children's story, by Miss Marjory MacMurphy; poems by Arthur Weir, S. M. Baylis, Helen Fairbairn and J.T. Burgess; "Modern Instances," by Prof. Roberts, and Book Reviews, by the editor, complete this brilliant number. It is splendidly illustrated throughout, and its distinctively Canadian character is a strong feature and ensures it a hearty welcome from the public. The number is accompanied by a beautiful coloured supplement, "The Cobbler's Shop," from the painting by Van Haanan. (A supplement is issued with every number and will prove a most attractive feature). \$1.50 per annum. The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

**Winnipeg Board of Trade.**

The annual meeting of the board was held on Tuesday, February 2, in the board rooms. An interesting and lengthy address was delivered by president Stephen Nairn. The report of the council and other reports were received.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the board: Wm. Hunter, Wm. Gordon, J. G. Morgan, E. Redmond, J. F. Howard, R. H. Mannig, S. W. Arnell, Thomas Gill, John McKechnie, J. L. Bucknall, G. A. Merrick Wm. Boll, and D. Horn.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

The following officers were all elected by acclamation: President, J. E. Steen; vice-president, Andrew Strang; treasurer, George Maulson; secretary, C. N. Bell.

A large number of members were then nominated for the council of sixteen, who were elected as follows: D. K. Elliott, J. H. Ashdown, D. W. Bole, C. C. Chipman, G. F. Stephens, E. L. Drewry, M. Bull, J. W. Harris, John Galt, J.H. Housser, S. Nairn, W. B. Scurth, F. W. Stobart, D. Fraser, John Leslie and H. S. Wesbrook.

The standing committees on taxation and drainage were reappointed to continue their work.

A resolution was passed respecting the deaths of J. B. Mather and James Anderson.

The council of the board was requested to appoint a committee to act with a similar committee from the city council in the matter of the improvement of the Red river.

J. E. Steen and Wm. Martin were elected as delegates to attend the conference in London, England, of the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the British Empire in June next.

The following resolution was passed: That this board desire to place on record their appreciation of the prompt action taken by the C. P. R. Company in assisting so largely through the medium of their laborers' excursion in providing the necessary farm hands for the purpose of gathering our late immense crop.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has registered its final selection of land to which it is entitled under its charter. The present registration covers about eight million acres. The land now relieved from reservation, and the million acres which the company proposes to sell back to the Government, will render many extensive tracts of land available for settlement.

What is Life?

A little crib beside the bed,  
A little fan above the spread,  
A little frock behind the door,  
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,  
A little blue eyed face and fair,  
A little line that leads to school,  
A little pencil, slate and ruler.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,  
A little hand within it laid;  
A little cottage, acres four,  
A little old time household store.

A little family gathered round,  
A little turf-hearth, tear-drenched mound;  
A little adieu to his soul,  
A little rest from hardest toll.

A little silver in his hair,  
A little stool and easy chair,  
A little night of earth lit gloom,  
A little cortege to the tomb.

—Baltimore Herald.

Baden-Baden of British Columbia.

From the Westminster Columbian.

British Columbia is now noted for a number of things besides its "magnificent distances," "fabled sea of mountains," wonderfully salubrious climate great forest trees, lordly salmon, of the Fraser, and its gold of Cariboo. It is noted, also, in these latter days, for the almost phenomenal fertility and prolificness of its soil, and for the enterprise of its inhabitants.

One thing for which the Pacific provinces is particularly famed, and which merits special notice, is its possession of two great natural health and pleasure resorts—the hot mineral springs of Banff and Harrison.

The Harrison Hot Springs are beautifully situated at the southern end of Lake Harrison—a body of water more of the proportions of an inland sea than a lake, being over fifty miles in length and from four to seven in width. The lake occupies a valley in the mountains, which rise from its limpid depths in all the varied picture-queeness of rugged woollen terrace, bald, rocky promontory, and sheer mountain wall. A like description would apply not inaptly to the rock islets which stud the surface of the lake and add to the picturesque effect. Harrison river, which has its exit about two miles from the southern end of the lake, on the western side, and which is about fifteen miles in length, connects Harrison Lake with the Fraser; and it was by this route of river and lake that the gold fields of Cariboo were sought by large numbers in the fifties and early sixties, when the quiet waters of Lake Harrison were churned by the paddle wheels of the hardy pioneers' steamers.

In those early days, too, it was that the now famed, and yet to be famous, hot springs were first brought to notice. When first discovered, the springs were bubbling up into the lake, a short distance from shore. To Mr. J. C. Armstrong—a successful Cariboo pioneer himself, is due the credit of having first appreciated their virtues and of taking the preliminary steps towards rendering them available by the establishment of a sanitarium. In 1867 Mr. Armstrong acquired from the government a claim of land in the vicinity, embracing the location of the springs, and conceived the idea of tapping the mysterious stream on the shore of the lake by excavating a hole in the solid rock, in which enterprise he was successful, and diverted the exit of the boiling waters from the lake itself.

THE HOTEL AND SANITARIUM.

About six years ago, by arrangement with Mr. Armstrong, the Brown Bros. erected the St. Alice Hotel and sanitarium and buildings in connection. The St. Alice Hotel, which has received some additions and improvements since first erected, is a handsome frame structure, L shaped, three stories in height, and with broad promenade verandahs encircling three sides of each storey. It contains 40 commodious and daintily furnished bedrooms, capable of accommodating nearly twice that number of guests, pretty and comfortable sitting rooms, a large and well lighted dining room, handsomely finished, with accommodation for sixty guests at once, a smaller children's dining room, and a well appointed bar and billiard room, besides convenient kitchen and outhouses.

The sanitarium, or bath house, situated about three hundred yards from the hotel, and reached by a winding path around the lake's edge, is a large oblong structure of two storeys, erected immediately over the springs at one end. Upstairs are 24 bedrooms, for invalids specially, a hospital, and every accommodation, so that the occupants of these rooms, as a rule, board as well as lodge in the sanitarium. On the first floor are the baths, 17 in number, of which 7 are in the ladies' department. Male and female attendants preside over the respective departments, and the baths are supplied through pipes by water pumped into tanks direct from the springs, one tank being allowed to get cool so as to bring the water to the desired temperature, which is registered by a thermometer. Besides the ordinary baths, there is a large swimming or plunge bath, and means for giving vapor, needle and douche baths.

In addition to the buildings described, there has been erected, a few rods to the right of the hotel, looking lake-wards, a dancing pavilion, 65x40 feet, surrounded by a wide verandah. Two or three comfortable bedrooms are partitioned off from it, and, occasionally, when there is an extra demand for accommodation, as there has been during the past summer especially—as many as 175 guests being at the springs at one time—cots are placed in the hall itself for sleeping purposes. Three or four cottage tents are also erected on the grounds near the hotel, and rented to families at reasonable rates for the season.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

We read of a pool, in scripture, which angel troubled at certain seasons, and whoe'er first stepped in after the troubling of the waters was healed of whatsoever disease he had. Look down into the seething caldron of the Harrison Hot Springs, hollowed in the solid rock, one is impressed with the fact that the waters are perpetually troubled; but considering the obvious direction of the perturbation, and the significant accompanying temperature—about 150° Fahrenheit, not to mention the sulphurous aroma attendant—it is difficult to carry out the beautiful figure of an angel—at any rate, a good angel—as the troubling agent. But, if Lucifer himself, we must conclude, with Longfellow, that

"He to is God's mischief,  
And labor for some good  
By us not understood."

For the indisputable evidence of experience shows that anyone not absolutely incurable,

such as those suffering in the last stages of consumption and heart disease, will receive much good, and in many cases perfect cure, by bathing in and partaking of the healing waters, while the baths are a luxury and a benefit as well to the jaded business man and to those who have no particular ailment, but wish simply toning and refreshing.

The water, as we have mentioned, is about 150° Fahrenheit in the pool, that is in the hottest part, where it boils up through rifts in the rock beneath. Analysis of the fluid, which to appearances, is nearly as clear as cold spring water, have shown it to contain, in different proportions, chlorides of potassium, sodium, and lithium; sulphates of soda, magnesia, lime and strontia; carbonates of lime and of iron; a trace of alumina, and silica. To the taste, the water, drunk as hot as can be taken, is by no means disagreeable, the only thing objectionable being a slightly unpleasant odor to sensitive olfactories. Taken internally, the waters have a mildly cathartic, diuretic, and alterative effect, and, in connection with the baths, are greatly promotive of a thorough cleansing and renewing of the whole system.

Careful and skilled attendants are in charge of the bathing departments, and certain regulations and precautions are impressed upon those availing themselves of the baths. For weak constitutions, too high temperatures would be dangerous, more especially for those suffering from any affection of the heart. The ordinary temperature for ladies is from 95° to 100°; for men, 95° to 105°. Ten minutes is about the maximum time prescribed for remaining in the water, and, after dressing, it is usual to remain in the bath house for twenty minutes or half an hour, as the opening effect of the water on the pores renders the bather peculiarly liable to take cold, if exposed to the air immediately after coming from the bath. In fact, ordinary, sensible precautions against taking cold are advisable for some time after bathing.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS.

We have said that the Harrison Hot Springs, as a health and pleasure resort, have superior natural attractions, but in addition, to the lover of nature—and who is not?—the surrounding scenery, of mountain, forest, lake, river, and rocky islet, as well as the level greensward on which the hotel stands, is a continual feast. A cruise of a few miles on the lake will open up a host of new and entrancing views, including two grand and beautiful cascades, tumbling hundreds of feet down the precipitous mountain sides into the foaming waters below, and those who delight in the curious in nature can fling their voices at the "talking rock."

The enthusiastic angler and the ardent sportsman alike may here indulge their noble passions most of the year round. An hour or two's pull and mountain climb, in any one of three or four directions, will bring the votary of the rod and fly to a clear lakelet above the Harrison, the very habitat of the speckled beauties, or to a dashing mountain brook, where both speckled and white trout disport themselves, and here with ordinary fisherman's luck, he can fill his basket in a few hours, and have rare sport in the bargain. The sportsman, too, can find noble quarry for his gun, in the bear, cougar, huge timber wolf, and mountain sheep, besides the usual feathered and antlered game, in abundance, in their seasons.

\* (The writer got slightly off here as Banff belongs to Alberta not to British Columbia.—Editor THE COLONIST.)

THE ROAD TO THE SPRINGS.

The Harrison Hot Springs resort is just about 65 miles from the cities of Westminster and Vancouver. All but five miles of that distance is covered by the C. P. R., the jumping off station for the springs being Agassiz from where a bus, conveys the traveller, over five miles of level and very fair corduroy and gravel road, right up to the grassy lawn in front of the hotel.

Report of a Special Committee on Alberta.

The special committee of the Northwest Assembly, composed of all the members from the district of Alberta, appointed to report on matters specially pertaining to that district, submitted the following report to the Assembly:

1. That in our opinion, sufficient attention is not given to the development of the mineral wealth of Alberta.

It might be pointed out that in every State and territory traversed by the Rocky Mountains from Mexico northward to the international boundary, mining has been carried on to a very great extent. In Montana alone the annual mineral production far exceeds that of the entire Dominion of Canada. We may assume that providence has been as liberal to Alberta as to those states and territories to her south, which are linked together by the same chain of mountains and it is only for us to draw attention to the wonderful growth and development of California, Colorado and Montana in order to show the advantages that would accrue to these territories in the event of Alberta's mineral wealth becoming developed. Her mines may in time reveal themselves, but in the interests of our own generation, we would suggest a more active policy by

(a) Having a summary of our mining regulations prepared and published in the various mining centres of the western States and Territories.

This would help to overcome a false impression, which we understand, exists in those places regarding our laws.

(b) The establishment of a properly equipped Mining Bureau in some central point, say Calgary.

(c) The establishment of subsidiary Mining Bureaus in some of the Dominion lands and timber offices where specimens, statistics and other useful mining information may be found.

(d) Endeavoring to arrange with the Canadian Pacific railway for space in the smoking compartments of their sleeping coaches for a very small cabinet of specimens, accompanied by a neat, concise and attractive pamphlet containing analyses and other matter referring to these specimens and the locality from which they came.

2. That owing to the growing settlements in grazing districts, a change is desirable in the existing leases and in the system of leasing lands. The existence of a large number of grazing leases is a great obstacle to the settlement of an important part of Alberta. The enormous acreage covered by these leases is altogether out of proportion to the actual needs of the leaseholders.

While admitting the existence of certain vested rights in the leaseholders, it must not be forgotten that valuable privileges have been granted to them, under a policy which is now

clearly detrimental to the best interests of the country, upon conditions, which in a majority of cases, have not been fulfilled by them. Public policy and convenience now demand the earliest possible throwing open for settlement of large portions of the country now covered by grazing leases, and the government of Canada will be justified by using every means in their power, not inconsistent with good faith, to bring about that result. In every case in which a leaseholder under an old grazing lease, has not strictly complied with the conditions of the lease, he should be obliged to give up the old lease at once and accept in its place a lease under the new regulations, which would permit of all or any portion of the leased lands being withdrawn from the operation of the lease as might be required by the government for sale and settlement. Other leaseholders under the old form of lease, should be given two years' notice required by the lease and offered a continuation of grazing rights under the new regulations.

Hereafter the settlement of the country should be the first consideration of the government, and any system or policy of the past, which is an obstacle to settlement, should be done away with or reversed as rapidly as a fair regard for vested rights and interests will allow.

We believe that the policy of the government in regard to the grazing lease system has been largely due to mistaken ideas of the agricultural capacity of Southern Alberta.

The government has no doubt depended for its information on officials who should be able to give accurate information in this respect, and it is a matter of regret that false and unfavorable impressions have been persistently created and spread abroad by the public utterances of the principal quarantine officer of the Dominion, who is largely interested in the continuance of the grazing lease system, as the lessee of the largest and most valuable parts of the district.

3. That the existing quarantine lands consisting of a belt 12 miles deep, following the international boundary throughout the district, are unnecessarily extensive.

It would be sufficient for the purpose of quarantine to reserve blocks of, say, four townships in this belt, at convenient points where cattle trails intercept the international boundary. This would leave the balance of the belt available for sale and settlement.

4. That owing to the rapid development of the coal mining industry, the duty will devolve upon the Northwest Assembly of passing an ordinance regulating the working of coal mines, and as the Federal government derives all the revenue from these mines, it is deemed proper that it should provide in the future estimates for the Northwest, a sum sufficient for the maintenance of an inspector or other officer to carry out the provisions of such an ordinance.

5. That we would call attention to the continued complaints which come from certain settlers in the Rocky National Park in regard to the government's dealings with them. Rightly or wrongly these settlers believe that the government have committed a breach of faith in dealing with them, and some steps should be taken to remove this impression. We would suggest that such settlers, as can show to a reasonable extent, that they believed them-

selves to be purchasing lots outright when they made their first payment, should be allowed to complete the purchase. And we would further recommend that in the interest of the Park itself, the lots on the north side of the river, on the townsite at Banff, should be opened for purchase.

7. That the completion of the Calgary and Edmonton railway to the Saskatchewan river has had a very great effect already in developing Northern Alberta, but owing to the terminus of the road being on the south bank of the river, while the principal region to be developed and whose trade now furnishes the principal traffic of the road is on the north side, a traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan at that point is an absolute necessity if the country is to receive the full benefit of the construction of the railway in facilitating its trade, and increasing its development.

And finally in making these recommendations the committee has decided not to ask the House to adopt this report, as in the opinion of the committee representations of this kind are more properly made by the localities interested direct than by the Assembly at large and it is asking more of the Assembly than is altogether right to invite it to commit itself to propositions foreign to the general work of the House.

C. A. MAGNATH,  
Chairman.

Regina, 6th January, 1892.

A Winter Drive in Manitoba.

Written for THE COLONIST.

Among the many winter pleasures which fall to the lot of those who live in Manitoba none afford so much enjoyment as sleighing. The common impression among those who have never seen this country in winter, is that we do little or no driving for pleasure, that we only drive when business compels us to. A sight of Main street, Winnipeg, almost any afternoon would dispel that idea. There, scores and scores of handsome horses attached to all kinds of vehicles, some single, some double and a few tandem, can be seen speeling along and showing off their paces as they go.

A long drive in the country is not so much of a hardship, either, as some people would have us imagine. Of course if the weather is very cold or stormy, it is not an undivided pleasure, because outside of the physical discomfort, there is always a fear in the mind of a person not experienced in prairie driving of becoming lost.

In the latter part of the year just passed, the writer was called upon to journey between two towns in southern Manitoba, and the trip afforded a fair idea of the pleasures of the country driving in our weather. An experienced driver, and a good fast team of native horses were hired, and in company with a commercial traveller from Winnipeg, we started at an early hour in the morning. The road lay along the regulation allowance and had plenty of snow to make our cutter run easy. On each side of us as we sped along we could see comfortable-looking farm houses, generally set on a high piece of ground and surrounded with stables and cattle sheds. Sometimes the cattle could be seen standing near the sheds, looking as though they had just been let out. In the fields great stacks of wheat, stood her

and there, as far as the eye could reach, waiting for the threshers. By-and-bye the sun appeared and shone with that brilliancy so peculiar to the winter sunshine of this country. It made the snow on the ground and the fences glitter and scintillate like masses of diamonds, creating a very pretty effect.

We passed numerous covies of prairie chicken feeding in the stubble fields beside the road or on the top of wheat stacks. Although the season for hunting them had closed some week's before, and they probably had not heard the sound of a gun for a month, the memory of former times was with them, making them exceedingly wild. The surface of the country was of a rolling nature, very pleasing to the eye. Now and then a deeper hollow than usual would be met, with a small creek meandering through its bottom, frozen over, of course, but still greatly enhancing the appearance of the land. To the right and left of us, at frequent intervals, were fine bluffs of trees, tall and straight, adding a harmony and grace to what might otherwise have been a monotonous landscape. These would have presented additional advantages to the eye of a stock raiser in the excellence of the shelter they would afford for stock. Away to our right we could see quite distinctly in the morning sunlight a range of hills running parallel to the road, and which we eventually found ran for a great many miles past the end of our journey. These the driver said abounded with deer and different kinds of game.

As we drew near our destination we began to pass wagons loaded with bags of wheat slowly wending their way to the town, where the wheat would be exchanged for money, and it in turn for groceries, provisions and clothing. The farmers all wore happy smiles, showing how well satisfied they were with themselves and everything.

Soon we began to catch glimpses from the rises in the road of a tall elevator far ahead of us, which told of the town lying near, and in a short time we were close enough to see its main street crowded with farmers' wagons, some loaded with wheat for which the grain buyers were busy bidding, others standing empty or being loaded with farm supplies. But the end of our drive has been reached and our subsequent experience belongs to another subject.

From such pleasant experiences as the one described we can turn with a renewed liking for Manitoba and her different phases of outdoor life.

### Innisfail and Edmonton.

C. S. Lott, of Osler, Hammond & Nanton's office, at Winnipeg, returned about the 20th of January, from a trip over the Calgary & Edmonton Railway. At Edmonton, where he spent a day, he found the new hotel built by the C. & E. R. Co., which is now running, to be a very great improvement on the previous hotel accommodation of the town. He says it is expected that the new town on the south side of the Saskatchewan, will go ahead as soon as the spring opens, particularly as there is a prospect of a grist mill being built this year.

Innisfail, Mr. Lott says, is making quite rapid progress. The company has sold, altogether, more than fifty lots there, the majority

of which have been sold within the last two months. Several new buildings are now going up.

Through all the district along the C. & E. R. a large immigration is expected this year, both from the east and from the United States. A large number of delegations from the States visited this district last year, and all seemed very well satisfied with the country. The acreage of land under crop will no doubt be largely increased in the Edmonton district next season in consequence of the completion of the railway.

Mr. Lott says that at Calgary there was no snow and at Edmonton there was less than in Winnipeg, yet enough to make sleighing. The lowest temperature at Edmonton was only 5 or 10 degrees below zero.

### Battleford.

WHAT AN OLD RESIDENT SAYS ABOUT IT.

An old resident of Battleford, Oscar F. Orr, in a recent interview by a representative of an eastern paper, gave the following interesting facts about this well-known district:—

The town, which was formerly the capital of the Northwest Territories, is situated on the banks of the North Saskatchewan, about 700 miles north-west of Winnipeg. It is distant from Swift Current, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 200 miles; and until the building of the Regina & Long Lake Railway, that was the nearest railway point. The latter road was opened to Prince Albert in July, 1890, and Saskatoon, one of the stations upon it, is but 90 miles away. This railway, which is operated by the Canadian Pacific Company, will be extended to Battleford next year, which will be on the main line, the road to Prince Albert then becoming a branch.

Battleford was one of the Hudson's Bay Company's old posts, and outside of those connected with the company had no white settlers until 1874. The population is now 600, and the town has good general stores, churches, and first-class schools.

The country in this district is well wooded watered, and specially adapted to stock raising and mixed farming. There are a large number of herds of cattle, each numbering from one to four hundred, now there. The Indian Department has raised two thousand head since Mr. Orr went there. They are loaned to the Indians or given to them for use, but cannot be disposed of without the consent of the Government.

The quality of wheat grown is first-class, and excellent peas, oats and barley are also raised. During last season the crops suffered slightly from drought, but on the whole were fair. The winters at Battleford are not long, generally setting in about the middle of December and ending the latter part of March. Cattle remain out till the first week in January. This year, however, winter set in about November 10—a month earlier than usual.

The further extension of the Canadian Pacific road to Edmonton will place Battleford on the main line of the Regina & Long Lake road, and bring it even nearer than now to the eastern centres of commerce.

### Manitoba.

Brandon had a \$5,000 fire last month.

A new flour mill is to be started in Miami.

Killarney offers a bonus of \$4,000 for a flour mill.

A night school is now open in Portage la Prairie for young men learning the railway business.

A prominent citizen of Winnipeg, John B. Mather, died on the morning of Sunday, January 31st.

The Local Legislature will be called together for the transaction of business about the end of this month.

W. Gordon Cummings who has been in western Canada for some time, left recently for the old country.

Supt. Bogue, of the Great Northwest Central Railway, says that traffic is rapidly increasing on the newly opened line.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has decided to ask the Northwest council to make provision for compiling crop bulletins.

An effort is being made by the people of Carberry to secure for their town the eastern terminus of the Great Northwest Central Railway.

The Dominion government has made over 36,479 acres of swamp lands in Manitoba to the local government for the use of the province.

Mr. Geo. H. Campbell, the popular Dominion Immigration agent at Winnipeg, was married to Miss Jean Russell, on January 18th at Toronto.

The opening of the new year marked a great improvement in the business of the province. But the full development of trade was checked by the backwardness of threshing.

Manitoba is to have a Christian Endeavor Society convention in April. Delegates from all the societies in the province will be present and probably some speakers from the States.

A society of Russian Jews, has been formed in Winnipeg, which has for its object the assistance of those of their religion who, when newly arrived in the city are in need of friends.

Rev. J. McCarthy who has been for twenty-five years engaged in missionary work in China spent a few days in Winnipeg last month lecturing and speaking to the various church bodies.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, of Pilot Mound, have decided to go extensively into the agricultural implement business. They will carry a full stock of McCormack and other American machinery.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, January 12th, fire broke out in the saddlery and harness store of E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg. Before the fire could be put out damage to the amount of \$12,000 was done.

The spinsters of Carberry gave a ball early in January, to which, of course, all their unmarried gentlemen friends were invited. This looks as if an organized campaign is to be commenced at once against the bachelors.

A sale of school lands was held at Minnedosa, on Friday, January 29th. The result of the sale was the disposal of 31 parcels containing 4960 acres, for which \$33,304 was realized.

This was an average of about \$7.70 per acre. Competition was very keen for some of the parcels.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association have fixed upon the week commencing July 25, for the date of the show for 1892. Farmers should keep an exhibit of the finest samples of their crop of 1891, for the exhibition.

Under the name of The Manitoba Loan and Trust Company, Ltd., a company has been formed in Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$50 each. Winnipeg is to be its chief place of business.

An ingenious gopher trap has been invented by a Manitoban. It is operated by a spring which requires to be wound up after every six teen actions. The trap kills the gopher, pitches the body to one side and mechanically re-sets itself.

The Brandon summer fair opens on July 19. It is suggested that an effort be made to arrange with the railway companies to allow lie-over privileges for exhibitors at Brandon, so that exports from the west could be shown at Brandon, and then be sent on to the Winnipeg Industrial.

Mr. H. McKellar has been removed from the Manitoba immigration office at Toronto and his place taken by Mr. J. Cameron, of the agricultural department at Winnipeg. Mr. McKellar will shortly return to Winnipeg and take a position in the offices of the Department of Immigration.

Miss Drewry, the young lady who offered her services last spring to the Morden farmers for the purpose of starting a cheese factory, has made an engagement of another and more agreeable nature. She was married recently in Morden to a young farmer named Radford, who lives near Royal, the small town where Miss Drewry has for some time been managing a cheese factory.

Buffalo robes are not entirely an extinct article. Morton, Alexander & Morton, tanners, Winnipeg, have just finished preparing a very handsome buffalo robe for a rancher near Selkirk. The buffalo was a tame one, which was accidentally killed some time ago. The same firm is dressing a number of skins of Highland cattle which will make very fine robes.

A life assurance company has been formed in Manitoba, with head offices at Winnipeg, under the name The Great West Life Assurance Company. A number of Winnipeg's ablest business men are on the board of directors. The principal object of the company is to retain for investment here, the immense sums of money which have heretofore, necessarily been sent out of the country in payment for life insurance premiums.

Plans for dividing a portion of the Barnado farm at Russell into farms to be cultivated under the tenant system are being matured. The farms will be leased to young men who have been instructed under the auspices of Dr. Barnado, and who have saved sufficient money to pay for a part of the outfit necessary to being farming. By this scheme a large acreage will be brought under cultivation.

The Whitlaw Bros., Geo. and Jarvis, who

moved from Aultsville, Ont., in 1888, to Deloraine, raised this year 4,600 bushels of wheat off 150 acres; 800 bushels of oats off 15 acres; 266 bushels of barley off 6 acres; besides handling this crop they put up 90 loads of hay, and broke and backset 70 acres of new land, which they will sow in the spring. They also raised 250 bushels of fine potatoes.—Times.

At a meeting of the Senate of Manitoba College held recently, the matter of additional accommodation was discussed. It was decided that owing to the unexpected growth of the college work, it would be necessary to at once provide more buildings in which to carry it on. Whether the new part will take the form of a wing or a separate building has not been decided. In the neighborhood of \$40,000 will be expended on the improvements.

An Icelandic Good Templar lodge was organized some weeks ago at West Selkirk by the Grand Couacillor from Winnipeg. The lodge started off with twenty-eight charter members. In connection with this it is worthy of remark that these people are, wherever they go, very energetic workers for the temperance cause. In Winnipeg they have two lodges with a total membership of nearly 300, besides one juvenile lodge. It is over 16 years since the first contingent of Icelanders reached this country and their numbers have ever since been steadily increasing, until there are now 8,000 of them with us, yet, it is said that not a single one of them has ever been engaged in the liquor traffic.

A meeting of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association was held last week. The election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Alex. Macdonald, president, (re-elected); D. E. Sprague, vice-president. A committee of five was appointed to name standing committees, the members thereof being W. Martin (convener), A. Strang, Bartlett, Burrows and Drewry, the president to be an ex-officio member of all committees. It was decided that all committees should consist of at least three members of the board of directors and that every committee should have a majority of directors as members. It was also decided on motion that the exhibition this year should be held in July, from the 25th to the 30th inclusive. The president and Messrs. Ashdown, Martin, Strang, Nairn, Drewry, Searth, Sprague and Risk were appointed a committee to wait on the government with reference to a monetary grant for the exhibition.

### British Columbia.

J. D. MacInnis, a British Columbia engineer, recently fell heir to a fortune of a fifth interest in a Scottish estate valued at £6,000,000.

Plans for the erection of a magnificent Church of England cathedral for the Episcopal diocese of Victoria are being examined by a committee.

The Fraser River Freezing Company are sending a second car of frozen salmon to Ham-burg, Germany. There are fifteen tons of these fish in the car.

The Glen Iron Mine, situated on the line of the C.P.R., thirteen miles west of Kamloops, is now equipped with an aerial tramway, thirteen hundred feet in length, with a capacity

of delivering 100 tons of ore in ten hours, and a chute 300 feet long of an equal capacity.

The shipment of dressed beef from Calgary to Pacific coast points is increasing. The beef is refrigerated by means of ice packing and arrives as fresh as the moment it was despatched.

A coast exchange says: "As there does not seem to be much prospect of ice on the Fraser this winter, fish freezers and others who require large quantities are making arrangements to bring their supply from the interior by rail."

The firm of Prior & Matthews, of Victoria, is to be incorporated under the name of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Liability, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Col. Prior, G. F. Matthews and G. W. Wynne are the trustees. This is one of the oldest established houses in the province, it having being founded in 1859.

A petition is in circulation among Fraser river fishermen for presentation to the Dominion Government, asking that fishermen's licenses be granted to every British subject, without limiting the number, and that the fee be made \$5, the same as other streams in the province.

A Vernon report says: "There is considerable good land vacant up Canoe creek, at no great distance from Enderby, within the "railway belt," which can be acquired from the Dominion Government at \$5 per acre. It consists of partially timbered flats, containing a large number of beaver dams and considerable wild meadow land, which could be improved and cultivated at a comparatively small cost."

A feature of the entertainment given by the Typographical Union of New Westminster to its friends on New Year's eve was an hourly newspaper, *The Period*. From the ball-room there could be seen a full and complete newspaper office, the editor-in-chief, reporters, telegraph instruments, and everything pertaining to the editorial sanctum. Compositors were setting type for each issue, and close by was the press on which the paper was run off. The 12 o'clock edition was devoted to Vancouver, Vancouver printers setting the type and doing all the work pertaining thereto. The *Period* was eagerly looked for each hour on the floor, all waiting to see who had been the victim of the humorous editor's pen.

The Sumas prairie, said to be one of the most fertile pieces of land in British Columbia, but which is now rendered useless by the overflowing of Sumas Lake, is shortly to be reclaimed by the building of a system of dykes and ditches, whereby the water can be drained off and held in check. John A. Lumsden, the gentleman who is promoting the scheme, has lately returned from Holland where he had gone to study the plan as it is carried out there. When the work is ready to be proceeded with, an engineer will be brought out from that country to take charge. The scheme when carried out will put Mr. Lumsden in possession of several thousand acres of very fine land.

A joint stock company, \$5,000 capital, is forming at Northfield for erection of a soap factory.

The new government steamer *Quadra* has arrived at Esquimalt eighty days out from Glasgow.

The Station of Sintaluta, is situated on the main line of the C. P. R., about 43 miles east of Regina. Already it has four grain warehouses with as many buyers. The C. P. R. opened a station house at it in the latter part of January.

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—AND—

**Premium Lager.**

Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Malting Barley.

**Redwood Brewery**

Winnipeg, Man.

**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.

**AN OFFER!**

**The Colonist and Canada,  
 \$1.50-FOR-\$1.50.**

We are pleased to be able to announce that arrangements have been made between "The Colonist" and that excellent New Brunswick magazine, "Canada" by which we are able to offer the two for \$1.50 a year. For advertisement of "Canada" see another column.

ADDRESS,—

The Publisher of "THE COLONIST,"

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**A Sonnet.**

I hold before me in weak, trembling hands  
The fading portrait of a woman's face;  
A picture not of youth and glistering grace,  
But one upon whose woe-worn head the sands  
Of time had dripped until the gleaming strands  
Shone wan with drifted white. A band of lace  
Circles the wrinkled throat's fond embrace,  
Even as these boyish arms, years ago, their bands  
Of love clasped round the then fair neck of her,  
As softly raine her lullaby unto  
The dray car in dreamland's tinkling  
drips:  
And as I can that face now, through the blur  
Of in-ahood's tears, I hear a voice, lone gone,  
Soft crooning through the portals of lost  
lips.

R. C. TAPLEY in Judge

**Counterfeit Money.**

A NEW YORK UNKNOWN TRIES THE OLDSWINDLE  
ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMERS.

A number of people throughout the district have lately received "confidential" letters from a person in New York, signing himself "You Know." This mysterious person offers counterfeit United States bank notes for sale on very reasonable terms, and goes on to say: "I warrant each and every note to be perfect as to paper, coloring, vignette, printing, engraving, and signatures, and when made to appear as having been used or handled much, I defy the best bank clerk or expert to tell them from the genuine. It has cost me a great deal of time and money to perfect these goods and I have at last succeeded where many others failed, in producing the genuine fibre paper. My stock now is as neat and perfect as human skill can make it, and absolutely no risk in using it. Remember, this is an article which will go anywhere and everywhere, leaving for you a net profit of from ten to twelve hundred per cent., according to the amount you buy. These goods cannot be detected in the ordinary course of trade, and only at the Treasury in Washington through the duplication of the number, and not then if the genuine bill of the same number is still in circulation, so that they are really as good as gold."

The instructions for getting the "stuff" are as follows:

"When you are ready to come and see me send me the following telegraph despatch: 'G. Lewis, 1,956 Third Avenue, New York City, Mail me a copy of Dan, Number 127,' and sign your telegram Tom, George, Henry, Frank, or any other name you choose. I will understand who it is from. Caution—In sending telegram be sure and send the right words and number, as it is absolutely necessary. Without these I would not know who it is from. Remember, write me no letters. I will not receive or answer them."—*Westminster Columbian*

**The Whistling Girl.**

The whistling girl does not commonly come to a bad end. Quite as often as any other girl she learns to whistle a cradle song, low and sweet and charming, to the young voter in the cradle. She is a girl of spirit, of independence of character, of dash and flavor; and as to lips, why you must have some sort of presentable lips to whistle; thin ones will not. The whistling girl does not come to a bad end at all (if marriage is still considered a good occupation)

except a cloud may be thrown upon her exuberant young life by this rascally proverb. Even if she walks the lonely road of life, she has this advantage, that she can whistle to keep her courage up. But in a larger sense, one that this practical age can understand, it is not true that the whistling girl comes to a bad end. Whistling pays. It has brought her money; it has blown her name about the listening world. Scarcely has a non-whistling woman been more famous. She has set aside the adage. She has done so much toward the emancipation of her sex from the prejudice created by an ill-natured proverb which never had root in fact.

But has the whistling woman come to stay? Is it well for women to whistle? Are the majority of women likely to be whistlers? These are serious questions, not to be taken up in a light manner at the end of a grave paper. Will woman ever learn to throw a stone? There it is. The future is inscrutable. We only know that whereas they did not whistle with approval, now they do; and the prejudice of generations gradually melts away. And woman's destiny is not linked with that of the men, nor to be controlled by a proverb—perhaps not by anything—Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's Magazine* for January.

**Where Does it Go?**

A daily paper is responsible for the following puzzle, and states that it is a greater enigma than the celebrated "15 puzzle" of a few years ago:

Take a strip of cardboard thirteen inches long and five wide, thus giving a surface of sixty five inches. Now cut this surface diagonally as true as you can, the result being two pieces in the shape of triangles. Next measure exactly five inches from the larger end of each strip, and cut each in two pieces. Take your four pieces and put them in the form of an exact square, and it will appear to be just eight inches each way, or sixty-four square inches a loss of one square inch of superficial measurement, but with no diminution of surface. The question is, what becomes of that square inch?

We hope to see 1892 a leap year with our population as well as in its number of days.

A burning coal seam was exposed by a land slide on the Peace River some time ago which has greatly interested the residents of that country.

A number of Calgary capitalists are applying for incorporation as a joint stock company, to be known as The Western Soap Company. They propose establishing such an industry at Calgary.

Horse thieves have been operating in the Yellowstone country, Montana, on a gigantic scale for the last month. Ranchers and rangers along the Wyoming line estimate their losses during the last month at 500 head.

An old farmer was petitioning heaven for rain, his prayers being long and fervent. While he was yet on his knees, he heard a rushing noise, and jumping up to the window, he beheld not only the gentle rain he asked for, but a regular storm that speedily flooded the place.

Promptly reassuming the regulation attitude he ejaculated: "Now, Lord, ye know this is ridiculous!"

H.A. Mullens, a well-known live stock dealer of Toronto, has been visiting Manitoba. While in the prairie province he secured a lease of the Binscarth farm from the Scottish and Manitoba Land company. Mullens proposes stocking the farm with cattle and horses.

At a recent meeting of the Calgary board of trade, Major Walker suggested that the board should take action as regards the establishment of an experimental farm, and after some discussion a committee consisting of Orr, Bannerman and Walker, was chosen to draw up a petition to the Minister of Agriculture asking that the government establish such a farm in Alberta.

The following gem from the pen of a Cleveland poet at least possesses the merit of being original if it has no regard for the truth:

"The green wheat carnets all the plain,  
The corn shocks stand a-row—  
The starving thousands of the East  
Will catch the overflow;  
Our herds are thick in every vale,  
Our flocks on every hill—  
And Billy McKinley did it  
With his biz McKinley bill!"

At a meeting of the farmers' association at Brandon, Mr. Bedford, manager of the Manitoba experimental farm, contributed a paper containing an amount of interesting facts and the result of experiments made on the experimental farm. He did not believe in rushing in the seed in a superficial manner. The best results were of tests from sowing with a common drill; next the press drill and lastly the broadcast. He had not used the Gatling. Following are the figures for the tests which compare closely with the same tests of 1890: Wheat, common drill gave 33 bushels, 20 lbs; press drill, 28 bushels, 50 lbs; broadcast machine, 22 bushels, 10 lbs. Common drill gave 4 1/2 bushels more than press drill and 11 bushels, 10 lbs more than broadcasting to the acre. With barley the results were, press drill, 55 bushels, 10 lbs; common drill 50 bushels, 30 lbs; broadcast, 42 bushels, 14 lbs. The press drill took the lead by 4 bushels, 28 lbs, over common drill, and 12 bushels, 44 lbs over broadcasting.



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**PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**

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

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.





**A Brandon Exhibition Association.**

Notice was given in the last issue of the *Manitoba Gazette*, that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Manitoba for an act incorporating the "Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba," having for its object to organize, conduct, establish and hold an annual agricultural, industrial and art exhibition at the city of Brandon, and to admit to membership, without subscription for payment on the stock, delegates from other societies or corporations organized for the promotion of agriculture, stock-raising, dairy, art or other forms of industry; to enable the association to purchase or acquire land for the purpose of the the association; to enter into all necessary contracts; to make the association's exhibition valuable and attractive; to charge admission fees and fees upon entries for competition; to receive and collect subscriptions to the prize list and the guarantee or other fund established for the prize list or for the purposes of the association; also power to increase the capital stock and for such other purposes generally required for the carrying on and holding of exhibitions.

**Literary.**

The January number of the new magazine *The Manitoban* was fully up to the previous number in point of excellence. Among the contributed matter was an article by Rev. Dr. Bryce on "The Swiss and Piedmontese on Red River."

Fifty years old, 108 broad pages, 143 original engravings, articles by SS authorities in every branch of agricultural and domestic affairs, and a wonderfully compact array of statistics, showing why the future for farmers is brilliant with hope—these are a few of the characteristics of that sterling magazine for January, the *American Agriculturist*, 52 and 54 Lafayette place, New York. The unique celebration of its entrance upon its second half century is a marked event in the agricultural world.

Among the many January numbers which have been received at this office none proved more interesting than that of *The Canadian Lumberman* of Toronto, Ontario. That publication was celebrating the commencement of its thirteenth volume with the initial number of 1892 and very properly indulged in a little talk about itself. The typographical and editorial improvements which have been recently made were modestly pointed out, and certainly there have been a marked advance in both departments. It is not too much to say that there is to-day no better craft paper in the Dominion than *The Canadian Lumberman*.

**Eastern Notes.**

Over \$300 was subscribed in New York for the Macdonald national memorial fund.

Rat Portage citizens are taking action with a view to having their town incorporated.

J. H. Haslam, of Charlottetown, has been appointed immigration agent of the C. P. R. in the maritime provinces, with headquarters at Halifax.

The order putting Port Arthur on the eastern division of the C. P. R. came into force Tuesday

January 12th. In future the passenger brakemen and conductors will commence their run at Fort William.

W. E. Shera, better known as "Micky" Shera is in Port Arthur, where he intends going into business. He was at one time well known in Winnipeg, especially among the members of the 90th who served through the rebellion.

The Countess of Aberdeen, when lately in this country, completed arrangements with the Columbian World's Fair authorities for an exhibit of the industries of Irish women. It is now proposed to raise a fund in the United States in aid of such an exhibit, to be paid to Lady Aberdeen as custodian and treasurer, and to be expended by her for the purpose of such exhibit. About \$15,000 will be required to successfully finance the scheme.

The *Canadian Gazette*, London, Eng., says: "We are glad to observe the cordial way in which Canadian journals have taken up the proposals for the more active promotion of European immigration to Canada, which have been brought forward of late in the *Canadian Gazette* and elsewhere. It seems to be generally recognized that the prosperous condition of Northwestern Canada marks out the present as a peculiarly fitting moment for the inauguration of a more definite and comprehensive policy, and it is no small satisfaction to be able to entertain the hope that no one is more alive to the importance of the question than the ministry at Ottawa, by whom the whole subject is being carefully considered."

Seventy-seven couples were wedded in Westminster, B.C., last year.

The first party of immigrants this year came into Winnipeg on Sunday, January 31st.

On Wednesday, February 10th, the proclamation incorporating Edmonton as a town took effect.

Plans for a flour mill to be erected at Melita, are being prepared. The mill will be the property of the Melita Milling Company.

The report of the provincial secretary of the Christian Endeavor organization shows that there are now 32 societies in Manitoba.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed a vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute, in succession to the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith.

A movement to have a large portion of northern Minnesota set aside for a national park, met with so much opposition that the idea is likely to be abandoned.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company, of Manitoba, it was shown that 128,257 acres of grain had been insured in the company last year.

It is said that the Manitoba Land and Investment Company, which is applying for incorporation, will secure control of all townsites on the Northern Pacific railway lines in Manitoba.

Traveller, in Kansas: "What is that tall chimney for? Some one putting up a factory? Citizen: Naw. That's Jim Bisbee's well. Cyclone turned it inside out."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

U. S. Commercial Agent Pierce furnishes the return of shipments from Vancouver, B.C., to

the United States for the past year: Silk, \$1,358,310; tea, \$445,951; furs (Canadian), \$8,000; sundries (Canadian), \$33,789. Total, \$1,844,050.

Prof. Saunders, Canadian commissioner at the Chicago World's Fair, will ask a grant of 100,000 square feet of space for Canada. The Dominion agricultural exhibit takes 20,000 feet and fruit 10,000.

The C.P.R. have adopted an improved colonist sleeping car for use on their lines. The seats will be leather covered, divisions made between the berths, giving greater privacy, and the cars will be vestibuled.

H. H. Mullens, a Toronto Live Stock dealer, who has been visiting Manitoba, has leased the old Binscarth farm from the Scottish and Manitoba Land company, and will stock it with cattle and horses.

The output of the new barb wire factory at Winnipeg, will be, when all the machinery is in running order, about one car load of wire a day. The company which established this factory is a purely local one. Work commenced in the factory on February 1st.

The forty-one parcels of land sold at the recent sale of school lands in Winnipeg, represented 638,228 acres, for which the sum of \$35,374.40 was realized. Two hundred and fifty parcels were offered, but these forty-one were all that could be disposed of.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to make a reduction in the price of its lands in order to encourage the settlements of them. Land which was formerly held for \$4 an acre will now be sold for \$3 and that held for \$5 or \$6 an acre for about \$4.50.

Figures have been brought forward to show that in London, England, owing to the disproportion in the sexes, one woman out of every three is doomed to become an old maid. A scheme is now being formulated whereby these doomed ones can have another chance. It is proposed to send them to the colonies, where, owing to the scarcity of women no trouble will be found in finding them husbands.

Fourteen half-breeds arrived at Lethbridge, last week, from Montana, and made application at the Dominion Lands office for script, to which they claimed they were entitled to under the Act of July 15th, 1870, granting lands to all native residents in Manitoba and the Territories at the time of the transfer of the country to the Dominion. The applicants above referred to formerly resided in the Northwest.

Edmonton *Bulletin*: Colin Fraser, an old resident of Edmonton, arrived from Peace river per dog train on Friday of last week, and left for the north again on Wednesday. Mr. Fraser has settled permanently on Peace river above the mouth of the Smoky, where a small settlement is starting. Fur is plentiful in the north and trade good, very high prices are being paid, and the Indians are having a good winter.

A provincial temperance convention was held in Winnipeg commencing on January 18th. Prominent ministers and temperance workers from different parts of the province were in attendance and manifested a great desire to see something definite done during the present year, in the direction of prohibiting the sale of liquors. Mr. Joo Hess, an earnest prohibi-

ist from New York State took an active part in the proceedings.

Chicory produces a good crop and is easily grown in Manitoba. At Whitewood, in the Territory of Assinibola, there is a factory for the manufacture of chicory and coffee. In the surrounding district a large quantity of chicory is grown.

The exportable wheat surplus of Manitoba for 1891 is estimated by Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to be 20,000,000 bushels, equal to 600,000 tons, 40,000 car loads, 666 vessels, 480,000 yards of railway cars, 273 miles, 1,000 bushels per farmer or 400,000 sleigh loads.

H. H. Laurence, of Fort Vermillion, Peace River district, northern Athabasca, claims to be the most northern farmer in America. He is located many hundred miles north of the present northern limit of settlement, but he has nevertheless been successful with his crops and has grown this year a large quantity of wheat, barley, oats, etc.

Sugar beets can be grown to good advantage in Manitoba, as well as in other parts of Western Canada. At present all the sugar used in Canada is imported, mostly in the form of raw cane sugar, and refined in this country. We should, however, produce a considerable portion at least of our sugar at home, from the sugar beet. What is required is somebody with capital to come in and establish a beet sugar refinery. If such an industry were established, farmers would soon supply the required quantity of beets.

A meeting of the Manitoba Government's Ontario agents was held in Toronto on January 6th for the purpose of mapping out the territory to be covered by them this season. It is expected that they will spend three or four months travelling about that province encouraging farmers to emigrate to Manitoba. Parties of them who decide to come will be made up in April and brought through on excursion trains.

The area of Canada is given in the last issue of the Statistical Year Book of Canada. It is there stated that the total area of the Dominion is computed to be 3,456,383 square miles. In this estimate 140,736 square miles are assigned to water and 3,315,647 to land surface. The table which yields this total is said to be an entirely new one, having been specially prepared, at the request of the compiler of the Year Book Book, by the topographical survey branch of the Department of the Interior.

A correspondent at Killarney, Man., writes as follows: "The wheat that has been threshed lately is turning out well. James Warend, of Nineth, has a fine quality of wheat which averaged 55 bushels per acre. William Crawford, who has a farm about six miles north of Killarney, raised 50 bushels of wheat per acre and 70 bushels of oats per acre. He raised 70 turkeys and sold 50 of them as 19½¢ per pound. Mr. Crawford had to work out for a living among the farmers when he first came to this district several years ago. He has now 320 acres of land, and 100 acres under cultivation, a good house and out-buildings, he has four horses and eleven head of cattle and a good supply of farming implements. He is well pleased with this country and can recommend it to all who are willing to work and make comfortable homes."

# "CANADA."

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF RELIGION, PATRIOTISM, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

EDITED BY MATTHEW RICHEY KNIGHT

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE  
In Effect May 24th, 1890

Going South.	STATION.		Going North
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.		Mixed No. 6
7 30a	De. . . . .	Lethbridge. . . . .	Ar 10 00p
12 15p	Ar. . . . .	Coouts. . . . .	De 5 20
	(Internat'l bound.)		
1 15	De. . . . .	Sweet Grass. . . . .	Ar 4 40
3 50	Ar. . . . .	Shelby Junct. . . . .	De 2 15
4 40	De. . . . .	Conrad. . . . .	Ar 1 30
6 15	Ar. . . . .	Piegan. . . . .	De 12 30p
7 55	De. . . . .	Collins. . . . .	Ar 10 15a
9 30	Ar. . . . .	Steel. . . . .	De 8 45
10 05	De. . . . .	Vaughan. . . . .	Ar 8 19
10 45	Ar. . . . .	Great Falls. . . . .	De 7 30

Going West.	STATIONS.		Going East.
Mixed No. 2 Daily			Freight No. 3 D. ex. No 1 Sun. Daily
7 00p	De. . . . .	Dunmore. . . . .	Ar 4 45p 5 40a
10 20	De. . . . .	Grassy Lake. . . . .	Ar 12 45 2 00a
2 00a	Ar. . . . .	Lethbridge. . . . .	De 9 55a 10 40p

### CONNECTIONS.

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

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Cutte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10 35 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 2 55 p.m.

Macleod and Pincher Creek Stage leaves Lethbridge Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a.m. Returning from Macleod Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Choteau Stage Line leaves Steel daily at 9 a.m. to Chiteau, Bellevue, Bynum, Dupuyer, Kobare and Piegan and arrives daily from these points at 9 p.m.

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It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fall, Helena and Butte

It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of Free Government Land of agricultural value now remaining in the country.

It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka, and the pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region of Minnesota.

It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City.

For rates, tickets, maps and guides, apply to any Agent of the Company or write to F. I. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.



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G. C. GILFILLAN, Special Agt. Pass. Dept. St. Paul.

READERS can help themselves and also the advertisers of THE COLONIST by naming this Magazine when they are writing or dealing with advertisers.

Taggart's Little Woman.

She stood in the doorway of our cabin, looking in upon as rough a set of miners as ever bunked in one lot, an' we all stopped eatin' an' held our forks in the air to stare at her.

She was the partiest and prettiest thing our eyes had seen in six months, as she stood there barefooted and sunburned, with a tangle of gold hair hangin' over her shoulders, an' a color in her little face that shamed the wild roses.

"Please hev ye ennything to eat yo cou'd lend us? Pap 'lowed he'd like to borry some bread an' tea, an' he'd come here to sleep s' he wouldn't trubble ye to move the things, an' pap 'lowed ef ye didn't wanter spare 'em, we could sleep in the haystack and drink water from the spring."

She said it all in a breathless way, lik a lesson she had learned, and stood shamefacedly on one little foot, waiten for an answer.

"Cum in--fetch yer dad--of course ye're as welcome as roses in Janivery. But fust like--what's yer name, little lady? What might we call yer?"

"Pap calls me Taggart's little woman."

We had heard of Taggart, but not of his child. So he was her father; the oneriest, laziest loafer in the country; not vicious, but of no earthly account to himself nor anybody else.

An' now we were to have him saddled on us. The little woman had gone off on the run, and we set out our two extra tin plates kept for company, and two shining new mugs, and dished up some more of the squirrel stew, and the lust of the baked potatoes for our visitors.

They came in together, hand-in-hand, and we gave Taggart as cordial a welcome as we could, 'count of his child. For we were glad every man of us, to install Taggart's little woman at our cabin-table, and to endure her father for her sake.

An' we never repented of it, either. Why, that little mite, bless her, was like a letter from home every day of the year. She was the light of our eyes afore she had been with us a month, and we coddled her good-fur-nothin' dad just cause he was her dad, and she loved him with all the power of her little heart. We all 'lowed that she was too good for him; but when we come to sift the evidence, we found that he had cared for her ever since her mother died in a prairie schooner, and she were a mite of a baby.

Now, you wouldn't believe that any man could be so shiftless; but it air a fact. He had been seven years tryin' to earn enough money to take that young un back East to her grand-mother. And here he was without a cent to his name. Liquor? No. He drank with the rest of us, but not more than the law allowed, an' the climate warranted.

He was just that unlucky that he couldn't seem to make a day's wages, and live on them like anybody else. We hired him to wash our finding, and he lost the dust, and saved the refuse; and then he stared, stupid-like, when we talked to him and acted queer.

Once or twice he went to Miners' Town, and come home in that same way. There was two Chinamen come along one day, and we run them

off lively, an' when we told Taggart, he lit out without a word in the way they had gone as if he were crazy.

Then Green, one of our men said, in a low voice--

"I recon I've got it!"

"Is it typhoid?" asked another of the gang.

"No," says Green, "it's opium."

"That's why he don't work."

"An' the reason he can't go East."

"Air you talkin' about my pappy?"

It was the child's little voice at our elbow, and we all jumped like we'd been caught stealin'. So Green told her the story of the "T'ree Bears" and the "Cat that was a Princess," and when Taggart came shufflin' in, with his hang-dog look, she was laughin', and havin' the best kind o' time. But soon's she saw him, she was anxious and worried, but he just ran his hand over her hair, and says he--

"How would Taggart's little woman like to go East and live in a fine house, and have lots of money, and good cloze and education?"

"Fust rate, pap," says the little woman, "if all them could come along," motionin' to us.

Bless her little heart, she was getting as fond of us as we was of her.

"I wonder if Taggart's little woman could make a rabbit pie?" says Green one mornin'.

"Jest you try me," came quick as a flash. "Flop some rabbits fur me, an' see me cook 'em in pork and seasonin'."

"There's a old gun in thet loft that's got some bird shot in it," said Green. "Yer can hev thet Taggart, to hunt with. Ef yer no better at shootin' rabbits than ye are at pannin' gold dust, them rabbits will live to be Methusalems."

I was tied to my chair with a lame foot, so I watched the little woman gittin' the dough ready for the rabbit pie. She was a picture, with her bright eyes and pretty ways, and we had fixed her up with some things we bought at Miners' Town specially for her. As I looked at her I thought what a difference her being there made. I couldn't remember when any of us hed used a swear word.

"Little woman, can yer read?" I asked.

"No, mister; but pappy can," was the answer. "An' I'm goin' ter learn now soon's ever I go East ter my granmaw."

"Then s'pose we want yer to stay here?"

"Then I'll stay, if pap says so, 'cause I like you uns real well."

"Maybe we'll all go, little woman. It's time yer pap were here now with them rabbits."

"I'm goin' out to s'prise him," said the child, wipin' the flour from her hands and ketchin' her sun-bonnet from its nail.

I heered a shot after that, but, strange to say neither Taggart nor the little woman showed up.

When the boys came in the pork was bilin' for the rabbit pie, and the crust were baked in the dish. But that were all.

"What were the shot I heard?" asked Tim Menden, an Ohio boy who was one of us.

"That were Taggart out in the bush after rabbits."

"What gun did ye give him--mine?"

"Yes; Green give it to him 'cause it were loaded with bird shot."

"It weren't. It had a bullet for antelope."

"Then that was the shot we heard," said

Green. "I hope he ain't shot his own foolish head off."

He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before every man--himself among them--had left the cabin on the run. I cursed the lameness that kept me from going.

I warn't surprised when I heard them coming back, after such a long time, with slow and measured steps, carrying some burden 'tween them. I knew it must be Taggart had hurt himself.

They came to the cabin door, an' every man had his hat off, an' what they carried was small.

"Little woman!" I cried out the word. "Where's Taggart's little woman?"

Some one turned the coat back from the sweet face an' I saw her just as her father stepped up, with more dignity than I ever see him hev before.

"There are Lynch law for murderers," he said, with his head drooping, "an' there are plenty here to see it done. Gentlemen, I don't keer to wait. I'm a murderer in deed if not in intent. Oh, my little woman! Yer pap as wouldn't have harmed a hair o' yer head--he did the deed, an' he will die fur it like a man."

But Taggart's dying would not have brought her back. We went to Miners' Town, and hed the authorities come out to investigate it, an' we give little woman such a funeral as a princess might envy, fur we dug her grave with our own hand, and blubbered over it.

But that was a lonely home coming when we left her for the last time out in the hills, an' went back into the cabin where she had shed such light, an' saw her father sittin' there, bowed with his own trouble, which, after all couldn't have been much worse than ourn. Only it was his stupid bungling that had killed her, when she went creeping along on her hands and knees in the brush to s'prise him, and he had mistaken her for a rabbit.

We couldn't like the man before this, an' now it was hard not to hate him but for one fact--he was her father, the "pappy" that Taggart's little woman had loved. So we did our best fur him, but it wasn't fur long. One day we missed him, and looked for him at our gen' l roundup "little woman's" grave. Yes he was there, but stretched out, cold and still, an' whether he died of a broken heart or an overdose of his drug, we never knowed. There we buried him.

Green himself carved these words at the head:--"Taggart's Little Woman and her Pappy."--Selected.

Great Presence of Mind.

It was in India. Dinner was just finished in the mess room, and several English officers were sitting about the table. Their bronze faces had the set but not unkindly look common among military men. The conversation at best had not been animated, and just now there was a lull, as the night was too hot for small talk. The major of the regiment, a clean cut man of fifty-five, turned towards his next neighbor at the table, a young subaltern, who was leaning back in his chair with his hands clasped, staring through the cigar smoke at the ceiling.

The major was slowly looking the man over, from his handsome face down when with

a sudden alertness and a steady voice, ho said :

"Don't move, please, Mr. Carruthers, I want to try an experiment with you. Don't move a muscle."

"All right, Major," replied the subaltern, without even turning his eyes. "Hadn't the least idea of moving, I assure you. What's the game?"

By this time all the others were listening in a lazy expectant way.

"Do you think?" continued the Major, and his voice just trembling a little, "do you think you can keep absolutely still for two minutes to save your life?"

"Are you joking?"

"On the contrary, move a muscle and you are a dead man. Can you stand the strain!"

The subaltern barely whispered; "Yes," and his face paled slightly.

"Burke," said the major, addressing an officer across the table, "pour some of that milk in a saucer, and set it on the floor here just back of me. Gently, man! Quick!"

Not a word was spoken as the officer quickly filled the saucer, walked with it carefully around the table, and put it down where the major had indicated on the floor.

Like a marble statue sat the young subaltern in his white linen clothes, while a cobra di capella, which had been crawling up the leg of his trousers, slowly raised his head, then turned, descended to the floor, and glided towards the milk.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the report of the major's revolver, and the snake lay dead upon the floor.

"Thank you, Major," said the subaltern, as the two men shook hands warmly. "You have saved my life."

"You're welcome, my boy," replied the senior. "But you did your share."—*Youths' Companion.*

**He Took Everything.**

**THE FARM, THE HORSES, THE LITTLE BOYS, AND THE WIDOW.**

The old saying that the German farmer piles up greenbacks where the American sets out for the poorhouse is strikingly illustrated in Kankakee county. Fritz Loeb, an awkward youth, tramped into the country asking the price of twenty acres of land. Young E. J. Bunch having inherited a hundred acre farm, laughed at the little German:—

"Twenty-acre farm! That wouldn't support a hen and her chickens."

"So?"

From Mr. Bunch he bought 20 acres and a small dwelling. Then he rolled up his sleeves. Driving to town daily behind a span of bays, Mr. Bunch saw Fritz weeding the garden, cutting thistles, hoeing corn. Which the better farmer? The German's land yielded more an acre, his cows gave more milk, his hens laid more eggs. More money was made from the 20 acres than from the 40. Pretty Mrs. Bunch, glancing at the German's well-filled pocket-book, said to him:—

"You should marry?"

"No one not have me."

"Some little Dutch girl might."

"So?"

Years rolled on. Fritz worked so late in the field that he milked the cows after dark. He wore his old blue coat until Bill Todd offered to give a dollar toward buying him a new one, just for the appearance of the neighborhood. Mr. Bunch rode to town behind the span of bays. He now borrowed money from Fritz, mortgaging the farm and stock. Mr. Bunch died, the debts unpaid. The property, having for years decreased in value, must be sold, leaving little for the widow and her two boys, aged ten and twelve. Fritz said to her:—

"Der leetle boys could drive oop der cows and dig 'aters. Let dem live mid me."

She consented, and the boys, fond of Fritz, threw up their hats and turned summersaults on the grass. A thunderstorm in July drove Fritz from haying to the Bunch farm house. The widow, fearing the lightning, was glad to see him, giving him the best plush chair in the parlor, filling and lighting his pipe. As the smoke curled up over his head he said:—

"Der farm vhas mine?"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Der span of bays vhas mine?"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Der leetle boys vhas mine?"

"Yes, Fritz."

"I no likes to leave noddings. Vhas der viddler mine!"

She looked through a window at the rainbow arching the retreating storm cloud, and she answered in a low voice:—

"Yes, Fritz."

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon they drove to a parsonage behind the span of bays:—*Chicago Herald.*

**Canadian Railways.**

In an article on "Railway Construction in Canada in 1891," the *Railway Age* says:

During the last year a considerable amount of railway building in the aggregate was carried on in the Dominion of Canada, although in a country of such vast extent and with so small a railway mileage in comparison to area the addition of a few hundred miles each year scattered through the different provinces makes very little show on the map. During the last year the two great companies which control nearly three-quarters of the entire railway mileage of Canada, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific did comparatively little building—the former practically none and the latter little in comparison with the work of some previous years, and yet our returns already show about 679 miles of new track, built for 27 different lines, which aggregates as follows:

	Lines.	Miles.
Ontario .....	9	119.75
Quebec .....	4	83
Alberta .....	2	138
Northwest Territory .....	2	151
British Columbia .....	4	68
New Brunswick .....	2	20.75
Nova Scotia .....	4	17
Total .....	27	595.60

It is very difficult to obtain information in regard to some of the new railway enterprises in Canada, either from their officers or from government officials, and it is probable that our rec-

ords may not be entirely complete or free from errors, though they are chiefly based on official returns to this office.

June 30, 1890, the railway mileage of Canada, by the government report, was 13,356 miles, and we estimated that this had been increased, including the nearly 600 miles of last year, to about 14,250 miles. A considerable number of lines are under way and many more have been projected, and as the Dominion and Provincial governments have adopted a very liberal policy in respect to subsidies it may be expected that the work of providing the vast domain of that country with railway facilities, better proportioned to its area, will be pushed with some vigor.

**General Notes.**

"Here's the latest thing out," said the groceryman, "a parachute goes with each kerosene can."—*Judge.*

The shoemaker sharpened his knife. For he and his wife were at strife. And he said, "Now at last All bounds you have passed! Say your prayers and bid far well to life!"  
—*New York Herald.*

The pay sheets of the western division of the C. P. R. employees aggregate a very handsome sum. The monthly payments amount to about \$200,000, making a total for the year of nearly \$2,500,000.

First Drummer to Farmer.—I am representing the Thunderbolt Rain-Producing company. Our showers last two hours twenty minutes and we make a sample shower free of charge.

Second Drummer.—Let me take your order sir, for the Aquarius Artificial Rain Making company. Our rain is superior to anything in the market, and we give a silk umbrella and a pair of rubbers with every shower.—*Mary's Illustrated.*

The harvest has been stored away. The thrasher's almost done, And now the granger's startin' in To have his day of fun. He first takes in the country fair, Then huskin' bees and sich, And with singin' schools and dances, His winter sport is rich.

Lieut. Schwatka confirms what recent explorers have said concerning Alaska. The country is a broken one and the rivers are practically unnavigable. Alaska can only be opened up by railroads. It contains some magnificent forest and the soil appears to be well filled with minerals. It may be a great country for mining, and, if so, its development by railways is sure to come sooner or later.

It is related of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen that when they first visited America several years ago, they had a funny experience with a folding bed in a Chicago hotel. It was the first contrivance of the kind they had ever seen, and a servant explained its mysteries to the countess. During the night, however, their bell in the office rang a long call for assistance, and a chamber maid who was dispatched to the suite of rooms occupied by the lordly pair, found the noble earl clad in a hastily donned dressing gown, frantically endeavoring to extricate the fair countess from the jaws of the bed, which had closed on her unexpectedly. The earl regarded the episode as a good joke.

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